

**HOLOCAUST VICTIM ASSETS PROGRAMME (SWISS BANKS)**

**GROUP V – SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II**

**CASE SUMMARIES**

3205062

Claimant was deported to Germany from Belarus in July 1943. First, he worked in Wuppertal as a cleaner. Later, he was sent to Cologne to work for Kabelwerk. He worked 16-18 hours per day loading the production output for shipment. He suffered from malnutrition. When he could no longer handle the work, he was sent to a transit prison. In October 1943, he was sent to Dachau for breaking a regulation.

3205075

In January of 1944, Claimant was forced to work at Stotz Apparatebau GmbH in Eberbach as a parts inspector. Claimant was housed in an old school with the other workers. Claimant provided witness statements from two other workers who worked for the Company and lived in the old school.

3205091

Claimant was deported from the Czech Republic to Germany at the age of 18 to work for Georg Fischer in the foundry department of the factory. Claimant worked 12 hour shifts and lived in a camp in poor hygienic conditions. In 1945, after the factory was bombed and destroyed, Claimant had to dig ditches. Claimant was finally released from the contract with the company and returned home.

3208851

Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Germany and started working for Aluminum GmbH in Baden in March of 1942. He was forced to repair roads around the building, pave drain ditches with stones and dig open drains more than 1 meter deep. Claimant's supervisor was Romanian. He was transferred to the industrial shops where he had a supervisor who was physically handicapped. Claimant had to repair aluminum stoves.

3209009

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Germany on 29 June 1943 and brought to an Arbeitslager (work camp) where he had to work for Brown Boveri & Cie in Mannheim, Käfertal. While at the camp, that was located close to the plant, he caught diphtheria. He remained at the camp until he was liberated by the Americans and sent to Paris.

3401165

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands and placed in a camp next to the Brown Boverie & Cie plant in Mannheim. He was forced to work as a labourer for the company. Due to several bombings in 1943 and 1944, the camp moved to other locations in Mannheim. At the end of the war, the plant was completely destroyed and operations were moved to Käfertal. Later, the plant moved to France.

3401205

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Germany where he was forced to work for Vereinigte Aluminum Giessereien in Villingen, Schwarzwald. He escaped and was caught. He was put in a SS reform camp and forced to work in the same aluminum factory until he was liberated.

3401222

Claimant was deported from France to Germany and brought to a sorting camp in Bietigheim. At the end of September of 1944, he was informed that Belfort was liberated and attempted to escape with two comrades. They were captured at the Swiss border, transferred to a Gestapo office, and sent to work at the factory of Georg Fischer where arms were produced. He worked for a few months in smelting before the factory was closed because of a shortage of raw materials.

3401249

Claimant was deported from Belgium to Germany and sent to work in an aluminum melting factory in Villingen in the Black Forest region. He was forced to work 12 hour days and sometimes also on Sundays. Everyday, he had to walk 4 - 5 km each way from the camp to the factory and then back to the camp after work.

3401290

Claimant was a soldier from South Africa who was captured in North Africa by the German Army, handed over to the Italians, and sent to Greece. He was eventually brought to a Stalag in Sagan. He was forced to work primarily in Poland and helped to construct a factory for Brown Boverie & Cie. Claimant managed to escape before the end of the war.

3401496

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Germany in 1943 where he was forced to work for Brown Boverie & Cie in Mannheim, Käfertal. He was transported by train to Germany and sent to a transit camp in Bietigheim near Frankfurt/Main. From there, he was sent to work for Brown Boverie & Cie and forced to live in a camp under terrible conditions.

3401591

Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Germany in 1942. First, she performed agricultural work but managed to escape from the farm where she was working with two other forced labourers. They were caught and Claimant was sent to work for Maggi in Singen in April of 1944. Later, she had to work for an ammunition plant in Volkertshausen. At the end of the war, she was interned in Switzerland.

3401732

Claimant was deported from Wojtkowka, Poland to Germany in 1943. She was forced to work for Maggi in Singen from 1943 to 1945.

3401738

Claimant lived in Slovenia. She was taken to Lasko concentration camp, which was known as Tüffer at the time, where she was forced to work as a cook for Brown, Boverie & Cie at the camp for its workers. She was the only woman at the camp and was forced to work there from April 1942 until May 1944.

3402142

Claimant and his family were deported to Germany from occupied Poland in 1944. They were taken to Dachau where they were sorted and sent to a work reform camp in Grenzach on the Rhine River to work for Hoffman La Roche, a pharmaceutical company. Claimant was forced to unload coal and clean boilers under supervision. The conditions at the camp were poor and Claimant was forced to live in a barn that had previously been used for animals. At the end of the war, the director of Hoffman La Roche told Claimant to go to Switzerland. At the Basel border, all of his documents relating to his forced labour for Hoffman La Roche were taken by the Swiss border guards.

HOLOCAUST VICTIM ASSETS PROGRAMME (SWISS BANKS)

GROUP VI – SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II

CASE SUMMARIES

3205017

Claimant worked for Brown Boveri in Milan, Italy, where airplane engines were constructed. She soldered parts. After the factory was bombarded, she fled from Milan to the mountains of her native village area. However, she was captured and deported to Germany. In Germany, she first worked in Breda and then performed farm labour. In 1945, Claimant married a Polish man and moved to Poland. Later, the Soviet authorities did not allow Claimant and her husband to return to Italy. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Brown Boveri & Cie, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205024

On 9 September 1943, Claimant was arrested in Bolzano, Italy by German troops and deported to Germany. He was detained at different camps in different locations, including Cuxhaven, Osnabruck, Hamburg, Hannover, Duesseldorf, Solingen, etc. He was kept in brutal and inhuman conditions, without enough food. He worked for Rheinische Fabrik (Rheinische Draht-und Kabelwerke GmbH) in Cologne, Danzas Fabrik (Danzas Holding AG) in Frankfurt and Duesseldorf, Walter Bahr and Paul Vinke-Friedrik Nevlen in Solingen. Claimant worked as a carpenter, cleaned rubble, removed corpses and dug trenches. He also transported gasoline to refineries and warehouses. All these permanently damaged his health. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Rheinische Draht-und Kabelwerke GmbH and Danzas Holding AG, companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205048

Claimant worked at the factory Aktofot GmbH Praha-Zabehlice in Prague, Czechoslovakia. On 19 January 1944, as a part of the total retraining and resettlement company program, she was deported to Germany to work for Stotz-Apparatebau GmbH in Eberbach. She worked in the drilling department. The work was hard and there were three shifts. Claimant lived in an old school building, where she slept on the floor. Food was insufficient. Ten months later she was transferred back to Aktofot in Prague, where she worked till the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Stotz-Apparatebau GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205052

In 1944, Claimant was deported from Ceske Budejovice, Czechoslovakia, to Germany to perform forced labour. On 2 March 1944, she was assigned to work for Stotz-Apparatebau GmbH in Eberbach. She worked in the installation department. She lived in the camp of the company. Before Christmas of 1944, Claimant and nine other young people received a collective train ticket to return to Prague. Claimant has

plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Stotz-Apparatebau GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205055

Claimant lived in Teplice, Sudeten region, Czechoslovakia, which was occupied by the Nazis in October 1938. In August 1941, Claimant, with her grandparents, was deported to Ukraine and was forced to work. From there, she managed to reach Budapest, Hungary, where she worked as a babysitter, because she spoke German. When the Hungarian Fascists came into power, and the persecution of the Jewish population began, Claimant was deported to a ghetto. Claimant's relatives obtained false identification documents for her, certifying that she was a refugee from Felvidek-Alföld, a region already liberated by the Soviet Army. With those documents Claimant went to the police and was recruited to work for Dr. A. Wander AG in Köbanya (part of Budapest), where they produced drugs for the military. Claimant worked as an aid-worker. Every day she was afraid that her false identity would be revealed. She worked at the company until Budapest's liberation by the Soviet Army. When the war ended, Claimant went back to her hometown Teplice. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Dr. A. Wander AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205056

On 2 March 1944, Claimant was deported from Tyn on Vltavou, Czechoslovakia, to the retraining camp of Stotz-Apparatebau GmbH in Eberbach, Germany, to perform forced labour. She worked in control service. The living conditions were terrible. She lived in the camp located in a school (Lager Schulhaus), which was a great distance from the factory. After 10 months, the retraining was over and in December 1944, Claimant was released to return home. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Stotz-Apparatebau GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205077

In 1944, Claimant was deported from her hometown Tyn on Vltavou, Czechoslovakia, through Plzen to Germany to perform forced labour. She was assigned to work at Stotz-Apparatebau in Eberbach and in Mannheim. She lived in the camp of the company. In 1945, she worked in Velen. Claimant was liberated on 4 May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Stotz-Apparatebau GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205155

By the order of the labour authorities of Hlinsko, Czechoslovakia, Claimant was ordered to work in the branch of Nestle Prag in Hlinsko, starting from 1 June 1942. He worked 6 days a week, from 8 a.m. till 11 p.m., performing different tasks. He received a very small salary. The Germans often requested overtime work on night shifts. Twice a month, supervisors from Nestle, Switzerland, would come. On 6 January 1944, Claimant was released from the factory and on 10 January 1944, was deported to Germany, according to the order of the same labour authorities. He does

not remember the date of his return from Germany. After 1945, Nestle Prag was nationalized and its name was changed to Hlinsko Dairy Products Company. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Nestle Prag, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205160

Claimant worked for a company, Ing. Augustin Petz, in Czechoslovakia. In February 1942, he was deported to Germany to perform forced labour. He was assigned to Georg Fischer AG in Singen (Hohentwiel) and worked there as a mechanic until April 1945. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205187

In October 1941, Claimant was taken away from his parents in Kutno, Poland, and deported to Zychlin, Poland, to perform forced labour. He worked at Rohn – Zielinski S.A. Electromechanical Plant, a licensee company of Brown Boveri, belonging to a Swiss consortium (at present, it is EMIT S.A., which produces electrical machines and converters). Claimant lived under police surveillance near the factory. He worked hard, including night shifts, for more than 3 years. He was liberated in January 1945. At the time of his liberation, Claimant was 17 years old and weighed 45 kg. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he had worked for Zaklady Elektromechaniczne Rohn-Zielinski, S.A. Licencja Brown Boveri, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205387

After the takeover by the extreme right wing Arrow Party in October 1944 in Hungary, Claimant and his sister were sent to a Budapest ghetto because their mother was Jewish. From there, he was escorted daily to the pharmaceutical company, Dr. A. Wander AG, where he performed from light, e.g. courtyard cleaning, to hard labour, such as loading and unloading heavy materials to and from trucks. He did not receive any food or payment for his labour. Claimant carried out his work almost daily till January 1945, when fighting intensified in Budapest and the company closed its operations. Claimant was liberated by the Soviet Army in February 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Dr. A. Wander AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205438

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from the Netherlands to Germany to perform forced labour. He was sent to Rheinfelden, Baden, to work for the company Aluminium Werken Rheinfelden-Baden. He worked for 8-hour shifts during the week and for 12-hour shifts for two weekends a month. In January 1945, Claimant was transferred to work for Daimler in Wehr, Baden. On 20 April 1945, he was deported to Basel, Switzerland, and two days later, to Mulhouse, France. Claimant was liberated by the American Army and sent back to the Netherlands. In 1993, Claimant found out that the company he worked for in Rheinfelden was a subsidiary



of Alusuisse Lonza Group AG from Zurich, Switzerland. On 9 April 1997, he was interviewed in Rheinfelden for a film "Hitler's Slaves." On 7 June 1998, Claimant filed a claim with Alusuisse for his 18 months of forced labour. The claim has been denied. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium Rheinfelden GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205649

In 1940, Claimant was deported from Czechoslovakia to Germany to perform forced labour. On 4 September 1940, he started working for Brown Boveri & Cie (BBC) in Grossauheim/Mannheim. He worked as a mechanic. He lived in a camp. In 1944, he also performed general manual labour in Westphalia. In 1945, he was liberated by the American Army, worked for them for two months and then returned to Czechoslovakia. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205802

In October 1944, Claimant and his family were deported from Lithuania to Germany to perform forced labour. First, they spent a month in a concentration camp in Danzig, and then they were sent to Dramburg, where Claimant and his mother worked for a farmer. In January 1945, Claimant, his mother and his younger brother were sent to Freital, near Dresden. They were lodged in a forced labour camp and Claimant's mother worked as a cleaning lady (putzfrau) for Gebrueder Buehler GmbH. Claimant, at the age of 9, worked with his mother, cleaning the administrative buildings of the company. In May 1945, they were released and returned to Lithuania. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Gebrueder Buehler GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205888

Claimant was deported from her hometown Hermanowice, Poland to Germany to perform forced labour. She worked at Maggi GmbH in Singen and lived in the Gütterle camp, located on the territory of the factory. Claimant had to share a small room with 16 young women. The room was not heated in wintertime. After work, the supervisor (lagerführer) would lock the room and they were not allowed to go outside. Only after six months was Claimant allowed to write a postcard, to be sent by the supervisor. She could not leave the camp for one year. Then she was transferred to another place and could leave on Sundays for 4 hours after lunch. She used to sleep two weeks in the camp and one week in the factory, on the floor of the basement. She received 600 grams of bread per week. She was not allowed to go to church. Claimant worked at Maggi GmbH until 20 April 1945. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Maggi GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205926

In the summer of 1942, Claimant was detained by the local police in her hometown in Ukraine and sent to Germany to perform forced labour. First, she arrived at Peremyshel, from where she was directed to Potsdam, to a distribution camp. In Potsdam, Claimant was selected to work for a carriage construction company. Some time later, Claimant became ill, was operated upon in the forced labour camp hospital and was determined to be not suitable for labour for three months. She was supposed to be sent back to Ukraine, but as the front moved West, she was sent to Berlin-Tempelhof to work for Sarotti AG. At Sarotti AG, she washed glass containers and also performed packaging work. The camp where she lived was situated on the territory of the company. She was allowed to go to town once a week. Claimant was fed twice a day. She was given soup, a ration of 10-15 grams of margarine and 300-400 grams of bread a day. The rules of the camp were very strict. A number of times, Claimant was disciplined for disobedience. She was finally liberated by the Soviet Army in May 1945. After working for a few more months in Germany following the liberation, Claimant returned to Ukraine. Her health has been poor, declining ever since. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Sarotti AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205935

In February 1944, Claimant, with his parents and brother, was deported from his hometown Takhtaba, Crimea region, the USSR, to the town of Evpatoria and then, in a week, to Odessa. From Odessa, the whole family was deported to Germany. They arrived at Misburg bei Hannover, where they worked for Portland-Cement Fabrik A.G. Kronsberg, Alemania. Claimant performed different jobs. He does not know who owned the factory, however, he remembers the people he worked with there. Claimant was liberated by the American Army in 1945. After returning to his native Crimea region, Claimant was deported to Uzbekistan for permanent mandatory resettlement. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Misburger Portland-Cement Fabrik Kronsberg AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3207208

In the summer of 1942, Claimant was arrested in her hometown Lutsk, Poland (currently, Ukraine), and deported to Singen, Germany, to perform forced labour. She worked at the aluminium plant of Georg Fischer and lived in a camp on the territory of the plant. She performed extremely hard labour. Once she even lost consciousness. In her support, all the foreign workers stopped working and demanded that she be transferred to an easier job, and the management complied. In May 1943, Claimant was sent to work for a family, which later had her arrested and sent to a prison in Konstanz. After her release, she worked at Folken Hotel in Konstanz. Shortly afterwards, she crossed the border to Switzerland. She started working at Belivi Palace Hotel in Bern. She decided to emigrate to the United States and even had her papers ready, but at that time, the war came to an end. She was handed over to the Soviet Army and was forced to return to Lutsk. Back at home, she was arrested and sent to a Gulag. Claimant was finally liberated in 1955 and rehabilitated in 1989.



Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Georg Fischer, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3207521

In August 1942, Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Germany to perform forced labour. She worked at a pasta factory, Reichelt, in Berlin. Extremely hard conditions forced her to escape. She was caught, however, and sent to a prison on Alexanderplatz. From there, she was sent to other prisons, and finally, to a concentration camp in Braunschweig. In September 1943, Claimant was sent to work at a Sarotti plant in Berlin-Tempelhof. She worked on construction and reconstruction of the factory. The Sarotti plant was supervised by a Swiss person, whose name was Rikkenbach. Some Lemann was in charge of the forced labour camp, fenced with barbed wire, where Claimant lived. The barracks were under constant surveillance. Claimant wore overalls with the "OST" sign and wooden clogs. She was fed with rutabaga and 300 grams of bread per day. For the slightest resistance labourers were beaten. Claimant worked at Sarotti until her liberation in May 1945. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Sarotti AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3207763

On 10 March 1944, Claimant, her parents and her two sisters were deported from her hometown in Crimea, USSR, to Germany to perform forced labour. In Flensburg, they were separated and sent to different employers. Claimant was sent to Kappeln, to a camp for labourers from Eastern countries. She worked for a milk processing plant, Nestlé. There were some Polish people, many young women and some POWs in the camp. The chief of the camp was a brutal woman. The plant was situated near the river (or a reservoir) Schlei. Claimant worked in the department, which produced metallic cans for dry milk. She worked in two shifts. Food and hygienic conditions in the camp were poor. She was liberated by the American Army on 12 May 1945. From then, she received food cards and was allowed to return home. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Deutsche AG Für Nestlé Erzeugnisse (DAN), a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209138

Claimant was sixteen years old when the war broke out. In the summer of 1941, from the ghetto of his hometown, Bedzin, Poland, he was sent to the forced labour camp Floessingen, where he worked on road construction. In the spring of 1942, he was sent to the forced labour camp Annaberg, and in the summer of 1942, was transferred to a large concentration camp Markstadt near Breslau (currently, Wroclaw, Poland). Claimant was assigned to work on the construction of industrial buildings and worked for two large companies: Grün-Billfinger, a construction company, and Brown Boveri, a company, producing electrical systems for high voltage. The latter was said to be a Swiss company, according to the accent with which German was spoken there. In the summer of 1943, Claimant was transferred to the camp Gräditz. In the winter of 1943-1944, more than half of the people in the camp died of typhus and malnutrition. In the spring of 1944, Claimant was transferred to the forced labour

camp Faulbrück, where he worked for Telefunken. In September 1944, he was sent to a concentration camp Sport-Schule near Reichenbach, where he worked in a factory called Siling, owned by Bosch. Claimant was liberated on 8 May 1945 by the Soviet Army. Later, he went to the American region in Bavaria and from there he emigrated to Israel. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209146

On 27 February 1944, a few weeks before her school graduation exam, Claimant was deported from Ceska Budejovice through Plzen to Germany. Claimant, with 16 other young people from South Czechia, was sent to work for Stotz Apparatenbau in Eberbach. Claimant lived in a school building. First she worked with piles, hammers and the other similar instruments. Then she began drilling. She made different parts for V1s and V2s. The food was very bad, but she was young and would eat everything. Once Claimant, with some other people, escaped in the forest behind the factory, but there was no place to hide. Four months later, she went to Heidelberg. In December 1944, Jikov Velesin from the company came to take her back, but she refused. Everyone from Prague and Budejovice dreamed of being at home for the coming Christmas. When the American Army entered Cologne, there was a massive panic. Claimant, with other forced labourers, received a collective permit from the labour authorities in Heidelberg to return to Czechoslovakia. The roads were demolished, but she made it back home. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Stotz-Apparatebau GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209582

In August 1940, Claimant was deported from Poland to Germany to perform forced labour. Under the supervision of the Nazi Regime, he worked at Sarotti AG in Berlin-Tempelhof. He was paid very little. Claimant lived in the confined premises of the company. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Sarotti AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209584

Claimant is from Poland. He performed slave labour at Sarotti AG in Berlin-Tempelhof, Germany. Because of his religious convictions as a Jehovah's Witness, he did not want to participate in the defence of the factory during the air raids, in collecting corpses or in digging trenches. For this, he suffered numerous repressions, including beatings and intimidation by the Gestapo. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Sarotti AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209664

In the beginning of April 1943, Claimant was sent to Singen-Hohentwiel to perform forced labour at Maggi GmbH. He worked for ten and a half hours a day and lived in the camp of the factory. On weekends, he unloaded train cars or performed some

other labour. At the end of April 1945, the French troops liberated Claimant. He returned to Belarus in October 1945. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Maggi GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209716

According to the law of the government of the town of Vichy, France, Claimant, together with other people, was selected to perform mandatory labour. He was handed over to the German authorities in Grenoble, from where he was deported to Germany. Claimant performed forced labour at Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH in Singen, Germany. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402323

Claimant is of Ukrainian origin and lived in Parypsy, Soviet Union (currently, the Ukraine). In July 1942, Claimant was deported to Germany and registered in Konstanz. She was forced to work at Maggi GmbH in Singen-Hohentwiel. Claimant packed boxes, weighed cans and cartons, and lifted boxes of glass and emptied them. She worked there until the end of the war. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Maggi GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3422283

Claimant worked in a Slovak resistance group. In August 1939, he was captured by the Gestapo in Ostrava. He was interrogated and beaten. After three or four days, Claimant was deported to Hannover, Germany. He had to stay in a work camp. There, Claimant was forced to work on the completion of a new highway. At the end of September 1939, Claimant was sent to another work camp in Hornberg, department Wernigerode. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour for Hermann Göring Werke in Waldsburg. At the end of November 1939, Claimant was sent to Mannheim, where he had to perform forced labour for Brown Boveri & Cie. Claimant had to work on the construction of high tension lines from the hydro-electric plant in Kochel am See, in the direction of Innsbruck. He was housed in an annex to a hotel in Walchensee. He had to carry partially assembled structures for the poles. In July 1944, Claimant and his German co-worker were put at the disposition of an engineer, to set up a new line between the towns of Memmingen and Meitingen. In November 1940, the engineer told him that he had received an order to hand Claimant over to the nearest Gestapo office. Claimant escaped but due to weather conditions caught pneumonia. Claimant found help in Dinkelscherben and was nursed by a lady for a couple of weeks. She also gave him money, so that he could continue his journey. Claimant arrived home on Christmas Eve, in 1940. Claimant lived in hiding for some time, but then had to work at the coal mine in Hlubina in Ostrava until the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie., a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3422284

Claimant was deported from Belgium to Singen, Germany in June 1943. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour at Aluminium Walzwerke Singen. He was under constant supervision and the barracks, where he lived, often were searched. Claimant was also forced to listen to Hitler's speeches on the radio. He was liberated in May 1945. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3422285

Claimant was deported from the Ukraine to Ulm, Germany in October 1942. Claimant had to stay in a transit camp for two days until she was sent to Säckingen. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour for Lonzona AG. She had to stay in a camp surrounded by barbed wire and she only received soup once per day. In November 1943, Claimant was taken to Waldshut. There, she had to perform forced labour for Lonza Werke GmbH. Claimant states that it was a chemical plant and it was located close to the Swiss border. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Lonzona AG and Lonza Werke GmbH, companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

# HOLOCAUST VICTIM ASSETS PROGRAMME (SWISS BANKS)

## GROUP VIII SUBMISSION

### SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II

#### CASE SUMMARIES

3200364

In November 1942, Claimant was deported from the occupied territory of Ukraine to Germany to perform forced labour. She was sent to a concentration camp in Ludwigshafen. She lived in Barrack No. 4, and her personal number was OST 8793. Claimant worked at a plant producing rubber (Betrib Humi Fabrik). On her claim form, Claimant described the company she worked for by its location on the Slave Labour Class II List (fourth company on the list whose name begins with the letter "G"). She worked between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., one week during the day and the next week during the night. The work she performed was very harmful to her health. Later, the camp was destroyed during an air strike and Claimant was sent to work for a private owner for about 3 weeks. She gave her some old clothes and a carriage. The American Army liberated Claimant in April 1945. After a KGB inspection, Claimant went home, mainly on foot, together with several thousands of her compatriots. When she arrived at her home in Ukraine on 26 August 1945, Claimant found that everything was burnt down. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Gebrüder Sulzer AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3200428

In 1943, Claimant was conscripted into the Lithuanian Army, the division of General Povilas Plechavicius. When they refused to serve under the Nazis, Claimant's unit was deported to Germany to perform forced labour. From June 1943 until August 1944, Claimant lived in Dresden, on the premises of the School of Military Air Forces (Luftkriegsschule). Claimant worked for the Swiss company Gebrüder Bühler GmbH, where he performed general manual labour, including repairing the water supply and sewage systems. In August 1944, Claimant worked at the Dresden airport. Later, he was taken to Leipzig, and then, back to Dresden. The Soviet Army liberated Claimant in May 1945 and assigned him to perform reconstruction work in Germany. Claimant returned to Lithuania in November 1945. Claimant's documents confirming his deportation to Germany were confiscated in 1946, in exchange for a Soviet passport. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Gebrüder Bühler GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3200480

(Related to Claim No. 3200482)

On 23 July 1944, Claimant, her mother and her two sisters were deported from Lithuania to Germany to perform forced labour. They were sent to a camp in



Koenigsberg. Everyday, the farm-owners, Hugo Gart and Fuks took Claimant and her family to perform agricultural labour. In autumn, the family was transferred to Allenstein (presently, Olsztyn, Poland), where they were forced to work in forestry. Later, they were sent to a camp in Kreis Teltow bei Treibbin Schoenhagen. There, they had to work at a metalworking factory, owned by Doctor Feistel. Claimant's duties included punching, mechanical burnishing and packing. Later, Claimant worked in Stuttgart, at Baresel GmbH & Co., Klee- und Steinwerke, and/or Baresel Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH and in Berlin, for the German railway. Claimant does not remember the exact dates or other details, as she was a 12 year old child, accompanying her mother. On 9 May 1945, the war ended. The Allied Forces confiscated Claimant's mother's documents. The family was handed over to the Russian Army. They were sent to a filtration camp in Deutschkron. The Soviet authorities sent Claimant and her mother to work on a farm which used to belong to the German landowner Altifenfir. On 1 October 1945, Claimant was allowed to return home. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Baresel GmbH & Co., Klee- und Steinwerke and/or Baresel Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3200482

(Related to Claim No. 3200480)

On 23 July 1944, Claimant was deported from Lithuania to Germany to perform forced labour. She was sent to a camp in Koenigsberg. Everyday, the farm-owners Hugo Gart first, and later, Fuks took Claimant to perform agricultural labour. When the front approached, she was transferred to a camp in Kreis Teltow bei Treibbin Schoenhagen. There, she worked at a metalworking plant, owned by Doctor Feistel. Claimant was engaged in punching, mechanical burnishing and other jobs. Afterwards, Claimant was sent to an "Ost" camp in Stuttgart, where she worked at Baresel GmbH & Co., Klee- und Steinwerke and/or Baresel Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, the subsidiaries of Holderbank Financière Glaris Ltd. After the war ended, Claimant was sent to Berlin. She worked at the railway, loading and unloading train wagons. In 1946, the Russian Army convoyed Claimant to a filtration camp in Deutschkron and a few days later, she was sent to work on a farm, which used to belong to the German landowner, Altifenfir. On 10 January 1947, Claimant received an authorization to return home. She went back to Lithuania on foot. During the registration process back in Lazdijai Region, all her documents were taken away. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Baresel GmbH & Co., Klee- und Steinwerke and/or Baresel Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3200719

In 1942, Claimant was deported to Germany with his brother. The brother died soon thereafter. Claimant was sent to a foundry to perform forced labour. He tried to escape, however, he was caught, imprisoned and then sent back to the forced labour camp. Claimant was liberated in 1945. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3200768

After the German occupation of Rovinki, Ukraine, Claimant was deported to Austria. He was sent to work as a general worker in an aluminum foundry of Salzburger Aluminium GmbH in Salzburg. He lived in a forced labor camp. Claimant was liberated by the American Army in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Salzburger Aluminium GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3202053

On 2 April 1942, Claimant was deported from Belarus to Singen-Hohentwiel, Germany to perform forced labor at Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH. On 31 January 1943, he and five of his friends fled to Switzerland. In Switzerland, he was held in a number of labor camps and for awhile, was detained in a prison, for political reasons. On 17 October 1944, he and other USSR citizens were transported through France, Italy and Egypt to Odessa. Overall, Claimant spent a year and ten months in Switzerland, working in labor camps. Ever since, he has been grateful to the people and to the government of Switzerland for not sending him back to Germany, where he could have died. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3202149

Claimant lived in Orphanage No. 6 of Novoukrainsk, Kirovogradskaya Oblast, Ukraine. In October 1942, after the occupation of the city by the German forces, Claimant and many other children from the orphanage were deported to Germany to perform forced labour. She was sent to Cologne to work at Rheinische Draht-und Kabelwerke GmbH. In April 1945, the Allied Forces liberated Claimant. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Rheinische Draht-und Kabelwerke GmbH (Rheinkabel), a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3202384

Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Germany in 1942. She was sent to perform forced labour in a tank factory. In a few days, she managed to escape from the camp, but very soon was caught by the police. She gave a false name - Nastia Shevtchuk - to the police. Claimant was sent to prison and then, to a forced labour camp of a poultry processing plant. In the summer of 1943, a representative of the chocolate company, Sarotti, arrived at the camp, selected 50 women and sent them to a forced labour camp on the site of the company in Berlin-Tempelhof. Claimant had to bake bread, cookies and puddings for soldiers. Her supervisor's name was Ms. Prinz. The factory was in a huge building, consisting of 5 floors. In the summer of 1944, Claimant was transferred to another camp in Birkenwerder, near Berlin. There, they produced superstructure parts for submarines. Claimant was released in May 1945. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List and she has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Sarotti AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3202415

Claimant was deported from Smela, Ukraine to Wuppertal, Germany on 2 June 1942. She was sent to perform forced labour at Martinswerk in Bergheim/Erft. Claimant had to work with aluminium ore, using shovels, picks and tubs. She worked in 12-hour shifts, outside the building, in rain and snow, under constant surveillance. Claimant did not receive any appropriate clothing and suffered from the cold. Nor was she given enough food. The director of the company was a Swiss national, by the name of Grot. At the end of February 1945, Claimant was liberated. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Martinswerk GmbH für chemische und metallurgische Produktion, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3202417

On 2 June 1942, Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Germany to perform forced labour. Over a period of two weeks, she was transported in freight cars, the windows of which were covered by boards. The first stop was the town of Wuppertal, where Claimant, with five hundred other people, was selected to work for Martinswerk in Bergheim. Claimant was told that the owner of the plant was Swiss. Upon arrival, Claimant was placed in a barn without a roof, where she slept on straw. Later, she was transferred to barracks. Claimant was provided with wooden shoes and coveralls. Her job was to process liquid ore into aluminum. Two women were assigned to load each cart and to push it up the tracks, to up to five hundred meters. The work environment was very harsh: Claimant had to wake up at 5:00 AM and start working at 5:30 AM. Guards with dogs escorted the labourers to work. The food was insufficient, consisting of one liter of tea without sugar for breakfast; turnip soup, without bread, for lunch; and 150 grams of bread for dinner. Claimant worked from June 1942 until 14 April 1945. She was liberated by the Allied Forces. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Martinswerk GmbH für chemische und metallurgische Produktion, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3203766

On 2 October 1942, Claimant was forcibly deported from the town of Mirgorod, Poltava Oblast, Ukraine to Germany to perform forced labour. He worked at the plant of Georg Fischer in Singen. In 1943, Claimant escaped to Switzerland, where he was placed in camp Lasho, near Tramelan. In October 1944, the Allied Forces sent him first to France, then, to Italy. In November 1944, he was sent to the port of Said (Africa), to Suez camp. In March 1945, Claimant was transferred to Odessa, USSR. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3203942

In May 1943, Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Germany to perform forced labour. She was sent to work at the branch of the Swiss company, Nestlé, in Kappeln. She worked in the metal packing department, soldering parts at the press. Claimant was liberated by the British Army in May 1945. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she

worked for Deutsche AG Für Nestlé Erzeugnisse (DAN), a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3203943

On 28 October 1942, the German occupational authorities deported Claimant from Novosanzharskiy Rayon, Poltavskaya Oblast, Ukraine to Germany to perform forced labour. Claimant was sent to Singen, to work at an aluminium plant. At the beginning, he worked at a smelting furnace, and then, at polishing/grinding of stockpiles for the aluminium sheets rolling. He was not paid. On 1 January 1943, Claimant, with two of his colleagues, attempted to cross the border and flee to Switzerland. They were detained, however, sent to the Gestapo of Singen and beaten. Then they were returned to the aluminium plant. On 3 March 1943, Claimant's polishing machine tool broke. His supervisor made a phone call. A German person came and took Claimant to the Georg Fischer plant. There, his prisoner number was 5361. On 21 April 1945, Claimant succeeded in fleeing to Switzerland, where he underwent interrogation at a quarantine camp in Bern, and was sent to work in the village of Oberaudorf Dietikon, near Zurich. Later, he was handed over to the Soviet Forces and served in the Soviet Army. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH and Georg Fischer AG, two companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3203974

On 12 June 1942, Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Germany to perform forced labour. She worked in Berlin-Schoenefeld, at a plant, which produced spare parts for aircrafts and tanks. Her labourer number was 50102. She lived in barracks and slept on plank-beds. Claimant was given food twice a day: in the morning, bread and coffee without sugar, and in the evening, one scoop of thin broth. She worked from 7 a.m. until 5 p.m. She had an hour break during which, she did not receive any food. Claimant was liberated on 5 May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Ikaria GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3204054

On 10 October 1942, Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Germany. She was sent to Singen, and performed forced labour at an aluminium plant. She lived in barracks and was fed very poorly. There were POWs at the factory, as well, and it appeared that some of them had connections with policemen/guards on the Swiss border. Eleven people, including Claimant, escaped. After crossing the border, Claimant was taken to a police station, underwent quarantine and was sent to a camp for underage people, where she had to clean kitchen utensils and peel potatoes. After some time, she was sent to Bern, where she worked as a housemaid. She longed to return to Ukraine. Once, Claimant and her friend met an elderly Russian immigrant in a park, and he helped them to go to France. Until the end of the war, Claimant worked in the kitchen of a POW camp in Grenoble. Then, she was sent back to Ukraine. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.



3204071

In 1942, Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Germany to perform forced labour. She was sent to Singen. She worked at a factory, at a machine tool. The work was very hard. The morale in the camp was even harder. Once, when she was allowed to, she wrote to her family: "We live as wolves, eat as dogs, walk as elderly. We live just to live..." The letter was read at a gathering of the factory labourers. As a result, the workers lost their entitlement to holidays and Claimant was to be sent to a concentration camp. She escaped. After a lot of misery, she reached Switzerland. At that time, she did not even know that such a country existed. In Switzerland, she was treated well, received clothes and food, and because she was underage, was given additional milk and white bread. Then, she performed peat bog works. When the war was over, Claimant was sent back to Ukraine. Ever since she has been grateful to Switzerland and had a dream to visit it. However, after the death of her son in 2001, her dream has ended - she is now ill and very poor. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Maggi GmbH (Maggi Singen), a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3204229

(Related to Claim Nos. 3206413, 3210490 and 3401832)

In 1942, Claimant's father was arrested and shot by the Gestapo in Vilnius for having participated in the underground antifascist resistance, and her elder brother was deported to Germany. These, and the savage massacres of the population prompted Claimant to get involved in the struggle against the German occupation. She collected information, printed and distributed leaflets and maintained connections with partisans. In 1944, the Germans arrested Claimant, sent her to the Vilnius Gestapo and then to "Provenishki" concentration camp in Lithuania. From this camp, Claimant was sent to Cherbourg, France. The trip was long and the conditions were horrible. Claimant was placed in the military barracks at "Rashenau" concentration camp, somewhere along the coast of La Manche. Claimant worked on the construction of bunkers and fortification of the costal line of La Manche. She worked for 12-15 hours a day. A few days before the opening of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Front, Claimant was sent to Germany. In Germany, she was confined to the "Wiesengrund" concentration camp, which was located in the woods, some 30-40km away from Stuttgart. Claimant worked at a large construction site. The workload was the same as in France, 12-15 hours a day. In May 1945, Claimant was liberated by the American Army. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for C. Baresel AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205036

On 19 January 1944, according to the order of the Work Authorities, as a part of the retraining programme for the workers of Aktofot, a company in Prague, Claimant was sent to Eberbach am Neckar, Germany to work at the company Stotz-Apparatebau. He worked in the models department as a mechanic. Claimant worked 12 hours a day and he was paid a very low salary. He lived in a former school building, Lager Schulhaus. He slept on a wooden bed, sharing a blanket with other workers. In the



winter, the place was heated by stoves which got cold very quickly. The food was not sufficient. When the front approached and the air raids became more frequent, Claimant had to run to the forest almost every day, as there was no shelter in the factory. On 24 November 1944, after some negotiations between Stotz-Apparatebau and the Czech employment agency, Claimant was released and returned to Prague. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Stotz-Apparatebau GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205065

In January 1944, Claimant received a letter from the Work Authority of the town of Tyn Nad Vlatavou, Czechoslovakia, that she had to perform labour in Germany. Claimant left from the town of Ceske Budejovice and arrived at Eberbach, where she worked at Stotz-Apparatebau GmbH. She lived in a school building, sharing a room with many other people. She had to work in three shifts. The conditions were very harsh. She was often hungry - the food was the same every day. At night, she could not sleep because of the air raids. Claimant worked at Stotz-Apparatebau GmbH from February 1944 until December 1944. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Stotz-Apparatebau GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205074

In January 1944, Claimant was deported to Germany to perform forced labour. She worked at Stotz-Apparatebau GmbH in Eberbach and lived in the camp of the company. In November 1944, Claimant was liberated and returned to the Czech Republic. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Stotz-Apparatebau GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205156

On 1 October 1942, Claimant was sent to Koeszeg, to a Hungarian forced labour camp for Jews. In February of 1943, Claimant worked in Devecser, on the construction of a railway. Later, he had to perform labour between the mines of Felix and Ajka, where they were building an aluminium factory, and between the mines of Felix and Kolontar, where they loaded railway cars. From July 1943 until April 1944, Claimant was sent to Szoec, where he worked in the Felix mine, in bauxite production. The owner of the Felix mine was the Swiss enterprise "Aluminium Industrie A.I.A.G.," which had established a subsidiary in Hungary under the name of "Bakonyer Bauxit A.G." A representative of the Swiss company, by the name of Neuschwanger, supervised Claimant's work. In April 1944, the forced labour camp was moved to Pass Uzok, near the front line. On 15 October 1944, Claimant escaped, as the pro-Nazi forces came into power in Hungary. He reached Bratislava, but was captured there by an SS patrol and handed over to the Gestapo. On 1 November 1944, he was sent to the concentration camp Sered, and then deported to the concentration camp Theresienstadt (Terezin). Claimant was liberated from Theresienstadt on 5 May 1945. On 21 May 1945, after the quarantine, he left the camp for Prague. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Bakonyer Bauxit AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

Claimant was deported by the Labour Office of Bussum, Holland to perform forced labour in Germany. In Stuttgart, the prisoners were divided into groups and Claimant was sent to Elzass-Grafenstaden, to work at a locomotive factory. He worked there as an interpreter and first-aid provider. After a while, the Dutch group had to go to Offenburg and Claimant was forced to go to Rheinfelden. In Rheinfelden, he worked at an aluminium factory. It was a Swiss enterprise because, when the flag was put up on the roof, the factory was not bombarded. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

Claimant was deported from Czechoslovakia to Braunau am Sim, Austria. He lived in a camp, from where he was taken to perform forced labour at the factory of Aluminium GmbH in Ranshofen. It was a branch of the company Aluminium Salzburger. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Salzburger Aluminium GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

On 29 April 1942, Claimant was deported from Czechoslovakia to perform forced labour at Aluminium Walzwerke G.m.b.H. in Wutöschingen, Germany. As Claimant later learned, it was an Anglo-German-Swiss company, and one of the directors was said to be Swiss. The factory was close to the Swiss border. Claimant worked as an electrician on electrical maintenance. On 21 April 1945, an order arrived that all foreign workers of the company were being relocated. Claimant was taken to the Swiss border, where the German officers handed him over to the Swiss police. He was transferred to a camp in Schaffhausen, which was already full of foreigners. The next day, Claimant was transferred to Adliswil, near Zurich, to a heavily guarded facility. There was very little food there. The Czech prisoners had to shave and trim under the surveillance of armed guards. After the end of the war, the prisoners inquired why they were still kept in the camp. The next day, two men appeared who, allegedly, were from the Czechoslovak embassy in Bern. They gave 10 Swiss Francs to each of the Czech prisoners and reassured them that things would improve. On 18 May 1945, the entire group of the Czech prisoners was transferred to the "Work Camp for Refugees" of the police department in Raron, Valais canton. There, prisoners were promised minimal pay for their work, although they were not able to buy any food for the money, as everything was sold by means of coupons. Claimant worked on a plantation. He also did some construction and irrigation work. In the beginning of August, the prisoners refused to work. The next day, a man came from the embassy again, gave everyone 5 Swiss Francs, and promised a quick solution of the matter. After a while, the commander of the camp told the prisoners that the Soviet military mission was visiting the camps in Switzerland, and that he hoped that the prisoners would not characterize the life and work in the camp too badly. The Soviets never came, but the prisoners were informed that in three weeks they would be going home. During the last 14 days, a reversal began. Claimant got an ID card, by which he suddenly became a 'refugee.' He also received a false certificate from the Union of Czechoslovak Associations in Switzerland, confirming that he had been living in

Switzerland since 1945 as a refugee, and that immediately upon his arrival, he had declared himself at the Czechoslovak representative office in Switzerland, which later supported him. Claimant was also promised that he could have work in Switzerland for a year, and later, he could even ask for an extension. The prisoners were also allowed to write home through the Red Cross, which earlier was impossible. On 29 August 1945, Claimant left the camp and returned to Czechoslovakia. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium Walzwerke GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205463

Before the occupation, Claimant was a first-year student at the Stavropol Institute of Agriculture. After the second census of unemployed people, her documents were confiscated and she was deported to perform forced labour in Germany. Claimant was sent to a forced labour camp in Munich and worked at the factory of Sulzer-Centralheizungen GmbH, where they repaired carriages. The plant was very large. Claimant worked at the shop No. 24, which was fenced with electric barbed wire. Every morning, political prisoners from Dachau concentration camp were brought to the plant. Under military and police surveillance, and for 12 hours a day, Claimant performed different jobs, including sweeping the shop, cleaning details from oil, working at a crane, fixing wheels on machines and grinding smooth plastic sides of bearings. Later, she was transferred to work at a machine, which measured the width of the connected/linked wheels. Claimant was fed only with thin rutabaga broth, a piece of bran bread and some tea with saccharin. She was liberated by the coalition forces. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Sulzer-Centralheizungen GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3206145

Claimant was deported from Russia to Germany to perform forced labour. From September 1942 through January 1944, Claimant worked at a factory in the town of Rheinfelden/Baden. He unloaded bauxite and aluminum ore from trains and repaired equipment. He also worked as a turner and performed other tasks, which were assigned to him. Claimant lived in the factory camp, which was surrounded with barbed wire and was located very close to the factory. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3206413

(Related to Claim Nos. 3204229, 3210490 and 3401832)

During Lithuania's occupation by the German Army, in October 1942, Claimant and her family members were arrested for their support of a Soviet intelligence group. After two months in the prison of Vilnius, they were sent to the concentration camp Ozherelis, near Kaunas, and afterwards, through the transfer camp in Provenishki, to the concentration camp "Reichenau," which was located near the town of Cherbourg in France. There, Claimant worked on the construction of shore fortifications. In the summer of 1944, before the Second Front opened, Claimant was sent to Germany, to the Wiesengrund camp, where she worked on the construction of an underground aircraft plant. In April 1945, she was liberated by the Allied Forces and returned to

Lithuania. Immediately upon her arrival at Vilnius, she submitted all the documents she had received after her liberation to the local KGB office, and, in exchange, received the documents necessary for her new passport. Therefore, Claimant does not remember all the details of her captivity in France and Germany. Claimant's father, two brothers and grandmother died in the camps. Claimant's sister was with Claimant throughout her captivity and they returned to Lithuania together. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for C. Baresel AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3206449

In September 1943, during the retreat of the German Army, Claimant and his family were deported from Smolensk Oblast, Russia to Germany to perform forced labour. They were sent to a forced labour camp, not far from Aluminium-Walzwerke, an aviation plant located near Hettingen. First, Claimant was drilling, and later on, he was transferred to the casting shop. He wore a tag "OST." The American Army liberated Claimant in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium Walzwerke GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3207385

(Related to Claim No. 3207387)

On 13 November 1943, Claimant, with her family, was deported from Vitebsk, Belarus to Germany to perform forced labour. She was confined to a camp in Ludwigshafen. Every day, Claimant and her family were taken to the firm of the Brothers Sulzer (Gebrüder Sulzer) to perform general manual labour. She cleared the debris of the factory buildings destroyed in the bombardments, loaded stones, rubble, and trash onto wheelbarrows. Claimant worked with pickaxes, spades, wheelbarrows, and with her bare hands. She was forced to work even during the air attacks. Just before the liberation, the barracks in the camp were destroyed during an air strike and Claimant was transferred to a camp in Mannheim, as they then believed, for extermination. The American Army arrived, however, and liberated Claimant. She returned to the Soviet Union. Back in her homeland, Claimant's family was persecuted by the authorities. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Gebrüder Sulzer AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3207387

(Related to Claim No. 3207385)

In 1943, Claimant and her family were deported from Vitebsk, Belarus to Germany to perform forced labour. They were sent to a camp in Ludwigshafen, next to which there was a POW camp. Every day, Claimant's family was taken to the town to work at the firm of the Brothers Sulzer (Gebrüder Sulzer). Her mother and sister performed the hardest work. They cleared the debris of the factory buildings, as the town was being severely bombed, loaded stones and bricks on the wheelbarrows and removed them from the site. Although Claimant was young, she was always next to her mother, helping her by picking up stones and bringing them to the wheelbarrow. Seeing that, German women could not hold back their tears and sometimes they would bring her bread and butter. Once, Claimant became very ill in the camp, and



the camp nurse, Irma, saved her life. Claimant's father was in a different camp, where he worked on the restoration of electric lines. After Claimant's family returned to their homeland, they were persecuted by the Soviet government. Her father was sent to Siberia, to a GULAG. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Gebrüder Sulzer AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3207423

(Related to Claim No. 3207990)

In November 1942, when Claimant was 15 years old, she was deported from Ukraine to Germany to perform forced labour. She was sent to the Brown Boveri plant in Saarbrücken. She performed all types of labour, carrying out the orders of foremen. She lived in a forced labour camp. Claimant worked until 1945, when she was liberated by the American Army. The trip home was long and difficult. Presently, Claimant is disabled and she is confined to her bed. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Brown Boveri & Cie, AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3207940

In January 1942, Claimant's native village was occupied and burnt down by the Germans. She, with her father, mother and sister, was deported from Kaluga Oblast to Smolensk Oblast, where the entire family was infected with typhus. In the summer of 1942, the family was deported again, this time to Germany. They were registered in the area of Schwabmuenchen-Augsburg. Claimant was forced to perform general manual labour at Sulzer AG and for some German individuals. She was liberated by the American Army and handed over to the Soviet military forces. In the summer of 1945, Claimant returned to Russia. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Sulzer AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3207990

(Related to Claim No. 3207423)

In December 1942, Claimant was deported from Russia to Germany to perform forced labour. He was sent to Saarbrücken, where, at the railway station, he was transferred to the security guards of the Brown Boveri plant. Claimant was placed in a camp located in Schafbücke, the suburbs of Saarbrücken. There were around 200 Ostarbeiters in the camp, and 50-60 of them worked for Brown Boveri. In March 1943, the camp in Schafbrücke was closed and Claimant was transferred to a bigger camp in Brebach. Claimant's job was to assemble asynchronous electric motors with short-circuited rotors. After awhile, Claimant escaped from the camp. He was detained at the Frankfurt am Main train station and was sent to the Gestapo prison. After interrogation, he was sent to the Heddernheim concentration camp located in the suburbs of Frankfurt am Main. In May 1943, Claimant was returned to the camp in Brebach. He had lost a lot of weight and was very weak. He continued working at the Brown Boveri plant. As punishment, he was placed in a workshop, where steel packages of semi-finished short-circuited rotors of the electric motors heated in electric furnaces were filled with fused aluminium and put into special moulds. Working in an overheated workshop was unbearable for a starved and exhausted young boy, and he often fainted. Claimant worked at Brown Boveri until his



liberation by the American Army in March 1945. Hard work in the heated workshop of the Brown Boveri plant negatively affected his health for the rest of his life. After almost 60 years, he still has nightmares about Heddernheim concentration camp. When Perestroika began and it became possible to travel to the West, Claimant dreamed of going to the places where he was so badly mistreated during the war, and of honouring the memory of his co-detainees buried in the Fishbach cemetery. Alas, retired people in Russia cannot afford such trips. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie, AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3208061

In February 1942, the German Army deported Claimant from Tosno, Leningrad region. He arrived at the town of Singen in March, where he was forced to work at Aluminium Walzwerke Singen, a factory, producing aluminium. At the end of November, Claimant, with some other people, fled to Switzerland. They crossed a bridge over the Rhein and were detained by the Swiss boarder guards. Claimant was taken to prison in the town of Schaffhausen. After a while, he was sent to a forced labour camp in Andelfingen, where he was kept for a year, during which time, Claimant worked in forestry. Later, Claimant was sent to another camp - Raron. He also worked in the camp of La-Scha-Lue until November 1944. He never received any remuneration for his labour. In December 1944, the Americans took Claimant to Marseille and handed him over to the British. From France, he was taken to Italy, and then to Egypt. In May 1945, Claimant finally reached Odessa. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209282

Claimant, her sister and her brother were forced to dig trenches. After a month, having learnt that the rest of the family was deported to Berlin, they escaped by train. However, they were caught and sent again to perform forced labour. Claimant worked at an engine repair plant, either at the branch in Basdorf or at the main plant in Spandau, Berlin. Claimant thinks that the company for which she worked in Basdorf or Berlin, might be the engine repair plant appearing on Slave Labour Class II List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Schindler & Cie, oHG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209938

On 26 February 1943, Claimant was deported from Lithuania to Germany to perform forced labour. He performed different tasks in different places. First, he unloaded coal from trains in Istenburg and delivered it to the inhabitants of the town. Then, for about a year, Claimant worked in agriculture. Later, he again worked in Istenburg, digging anti-tank trenches. During the summer, for about three months, Claimant performed different construction, loading and unloading tasks in Pabianice, Poland, at a factory that manufactured specialized and medical chemicals. In autumn, he was sent back to Istenburg to work in agriculture. As the front line approached, Claimant was released and he returned to his native village of Musteyka. Claimant has

plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Pabianicer AG für Chemische Industrie, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209989

On 1 October 1942, Claimant was sent to Koeszeg, to a Hungarian forced labour camp for Jews. From February 1943, Claimant worked in Devecser, on the construction of a railway. Later, he had to perform labour between the mines of Felix and Kolontar, where they loaded railway cars. From June 1943 until April 1944, Claimant was sent to Szoec, where he worked in the Felix mine, in bauxite production. The owner of the Felix mine was the Swiss enterprise "Aluminium Industrie A.I.A.G.," which had established a subsidiary in Hungary under the name of "Bakonyer Bauxit A.G." Under the supervision of Germany soldiers, Claimant worked hard, without any break or food all day long. He did not receive any remuneration for his work. He suffered mentally and physically and lost 6 kg. In May 1944, the forced labour camp was moved to Pass Uzok, near the front line. In October 1944, Claimant escaped. However, he was captured in two days and was handed over to the SS. He was sent to the concentration camp in Schuetzberg, Austria, from where, he was liberated on 10 April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Bakonyer Bauxit AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3210039

According to the Order on Compulsory Recruitment of the Brno (Czechoslovakia) Work Authorities, all young ladies born in 1923, including Claimant, had to perform forced labour. Claimant was sent to Drasov, Czechoslovakia, to work at the Swiss company, Brown Boveri & Cie AG, from 3 August 1944 until the end of the war. Under the supervision of German soldiers, Claimant worked in the department, where they produced hand-grenades. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Brown Boveri & Cie, AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3210094

In the summer of 1942, Claimant was deported from Belarus to Singen, Germany to perform forced labour. She worked at Fittig-Werke plant, which, as she later learnt, belonged to Georg Fischer. She was held in a camp, under constant surveillance and worked in shifts, for 12 hours a day. The food was very poor and Claimant always felt hungry. All her life she has been grateful to the German children, who, irrespective of the danger involved, would pass some bread to the forced labourers under the barbed wires. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. 50 years later, with the help of the Oberbürgermeister of Singen, Claimant managed to find Monika Grömminger, who, then a 14-year-old, helped Claimant to survive by bringing her some bread from home. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3210166

On 18 January 1940, Claimant's parents, two brothers and a sister were arrested by the Gestapo in Warsaw, Poland. Claimant and one of his sisters escaped only because

they happened not to be at home. His brothers were consequently executed and his father died in Auschwitz. Claimant's mother and sister spent eighteen months in prison, after which, they were first transferred to the concentration camp of Ravensbrueck and then to Auschwitz, where they remained until the end of the war. Claimant, a 14-year-old, found himself completely alone. He had to find a way to survive. One of the most essential factors for survival was to get a work card (Arbeitskarte), and he had to work at Brown Boveri in Warsaw to receive one. The work was hard, the working hours - long, and the pay - minimal. The factory produced airplane parts, ammunition and armaments. Claimant worked at the factory for two years, until the Polish Uprising, when he was arrested and sent to the concentration camp Stalag. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie, AG a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3210288

On 12 August 1943, Claimant, with her three sisters, was deported from Belarus to Germany to perform forced labour. She worked at the factory "Lonza" in Waldshut. First, she worked in the kitchen, and then, at the factory, where her job was to pour vinegar, and, where, she damaged her health. In 1945, Claimant was sent to Switzerland, where she worked at the hotel "Brissago." In December 1945, Claimant returned to Belarus. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Lonza-Werke GmbH (Lonza-Werke Elektrochemische Fabriken GmbH), a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3210293

In August 1942, Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Germany to perform forced labour. She was brought to the town of Saekingen in Germany and lodged in a factory's barrack. She worked at Lonzona Factory. Her job consisted of servicing four machines, which wound thread. The thread was silk and there was a lot of dust in the air. Although, the production was very hazardous to health and the German supervisors wore special gauze masks to protect their respiratory system, the labourers did not receive any protection for their lungs. The German supervisors treated them very harshly. Claimant was often beaten. On her clothing, she wore a sign "OST". Her daily food ration was 300 grams of black bread baked with sawdust or sand, rotten rutabaga, spinach, and boiled water instead of tea. Suffering from hunger, she had to cook grass, which grew on the territory of the camp. Because of the bad nutrition, her appendix became inflamed, and she underwent surgery. She also experienced headaches and loss of consciousness. On 27 March 1945, at night, when the barbed wires were without high current, Claimant and her friend escaped from the camp. They crossed the Rhein swimming and reached Switzerland. They knocked at the door of a house. The people who lived there warmed them, dried them, and gave them some hot milk. In the morning, the police took them to a prison, where Claimant spent two weeks. Afterwards, she was sent to work in Rheinfedel to the private household of Frau Brehner, who had a hotel and a restaurant. Claimant worked only for food; she did not receive any salary. She was not allowed to go to church on Sundays until a policeman and a priest intervened. It was not until September 1945, that she found out that the war had ended in May 1945, and at the end of September, she returned to Ukraine. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that

she worked for Lonzona AG für Azetatprodukte, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3210490

(Related to Claim Nos. 3204229, 3206413 and 3401832)

During Lithuania's occupation by the German Army, in October 1942, Claimant and her family members were arrested for their support of a Soviet intelligence group. After two months in the prison of Vilnius, they were sent to the concentration camp Ozherelis, near Kaunas, and afterwards, through the transfer camp in Provenishki, to the concentration camp "Reichenau," which was located near the town of Cherbourg in France. There, Claimant worked on the construction of shore fortifications. In the summer of 1944, before the Second Front opened, Claimant was sent to Germany, to the Wiesengrund camp, where she worked on the construction of an underground aircraft plant. In April 1945, she was liberated by the Allied Forces and returned to Lithuania. Immediately upon her arrival at Vilnius, she submitted all the documents she had received after her liberation to the local KGB office, and, in exchange, received the documents necessary for her new passport. Therefore, Claimant does not remember all the details of her captivity in France and Germany. Claimant's father, two brothers and grandmother died in the camps. Claimant's sister was with Claimant throughout her captivity and they returned to Lithuania together. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for C. Baresel AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3210861

Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Germany in November 1942. She was sent to perform forced labour at a pharmaceutical company in Grenzach, near Basel, Switzerland. In August 1944, Claimant managed to escape to Switzerland, where she stayed until September 1945. For four months, she worked in a private household in Zürich. She spent the rest of her time in Swiss camps. Claimant's name appears on the Slave Labour Class II Name List and she has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Roche Grenzach, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401832

(Related to Claim Nos. 3204229, 3206413 and 3210490)

Claimant was supposed to be deported from Belgium to Wiener Neustadt, Austria in October 1942. He went into hiding. In March 1943, he was discovered and sent to Germany on a train, from which he managed to escape in Aachen, Germany. He stayed with a friend in Herne, Germany and worked for Gelsenberg AG in Gelsenkirchen. In May, he was detected and sent to a penal camp in Vaihingen an der Enz. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour for Baresel AG. Claimant states that he also had to perform forced labour for Junkers. One of those companies (Claimant does not specify which one) transferred him to Ellwangen. Claimant managed to escape around Whitsunday in 1944 and returned to Herne. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for C. Baresel AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

## GROUP OF THE JANUSEVICIUS FAMILY MEMBERS

3206410, 3206583,  
3207368 and 3209383

This is a group of four Lithuanian claimants who are the members of the Janusevicius family. The fact patterns of their claims are identical. In particular: Claimants' father worked for a military plant "Linkaiciai" near Radviliskis, Lithuania. In 1942, during the German occupation of Lithuania, the Nazis organized a concentration camp for former employees of the plant, Jews and POWs on the territory of the plant. The detained people had to dismantle the plant equipment for shipment to Germany. Claimants' father and elder brother refused to collaborate with the Nazis. The whole family was arrested and confined in the Linkaiciai camp. In May 1944, the entire family was sent to a Jewish camp, Gliwitsa, to work at a chemical plant. In July 1944, Claimants' father and elder brother escaped from the camp. The Claimants' mother (Victim) and the Claimants were sent to a camp in Schneidemuehl, where they cleaned railway cars. In November 1944, the family was once again relocated, this time, to the Massuren camp in Allenburg. There, they unloaded and loaded construction materials, ammunition, food etc. from and onto the barges of the Swiss firm Schweizerische Schleppschiffahrtsgenossenschaft. In April 1945, the Claimants were liberated by the Soviet Army and returned to Lithuania. Claimants have plausibly demonstrated that they and the Victim, represented by one of the Claimants, worked for Schweizerische Schleppschiffahrtsgenossenschaft, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.



HOLOCAUST VICTIM ASSETS PROGRAMME (SWISS BANKS)

GROUP XII SUBMISSION

SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II

CASE SUMMARIES

3200240

At the age of fifteen, in 1941, Claimant was forcibly deported to Germany. She performed forced labour for an optical company in Wetzlar. Claimant stated that company's owner was Mr. Leitz. She lived in a barrack, which was surrounded by barbed wire. Claimant was paid very little for her work. She was liberated by the American Army. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Leica Microsystems Wetzlar GmbH - Leica Microsystems Holdings GmbH (fka Leitz GmbH), a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3200807

In August of 1941, Claimant and her family were forcibly deported from Leningrad region to Latvia. They were held in the concentration camps of Lieepaya in Salaspils. In Latvia, Claimant worked on the construction of roads. In 1942, Claimant was deported to the Dachau concentration camp. There, she worked in the warehouse of a store, where she pasted yellow stickers on cans and made hangers for clothes, with "SS" markings. From Dachau, Claimant was transported to a neighboring town, Augsburg, where she worked at Sulzer. The labour involved digging trenches for pipes and then, installation of pipes for central heating. From Dachau, Claimant was sent to the Gamorschtein camp, where she worked on the construction of military highways. In 1943, Claimant was transferred to the concentration camp Buchenwald, to Construction Team No. 1. She built houses for SS officers and barracks for SS soldiers. On 11 April 1945, Claimant was liberated. She returned to the USSR on 9 July 1945. Almost all her family had died in concentration camps. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Sulzer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3201657

In 1941, Claimant was taken as a prisoner in the suburbs of Tartu, Estonia and sent to a POW camp in Panevezys, Lithuania. In October 1941, he was transferred to Stalag 326 VI-K in Stuckenbrock, Germany. In May 1942, he was sent to work as an orderly in the POW hospitals of Muenchhausen and Strasbourg. In December 1943, Claimant was sent to the chemical plant Lonza-Werke, where he worked as a loader, a welder and a grinder. In December 1944, as the front line approached, Claimant was transferred to a camp in Villigen, Switzerland, where he remained until May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Lonza-Werke GmbH (Lonza-Werke Elektrochemische Fabriken GmbH), a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3201832

Claimant was deported from Russia to Germany in November 1942. She was detained in Cologne and performed forced labour at an electric insulation plant, Rheinkabel. She never received payment, nor any documents confirming her labour. Claimant was liberated in April 1945 and returned home on 8 October 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Rheinische Draht-und Kabelwerk GmbH (Rheinkabel), a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3201835

On 7 May 1943, Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Austria to perform forced labour. Through August 1943, he worked for a farmer and afterwards, until November 1943, he repaired local roads. In November, Claimant was transferred to Neusiedl, Zistersdorf area, where he worked on the construction of a gas-turbine power station. The turbine, the generator and other equipment on the construction depicted the corporate symbols of "Brown Boveri" and the word "Switzerland." In March 1944, Claimant was transferred to a meat-processing plant, Zimmermann Fleischwerke, in the town of Berndorf bei Wien. On 21 August 1944, he was arrested, charged with sabotage and was sent to the Mauthausen concentration camp. In Mauthausen, Claimant worked in a quarry, and as a member of Kommando Melk, on the construction of an underground military plant. In April 1945, because the Soviet Army was approaching, the camp where Claimant was confined was evacuated. Ten thousand inmates were sent up the Danube River to Linz. They were transported for five days without any food. Once they arrived in Linz they walked for another five days, through mountains, to another camp of the Mauthausen system, Ebensee. During this walk, Claimant received only six small dry biscuits and a small piece of spoiled sausage. Only five thousand out of the initial ten thousand inmates arrived in Ebensee. In Ebensee, Claimant cleared rubble from the destroyed station - Puchheim. On 6 May 1945, the American Army liberated Claimant. At that time, Claimant was no longer able to walk: with his height of hundred and ninety-four centimetres (6.4 ft), he weighed forty-five kilograms (99 lbs). Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3201961

Claimant was captured as a POW on 10 September 1941 on the territory of Russia. He was confined to POW camps in a number of locations, including Wutoeschingen, where he was held in Stalag Y-A, in labour brigade 65005. His labour brigade performed forced labour at an aluminium plant. On 8 April 1942, Claimant was transferred to Stalag Y-B, and then, on 25 January 1944, he was sent to Stalag Y-B in Villingen. Claimant was liberated on 22 April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3203220

In 1943, Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Austria to perform forced labour. She was sent to a labour camp in Lend. On her left sleeve, she wore the sign "OST." She slept on a plank-bed. She was undernourished and always felt hungry. First, Claimant had to work on railroad construction, where she carried sand, using a wheelbarrow. Later, she was sent to perform forced labour at an aluminium plant. There, with the help of a wheelbarrow, she transported alloys of different metals, as well as their waste. When Claimant's health deteriorated, she was sent to work in the plant's kitchen, where she performed different types of labour. In about a month, she was sent back to perform labour at the plant, where she worked until her liberation. The American Army liberated Claimant in May 1945. She was taken to Poland, where she spent a month harvesting crops. In July 1945, Claimant arrived in Ukraine. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Salzburger Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3203222

In 1942, Claimant was deported from the village of Velyka Solonka, Poltava Oblast, Ukraine to Germany. She and 45 other people from her village were sent to perform forced labour at an aluminum plant in Singen, Germany. Claimant worked at the 1<sup>st</sup> shop. She had to wind packages of aluminum and load them on the carriages. She was paid RM 20 per month. Claimant worked at that plant from 1942 to February 1945. When the American Army arrived, the plant ceased functioning. Claimant was sent to work for a private owner until 27 April 1945, and then, she was sent to a repatriation camp. In 1995, Claimant was invited to visit the aluminum plant in Singen. She saw the shop, where she had worked. A Swiss film director, Frédéric Gonseth, interviewed Claimant for his documentary "Hitler's Slaves," a film, which explores the history of forced labour at certain Swiss companies in Nazi Germany. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3203680

On 17 June 1942, Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Germany to perform forced labour. She worked at an aircraft plant in Berlin. She was hungry, cold, and under constant surveillance. She was not paid. For organizing an antifascist demonstration, Claimant was put in prison where she was inhumanly tortured for seven months. She was severely beaten and kept absolutely undernourished. In January 1944, Claimant was sent to Bremen. She worked at a plant, belonging to the Swiss company, Sandoz. Other foreigners performed forced labour there as well. Foreigners from the other occupied European countries were paid, but the slaves from Ukraine were not. Claimant worked at Sandoz until March 1945, when the Anglo-American aviation forces bombed the area, after which, Claimant had to clear rubble. Her youth was wasted in slavery for three years. Claimant was never given any document confirming her forced labour. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Sandoz AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3204243

Claimant was a POW, who, in June 1940, after having been injured in combat, managed to get to Switzerland. In Switzerland, he was interned and forced to give up his POW status. He was held in several forced labour camps, including Churwalden, near Büren an der Aare and others. He had to perform forced labour, including road construction, work in forestry and agriculture. Claimant was also imprisoned in Lenzburg and in a psychiatric ward in Königsfelden. Afterwards, he was forced to work at a foundry of Sulzer factory in Winterthur. He did not receive any payment, as his wages were taken from him in order to cover the expenses of his preceding imprisonment. He was released after the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Sulzer Management Ltd, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205367

After the Nazis invaded Poland, Claimant was confined in the Warsaw Ghetto. In August 1942, he escaped from the Ghetto and went into hiding. The Gestapo caught Claimant in December 1942 and sent him to perform forced labour in Stolp. In September 1943, Claimant was sent to the concentration camp Stutthof, and then, in December 1943, he was relocated to Ebensee, a sub-camp of the concentration camp Mauthausen. In Ebensee, Claimant worked for a number of companies involved in Project Cement. One of the companies was Brown Boveri. Whilst working there, he lost his eye in an explosion. After the war, Claimant never found any of his family members. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205421

Claimant was from Romania. He was Jewish. In September 1942, he was arrested in Bucharest and had to perform forced labour there. In the winter of 1942, he was put into a mobile group of forced labourers, which moved from place to place, performing different types of jobs. Sometimes, the labourers had to walk, sometimes they were transported by cars or trains, always under the surveillance of Romanian armed military guards. Claimant may have been transported even outside the territory of Romania. He did not receive any food during those trips. He was beaten and tortured by the guards. The living conditions were extremely harsh. Claimant had to bury dead, clean different places from snow and ice and perform the most difficult agricultural work. During the period of 1940-1944, Claimant performed forced labour for the Romanian subsidiaries of the Swiss companies: Romochim S.A.R., Bauxita S.A.R., Dr. A. Wander & Co and SAPIC SA.

3205461

In September 1942, Claimant was forcibly deported to Germany. She was held at the forced labour camp of an aircraft plant in Berlin-Schoenefeld. Claimant worked in the plant's kitchen. She was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Ikaria GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205610

In 1940, Claimant was forced to work at the copper and zinc production department of the Skopek company in the town of Strzemieszyce, whilst he lived in Ilkenau. In 1942, when the persecution of Jews began in Ilkenau, Claimant was deported to the Ghetto in Strzeniezyce. In mid-1943, Claimant was transported to the concentration camp Blechhammer. His concentration camp number was tattooed on his skin. He lived in barracks with his father and about four thousand other Jews. In Blechhammer, Claimant performed forced labor on a construction site for OHW (Oberschlaesische Hidreier Werke) and BBC (Brown Boveri & Cie AG). He also worked at Siemens Halske and Schukert in the crematorium of Blechhammer. In January 1945, Claimant was liberated by Russian troops. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205642

In March 1943, Claimant was deported from The Hague, Holland to Strassbourg, Alsace, to perform forced labour at an armament-manufacturing factory. In December 1943, Claimant was transferred to Rheinfelden, to an aluminium factory, located on the Rhine River, close to the Swiss border. He was lodged in barracks near the factory and given a minimal allowance. He was prohibited from moving further than four km radius from the factory. There were severe shortages of food. The working conditions were terrible. The factory processed bauxite by melting the raw material in large tubs. Claimant's task was to smash the crust, which formed on the surface of the tubs. A harmful gas emanating from the tubs permanently damaged Claimant's health. He was employed in Rheinfelden for approximately seven months. Afterwards, he was transferred to work at a brick factory, where he spent around three months. Then, Claimant was again transferred to an aluminium factory, which might have been in Singen and where, large blocks of aluminium were rolled into sheets. Claimant had to work sharpening band-saw blades. The working and living conditions were similar to those in Rheinfelden. In April 1945, Claimant was taken to the Swiss border and was sent to Zurich and then, to Bern. He spent two days in Bern, after which, he was sent back to Holland. He returned home penniless after twenty-five months of hard labour. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.



3206228

In April 1943, the German occupants pillaged and burned Claimant's village, Afonikhino, in Russia. Those who survived, including Claimant and his family, were deported to perform forced labour. First, they were sent to the concentration camp in Salaspils, Latvia and then, to a farm in Skriverskaya Volost, Latvia. In March 1944, Claimant was sent to a forced labour camp in Menden, Germany. He had to work for 10-15 hours a day, in hazardous conditions, at a military equipment plant. In May 1945, the Allied troops liberated him. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for ABB Motors GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3206258

Claimant was captured in 1941. He was sent to a forced labor camp in Lubek, Germany. In October 1942, for an attempt to escape, the Gestapo transferred him to the concentration camp in Neuengamme. In May 1944, he was transferred to Buchenwald concentration camp, where he remained until April 1945. Whilst in the camps, Claimant performed slave labour, including for the companies Gusswerke AG and Rheinwerke. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Gusswerke AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3206951

From 26 November 1942 to 28 March 1945, Claimant performed forced labour in Rastatt, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany. She worked at Leitz GmbH, which manufactured lenses for binoculars, periscopes, and optical and weapons back-sights. Claimant also mentioned that she worked for two other factories, namely "Shuber" and "Dishl" [translit.]. She was liberated by the American Forces on 28 March 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Leica Microsystems Holdings GmbH (fka Leitz GmbH) - Leica Microsystems Wetzlar GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209542

Claimant was deported from Lithuania to Germany to perform forced labour. She worked at ammunition plants in Trier and Frankfurt. Later, she was sent to the town of Eberbach, near Heidelberg, to work at an airplane factory. There were many French and Belgian workers at the plant. After the war, in August 1945, Claimant went through filtration in Mannheim. Now, she resides in the United States. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Hartmann & Braun GmbH & Co. KG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209701

Claimant was deported to Germany on 15 May 1942. Between 1942 and 1944, he was forced to work for the Kraus-Werke [translit.] plant in Schwarzenberg. He worked at the plant's department which was responsible for freight packaging. Claimant had to pack and load/unload diverse goods. He remembers packing washing machines, as well as auto parts. Claimant states that a large amount of freight was

later shipped to different locations in Switzerland. In February 1945, he was transferred to the specialized hospital "Holz-Muhle" in Plauen. During one of the Plauen's bombardments, Claimant managed to escape and return home, to Ukraine. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Kraus & Co. - Danzas Holding AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209739

In 1942, Claimant (together with her mother Serafima Kadinskaja) was caught in Simferopol and deported to Germany. She was sent to Frankfurt-am-Main, to perform forced labour for the plant Hartmann & Braun, a company that manufactured electronic instruments. Claimant was held in the Westhausen camp, behind barbed wire. While in the camp, she was undernourished and mistreated. Claimant called for sabotage, for which she was sent to prison, and then, to a concentration camp in Frankfurt-am-Main. While at the camp, Claimant worked in forestry. She was liberated by the American Army. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Hartmann & Braun GmbH & Co. KG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3210515<sup>1</sup>

Claimant was serving in the 77th Infantry Regiment of the Polish Army, when the German Army captured him. For almost a year, he was held in POW camps. In 1941, he was released from the camps and sent to perform forced labour in the household of Eervin Brantater, in the Istenburg region. In the spring of 1944, Claimant was sent to the concentration camp Natzweiler, where he worked on the construction of an underground military plant. In the beginning of April 1945, Claimant was transferred to the concentration camp Dachau, from where he was liberated in 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for C. Baresel AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3210562

On 7 June 1942, Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Germany to perform forced labor. She was taken to Berlin, to a camp of an aircraft plant near Schoenefeld. She performed general manual labour there. Due to her health, she was later transferred to a men's clothing factory in Berlin. In February 1945, Claimant was arrested for being associated with the Russian resistance. She was convicted by the Gestapo and she had to work in a women's camp for 12-14 hours per day. Claimant was released from the camp on 15 April 1945 and she was liberated on 23 April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Ikaria GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3211340

In 1942, Claimant was deported from Belarus to Singen, Germany, where he performed forced labor at a metallurgical plant. After two years and three months, he and his Ukrainian friend escaped from the camp. They crossed the border into

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<sup>1</sup> Claim numbers 3204229, 3206413, 3210490 and 3401832 are related to the present claim.

Switzerland. In Switzerland, Claimant performed lumber processing work in a camp near Basel. After thirteen months, he was sent to France, then Italy, and then, across the Mediterranean Sea to Egypt. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3211528

On the frosty morning of 24 November 1942, the Germans entered Claimant's village, Dragunsk, Zhuravichskiy Region, Belarus, and forced people out of their houses into the streets. They selected young women and men, including Claimant, and took them to the POW camp in Krichev. A week later, all of them were forced into goods carriages and taken to Singen, Germany. Upon her arrival on 17 December 1942, Claimant was lodged at a camp belonging to the plant of Alusingen. The first month was very tough. The food was insufficient. Everyone was always hungry and suffered from lice and bedbugs. Claimant was totally exhausted. However, the translator saved her. When a German woman came to the camp to select some people for work in private households, the translator convinced her to choose Claimant. Thus, she was sent to the family of Peter Oexle. All members of the family were good people, but she still had to work hard. In September 1944, Claimant was transferred to perform forced labour at the foundry of Georg Fischer. She had to strip cast-iron moldings at an emery machine tool. Since she did not have any experience, she made mistakes and was punished, by being given some additional work to perform. She lived in a barrack, behind barbed wires. She had to work 12-hour shifts. Claimant's breakfast consisted of a small slice of bread with margarine, and a small cup of ersatz coffee. For lunch, she received vegetable broth. She had no dinners. Sometimes on Sundays, she was allowed to leave the camp for two hours, unless she made mistakes at work. Claimant was liberated on 24 April 1945. In September 1945, she returned home. All her life, she was under secret surveillance. Only after "Perestroika," were victims of the Nazi regime given some recognition in the Soviet Union. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH and Georg Fischer AG, companies on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3212163

Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Olspen, Germany to perform forced labour. She was given work clothes with the sign, OST, attached to her chest. She lived in barracks and she slept on straw, in a two-tier bed. She was under the supervision of a policeman, who made sure that nobody left the camp. Claimant worked at a factory, for two-three shifts. She had to clean milk-cans, which passed on the production line. The milk-cans were very heavy, and she had to lift them very high. She was fed twice a day with turnip soup. Claimant was liberated in 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Nestlé S.A., a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3212167

In November 1942, Claimant was deported from the village of Myshyna Greblya, Poltava Oblast, Ukraine to Germany. On the way, he was held in Polish resettlement camps. He was assigned to work in Singen, Germany, at an aluminium plant. He had

to work on rolling machine tools. In December 1945, Claimant returned home. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3212168

In November 1942, Claimant was deported from the village of Myshyna Greblya, Poltava Oblast, Ukraine to Germany. She performed forced labour at the high-temperature department of an aluminium plant, where aluminium pipes were rolled. She lived in a barrack. The food that she was given was very poor. Claimant returned to Ukraine in October 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3212321

Claimant is from Ukraine. From 19 June 1942 through 20 April 1945, she worked at the Georg Fischer AG factory in Singen. She met her now deceased husband at the company. He was also a forced labourer. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3212338

Claimant is from Poltava Oblast, Ukraine. In October 1942, she was deported to Germany to perform forced labour. She was sent to Singen, where she worked at an aluminum plant. She worked on a rolling machine tool, at workshop No. 2. Claimant lived in a barrack. The nourishment she received was very poor. Claimant returned to Ukraine in October 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3212363

Claimant is from Poltava Oblast, Ukraine. In 1942, she was deported to the town of Singen, Germany. She performed forced labour at an aluminum plant, where she injured her hand. After the treatment, she was transferred to an easier job – she worked on a crane at the same plant. After her liberation in 1945, Claimant returned to her village in Ukraine. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3212387<sup>2</sup>

Claimant is from Poltava Oblast, Ukraine. In September 1942, he was sent to Mauthausen concentration camp. He worked in a quarry. He had to carry stones up and down 186 steps and load trolleys. He became weak and exhausted. With his height of 185 cm, his weight dropped to 37 kg. In November 1942, Claimant was sent to the Dachau concentration camp. He worked in the Kabeltzerlegum team that processed leftover materials from dismantling of the defensive line in Mangino,

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<sup>2</sup> Claim numbers 3204229; 3206413, 3208228, 3210490, 3210515 and 3401832 are related to the present claim.



France. A priest from Luxembourg worked with Claimant. In March 1944, Claimant was sent to Natzweiler concentration camp, Kommando Wesserling. He worked on the construction of the underground plant for Messerschmidt. He participated in building of the access road; namely, he had to transport sand and crushed stone by trolleys. On 2 April 1945, Claimant was transferred to Dachau concentration camp again, from where he was liberated. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for C. Baresel AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3212425

On 26 October 1942, Claimant, along with eighty-six young men and women, was deported from the village of Mushina Greblya, Novosanzharskiy Rayon, Poltavskaya Oblast. Officially, the German occupiers declared that they were volunteering to help Germany. As the brass band was playing, the young people were crying and saying good-bye to their relatives. During the trip, some of them escaped. Sixty-six of them, including Claimant, arrived in Singen. Claimant lived in barracks with sixteen others. She worked at an aluminum plant. She had to wax paper at a big machine. The work was very hard, twelve hours per day, without weekends. She was poorly fed with light soup, twice a day, and 150 grams of bread. This routine continued for three years. The French and American troops liberated Claimant on 8 April 1945. On 18 September 1945, Claimant returned home completely exhausted. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Aluminum-Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3212427

In June 1942, Claimant was deported from Kerch, Ukraine to Germany to perform forced labour. He was sent to work at the Weser-Huette plant, in its blacksmith-compressing department. He used a press to punch machine parts. In August 1943, Claimant escaped, but was caught by the Gestapo in Mindon. He was sent to the prisons of Muenster and Dortmund, after which he was transferred to the penal camp in Warstein to work in a quarry. In October-November 1943, Claimant was sent to Rudersdorf – near Singen – to a small foundry. The supervisor's name was Mr. Wilhelm Loch. Claimant performed welding on long cisterns/tanks and prepared stock pilings of sheet metal, which were sent to the centralized plant, Georg Fischer, located in Singen. There were other Russian workers at the plant, whom Claimant encouraged not to work well. Therefore, he was sent to the prison of Duesseldorf, and then, to the Fuhlsbuettel prison in Hamburg, where he was tried. By court decision, Claimant was sent to Neuengamme concentration camp and to Salzgitter-Druette concentration camp. On 7 April 1945, the Salzgitter-Druette camp was evacuated. After the bombing of the train at the station in Zelle, Claimant escaped, but was immediately caught, and - together with 300 other people - was sent to the death camp, Bergen-Belsen. On 15 April 1945, Claimant was liberated by the British Army. He returned to Ukraine on 16 December 1946. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.



3401135

Claimant was persecuted as a Jenisch.<sup>3</sup> From February 1942 until March 1945, she had to stay in a Ghetto in Braunschweig, Germany. During that period, she had to perform forced labour for MIAG in Braunschweig. Claimant is illiterate and does not provide any more information. Claimant has not provided a personal statement. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for MIAG Mühlen- und Industrie AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401210

Claimant was deported from Poland to Germany to perform forced labour. From 10 September 1941 through 8 December 1943, he worked in the town of Gölzau, at Kohlenveredl. u. Schwelwerke. Later, he was sent to Waldshut, where he worked at Lonza-Werke GmbH (Lonza-Werke Elektrochemische Fabriken GmbH). He was under constant surveillance. German guards escorted him to and from work. He had to work every day, without any time off. After the war, Claimant immigrated to Canada. He has suffered a stroke and does not remember much about the years of his detention in Germany. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Lonza-Werke GmbH (Lonza-Werke Elektrochemische Fabriken GmbH), a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3433586

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Rheinfelden, Germany. There, he had to perform forced labour for Aluminium GmbH. It was difficult to work near the ovens, where it was very hot. Claimant had to work in shifts. The food was not enough and the conditions in the camp were unhygienic. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3433591

In February 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Rheinfelden, Germany. He had to perform forced labour at Aluminium GmbH with hundreds of other forced labourers from different countries. The food was not sufficient and the conditions in the camp were not hygienic. Also, the heating during wintertime was inadequate. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3433690

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Singen, Germany. He had to perform forced labour for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH. Claimant had to stay in a camp. Claimant has not submitted a personal statement. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

<sup>3</sup> A German name for somebody who lives like a Gypsy but is not of Sinti or Roma origin.

3433697

In April 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Singen am Hohentwiel, Germany. He performed forced labour for Georg Fischer AG. He had to work 12-hour shifts. The machines in the company were imported from Switzerland, because they all had the Swiss Cross on them. The company produced six-barrelled rocket mortar, which was distressful for Claimant, because his mother was Swiss. Claimant did not try to escape to Switzerland because he knew he would be handed back over to the Germans. He was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3433708

Claimant is Dutch. He was supposed to perform mandatory labour, but went into hiding. He was caught in April 1943 and sent to the Amersfoort camp in the The Netherlands. Claimant had to dig trenches. In March 1943, he was sent to Ludwigshafen, Germany, where he had to perform forced labour for IG Farben. After the company was bombed Claimant was sent to Mannheim, where he had to perform forced labour for Brown Boveri & Cie. AG. He was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie. AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3433716

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Rheinfelden, Germany. He had to perform forced labour for Aluminium GmbH. He had to stay in a camp called Schafmatt. At the plant, bauxite was melted into aluminium in big ovens for the airplane industry. Claimant had to perform forced labour on the construction of new halls for the ovens. He had to carry heavy cement sacks. Since Claimant is small and was not used to manual labour, the work was extremely hard for him. When he complained, he was sent to clean the toilets instead. After complaining again, he was sent to work in the canteen. Although Claimant preferred this type of labour, it was still hard physical work, since he had to carry potato sacks weighing 50 kg. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3433744

In May 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Breisach and Fessenheim in the south of Germany. He had to perform forced labour for Brown Boveri & Cie. Claimant hurt his thumb in a work accident. Since he was not operated upon on time, he cannot use his thumb properly. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie., a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3433746

In June 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to occupied France. He had to perform forced labour for Maschinen & Lokomotivenfabrik in Grafenstaden. Then, he had to work for the Comessa ammunition plant in Strasbourg. When some Dutch labourers celebrated Koninginnendag (a celebration for the birthday of the Dutch queen), all of the Dutch labourers were sent to work in different locations as punishment. Claimant and some other Dutch labourers were sent to Rheinfelden, to work for Aluminium GmbH. The hygienic conditions in the camp were very bad and Claimant became sick. In April 1945, Claimant went to Switzerland and from there, back to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3433769

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to occupied Strasbourg, France. He had to perform forced labour for the Comessa ammunition plant. In April 1944, he was transferred to Mannheim, where he had to work for a locksmith, Karl Baumann. He also worked on railway construction. In January 1945, he was sent to Ladenburg, where he had to perform forced labour for Brown Boveri & Cie. The company produced refrigeration units. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie., a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3433790

In April 1942, Claimant was arrested in Ukraine, because she had helped her Jewish nephews. She was interned in the Majdanek concentration camp for 3 months, before she was deported to Germany, where she had to perform forced labour at Maggi, in Singen, close to the Swiss border. Claimant tried to escape to nearby Switzerland, but was caught and sent to Dachau concentration camp, where she had to work for an ammunition plant. In July 1942, she was sent to Gevelsberg, where she had to work for Krefft-Werke. In September 1942, she was transferred to Hagen, where she had to work for Reinery-Werke, a company producing cables. During a bombardment, Claimant tried to escape, but she was caught and tortured. Due to this, she lost her eyesight and after liberation, only partially regained her sight in one eye. Claimant intended to immigrate to Israel, but could not leave France due to her health. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Maggi GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3434816

In March 1942, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Singen am Hohentwiel, Germany. There, he had to perform forced labour for Georg Fischer AG. Claimant tried to escape to nearby Switzerland, but was caught and interrogated by the SS. Following this, he was first sent to prison and then, to a camp in Sulz am Neckar. There, he had to work at an ammunition plant. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3434998

In December 1942, Claimant was deported from Poland to Eberbach, Germany. Claimant had to perform forced labour for Brown Boveri & Cie. AG. Afterwards, he was taken to Sinsheim. He had to live in a camp, where the living conditions were very bad. He did not receive any medical care. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie. AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450942

In September 1942, Claimant, a 14-year-old, was deported from Pawlokoma, Poland to Singen, Germany. He worked for a soup factory, Maggi. All labourers had to work 7 days a week, in very harsh conditions. Once, in 1944, they refused to go to work and the Gestapo men beat 4 labourers to death. In April 1945, when the Allied Forces were approaching, Claimant, with other labourers, was sent to Switzerland. He lived in Swiss refugee camps until 1949, and then, he immigrated to Canada. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Maggi GmbH (Maggi Singen), a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450943

Claimant was deported from Paszowa, Poland to Singen, Germany, when he was 15 years old. For three years, he was forced to work at Maggi GmbH, for 11 hours per day, without any rest. He only had two days off per year, Christmas and Easter. The food was insufficient and inadequate. The living conditions were terrible. Medical care did not exist. For three years, Claimant suffered physically and morally. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Maggi GmbH (Maggi Singen), a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450945

Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Germany in 1942. She was sent to Mannheim, where she was forced to work at Isolation A.G. She worked for 12-14 hours a day. The food was insufficient and Claimant was always hungry. She was not allowed to leave the territory of the camp where she lived. Occasionally, she would get a Sunday off. She was paid about 7 Marks a week for her labour. In April 1945, Claimant was liberated by the American Army. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Isolation A. G., a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450946

Claimant served in the Italian Army in Greece. On 9 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured by the German Army. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. On 29 September 1943, after a long trip by train, he arrived in Germany. First, he was detained in Fort Krombrinz (Strasbourg) and later,

in the camp Whagausel (Baden), where he was forced to work in a sugar refinery. After the Military Court in Lager VC Offenburg charged him with the offence of "rebellion" and sentenced him to 15 days in prison, he was sent to Rheinfelden, where he was forced to work for an aluminium factory. Afterwards, he was transferred to Wutoschingen and he performed general labour there. Claimant was sent back to Italy on 29 June 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450947

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 8 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured by the German Army. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was transferred to Rheinfelden, where he had to perform labour at an aluminium plant. He endured extreme hardship, including cold, hunger, beatings and abuse. He was released on 23 April 1945, thanks to the approaching French Army. On 6 May 1945, he reached Italy. He weighed 40 kg. He has been disabled ever since. It was very hard to start normal life again, as he could no longer work. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450948

On 9 January 1943, Claimant was detained at his work place in Paris and was sent to Germany to perform forced labour. He was sent to Mannheim, where he had to work at Brown Boveri. During 1943-1944, Claimant was often detained in the prison of Mannheim. On 1 May 1945, Claimant returned to France. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450949

In September 1942, Claimant was captured by the Germans in Orestiada, Greece. He was transferred to Bulgaria, where during a month and a half, he was forced to work in agriculture. Then, he was sent to Vienna, where he stayed in different concentration camps. In January 1943, Claimant ended up in Dachau, where he was kept for approximately half a year. From there, he was transferred to Allach concentration camp, and was forced to work at a local factory of BMW. Claimant worked for 12 hours per day except for Sundays. He was starved and often beaten. On 1 May 1945, Claimant was liberated by the American Army. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450950

On 29 June 1943, Claimant was deported from France to Germany. First, he was sent to Erfurt, where he worked at the railway station. He worked in shifts. The food was insufficient. On 19 November 1944, with some colleagues, Claimant was deported to Singen, where he was taken to the police station. On 27 November, he was



transferred to the Gestapo, was beaten and interrogated. Then, he was put in the new prison of Singen. Although he was assigned to work outside the prison, he was still treated as a prisoner and was supervised by the police. In Singen, Claimant worked at Aluminium Walzwerke. Later, he was taken to Constance, from where, the Swiss sent him back to France through Basel. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450951

Claimant served in the Italian Army in Greece. On 8 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an "Italian Military Internee" first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was sent to the town of Strasbourg, where he remained for almost 18 days. Then, he was deported to another place between Germany and France (Alsace). Afterwards, he was taken to a concentration camp in Waldshut, along the Rhein river. In Waldshut, Claimant worked at Lonza-Werke GmbH. On 20 May 1945, the French Army liberated Claimant. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Lonza-Werke GmbH (Lonza-Werke Elektrochemische Fabriken GmbH), a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450952

In January 1941, Claimant was deported from his hometown Blozew, Poland to Singen, Germany. He had to work at Maggi GmbH. He lived in a room with 20 bunks and slept on straw with one blanket. The food was insufficient and of very poor quality. The Germans mistreated him badly – he was often called names and beaten. After the war, Claimant immigrated to Australia. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Maggi GmbH (Maggi Singen), a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450953

In August 1942, Claimant was deported from her hometown Chednowica, Ukraine to Germany to perform forced labour. She was sent to Singen. She had to work at Maggi GmbH, for seven days a week. The work was hard and demanding. The food was inadequate and insufficient. Claimant was kept under constant supervision and could not freely leave the compound where she lived. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Maggi GmbH (Maggi Singen), a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450954

Claimant was deported from Belgium to Singen am Hohentwiel, Germany in July 1943. He had to perform forced labour for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH. Claimant had to work at the oven where aluminium was melted. The camp, where he had to stay, was located about 100 metres from the factory. He could only enter the

company with an identity card which had a number stamped on it. The work was in three shifts. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450955

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 9 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured by the German Army. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was sent to Rheinfelden, where he was forced to work for an aluminium factory. He worked in very high temperatures. The food he received was absolutely insufficient. His body weight decreased from 90 kg to 47 kg. Claimant suffered a lot. The guards patrolled all the time and did not allow labourers to stop or pause. Dogs were used to threaten the prisoners who stopped working. The sanitary conditions and clothing were also inadequate. On 24 April 1945, Claimant was liberated. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450956

In September 1944, when Claimant was going home from school, he was detained by the German police and was sent to Germany. After a long journey through Hungary and Austria, he arrived in Wunsdorf, where he was forced to work at a cement factory. Because he spoke German, Claimant worked at a machine. He worked for 12-hour shifts. Once, he had an accident, and he hurt his arm and leg, which bother him to this day. After his liberation in 1945, Claimant immigrated to Australia. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Wunsdorfer Portland-Cementwerk AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450957

In 1939, Claimant was deported from Poland to Germany to perform forced labour. From 5 May 1942 through 2 January 1944, he worked at Alumium-Walzwerke GmbH in Rheinfelden. The living and working conditions were harsh. There was no medical care and the hygienic conditions were appalling. Claimant was hungry, cold and exhausted. The trauma of those years has been present throughout his life. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450958

Claimant was deported from Holland to Singen, Germany, where he worked at Georg Fischer. Once he was arrested on a train between Singen and Konstanz and was put in jail for a few months. He never learnt what offence he had committed. After the war ended, he returned to Holland. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450959

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 8 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee, first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant had to perform labour in a factory producing military equipment. He worked for nine hours a day, including night shifts and Sundays. The food he received was insufficient. He was under constant supervision of the armed soldiers and sometimes he was beaten. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. After his liberation, he and some other inmates from his camp entered Switzerland, from where, they reached Italy. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450960

Claimant is of Danish origin. In December 1944, he was arrested in Copenhagen and sent to the Vestre Arrest prison. In January 1945, Claimant was deported to Hamburg, Germany. He had to stay in the Neuengamme concentration camp. From there, he was taken to Dessauer Ufer, Ellerholz Damm, Bullenhuser Damm in Hamburg, where he had to perform forced labour for Schindler and Rhenania. Claimant was liberated at the end of April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Schindler Aufzüge GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450961

In May 1939, Claimant was deported from Slovakia to Poland. He was sent to a forced labour camp, where there were people of different nationalities. Upon arrival, he was settled in a wooden barrack and was given the registration No. 2031. The next day, he was ordered to work at Philip Holzman Enterprise. He had to unload construction materials from the carriages arriving endlessly. All the materials had to be unloaded manually. It was hard, slavish and very demanding work. He had to work until he was completely exhausted, in all weather conditions and under constant pressure. Claimant was often sick, without any medical care. He also was psychologically exhausted. At the end of June, Claimant was sent to the Brown Boveri Enterprise, which had its buildings on the camp premises as well. There, he carried on his back heavy cement and plaster materials up the stairs. Later, he worked on the construction of steel masts, where, a Gestapo-man knocked out his two front teeth. However, the head-worker of the firm was anti-Fascist (he and some other 2-3 people greeted each other with "*Guten Morgen*" and "*Guten Tag*") and with his help, Claimant got a holiday for Christmas. His arrival in Slovakia was pitiful - he wore rubber boots and a plastic raincoat. In 1940, there were already Dutch, Belgian and Polish POWs in the camp. Claimant's memories of the German camp are depressing and he does not like to think about those times. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450962

Claimant served in the Italian Army in Greece. In September 1943, when there was official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an "Italian Military Internee" first, and then, as a civilian. From 28 December 1943 through 15 June 1944, Claimant performed forced labour at Georg Fischer in Singen. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450963

Claimant served in the Italian Army in Rome. On 20 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured by the German Army. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was sent to the concentration camp in Affenburg, Germany. Afterwards, he was transferred to Rheinfelden, where he was forced to work for an aluminium factory. On 20 April 1945, Claimant crossed the Rhein River by a bridge and entered Switzerland, from where he was sent back to Italy. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450964

On 4 June 1942, Claimant was deported from Siemiarzyno, Poland to Singen, Germany, and was assigned to work for a farmer. The farmer mistreated her and forced her into a sexual relationship. Claimant decided to escape to Switzerland, however, she was caught at the border and was sent to a labour camp, where there were many Russians. She worked at Georg Fischer. The food was given to the labourers in a common pot. There was a two-meter-high barbed wire fence around the barracks. Anyone, whose behavior did not satisfy the guards, was severely beaten with a rubber baton. The camp doors were supervised by the police and it was forbidden to walk out on the street. When the Soviet front was approaching, on 23 April 1945, Claimant escaped to Switzerland. In Switzerland, she stayed at a few camps. As Poland was occupied by the Soviets, she did not want to go back. With the help of the Red Cross, on 24 December 1947, Claimant immigrated to Argentina and in 1969, she moved to the United States. She has always been grateful to Switzerland for taking her in and helping her. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450965

In June 1942, Croatian forces burnt down Claimant's house and he was forced to leave his village. In October 1943, the Germans captured him and put him in jail in Zagreb. Afterwards, he was deported to Germany and was forced to work at the construction company Stegle. Two months later, Claimant was transferred to



Mengen, where he was forced to work in the Mengen Airport for the company Baresel. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for C. Baresel AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450966

Claimant is from Litija, Slovenia. From April 1942 through January 1944, she was detained in the camp of Bruechsal and worked for the Petri company in Zickestrasse. Later, she was transferred to the Weiterdingen camp, from where she was daily taken to Singen by bus. In Singen, Claimant worked at Maggi, in the company's warehouse. She worked there through 30 April 1945. The last five months, Claimant had to walk from the camp to the factory and back. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Maggi GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450967

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 9 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an "Italian Military Internee" first, and then, as a civilian. He was sent to Stalag VB and was forced to perform labour. Claimant worked in Singen, at Georg Fischer. The working and living conditions were extremely harsh. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450968

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 12 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an "Italian Military Internee" first, and then, as a civilian. From 13 October 1943 through 20 April 1945, he performed forced labour at a fitting plant, Georg Fischer. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450969

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 9 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an "Italian Military Internee" first, and then, as a civilian. He was sent to a village in the south of Germany, a few kilometers away from the border with Switzerland, called Singen Hohentwiel. Claimant spent his days working hard, 12 hours per day, in a factory for casting metal, under military control. He could only stop to eat soup made of vegetables and a piece of bread that had to last until the following day. In the factory, they produced parts for weapons. Those, who were injured, or who did not perform forced labour, were taken away from the camp, and no one knew where they ended



up. At night, Claimant had to wash thoroughly, as the guards were very strict about it. The remaining time he used to stay in his barrack, contemplating how to survive and resist the troubles of the next day. Claimant returned to Italy in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450970

In August 1942, Claimant was deported from her hometown Zawadka, Poland to Germany to perform forced labour. She was sent to Singen. She had to work at Maggi GmbH, from 7 in the morning to 6 in the evening, from Monday to Saturday and every second Sunday. She was escorted to work by armed guards. She lived in the factory compound, which she could not leave without permission. The factory management treated the workers badly. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Maggi GmbH (Maggi Singen), a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450971

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 9 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was forced to perform labour at an aluminium plant in Rheinfelden. Living conditions in the camp were very harsh, the supply of food was insufficient, and the treatment of labourers was not good. Claimant had to work even when it was raining and cold, while in the furnaces it was extremely hot with gas fumes. He used to work in shifts, both in the mornings and at night, without any rest, not properly dressed, wearing clogs for shoes. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450973

In October 1944, Claimant was deported from Riga, Latvia to Germany. She was sent to Singen, where she performed forced labour at the plant of Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH. She had to operate a large printing machine. The supervision was very strict. Only a few days after she started working, a Nazi officer, who was assigned to the factory, accused her of sabotage and threatened to send her to a concentration camp. Claimant was terrified. She simply needed a little more time to learn how to operate the machine. After her liberation in 1945, Claimant immigrated to the United States. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450974

In March 1943, Claimant and his brother (Claim No. 3450975) were deported from Belgium to Germany, where he performed forced labour for Diamalt AG. The company produced flour and Claimant had to carry heavy loads. He also had to fill

the dough-machine. Claimant received very little food and soon became sick. He wanted to return home and managed to get a falsified document from a doctor in Belgium, stating that his father was close to dying. With this document and a packet of coffee, he went to his supervisor. Claimant was allowed to return to Belgium for a couple of days. In Belgium, he went into hiding until the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Diamalt AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450975

In March 1943, Claimant and his brother (Claim No. 3450974) were deported from Belgium to Germany, where he performed forced labour for Diamalt AG. The company produced flour and Claimant had to carry heavy loads. He also had to fill the dough-machine. Claimant received very little food and soon became sick. He wanted to return home and managed to get a falsified document from a doctor in Belgium, stating that his father was close to dying. With this document and a packet of coffee, he went to his supervisor. Claimant was allowed to return to Belgium for a couple of days. In Belgium, he went into hiding until the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Diamalt AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450976

Claimant is from Kaysersberg (Alsace), France. He was deported to perform forced labour in Germany for the period 1941-1943. The people deported for forced labour did not have a choice but to obey. Otherwise, their families would have suffered. Claimant does not have a work certificate from the German authorities regarding his forced labour. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450977

Claimant served in the Italian Army. In September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. He has never been considered by the German authorities as a prisoner of war under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee and then, as a civilian, and was forced to perform labour in Singen. He worked at Maggi GmbH. Claimant returned to Italy in June 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Maggi GmbH (Maggi Singen), a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450978

Claimant served in the Italian Army in Greece. In September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. He has never been considered by the German authorities as a prisoner of war under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee, first, and then, as a civilian. He was forced to perform labour in Singen. First he worked at Maggi, and later, at a metal working factory. He worked for twelve hours per day, one week in the morning and one week at night. The

conditions were very harsh and food was not sufficient. At the end of the war, Claimant was freed by the Germans. He was sent to Zurich, from where he returned to Italy. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG and Maggi GmbH (Maggi Singen), companies on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450979

Claimant served in the Italian Army in Greece. On 10 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was sent to Stammlager VB, where he was detained to perform forced labour. From October 1943 until January 1944, he worked at the food production company, Maggi. Afterwards, from February 1944 until April 1945, he worked at Aluminium Walzwerke Singen. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH and Maggi GmbH, companies on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450980

In 1942, Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Germany to perform forced labour. He had to march from Slaviansk to Zaporozhye for eight weeks. No food was provided and he and other detainees had to rely only on the kindness of the people in the villages that they passed through. From Zaporozhye, Claimant was taken to Przemyśl by a cattle train. From there, he was sent to Kaufbeuren, where he had to work for a farmer. He had to work from 4 a.m. until 11 p.m., six days a week and a few hours on Sundays. The food was poor. At the request of the farmer, the police beat Claimant twice for talking to another worker. After the harvest, Claimant was sent to Kempten labour camp. The camp was located in an abandoned factory building, where the inmates had no privacy. He slept on the floor using straw as a bed. He was awakened at 3:30 a.m. every morning and taken by armed guards to the Nestlé factory. At Nestlé, he had to shovel coal for the furnaces from rail wagons and perform other heavy labour. Because he was small enough, he also had to climb inside the baking ovens to break out the burned brick lining. Because of the extremely confined space of the ovens and because they were still quite warm, he was very afraid and has been suffering from claustrophobia and nightmares ever since. The food at the camp was insufficient. Afterwards, Claimant was sent to perform forced labour for a number of private owners and a cheese factory in Opfenbach. After his liberation, Claimant immigrated to Australia. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Nestlé Deutschland GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450981

In November 1942, Claimant was deported from France to Germany to perform forced labour. From 12 April 1944 through 29 January 1945, he worked at Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH in Rheinfelden. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450982

In June 1943, Claimant was deported from The Hague, Holland to perform forced labour. First, he was sent to Strasbourg, France, where he worked at a military factory. He lived in an army camp and worked for 12 hours per day, 6 days per week. The work conditions and requirements were extremely severe. Later, he was sent to Rheinfelden, where he was held in real slavery conditions. Claimant spent approximately six months in Rheinfelden, working at an aluminium factory 6-7 days per week. The living conditions in the fenced, guarded camp were very bad. For 6 months, Claimant slept on a table, with a light above it, which was constantly switched on. The work was hard, with noise, heavy lifting and a polluted atmosphere. He received insufficient nutrition and was basically starved. He lost 30 kg. Beating and intimidation were a common practice in the camp. Afterwards, Claimant was transferred to Laufenburg, from where, in February 1945, he escaped to Switzerland. The Red Cross repatriated Claimant to Holland in the spring of 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450983

Claimant served in the Italian Army in France. On 9 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured by the German Army. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. On 10 September 1943, he was transferred to a labour camp in S. Victoret, along the railway line between Marseille and Lyon. He had to work on the construction of defensive walls and underground storage facilities for ammunition. Around mid-January 1944, Claimant was transferred to Germany, to concentration camp VC Offenburg, and given prisoner number 51628. On 14 January, he was transferred again, this time to a camp in Rheinfelden-Baden. The following day, he started working in the foundry belonging to Aluminium Rheinfelden. Every 24 hours, he had to produce 61 aluminium bars, each weighing 10 kg. Claimant was constantly under the supervision of the German Army. Living conditions were really harsh. On 21 April 1945, the camp was abandoned and the factory gates remained closed. Claimant crossed the Rhein River and reached Switzerland. He was kept in a camp in Büren, close to Bern, and then, he was sent back to Italy. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450985

Claimant was 16 years old, when in July 1942, she was deported from Ukraine to Germany to perform forced labour. The trip took 15 days. She was sent to Konstanz and was assigned to work at the Schellinger company. She worked without any salary for 10 hours per day. In June 1944, Claimant was sent to another camp in Singen. This time, she had to work at Maggi GmbH, again without any remuneration. She lived in a camp with 750 other people. The camp was supervised by the Gestapo. The name of the head of the camp was Gisie. In this camp, on 1 July 1944, Claimant's daughter, Rosa, was born. In December 1944, when Rosa turned five



months, Claimant was put in prison in Singen for one month and Rosa stayed in the camp. After the war, Claimant immigrated to France. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Maggi GmbH (Maggi Singen), a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450986

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Strasbourg, Alsace in June 1943. He performed forced labour for a locomotive factory in Schieltigheim. From there, he was transferred to Rheinfelden, where he had to work for Aluminium GmbH. He was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450987

In June 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Colmar, Alsace. There, Claimant performed forced labour at a plant manufacturing artificial silk. The atmosphere was unhealthy and Claimant soon suffered from an ear infection. After 3 or 4 months, Claimant was transferred to Singen am Hohentwiel. There, he performed forced labour in the steel foundry of Georg Fischer AG. In April 1945, Claimant managed to escape to Switzerland. From there, he was taken back to The Netherlands, with the help of the Red Cross. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450990

Claimant served in the Italian Army, in the 48<sup>th</sup> Artillery Regiment called "Tarso." On 9 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured in Marseille and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an "Italian Military Internee" first, and then, as a civilian. He had to work in Singen, in a factory producing weapons (foundry). Claimant worked for 12 hours per day, one week in the morning and one week at night. He was only given turnip soup. He used to search garbage for potato peelings. He had to work even during bombardments and constantly under guards' surveillance. The labourers were always counted both at the entrance and at the exit of the factory. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450991

In February 1944, Claimant was deported from Poltava Region, Ukraine to Germany to perform forced labour. He was sent to Waldenburg and was forced to work at Energiebua-Ost GmbH. He lived in a forced labour camp in very harsh conditions. On 8 July 1944, Claimant was transferred to Heidelberg, where he had to work at Brown Boveri & Cie through 30 March 1945. At the company, he worked as a draftsman and helped in the installation of high voltage electricity lines. In 1949, Claimant immigrated to Australia. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.



3450992

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Strasbourg, Alsace in June 1943. He performed forced labour for Comessa, as a machine worker. Claimant tried to escape to Switzerland, but was caught and imprisoned. After his release, he continued working for Comessa but became sick with diphtheria two weeks later. Claimant spent some time in a hospital. In March 1944, he was transferred to Rheinfelden, where he had to perform forced labour for Aluminiumfabrik. In April 1945, he was put on a train to Basel and returned to The Netherlands via Mulhouse and Paris. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450993

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Strasbourg, Alsace in May 1943. He had to work as a carpenter for the German Army. About 8 months later, Claimant was transferred to Rheinfelden, close to the Swiss border, where he had to perform forced labour at Aluminium GmbH. In April 1945, Claimant had an opportunity to go to Switzerland. After staying in a Swiss camp for a while, he returned home to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450994

On 6 February 1944, in Nievre, France, during the party for the conscripts of the class of 1924, Claimant was captured by the police, following the request of the local German police, which was occupying the village. Claimant was deported to Germany, to Rheinfelden-Baden, to a prisoners' camp, where there were Italian Military Internees. He was detained to perform forced labour. After building shelters for a few weeks, he was assigned to a factory, where he worked as a slave, producing aluminium bars. This lasted until 21 April 1945, when the labourers were required to leave the camp. They were taken to Switzerland, which was separated from Rheinfelden-Baden only by a bridge. After a short detention in a camp in Switzerland, on 3 May 1945, Claimant was finally sent back to Italy. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450995

Claimant served in the Italian Army. In September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was forced to perform labour at Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH plant in Rheinfelden. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450997

In May 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Strasbourg, Alsace. He had to perform forced labour for Petrix Werke. In January 1944, Claimant was transferred to Rheinfelden, where he had to perform forced labour for Aluminium GmbH. In May 1944, Claimant was sent to Deggendorf. There, he had to work for Leuna. Claimant had to work on the construction site of the new company. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war and returned to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450998

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 8 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. From 12 September 1943 to 6 March 1945, Claimant was forced to perform labour at Aluminium Walzwerke in Singen. He worked as a mechanic. Claimant was liberated on 5 May 1945. He arrived to Genoa, Italy on 6 May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450999

In June 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Bensheim, Germany. From there, he was transported to Fessenheim, Alsace, where he had to perform forced labour for Brown Boveri & Cie. He had to work on the construction of the foundation for high-voltage pylons. While at work, the top of the water pump fell on Claimant's head. Claimant suffered a fracture of the base of the skull and was sent to the hospital in Colmar, where he spent about 5 weeks. Then, he was sent to a prison camp in Schmitzingen, close to Waldshut. Claimant spent some time in hospital there, before he was sent back to The Netherlands in November 1943. He was supposed to return to Germany in February 1944, but went into hiding. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie. AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451000

In June 1943, Claimant was deported from Belgium to Germany to perform forced labour. From 5 July 1943 through 6 April 1945, he worked at Alumium-Walzwerke GmbH in Rheinfelden. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451001

Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Germany in May 1944. She was deported with her husband and her five-year-old son. The trip took almost a month, as they stopped at many camps, including Dachau. Finally, they arrived in Grenzach, where

Claimant and her husband had to perform forced labour at a pharmaceutical company, Roche. They lived in a camp, where there were approximately one hundred other inmates. The poor nourishment they received was not enough for Claimant's son. The little boy was allowed to go outside the camp and he sometimes received some food from the German people living in the village. When the war was over, Claimant and her family were allowed to enter Switzerland and they settled in Montreux. In 1950, they immigrated to Australia. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Roche Grenzach, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451002

Claimant was deported from Croatia to Austria to perform forced labour. He had to work all day long. The work was very hard. Sundays were for cleaning. The food was terrible and the guards mistreated him. He weighed only 50 kg at that time. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451003

Claimant was detained in a café in Brussels and deported to Rheinfelden (Baden), Germany. He was housed in a barrack and worked at a metallurgical factory. Following the suicide of his stepfather, Claimant, after he signed a paper that he would return, was allowed to go back to Belgium. He did not return to Rheinfelden and stayed in Belgium. The Gestapo caught him and put him in a prison for about 2 months. Then, he was sent to Bourg Leopold until his liberation. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451004

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Colmar, Alsace in May 1943. He performed forced labour for Elsässische Kunstseide Fabrik, a company producing artificial silk. In September 1943, Claimant was transferred to Singen. There, he had to perform forced labour for Georg Fischer AG. Once, two of his colleagues tried to escape by train, but they were caught immediately. He was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451005

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands. From 26 May 1944 through 8 March 1945, he had to perform forced labour for Aluminium GmbH. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451006

Claimant was deported from Belgium to Singen, Germany in May 1943. He performed forced labour for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH. In May 1945, Claimant was liberated and he returned to Belgium. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451007

In September 1941, Claimant was deported from Osijek, Croatia to Germany in a cattle wagon. He was confined to a camp in Rheinfelden. He had to work at an aluminium factory for a year, without any salary and under extremely harsh conditions. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451008

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 12 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an "Italian Military Internee" first, and then, as a civilian. From 11 October 1943 through 15 June 1944, he performed forced labour at a fitting plant, Georg Fischer. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451009

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Rheinfelden, Germany in 1942. He performed forced labour for Aluminium GmbH. He had to stay in Wohnlager Schaffmatt. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451010

Claimant served in the Italian Army in France. On 8 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an "Italian Military Internee" first, and then, as a civilian. He had to work in a foundry. Claimant worked for nine and one half hours per day. His life was very sad, living in confinement and not being able to receive news from his family. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451011

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Germany. He performed forced labour for Brown Boveri & Cie. in Mannheim-Käfertal. In October 1943, Claimant tried to escape by taking a boat on the Rhine, that would take him back to The Netherlands. Claimant was caught and sent to prison. After his release, he had to work for Brown Boveri & Cie. in Viernheim. Due to the bad conditions in the camp, Claimant started to suffer from tuberculosis. He was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie. AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451012

Claimant served in the Italian Army. In September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an "Italian Military Internee" first, and then, as a civilian. From 27 September 1943 through 1 February 1944, he performed forced labour at Georg Fischer. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451013

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 9 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was forced to perform labour at an aluminium plant in Rheinfelden. Living conditions in the camp were very harsh. Claimant was beaten and mistreated. The food was insufficient – he used to eat potato peels found in the garbage. He weighed only 35 Kg. There was no medical assistance. The working conditions were inhuman. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451014

In April 1942, Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Goslar, Germany. She performed forced labour for Harzer Grauhof-Brunnen and was confined to camp. The camp was surrounded with barbed wire and stacked-up boxes for drinks, so that nobody could see inside or outside. There was no soap, so Claimant used soda for cleaning bottles. Due to this, Claimant lost all her hair and now has to wear a wig. At work, she was mistreated by the supervisors. Claimant suffered from tuberculosis, but there was no medical treatment. She was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Harzer Grauhof-Brunnen, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.



3451015

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 12 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an "Italian Military Internee" first, and then, as a civilian. From 27 September 1943 through 20 April 1945, he performed forced labour at Georg Fischer. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451016

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Bietigheim in April 1943. He was transferred to Strasbourg, Alsace, from where he was transported to Rheinfelden. Claimant performed forced labour for Aluminium GmbH. Later, he had to work for Deutsche Waffen-und Munitionsfabrik in Laufenburg. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451017

In June 1943, Claimant was deported to Alsace. He performed forced labour for Maschinenfabrik Grafenstaden. He had to work at the gear-wheels. About a year later, he was transferred to Rheinfelden, close to the Swiss border, where he had to perform labour for a bauxite and aluminium-foundry. Aluminium was made from bauxite, and then it had to be scooped from the oven with a large spoon under great heat. Claimant always had to breathe the poisonous fumes. In February/March 1945 when the American troops were approaching, Claimant escaped and went to work for a farmer, until he could leave for The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451018

In April 1943, Claimant was deported from Holland to Germany to perform forced labour. He spent seven months in German-occupied Strasbourg, working at an armaments manufacturing factory. Later, he was sent to Rheinfelden, close to the Swiss border, where he worked at a large aluminium smelter. Afterwards, he was relocated to a factory, where tank, truck and auto parts were produced. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451019

In 1941, Claimant was sent from Osijek, Croatia to Rheinfelden (Baden), Germany to work at an aluminium company. Claimant lived in the factory camp, which he was not allowed to freely leave. His salary was just enough to pay for accommodation and food. The working and living conditions were extremely harsh. Food was very bad

and insufficient for the hard work. Claimant worked there until 27 October 1942. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451020

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Rheinfelden, Germany in June 1943. He performed forced labour at Aluminium GmbH. After awhile, Claimant was transferred to work for an airplane manufacturing company near Säckingen. He does not remember the name of the company. In April 1945, he was transferred to Switzerland, from where Claimant returned to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451021

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 9 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was forced to perform labour at an aluminium plant in Rheinfelden. Living conditions in the camp were very harsh. The food was insufficient. Claimant was always under the surveillance of Germans. He was often frisked for no special reason. Every day, he was taken to a factory, where he worked on the production of aluminium. Claimant was treated as a slave labourer. He got sick with pleurisy and spent a month in hospital. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451022

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Villingen, Germany in June 1943. He performed forced labour for Firma Kienzle. He had to work with chemicals, which hurt his hands. After awhile, he was transferred to Murg Laufenburg, where he had to load French and Hungarian bauxite on wagons. His hands still had not healed and he received the wrong treatment, which caused a skin-rash. Afterwards, he was sent to Aluminiumfabrik Rheinfelden. There, he had to help construct a building for a transformer. He also had to unload coal from wagons, which served as burning material for the aluminium ovens. Everyday, his hands were wrapped in paper so that the wound would not get infected. He could not really work with his hands being wrapped so he was transferred to cleaning pivots that were used as a suspension in the ovens. Then, he was sent to the Maschinenfabrik Otto Suhner in Saeckingen. He had to work at a grinding machine. In May 1945, Claimant returned to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451023

In 1940, when Claimant was 18 years old, she was deported from Czechoslovakia to Germany to perform forced labour. She was sent to Berlin, where she worked at

Sarotti. In 1942, Claimant was sent back to the territory of Czechoslovakia, where she had to work for a metalworking plant. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Sarotti AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451024

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Rheinfelden, Germany in July 1943. He performed forced labour at Aluminium GmbH. The last three months before the end of the war, Claimant had to work for a farmer. He was released in May 1945 and returned to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451025

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Singen, Germany. He performed forced labour for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH. Claimant had to unload blocks of aluminium weighing 80-100 kg. Then, the blocks had to be transported to an oven that was heated up to 300 ° C, and from the oven, the blocks had to be taken to a roller. Claimant was at the company for 2 years. Then, he was taken to the Swiss border by German soldiers. There, all his papers were taken away and Claimant was sent to France, from where he returned to The Netherlands in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451026

Claimant served in the Italian Army in Greece. In September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee, first, and then as a civilian. He was forced to perform labour. From 8 October 1943 through April 1944, he worked at Maggi GmbH in Singen. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Maggi GmbH (Maggi Singen), a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451027

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Strasbourg, Alsace in April 1942. He performed forced labour at the harbour in Kehl. Later, Claimant was transferred to Singen. There, he had to perform labour at Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH. He had to work at an oven. After the bombardments, he also had to clear rubble and dig trenches. After liberation by the French, Claimant was sent to Switzerland, and from there he returned home via France and Belgium. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451028

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Singen, Germany in August 1943. Claimant had to perform labour at Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH. After

awhile, Claimant managed to escape to nearby Switzerland. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451029

Claimant served in the Italian Army. In September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. From 1 September 1944, Claimant was forced to work at an aluminium plant in Singen, Germany. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451030

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 13 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an "Italian Military Internee" first, and then, as a civilian. He had to perform forced labour in Singen. Claimant returned to Italy in August 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451031

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 8 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured in Greece and deported to Germany. He has never been considered by the German authorities as a prisoner of war under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee and then, as a civilian, and was forced to perform labour. First he worked in Singen, at Maggi, which was a food producer. Later, he was transferred to Colmar (Alsace), where he worked in salt and potassium mines. He also spent some time in a hospital in Strasbourg before being sent back home, as he was sick with malaria. The French and Moroccan Armies liberated Claimant and he returned to Italy in September 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Maggi GmbH (Maggi Singen), a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451032

Claimant was deported from the Netherlands to Strasbourg, Alsace in May 1943. There he had to perform forced labour for Zellstoffwerke Strassburg, as a carpenter. Later Claimant was transferred to Singen. There, Claimant had to work for Georg Fischer AG as an unskilled worker. He had to fill the grenades under supervision but also clear rubble after bombardments and dig trenches. At the beginning of 1945, Claimant managed to escape across the border to Switzerland. From there, Claimant returned to the Netherlands via France. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451033

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands in 1943. He had to perform forced labour at a cable company in Alsace-Lorraine. Later, he was sent to Rheinfelden, where he worked for Aluminium GmbH. There, Claimant had a work-related accident and was taken to a hospital in Lorrach, where he underwent surgery on his right leg. Afterwards, he was transferred to Stuttgart, where he had to work for a company producing collectors for electrodes. He stayed there until the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451034

In June 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Rheinfelden, Germany. There, he had to perform forced labour at Aluminium GmbH. He had to work in the following conditions: extreme heat, dangerous exhaust fumes, and long working hours causing physical exhaustion. In the camp, Claimant suffered from the absence of privacy, bad food and restraint on freedom. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war and returned to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451035

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Singen, Germany. There, he performed forced labour for Eisen- und Stahlwerke Georg Fischer. Claimant confirms that he worked at a foundry. He managed to escape to The Netherlands, but later, was arrested and brought back to Singen. Then, he was sent to a work reform camp in Niederbuehl. Claimant stayed in that camp for two months. During that time, he lost 25 kg. After his release, he was sent back to Singen, but he was so sick that he had to stay in a hospital for two weeks. Afterwards, Claimant worked again for Georg Fischer. Later, he was transferred to Konstanz, where he had to perform forced labour for Rieterwerke. At the end of 1944, after a bombardment, he managed to escape and returned to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451036

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Rheinfelden, Germany. There, he had to perform forced labour at Aluminium GmbH. He had to work at an aluminium oven. The work was unhealthy. Although he did not come to Rheinfelden voluntarily, Claimant was forced to sign a work contract. He was under constant supervision. When he was sick, he still had to work. In May 1945, Claimant was liberated and returned to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451037

In June 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Singen, Germany. He had to perform forced labour at Aluminium GmbH. In May 1944, Claimant had a



serious work accident: his jaw was broken twice. As a result, he had to spend six months in a hospital. In May 1945, Claimant went to Switzerland. From there, via France and Belgium, he returned to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451038

Claimant is French. He was born in Gabes, Tunisia. He performed forced labour at Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH in Singen, Germany. He worked for eleven months in extremely harsh conditions (with high temperatures and toxic gases). The work environment was always closed due to high risk of bombardments. The workers were often checked by the German Army. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451039

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Strasbourg, Alsace in July 1943. He had to perform forced labour for Compressa, a company producing grenades. There, Claimant became sick, he experienced a lung problem. After a short period of sick leave, he had to restart his work. In March 1944, Claimant was sent to Rheinfelden to work for Aluminium GmbH. He had to work at the ovens. Later, Claimant was sent to Merseburg, where he had to perform forced labour for Leunawerke. In January 1945, after a heavy bombardment, the company was destroyed. Afterwards, Claimant was brought to Deggendorf, where he worked on the installation of an oil-pipeline. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war and returned to The Netherlands. Claimant underwent surgery on his lungs. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451040

Claimant served in the Italian Army in France. On 8 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. He had to work in Singen, at A.G. der Eisen & Stahlwerks<sup>4</sup>. The food was insufficient and many prisoners died of malnutrition. The conditions in the camp were very harsh. Claimant was under constant surveillance of the guards and he was often frisked. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451041

Claimant served in the Italian Army in France. On 9 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and

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<sup>4</sup> A.G. der Eisen & Stahlwerks is a name that Georg Fischer used during the Nazi era.

deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was forced to perform labour at an aluminium plant in Rheinfelden. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451042

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 9 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. He was forced to perform forced labour for a factory and for the German Railway in Singen. He was not paid, and he lived in very harsh conditions. Claimant returned to Italy in July 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451043

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 9 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee, first, and then as a civilian. He was forced to perform labour. He worked in Singen. Claimant returned to Italy in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451044

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 9 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured by the German Army. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was sent to Rheinfelden, where he was forced to work for an aluminium factory. He also worked for the German Railway, digging trenches. The food was insufficient. At the time of liberation, Claimant weighed 35 kg. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451045

Claimant served in the Italian Army in France. On 10 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee, first, and then as a civilian. He had to work in Singen, at a foundry. The

food was insufficient. The conditions in the camp were very harsh. Claimant returned to Italy in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451046

Claimant served in the Italian Army in Albania. In September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. He has never been considered by the German authorities as a prisoner of war under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was forced to perform labour in Singen. He worked at a sugar refinery. After the war, he returned to Italy. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Maggi GmbH (Maggi Singen), a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451047

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 9 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. He was not considered by the German authorities as a prisoner of war under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee, first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was sent to Berlin-Tempelhoff, where he performed forced labour at a chocolate and biscuits producing company, Sarotti AG. The living and working conditions were extremely harsh. The food was insufficient and the sanitary conditions were inadequate. At Sarotti, Claimant worked in the carpenters' department. He was under constant surveillance of the armed guards. Claimant was liberated on 20 September 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Sarotti AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451048

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Strasbourg/Grafenstaden, Alsace, in May 1943. There, he worked for a machine company. In June 1944, he was deported to Rheinfelden, where he had to work for Aluminiumfabrik. Later, he was sent to Merseburg, where he had to work for Leuna until January 1945. Then, he was sent to Deggendorf, the South of Germany, where he had to work for a construction company. He returned to The Netherlands in August 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451049

In 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Strasbourg-Schieltigheim, Alsace. He had to perform forced labour for Comessa. The company was producing grenades. About a year later, Claimant was sent to Rheinfelden, Germany, a city located close to the Swiss border. There, he had to perform forced labour for Aluminium GmbH. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war and transferred to The Netherlands, via France and Belgium. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451050

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to the city of Rheinfelden in Germany, which is located close to the Swiss border. Claimant had to perform forced labour for Aluminium GmbH. He stayed in a camp. Food was bad and not sufficient. Claimant was under constant surveillance. At the end of April 1945, he was transferred to Basel, Switzerland. From there, at the end of the war, he returned to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451051

In June 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Strasbourg, Alsace. He had to perform forced labour for Zellstoffwerke. Claimant had to work with wood. In January 1944, Claimant was transferred to Singen. There, he had to perform forced labour for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH. Claimant worked at the ovens. In May 1945, together with some other Dutch citizens, Claimant escaped to Switzerland. From there, via Italy and France, he returned to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451052

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Breisach, Germany. He had to perform forced labour for Aluminium GmbH in Rheinfelden. Later, in the same area, he had to dig channels for electrical cables. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451053

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Rheinfelden, Germany. He had to perform forced labour for Aluminium GmbH. Claimant had to work at an aluminium oven. He had to stay in a camp with inadequate heat during wintertime. Also, there were lice in the camp. The food was bad and insufficient. There were regular inspections by the SS. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451054

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 12 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured in Greece and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an "Italian Military Internee" first, and then, as a civilian. From 7 October 1943 through 19 April 1945, he performed forced labour at Georg Fischer. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451055

Claimant served in the Italian Army. In September-October 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was sent to Singen, close to the Swiss border. First, he worked at the food production company Maggi. Afterwards, he worked at Aluminium Walzwerke Singen. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH and Maggi GmbH, both companies on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451056

In 1941, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to the south of Germany. He had to perform forced labour for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH, by working at a rolling-machine. He had to work in 12-hour shifts. After more than three years, Claimant, and some of his friends, decided to escape to neighbouring Switzerland, but they did not succeed. Later, Claimant was interned in Switzerland. Afterwards, he returned to The Netherlands, via France and Belgium. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451058

Claimant served in the Italian Army in Greece. On 10 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. He was not considered by the German authorities as a prisoner of war under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee, first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was forced to perform labour at Maggi in Singen. He was subjected to extremely harsh working and living conditions: the food was insufficient, the sanitary conditions were bad and medical assistance was non-existent. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Maggi GmbH (Maggi Singen), a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451059

Claimant served in the Italian Army in France. On 9 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was forced to perform labour at an aluminium plant in Rheinfelden. He worked at a foundry and in the chemistry division. In the foundry, he was in charge of the ovens, and in the chemistry division he was responsible for maintenance. Claimant was constantly under the guards' surveillance. The sanitary conditions were bad. He slept in a small room with 15 people. The food only included vegetables and rarely, some meat. The living and



working conditions were very harsh. Claimant was liberated in April 1945 and sent to Switzerland by the German soldiers. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451060

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 9 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee, first, and then as a civilian. He had to work in a plant that produced armaments. Claimant returned to Italy in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451061

Claimant served in the Italian Army. In September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. He was not considered by the German authorities as a prisoner of war under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee, first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was forced to perform labour at Maggi in Singen. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Maggi GmbH (Maggi Singen), a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451062

On 4 July 1944, Claimant was captured in Italy and tried by a Nazi military tribunal. He was sent to a camp in Munich, where he was forced to work at Rifel-Volkswagen. Claimant loaded and unloaded different types of materials and coal, as well as cleared rubble after bombings. He was always under the surveillance of German soldiers. As did other labourers, he suffered from malnutrition and lack of any kind of assistance. In October 1944, Claimant was transferred to Allach, to work at the Diamalt AG food factory, as a porter. There were other Italians with him, too. In April 1945, Claimant was sent to Planig, where he was forced to build fortifications for the German defence. On 11 April 1945, Claimant was wounded during a bombing. He returned to Italy in August 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Diamalt AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451063

Claimant served in the Italian Army in Greece. In September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. He was not considered by the German authorities as a prisoner of war under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee, first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was forced to march for 60 km, to Athens, where they informed him about his future destination: Berlin. He was taken to Berlin by train, with 45 people in the railway car, with insufficient food and without any sanitary conditions. He travelled for almost a month. In Berlin, Claimant was accommodated in the barracks that were used during the Olympic games in

Berlin. First, he had to work at a factory for the production of guns. After the factory was destroyed by an American air raid, he was assigned to work at Sarotti, a company producing food supplies for the German Army. There, he was able to get some useful things, like cigarettes, marmalade or a little piece of butter, which he needed to survive the cold weather. At night, he used to be awakened and taken to air raid shelters, where the forced labourers were counted and separated from German citizens. After the raids, he was often taken to the bombed areas to clean rubble. Claimant was constantly afraid of dying either during an air raid, or of the bad nutrition and fatigue or of being executed by the Germans. Claimant was liberated by the Russian Army and sent to an area just outside Berlin under the control of the Americans. In 15 days, he was told that he was free to go back to Italy. It took him three months to arrive in Naples. When he came home, his mother almost did not recognize him: he was a skeleton weighing 35 kg. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Sarotti AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451064

Claimant served in the Italian Army. In September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. He was not considered by the German authorities as a prisoner of war under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee, first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was forced to perform labour at Maggi in Singen. Claimant was liberated in September 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Maggi GmbH (Maggi Singen), a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451065

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 8 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured by the German Army. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was held in a number of different camps in Germany, but he only remembers the one in Rheinfelden. He performed different types of labour. The living and working conditions were extremely harsh. He suffered from cold and hunger. He was constantly supervised and escorted by the German guards. He became ill with pneumonia and lost a lot of weight. When he returned to Italy in July 1945, he weighed 45 kg. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451066

Claimant served in the Italian Army in Cannes, France. On 9 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee, first, and then, as a civilian. He was sent to a concentration camp Stokac, where his prisoner number was 43413. He worked in a foundry. He was

under constant surveillance of guards and suffered from cold and hunger. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451067

Claimant served in the Italian Army in France. On 9 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee, first, and then, as a civilian. He was sent to Singen and was forced to work at the foundry of Georg Fischer. Every day, the SS men escorted him to and from work. The food he was given was insufficient and of terrible quality. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451069

Claimant served in the Italian Army in Greece. On 8 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured in Greece and deported to Germany. He has never been considered by the German authorities as a prisoner of war under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee and then, as a civilian, and was forced to perform labour. From 5 October 1943 through 28 April 1944, he was detained in Singen, where he worked at Maggi. Later, Claimant was sent to other camps. He was treated like a beast: he was cold and hungry. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Maggi GmbH (Maggi Singen), a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451070

Claimant served in the Italian Army. In September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee, first, and then, as a civilian. He was sent to Stalag VB and had to perform forced labour. Claimant worked in Singen, at the foundry of Georg Fischer. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451071

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Singen, Germany. He performed forced labour for Georg Fischer AG. The company was manufacturing grenades. Claimant had to work in shifts. He was under constant surveillance. Even though the company was located close to the Swiss border, it was impossible to escape, as the border was constantly guarded. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451072

According to an order of the Vichy (France) government, Claimant was forced to perform labour in Germany. He was sent to Singen. He stayed there for two years, five months and 21 days. The only time he could leave the camp was to go to work. The camp was under constant surveillance: an armed guard was posted at the entrance of the camp and the policemen often visited the rooms of the labourers. It was really difficult to live with those daily constraints. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451073

Claimant served in the Italian Army in Greece. In September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. He was not considered by the German authorities as a prisoner of war under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee, first, and then, as a civilian. In 1944, Claimant performed forced labour at Sarotti AG in Berlin. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Sarotti AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451074

Claimant was deported from Italy to Germany in May 1944. She was sent to Kempten, where she worked at Nestlé. She also was detained in Dachau. Claimant returned to Italy in August 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Nestlé Deutschland GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451075

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Germany in July 1943. He performed forced labour for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH in Wutoeschingen. Initially, he had to work as an unskilled worker at that plant, and, later, he worked at the plant's laboratory. In August 1944, Claimant tried to escape to Switzerland. He was caught and had to spend six weeks in a prison in Waldshut. Then, he was sent to a work reform camp Kislau, near Mannheim. After his release, Claimant worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH. He was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451076

On 12 June 1943, together with 1,800 co-workers, Claimant was deported from Toulon to Austria. The trip lasted three days, during which Claimant had only two meals. The train had no toilets. He spent three days in a camp, where the directors of different enterprises selected workers. Claimant was sent to Vienna, where he had to work at a locomotive repair factory. He was lodged in a wooden barrack, with 84 other men in the room. In March 1944, Claimant was transferred to Mannheim, where he worked for Brown Boveri. He and 12 other people had to build a 17 km long electricity line, designated to supply with electricity a plant in Mannheim. He



lived in a barrack, without any electricity, heating, or toilets. To wash, he had to break ice in the river. He was forbidden to communicate with his family. Claimant returned home in April 1945. At that point, having no news from him for 9 months, his parents believed that he was dead. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451077

In July 1940, Claimant was deported from Belgium to Germany. She was sent to a labour camp in Mannheim and was forced to work at BBC - Brown Boveri & Cie AG. She was wounded at the camp and was sent to a hospital. After her release from the hospital, Claimant was put in prison. She was liberated by the American Army in 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Brown Boveri & Cie AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451078

Directed by the prefecture of Poitiers, France, Claimant had to go to Germany to perform forced labour from February 1943 to 24 May 1945. Currently, he does not remember much, as he has lost all his documents. The only place he remembers was a copper mine in the countryside, 10 km from Eisleben. This mine was 900 meters deep and the galleries were 120 cm high. He worked on his knees; he had to crawl on four. He wore trousers, a helmet and a lamp. It was very hot in the mine. Claimant worked for 9 hours. It was very hard and dangerous labour. He was not allowed to be ill. He had to work every day. The food was very bad. He slept in miserable conditions. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451079

In February 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Strasbourg, Alsace. He had to stay in a military work camp, under strict supervision. Claimant had to work 12 hours per day, six days per week. At the end of 1943, Claimant was transferred to Rheinfelden, Black Forest. There, he had to perform forced labour for Aluminium GmbH. He had to work 12 hours per day, 7 days per week. He had to stay in a barracks camp, fenced with barbed wire. In June 1944, Claimant was transported to Merseburg. There, he had to perform forced labour for the Leuna Werke chemical company. His working hours were the same as before. There were lots of bombardments, and Claimant injured his left knee. At the end of 1944, Claimant was taken back to Rheinfelden. In April 1945, when Switzerland opened its borders, Claimant crossed the border. Then, via France and Belgium, he returned to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451080

Until 30 June 1943, Claimant was in a "chantier de jeunesse" (youth work camp under the Vichy government) in Labruguiet, France. From there, he was deported to Singen, Germany, where he performed forced labour in an aluminium factory. In October 1944, he attempted to escape. However, he was caught by the Gestapo and



imprisoned. He was savagely beaten and no medical treatment was provided to him. That same day, he was transferred to an intern camp for 45 days. His only food was porridge soup. He regularly experienced mistreatment from the police. Then, he was transferred to Karlsruhe, where, under military supervision, he performed different types of labour in the town. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451081

In February 1944, following the activities of the French Resistance, the Wehrmacht and the SS conducted many raids. Claimant was arrested during one of them. He was deported to Karlsruhe, Germany, and then, to the Aluminum-Walzwerke camp in Rheinfelden. Claimant was assigned to anode works, where he was the only French national. He worked with one Polish, one Dutch and about 70 Russian colleagues. In the beginning of 1945, Claimant was sent to work for the German Railways. He repaired railroads, damaged by the war. Taking advantage of their disorganization, Claimant managed to escape to Switzerland. There, he was first interned in a camp in Rheinfelden, and then, he was repatriated to France. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451083

On 11 June 1943, Claimant was deported to Germany by the authorities of obligatory work in France (Service du Travail Obligatoire). At the train station in Belfort, he escaped and eventually returned to Epinal, France illegally. On 11 February 1944, at 5 AM, Claimant was denounced, and the German police arrested him in his apartment. He was deported to Germany. Claimant was housed in a wooden barrack in freezing temperatures, where the hygiene was very bad. The food was not sufficient. Irrespective of the weather, he always had to walk to work, to the company located several kilometres away from the camp. He worked at an aluminium foundry and had to perform very difficult tasks. After several months, Claimant was sent to Leuna Merseburg, close to Leipzig, to a large ammonia company. The ammonia vapours and leaks were very difficult to cope with and they made Claimant sick. Ever since that time he has had problems with breathing. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451084

In May 1942, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Wuppertal, Germany. One month later, Claimant managed to escape and returned to The Netherlands. In August 1942, Claimant was arrested, and, before being taken to CC Amersfoort, he was sent to a prison in Scheveningen. In December 1942, Claimant was deported to Bitterfeld, Germany. He had to perform forced labour for Agfa. In February 1943, Claimant became ill and spent some time in a hospital. There, a German doctor issued him some papers, allowing Claimant to return to The Netherlands. In July 1943, he was arrested and sent to Strasbourg-Schieltigheim, Alsace, where he had to work for the Comessa ammunition plant. In February 1944, Claimant was transferred to Rheinfelden. He performed forced labour for Aluminium GmbH. In

October 1944, Claimant was sent to Whylen, where he had to work for a soda manufacturing company. In February 1945, Claimant managed to escape to Switzerland. There, he stayed in a camp for three weeks, before returning to The Netherlands, via France and Belgium. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451085

Claimant was born in Epinal, France. On 16 June 1943, he was deported to Germany to perform forced labour. From July 1943 through the autumn of 1944, he worked at Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH in Singen, Germany. Once he was detained by the Singen Police for a day, after which, a policeman always followed him, even to Furtewange, to where he was relocated in 1944. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451086

Claimant was deported from France to Germany to perform forced labour. From 14 January 1943 to 24 January 1944, he worked at an aluminium factory in Rheinfelden (Baden). He worked at the ovens, in very difficult conditions. The amount of food was kept to a minimum and its quality was very mediocre. On 6 February 1944, Claimant returned to France. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451087

Claimant is French. In February 1943, he was deported to Germany to perform forced labour. In July 1944, he worked at Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH in Rheinfelden. He was detained in camps. During the period of his captivity in Germany, Claimant endured lack of food, illness and bombings. He lost 13kg of his body weight. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451088

In June/July 1942, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Colmar, Alsace. He had to perform forced labour for Karl Heinz from Wetzlar. Claimant had to dig cables at the Maginot-line. Later, he was transferred to Sessenheim, where he had to perform the same type of labour. From there, he was taken to Rheinfelden. He had to perform forced labour for Aluminium GmbH. Claimant had to also work for Hermes, an airplane manufacturer in Rheintal, Baden. After some time, Claimant managed to escape to neighbouring Switzerland, and, from there, he returned to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451089

In March 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Singen, Germany. He had to perform forced labour for Georg Fischer AG. Claimant had to load grenades on train wagons. He suffered from poisonous exhaust fumes. When Claimant did not work fast enough, his supervisor beat him. In the camp, Claimant was under supervision. He had restricted freedom of movement. Claimant managed to escape. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451090

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Rheinfelden, Germany. He had to perform forced labour for Aluminium GmbH. Later, Claimant had to dig trenches. Then, he had to work for Hoehrhein AG. Afterwards, for a short period of time, he was sent back to Aluminium GmbH. At the end of the war, from Saeckingen, he crossed the border to Switzerland. Via France and Belgium, Claimant returned to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451091

In September 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Wuppertal, Germany. He had to perform forced labour for Maschinenfabrik Wilhelm Hermes. As a form of punishment, Claimant was sent to Rheinfelden. There, Claimant worked at Aluminium GmbH. The work at the aluminium oven was dangerous. While working, Claimant had to wear a special protection for his face. As a result, years later, he suffered from facial eczema. The camp, where Claimant was lodged, was under strict supervision. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451092

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Rheinfelden, Germany. He had to perform forced labour for an aluminium company (Aluminiumfabrik), in extreme heat. Claimant had to scoop aluminium and fill bauxite into the big ovens. He tried to escape, but was caught and sent to a prison in Loerrach. Fourteen days later, he was taken back to the company. During all the time he spent at the company, Claimant had to perform very hard labour. In April 1945, by train, he was sent to Basel, Switzerland. Via France, he returned to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451093

In 1942, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Singen, Germany. He had to perform forced labour for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH. Together with the other internees of different nationalities, Claimant had to stay in a big camp. Food was bad and insufficient. Claimant had to work during night shifts. During the daytime, due to the air raids, he could not sleep. In addition, Claimant had to help clearing rubble in the town. When Claimant heard the news about the American and Canadian Armies approaching, he escaped by crossing the border to Switzerland. Then, through Switzerland and France, Claimant travelled back to Belgium. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for \_ Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451094

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Rheinfelden, Germany. There, he had to perform forced labour for an aluminium company (Aluminiumfabrik). He had to stay in the camp "Wohnlager Schafmatt." In April 1945, Claimant was liberated and returned to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451095

In June 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Nambenheim/Dessenheim, Alsace. He had to perform forced labour for the construction company Karl Heinz. Claimant had to dig out cables at the Maginot-line. Later, Claimant was taken to Rheinfelden, where he had to perform forced labour for Aluminium GmbH. He worked at an aluminium oven. Due to the lack of bauxite, the company had to stop its production. Initially, bauxite was delivered from Hungary, but the train lines linked to the company's location, were bombarded and destroyed. Afterwards, Claimant had to dig trenches. Three times, Claimant tried to escape to Switzerland but he was caught and brought back by the Swiss border guards. During the last weeks of war, Claimant had to work at a sawmill. After liberation, he returned to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451096

In August 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Laufenburg, Germany. He had to perform forced labour for E. u. E. Maier Solutierwerke. As a saboteur, he was transferred to I.G. Farben in Ludwigshafen. After some time, Claimant tried to escape to Switzerland. He made it to Singen, where he was arrested. There, he had to perform forced labour for Georg Fischer AG. At the end of the war, Claimant managed to get to Switzerland, where he had to stay in the Olten camp. At the end of May 1945, Claimant returned to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451097

In March 1942, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Singen, Germany. He had to perform forced labour for Georg Fischer AG. The company manufactured grenades. He had to work at a turret-lathe. His work was closely supervised. Workers, who did not perform well, were accused of sabotage and sent to a concentration camp. This caused a lot of pressure on Claimant. Claimant was supervised in the camp, too. In addition, he had to witness mistreatment of his fellow forced labourers. In November 1944, Claimant started working at the garage of the company. For that purpose, he had to obtain a driving licence for vans. In the spring of 1945, with the French Army approaching, Claimant managed to escape to Switzerland. There, for some time, he was lodged in a school, until he could travel back to The Netherlands, via France and Belgium. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451098

In April 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Schiltigheim, near Strasbourg, Alsace. He had to perform forced labour for Compressa, a company producing grenades. He stayed in a camp, which was locked during nights. In February 1944, Claimant was sent to Rheinfelden. There, he had to perform forced labour for Aluminium GmbH. He worked at an oven. Claimant had to work during weekends, too. The food was very bad and insufficient. The barracks were contaminated with bed bugs. During the last two months, under the supervision of German soldiers, he had to dig trenches. In April 1945, the Red Cross transferred Claimant to Basel, Switzerland, and, from there, to France. He returned home in June 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451099

In 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Singen, Germany. He performed forced labour for Georg Fischer AG. He worked as a locksmith. After liberation in May 1945, Claimant returned to The Netherlands. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451100

In August 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Strasbourg, Alsace. He performed forced labour for a locomotive factory, and, later, for an ammunition plant. After some time, Claimant was sent to Rheinfelden, where he had to perform forced labour for Aluminium GmbH. He was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.



3451101

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Germany in June 1943. He had to perform forced labour for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH. He returned to The Netherlands in June 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451102

In June 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Singen, Germany. He performed forced labour for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH. Claimant was under constant supervision. In May 1945, the French Army liberated him. Claimant returned to The Netherlands, via Switzerland, France and Belgium. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451103

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Rheinfelden, Germany. He had to perform forced labour for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH. He worked at the ovens. Due to the heat, Claimant injured his legs. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3451104

On 21 October 1942, Claimant was deported from France to Mannheim, Germany to perform forced labour. In December 1942, Claimant escaped, however the police in Delme arrested him and put him in prison. At the end of 1943, when the bombardments intensified, he was evacuated to Langensalza and detained in a concentration camp for twelve months. Every day, for twelve hours, he worked on the construction designated to cover fighter-bombers. During the winter of 1944, every night, at 2 a.m., he was awakened by the police and had to stand in line. In 1945, Claimant was exempted from military service due to health reasons – he weighed too little. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

# HOLOCAUST VICTIM ASSETS PROGRAMME (SWISS BANKS)

## GROUP XIV SUBMISSION

### SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II

#### CASE SUMMARIES

3433639

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from the Netherlands to Hanau-Grossauheim, Germany where he had to perform forced labour for ABB Calor Emag Hochspannung GmbH. Claimant stated that he had to work in the galvanic department of the company. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for ABB Calor Emag Hochspannung GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500228

In August 1944, Claimant was deported from Italy to Düsseldorf, Germany. In Mettmann, close to Düsseldorf, he had to perform forced labour for Georg Fischer, a foundry. Beginning December 1944, Claimant had to work in construction. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500237

In 1943, Claimant was deported from France to Kapfenberg, Austria where he had to perform forced labour for Böhler/Brown Boveri AG. He had to work very hard. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Böhler/Brown Boveri AG., a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500238

Claimant was deported from Poland to Munich, Germany in January of 1942. He had to perform forced labour for Diamalt AG. The company produced food for the German Army. Claimant was treated very harshly and on one occasion he was badly abused. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Diamalt AG., a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500239

Claimant was deported from Poland to Rast/Stockach in Germany in January of 1945. First, she had to perform forced labour for Konrad Schatz, a farmer in Rast/Stockach. Later, Claimant was transferred to Singen where she had to perform forced labour for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH. Claimant stated that the director's name was Mr. Henschel. At the end of the war, Claimant managed to escape to Switzerland. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500242

In October 1942, Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Mannheim-Neckarau, Germany where she had to perform forced labour for Isolation AG. Claimant had to stay in barracks on the factory's premises and was under constant supervision. Accommodations, food and clothing were insufficient. Claimant had to work 12-hour shifts. At the company she was responsible for keeping 12 machines running which insulated electrical wire. She had to set the large empty rolls in place and ensure that the electrical wire was wound properly around the rolls. When the rolls were full, she had to lift them and place them beside the machine. As a result of this heavy work, Claimant currently suffers from back and joint problems. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Isolation AG., a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500245

(Related Claim No. 3500250)

Claimant and her family were deported from Poland to Düsseldorf, Germany in 1943. In Ratingen, near Düsseldorf, she had to perform forced labour, despite her young age, for ABB Calor Emag Mittelspannung GmbH. She had to separate nuts, screws and bolts out of boxes. Claimant's family members had to work in the same company. Claimant's mother died during this time. Claimant and her remaining family members were liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for ABB Calor Emag Mittelspannung GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500246

In January 1943, Claimant was deported from Belgium to Siegelbach, Germany where he had to work for Heeresmunitionsanstalt (Muna), a military factory. In February 1944, Claimant was transferred to Eberbach where he had to perform forced labour for Stotz Apparatebau GmbH. Claimant had to work 72 hours per week and was under constant surveillance. Later, Claimant was sent to Roigheim where he had to work in a mine. Claimant returned to Belgium at the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Stotz Apparatebau GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500248

In February 1944, Claimant was deported from France to Ratingen, Germany where he had to perform forced labour for ABB Calor Emag Mittelspannung GmbH. The company made electric components for submarines. Claimant was accused of committing sabotage and was imprisoned in Halle. Then, he was sent to the Spergau-Zöschen camp where he had to clear rubble from bombardments of the Leuna Company and he also had to work for Reichsbahn, the German Railway. Claimant was constantly mistreated. He was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for ABB Calor Emag Mittelspannung GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500249

In June 1943, Victim was deported from France to Lüdenscheid, Germany where he had to perform forced labour for Busch Jaeger Lüdenscheider Metallwerke AG. Victim had to work in the metallurgic section of the company. Victim was under constant supervision. He lived in barracks not far from the company. He returned to France in August 1944. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for Busch Jaeger Lüdenscheider Metallwerke AG., a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500250

(Related Claim No. 3500245)

Claimant and her family were deported from Poland to Düsseldorf, Germany in 1943. In Ratingen, near Düsseldorf, she had to perform forced labour for ABB Calor Emag Mittelspannung GmbH despite her young age. She had to separate nuts, screws and bolts out of boxes. Claimant's family members had to work in the same company. Claimant's mother died during this time. Claimant and her family members were liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for ABB Calor Emag Mittelspannung GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500251

Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Hanau, Germany in June of 1942. In Hanau-Grossauheim she had to perform forced labour for ABB Calor Emag Hochspannung GmbH. She had to work 10 hours per day. The company was surrounded by barbed wire. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for ABB Calor Emag Hochspannung GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500252

In May 1944, Claimant was deported from Italy to Singen, Germany where he had to perform forced labour for Maggi GmbH, a soup factory. He had to stay in the "Gütterli" camp. In April 1945, when Singen was nearly surrounded by Allied Forces, Claimant's identification as a forced labourer was taken away. He managed to escape with some others and made his way back to Italy. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Maggi GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500253

Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Ratingen, Germany in January of 1941. She had to perform forced labour for ABB Calor Emag Mittelspannung GmbH. First, she had to stay in a camp and then she was housed on the fourth floor of the factory building. Claimant had to work 12-hour shifts. When she injured her finger, the nail was pulled out with no anesthesia. The wound was bandaged and Claimant was soon sent back to work. Two weeks later, the bandage got caught in a drill press and she injured her finger even more seriously. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for ABB Calor Emag Mittelspannung GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500254

In August 1942, Claimant was deported from the former Soviet Union to Bisweiler, Alsace in occupied France. She had to perform forced labour in a textile factory. Then, she had to work in an asbestos factory in Guttenberg. In 1943 or 1944, she was taken to Wutoschingen where she had to perform forced labour for an aluminium factory, called Aluminium-Walzwerke. In April 1945, before the arrival of the American troops, Claimant, together with fellow forced labourers, was sent to Switzerland. Claimant stayed in Switzerland until September 1945 when she could return to her home country. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500259

In November 1942, Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Munich, Germany. First, she had to perform forced labour for the metal factory Prima. In February 1943, after Claimant complained about the living conditions, she was taken to CC Dachau where she had to perform forced labour for Wulfert GmbH Fleischwaren- und Konservenfabrik. She had to pack and load boxes containing cans at the station. In May 1945, Claimant was liberated by American troops. In June 1945, Claimant immigrated to Austria. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Wulfert GmbH Fleischwaren- und Konservenfabrik, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.



3500260

In April 1942, Claimant was deported from the former Soviet Union to Frankfurt/Main, Germany where she had to perform forced labour for Hartmann & Braun GmbH & Co. KG. She had to work 12-hour shifts and was under constant supervision. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Hartmann & Braun GmbH & Co. KG., a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500261

Claimant was deported from Poland to Vienna, Austria in February of 1940. She had to perform forced labour in agriculture. She had to work in the fields from morning to evening and on weekends she had to work in the kitchen. Claimant escaped after 2 years. She managed to get to Berlin. In order to avoid being sent to a concentration camp, she started to work for the chocolate factory Sarotti. Claimant had to live in barracks that were located on the company's premises. She had to work 12-hour shifts, 6 days per week. After work, she was searched and then locked in the barracks. Even when she was allowed to go out it was forbidden for her to use public transportation. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Sarotti, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500265

Claimant was deported from France to Ratingen, Germany in February of 1944. He had to perform forced labour for ABB Calor Emag Mittelspannung GmbH. The company made electric components for submarines. Claimant was accused of committing sabotage and put in prison in Halle. Then he was sent to the Spergau-Zöschen camp where he had to clear rubble from bombardments in the ruins of the Leuna Company and she also had to work for Reichsbahn, the German Railway. Claimant was constantly mistreated. He was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for ABB Calor Emag Mittelspannung GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500267

In March 1943, Claimant was deported from Belgium to Bergheim/Erft, Germany where he had to perform forced labour for Martinswerk GmbH. He had to work 12 hours per day manufacturing concrete and unloading clay for the construction of a road. Claimant was under constant supervision. He had to work 6 days per week. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Martinswerk GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500268

Claimant was deported from the former Soviet Union to Frankfurt/Main, Germany in 1942. She had to perform forced labour for Hartmann & Braun GmbH & Co. KG. She had to work on an assembly line, manufacturing bolts, nails, etc. Claimant also had to work at a machine where she had to drill holes in various metal parts. Claimant was under constant supervision. She was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Hartmann & Braun GmbH & Co. KG., a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500279

In May 1942, Claimant was deported from Poland to Frankfurt/Main, Germany where she had to perform forced labour for Hartmann & Braun GmbH & Co. KG. Claimant had to work in the kitchen of the company. She had to stay in Camp West Hausen in Frankfurt. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Hartmann & Braun GmbH & Co. KG., a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500281

In May 1943, Claimant was deported from the former Soviet Union to Schalksmühle, Germany. Claimant had to perform forced labour for Busch-Jäger Elektro GmbH. She was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Busch-Jäger Elektro GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500286

Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Frankfurt/Main, Germany in May of 1942. She had to perform forced labour for Hartmann & Braun GmbH & Co. KG. Claimant had to make needles for airplane control panels under a microscope. Later, she had to work in another department of Hartmann & Braun GmbH & Co. KG. During an air raid, Claimant managed to escape with a friend. They were taken in by a farmer. Claimant and her friend started to work on the farm but were constantly afraid of being apprehended for escaping from their former employer. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Hartmann & Braun GmbH & Co. KG., a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500296

Claimant was deported from France to Villingen, Germany in September of 1943. He had to perform forced labour for Vereinigte Aluminium Giessereien Villingen GmbH. He had to work in 12-hour shifts mainly at night. Food was insufficient and Claimant had to stay in barracks. He was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly

demonstrated that he worked for Vereinigte Aluminium Giessereien Villingen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500300

In May 1944, Claimant was deported from France to Frankfurt/Main, Germany where he had to perform forced labour for Hartmann & Braun GmbH & Co. KG. Claimant had to perform different types of labour at the company, including clearing rubble after bombardments and cutting trees for heat. He had to work 12 hours per day including Sundays. Claimant was liberated at the end of April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Hartmann & Braun GmbH & Co. KG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500301

Claimant was deported from Kosovo to Germany in September 1941. First, Claimant spent some time in Bremen before he was transferred to Neustadt where he had to perform forced labour for Glücksklee Milchfabrik. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Glücksklee Milchfabrik, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500303

In April 1943, Claimant was deported from the former Soviet Union to Kappeln (Schlei), Germany where she had to perform forced labour for Nestlé, a milk factory. She had to take milk containers off of trucks and put them on a conveyer belt. Each container weighed 40-45 kg. Then, the containers had to be taken off the conveyer belt and had to be washed. Claimant had to work outside in cold and bad weather, 10-12 hours every day. She lived in nearby barracks. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Nestlé, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500304

In January 1943, Claimant was deported from Belarus to Wunsdorf, Germany where she had to perform forced labour in a cement factory. The conditions in the camp were bad and she mainly received thin soup as food. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Wundsorfer Portland Cementwerk AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500305

Claimant was deported from the Netherlands to Essen-Mülheim, Germany in 1942. He had to perform forced labour for ABB in railroad construction. He had to work at RAW [Reichsbahnausbesserungswerk], a maintenance shop for trains. Later Claimant

was sent to a concentration camp and then had to help clear rubble. After 4½ months he returned to his previous job. Claimant was liberated in April 1945 and returned to Holland. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for ABB Energiesysteme GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

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# HOLOCAUST VICTIM ASSETS PROGRAMME (SWISS BANKS)

## GROUP XVI SUBMISSION

### SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II

#### CASE SUMMARIES

Group 1 - ITS  
ABB Stotz-Kontakt GmbH  
(3500404, 3500405 and 3500498)

Claimants are from the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy. During the course of the Second World War, Claimants were deported to Germany. Claimants were forced to work for ABB Stotz-Kontakt GmbH in Kornwestheim and Heidelberg. Claimants have plausibly demonstrated that they worked for ABB Stotz-Kontakt GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

Group 2 - ITS  
Brown Boveri & Cie AG  
(3500397, 3500399, 3500403, 3500471,  
3500489, 3500497, 3500499 and 3500507)

Claimants are from the Netherlands and Italy. During the course of the Second World War, Claimants were deported to Mannheim, Germany and were forced to work for Brown Boveri & Cie AG until liberation. Claimants have plausibly demonstrated that they worked for Brown Boveri & Cie AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

Group 3 - ITS  
C. Baresel AG  
(3500407, 3500420, 3500435,  
3500436 and 3500439)

Claimants are from the Netherlands, Belgium, Croatia and Canada. During the course of the Second World War, Claimants were deported to Germany and forced to work for C. Baresel AG in Stuttgart. Claimants have plausibly demonstrated that they worked for C. Baresel AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

Group 4  
C. Baresel AG  
(3201856, 3202189, 3203875, 3206741, 3209034 and 3209824)

This group of six (6) Claimants were deported from the occupied territories of the former USSR and, during the period of their detention, performed forced labour for C. Baresel AG. Claimants were deported to the region around the city of Stuttgart, Germany, where they performed labour in quarries and/or in construction of underground plants in the concentration camp of Natzweiler and its sub-camps.



Group 5  
Ikaria GmbH  
(3202134, 3203600 and 3209450)

During the period of their detention, Claimants performed forced labour for the Swiss-owned company Ikaria GmbH. The claims demonstrate similar fact patterns. In particular, all Claimants were deported from the occupied territory of the former Soviet Union and either at some point, or during the entire period of their detention in Germany, each Claimant worked for Ikaria GmbH. Claimants have plausibly demonstrated that they worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

Group 6 - ITS  
Martinswerk  
(3500398, 3500400, 3500412, 3500416, 3500417  
3500464, 3500466, 3500482 and 3500501)

Claimants are from the Netherlands, Italy and Slovenia. During the course of the Second World War, Claimants were deported to Bergheim, Germany. Claimants were forced to work for Martinswerk. Claimants have plausibly demonstrated that they worked for Martinswerk, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

Group 7 - ITS  
Portland Cement  
(3500391, 3500402, 3500406, 3500411, 3500414 and 3500421)

During the course of the Second World War, Claimants were deported to Germany. Claimants were forced to work for Portland Cement in Hannover, Hamburg and Obergimpern. Claimants have plausibly demonstrated that they worked for Portland Cement, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

Group 8  
Sulzer-Centralheizungen GmbH  
(3201966, 3206962, 3210395 and 3211874)

This group consists of four claimants. During the period of their detention, Claimants performed forced labour for the Swiss-owned company Sulzer-Centralheizungen GmbH. The claims demonstrate similar fact patterns. In particular, all Claimants were deported from the occupied territory of the former Soviet Union; and at some point, or during the entire period of their detention in Germany, each Claimant worked for Sulzer-Centralheizungen GmbH. Claimants have plausibly demonstrated that they worked for Sulzer-Centralheizungen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

Group 9 - ITS  
Vereinigte Aluminium-Giessereien Villingen GmbH  
(Aluminiumgiesserei Villingen)  
(3500393, 3500450, 3500468 and 3500477)

Claimants are from the Netherlands, Italy and Belgium. During the course of the Second World War, Claimants were deported to Germany. Claimants were forced to work for Vereinigte Aluminium-Giessereien Villingen GmbH (Aluminiumgiesserei Villingen) in Villingen. Claimants have plausibly demonstrated that they worked for Vereinigte Aluminium-Giessereien Villingen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

Group 10 - ITS  
Weberei Grossman  
(3500433, 3500454, 3500462, and 3500483)

This group includes 4 claimants. Claimants and/or Victims who are primarily from Italy. In, approximately, August of 1944, Claimants and/or Victims were deported to Germany and detained in a camp in Brombach which is near Lorrach on the German-Swiss border. Claimants and/or Victims were forced to perform labour for Weberei Grossman.

3200910  
Gebrüder Dippe Saatzucht GmbH

Claimant lived in Quedlinburg, Germany, with her mother, sisters, and a brother. There she had to perform forced labour at Gebrüder Dippe Saatzucht GmbH from 1943 until 1945. Claimant worked in the fields in the summer, and in a plant during the winter. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Gebrüder Dippe Saatzucht GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3201320  
Leica Microsystems Wetzlar GmbH

Claimant was deported to Wetzlar, Germany, in 1944. She was forced to work on a turning machine tool for Leitz factory. The conditions of Claimant's confinement were very bad. She was lodged in a wooden barrack and had to sleep on a plank-bed. Food was insufficient; it mostly consisted of cabbage, rutabaga and bread with sawdust. Claimant was liberated in 1945 by the Soviet Army and returned home. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Leica Microsystems Wetzlar GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3202555  
L. Stromeyer & Co.

In the spring of 1943, Claimant was deported to Aschaffenburg/Main, Germany. He was held in a forced labour camp. Claimant worked for the Stromeyer and Gaffenamt [translit.] companies. He unloaded coal from barges. Claimant's work was hard, hazardous and exhausting. Eventually, it had a very negative impact on his health. Claimant was liberated by the American Army and returned to the Soviet Union. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for L. Stromeyer & Co., a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3202605  
C. Baresel AG

On 10 October 1942, Claimant was forcibly deported to perform forced labour in Germany. Upon her arrival in Metz, Claimant's picture and fingerprints were taken. Her prisoner number was 1707. Claimant was held in a forced labour camp in Vaihingen. She worked at a metal plant. Claimant was also involved in loading and unloading trucks with earth and sand. Living conditions were terrible. Food was insufficient. She received 400 grams of bread and a cup of boiled water per day. Claimant worked between 12 and 14 hours per day. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for C. Baresel AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3202613  
Gebrüder Sulzer AG

In autumn 1942, Claimant was deported to Ludwigshafen in Germany. She worked on the construction of one big plant. Later, she was sent to perform forced labour for a foundry in Ludwigshafen. She worked in that foundry's kitchen. Conditions of Claimant's confinement were very harsh. She was liberated in the spring of 1945 by the American Forces. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Gebrüder Sulzer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3203110  
Otto Suhner GmbH and  
Lonzona AG fuer Azetatprodukte

Claimant was deported from the territory of Ukraine to Bad Saeckingen, Germany, where, from June 1943 until 21 April 1945, Claimant performed labour at a factory. From April 1945 until August 1945, Claimant performed labour in a camp in the town of Laufen, Switzerland.

3203653  
Georg Fischer

Claimant was deported from village of Pogiblyak, Lysyanskiy Rayon, Cherkasskaya Oblast to Singen, Germany, where she worked at a factory called "Fitting" from October 1942 until April 1945. The labour was very hard and prisoners were constantly hungry. Georg Fischer identified Fitting as one of the Singen plant's departments.

3208092  
George Fischer

In 1943, Claimant was deported to Germany. She was routed through camps in Oswiecim, Poland and Wuppertal, Germany. Her final destination was Mettmann, Germany, where she performed labour for a factory named Wagner, another factory named Firma Peter Wolters, and, according to her recollections, for a company of Krupp. The labour consisted of carrying metal plates, sweeping metal cuttings, washing toilets and windows. Prisoners were, also, used as blood donors. Claimant was liberated on 16 April 1945.

3210212

Salzburger Aluminium GmbH, a subsidiary of Algroup/Alusuisse Group AG/Alusuisse Group Ltd. (fka Aluminium-Industrie Aktien Gesellschaft)

Claimant was deported to Lend, Austria, on 16 July 1942. There she performed forced labour in an aluminium factory. The factory was located in a valley surrounded by mountains, next to a railroad. She lived in a hut, and was escorted to work by armed guards. She received very little food and clothing. The factory smelted aluminium. Claimant performed various types of work including unloading metal, as well as sorting coal and coke powder. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Salzburger Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3210410

Brown Boveri & Cie, AG

In June 1942, Claimant was forcibly deported from Ukraine to Germany. She worked for the Elektromotoren plant of Brown Boveri & Cie, AG in Saarbruecken. There, Claimant painted engines. She worked from 6 a.m. until 6 p.m. The living conditions were harsh. Nourishment was insufficient. Claimant was liberated by the American Forces in May 1945. From May until September 1945, she worked for the American Army guarding German prisoners of war. Claimant returned home in October 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Brown Boveri & Cie, AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3210556

Hartmann & Braun GmbH & Co. KG

Claimant was deported in 1942 to Germany to perform forced labour at the Hartmann & Braun Plant, in Frankfurt/Main, "OST" camp. She worked at different machines including a lathe, milling machine, and grinding-machine. American troops liberated her in May 1945. In July 1945, she was taken to a sorting camp in Fulda, then to Leipzig, and afterwards she was sent home (USSR). Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Hartmann & Braun GmbH & Co. KG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3210650

Roche Grenzach

Claimant was deported to Germany on 29 October 1942. She performed forced labour in a pharmaceutical factory in Grenzach. On 10 April 1944, Claimant managed to escape to Switzerland, where she spent 6 months in a camp for displaced persons. Then she worked in a private household in Klosters, Switzerland, until August. She returned home on 10 November 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Roche Grenzach, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3212626

Senger & Butz GmbH - Danzas Holding AG

In 1942, Claimant was deported, together with his mother, first to Latvia, Poland and Austria, and then, to Germany. In Germany, they were forced to repair roads, bridges, railroads, as well as clear rubble after bombardments. In 1944, Claimant's mother and Claimant were

transferred to Friedrichshafen-Konstanz, located on the shore of Bodensee (Lake Constance). There, Claimant worked for a company that shipped coal and coke to Switzerland. Notwithstanding his young age, Claimant helped his mother to load coal and coke on the barges. He was always hungry and cold. For the smallest disobedience, he was beaten. Once, Claimant and his mother hid on a barge with coke and managed to escape to Switzerland. However, they were caught by the Swiss police and handed over to the German authorities in the city of Konstanz. After being interrogated and mistreated, they were sent to Natzweiler concentration camp in France. The American Army liberated them in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Senger & Butz GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401397

Hartmann & Braun GmbH & Co. KG

In 1942, Claimant was taken forcibly from her home in Poland. She was deported to Frankfurt/M., Germany where she had to perform forced labour for Hartmann & Braun GmbH & Co. KG. Claimant had to stay in a Firmenlager (a camp belonging to the company) from where she was taken to work every day under guard. The camp was surrounded by barbed wire and Claimant was under constant supervision. Claimant was liberated in March 1945.

3433632

C. Baresel AG

Claimant is from France. Claimant was deported to Germany in June 1943 and had to perform forced labour for C. Baresel AG in Dortmund. He was liberated in May 1945.

3433765

Georg Fischer AG

Claimant was deported from the Netherlands to Mettmann, Germany in June 1943. There he had to perform forced labour for Georg Fischer AG formerly Wagner & Englert, a foundry. Claimant had to work at a grinding machine and he also had to unload wagons loaded with raw iron. Claimant had to stay in Lager Wiesenthal. He was not allowed to leave the town of Mettmann. At his workplace, he was intimidated and harassed by the foreman and the director. They threatened that he would be sent to a concentration camp if he made a mistake. Claimant does not remember when he was liberated.

3450989

Georg Fischer AG

Claimant served in the Italian Army. On 9 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured and deported to Germany. The German authorities did not consider him as a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an "Italian Military Internee" first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant worked in Singen. He was detained in Stalag 18A. He worked for a railroad. He returned to Italy in August 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.



3451115  
Portlandcementfabrik Hardegsen

Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. In 1939, he was interned with his family in Hardegsen, close to Hanover, in Lower Saxony. His parents had to work in a quarry, belonging to the company Portlandcementfabrik. Claimant had to assist his parents in the quarry. They lived in a barrack on the company's property. In 1945, Claimant and his family were liberated by the Soviet Army.

3500232  
Brown Boveri & Cie AG

In March/April 1942, Claimant was deported from Greece to Oberlanzendorf, Austria. There he had to perform forced labour for Brown Boveri & Cie AG. Claimant had to stay in a camp. When he became sick he was transported to Vienna where he was treated and subjected to medical experiments. He also lost half of his right thumb due to an attack by the SS. Claimant returned to Greece after the war but later went to Austria in 1946.

3500275  
Herta

Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Herten, Germany between the ages of 16 and 17. There she had to perform forced labour for Herta, a meat manufacturing company. Claimant was under constant supervision. In the company, she had to work 12 hours every day, including Sundays. Later Claimant was transferred to Bad Zwischenahn where she had to work for another company. She was liberated by Canadian soldiers at the beginning of May 1945.

3500285  
Escher Wyss

In October 1942, Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Ravensburg, Germany. There she had to perform forced labour for Escher Wyss. She was interned in a camp, under constant supervision. She was escorted by policemen when she went to work every day. This was the only time she was allowed to leave the camp. Claimant was liberated in May 1945.

3500287  
Gebrüder Dippe Saatzucht GmbH

In September 1942, Claimant was deported from Poland to Oschersleben, Germany. There she had to perform forced labour at Gebrüder Dippe Saatzucht GmbH. Claimant had to work 12 hour shifts or even longer. She had to live in a camp, with 11 people in one room. The food and the hygienic conditions were bad. She was liberated in May 1945.

3500339  
Busch-Jaeger Elektro GmbH

Claimant was deported from Poland to Germany in September 1940. She was detained in a camp in Lüdenscheid. She had to perform forced labour for Busch-Jaeger Elektro GmbH. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war.

3500356  
Escher Wyss

Claimant had to perform forced labour for Escher Wyss Maschinenfabrik GmbH in Ravensburg, Germany from June 1942 until April 1945. She was housed in a barrack with 25 people in one room. Food was insufficient. Claimant had to work 8 hours per day, six days per week. She was under constant supervision and would be punished if she did not perform well enough.

3500428  
Brown Busch-Jaeger Elektro GmbH

Claimant is from Belgium. During the course of the Second World War, Claimant was deported to Germany and was forced to work for Busch-Jaeger Elektro GmbH. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Busch-Jaeger Elektro GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500443  
Martinswerk

Claimant is from the Netherlands. During the course of the Second World War, Claimant was deported to Dortmund, Germany and forced to work for Martinswerk. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Martinswerk, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500449  
Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH

Claimant is from the Netherlands. During the course of the Second World War, Claimant was deported to Wutöschingen, Germany. Claimant was forced to work for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH in Wutöschingen. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500455  
Brown Boveri & Cie AG

Claimant is of Italian origin. During the course of the Second World War, Claimant was deported to Hannau, Germany and forced to work for Brown Boveri & Cie AG until liberation. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Brown Boveri & Cie AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500469  
Georg Fischer AG

Claimant is from the Netherlands. During the course of the Second World War, Claimant was deported to Singen, Germany and forced to work for Georg Fischer AG until the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Georg Fischer AG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500496  
Aluminium GmbH

Claimant is from the Netherlands. During the course of the Second World War, Claimant was deported to Rheinfelden, Germany and forced to work for Aluminium GmbH (Aluminium Rheinfelden; Alu Rheinfelden) in Rheinfelden. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Aluminium GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500500  
Hartmann and Braun GmbH & Co. KG

Claimant is from the Netherlands. During the course of the Second World War, Claimant was deported to Frankfurt, Germany and forced to work for Hartmann and Braun GmbH & Co. KG until the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Hartmann and Braun GmbH & Co. KG, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500510  
Lonza-Werke GmbH  
(Lonza-Werke Elektrochemische Fabriken GmbH)

Claimant is from the Netherlands. During the course of the Second World War, Claimant was deported to Waldshut, Germany. Claimant was forced to work for Lonza-Werke GmbH (Lonza-Werke Elektrochemische Fabriken GmbH) in Waldshut.

3500511  
Lonza-Werke GmbH  
(Lonza-Werke Elektrochemische Fabriken GmbH)

Claimant is of Italian origin and was arrested in Italy in April 1944 and deported to Waldshut in Germany. He performed forced labour for Lonza-Werke GmbH (Lonza-Werke Elektrochemische Fabriken GmbH). He worked there from April 1944 to May 1945.

# HOLOCAUST VICTIM ASSETS PROGRAMME (SWISS BANKS)

## GROUP XVIII SUBMISSION

### SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II

#### CASE SUMMARIES

##### Group 1

##### Claimants Who Performed Forced Labour for Erste Deutsche Ramie-Gesellschaft

This group is composed of eleven (11) claimants (collectively referred to as "Claimants"). During the period of their detention, Claimants performed forced labour for the company Erste Deutsche Ramie-Gesellschaft. The claims demonstrate similar fact patterns. In particular, Claimants were deported from the occupied territories of the former Soviet Union (namely, Belarus and the Russian Federation) or Poland, and either at some point, or during the entire period of their detention in Germany, each Claimant worked for Erste Deutsche Ramie-Gesellschaft. Claimants have plausibly demonstrated that they worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

##### Group 2

##### Claimants Who Performed Forced Labour for Landmaschinenfabrik Fahr AG in Gottmadingen, Germany

This Recommendation For Payment covers a group of five (5) claimants (collectively referred to as "Claimants"). Claimants were deported from the occupied territories of the former USSR and, during the period of their detention, performed forced labour for Landmaschinenfabrik Fahr AG. The claims demonstrate similar fact patterns. In particular, Claimants were deported to perform forced labour from the territories occupied by the German Army to Germany and/or other Axis-occupied countries (namely, Russia, and Ukraine); Claimants performed labour for a factory of agricultural machinery in Gottmadingen, Germany. Claimants have plausibly demonstrated that they worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3207855

In 1942, Claimant was deported from Belgium to Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland. Later, he was relocated to Birkenau. During his detention in Auschwitz-Birkenau, Claimant performed forced labour. After a few months, he was transferred to Golleschau camp, where he worked for a cement plant. He also worked for a local quarry, where he performed general manual labour. Claimant stated that the SS ran the camp. He worked there until 1945. After his liberation, Claimant discovered that Golleschau plant was owned by SBC – the Swiss Bank Corporation - but was operated by the SS. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

In the autumn of 1941, Claimant was forcibly deported, in cattle trains, from her village, Krutaya-Balka, Novosanzharskiy Rayon, Poltavskaya Oblast, to Frankfurt am Main, Germany. She was placed in Westhausen Concentration Camp. Claimant performed forced general manual labour at "Gatman & Braun" [translit.], in the instruments department. The work was very hard, and labourers worked for twelve hours per day. They were fed very poorly; they received only 200 grams of bread per day and some cabbage soup for dinner in the evening. On 28 March 1945, the American Army liberated Claimant from her destroyed camp. On 8 June 1945, she returned to her native village of Krutaya-Balka, Novosanzharskiy Rayon, Poltavskaya Oblast. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401567

Claimant was taken from his hometown of Poznan, Poland in February 1940 to a work reform camp (Arbeitserziehungslager) nearby. He was 15 years old at the time. He subsequently worked for a building company, former Polish company, Ludwik Michalski, which was taken over by the German company, Max Bernsdorff, that constructed the Maggi factory in Poznan. The work was very hard and he developed back problems. In August 1944, he was forced to dig trenches and on 8 September 1944, he was taken to a labour camp attached to Portland Cement Fabrik in Karlstadt am Main, where he worked as an unskilled labourer (Hilfsarbeiter) until 1 April 1945. There he had to work long shifts in very rough conditions under strict supervision. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3450988

Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Frankfurt, Germany in July 1943. He had to work for the German Railway. In November 1943, Claimant was arrested and sentenced to 1½ years in prison for sabotage. In May 1944, he was taken to a prison in Diez an der Lahn. Whilst in prison, he had to work for Optik Leitz in Wetzlar. He cleaned lenses. He suffered from malnutrition. In March 1945, he became ill with diphtheria. At the end of March 1945, Claimant was liberated. Because he was too weak, he could not return to The Netherlands until June 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500288

In September 1942, Claimant was deported from the former Soviet Union to Wetzlar, Germany. There, she had to perform forced labour for Leitz Werke, a glass factory. First, she lived on the company's premises. After two-three months, Claimant was transferred to a camp with wooden barracks, which was surrounded by barbed wire. She was under constant supervision. Claimant was liberated by the American Forces in 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.



3500332

On 31 October 1942, Claimant was deported to Wetzlar in Germany. He worked for Leitz Company. In Wetzlar, Claimant was lodged in a camp. He slept on a straw mattress in a wooden barrack. Claimant's nourishment was insufficient. He received 230 grams of bread and one portion of soup per day. He worked in Wetzlar for 30 months. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500351

On 21 October 1942, Claimant was deported to Germany. He worked for the Leitz Company in Germany. On 31 December 1943, Claimant was arrested and sent to a prison in Antwerp. He was sent back to Wetzlar on 6 January 1944. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500354

On 5 March 1943, Claimant was deported to work for the Buderus Budenkopf Lahn Company. On 13 October 1943, the Gestapo arrested him and transferred him to a prison in Frankfurt/Main, where he worked for a commando between five and six weeks. In February 1944, Claimant was sent to Dietz/Zahn to work for the optical department of Leitz Wetzlar. On 13 October 1944, Claimant was transferred back to Frankfurt to work for the same commando. Claimant suffered a lot from hunger and bad living conditions. He was repatriated on 13 April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500426

Claimant was deported from Croatia to Germany in August 1944. He was detained in a camp in Brombach. He performed forced labour for Weberei Grossman. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500427

Claimant was deported from Croatia to Germany in September 1944. He was detained in a camp in Brombach. He performed forced labour for Weberei Grossman. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500446

From March 1942 to March 1945, Claimant worked for Leica-Leitz in Wetzlar. He was lodged in a camp where living conditions were very bad. For three years, Claimant slept on the same straw mattress which had lots of lice. There was no hot water, and he took showers in the open air without any soap. There was too little to eat and the food was always bad or the same. Claimant worked for twelve hours with a 30-minute break. He worked during the day and night. He was in bad health (had problems with stomach and intestines) and too skinny. On 26 March 1945, he was

liberated. On 28 March 1945, Claimant went to Trier, and from there, on 29 March, to Liege, and then to Brussels. After returning home, he underwent six months of doctor's treatment because of bad health. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500509

Claimant is of Italian origin, and became Croatian after the war. Claimant was a member of the Italian Army and was deported to Germany after the capitulation of Italy in September 1943. Claimant was forced to work for Vereinigte Aluminium-Giessereien Villingen GmbH (Aluminiumgiesserei Villengen). He was liberated towards the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500514

In October 1942, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Frankfurt am Main, Germany. There, he had to perform forced labour for the Hartmann & Braun Company. Claimant had to work as a lathe operator in the production of electrical apparatuses. There were constant bombardments, but Claimant was not allowed to use the community's air raid shelter but had to use a smaller one that had been built by the company. The factory was destroyed, and, initially, moved to the outskirts of Frankfurt am Main, and, then, to Lauterbach. Claimant was liberated in April 1945 and returned home. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500515

In January 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Berlin, Germany. Later, he had to perform forced labour as an electrician for the Brown Boveri Company in Mannheim. From January 1945 until the end of the war, Claimant had to work for Deutsche Waffen und Munitionsfabrik near Luebeck. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500516

Claimant is of Italian origin. During the World War II, Claimant was deported to Munich, Germany, where he was forced to work for Brown Boveri until his liberation. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500517

In 1942, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Saarbruecken, Germany. There, he had to perform forced labour for the H. and E. Rauwald Company. Later, he had to perform forced labour for the Brown Boveri Company. He was housed in a cellar of the company. When the American frontlines were approaching, Claimant managed to escape. He returned to The Netherlands after the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500518

Claimant is of Polish origin, but was born in Germany. During World War II, Claimant was deported to Stuttgart, Germany, where he was forced to work for C. Baresel from August 1944 until April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

350519

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Frankfurt am Main, Germany. There, he had to perform forced labour for the Danzas Company. In March 1944, the company was totally destroyed in a bombardment. Claimant tried to escape, but was caught, and, then, had to perform forced labour for the IG Farbenindustrie Company. He was liberated by the Americans and returned to The Netherlands at the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500520

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Rheinfelden, Germany. There, he had to perform forced labour for Aluminium GmbH. He had to work at the hot ovens. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500521

Claimant was deported from France to Germany. As of March 1941, Claimant had to work for Friedrich Mick, a bakery shop in Nimburg. In June 1942, Claimant was taken to Teningen, where he had to perform forced labour for an aluminium plant. He worked on a tube press. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Breisgau Walzwerke GmbH of Algroup/ Alusuisse Group AG/Alusuisse Group Ltd. a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500522

Claimant is from Italy. During the course of the Second World War, Claimant was deported to Frankfurt, Germany and forced to work for Hartmann and Brown until the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated having worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500523

During WWII, Claimant was captured at the airport of Suacca in Albania. He was deported to Dachau Concentration Camp in Germany, which was located near Munich. Every morning, he was sent to work for a train factory, where he worked as a welder. The American Army liberated him in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500524

Claimant was deported to Germany from Italy. From September 1943 to May 1945, he was held in Dachau Concentration Camp. Claimant was forced to work for Reichsbahnausbesserungswerke (RAW) Freimann Carriage Repair plant. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500526

Claimant is from Italy. During the course of the Second World War, Claimant was deported to Frankfurt, Germany. Claimant was forced to work for Hartmann & Brown until the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated having worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500528

In June 1943, Claimant was deported from Amsterdam to Germany, where he performed forced labour for Aluminium GmbH in Rheinfelden. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500529

In January 1943, Claimant was deported to Germany, where he performed forced labour for Brown Boveri & Cie AG in Eberbach. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500530

In March 1943, Claimant was deported to Germany. Upon his arrival in Stuttgart, he performed forced labour for C. Baresel AG. Later, he was transferred to Magstaedt, where he worked for Firma Schoeneberger until his liberation. Claimant returned home in June 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500531

In July 1943, Claimant was deported from Netherlands to Germany, where he performed forced labour for Aluminium GmbH in Rheinfelden. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500532

On 30 March 1944, Claimant was arrested near the town of Utrecht. On 6 April 1944, Claimant was deported to Saarbruecken, Germany, where he performed labour for Brown Boveri & Cie AG. The conditions in the camp were very bad and the many

people fell ill. The French and the American Armies liberated Claimant on 20 March 1945. After liberation, the American Army recruited Claimant as a private. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500533

On 6 March 1943, Claimant was deported to Stuttgart, Germany, where he performed forced labour in construction for a company named Baresel. Later, he was wounded and spent some time in a hospital. After the hospital stay, Claimant performed forced labour for Kodak AG at Nagel plant in Stuttgart until the end of the war. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500534

During WWII, Claimant was deported from The Netherlands to Germany. He worked for the Freimann Carriage Repair plant in Munich. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for Sulzer-Centralheizungen GmbH, a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500535

In June 1943, Claimant was deported from Tours, France, to Hanover in Germany. Later, he was transferred to Brux, in former Czechoslovakia. There, he was forced to work for ABB Ltd. on high-tension electric lines. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3600392

Claimant was deported from Croatia to Germany in August 1944. He was detained in a camp in Brombach. He performed forced labour for Weberei Grossman. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.



# HOLOCAUST VICTIM ASSETS PROGRAMME (SWISS BANKS)

## GROUP XX SUBMISSION

### SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II

#### CASE SUMMARIES

3500229

In February 1942, Claimant was forcibly deported to Germany. She performed forced labour for Hartmann & Braun. Claimant worked at the company until her liberation in 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500290

In June 1942, Claimant was deported from Netherlands to Auschwitz concentration camp. There, he had to perform forced labour for Portland Zementwerke Golleschau. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500298

In April 1944, Claimant was deported from Italy to Kahla, Germany. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour at Stotz Apparatebau GmbH. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500315

On 7 November 1941, Claimant was deported to a camp in Ilmenau-Thuringen, Germany. In March 1942, he was transferred to Wetzlar a/d Lahn. Claimant stayed there until the end of June 1945. Claimant's living conditions were extremely bad: plank beds, high level of humidity, no water. The food was insufficient. Claimant worked at the Rechorn-Muhlbau-Wetzlar factory for the Ernst Leitz Wetzlar Company. The factory was involved in the manufacturing of optical tools for the German Army's needs. Claimant worked more than 10 hours per day. His working conditions were harsh. Claimant was not provided with any basic medical care. Upon Claimant's return to his homeland in August 1945, he weighed 58,2 kg, while his height was 185 cm. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500328

On 24 December 1943, Claimant was forcibly deported to Fromec [sic] near Balingen, Germany where he performed forced Labour for C. Baresel AG. Claimant worked on digging the foundation for airport protection bunkers. The working conditions were very bad. The food was insufficient. As a result of the hard labour he performed, claimant was often sick (colds, stomach ulcer, nervous breakdown). He was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500329

In July 1942, Claimant was forcibly deported to Germany. He was confined in various German prisons prior until his transfer to Dietz/Lahn. From 1 October 1942 until 24 March 1945, Claimant performed forced labour for the Leitz Wetzlar Company in Dietz/Lahn. Leitz Wetzlar had set up an "Optik Abteilung" [an optical workshop] in the prison, where Claimant was confined. Claimant polished binocular and submarine periscope lenses. The work conditions were very hard: 12 hours per day, one week during the day, and one week during the night. Some guards beat him while they were on duty. Claimant had two ribs and clavicle cracked, his forearm dislocated, and several teeth broken. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500390

Claimant was arrested on 28 August 1944 in Pieris. He was handed over to the SS and taken to Coroneo in Trieste. On 3 September 1944, Claimant was deported to Germany to the first Brombach Camp. He worked at Weberei Grossmann. Claimant was forced to work for 12 hours a day under the supervision of armed guards with German shepherd dogs. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500541

On 28 January 1942, Claimant was deported to Germany. Until her liberation in 1945, she was forced to perform labour at Landmaschinenfabrik Fahr in Gottmadingen. Claimant worked as a turner on a machine tool ten hours per day. Claimant worked with metals and cold water and still has health problems because of this. In addition to harsh working conditions, the food was of bad quality and low quantity. Claimant was constantly under surveillance. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500542

Claimant was forcibly deported to Germany in 1941. She performed labour at a textile factory in the Emmendingen Region. She does not recollect the name nor the address of the factory. Later, Claimant was transferred to work for the Gerhard family in Tutschfelden, near Emmendingen. She worked seven days per week, from sunrise until sunset. Claimant was given food, but was not paid for her labour. She was liberated in mid-1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500543

In January 1944, Claimant was forcibly deported to Germany. Initially, he was forced to work at a factory in Voehrenbach - X. Heine. Claimant performed labour 12 hours a day. Later, he was transferred to work at the Vereinigte Aluminium-Giessereien Villingen GmbH (Aluminiumgiesserei Villengen) in Villingen. There, work was particularly hard and unhealthy. The French Forces liberated Claimant in April 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500544

In January 1943, Claimant was deported from Belarus to Wunsdorf, Germany. There, she had to perform forced labour at Wunsdorfer Portland Cementwerk AG. The conditions in the camp were very difficult and the food was insufficient. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3500545

In 1940, Claimant was deported to Germany. From September 1940 until April 1945, she was forced to work for the Lonzona Company in Saeckingen, Baden. Claimant has plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

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