

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 1

1. Claimant, born on 01/14/1933 in Belgium, entered Switzerland from France in 1943. Accompanied by her sister, claimant was captured by an armed Swiss soldier who placed her into a tower of a military fort. Later on she was placed into three different camps.
2. Claimant, born on 11/02/1936 in the Netherlands, entered Switzerland in 1942. Along with her parents, she was put into prison for two weeks, and was then placed in a refugee camp.
3. Claimant, born on 04/25/1922 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland in 1942. During the three years that followed, she was placed in five different camps in succession, one after the other. She was forced to perform hard work in all of the camps.
4. Claimant, born on 09/01/1925 in Germany, entered Switzerland from France in 1942. After crossing the border he was stopped and detained at the railroad station in Geneva. Claimant was then sent to a camp where he was held for three months, after which he was released into the custody of his grandparents.
5. Claimant, born on 08/09/1913 in Yugoslavia, entered Switzerland from Italy at the end of 1943. She was placed in a work camp where she was separated from her husband, and in which she was held under harsh conditions, including having insufficient food and poor sleeping accommodations. Because she was pregnant at the time, claimant suffered from different health problems during the time she was detained in the camp.
6. Claimant, born on 10/17/1934 in the Netherlands, entered Switzerland from France in 1942. For almost three years he was detained under poor housing conditions, with insufficient nourishment, as a result of which he suffered severe health problems and was hospitalized several times.
7. Claimant, born on 09/07/1936 in France, entered Switzerland with his parents on 12/25/1942. Upon arrival they were arrested and put in prison for three weeks, after which they were then sent to a camp. Claimant was first separated from his father, and then from his mother as well. He was placed with a Swiss family, while his parents were sent to different camps.
8. Claimant, born on 05/23/1908 in Austria, entered Switzerland in December 1941. After being interrogated in Buchs he was sent to a camp, where he was denied visitations from his mother. Later on, claimant was sent to prison and to three other camps.
9. Claimant, born on 08/08/1926 in Poland, entered Switzerland at Annemasse with his family on December 31, 1942. After crossing the border they were taken by a policeman to a camp near Geneva, where they stayed one night only. The next day claimant and his family were expelled from Switzerland.
10. Claimant, born on 09/10/1935 in Austria, entered Switzerland as a child, while suffering from dysentery. He stayed in Geneva for six weeks, during which time he was not examined by a doctor. Claimant was then sent to a foster family, while he was still suffering from the illness.
11. Claimant, born on 06/13/1922 in Poland, was smuggled into Switzerland after escaping from France. He was caught by Swiss soldiers and was sent to a camp in Aigle. At a later point in time, claimant was

placed in two additional camps where he was forced to perform hard work.

12. Claimant, born on 03/10/1924 in Holland, was smuggled into Switzerland at Les Verrieres in 1942. After being put in prison for 14 days, claimant was sent successively to several labor camps where he was forced to work for over two years.
13. Claimant, born on 03/30/1910 in Germany, entered Switzerland at Neuchatel in June 1941 with his wife and daughter. Upon arrival, although Swiss authorities determined that they were to be deported to Germany, claimant bribed several officials and avoided deportation. He was then separated from his family and was sent to a labor camp in Liesthal, while his wife and daughter were put under house arrest in Basel.
14. Claimant, born on 09/08/1933 in Belgium, was smuggled into Switzerland from France with his family on 09/26/1942. Shortly after arrival, claimant was separated from his father. With his mother and sister, claimant was placed in a camp where he was detained under very poor physical conditions. He was then sent alone to Basel to a home for child refugees where he stayed, cut off from his family, for almost three years. Claimant's sister has submitted a claim as well.
15. Claimant, born on 11/28/1929 in France, entered Switzerland at Hermance in October 1943 with a group of children. Upon arrival claimant was put into a camp where he was held for a few weeks.
16. Claimant, born on 03/15/1931 in Hungary, entered Switzerland in 1944 and was placed in a work camp where she stayed for 6 months. During this period claimant was held under conditions where food and clothing were insufficient, and the rooms were crowded and unheated. She was not allowed to leave the camp, and visitors were not allowed to enter it.
17. Claimant, born on 08/05/1923 in Poland, entered Switzerland with her father, brother, and sister. Upon arrival they were arrested and put in prison for a month, after which they were transferred to a different prison. Claimant was held under poor conditions and was forced to perform hard work. Consequently, she suffered from health problems, and had to undergo an operation in 1944.
18. Claimant, born on 01/02/1936 in Belgium, was smuggled into Switzerland from France on 09/26/1942 with her family. Shortly after arrival, claimant was separated from her father and, along with her mother and brother, was placed in a camp where she was detained under very poor physical conditions. Three months later she was sent alone to Basel where she stayed successively with two different families, unknown to her, separated from her parents and brother. Claimant's brother has submitted a claim as well.
19. Claimant, born on 09/07/1920 in Germany, entered Switzerland from France on 09/13/1942. He was sent successively to two different work camps. Claimant was transferred several times to different locations. Towards the end of his stay he became sick with hepatitis, and had to delay his return home.
20. Claimant, born on 01/21/1940 in France, entered Switzerland with his mother in 1943. As refugees they were detained in a camp. Since claimant was very young at the time, most of the information he has is based on his mother's experience. According to her, there was sexual abuse in the camp where they were held.
21. Claimant, born on 01/25/1919 in Holland, entered Switzerland in July 1942. Upon arrival she was put in prison in Neuchatel for four days, after which she was sent to a camp. Despite her poor health, claimant was forced to perform hard work and was deprived of sufficient food. During this time, policemen

threatened to assault her.

22. Claimant, born on 08/29/1930 in the Netherlands, was smuggled into Switzerland. Upon arrival, he was struck by the guards with their rifles and then sent to the Gendarmerie Border Police for questioning. After a few days claimant was transported to a camp where he was ill most of the time he was there. A few weeks later he was moved to a different camp near Montreux.
23. Claimant, born on 11/12/1924 in Austria, entered Switzerland from France in 1943. Upon arrival she was interrogated for hours at the police station in Zurich. Claimant was put successively in two prisons, and was later transferred to two military camps. In February, 1944, she was sent to another refugee camp and followed by placement in three more camps.
24. Claimant, born on 01/11/1924 in Germany, attempted to enter Switzerland in 1943. Walking along the border she was stopped by a Swiss soldier and taken in for interrogation. Claimant was then escorted back to French territory, across the border, and was warned never to attempt to re-enter Switzerland, or she would be handed over to the Germans.
25. Claimant, born on 06/08/1921 in Germany, entered Switzerland from France in the early winter of 1942. Claimant was placed in a Swiss military camp, where he had to sleep on the floor and the food was not always sufficient for young people. After three weeks he was placed in another camp. In December, 1942, he was placed in the work camp of Ampferhöhe.
26. Claimant, born on 09/28/1923 in the Netherlands, entered Switzerland from France in October, 1942, with her family. Upon arrival they were stopped by Swiss officers and were forced to hand over their money and jewelry. Claimant and her mother were later sent to a women's camp under military control. While detained in that camp, she was ill for several weeks. After some time, claimant was moved to Hotel des Narasse, a Dutch center for refugees.
27. Claimant, born on 01/26/1922 in Germany, attempted to enter Switzerland from the France in 1942, with three other people. Upon arrival, the group was stopped by a Swiss military patrol and was taken in for interrogation, which lasted several hours. While two members of the group were allowed to stay, claimant was accompanied back to the French border and warned to never attempt to re-enter Switzerland. Nevertheless, during the days that followed, claimant attempted two more times to cross the French-Swiss border at different locations, but was stopped and brought back to French territory each time.
28. Claimant, born on 08/04/1917 in the Austrian Hungarian Empire, entered Switzerland from France. After crossing the border, he was placed in a jail for a night and later on moved to another penitentiary, where he was left among criminals and was heavily guarded. Food was not sufficient. A Swiss journalist informed the English and American consulates, and after nine months he was released. He was then placed in an internment camp.
29. Claimant, born on 06/07/1929 in Germany, entered Switzerland from France in April, 1942. Upon arrival he was sent to a camp where he was interned for almost one year. He was then released into the custody of a family of Swiss farmers where he was put to work without being paid. During all the time he spent in Switzerland, claimant was unable to attend school.
30. Claimant, born on 01/15/1924 in Austria, was smuggled into Switzerland from France with his sister in September, 1942. Upon arrival, claimant was separated from his sister and placed in a camp where he was forced to work. He was also obliged to hand over all of his money. During his stay in Switzerland

claimant was moved to several different camps.

31. Claimant, born on 02/10/1936 in Holland, entered Switzerland with his parents in 1942. Upon arrival, they were jailed in Neuchatel. During his three-year stay in Switzerland, claimant was separated several times from his father who was sent to work camps and prison.
32. Claimant, born on 09/01/1924 in Germany, was detained and interned in four different camps in Switzerland. In each of the camps claimant's freedom of movement was restricted.
33. Claimant, born on 01/29/1926 in Germany, entered Switzerland from France on 10/2/1942. He was first interned in a camp near Geneva, after which he was repeatedly transferred from one camp to another. Claimant was interned at five different locations.
34. Claimant, born on 03/19/1928 in Austria, entered Switzerland from France illegally in 1942 with her family. Upon arrival, they were immediately arrested. Claimant and her mother were held in a basement of a local hospital under armed guard, while her father and brother were put in jail. Later, claimant and her mother were sent to a camp for women, where they were detained under military control. Claimant was then sent alone to a location for young girls, at the same time the rest of her family was separated from one another and sent to different camps.
35. Claimant, born on 10/27/1927 in Germany, was detained in Switzerland between 1942 and 1945. Upon arrival in Switzerland, her jewelry was taken from her. She lost three years of her education, as she was not allowed to attend school.  
Claimant, born on 02/09/1930 in Austria, entered Switzerland in April, 1944. She was moved from camp to camp for a few months and was then placed with a family who forced her to work as their maid. Claimant was not allowed to see her mother and was treated poorly by the family with whom she lived.
36. Claimant, born on 03/02/1926 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Annecy, France, with her family. Upon arriving in Geneva they were arrested and taken for interrogation. Claimant was then sent to several different camps, and she was forced to work very hard day and night in all of the camps.
37. Claimant, born on 10/02/1920 in Poland, entered Switzerland from France illegally in August, 1942. After crossing the border, he walked to a nearby military unit, where he declared himself a refugee. The next day claimant was arrested and put in jail. He was informed that he was to be sent back to France, but after he insisted on telling his story and pleading to stay, claimant was granted permission to remain in Switzerland as a refugee. He was then sent to a refugee camp followed by several months in a labor camp.
38. Claimant, born on 08/01/1923 in Holland, attempted to enter Switzerland with a group five people at Annemasse. Immediately upon arrival they were stopped by Swiss border police and were told to return to France. Refusing to accept this, claimant started screaming and running until the police officers overpowered her. The officers eventually agreed to let the group remain. The group was then placed in a center with other refugees. After three days they were summoned and put into a van. Without being told anything, claimant and the others transported back to French territory, where they were dropped off and left to walk.
39. Claimant, born on 03/24/1919 in Austria, was detained in Switzerland for two years during the war. He was placed in a "mountain hotel" in a small village, where he was not allowed to leave. Claimant was warned that if he attempted to leave the village, he would be deported.

40. Claimant, born on 05/09/1927 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Annemasse, France in 1943. Upon arrival, he was stopped by Swiss Border Patrol and was transported to a detention center in Geneva. Subsequently claimant was moved to a different detention camp. In 1944 he was put into the custody of a bakery owner who forced him to work hard without pay.
41. Claimant, born on 04/04/1930 in Germany, entered Switzerland with her parents in August, 1942. Upon arrival, they were immediately jailed. Subsequently, claimant was sent with her mother to a refugee camp, and later on sent alone to a different location. Claimant remained separated from both her parents until the end of the war.
42. Claimant, born on 09/02/1927 in Saar, Germany, attempted to enter Switzerland from France in 1940 with his parents. They were immediately arrested and sent back to French territory. While his parents remained in France, claimant was smuggled back into Switzerland and was once again caught. This time he was sent to a labor camp in Switzerland where he was forced to perform hard work despite the fact that he was only 13 years old.
43. Claimant, born on 09/15/1915 in Holland, was a refugee in Switzerland from September 1943 to 1945. He was detained for approximately one year in the work camp Les Verrieres.
44. Claimant, born on 02/12/1926 in Italy, entered Switzerland on January 25, 1944. As a refugee, he was moved from one camp to another. He was forced to perform hard work in each camp. Claimant was detained under very poor conditions and suffered from extreme hunger because there was insufficient food in the camps.
45. Claimant, born on 08/29/1920 in Germany, entered Switzerland in 1938 in order to attend the University of Zurich. In 1941, he was forced to interrupt his studies and was sent to a labor camp. For six months claimant was detained under very hard physical conditions including poor living accommodations and being subjected to forced physical labor.
46. Claimant, born on 09/11/1925 in Holland, was smuggled into Switzerland from Annemasse, France in November, 1942. On 11/11/1942, claimant was caught by the Swiss police and immediately expelled from Switzerland, back to French territory.
47. Claimant, born on 04/05/1921 in the Netherlands, was smuggled into Switzerland from France in November, 1942. After crossing the border, claimant walked to a small village near Geneva. A few hours later he was arrested by Swiss officials who immediately expelled him. Claimant was warned never to try to re-enter Switzerland or he would be handed over to the Germans.
48. Claimant, born on 07/08/1918 in Poland, entered Switzerland from France, when she was three months pregnant in November, 1942. Upon arrival, she presented herself to the Swiss police in Zurich, and was immediately sent to a refugee camp. Claimant was detained under very poor living conditions, was subject to offensive treatment, and was not allowed to leave the camp. In her eighth month of pregnancy she was transferred to a work camp for women and children, where she gave birth. Due to the conditions in the camp, and the lack of food, claimant was unable to take care of her new born, and she suffered from poor health.
49. Claimant, born on 05/13/1921 in Germany, attempted to enter Switzerland with his parents in October, 1938. Arriving by train from Leipzig, they were denied entry by the Swiss border police at Thayngen, and returned immediately to Germany.

50. Claimant, born on 08/23/1931 in France, entered Switzerland from France in May, 1944. After crossing the border, he was arrested by the Swiss police and declared a refugee. Claimant was sent to a detention camp where he was held for three months under very poor living conditions including lack of sufficient food and crowded sleeping accommodations. He was not allowed to leave the camp. Later claimant was transferred successively to two different children's homes. During his entire stay in Switzerland claimant was not allowed to attend school and was deprived of basic education.
51. Claimant, born on 03/12/1923 in Poland, entered Switzerland from France with a false ID. Upon arrival, he was placed in a refugee camp near Zurich where he was detained under military control. Claimant was not provided with sufficient food and lived in very poor physical conditions.
52. Claimant, born on 03/27/1931 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Annemasse, France with her sister and twelve other children on 04/23/1943. Upon arrival they were interrogated and sent to a camp. Later claimant was transferred to another camp and then to a children's home. While detained, claimant's freedom of movement was restricted.
53. Claimant, born on 11/30/1926 in Poland, entered Switzerland from France in 1944 with a group of children. Immediately after crossing the border they were stopped by Swiss authorities, put on a bus, and transported to a refugee camp. When she arrived at the camp, claimant had disinfectant sprayed all over her body. She was detained under poor conditions and suffered from hunger and lack of food. Later on, claimant was transferred to a camp for women and children where she was put to work and trained for nursing skills. Due to the hard physical work claimant suffered health problems.
54. Claimant, born on 05/10/1926 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Chiasso, Italy. During her stay, claimant was placed in over seven different camps. In all seven camps she was forced to work. Despite her young age she was forced to perform hard labor.
55. Claimant, born on 01/25/1914 in Poland, entered Switzerland in October, 1942, with his wife and baby. Upon arrival, they were detained under military control in Girenbad. Claimant was then separated from his family and sent to Olsberg.
56. Claimant, born on 08/09/1928 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland from France in 1942 with her family. Soon after arrival she was separated completely from all members of her family. Claimant was moved from one children's home to another every few months, until the end of the war.
57. Claimant, born on 12/07/1931 in Belgium, entered Switzerland with his parents. Upon arrival they were sent to a camp near Geneva. Shortly thereafter, claimant was separated from his parents and placed successively in different family and children's homes. During that time he was unable to see his parents.
58. Claimant, born on 07/13/1931 in Austria, was smuggled into Switzerland from France in November, 1942, with her foster family. Upon arrival they were taken by a Swiss officer to the border police station, where they were interrogated for hours. Claimant was then separated from her stepfather and sent to a convent with the rest of her family. After ten days they were transferred to a refugee camp, where they were detained under very poor living conditions. Food was insufficient, and claimant had to sleep on a straw mattress. She was then transferred to a Dutch camp where she stayed for ten months.
59. Claimant, born on 6/4/1912 in Belgium, was expelled from Switzerland after having to spend a night in a cell on a bare floor with straw. After one day she was sent back to France.

60. Claimant, born on 07/08/1925 in Belgium, entered Switzerland from France in July, 1942, with his family. Upon arrival, they were immediately arrested and put in prison. Later on claimant was placed successively in several different labor camps.
61. Claimant, born on 02/22/1938 in France, entered Switzerland with his family. While in Switzerland, claimant was transferred from one camp to another. He was separated by force from his parents. He suffered deeply as a result of this enforced separation.
62. Claimant, born on 07/30/1931 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland to France. After being smuggled into Switzerland with her mother and sister, claimant and her family were picked up by the Swiss police. The family was temporarily housed and then put on a truck back to France. Immediately after walking across the border at night, lights went on and Germans started to fire at claimant. She hid with her family in the barbed wire of the fence through the night after which they fled and sought help in France.
63. Claimant, born on 5/9/1930 in Belgium, was detained in Switzerland between September, 1943 and 1945. First, she stayed with an elderly couple, and was then brought to live with a younger couple after some time. She did not have proper clothing and there was never enough food. She could not attend school.
64. Claimant, born on 02/10/1925 in Poland, entered Switzerland from Belgium in August, 1942. Upon arrival, claimant was put in prison for 4 months. He was then transferred successively to three different labor camps. He was forced to perform hard work in all the camps. When seeking permission to return to Belgium, claimant was refused and once again jailed by the Swiss, remaining in jail until the end of the war.
65. Claimant, born 2/7/1927 in Austria, was detained in Switzerland between July, 1944 and July, 1945. He was forced to perform hard labor in the work camp Schloss Burg-Davos and had to live under restrictive conditions.
66. Claimant, born on 6/6/1927 in Poland, was jailed in Switzerland upon arrival. There she fell ill with pneumonia and was sent to a Cantonal hospital where she was constantly guarded by a soldier. She was then sent to three work camps. She had been studying to be a pianist, and her hands were so damaged at the work camps that she could never again resume playing piano at the conservatory.
67. Claimant, born on 8/19/1924 in Germany, was detained in Switzerland after escaping from France. The Swiss authorities took all of his family's assets and interned him. He was forced to work, and food was scarce. He suffered from abuse, especially from the "Lagerführer," the leader of the internment camp.
68. Claimant, born on 4/6/1919 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland on September 13, 1938. He tried to re-enter Switzerland, but was expelled again. Subsequently, he was served with an "Einreisesperre", a stamp that forbid him to enter Switzerland or Liechtenstein.
69. Claimant, born on 07/23/1931 in France, was smuggled into Switzerland from Annemasse, France in May, 1944, with her family. Immediately after crossing the border they were stopped by a Swiss soldier and taken to the border police station. They were then sent to a refugee camp in Champel. While in the camp, claimant was subject to humiliating and offensive treatment. She was held under very poor living conditions and suffered from lack of food. She was also not allowed to leave the camp. Claimant was separated from her mother who was transferred to a different labor camp, and claimant lost contact

with her mother.

70. Claimant, born on 03/08/1918 in Poland, entered Switzerland with her husband and baby in August, 1943. Upon arrival, they were taken to jail where they were detained for one month. Claimant was forced to give away all her material possessions, money, and jewelry. Later, claimant and her baby were separated from her husband and sent to a camp.
71. Claimant, born on 07/05/1926 in the Netherlands, entered Switzerland in October, 1942, with his family. While in Switzerland, claimant was placed in different camps. He was detained under very hard conditions, and was forced to perform intensive physical labor in extremely cold weather. Consequently, claimant suffered from health problems.
72. Claimant, born on 4/22/1929 in Germany, was detained in Switzerland after escaping from France. He was first interned in Petit Sacconex, and then in Bremgarten, where the conditions were very bad. Afterwards he was sent to Schwendibach bei Thun, where he had no clothes, very little food, and lived in constant fear of being expelled from Switzerland.
73. Claimant, born on 11/26/1918 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland from France in October, 1942. Upon arrival, a Swiss soldier stopped claimant. She was forced to hand over all the money she had. Her money was never returned to her. During her stay in Switzerland, claimant was placed in several different refugee homes.
74. Claimant, born on 09/14/1926 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland and went to Geneva. Upon arrival, she was taken to the police station for interrogation. Her plea to remain in Switzerland was rejected and she was immediately expelled. Claimant was forcibly returned across the border to French territory.
75. Claimant, born on 01/19/1935 in France, was smuggled into Switzerland from France in 1944. Claimant was separated from her parents and detained in several different camps.
76. Claimant, born on 5/11/1942 in Belgium, entered Switzerland with his family. Upon arrival, they were imprisoned for several weeks, and later on detained in a refugee camp until the end of the war. Claimant, born on 8/7/1923 in Romania, was detained in Switzerland with her parents in December, 1944. She was interned in the Hotel Esplanade at Caux sur Montreaux where she suffered very much from the cold, and from the lack of food. She was threatened on a number of occasions while at the hotel.
77. Claimant, born on 5/28/1923 in Germany, was detained in Switzerland after escaping from France in 1942. Upon arrival, she was arrested immediately and she and her mother were separated from her father. She was placed in a camp near Weesen where conditions were very bad, including very little food. Between April, 1943, and February, 1944, she was separated from her parents and placed with different families, which caused her great stress.
78. Claimant, born on 6/27/1917 in Czechoslovakia, was detained in Switzerland. He suffered from not being able to practice his religious beliefs, and was forced to work on Shabbat at gunpoint.
79. Claimant, born on 2/2/1931 in Belgium, was expelled from Switzerland on August 17, 1942.
80. Claimant, born on 10/3/1927 in Belgium, was expelled from Switzerland on August 17, 1942. Her family spent a lot of money in their attempt to be smuggled into Switzerland. On the night she was expelled,



she was raped by a German.

81. Claimant, born on 8/13/1922 in the Netherlands, entered Switzerland illegally after having been detained in "Vichy" France. For 7 months, he was detained in the Cossonay labor camp. Afterwards, he was allowed to study, but during all summer vacations he had to work in several labor camps.
82. Claimant, born on 7/26/1922 in Belgium, tried to enter Switzerland with her uncle in 1943. She was stopped by armed border guards, who made her raise her hands. She was interrogated in a guardhouse and asked if she had any money. The same night she was taken to the border and told to walk back to France. She was able to once again get into Switzerland, but was again forced to cross back into France.
83. Claimant, born on 8/29/1928 in Germany, was detained in Switzerland in a large empty hotel. He was then separated from his family and taken to a foster home.
84. Claimant, born on 07/01/1927 in Austria, was smuggled into Switzerland from Italy. Upon arrival she was quarantined, and for three weeks was held in very poor living conditions. She was then transferred to another location, where she was forced to work. While in Switzerland, claimant was often sick due to malnutrition.
85. Claimant, born on 5/13/1921 in the Netherlands, fled to Switzerland after receiving a report that he would be deported to a concentration camp. Subsequently claimant fled to the Swiss border. Inside Switzerland he sought the help of the Dutch consulate, who contacted the Swiss authorities. After he was interrogated, claimant was allowed to stay in Switzerland, but was forced to work in various labor camps.  
Claimant, born on 05/10/1928 in France, was smuggled into Switzerland in 1943 with a group of young people. After crossing the border, they were immediately stopped by Swiss officials and taken to the police station in Geneva. Claimant was interrogated at the station for hours.
86. Claimant, born on 06/22/1929 in Poland, entered Switzerland from France in 1943. Claimant was first placed in a detention camp and later on was transferred to several different children's camps. While detained, claimant was forced to do hard labor without being paid.
87. Claimant, born on 07/13/1923 in the Netherlands, entered Switzerland with her husband in 1942. Upon arrival, they were placed in a detention camp where they were detained for one month. Later, claimant was transferred to another refugee work camp, where she was separated from her husband.
88. Claimant, born on 7/7/1912 in Germany, was detained in Switzerland in several places. She was not allowed to move freely.
89. Claimant, born on 11/26/1936 in Holland, was detained in Switzerland in several places. He was not allowed to move freely.
90. Claimant, born on 03/09/1925 in Poland, entered Switzerland in 1942 with her family. She was first placed in a detention center. Later, claimant was separated from her family, and was transferred to a slave labor camp for women where she was detained for three years.
91. Claimant, born on 11/09/1914 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland from France in 1942 with her mother. Upon arrival, they proceeded to Basel where they were imprisoned. With the help of a friend they were released. Claimant was then sent successively to different camps.

92. Claimant, born on 01/01/1922 in Poland, unsuccessfully attempted to enter Switzerland in December, 1943. Claimant crossed the border from France, when Swiss soldiers immediately stopped him. After being interrogated, claimant made his plea to stay in Switzerland, which the soldiers rejected. Claimant was immediately turned back to French territory.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 2

1. Claimant, born on 12/06/1922 in Germany, entered Switzerland in 1941 to avoid Nazi persecution. Upon arrival she was detained in Zurich, and shortly after transported to the Brissago Refugee Camp, where she was held until 1945. During that time, claimant was forced to perform work for little or no pay, and was isolated from the Swiss community and from other refugees at different camps.
2. Claimant, born on 06/23/1921 in Great Britain, crossed the Swiss border in 1943. Claimant stayed in various camps working as a lumberjack and doing road work. He never received payment for his labor.
3. Claimant, born on 10/16/1911 in Bulgaria, entered Switzerland from France in 1943. At the border he was stopped by Swiss authorities and placed in the Raron internment camp, where he was forced into hard labor. Claimant was subsequently placed in a different work camp. During his entire stay in Switzerland he suffered from difficult conditions, hunger, and health problems.
4. Claimant, born on 06/11/1933 in the Netherlands, entered Switzerland in September 1942. He was detained upon arrival and was not allowed to move freely.
5. Claimant, born on 12/11/1924 in Germany, entered Switzerland, with part of her family, in November 1942. After illegally crossing the border near Bellinzona, Italy, they were immediately arrested and put into the town jail. With the help of a family friend, claimant was released after a while and sent to an orientation camp. She was later separated from her father and brother and transferred successively to two different camps where she suffered from hard living conditions, scarcity of food, and lack of heat during harsh winters.
6. Claimant, born on 02/10/1927 in Yugoslavia, entered Switzerland with her family on December 24, 1943, from Italy. Upon arrival they were stopped by Swiss Border Police, quarantined and sent to Adliswil refugee camp near Zurich. After several weeks, claimant was separated from her parents and sent to an internment house where she was trained for household labor. Consecutively, she was placed to work for two Swiss families, and later transferred once again to a different camp. During her stay in Switzerland, claimant's movement was restricted.
7. Claimant, born on 06/22/1930 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland from Italy in 1942 accompanied by her parents. Upon arrival she was separated from her parents and placed in a children's home.
8. Claimant, born on 08/01/1918 in Austria, entered Switzerland in November 1942. He was interned in ten labor camps until June 1945, when he returned to France.
9. Claimant, born on 06/25/1914 in Poland, entered Switzerland in 1943. Upon arrival he was put in prison at Bellechasse, where he was jailed for three months. Claimant was back in France in January of 1944. Chased by the Germans, he was once again arrested and put in prison, in Sion, Switzerland, for another three months.
10. Claimant, born on 11/17/1940 in France, entered Switzerland with her parents on May 4, 1944. Once in Switzerland, all of their possessions were taken away from them and were never returned. Claimant was separated from her parents who were sent to different camps. She was frequently ill during her stay in Switzerland.

11. Claimant, born on 05/06/1916 in Poland, entered Switzerland illegally in 1942. After crossing the border he arrived in Zürich, where he was arrested and brought to a refugee camp near Zürich. A month later he was sent to a labor camp in Chalouet and after a year and a half was transferred to Raron. During that time claimant was forced to work hard, such as building and working in the fields.
12. Claimant, born on 07/17/1928 in Austria, entered Switzerland illegally, in September 1943, from France. After crossing the border, he was taken to the border police station for interrogation. He was then put in jail in Martigny, where he was kept in a small cell. Claimant was later transferred successively to two different internment camps, and then placed in a refugee home for children.
13. Claimant, born on 11/28/1924 in France, entered Switzerland in 1943. He was sent to three different labor camps where he was forced to perform hard work, among other things in road construction. During the entire time the claimant suffered from malnutrition.
14. Claimant, born on 10/27/1942 in France, crossed Lake Geneva on July 14, 1943 with his parents. Upon arrival he was immediately arrested and sent to the Halimand detention camp. Claimant was separated from his father but remained with his mother. According to her, the conditions were difficult. There were no beds, no hot water, and the food was limited. Claimant suffered from malnutrition and rickets. He was later moved to a different detention camp.
15. Claimant, born on 10/09/1930 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland with her family in December 1944 from Bergen Belsen. Claimant was detained under very difficult and humiliating conditions. She was held in a building where there was no heat, and suffered from malnutrition. Claimant was denied her freedom; she was constantly guarded and under and the threat of expulsion.
16. Claimant, born on 07/13/1928 in Poland, entered Switzerland in spring of 1943. Upon arrival she was stopped by Swiss soldiers and taken to the nearest police station, where she spent 2 weeks guarded in a locked room. Subsequently claimant was transferred to various camps.
17. Claimant, born on 09/21/1936 in France, entered Switzerland in 1943. Claimant was part of a children's convoy that was stopped at the Swiss border. Claimant was sent to the Claprède camp where he fell ill. He was sent to the children's hospital in Geneva where he was kept under military surveillance.
18. Claimant, born on 12/26/1935 in Belgium, entered Switzerland in 1944 after having to climb a barbed wire, since the guard would not let him into Switzerland. After crossing the border he was searched and all his money was confiscated. He was separated from his family and placed in various refugee camps, where he had to work under unhealthy conditions.
19. Claimant, born on 09/13/1940 in Yugoslavia, entered Switzerland, with her family, in 1944, after several years hiding in Northern Italy. Upon arrival, she was separated from her parents. Claimant recalls being sprayed with DDT in a shower stall. She was then placed in a children's refugee home, where she stayed until the end of the war.
20. Claimant, born on 09/24/1937 in France, was smuggled into Switzerland, with his sister, from Annemasse, France. Upon arrival, he was stopped by Swiss soldiers and put successively in several different camps. Claimant was detained under very poor living conditions, lacking minimal hygiene, and had to sleep on straw. Claimant was later on transferred to a home for children, where he stayed until the end of the war. Claimant's sister has submitted a claim as well.
21. Claimant, born on 07/08/1924 in Hungary, entered Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen in December 1944

on the Kastner Train. He was interned in the Hotel Esplanade at Caux sur Montreaux, where he was detained under military surveillance until May 1945. Subsequently, claimant was transferred to a camp in Lugano, where he was forced to work uprooting trees.

22. Claimant, born on 06/08/1927 in Austria, crossed the Swiss border from Annemasse, France, with her family, in September 1942. Upon arrival they were immediately arrested and taken to a reception camp, where they were detained for six months under very poor living conditions and sleeping accommodations. Claimant was then separated from her family and placed with a Swiss family where she was taken advantage of and molested. She was later transferred to another camp where she was obliged to work. In April 1945, claimant fled back to France.
23. Claimant, born on 5/31/1928 in Germany, fled to Switzerland from France in 1943 with a group of children. She was immediately arrested and taken for interrogation. Although she was wounded from her journey to Switzerland, she was left untreated. Claimant was forced to march to a reception center, where she was held for seven days in very difficult conditions. Subsequently she was transferred with her little sister to an institution in Bex. During the whole period in Switzerland claimant was denied her freedom, her movement was restricted, and she was constantly subject to Anti-Semitic remarks and humiliating treatment.
24. Claimant, born on 06/14/1924 in Germany, entered Switzerland illegally, in 1942, through Annemasse. Claimant stayed in several camps with her family, doing work such as cooking and cleaning. In Winterthur claimant worked as a housemaid for seven months, without being paid.
25. Claimant, born on 09/12/1912 in Austria, crossed the Swiss border at Macilly in 1942, with his wife. Upon arrival, a soldier took them to a military camp, where they were questioned and deprived of all their money. They were locked up and forced to sleep on hay. The next morning they were transferred to a camp, where claimant was separated from his wife. Later claimant was sent to several other work camps where he had to perform different work such as building barracks, cultivating vegetables and working in a military hospital.
26. Claimant, born on 06/19/1922 in Austria, arrived in Champéry, Switzerland, after crossing the mountains coming from Samoens, France, in January 1943. Near Lausanne, he was arrested by the Swiss police. Claimant first worked at a farm near the border where he was in constant fear due to the presence of German soldiers. He then fled further into Switzerland, and was sentenced to prison for three months, where he was forced to work. Later on claimant was sent to various work camps.
27. Claimant, born on 10/25/1913 in the Austrian Hungarian Empire, entered Switzerland in March 1944 with her family. She was interned in several camps for Jews. Claimant stayed in a camp where men were separated from women and children. She and her children were forced to sleep on the floor with mice running around the straw. In the camp, Tour Haldimand, claimant's children were locked up in isolation. Claimant's son has submitted a claim as well.
28. Claimant, born on 07/04/1921 entered Switzerland illegally, fleeing Slovakia. Upon arrival he reported to the office of the Federal Police in Zurich, from which he was directed, under military guard, to a reception camp. After several weeks, claimant was transferred successively to two different work camps, where he was forced to perform labor clearing land and grading hillsides.
29. Claimant, born on 5/9/1924 in Czechoslovakia, was smuggled into Switzerland in either November or December 1942 and was imprisoned.

30. Claimant, born on 01/12/1925 in Germany, illegally crossed the Swiss border on December 21, 1942. After being arrested and interned in Geneva he was sent to the work camp Davesco where he was forced to perform road constructions and occasionally work with dynamite. Later on claimant was transferred to a camp in Zwickhorn.
31. Claimant, born on 01/29/1928 in France, entered Switzerland in September 1943 near Geneva. He was first placed in a children's home and later on transferred to three different work camps consecutively. Claimant returned to France in May 1945.
32. Claimant, born on 04/26/1909 in France, entered Switzerland illegally in May 1944, from France. Upon arrival she was placed with her three children in a camp and was detained under very hard living conditions. She was subsequently separated from two of her children and transferred to several different camps. Although claimant was pregnant at that time she was not provided with proper nutrition and was forced to work many hours a day.
33. Claimant, born on 12/25/1925 in Germany, entered Switzerland on December 31, 1942, from France. Upon arrival she was arrested by the border, near Geneva, and sent to a camp. A few days later, claimant was transferred to another camp, where she was subjected to intense interrogation, and lived in fear of being expelled from Switzerland. Claimant was later placed with a Swiss family where she was required to perform household chores for no pay.
34. Claimant, born on 04/21/1924 in Germany, entered Switzerland on December 25, 1942, from France. He was immediately arrested in Jussy, near Geneva, and sent to a camp, where he was constantly subjected to intense interrogation. Claimant was later transferred, in turn, to three different camps, where he was detained under very poor living conditions: lack of food, lack of heat, and extremely unsanitary conditions. At one of the camps, claimant was obliged to perform dangerous labor.
35. Claimant, born on 09/11/1929 in France, entered Switzerland with his sister on April 14, 1944, from France. They were stopped near Geneva and sent to several camps. Claimant notes that staying in different camps as young children has marked him and his sister deeply. Subsequently, he was placed in a family in Montreaux.
36. Claimant, born on 05/22/1909 in Poland, entered Switzerland with her husband in December 1943, from France. Since claimant was pregnant at the time and suffered bad health she was put in a hospital and separated from her husband. Claimant gave birth in Switzerland under bad conditions, and has been suffering ever since from health problems and anxiety.
37. Claimant, born on 07/13/1936 in Belgium, entered Switzerland in August 1942. He arrived with part of his family at camp Gütsch where his movement was restricted and he was not allowed to leave the camp. Later on claimant was transferred to Krienz where he stayed until the end of the war.
38. Claimant, born on 11/19/1934 in France, entered Switzerland in September 1943 with a group of about 15 other people. Immediately after crossing the border they were arrested. Claimant was sent to an internment camp, where he was watched night and day by Swiss guards, and was not allowed to leave. Living conditions in the camp were very poor, and claimant was constantly hungry and cold. After three months he was placed with a Swiss family where he was subject to poor treatment, and was obliged to work after school.
39. Claimant, born on 12/02/1925 in Poland, entered Switzerland on January 7, 1943. After crossing the border, claimant was heading to Geneva where he was arrested by a Swiss soldier and taken to a

border post for interrogation. Claimant was then immediately returned across the border to French territory with the warning that if he ever tried to enter Switzerland again, he would be handed over to French or German authorities. Claimant spent the night hiding in the woods.

40. Claimant, born on 07/03/1927 in France, crossed the Swiss border near Geneva in 1944. Claimant was interned at a Camp in Champel under military guard. The camp was overcrowded and claimant suffered from malnutrition. Furthermore he was subject to harrowing interrogations. Due to an error in recording his birth date, claimant was not transferred to a work camp but to the orphanage "Waldrösli" in Schwendibach.
41. Claimant, born on 08/15/1920 in Germany, entered Switzerland illegally, with her mother, on October 26, 1942, from France. After crossing the border they were stopped by the Swiss border police, and taken to the border stop, where they were told to go back to France. Hearing this, claimant's mother collapsed, which eventually caused the Swiss officials to allow their stay. Claimant was sent to Geneva with her mother until she recovered. She was then sent successively to three different internment camps and her movement was restricted in all of them.
42. Claimant, born on 12/10/1921 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland in Lausanne in August 1942. In Lucerne she was held in jail, and subsequently sent to an all girls work camp in Brissago. After 6 months with a family in Lugano, claimant was sent back to a work camp in Basel.
43. Claimant, born on 07/15/1911 in Poland, tried to enter Switzerland from Annemasse, France, in 1941, with his wife. They were immediately stopped by the Swiss border guards. In spite of their pleas, claimant and his wife were ordered to return to France under the threat of being turned over to the Germans. Their return to France was very dangerous. After many difficulties, they made it to Rome, Italy where claimant was arrested by the Gestapo in 1942.
44. Claimant, born on 06/23/1938 in the Netherlands, entered Switzerland with her family in 1942 from France. Once in Switzerland, claimant was separated from her father and placed in a camp with her mother and sister. In the camp, claimant was not allowed to live with her mother, which caused her great fear and anxiety considering she was a young girl.
45. Claimant, born on 09/08/1907 in France, entered Switzerland in 1944. He was caught and locked in a detention camp, Le Camp Au Bout Du Monde.
46. Claimant, born on 12/15/1931 in Germany, entered Switzerland in 1944. At the border, claimant and her parents were treated very badly. Her mother pleaded to be allowed to stay in Switzerland or otherwise wanted to be shot and claimant and her parents were put into a reception camp and then in a camp in the Italian part of Switzerland. Her father suffered from angina pectoris, and her mother was forced to perform such hard labor that she suffered from a heart attack. Only afterwards was claimant's mother given easier work. Claimant was placed with her grandmother in Zurich.
47. Claimant, born on 6/10/1924 in Austria, was placed in six different working camps during his stay in Switzerland. There, Jewish inmates were separated from all other inmates. Later, he was imprisoned in a home for minors.
48. Claimant, born on 02/08/1929 in Belgium, entered Switzerland illegally from France. Upon arrival, claimant reported to the police and was immediately arrested. Between 1943 and 1945 claimant was sent successively to four different camps the last of which was a labor camp.

49. Claimant, born on 06/28/1929 in Hungary, arrived to Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen in December 1944. Once in Switzerland, she was detained at Les Rochers refugee camp under the supervision of the Swiss Army, where she was subject to humiliating treatment. Claimant suffered from poor living conditions, lack of food, cold and improper medical care. She was denied her freedom and her movement was restricted.
50. Claimant, born on 11/30/1922 in France, illegally crossed the border to Switzerland near Annemasse in November 1942. Upon arriving in Switzerland his papers and all his money were taken from him. He was sent to several camps where he suffered from hunger. Claimant was later on transferred to different work camps where he had to work as a lumberjack as well as in road construction.
51. Claimant, born on 09/29/1926 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Italy. While in Switzerland, claimant was interned in several different camps, and was forced to perform hard labor in spite of his young age.
52. Claimant, born on 10/09/1922 in Holland, fled to Switzerland from Holland through France in July 1942. At the border, he was immediately sent back to France. Subsequently, claimant again attempted to enter Switzerland and was detained and beaten by two police officers at the police station in Geneva. Once again he was brought back to the border and expelled from Switzerland. Claimant wandered about unoccupied France and was repeatedly arrested and sent to various concentration camps and prisons in France and Spain from which he managed to escape. He eventually gained passage to England in 1944 where he joined the military.
53. Claimant, born on 12/22/1910 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland from Annemasse, France, with her husband, in September 1942. After crossing the border they were stopped by a Swiss policeman and taken to the nearest police station. There, they were locked up for the night, with four other people in one cell. The next day claimant was separated from her husband and sent to the Salvation Army in Lausanne, where she performed housework and helped in the kitchen. Subsequently she was transferred to several different camps. In one of the working camps claimant was detained under very poor living conditions, where there was no heat, food was scarce, and minimal hygiene was lacking. Consequently, claimant suffered from health problems and had to undergo an operation. During her stay in Switzerland, claimant was permanently under the scrutiny of the Swiss military.
54. Claimant, born on 03/07/1935 in the Netherlands, entered Switzerland with her family in August 1943, from France. Upon arrival they were detained in a prison near Geneva. Later on claimant was separated from her parents and sent with her siblings to a home in Heiden. Claimant was allowed to see her parents only twice a year, which was very difficult for her, given her young age. She was Sabbath observant but was required to attend school and report to the police station every Saturday.
55. Claimant, born on 07/05/1923 in the Netherlands, entered Switzerland with her parents on August 7, 1942, from France. Upon arrival they were imprisoned for one month in Biel. Subsequently, claimant was lodged in Latour-De-Peilz, where she stayed until the end of the war.
56. Claimant, born on 06/01/1920 in Holland, entered Switzerland illegally on August 1, 1942, from France. Upon arrival he was detained at the local police and imprisoned for one week. Subsequently, claimant was sent to several different working camps where he was forced to work.
57. Claimant, born on 03/12/1925 in Austria, entered Switzerland illegally in September 1942. He was arrested upon arrival and sent successively to several different camps. Among other camps claimant was detained in Le Chaluet and Raron labor camps.



58. Claimant, born on 11/30/1923 in Germany, entered Switzerland illegally in September 1942, fleeing France. After crossing the border, claimant took the train to Zurich, where he knew some family friends, but was arrested on the way. He was jailed for two weeks, during which he was interrogated several times. Later on claimant was sent successively to different work camps where he was forced to perform hard and dangerous labor.
59. Claimant, born on 11/06/1926 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland with a group of children at Annemasse on March 10, 1944. Claimant was interned in seven camps, where he felt depressed, nervous and demoralized. In April 1944 he was transferred to another camp guarded by armed soldiers where conditions worsened. During Passover, the camp management refused to distribute matzoth from local Jews, and claimant had only water and some potatoes for 9 days. In the prison work camp at Witzwiel, claimant was incarcerated alongside murderers and forced to work on Shabbat, even though he pleaded to work on Sundays instead.
60. Claimant, born on 10/15/1915 in Poland, entered Switzerland illegally in 1943. Claimant was interned in the work camp in Langenbruck, under restrictive conditions.
61. Claimant, born on 08/12/1932 in Romania, arrived in Switzerland with her mother and sister from Bergen Belsen concentration camp on December 7, 1944. While in Switzerland claimant was interned in three different camps, where she was detained in very crowded conditions and was poorly nourished. Claimant's movement was restricted and she was not allowed to leave the grounds freely.
62. Claimant, born on 03/11/1937 in France, illegally crossed the Swiss border in the autumn of 1943. After a brief interrogation by Swiss Authorities claimant was brought back to the border and was forced to leave the country because, as he was told, he was older than six years of age.
63. Claimant, born on 10/22/1926 in Germany, entered Switzerland illegally in St. Julien in September 1942. He was immediately arrested and brought to Camp Charmilles in Geneva. Claimant was allowed to stay in Switzerland because he was younger than 16 at the time of seeking refuge. He was transferred to an agricultural institution, where he had to perform hard labor and he became sick. From there he was sent to other working camps where he had to work on fields and in road construction without pay.
64. Claimant, born on 02/09/1930 in Austria, entered Switzerland illegally with the help of the French Child Care Organization O.S.E. in October 1943. Claimant was interned under military surveillance in Geneva, and was later transferred to several different camps, schools and group homes in Switzerland.
65. Claimant, born on 08/04/1934 in Belgium, was smuggled into Switzerland from France. She was first placed in a camp, where she fell ill due to poor nutrition, and later sent to an orphanage. Claimant was eventually placed with a Swiss family, where she was ill treated and forced to perform hard work, inappropriate for her young age.
66. Claimant, born on 08/22/1928 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Annemasse, France, on August 8, 1943. Upon arrival, he was caught by the Swiss Border Police and taken to the police station in Cornière. Claimant was detained for approximately eight weeks, during which he was transferred from one place to the other. Claimant states that he was subsequently set free.
67. Claimant, born on 12/18/1923 in Germany, entered Switzerland with her brother through the mountains from France. Claimant, at the time 18 years old, was immediately arrested at the Martigny railway station and molested by Swiss soldiers who were intoxicated. She and her brother had to report

to the police every week and were not allowed to leave Lausanne.

68. Claimant, born on 09/07/1932 in Yugoslavia, was smuggled into Switzerland from Italy. In Switzerland claimant was detained in two camps for women and children, where he was subject to offensive and humiliating treatment due to his Jewish identity.
69. Claimant, born on 06/15/1914 in Poland, entered Switzerland illegally with the help of a guide in 1943. In Switzerland he was arrested and brought to a camp in Sier, where he stayed until the end of the war.
70. Claimant, born on 01/23/1925 in Germany, entered Switzerland illegally on New Years Day 1943. After arriving in Geneva he was caught by the police and brought to the camp Les Charmilles and after a few days to the internment-camp Champel where he was interrogated. Claimant had to sleep on hay and the camp was surrounded by barbed wire. Later on claimant was transferred to various other camps where he had to work under dangerous circumstances in street construction. Subsequently he was ordered to do agricultural work, which was threatening to him since he had to work directly on the German border where the German SS patrolled. During his entire stay in Switzerland, claimant had to work for little or no pay.
71. Claimant, born on 01/25/1924 in Germany, crossed the border into Switzerland on November 8, 1943 at La Cure, France. On the night of arrival he was detained at the police station, and was transferred the next day to a camp in Lausanne. Six weeks later claimant was transferred to a different work camp. He was transferred again, six weeks later, to a refugee home.
72. Claimant, born on 07/21/1929 in Austria, crossed the border from France to Switzerland illegally in June 1944. Upon arriving in Geneva claimant was detained in two camps, Charmille and Champel, where she was kept behind barbed wire for a total of almost three months. She was unable to make contact with her parents from whom she had been separated for many years. After being transferred to two other camps (Les Avants, La Chassotte), she was placed with two Swiss families where she had to work in household for no pay.
73. Claimant, born on 09/06/1927 in Germany, entered Switzerland in June 1944, from France. Close to the border she was caught and taken to a camp near Geneva where she was detained under strict guard. Claimant was obliged to work, and was publicly humiliated.
74. Claimant, born on 04/19/1940 in Belgium, entered Switzerland with his mother in 1943, from France. Claimant was interned in the canton of Geneva until he became very ill and was hospitalized. He was later released to stay with relatives during his recovery. Subsequently, claimant was reunited with his mother, and the two lived in Geneva in difficult conditions. Claimant suffered constantly from the cold and the lack of proper food.
75. Claimant, born on 04/14/1926 in France, tried to enter Switzerland in 1944. Claimant was denied entry and therefore had to hide in Lyon, France, until the end of the war.
76. Claimant, born on 09/24/1923 in Germany, entered Switzerland in 1942. She was detained in nine different camps, her movement was restricted in all of them and she was never allowed to leave the camp freely. In two of the camps claimant was detained under very poor living conditions and suffered extreme hunger due to the lack of food. She also became very ill due to the poor nutrition. In all of the camps claimant was obliged to work hard for little or no pay.

77. Claimant, born on 08/16/1924 in Germany, entered Switzerland with his father and sister in 1942 from France. He arrived in Geneva and was sent successively to five different camps. While in a labor camp, claimant was forced to perform hard physical work and had to live in poor and primitive conditions. As a result of this, he became very ill. Later on claimant was allowed to attend school in Geneva but was still restricted in movement and was socially isolated.
78. Claimant, born on 06/18/1924 in France, tried to enter Switzerland with her mother in 1944. They were questioned after arriving in Switzerland and taken back to the border where they were forced to leave the country. They went back into France and stayed with a family near Annecy until the end of the war.
79. Claimant, born on 05/04/1938 in France, entered Switzerland with her parents in January 1943 when she was four years old. Upon arrival, claimant and her mother were separated from her father and brought to Camp Bienenberg where nutrition was very poor. Afterwards, claimant was separated from her mother as well and placed with various Swiss families. Claimant suffered terribly from the separation given she was a very young child.
80. Claimant, born on 04/02/1930 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland from France on September 23, 1943. He spent six months in several camps where he was detained under military guard. Claimant was eventually placed in a home for Jewish children where he stated that some of the children were abused. He fled back to France in 1945.
81. Claimant, born on 11/09/1930 in Germany, crossed the border to Switzerland, with his parents, at St. Julien in 1942. Near Geneva, they were arrested by the Swiss police and interned in a reception camp in Varembeé. All their valuable belongings were confiscated. Claimant was later brought to a children's home in Langenbruck. He was separated from his family for the rest of his stay in Switzerland.
82. Claimant, born on 01/26/1924 in Italy, entered Switzerland from Italy crossing Monte Generoso in the autumn of 1943. Claimant and her family were immediately interned in labor camps, working 10 or 12 hours a day under military guard. Claimant did not have contact with the local population, as she was not allowed to leave the camps.
83. Claimant, born on 06/25/1929 in Germany, fled with her parents from France to Switzerland in April 1943. They were arrested at the border and put into a detention camp where their money and jewelry were confiscated. Claimant was then separated from her parents and placed successively in different Swiss families. She was kept under constant surveillance and was deprived of her freedom. Claimant suffered mental strain due to the separation from her parents and being placed as a child alone with strangers.
84. Claimant, born on 10/06/1923 in Romania, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen Belsen in 1944. In Switzerland she was detained under military guard. Claimant states she was treated like a prisoner deprived of her freedom and restricted from free movement. She also suffered from insufficient nutrition.
85. Claimant, born on 06/21/1920 in Austria, entered Switzerland from Italy in October 1943. Upon arrival he was taken to a prison in Zurich where he was interrogated. He was then sent to four different camps successively, where he was mistreated and detained under hard living conditions. Claimant suffered constantly from the poor and insufficient nutrition, was restricted in movement, and was kept under strict guard. He was forced to perform hard physical labor for no pay. In June 1944 claimant escaped from Switzerland back to France.

86. Claimant, born on 11/23/1939 in France, was interned at Beatenberg, Switzerland. His ability to see his parents was severely restricted to one half hour per week. When caught by Swiss authorities, claimant's family belongings were confiscated, under the threat of being sent back to France.
87. Claimant, born on 09/16/1938 in Belgium, entered Switzerland in 1942 from France together with her parents and her siblings, after the Germans occupied Southern France. The family was discovered by Swiss Authorities in a barn and was taken to a refugee camp in Gonten. The family was separated and two of the claimant's siblings were sent to foster families.
88. Claimant, born on 04/13/1914 in Poland, was detained in five different camps in Switzerland, between 9/28/1942 and 11/6/1945. In all of the camps she was interned with her three-year-old daughter, and was required to work for little or no pay.
89. Claimant, born on 10/20/1911 in Poland, entered Switzerland illegally from Italy. He was stopped at the border and taken to the police station. Claimant was then put in a camp where he was forced to perform physical work chopping wood in the forest.
90. Claimant, born on 01/22/1919 in Germany, entered Switzerland illegally in August 1942, near Geneva. After crossing the border, he found temporary refuge with family friends in Zurich, where he reported to the Jewish Refugee Aid Organization. They, in turn, "put him in the disposal" of the local police. Claimant was then detained in a local prison, and later on transferred to several different camps. While in the camps, claimant was forced to perform physical labor such as road construction and deforestation.
91. Claimant, born on 02/16/1919 in Holland, was smuggled into Switzerland in September 1942, from Annemasse, France. Shortly after crossing the border, claimant and her husband were stopped by Swiss soldiers. They were put in a camp near Geneva, where they were detained for a few weeks in poor living conditions. Claimant was then separated from her husband for several months. She was transferred to another camp where she was deprived of her freedom.
92. Claimant, born on 12/27/1933 in Belgium, illegally entered Switzerland, with his family, in 1942 from France. After crossing the border, they reached a farm where they stayed overnight. The next morning they were then picked up by the Swiss Army and taken to a refugee camp. Subsequently, claimant was separated from his family and placed in a foster home where he was forced to work. Claimant suffered from ill health, and recalls this period as very traumatic. Claimant's sister has submitted a claim as well.
93. Claimant, born on 04/26/1937 in France, entered Switzerland illegally to avoid deportation by the Germans. Once in Switzerland, claimant was separated from her parents and placed in a children's home. She was around six years old at the time.
94. Claimant, born on 03/18/1917 in Austria, illegally crossed the German-Swiss border at Waltshut, in the summer of 1938 with the assistance of German border patrol. He was soon caught by the Swiss border patrol, sent back to Germany, and subsequently to Vienna.
95. Claimant, born on 04/29/1936 in Belgium, illegally entered Switzerland, with her family, in 1942 from France. After crossing the border, they reached a small farmhouse, where they stayed overnight. The next morning they were picked up by Swiss authorities and taken to a refugee camp. Subsequently, claimant was separated from her family, and placed with a Swiss family. Claimant's brother has submitted a claim as well.

96. Claimant, born on 11/24/1909 in Austria, entered Switzerland with her husband and son in 1943 and was placed in a detention camp surrounded by soldiers who did not allow them to leave. Her situation deteriorated when her husband was sent to a labor camp. After a few months she and her son were released and moved to the vicinity of her husband's camp where the living conditions were difficult because her husband was not paid for his work.
97. Claimant, born on 02/27/1921 in Germany, entered Switzerland illegally. He was first taken to a reception camp and later transferred to three different camps successively, the last of which was a labor camp. Claimant was forced to perform physical work, which consisted of chopping wood and deforestation.
98. Claimant, born on 01/17/1932 in France, was smuggled into Switzerland with her brother from Annemasse, France. She was interned in a camp under very poor living conditions and had to sleep on straw. Claimant was later on transferred to a children's home, where she stayed until the end of the war. Claimant's brother has submitted a claim as well.
99. Claimant, born on 07/12/1928 in Greece, entered Switzerland in 1943. Claimant was caught by the Swiss army and taken from camp to camp. Later on she was sent to an orphanage where she had to work. During her stay in Switzerland, claimant rarely saw her younger brother who was sent to live with a family far away.
100. Claimant, born on 02/12/1936 in Yugoslavia, entered Switzerland illegally with his family, in 1943, from Italy. After bribing the Swiss guards to gain entry, claimant was separated from his family and sent to a school for boys. At this school, he was not fed properly, and suffered much from the forced separation from his mother, as he was only seven years old at that time. Claimant was later on transferred to live with a Swiss family.
101. Claimant, born on 07/31/1933 in France, entered Switzerland in 1944. During his stay in Switzerland he was interned in at least two camps. He was forced to work, was always hungry, and could not go to school nor see his father.
102. Claimant, born on 7/25/1919 in Poland, smuggled into Switzerland from France in December 1942. He was captured by the frontier guards and put in a detention camp. Until the end of the war he was placed in working camps.
103. Claimant, born on 10/22/1934 in Belgium, entered Switzerland with her family in October 1942. Claimant was separated from her father and placed in a camp where she was detained under very difficult living conditions. She was subsequently separated from her mother and sister as well and put into the custody of a Jewish family. During her entire stay in Switzerland claimant suffered from malnutrition, health problems, and emotional distress.
104. Claimant, born on 01/09/1929 in France, crossed the French-Swiss border at St. Claude in December 1942. Claimant was first taken to a Swiss Army headquarters, and later on placed in a camp near Montana, Switzerland. At the age of thirteen, claimant was forced to perform hard physical labor as a result of which he suffered health problems.
105. Claimant, born on 02/15/1914 in Poland, entered Switzerland illegally from France, in fall of 1942. While in Switzerland she was detained in two different camps, where she suffered terribly from the living conditions and the cold temperatures without heat. Claimant was forced to perform hard work many hours a day, and had almost no free time.

106. Claimant, born on 09/11/1911 in Czechoslovakia, was detained in Switzerland. Her money and belongings were confiscated upon admission, after which she was separated from her husband. Claimant was forced to have two abortions, and was punished for meeting her husband without permission. She was also obliged to perform heavy manual labor and suffered from the lack of nutrition.
107. Claimant, born on 9/30/1922 in Germany, illegally crossed the French-Swiss border with his parents in September 1942. Once in Switzerland, they reached Zurich where they reported themselves to the police as refugees. Subsequently, claimant was sent to different forced labor camps and to Swiss farms, where he performed hard labor for no pay.
108. Claimant, born on 07/06/1929 in Poland, entered Switzerland with her mother and sister. Upon arrival they were put in a camp together, but soon after, claimant was separated from her family and placed with a Swiss family. Claimant suffered terribly from the separation and was later transferred back to the camp.
109. Claimant, born on 10/19/1934 in Holland, illegally entered Switzerland with her parents in 1943. They were caught by Swiss police and were immediately sent back across the Swiss-French border. Claimant and parents spent the next few months wandering in France. Claimant's parents were deported to Auschwitz. Claimant was taken in by Christians who lived in a small village.
110. Claimant, born on 12/30/1930 in France, entered Switzerland illegally with his family, in March 1942. Upon arrival they were interrogated and sent to a Hotel in Montreaux, where they stayed a few days with many other refugees. Claimant was then separated from his family and transferred to a farm in Bloney, where he was forced to perform hard work in spite of his young age of 12.
111. Claimant, born on 04/06/1918 in Poland, was detained in a camp in Switzerland with her mother. She was obliged to work under a strict schedule with the constant fear of not pleasing the camp leaders.
112. Claimant, born on 11/01/1919 in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen on December 1944. As a refugee in Switzerland claimant was subject to harsh and cruel treatment. He was constantly under military guard, was denied of his freedom and his movement was restricted. Claimant suffered from insufficient nutrition and was forced to perform hard work. He was under constant threat of expulsion.
113. Claimant, born on 07/12/1927 in Germany, tried to enter Switzerland through Annemasse between April and March 1943 among a group of children, organized by the French Child Care Organization OSE. After being jailed in a school in Geneva and being interrogated the next day, claimant and his sister were not permitted to stay in Switzerland. They were brought back to the border and forced to go back to France where they made their way back to Annemasse and then to Limoges where they hid on the roof of a cathedral. They then went to Grenoble where they found their parents, but they could not stay there so they went to Voiron where they stayed hidden in several places, including basements, warehouses, and silos, in the woods and on farms.
114. Claimant, born on 09/28/1924 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland in December 1943. She was interned at Langenbruck, where she suffered from the lack of heat and nutrition. While detained, claimant became ill with tuberculosis, which was not treated.
115. Claimant, born on 11/13/1940 in France, fled to Switzerland with her family in November 1942,

crossing the border at Annecy, France. They were first put in a refugee camp at Langenbruck, where claimant became very sick due to the bad hygienic conditions. Later on she was separated from her parents and transferred to a children's camp where she became anorexic. Claimant fled from the camp, looking for her mother, but was brought back to stay there until 1945.

116. Claimant, born on 02/15/1933 in France, entered Switzerland on June 3, 1943 from Hermence, France. Upon arrival she was immediately arrested by Swiss border police. Claimant was detained for two months under police guard and was in constant fear of expulsion. Subsequently she was released to stay with relatives in Basel.
117. Claimant, born on 07/01/1928 in Austria, entered Switzerland from France in December 1942. Upon arrival he was arrested and imprisoned. He was transferred to two refugee camps, where he was detained under very difficult living conditions. Claimant suffered from hunger and lived in constant fear. According to his statement he also was subject to sexual abuse in the camp.
118. Claimant, born on 08/06/1921 in Belgium, entered Switzerland illegally on May 31, 1943, from France. After crossing the border claimant was separated from her husband and along with her baby daughter was put in a hospital cellar, where she remained a few days. Claimant was then transferred to two different camps successively, where she suffered from the poor conditions and the lack of food. She was separated from her daughter and subjected to verbal and physical abuse by the camp leaders.
119. Claimant, born on 01/17/1925 in Germany, crossed the border to Switzerland from France, in 1943. She was put in a work camp where not enough food was provided, and where her freedom was limited.
120. Claimant, born on 09/27/1907 in Poland, entered Switzerland from France with her son. Upon arrival, she was placed in an internment camp, where her movement was restricted. While in the camp, claimant's son got ill but nevertheless she was not allowed to leave the camp to seek medical treatment for him. As a result, her son died. Claimant suffered a nervous breakdown and was hospitalized.
121. Claimant, born on 08/15/1927 in France, entered Switzerland in 1944. Claimant was placed in three camps and was then transferred to a family without her sister. After that she stayed in the German part of Switzerland where she was guarded by Swiss soldiers and was in constant fear of being sent back to Germany.
122. Claimant, born on 05/06/1941 in France, entered Switzerland illegally with his parents. The information he provides is based on his mother's statement, since he was too young at the time to remember. According to her, claimant suffered much as a baby in Switzerland. He was separated from his father, and along with his mother was transferred to different camps. Claimant experienced frequent tantrums, often wet his bed, and cried constantly.
123. The family escaped to Switzerland from France in April 1943. They tried to cross a border-river, but were caught by a Swiss border soldier whose attention was drawn to the child's screams brought about by his fear of drowning. The soldier transferred the family to a police station. After 2-3 days of imprisonment, they were forced back to France. They went through France on foot over difficult terrain. They stayed hidden in a forest. They eventually went to Annecy and waited until France was liberated, and in July 1945 they emigrated to Israel.
124. Claimant, born on 09/12/1918 in the Netherlands, entered Switzerland in 1942 with his wife. For about two and a half years claimant was interned in camp Mont-Pelerin. From there he was sent, for approximately six months every year, to work in road construction for the Swiss government in Crans-

Montana, where he stayed in barracks.

125. Claimant born on 3/26/1910 in Vienna, Austria, entered Switzerland with his wife and his seven-year-old daughter on October 1, 1942. After a short internment in Lausanne, claimant was separated from his family and placed in a labor camp in Hedingen. Until the end of the war, claimant was placed in several work camps, being deprived of his freedom. He was separated from his wife for a whole year and from his daughter until the end of the war.
126. Claimant, born on 07/19/1929 in Hungary, entered Switzerland in December 1944 with a group from the Bergen Belsen concentration camp. Claimant was detained in a military camp, where his movement was restricted and he was not allowed to exit.
127. Claimant, born on 11/25/1925 in Czechoslovakia, was transferred to Switzerland from the ghetto in Theresienstadt, on February 2, 1945. Upon arrival she was inspected and later transported to Advisville. Claimant was detained in an old abandoned factory, where the living conditions and hygienic facilities were inadequate. She was kept under guard and was not allowed to leave the premises. Due to bad health, claimant was later on sent to a hospital in Leysin.
128. Claimant, born on 12/31/1920 in Austria, entered Switzerland illegally in September 1942, from France. After crossing the border he went to Geneva on Yom Kipper and then on to Zurich, where he thought he would be safer. There he reported to the police, and was then taken, along with other Jews, to a Swiss army building, from which he was sent to a work camp in Bonnstaten. While in the camp, claimant worked to uprooting trees in deforestation project.
129. Claimant, born on 08/13/1938 in Belgium, entered Switzerland in 1940, from France. Her father was denied entry at the border, while claimant and her mother were admitted and sent to several refugee camps. Once in Switzerland, all of their belongings were taken from them. Claimant was separated from her mother, and was able to see her only sporadically.
130. Claimant, born on 1/30/1923 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland from France in 1941 accompanied by her mother. After reaching Geneva, they were placed in a refugee camp, but the following evening they were returned to France. The same evening as their expulsion, claimant and her mother again attempted to enter Switzerland and managed to reach the same refugee camp but were again transported back to the Swiss-French border.  
At the border, police warned them that German officials were only 100 meters away and they were directed to a French convent nearby.
131. Claimant, born on 08/22/1935 in Hungary, entered Switzerland with a group from Bergen Belsen, on August 22, 1944. Once in Switzerland, she was separated from her parents and placed in different camps. Claimant suffered terribly from the separation given she was only nine years old at the time. She was subjected to abusive treatment from the Swiss, and suffered health problems due to malnutrition.
132. Claimant, born on 11/24/1937 in Italy, entered Switzerland with her parents in December 1943, from Italy. They were stopped at the border and threatened with expulsion. Claimant's parents refused to turn back, and after spending one night at the border, they were eventually admitted. Once in Switzerland, claimant was placed in different camps where she was detained under very poor living conditions. She became ill and was hospitalized. Claimant was also separated from her father for almost a year.



133. Claimant, born on 10/06/1929 in Germany, was detained in Switzerland with his family. At the police station in Geneva, claimant was mistreated and subjected to offensive anti-Semitic remarks. He was put in a camp and separated from his father who was jailed. For the subsequent 6 months claimant was not given any information about the fate of his father, creating great emotional distress for claimant and his mother.
134. Claimant, born on 02/25/1923 in the Netherlands, entered Switzerland on the night of September 18, 1942. After being arrested the same night, claimant was brought to camp Varembee in Geneva. After being moved from camp to camp, he was finally detained in the labor camp in Cossonay. In 1943 he was transferred to another labor camp in Aarau.
135. Claimant, born on 11/25/1934 in France, entered Switzerland with her parents in 1942. Upon arrival, she was separated from her parents and placed in a home for children. Claimant suffered terribly from the separation and experienced depression and anxiety. She was later moved to live with her grandmother in Zurich. During her stay in Switzerland claimant stated that she lost years of education. She attended school only part of the time and could not understand the language.
136. Claimant, born on 12/15/1927 in Austria, entered Switzerland illegally with his mother on October 10, 1943. He was first jailed for one night, under threat of expulsion, before he was finally admitted. Claimant was then sent to several different camps and at times suffered from starvation. Claimant notes that he was also accompanying his mother who was ill and whose health was neglected.
137. Claimant, born on 10/24/1921 in Poland, entered Switzerland illegally, with her family, on September 14, 1942. Upon arrival they reported themselves to the police in Geneva and were transferred to a refugee camp. Claimant was later separated from her family and transferred to several different camps for young women, where she was deprived of her freedom.
138. Claimant, born on 06/18/1936 in Belgium, appears on the List of Persons Admitted into Switzerland with three possible siblings with a common family name and place of birth. His statement describes that "at the age of 7 years, he found himself separated" from his family, staying alone in a camp. Later he was brought to live with a family in Stoffhausen, where he was mistreated and it was only after numerous complaints that he was moved to another family who treated him more humanely.
139. Claimant, born on 03/08/1937 in Austria, entered Switzerland with his family in March 1944. He was detained in several camps under very poor living conditions. Claimant had to sleep on straw, where mice were running around freely. In the camp of Tour Allemande claimant was locked up in isolation. Claimant's mother has submitted a claim as well.
140. Claimant, born on 11/11/1932 in Germany, entered Switzerland with her mother and sister. After crossing the border they walked to a detention center in Geneva, where they stayed for four days. On the fourth evening they were expelled from Switzerland. Claimant and her mother were put on a truck, and driven back across the border.
141. Claimant, born on 09/22/1920 in Germany, crossed the French-Swiss border in 1942. Upon arrival, she was stopped by the border control and taken to a camp, where she was detained for six months under military guard. Subsequently, claimant was transferred to three additional camps, the last of which was a labor camp.
142. Claimant, born on 02/01/1928 in Poland, was imprisoned after crossing the Swiss border. He was then sent to a refugee camp where he became ill. In 1943 claimant was forced to leave the hospital at camp Büren and walk to camp Prêles with a high fever, which caused him many health problems from which

he still suffers today.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 3

1. Claimant, born on 03/24/1923 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland on the Kastner train from Bergen-Belsen in December 1944. Upon arrival, claimant was sent to St. Gallen, where she stayed in quarantine for three weeks before being transferred to a guarded camp in Caux, near Montreux. While detained there, claimant was surrounded by Swiss soldiers and endured a hostile environment with insufficient food. Claimant was then transferred to a camp in Trevano where she was held until her release.
2. Claimant, born on 08/20/1925 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen Belsen on December 6, 1944. Upon arrival she was taken to the detention camp Caux - Montreux, where she was held under Swiss military guard, and was denied her freedom. In March 1945 claimant joined a group of child refugees and was moved to a children's home where she worked as a caretaker. Claimant later enrolled in the university in Lausanne but was unable to pursue her studies as she was forced to leave Switzerland in August 1945.
3. Claimant, born on 01/18/1943 in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen Belsen in December 1944, with her mother. While in Switzerland claimant was placed in the camps Belmont-Montreux and Engelberg. Claimant was told the attitude towards refugees in Switzerland was harsh and severe.
4. Claimant, born on 08/27/1926 in Hungary, entered Switzerland on the Kastner train from Bergen-Belsen in 1944. Upon arrival, claimant was sent to a large hotel next to Caux - Montreux and, while there, was slapped by a Swiss soldier. Claimant was then transferred to another refugee camp in Luzern where she stayed until her release in 1945.
5. Claimant, born on 11/05/1921 in the Netherlands, entered Switzerland on February 26, 1942. Claimant was sent to a camp in Locarno where he worked digging trenches and was later sent to Cossonay with other Dutch refugees before leaving Switzerland for France in October 1943.
6. Claimant, born on 02/10/1938 in Italy, was smuggled into Switzerland with her parents, in 1943, from Italy. Once in Switzerland they were taken to a reception center where they underwent medical examinations. Claimant was then separated from her parents, who were sent to various work camps, and was placed in different families. One family attempted to convert her to Christianity, against her will. Claimant states she suffered terribly with one family in particular, where the husband was drunk most of the time.
7. Claimant, born on 01/06/1942 in France, entered Switzerland as an infant on May 31, 1943. She was taken away from her parents and put into a children's camp in Switzerland where she contracted rickets and was hospitalized for malnutrition. She was placed in three different camps while in Switzerland and describes suffering from very harsh treatment while being separated from her parents for the entire time.
8. Claimant, born on 04/26/1922 in France, entered Switzerland on Christmas Eve in 1942. Claimant was immediately brought to camp Büren, where he suffered from malnutrition for three months. Afterwards he was brought to two other work camps.
9. Claimant, born on 01/18/1930 in Germany, crossed the Swiss border illegally at Annemasse/Geneva on

the night of September 13/14, 1943. Claimant was immediately arrested and interrogated from the Swiss border police and then taken to the Camp des Charmilles in Geneva. Claimant was moved to other camps where she stated that conditions were inhuman and inmates were treated worse than common criminals. Claimant was released in January, 1944 and sent to live with a Swiss family in Schaffhausen, while still having to report in to the Police weekly.

10. Claimant, born on 03/02/1931 in France, entered Switzerland on April 17, 1944, from France. Claimant was first brought to the reception center Crepettes, from which he was sent successively to three camps. After forty days of internment claimant was placed in a family. Claimant states that the time he was interned in Switzerland was very difficult for him, as he was alone in the camps at only 13 years of age.
11. Claimant, born on 04/04/1928 in Poland, entered Switzerland in September 1942 with her mother and sisters. Upon arrival, they underwent a long and exhausting interrogation, which claimant states was very traumatic for her. Under the threat of expulsion, all of their valuable belongings were confiscated. They were then sent to a reception camp where claimant was separated from her mother. She was sent to a children's home, where she was held under poor and difficult living conditions. Claimant suffered terribly from the lack of heat, and constant hunger. She was forced to perform cleaning chores for long hours every day and suffered humiliation. Claimant was later transferred to two different families, where she was also forced to work. During her stay in Switzerland claimant was unable to attend school and was permitted only minimal contact with her mother.
12. Claimant, born on 08/25/1923 in Belgium, crossed the Swiss border from France into Switzerland in September 1942. Claimant was at first interned in different barracks and vacant hotels. In the spring of 1943, she was sent to work on a farm where she was treated harshly and worked for no wages. Claimant was permitted to move to Zurich to be near her husband and had to work for no wages, only spending money, in different households.
13. Claimant, born on 02/25/1936 in Belgium, was smuggled into Switzerland from Belgium with her mother and sister. After crossing the border they were caught by the Swiss soldiers and sent to a refugee camp, where they were detained under hard living conditions. Claimant suffered from lack of food, poor sleeping accommodations and health problems. After some time she was separated from her mother and sent to different camps.
14. Claimant, born on 04/03/1926 in Germany, crossed the French-Swiss border on February 22, 1943. Upon arrival claimant was arrested and held in detention. Claimant was then sent to the labor camp Bourignon. Claimant states that the camp manager ignored specific instructions from a doctor about claimant's physical condition. He states that as a result, he experienced several breakdowns from excessive physical labor.
15. Claimant, born on 02/15/1923 in Poland, fled from France to Switzerland in August 1942. Immediately after crossing the border he was stopped by the Swiss police and sent back to France. The following day claimant again tried to enter Switzerland and reached Bern. Claimant turned himself in to the police and was declared a refugee and placed in the Bellechasse prison. Here claimant was forced to work in the fields together with Swiss convicts. After three and half months claimant was transferred to a work camp, where he was forced to work in quarries and in agriculture.
16. Claimant, born on 10/15/1928 in Poland, illegally entered Switzerland with a group of children on October 14, 1943 at St. Julien. During his stay in Switzerland, which lasted approximately 15 months,

claimant was constantly moved from one place to another for a total of seven different camps and children's homes.

17. Claimant, born on 10/02/1926 in Poland, crossed the Swiss border secretly with the Oeuvre de Secour Aux Enfant (Children's Aid Society). Claimant was arrested by the Swiss police and quarantined in two camps: Charmille and Champelle. Claimant was later sent to the orphanage "Lily Volkart" in Ascona and then to the work camp in Davesco.
18. Claimant, born on 05/05/1917 in Austria entered Switzerland from France in 1942. After crossing the border, claimant was sent to two military camps where she contracted severe hepatitis for which she was later hospitalized. Claimant was under strict military rule while in camps with no free contact with civilians. She states that her letters were censored and she had no free movement.
19. Claimant, born on 03/24/1921 in France, entered Switzerland in March 1943 at St. Julien. Upon arrival his money was confiscated and he was placed in a transit camp in Geneva, from which he was later transferred to another camp. Claimant was forced to perform agricultural work in a farm for long hours every day. Subsequently claimant became ill and was hospitalized. During his stay in Switzerland claimant was imprisoned for eight days due to failure to appear at roll call. Claimant fled Switzerland for France in June 1944.
20. Claimant, born on 05/28/1918 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland illegally on September 19, 1942 from Annemasse, France. Claimant made his way to Geneva and from there to Bern where they registered with the Dutch Legation. On October 15, 1942, claimant was sent to the work camp Aarau where he built tracks for horse-racing.
21. Claimant, born on 11/28/1919 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland in 1944 from Bergen-Belsen aboard the Kastner train. Claimant was placed in Caux - Montreux and was detained under difficult living conditions. Claimant suffered from a lack of food, from the cold and from inadequate medical care resulting in claimant's being diagnosed with tuberculosis following return to Czechoslovakia. Claimant was forced to do hard labor and freedom of movement was restricted.
22. Claimant, born on 06/20/1933 in Belgium entered Switzerland in 1942 with his mother and brother. They were interned in camp Adlisville where Swiss Army soldiers with rifles held them under guard. They had to sleep on straw. Claimant's mother was sent to a work camp and claimant and his brother were sent to a children's home for three years where he suffered from the separation from his mother.
23. Claimant, born on 12/05/1927 in Belgium fled to Switzerland in 1942 with her younger brother. After crossing the border, claimant entered the first house she saw and was given food by an old woman who reported them to the police. Since claimant was a child, she was not expelled but sent to Preles and separated from her brother. Claimant does not recall how long she was held there before being sent to a foster family in Bern.

Husband and wife were taken from Bergen-Belsen concentration camp to St. Gallen, Switzerland on December 13, 1944. They were interned in camp Caux - Montreux. They report being treated as strangers and 'not being treated right' in the camp.

24. Claimant, born on 03/09/1924 in Poland, was admitted in Switzerland in October 1942. Claimant spent three years in Swiss camps and homes and spent three months working in fields for which she was paid

only one Swiss Franc per day.

25. Claimant, born on 05/06/1917 in Germany was denied entry into Switzerland in 1938. At the Swiss border city, Thayngen, claimant's passport was taken and claimant was taken to a hotel for the night. The next day, claimant was brought to the police station where he was told he would not be allowed to enter and they took him back to the train station and put him onto a train to Berlin. The Swiss authorities held onto his passport until the train began to move and then returned it to him through an open window.
26. Claimant, born on 06/05/1932 in France, was interned in the camp "Le bout du monde" after his arrival in Switzerland, where he had to undergo repeated interrogations. In the camp, the living conditions were unsanitary and the nutrition was insufficient. Claimant consequently suffered from many intestinal illnesses.
27. Claimant, born on 03/02/1919, entered Switzerland on August 6, 1942. Claimant was put into a work camp and jailed by Swiss military officials, who took all her money. Claimant was later placed in a 'Dutch Hotel Kamp' in Mont Pelerin, Switzerland until the end of the war.
28. Claimant, born on 10/19/1910 in Poland crossed the Swiss-French border in October-November 1942 with her husband and youngest daughter. They were arrested by the Swiss police and sent to a camp in Buren. Claimant's movement was limited and even a trip to the hospital was under guard. There was little to eat and claimant was subjected to public taunts of "the border is not far from here," "It's a shame Hitler did not finish you off," and "We have nothing to eat, and you came to eat what little we have."
29. Claimant, born on 04/08/1931 in Belgium, fled to Switzerland on August 1, 1942 with his parents and brother after the Nazis began transporting people to the east. After eight days of traveling they crossed into Switzerland and were arrested. Claimant was in prison in Chaux-de-Fonds for six weeks for entering without a passport. Afterwards claimant was sent to different camps and children's homes where he lived under difficult conditions.
30. Claimant, born on 12/22/1937 in France, was smuggled into Switzerland from France on April 15, 1944 with a group of children with the help of the French underground. Upon arrival he was transferred to three different refugee camps. In all the camps claimant was detained under poor living conditions, including insufficient food and poor medical treatment. During his stay in Switzerland he was separated from parents and suffered from health and mental problems.
31. Claimant, born on 05/15/1921 in Germany, fled to Switzerland through the mountains of Morgins with the help of a paid guide in November 1942. At the train station in Lausanne, the Swiss police stopped claimant because she was coming from France and had no documents. She was interrogated and brought to various camps and work camps before returning secretly to France in April 1945.
32. Claimant, born on 2/12/1921 in Poland attempted to enter Switzerland in April 1943 at Porrentruy with his brother. Two hours after crossing the border, claimant was brought to the police station. Just before dawn, a Swiss police officer brought them back to the French border and ordered them to cross to the other side. Claimant stayed near the Swiss border for a few days in order to attempt to cross again but it was too well guarded by French militiamen.
33. Claimant, born on 07/30/1924 in the Netherlands entered Switzerland in September 1943. Claimant was interned for first ten weeks in Switzerland and then sent to work as a maid in Bern under harsh

conditions. Claimant contracted rheumatic fever from the living conditions and was forced to continue working with badly swollen legs.

34. Claimant, born on 12/17/1927 in The Netherlands, came in a transport via Westerbork (Holland) from the concentration camp Theresienstadt to Switzerland on about February 6, 1945. He remained a few days in St. Gallen and then claimant was transported to Adliswil where he was ill with hepatitis and suffered from terrible hunger due to insufficient food. He was then transferred to another location in Glion St. Montreux, where due to a sewage leak, he contracted typhoid and was hospitalized, complicated by hunger and tuberculosis.
35. Claimant, born on 05/04/1925 in Germany crossed the French border into Switzerland on September 24, 1942 with his parents. They were arrested upon entering Switzerland and on October 6, 1942, claimant and his father were sent to a camp that was later closed due to the unhealthy conditions. In January 1943, claimant was sent a labor camp where he worked on a road building project for little pay until September 1944.
36. Claimant, born on 04/04/1928 in France, entered Switzerland in April 1944 with a group of children. Upon arrival, she was placed in the military camp Champel, where she was detained under poor living conditions, unsanitary accommodations, and suffered from insufficient nutrition. Claimant was later separated from her siblings and placed in a Swiss family against her will. There she was forced to perform all household chores, was not allowed to leave the house, and was denied contact with her siblings. She was given only leftovers for her meals and was often left hungry.

Claimant, born on 03/22/1929 in France, was interned in military camps in Switzerland. Claimant states she was subject to repeated interrogations and suffered from poor living conditions and malnutrition.

Claimant, born on 08/29/1929 in Germany crossed into Switzerland from France on October 9, 1942 with her mother and brother. While trying to buy train tickets to Zurich, they were spotted by local police, arrested and taken to jail where they were held for seven days. Claimant and her mother were separated from claimant's brother and taken to a camp where their movement was restricted. Claimant contracted tuberculosis and was transferred to a camp for children and separated from her mother. Claimant was later sent, alone, to a private home where she stayed until the end of the war.

37. Claimant, born on 11/05/1926 in Luxemburg, fled France for Switzerland, in October 1942, with her family. Upon arrival to Geneva they were placed in a refugee camp. Shortly after, claimant and her sister were separated from their parents and placed in a children's home, where claimant was forced to work and suffered from insufficient nutrition. After a year claimant was placed in a Swiss family, where she was forced to work excessive hours for no pay. Subsequently she became ill and was unable to work. Claimant was then transferred, by doctor's order, to Neuhausen camp.
38. Claimant, born on 11/09/1914 in Yugoslavia, entered Switzerland through Italy with her husband in May 1944. Claimant was first interrogated by the police in Chiasso, and then again in prison in Bellinzona. They were later transferred to camp Balerna, where claimant and her husband lived under very bad conditions. In camp Adliswil and camp Valbella claimant and her husband were forced to work without pay and were separated for six months.
39. Claimant, born on 05/12/1938 in Belgium, was smuggled into Switzerland with his parents in 1942. When the family arrived in Switzerland, they were separated, each sent to different places.

40. Claimant, born on 01/11/1926 in Poland, was first taken to a military barracks in Geneva upon entering Switzerland. She was interrogated by the police there and threatened to be sent back. Claimant was sent to three camps thereafter and was not provided bedding until the third camp.
41. Claimant, born on 02/14/1914 in Poland, was imprisoned in different labor camps in Switzerland between September 8, 1943 and May 1945. Claimant was subject to abusive treatment by Swiss authorities. Claimant states she was detained under 'inhuman' living and hygienic conditions, had to sleep on straw, and was forced to perform hard labor.
42. Claimant, born on 09/06/1923 in Austria, entered Switzerland from France together with his brother in September 1942. All of their valuables including family jewelry were taken from them. Claimant was sent successively to five different settings including work camps where he was forced to work under strict supervision.
43. Claimant, born on 09/17/1924 in Yugoslavia, entered Switzerland in September 1943 from Italy. Claimant was placed in a refugee camp from which he was sent a few weeks later to a work camp near Hedingen. Claimant had to work in the forest without pay.
44. Claimant, born on 03/29/1917 in the Netherlands entered Switzerland illegally from France at Lac Lemman and was arrested in St. Prex. Claimant was separated from her husband for some time. Claimant and her husband moved four different times and were then interned at Chamby and Mont Pelerin under strict surveillance and were not allowed to work apart from regular camp upkeep.
45. Claimant, born on 10/11/1922 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland in 1942 from France. Claimant was sent to an internment camp in Adliswil where she lived in an old factory without windows with other refugees. Armed Swiss soldiers kept watch over the refugees at all times and the living conditions were unsanitary. In October 1942, claimant was sent to a Dutch holding camp in Chamby where she was forced to work for upkeep. Due to the work conditions doing laundry outside year round, claimant contracted bronchitis, which became chronic asthma. Claimant was eventually taken off laundry duty and was put in charge of taking care of young children.
46. Claimant, born on 02/16/1936 in Hungary, entered Switzerland as part of the "Kastner Transport" on December 7, 1944. Claimant was placed in the forced labor camp "Caux," where he was detained under difficult conditions. Claimant was later separated against his will from his guardian, with whom he entered Switzerland.
47. Claimant, born on 05/24/1915 in Hungary was transported to Switzerland by train to St. Gallen from Bergen Belsen on December 7, 1944. Claimant and family were detained under guard until her father secured sufficient money to obtain release from Swiss authorities.
48. Claimant, born on 07/18/1925 in Yugoslavia, entered Switzerland through North Piedmont in 1943 with his father. Claimant was interned at a work camp near Laufen where he was assigned to digging peat.
49. Claimant, born on 10/30/1927 in Yugoslavia entered Switzerland in October 1943 from northern Italy. She was separated from her parents for the first time and was sent to work camps near Fribourg and Hilfilcon. She had to work in the fields and in workshops.

Claimant, born on 09/04/1929 in Germany, crossed the French-Swiss border at Annemasse in 1943 with a group of children on September 21, 1943. Claimant was immediately stopped by a Swiss soldier



and taken to a police station for interrogation, which lasted all night. During four months claimant was transferred from one camp to another, under constant fear of expulsion. She was detained in poor sanitary conditions and suffered extreme mental distress.

Claimant, born on 09/06/1923 in Romania, crossed the Swiss border from France with her parents on September 17, 1943. Claimant was first interned at a refugee camp and later sent to Geneva where she was not welcomed. She was transferred to a camp for mothers and children in Montana, where claimant worked for five months taking care of little children.

50. Claimant, born on 08/21/1932 in France, entered Switzerland with her mother on April 14, 1944 when they were arrested by Swiss soldiers who turned them over to the police. Claimant and her mother were taken to several camps and in one camp, claimant remembers sleeping on straw mats and seeing rats in the same room. Claimant was sent to the hospital after she caught scabies and lice due to the unhygienic conditions. She was later placed with a family by the Red Cross. Claimant's brother and two of her cousins who were with her in Switzerland have also filed claims in the Swiss Refugee Program.
51. Claimant, born on 12/01/1907 in Palestine, was detained at a refugee camp in Champéry-Valais. Claimant and her husband were subjected to degrading work living in poor and unhealthy conditions that claimant states led to the early death of her husband. Claimant's 13 year old son was forced to work and was unable to attend school. Claimant had to pay eleven Swiss Francs per day to prevent being sent to a workers camp where typhoid fever was endemic.
52. Claimant, born on 12/06/1917 in Poland, entered Switzerland in September 12, 1942 from France, at Col de Balme. Claimant was placed successively in four different camps, two of which were work camps. There, he was forced to perform hard physical labor, which consisted of deforestation and construction.
53. Claimant, born on 04/19/1936 in France, entered Switzerland from France on May 16, 1944 with her younger siblings. Upon arrival they were placed in Champel refugee camp, where they were detained under very poor living conditions. Claimant was under constant supervision of armed Swiss soldiers, making her feel like a prisoner. Claimant was later transferred to Flims, where she was denied basic clothing, and suffered constantly from the lack of food.

Claimant, born on 06/14/1926 in France, entered Switzerland with her sister in December 1942, at St. Julien. Claimant and her sister were sent to several camps, where they were detained under poor living conditions. They were put to sleep on straw, and suffered from the cold due to the lack of heat and blankets. Claimant was then separated from her sister, which was especially difficult for her since she was her only family. In camp 'La Chassotte' claimant was subject to abusive treatment from the warden. She was forced to perform hard work cleaning latrines during winter, scrubbing stairs and working the fields, all without pay.

54. Claimant, born on 09/03/1919 in Yugoslavia, entered Switzerland from Italy through the Maloya pass with his father on September 3, 1943. They were apprehended by several Swiss border guards who treated them in a rude manner. The guards tried to force them back to occupied Italy. Some passing Swiss soldiers took claimant and his father into custody. Claimant and his father were then moved several times. Claimant was sent to the work camp Serneus felling trees, working in the kitchen and cleaning latrines. Claimant's former chemistry professor intervened and got him released to continue

his studies. Claimant had to report to the police regularly and was sent to work camps during summer breaks from his studies.

Claimant, born on 8/10/1919 in Czechoslovakia, was smuggled into Switzerland from Belgium in June 1942. After crossing the border, claimant was held successively in three different prisons and then placed in two refugee camps.

55. Claimant, born on 07/24/1933 in France, was smuggled into Switzerland from Annemasse on April 4, 1944, with her younger brother and a group of children. After crossing the border claimant was taken to a police station where she had to undergo an exhausting interrogation. She was then sent successively to several different camps. Claimant states the attitude towards children in the camps was harsh and insensitive. She suffered from hunger and had to sleep on straw. Claimant was not allowed to attend school since according to her "they did not want refugees."
56. Claimant, born on 03/06/1930 in France, entered Switzerland illegally from Annemasse in September 1943, with the help of the Ouvre de Secours Aux Enfants (Children's Aid Society). Upon arrival, she was sent to the camp Cropettes where she had to undergo a long interrogation into the night. Claimant states she was subjected to threats of expulsion and humiliation. She was detained under poor and unsanitary living conditions. Subsequently, claimant was transferred to three different camps and later placed in a Swiss family. There, claimant was subjected to humiliating treatment, as a result of which she was once again moved to a different family.
57. Claimant, born on 06/11/1920 in Czechoslovakia, was detained in eleven different camps, including work camps, in Switzerland between 9/19/1942 and 10/1/1946. Claimant states this period has caused him extreme mental damage.
58. Claimant, born on 03/15/1927 in Germany, entered Switzerland with her sister and a group of eight other refugees on May 12, 1944 from France. Claimant was held at the border before being transferred to Geneva where she was quarantined in a hospital. Claimant was then sent to the camp "Au Bout du Monde" where she was kept under armed guard. At this camp she was isolated from contact with the outside and had to sleep on straw. Claimant was then moved to several other camps, including one where she had to care for newborns of refugees.
59. The family was smuggled into Switzerland from France in December 1942. Short after they reached Evian, Switzerland, they were put in Hasenberg military camp, where they suffered terribly. The family members were forcibly separated within the camp. They were detained under poor and crowded living conditions, without any privacy, and were denied freedom of movement. While in Switzerland they were forced to work for no pay, and were obliged to report to the Swiss authorities once a week.
60. Claimant was born on 06/23/1943 in Switzerland. Her mother was a Dutch citizen and was a refugee in Switzerland at the time of claimant's birth. With her brother, claimant and her mother were detained in several places while they were in Switzerland. Claimant's mother stated that she (the mother) was not allowed to move freely. Claimant's mother and brother also submitted claims, which were approved in the First Group.
61. Claimant, born on 07/28/1920 in Croatia, entered Switzerland in September 1943 till the end of January 1945 and was interned in seven different camps over the next 16 months. In several of the labor camps, he performed different kinds of hard labor, including building concrete fortifications,

cutting down trees, digging, and agricultural work. He was given inadequate nourishment and was forced to live in huts with 40 to 50 inmates during this time.

Claimant, born on 07/24/1927 in Austria, entered Switzerland in 1943 from France. Claimant was put into two internment camps and later into working camps. As a 16 year old, claimant was forced to work building walls between two mountains to prevent tanks from crossing a valley between them.

62. Claimant, born on 03/25/1923 in Poland, left Antwerp in 1942, from which he fled to France, and then to Switzerland. In Switzerland claimant performed forced labor in various work camps.

Claimant, born on 10/07/1930 in Belgium, was placed with a Swiss family in April 1942. Claimant was sent to Chevalieres some time later. Claimant states he was beaten during his stay in Switzerland, and was forced to perform work that was too difficult for his young age.

63. Claimant, born on 06/13/1927 in France, entered Switzerland from France with family members in November 1943. Claimant and her family were caught by a Swiss patrol and they spent a night in Switzerland before being put on a train to the Swiss-French border. At St. Gingolph on the Swiss side of the border, Swiss officials were ready to turn claimant and her family over to German troops on the other side of a bridge on the border. Due to the intervention of Swiss civilians who recognized claimant and her family, they crossed at a different point on the river into France.
64. Claimant, born on 01/05/1917 in Austria, tried to enter Switzerland on two separate occasions, first in May 1938 and then again in August 1942. In May 1938, claimant left Austria and entered Switzerland where he was arrested. He was then sent by the Swiss to the French border. At the French border, claimant was arrested for having crossed into France illegally and was sent to a French prison for three weeks. He was then sent to a French work camp. In August 1942 claimant fled the camp into Switzerland. He was arrested in Switzerland and his bag with documents, photos and notes was taken from him. He was handed over by the Swiss Police to the French guards. He was then sent to Rivesalte, then Drancy and on September 16, 1942 claimant was put on a transport to Auschwitz, and was held in intermediate camps including Buchenwald.
65. Claimant, born on 11/28/1933 in France, went to Switzerland with a group after the arrest of her parents. They waited at the border and claimant felt her life was at risk. She was then quarantined in a camp upon arrival in Switzerland where her head was shaved, and she had to sleep on straw. Claimant states these were very traumatizing for her, as she was only a child. Subsequently claimant was separated from her three cousins and transferred to a different camp. She was then sent to a center in Geneva, from which she was placed with a Swiss family.
66. Claimant was born on 10/13/1924 in Germany. Claimant was detained in Switzerland in two working camps in the villages Moehlin and Rheinfelden.
67. Claimant, born on 11/14/1941 in Hungary, entered Switzerland as part of the "Kastner Transport" from Bergen Belsen, in December 1944, accompanied by her family. Claimant was placed in the 'Hotel Regina' in Caux, under supervision of the Swiss Army. She was not allowed to leave the premises and states she was denied her freedom.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 4

1. Claimant, born on 10/11/1939 in France, escaped to Switzerland from France in 1943 with her family. Claimant and her family were detained; the children were separated from the parents and placed in different camps, Beatenberg, Morgins and Finhaut. Claimant experienced harsh physical conditions in the camps.
2. Claimant, born on 03/18/1928 in Austria, twice attempted to enter Switzerland from France with her parents in 1943. On her third attempt to enter Switzerland, claimant stated that she was 'sold to the Germans' at the Swiss border by a French guide. Claimant was arrested and sent to prison in France where she was interrogated by the Gestapo and sent to Belgium where she spent the rest of the war in hiding.
3. Claimant, born on 09/22/1929 in Luxemburg, was smuggled into Switzerland from France in September 1942, with her family. At the border, Swiss authorities confiscated their valuables and belongings. Upon arrival at Bex Les Bains, claimant was separated from her parents and placed in a Swiss family in Moudon. Subsequently, she was transferred to another family in Yverdon, where she witnessed family violence, which she states marked her deeply. Claimant was charged with household chores and was allowed only limited contact with her parents.
4. Claimant, born on 06/05/1908 in Poland, was smuggled into Switzerland in October 1942, with his wife. Subsequently, the Swiss Police brought them to a camp near Bern where they were forced to work collecting wood. They were later sent to a camp near Zurich. In 1943, claimant was placed as director of a children's home. He worked there two and a half years and did not receive any salary.
5. Claimants entered Switzerland on June 27, 1942 from France along with another child. They were placed in Camp des Charmilles. Afterwards, mother, daughter and son were sent to two other camps. The mother was detained under guard and was forced to work as a night guard in the children's dormitory. She also worked in a kitchen scrubbing large pots. Meanwhile, the father was sent to 6 other camps. He was detained under guard and was forced to work. The daughter claims that she was suffering from rickets upon her return to France, and that she suffers health problems to this day.
6. Claimant, born on 10/09/1934 in Germany, attempted to enter Switzerland from France with her parents and her grandfather in 1943. They were denied entry into Switzerland near St. Gingolph and avoided being caught by the Gestapo, but their lives remained in great danger. Claimant and her family had to find new places to hide until the end of the war.
7. Claimants entered Switzerland illegally with a group of children, in the spring of 1944, from France. Once in Switzerland claimants were placed in different refugee camps and children's homes. In Champel claimants were detained under hard living conditions, where there was little food, and they had to sleep on straw. Claimants were under constant Swiss supervision and transferred to other camps and homes: Etrange, Les Avants, Chwendibaca, Ascher and Heiden while in Switzerland.
8. Claimant, born on 02/12/1911 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant left Vienna with 7 young people after the Anschluss, traveling by train to Switzerland. Claimant was denied entry at the border with no visa. Claimant then sought refuge in several other countries and was in constant flight until the end of the war.

9. Claimant, born on 01/21/1928 in Romania, entered Switzerland from France in December 1942 with a group of children. Claimant was sent to a transit camp before being transferred to another camp near Neuchatel, where she was held under armed guard. Claimant stayed in this camp for three months and recalls the atmosphere as being very oppressive and not being allowed to walk out of the camp. Claimant and her cousin were sent to a children's home near Geneva in April 1943 where she stayed until the end of the war.
10. Claimants arrived in Switzerland with the Kastner Transport from Bergen Belsen, in December 1944. Claimants were detained in Caux sur Montreux, in Hotel Esplanade, where they suffered from extreme cold and insufficient food. Claimants were constantly under Swiss supervision, and were threatened repeatedly with deportation to Africa.
11. Claimant, born on 12/01/1924 in Germany, entered Switzerland in September 1942, from France. Immediately after crossing the border he was stopped by a policeman who brought him to the police station under gunpoint. Claimant spent the night at the police station. At dawn the next day two Swiss policemen took him back to the French border, where he was handed over to the French Police.
12. Claimant, born on 11/15/1920 in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Switzerland with the Kastner Transport from Bergen Belsen, in 1944. Claimant was detained in a hotel in Caux sur Montreux, under supervision of the Swiss Army. There she suffered from lack of food and from extreme cold. Claimant became ill but was denied medical treatment. Claimant was later sent to a women's camp in Friburg.
13. Claimant, born on 05/14/1931 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland from France in October 1943. Claimant crossed into Switzerland as part of a small group of children with a guide. They were stopped by a Swiss patrol and taken to a holding area where they were interrogated for many hours in a hostile manner. In the middle of the night, claimant and the other children in the group were taken to a building and shoved into a large straw-covered room where they spent several days. Their movement was restricted there and they were subject to more hostile interrogations. Claimant was then transferred to camp Au Bout du Monde where she was kept behind barbed wire and under armed guard for 6 weeks during a harsh winter, without heat and sufficient food. Claimant was later transferred to the Centre Henri Dunant in Geneva and then placed in a pension near Montreux.
14. Claimant, born on 01/07/1929 in Germany, entered Switzerland from France in September 1943 with two other boys. They were immediately arrested by the Swiss Army and imprisoned in Martigny. They were locked in a cell with only a small steel-barred window and straw-covered floor, and were subjected to repeated interrogations. After a week or ten days, they were placed in a camp near Lausanne. The camp was for mostly adult refugees and the building was surrounded by barbed wire and under armed guard. Claimant was then transferred to another camp for adults, near Les Avants, where he was detained under military guard. In the winter of 1943-44, claimant was released from the military camp and placed in a home for refugee children in Speicher. There, claimant states the Swiss civilians in charge were hostile and he was forbidden to attend school even though he spoke fluent German.
15. Claimant, born on 11/01/1920 in Austria, fled from Austria into Switzerland on August 28, 1938. Upon arrival, he was arrested in Schaffhausen and placed in a labor camp. Under armed guard, claimant was forced to work in streets and other public works under duress.
16. Claimant, born on 03/28/1924 in Belgium, fled to Switzerland with his brother after leaving parents and siblings in occupied France. Between March 1943 and April 1945, claimant was detained successively in 7 different camps, including work camps and a disciplinary camp.

17. Mother and daughter entered Switzerland illegally in 1943. They were sent successively to four different camps including the military camp of Champel. During this period, the daughter was hospitalized due to illness.
18. Claimant, born on 06/29/1927 in France, entered Switzerland with a group of children on April 17, 1944, with the help of the French Child Care Organization, O.S.E. After spending a day in Prison des Croquettes, he was sent to Camp des Charmilles. Several days later he was quarantined in a camp in Ringlikon, near Zurich. Subsequently, claimant was placed with a family in Zurich.
19. Claimant, born on 04/05/1911 in Poland, entered Switzerland with her family in August 1943. After crossing the border they were immediately arrested by Swiss authorities. Due to the fact claimant was pregnant at the time, they were permitted to remain in Switzerland. Claimant and her family were jailed Geneva, where claimant had to sleep on the floor. She was later transferred to different refugee camps and homes, all in which she suffered from degrading living conditions. This, she states, was especially hard for her after she gave birth. During her stay in Switzerland claimant was separated from her children and could see them only rarely. She was unable to maintain her religious observance since she was obliged to report to Swiss authorities every Saturday.
20. Claimant, born on 11/20/1910 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943 along with her mother. Claimant and her mother went back to France and survived, wandering from one place to another, receiving hospitality and protection from local French inhabitants.
21. Claimant, born on 03/27/1922 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in the fall of 1942 at the French/Swiss border near Chamonix. Claimant attempted to cross the border through mountainous dangerous terrain with a group of refugees. Only those refugees under 16 years old or over 65 years old or families with children were allowed to enter. Claimant was refused entry and sternly warned never to come back. He was also told that his name was registered and that if he tried to enter again, he would be handed over to the German authorities.
22. Claimant, born on 08/13/1930 in France, was smuggled into Switzerland from France, with her brother and other children. She was detained in Camp des Charmilles, where she suffered from malnutrition and was forced to work peeling potatoes. Subsequently, she was sent to several children's homes. During this time, she was separated from her brother with whom she did not have contact for four years.
23. Claimant, born on 04/07/1917 in Austria, entered Switzerland in June 1938 with a tourist visa. Claimant was expelled from Switzerland on October 25, 1939 after being arrested in Basel. He was sent across the Swiss-German border to Lorrach, Germany. There the Gestapo apprehended him and sent him to the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp.
24. Claimant, born on 06/06/1927 in France, entered Switzerland with a group of children, in 1943, from Annemasse, France. Upon arrival he was taken for interrogation, where he stated a false year of birth, and was therefore allowed to remain in Switzerland. Claimant was detained in a camp near Geneva under supervision of the Federal Police, and was later transferred to camps at Charmille, where he became ill, and then to Montreux. While in the camps claimant suffered from the lack of food and was forced to work hard. He was subsequently placed into the custody of a Swiss family. He worked in a printing house without payment.
25. Claimant, born on 07/13/1928 in France, entered Switzerland at Martigny with her parents at the age of thirteen. Claimant's parents were each sent to different work camps. She was separated from her

parents and placed with a family in Delemont.

26. Claimant, born on 05/19/1931 in Austria, entered Switzerland with her siblings, parents and her grandmother. As soon as they arrived in Geneva, claimant and her family were placed in a holding camp where they lived in unsanitary conditions without enough food. Claimant and her family were later transferred to a camp in Adliswil that was surrounded with barbed wire. Claimant slept in unheated animal stalls covered in straw. After several months in Adliswil, claimant and her siblings were separated from their parents and the children were put into foster homes.
27. Claimant, born on 05/06/1930 in Belgium, entered Switzerland with her mother in October 1942, after Belgium was occupied by the German Army. Claimant and her mother were placed in prison for one week. They were then transferred to the prison camp Büren-Büren Am Aar.
28. Claimant, born on 01/10/1924 in France, entered Switzerland illegally from Annemasse, France. Upon arrival, he was held by Swiss Police and sent to a transit camp in Geneva. Subsequently, claimant was sent to a work camp in Mezzovico where he was forced to work, clearing out trees for road construction. He never received any wages. In October 1944, he was taken back to the French border and delivered to French military authorities. Claimant states an amount of \$5,000 was confiscated from him upon entry into Switzerland.
29. Claimant, born on 11/24/1928 in Poland, entered Switzerland illegally in December 1942. Upon arrival he presented himself to the police in Biel, and was subsequently put in jail. Claimant was then detained in several camps. In one of the camps, he was forced to work breaking rocks.
30. Claimant, born on 03/30/1923 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland with his brother from France in August 1942. Claimant and brother were arrested and imprisoned for four months in Porrentruy. Claimant was later sent to a work camp in Cossonay where he worked draining a field and as a cook. Claimant was also sent to a refugee home in Chamby, Switzerland.
31. Claimant, born on 11/24/1932 in France, was smuggled into Switzerland from France in August 1944. Claimant was detained in several camps under the supervision of the Swiss Army. While in the camps he suffered from the lack of food and inadequate clothing. He became ill but was not provided with medical care. Claimant was later placed into the custody of a Swiss family, where he was forced to work hard for no pay.
32. Claimant, born on 03/04/1930 in Germany, entered Switzerland in 1944 with his family. Claimant was immediately separated from his family and placed in an institution. Claimant suffered from loneliness as a result of the separation from his parents and brothers. Claimant's situation became worse when, after a period of time without any contact with his parents, he heard that his father was murdered and that his mother was in an institution.
33. Claimant, born on 08/14/1929 in Belgium, was expelled from Switzerland in 1942 at the French/Swiss border. Claimant and her mother had been smuggled into Switzerland using false papers and left in a small Swiss town by the smuggler early in the morning. Claimant and her mother were on their way to the train station to go to Bern when they were picked up by the Swiss Police. They were brought to the police station and interrogated. Claimant's mother was not allowed to call her friend in Bern. They spent the entire day in a prison cell and that night were brought back to the French-Swiss border and forced back into France with the warning that if they tried to come back, they would be handed over to the Germans.

34. Claimant, born on 09/18/1942 in France, was detained in Switzerland with his parents in a camp near Fribourg. Subsequently, he was separated from several family members. Claimant was hospitalized for a hernia. He states he has very limited recollection of the period, as he was a very young child at the time.
35. Claimant, born on 05/31/1936 in Germany, entered Switzerland with her sister from France. Claimant and her sister were placed in two internment camps successively, Champel and Au Bout du Monde. Claimant and her sister were then separated and placed with two families who lived next door to each other, but they were not allowed to see one another. Claimant's sister was later sent away and they had no way of making contact. Claimant was sent to a home near Nyon and then to a live with another family in Pratteln where she stayed until the end of the war.
36. Claimant, born on 06/15/1928 in France, entered Switzerland illegally from Annemasse, France, on April 21, 1944, with a group of children. They were arrested by border guards and quarantined in Camp de Champel. Claimant was sent to four work camps successively, where he was required to perform hard labor.
37. Claimant, born on 12/11/1911 in Belgium, entered Switzerland illegally on September 21, 1942, near St. Julien. Claimant was detained in the camps Adleswil, Chateauneuf and Morgin, and in the labor camps Le Chaluet and Raron. Claimant was forced to work in agriculture and was never paid. He suffered from insufficient food, and was restricted in movement. During his detention, claimant was under the supervision of the Swiss Army.
38. Claimants were smuggled into Switzerland from France in 1942. Upon arrival they were stopped by Swiss soldiers and placed in a refugee camp. Claimants were later placed successively in several Swiss families, and were eventually transferred to a home for children in Heiden. The brother and sister state that this period was extremely traumatic for them, as they were very young at the time, and felt alone in the world.
39. Claimant was born on 10/23/1917 in Czechoslovakia. She describes that soon after giving birth to her daughter, claimant was transferred in an open truck to a camp in Liestal, Switzerland, in January 1943. Claimant was separated from her weak, sick daughter every evening. Claimant was kept under watch so that she could not enter the room where her daughter was. Claimant had to push a guard aside to come to the aid of her crying daughter one night. Claimant stated that life in the refugee camp after that incident was very difficult.
40. Claimant, born on 11/27/1929 in Germany, entered Switzerland from France in October or November 1942. Claimant and his mother were kept in an internment camp separately from his brother and father. Claimant was later sent to a yeshiva before being reunited with his family in Geneva. Claimant suffered from malnutrition the entire time he was in Switzerland and suffered from consequences of malnutrition for several years after the war.
41. Claimant, born on 09/11/1916 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland in the winter of 1944. Claimant had escaped Milan and was in Scareno, Italy when he decided to attempt to go to Switzerland through Brissago. He was rejected and forced to go back to Italy where he tried to hide.
42. Claimant, born on 07/24/1928 in Austria, entered Switzerland from France with his sister in August 1943. After crossing the border, they were stopped by a border guard and taken to a police station and then to the camp Au Bout du Monde. After staying there for about a week, they were transferred to another camp, Champerie. At the end of October they were separated. Claimant was sent to Montreux



and his sister was sent to Baix les Bains.

43. Husband, wife and baby were smuggled into Switzerland from France on April 20, 1943. Claimants were placed in various work camps while in Switzerland. In one camp, Champert, the wife sought medical treatment since she was pregnant, but was not allowed to see a doctor. She miscarried, losing her second child.
44. Claimant, born on 07/04/1929 in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen Belsen, on December 6, 1944. Upon arrival she was taken to St. Gallen, escorted by armed Swiss soldiers. Claimant was later transferred to Caux sur Montreux, and from there to a children's home in Weggis. She was forbidden to go out and was denied her freedom. Claimant states that although she was fed, she suffered from humiliation and felt like a prisoner.
45. Claimant, born on 03/31/1921 in Switzerland, attempted to flee France into Switzerland illegally, after being denied a visa from the Swiss consulate in France. Immediately after crossing the border near Aigle, claimant was arrested by Swiss soldiers and taken for interrogation. After 24 hours claimant was taken back to the French border and expelled from Switzerland. Claimant states he lived in dreadful conditions until the end of the war.
46. Claimant, born on 04/10/1927 in Germany, entered Switzerland with her mother in 1942. They were first placed in Bex Les Bains and then transferred to Wesen and then to Morgin. Claimant stayed in a camp under supervision of the police. Claimant had to work in the camp looking after children and serving food.
47. Claimant, born on 03/04/1936 in Belgium, was detained in Switzerland. He states he was in a closed camp from 1942 to 1943. Subsequently, he was placed in a children's home, Urnasch, and then he was placed with a family.
48. Claimant, born on 11/07/1926 in Poland, entered Switzerland illegally from France in September 1943, with his family. Upon arrival they were arrested and taken to the camp Au Bout du Monde. Subsequently claimant was separated from part of his family and sent to a work camp in Sierre. Claimant was later sent to a camp in Hedingen.
49. Claimant, born on 05/07/1929 in France, entered Switzerland illegally in 1942, from Annemasse, France, with a group of children. Upon arrival they were interrogated and placed in a transit camp. Subsequently, claimant was quarantined in 5 separate camps and was later placed with a family in Zurich. Claimant states conditions in the camps were poor and that she was mistreated.
50. Claimant, born on 05/03/1931 in the Netherlands, was smuggled from France into Switzerland, along with her parents. At the border they were taken to a police station for interrogation. Claimant was separated from her father and sent with her mother to the refugee camp at Bex. She was subsequently separated from her mother as well and transferred to different foster homes and institutions. Claimant was unable to attend school regularly, and states that she suffered from the hostile attitude of the local Swiss residents.
51. Husband, wife and daughter were smuggled into Switzerland at the end of 1943. They were held in various military camps and separated from each other for some time. They were later interned together in three camps, at Montreux, Morgin and Beatenberg. Wife describes being harassed by a Swiss soldier who threatened to shoot her if she walked out of the courtyard of one of the camp. Husband is a Rabbi; he notes that he was forced to perform hard labor scrubbing floors on Shabbos.

52. Claimant, born on 05/20/1929 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland from France. At the border she was caught by Swiss soldiers who wanted to hand her back to the French. It was only after claimant cried and begged that she was brought to the police station. She was then sent to a refugee camp. Claimant was moved from one camp to another for several months. She was detained under military guard and suffered from constant hunger and poor living conditions. Claimant states she was very ill and weak at the time and had no one to help her. Claimant was later placed in a foster home.
53. Claimant, born on 05/06/1920 in Belgium, entered Switzerland in June 1941 with her fiancé. They were separated from one another and claimant was placed in a convent in Sierre. Claimant worked in a sewing room without compensation and lived in a cellar. Claimant married her fiancé in Switzerland on January 30, 1943 and was sent to a Dutch internment camp in Mont Pelerin where there was no heat in the winter and the conditions were unsanitary.
54. Claimant, born on 09/22/1931 in France, entered Switzerland from France in September 1943 with her sister as part of a Kinder Transport, organized by the French Child Care Organization (OSE). The group was arrested by members of the Swiss Army upon arriving in Switzerland. Claimant states that the Swiss soldiers treated them like criminals, interrogated them, confiscated their valuables and kept them under strict armed guard in unsanitary conditions. Claimant and her sister were transferred to several camps including Cropettes, Charmille, and Au Bout du Monde, where conditions were terrible. Claimant and her sister were later sent to a children's home to join one of their cousins, where they remained for the rest of the war.
55. Claimant, born on 06/19/1932 in Belgium, was smuggled into Switzerland along with her mother and sister. After crossing the border they were caught by Swiss soldiers and sent to a reception camp near Geneva. They were put to sleep on straw and suffered from hunger, as food was scarce. Due to the poor hygiene in the camp, claimant suffered health problems. She was subsequently separated from her mother, which she states was extremely painful for her. Claimant was placed in a children's home, and had only minimal contact with her mother.
56. Claimant, born on 10/07/1927 in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Switzerland in December 1944 with the Kastner Transport from Bergen Belsen. He was detained in Switzerland under military guard, and was restricted in movement. After six weeks claimant and his group were threatened with deportation to Algeria, but he states that due to their strong objections they were allowed to remain temporarily in Switzerland.
57. Claimant, born on 08/09/1934 in France, entered Switzerland in June 1944. Claimant was detained in the camp Champel, under armed guard, where he states the hygienic conditions were deplorable. The camp was quarantined due to contagious disease. Claimant slept on straw and was poorly fed. Subsequently, he was placed in a Swiss family.
58. Claimant, born on 11/11/1926 in Germany, crossed the French-Swiss border in September 1942. He was immediately arrested by the Swiss Border Police and put in a military camp near Geneva. Claimant was then transferred to the detention camp Aeustertal, where he was held under military guard in conditions that he states were difficult both physically and mentally. He was not allowed to attend school, in spite of his requests to do so. Claimant was later transferred to two other camps where he was forced to perform hard labor, which he states resulted in damage to his health.
59. Claimant, born on 10/31/1924 in Hungary, entered Switzerland with her parents on December 7, 1944 on the Kastner train from Bergen Belsen. Claimant first went to St. Gallen and was then taken to Caux

sur Montreux to the hotel Esplanade which she describes as a closed refugee camp. In the camp, claimant's freedom of movement was restricted. Claimant also suffered from the cold since there was no heat in the rooms. She was threatened with deportation to Algeria.

60. Claimant, born on 09/19/1928 in Luxemburg, crossed the French Swiss border at Annemasse, France, in April 1944, with a group of children. At the border claimant and his group were chased by German soldiers. Claimant states that during this pursuit, the Swiss soldiers just stood by and did nothing. Once in Switzerland, claimant was arrested by Swiss Authorities and placed in a camp. He was later transferred to a children's home for Jewish refugees.
61. Claimant, born on 05/12/1927 in Germany, attempted to enter Switzerland from France in January 1943. Upon crossing the border, Claimant was stopped by Swiss soldiers and detained over night. She was then interrogated and returned to the border and expelled from Switzerland.
62. Claimant, born on 07/30/1924 in Italy, was smuggled into Switzerland with her family on November 10, 1943, from Italy. While in Switzerland claimant was detained in four different camps under difficult conditions. She also worked for two Swiss families.
63. Claimant, born on 12/19/1929 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland with a group of children from France, in September 1943. The children were picked up by the police and brought to the internment camp, Au Bout du Monde. Claimant had to sleep on the floor on straw. Claimant states that her head was shaved because lice got into her hair. She got very little to eat and felt miserable and alone.
64. The family arrived in Switzerland from Bergen Belsen in December 1944. They were detained in the refugee camp Caux under humiliating and degrading conditions. The family, which consisted of 10 people, had to share one small room in which the children slept on the floor. They were provided with insufficient and ragged clothing, and suffered from the cold due to the lack of heat. Food at the camp was scarce and poor, and claimants were weak and suffered malnutrition. They were not provided with proper medical care. They were constantly under military guard and were not allowed to move freely. They were denied the right to work for a living and were treated as prisoners. Claimants' family members were later threatened to be deported to Africa.
65. Claimant, born on 01/16/1916 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland with his wife and infant child on January 1, 1943. Claimant was sent to many working camps where he worked digging holes, cleaning and cooking, all without pay.
66. The family entered Switzerland in September 1943. Upon arrival in Geneva, they were placed in camp Au Bout du Monde, where they were detained for several weeks under poor and harsh conditions. They were unable to move freely, and food was insufficient. Claimant states he was often threatened with expulsion by the Swiss in command. Subsequently the family was sent to Hemberg, where they were separated from each other. One brother (RC 5994) was sent with the father to work camps. He states that in all camps freedom was denied, and internees were required to perform hard physical work with no consideration of their physical ability. In April 1945 the family attempted to return to France, but were arrested by Swiss Police. The father was imprisoned, and the rest of the family was put in detention.
67. Claimants were smuggled into Switzerland with their sister from France in September 1942. Claimants were placed in a military compound and interrogated by the head of the camp. Claimants were separated from each other and placed in different foster homes where they each state that they were

abused, and that they rarely saw one another. Claimant (RC10013) further states that she was hospitalized, separated from her sisters and was alone at the age 3.

68. Claimant, born on 5/11/1925 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland in August 1943, from France. Claimant was sent to work in agriculture under a supervisor who treated him in an extremely abusive and humiliating manner. He was forced to work 14 hours a day, every day, all without pay. Claimant states that after eight months of terrible suffering he finally managed to be transferred to a refugee camp, where he was detained.
69. Claimant, born on 09/03/1934 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland with her family in February 1945 from Theresienstadt. Claimant and her family were first sent to Adliswil where they stayed for a few months. Conditions in the camp were unpleasant and described by claimant as unfriendly. Claimant recalls that it was like other [concentration] camps except that claimant and her family knew they would not be deported. Later, claimant and her sister were separated from their parents and sent to a children's home in Caux.
70. Claimant, born on 07/19/1924 in Romania, arrived in Switzerland on December 6, 1944, from Bergen Belsen. Despite his hopes of becoming free in Switzerland, claimant was immediately placed in a detention camp where he was under constant surveillance of military guards. Claimant was forced to work in the camp for no pay.
71. Claimant, born on 01/10/1929 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland on December 6, 1944, with the Kastner Transport from Bergen Belsen. Claimant was taken to St. Gallen for medical examination. She was forced to stand, naked, in a line and suffered humiliating remarks from the doctors. Claimant was then transferred to a hotel for refugees where she lived in the cold winter with no heating and only one blanket. As a result she suffered from frostbite. Claimant was later moved into a children's home.
72. Claimant, born on 05/09/1936 in France, was smuggled into Switzerland with her parents in September 1942. She was detained in Adliswil camp where she was separated from her parents. The camp was under armed guard and the living conditions were unsanitary. Subsequently, claimant was sent to an orphanage.
73. Claimant, born on 08/24/1933 in Belgium, was smuggled into Switzerland with her little brother, parents and other refugees in 1944. Since claimant's family heard that families with young children were less likely of being refused entry if caught in Switzerland, claimant acted like the child of a couple that did not have children. They were caught and placed in a camp. Claimant was later reunited with her brother and parents but then separated from them and placed with another family.
74. Claimant, born on 12/23/1936 in Palestine, entered Switzerland illegally with her mother in October 1943, from France. Claimant was detained in Morgins, where she was placed with other children and was not allowed to stay with her mother. She fell ill while in the camp but was still denied her mother's care.
75. Claimant, born on 05/28/1923 in Poland, presented himself at the Swiss border in Route Lebetain (Saint Dizier, Boncourt) in January 1943, with forged documents. The Swiss border guards told claimant that they would not admit partisans. As a result, claimant admitted that he was Jewish, and was then beaten. The guards informed the police, who handed claimant over to the Gestapo. Claimant was then jailed in Belfort prison, and was subsequently deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau.
76. Claimant, born on 12/17/1939 in Belgium, entered Switzerland with his mother, sister and his aunt in

late 1942. They were first placed in a transit camp in Lausanne and in early 1943 transferred to another camp in Chamby where they were detained until 1945. On interview, claimant stated that he and family members were held against their will in the camps.

77. Claimant, born on 05/23/1916 in Russia, entered Switzerland illegally on October 2 1944, from Germany. Upon arrival he reported to the Mayor, and was subsequently imprisoned. Claimant was then quarantined in Bagwill, and from there was transferred, against his will, a military camp with Poles. There he was subjected to threats on his life. He therefore escaped to Bern and was placed in a refugee camp. Claimant was later put in jail for two weeks since he was once late returning to the camp.
78. Claimant, born on 04/24/1929 in France, was detained in Switzerland. He was sent to various military camps where he was interrogated many times, even during the night. Claimant states the nutrition was insufficient and of poor quality. Subsequently, he was sent to Schwendibach children's home where, he states, hygiene and heat were nonexistent.
79. Claimant, born on 12/12/1933 in France, entered Switzerland with her sister and her parents. As soon as the family members arrived, they were separated from one another and placed in different camps. Claimant states that she was 9 years old at the time and was so traumatized that she can't remember very much.
80. Claimant, born on 03/19/1925 in Germany, was detained in Switzerland at Bad Schauenburg. Claimant was forced to perform hard labor building streets for the Swiss Army under military guard.
81. Claimant, born on 06/23/1923 in Belgium, was smuggled into Switzerland from France with her family. Upon crossing the border, she was arrested by Swiss soldiers. Claimant was sent to Delemont where she was separated from her family. Subsequently, she was transferred to Leysin and then to the Sonnenberg work camp.
82. Claimant, born on 06/12/1921 in Germany, entered Switzerland September 30, 1942 with his family. He was subsequently detained in four separate work camps, Hedingen, Sierre, Granges and Pont de la Morge. Claimant states he was forced to work without pay, mainly in agriculture.
83. Claimant, born on 09/02/1930 in Germany, was detained in Switzerland in a refugee camp and two different children's homes. While detained he suffered from insufficient food and from extreme cold. Claimant states he witnessed other refugees being beaten by Swiss soldiers.
84. Claimant, born on 05/22/1926 in Austria, was detained in Switzerland. In various camps he was forced to work in extreme temperatures in summer and in winter. He only received a symbolic salary of one franc per day. Claimant stated that the food was insufficient and the living conditions were uncomfortable.
85. Claimant, born on 05/19/1937 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland with his parents. Claimant and his parents were arrested and not allowed to move freely. They were held under armed guard and the hygienic conditions were insufficient during the time of their arrest. The family was later transferred from prison to a refugee camp.
86. Claimant, born on 05/06/1943 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland with his parents, in December 1944, from Bergen Belsen. Claimant was detained for six months in camp Caux sur Montreux under extremely difficult conditions. He was not provided with proper medical care despite his health problems, and suffered from malnutrition. Living conditions were very crowded, and claimant suffered from the lack of

heat and clothing. Claimant states that these horrible conditions did not allow him to develop normally as a baby, and caused him health problems from which he suffers all his life.

87. Claimant, born on 03/25/1931 in France, entered Switzerland with a group in 1941 from Nice, France. Claimant was transferred to three camps including Charmille and Plantaport. Claimant was then transported to another camp near Geneva where she was mistreated and abused by the soldiers who detained her against her will.

88. The two sisters attempted to enter Switzerland in February 1943, from Annemasse, France. After crossing the border they were stopped by a Swiss soldier and taken to the police. Claimants slept two nights on the floor at the police station, after which they were brought back to the French border (at Saint Julien) and expelled from Switzerland.

Both sisters entered Switzerland with their mother from France in 1943. Once in Switzerland, they were caught and at first the Swiss authorities wanted to send them back to France. Claimants' mother became hysterical and eventually they were all transferred to a refugee camp. Claimants' mother was taken to a separate internment camp and then a working camp, and claimants were sent to a children's home in Canton Ticino not knowing what happened to their mother. Their mother was not allowed to visit them in the children's home for a long time and they did not know where she was. Sister remained in the children's home until the end of the war.

89. Claimant, born on 07/21/1922 in Germany, crossed the Italian-Swiss border on September 17, 1943, with his father. They were immediately stopped by a Swiss guard and brought to the police station in Chisso, where they stayed all night. Claimant was then sent to a reception camp in Adlisville, where he was detained for six weeks under poor conditions and strict military guard. From there claimant was sent successively to three different work camps, where he was forced to work felling trees, in road construction and agriculture.

Mother and her children were interned in Switzerland in camps Mont Pelerin and Beau Site, under poor and unsanitary conditions. Their freedom of movement was restricted, and food in the camps was insufficient. Mother states she felt like a prisoner rather than a refugee.

90. Claimant, born on 07/25/1926 in Germany, entered Switzerland from France with her family. Subsequently, they were taken to a police station where all their belongings were confiscated including money and jewels. Claimant was sent to two camps and then worked in Zurich. During this period, she worked as a cook, a washerwoman and a maid, all without pay. Claimant spent most of this period separated from her parents.

91. Claimant, born on 07/14/1922 in Austria, entered Switzerland with her mother, father, sister, brother in law, uncle and fiancé from France on September 16, 1942. They were taken to a police station in Zurich where they were told they had to pay for their food and lodging. They were brought to Adliswil with many other refugees where they were housed in large open rooms and slept on straw. Claimant had to bathe in cold water in a courtyard. The family members were then separated from each other. The men were sent to different work camps; claimant's mother was sent to a camp; and claimant and her sister were sent to different camps. Claimant had to work in the forest cutting trees with other women. She suffered a back injury.

92. Claimant, born on 09/09/1907 in Germany, entered Switzerland with a group of people from France. They were arrested and put in prison and then later brought to two other prisons. They were then taken

to a penitentiary in Belle-Chasse where they were forced to work during the day and locked up at night. They were then transferred to a work camp in Asch and claimant was transferred to two more work camps, Le Chaluet and Raron. Claimant was later released and worked as social worker for refugee children in Montreux. Claimant worked without pay and his movement was restricted. Claimant was required to obtain a special permit if he wanted to travel to another city.

93. Claimant, born on 02/07/1932 in France, crossed the French-Swiss border near Geneva, in August 1942, with his family. They were arrested by Swiss authorities and imprisoned in Geneva for several days, after which they were sent to a detention camp. Claimant and his two sisters were then separated from their parents and placed in a children's home in Heiden. Claimant states it was an extremely difficult time for him since for an entire year they were allowed only limited contact with their parents. Claimant suffered from malnutrition. In November 1944 claimant's family reunited and lived in Geneva under hard conditions, which caused claimant great suffering.
94. Claimant, born on 09/08/1916 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland on December 7, 1944 on the Kastner transport from Bergen Belsen. While in Switzerland, claimant states that for a long period of time he was not allowed to work or marry. He was allowed to leave the [refugee] camp only by special permission. Claimant states his travel was restricted.
95. Claimant, born on 08/1/1938 in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Switzerland in December 1944 with the Kastner Transport from Bergen Belsen. Upon arrival she was quarantined, and later transferred to Hotel Regina in Caux sur Montreux, where she was detained under strict surveillance of the military guards. Claimant was not allowed to move freely, and states she was denied basic civil rights and freedom. Living conditions were poor, and food was scarce. Claimant was not allowed to work for a living, nor to go to school.
96. Claimant, born on 01/08/1924 in Belgium, entered Switzerland in May 1943 from France. Claimant crossed the Swiss border near Chapagnole and took a train to Geneva. While claimant was leaving the train station she was arrested and was not allowed to call the Dutch consulate. Claimant was put in prison for two days before being expelled over the French border near Annemasse, France.
97. Brother and sister entered Switzerland with their parents from France in mid 1942. The family was placed in camps near the German border and their father was sent separately to a labor camp in Bourignon. Brother recalls that the last camp they were in was Montana and that in some of the camps the family was kept under armed guard. Sister recalls being 'snatched away' from her mother in the middle of the night at one camp because mothers and their children were kept separated.
98. Claimant, born on 11/22/1902 in Hungary, entered Switzerland with her husband and two sons. The family was received as refugees and put into the camp Girenbad where they stayed in an old factory. Claimant's husband was diabetic and was put into the hospital where he died. Claimant started to work as a housemaid. Her older son had to work in the woods. Her younger son, who was 13, was separated from claimant and adopted.
99. Claimant, born on 10/15/1924 in France, crossed the French-Swiss border, near Bellegarde, in 1944. Claimant was detained in camp Au Bout du Monde in Geneva, and in the transit camp Tour Halimont in Lausanne. He was later transferred to Viege, where he was forced to perform hard physical labor. In January 1945 claimant was transferred to Hasenberg-Widen, where he worked in the kitchen.
100. Claimant, born on 09/21/1913 in Transylvania, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen Belsen in December 1944. Claimant was detained for nine months in different camps in Switzerland, including Caux sur

Montreux and Engelberg. During her entire stay in Switzerland claimant was denied proper medical treatment, and was constantly under threat of expulsion.

101. Claimant, born on 02/01/1909 in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, entered Switzerland with her parents in October 1943 from Italy. The Swiss Border Police brought them to a house where they spent the first night sleeping on straw on the floor. Claimant sought and was refused help by an officer for her mother who was ill. Claimant and her family were then sent to several camps, and in one camp, she and her mother were separated from her father for some time. The family was sent to Champéry where claimant was assigned very strenuous work as a waitress for over one year. Claimant was not permitted to leave the camp.
102. Claimant, born on 04/26/1925 in Germany, entered Switzerland in April 1943. Claimant was first interned at Les Avants, then transferred to four other camps: Messovico Vira, Mohlin, Laufen and Wadhaus Valbella. In two camps near Basel, claimant was forced to perform hard labor that he describes as 'moving mountains for a railroad.'
103. Claimant, born on 03/21/1927 in Germany, entered Switzerland with his sister in 1942 from France. Upon arrival, claimant was arrested by Swiss soldiers. Claimant and his sister were mistreated by two drunk Swiss soldiers, and held overnight in prison. The next day, claimant was sent by train to Lausanne where he was interrogated by the military. Later, claimant and his sister were placed with a Protestant family in Lausanne. While interned with the family, claimant's freedom of movement was restricted, communication with Swiss friends was forbidden, as was communication with claimant's parents. Though claimant was allowed to study, he had to report to the police station weekly.
104. Claimant, born on 02/19/1928 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen Belsen in December 1944. Claimant states she was detained under degrading conditions in the refugee camp Les Rochers. She and her family were put in one small room where she had to sleep on the floor. Claimant suffered from the cold due to the lack of heat and clothing, and was denied proper medical care. She suffered constantly from hunger and her movement was restricted. Claimant states they were held as prisoners under military guard, and she felt they were not wanted in Switzerland.
105. Claimant, born on 09/01/1912 in Belgium, was smuggled from France into Switzerland, with her husband, on November 11, 1942. Claimant and her husband reached Geneva, where they were immediately arrested by Swiss gendarmes. Claimant was detained for interrogation and her papers were taken away. She recalls a gendarme say that "The Jewish invasion" has arrived. He threatened to hand them over to the Germans if they returned to Switzerland. The Swiss gendarmes took all of their valuables. After half a day, during which they did not get anything to eat or drink, claimant and her husband were expelled from Switzerland to a no mans land with a group of refugees. Claimant and her husband succeeded to reach Lyon, France, but the rest of the group was arrested and handed over to the German SS.
106. Claimant, born on 01/23/1941 in France, arrived in Switzerland with her mother in 1943. Once in Switzerland, claimant was separated from her mother and placed in a children's home in Ascona. Claimant states the separation from her mother was extremely traumatic for her and caused her emotional distress. The children's home lacked the facilities and conditions needed for babies, and she suffered from hunger and malnutrition. As a result, claimant still suffers from medical problems today.
107. Claimant, born on 01/25/1941 in France, entered Switzerland with her parents on July 17, 1943 from France. Claimant and her mother were separated from claimant's father and put in a camp in Geneva. Claimant's brother was born in Switzerland on August 16, 1943 and claimant's mother was forced to



sign a document stating that her newborn had also illegally entered Switzerland, under threat of the whole family being deported to France. Claimant, her mother and brother were placed in various camps where they had to report to the police and were not allowed to keep money or jewelry.

108. Husband and wife fled to Switzerland in 1942. Upon arrival they were placed in a reception camp in Aukstertal and a few weeks later they were separated from each other. The husband was sent to a work camp, where he was forced to perform hard physical labor. While working in the camp, he was seriously injured and sent to the hospital. The wife was sent to Oberhelfenschwil, where she suffered terribly from hunger since she was only provided with non-Kosher food, which she could not eat. She was pregnant and sick, but in spite of her condition she was forced to labor, and performed hard physical work. The wife gave birth alone and was allowed only minimal contact with her husband. Due to the severe living conditions, she and her baby became ill with Typhoid, yet they were denied proper medical care. Claimants' baby did not survive the illness and died in 1945. During the entire stay in Switzerland claimants were denied their freedom and suffered from the poor living conditions.
109. Claimant, born on 07/02/1920 in Czechoslovakia, fled to Switzerland in 1938. Upon arrival claimant attempted to complete his studies in Switzerland but was not permitted to by the Swiss authorities. He was interned in two forced labor camps, in Graubunden and Bremgarten. The camps were administered by Swiss Military Authorities. Claimant built roads in the camps.
110. Claimant, born on 12/16/1936 in France, fled France into Switzerland on April 16, 1943, with her parents. After crossing the border, they were stopped by two Swiss soldiers who turned them over to the authorities. Claimant was separated from her parents for two years, during which she was placed with two Swiss families. In one of the families she suffered from extreme hunger. Claimant states that ever since this time she has been suffering from anxiety, nervousness, mental and emotional distress.
111. Claimant, born on 12/09/1919 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen Belsen in December 1944. Claimant was detained in an internment camp in Montreux, under difficult conditions, and was not allowed to move freely. Claimant states she and her group were not welcome in Switzerland and were threatened with deportation.
112. Claimant, born on 04/08/1935 in Austria, legally entered Switzerland with her family in 1938. Claimant and her mother were placed with a Swiss Jewish family and were separated from her brother. Claimant states that the Swiss government provided no food for them, and prohibited her parents from working. She was usually left hungry. She describes her living conditions in Switzerland as 'substandard and miserable,' and states that she has been suffering from chronic anxiety and health problems ever since.
113. Claimant, born on 09/29/1920 in Poland, fled to Switzerland with her sister, on March 5, 1943. Upon arrival to the border they were taken to a reception center where their identities were revealed. Claimant was detained for two days before being brought back to the French border and expelled from Switzerland. She was arrested by the Gestapo and subsequently deported to Auschwitz.
114. Claimant, born on 11/29/1907 in Germany, was detained in Switzerland from September 1942 in different camps and work camps. Claimant states he suffers severe health problems due to the forced labor he underwent in Switzerland. Claimant was seriously injured in a work accident, as a result of which he suffers vision impairment to this day.
115. Claimant, born on 05/26/1923 in Austria, entered Switzerland illegally from Varese, Italy, in December 1943. While in Switzerland claimant was detained in several camps where food was scarce and she had

to work for no pay.

116. Claimant, born on 02/07/1936 in Belgium, entered Switzerland with her mother and her two sisters in 1942. Claimant was separated from the rest of her family and sent to live with a foster family in Diesenhofen where she felt completely isolated and greatly missed being with her family.
117. Claimant, born on 08/27/1933 in Yugoslavia, entered Switzerland with his mother, two uncles and grandparents on December 6, 1943 from Italy. They were picked up by a Swiss border official and taken to a camp. They were interned successively in several camps: St. Moritz, Chur, Ringlinkon, Lugano, Ascona and with families in Chur and Kublis. Claimant had to work in some of the camps and in the homes of the families with whom he was placed. In Ascona, claimant had to work in the forest. Claimant states that he suffered from hunger in some of the camps.
118. Claimant, born on 02/07/1938 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen Belsen, in December 1944, with her parents. Upon arrival she was separated from her parents and placed in a children's home in Bex. Claimant states the separation from her parents was a trauma from which she has not recovered to this day. Claimant was allowed contact with her parents only once every several months, which caused her extreme emotional distress, as she was only 6 years old at the time.
119. Claimant, born on 10/21/1936 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland with her family in August 1943, from France. Upon arrival they were imprisoned in jail La Cropette, and later transferred to a refugee camp. Claimant was then separated from her parents and placed in a children's home. She was not allowed contact with her parents for over a year, which marked her deeply and caused her extreme emotional distress. Claimant and her family later reunited in Geneva. Although they were Sabbath observant, they were obliged to report on every Saturday to Swiss Authorities.
120. Claimant, born on 09/13/1914 in France, was detained in Switzerland between March 1943 and April 1944. She was first placed in camp Au Bout du Monde, where she slept on straw and suffered problems with her skin and with asthma. Subsequently she was transferred to Champéry, where she was forced to work for no pay. Claimant was then transferred to Brissago where she was detained under the same regime.
121. Claimant, born on 10/09/1933 in Austria, entered Switzerland with her mother in September 1941 from France. They crossed a wide road in the middle of the night knowing that if the searchlights flooding the area caught them that they would be shot instantly. After safely reaching the other side, they reported to the Red Cross in Geneva. The Red Cross sent claimant and her mother to a camp where they were made to live in unsanitary conditions, sleep on lice infested straw and were provided with little food. Claimant became infested and was separated from her mother. She was sent to live with a foster family. Claimant states that in order to prevent becoming attached to one family, she was forced to live with a different family every 6 months. At first claimant's mother was allowed to visit her every 6 weeks but that was changed to every 3 months because more frequent visits might jeopardize claimant's relationship with the foster family. After suffering a breakdown, claimant's mother was sent to labor camps, and claimant was sent to a Catholic boarding school for the next two years.
122. Claimant, born on 10/13/1933 in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Switzerland with the Kastner Transport from Bergen Belsen. Claimant was detained in Hotel Regina for nine months under military guard. Claimant's movement was restricted and he was denied his freedom. Living conditions were poor, the clothes provided were insufficient and food was scarce.
123. Claimant, born on 03/23/1935 in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Switzerland with the Kastner Transport

from Bergen Belsen, on December 6 1944. Claimant was detained in Hotel Regina in Caux under poor living conditions. The clothes provided were ragged and insufficient, and food was scarce. Claimant states that the food for observant Jews was especially poor since kosher meat was not provided during the entire nine months of detention. Claimant was held under military guard, his movement was restricted, and he was denied his freedom. Claimant and his group were later threatened with deportation to Africa.

124. Claimant, born on 06/25/1935 in Transylvania, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen Belsen, with her parents. Claimant was detained in a hotel for refugees in Caux, under military guard, and was not allowed to move freely. Claimant was not provided with proper or sufficient clothing and states she had to walk with sandals in the snow the entire winter.
125. The family entered Switzerland in October 1942. Mother and daughter were placed in a refugee camp for women in Cran Montana where they were detained under military guard. Father was sent to a different camp in Aargau-Olsberg where he was forced to work. In the beginning of 1943, mother and daughter were placed with a family in Zurich where they worked performing household chores for no pay. Daughter states that she suffered from malnutrition, which affected her growth and development. Daughter also states that the separation from her father caused her psychological stress from which she suffers to this day. Mother gave birth to another daughter on March 25, 1944 in Winterthur.
126. Claimant, born on 09/18/1930 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen Belsen in December 1944. Upon arrival he was taken to St. Gallen, where he spent a few days in the infirmary. Subsequently claimant was sent to Caux sur Montreux. There he was detained in Hotel Regina, which was turned into a closed military camp. Claimant was denied his freedom and restricted in movement.
127. Claimant, born on 12/15/1930 in Belgium, entered Switzerland with her family on September 4, 1943, from France. They were first detained in Lausanne. Shortly after, claimant was separated from her parents and placed with her younger brothers in Institut Ascher, in Bex Les Bains. Claimant states the separation from her parents was very traumatic for her since she was only 12 years old at the time. While in Switzerland she was unable to attend the regular school, which she states resulted in her education being deficient. Claimant often suffered from hunger since food was poor and scarce. She was required to perform hard work for her young age, and was often punished.
128. Claimant, born on 02/04/1925 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland from Annemass, France, in October 1942, with a group of 30 people. They were immediately stopped by Swiss soldiers and brought to a border police station. After being questioned by Swiss authorities, claimant, along with five other people who were over the age of 16, were taken back to the French border and ordered to leave Switzerland. Claimant states he spent the following two years in danger, constantly fearing for his life.
129. Claimant, born on 02/05/1921 in Poland, traveled clandestinely to Zurich, Switzerland. He states that he was interned in camp Girenbab. Claimant was later interned in the forced labor camp Mezzovico Tessin.
130. Claimant, born on 03/20/1923 in France, fled France to Switzerland in July 1942. After crossing the border near La Chapelle-Abondance, claimant succeeded in reaching Zurich, where he was arrested by the Canton Police. Claimant was interrogated for hours and states he was treated as a criminal. Subsequently, he was sent to the military reception camp, Girenbad, where he was detained under poor and harsh living conditions. Claimant states he was subjected to humiliating and abusive treatment from the camp commanders, and suffered constantly from hunger. Claimant was later moved from one camp to another, and was detained in more than five different work and refugee camps. In all camps he

was forced to perform hard labor, was restricted in movement and denied his freedom.

131. Claimant, born on 01/25/1925 in Germany, entered Switzerland on August 26, 1942. Subsequently, he was sent to various transit and work camps. During this period he was forced to work as a road worker.
132. Claimant, born on 05/27/1935 in France, entered Switzerland on October 2, 1942 with his father and brother. Claimant states that he suffered from hunger and poor living conditions. Claimant slept in a warehouse infested with rats. Subsequently, he was placed with a family where he lost the use of his native French language. During this time, claimant had no knowledge of his parents' whereabouts.
133. Claimant, born on 01/02/1936 in Belgium, entered Switzerland with her mother and two sisters in 1943. Claimant states that crossing the border was a terrible experience, which lasted a few days. Once in Switzerland claimant was imprisoned in the camps Tour Haldimand, Varembe and Charmilles. Claimant and her older sister were later separated from their mother and sent to an institution in Bex. There, they were allowed only minimal contact with their mother, no more than once or twice a year. Claimant was not provided with sufficient food and many times suffered from hunger.
134. Claimant, born on 09/25/1929 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland at the age of thirteen. Claimant was detained first in camp Charmilles, and then transferred to the refugee camp Bergdorf. There he was forced to work chopping wood, and was unable to attend school. Claimant had to work in the cold winter weather without proper clothing. As a result, he suffered health problems. He was subsequently transferred to camp Champéry.
135. Claimant, born on 05/07/1911 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Austria on May 29 1942, through the Rhine River. Crossing the border claimant was stopped by a guard and taken to the nearest police station. After 24 hours claimant was placed in prison at St. Gallen, where he was put in a small cell for about two weeks, and had to undergo three days of interrogation. Claimant was then transferred to another prison where he was held with other refugees and forced to work in the field. Claimant states conditions were very harsh, and they were treated as criminals. Subsequently claimant was transferred to three different internment camps.
136. Claimant, born on 06/23/1939 in The Netherlands, was detained in Switzerland with her parents between 1942 and 1945. Claimant was told by her mother that they were moved from camp to camp, and several times were separated from her father. Claimant states her mother was required to perform hard work for long hours with little pay.
137. Claimant, born on 09/16/1920 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland in August 1942. Claimant stayed at a boarding house, which she states was paid for by the Czechoslovak Minister to the League of Nations. Claimant was first interned in a military camp in Geneveys sur Coffrane and then transferred to another camp. Claimant was later transferred to a third camp, Bienenberg.
138. Claimant, born on 09/12/1916 in Poland, was detained in Switzerland in a camp in Arisdorf. He states that in the camp he had to do hard labor under a severe regime. Claimant was punished for not working hard enough and was not provided with enough food to perform the work. Claimant had to work in extreme conditions in the fields and on weekends. In his free time, claimant worked on a farm in exchange for food to stay alive and be able to continue the hard labor.
139. Claimant, born on 08/23/1925 in Italy, was detained in a refugee camp in Switzerland. Claimant's freedom of movement was restricted. She was not allowed to leave the camp and was unable to go to

school.

140. Claimant, born on 04/29/1941 in France, entered Switzerland with his family in 1942. They were picked up by the Swiss army and taken to a camp in Jacobsbad. Claimant and his parents and one of his sisters were interned in Jacobsbad where the conditions were hard and they were held in an old and crowded building. Claimant's other siblings were separated and placed in foster families.
141. Claimant, born on 04/24/1923 in Saarland, crossed the French-Swiss border near Geneva, on December 31, 1943, with his family.  
After crossing the border, they were immediately stopped by an armed Swiss soldier who ordered them to turn back. It was only after they explained that the family had a visa for Switzerland that they were admitted. Claimant's valuable belongings were confiscated and he was placed in camp Les Croupettes, where he was detained under poor and unsanitary living conditions. The family was later 'liberated' from the camp, and was required to report to the police, where all of their identity documents were confiscated. Claimant states that he was deeply traumatized by the way he was treated in Switzerland.
142. Claimant, born on 11/03/1909 in Germany, entered Switzerland with his wife and baby in August 1943. Upon arrival, they were taken to a large jail where they were detained for one month. Claimant and his wife were forced to give away all their material possessions, money, and jewelry. Subsequently claimant was separated from his wife and child, and sent to a work camp.
143. Claimant, born on 04/26/1940 in France, entered Switzerland with his parents in 1942. Claimant and his parents were placed in a detention camp in Lausanne, where they were interned under military guard and hard living conditions. Claimant was later separated from his father, who was sent to a work camp.
144. Claimant, born on 08/07/1916 in Germany, entered Switzerland in 1942 from France, near Pontalier. Claimant reached a train station, where she met a Swiss woman and asked for her help. The woman brought claimant to her house, and informed the police. Claimant was then taken by a policeman and placed in a hotel, where she was locked in the room overnight. She was then moved to Lausanne and Leysin. Claimant lived in Switzerland under a false Dutch identity and was transferred to different hotels for Dutch refugees. Claimant feared expulsion when her forged identity was revealed. She found a private home where she was able to remain. Claimant states she became 'sick mentally.'
145. Claimant, born on 02/14/1927 in Austria, entered Switzerland in 1942 from France. Claimant was placed into an internment camp in Martigny and kept under military guard. Claimant was later transferred to the Children's Institute, Monnier, where she had to work hard under guard. In June 1943, claimant was sent by the Red Cross to live with a family due to her health problems. Claimant had to work as a cleaning woman and babysitter in spite of her poor health. She was not paid for her work and had no free time. She wasn't treated for her health problems, and as a result she had to go to the hospital in Locarno. Claimant came out of the hospital in May 1944 and was sent to a work camp in Brissago where she had to perform hard labor.
146. Claimant, born on 11/05/1921 in Poland, entered Switzerland with his family in 1932. In April 1940, claimant was forced into in a labor camp at Bad Schauenburg. There he was detained until August 21, 1941, when he was severely injured in the camp, leaving him crippled. As a result of this injury, he was forced to retire prematurely later in life.
147. Claimant, born on 09/17/1929 in Germany, illegally entered Switzerland alone in 1942 from France. Once in Switzerland, claimant met his aunt and went to live with her and his uncle in Bern. When

claimant went to the police to register, the police suspected that he was part of a smuggling ring. Claimant was sent to a camp for 6 months before being allowed to return and live with his aunt and uncle in Bern. The camp was kept under guard and claimant's movement was restricted while he was there.

148. Claimant, born on 01/04/1935 in Poland, crossed the French-Swiss border illegally, on October 7 1942, with her family. After crossing the border claimant and her family were stopped by Swiss border patrol and placed in the camp Varembe, near Geneva. A few weeks later claimant was separated from her father and transferred, along with her mother and sister, to the women's camp Büsserach. There, claimant was detained under very difficult conditions. Claimant was subsequently separated from her mother, and placed with a Christian family in Basel. She was once again transferred, several months later, to a Jewish foster family in Zurich.
149. Claimant, born on 05/04/1936 in France, was smuggled into Switzerland with her family, in summer 1943, from France. In order to avoid expulsion, claimant's parents forged claimant's date of birth, and the family was therefore admitted into Switzerland. They were interned in a camp in Geneva, where claimant suffered constantly from hunger and cold, and was put to sleep on straw. She was subsequently separated from her parents and transferred to a camp for children. Claimant suffered deeply from the separation, and lived under constant fear of expulsion.
150. Claimant, born on 10/29/1926 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland with her grandfather in 1945. Upon arrival, they were quarantined for several weeks, after which they were transferred to a refugee home in Beatenberg. Claimant states she had to live under strict rules, and was denied basic rights. She was deprived of the opportunity to continue her education during her entire stay in Switzerland.
151. Claimant, born on 03/13/1922 in Poland, was detained in Switzerland. Upon arrival, she was taken to a military camp. Subsequently, she was detained in several other places and worked for 6 months as a maid for a Swiss family. She only received an 'allowance' during this time.
152. Claimant, born on 08/16/1942 in Hungary, entered Switzerland with her mother, sister and grandmother on a Kastner transport from Bergen Belsen in December 1944. They were placed in converted hotels for refugees, Beatenberg and Meiringer. Claimant states that they were not allowed to leave the building. Claimant's sister was later placed with a Swiss family.
153. Claimant, born on 08/17/1926 in Belgium, entered Switzerland with his mother and brother, in 1942, from France. Upon arrival they were placed in the camp Varembe, and shortly after were transferred to the work camp Sierre. Claimant was later transferred to four additional camps, where he was forced to perform hard physical labor for long hours, with little or no pay. Claimant states his brother died while they were in camp Champéry due to an illness.
154. Claimant, born on 08/24/1935 in Belgium, was smuggled into Switzerland from France, in 1943, with a group of children. Claimant was placed in a camp where she was held in one locked room with other women. Claimant was allowed out of the room only once a day, for a limited time, and suffered from the poor nutrition. Claimant was then sent to another camp and to an orphanage. In January 1944 she was placed in a Protestant family, where she stayed until the end of the war.
155. Claimant, born on 02/27/1929 in Hungary, entered Switzerland with his mother and brother on a Kastner transport from Bergen Belsen, on December 7, 1944. At first they were quarantined in St. Gallen and then claimant's mother was sent to Engelberg and Zurich. Claimant and his brother were separated from their mother and kept in a children's home.

156. Claimant, born on 10/08/1929 in Romania, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen Belsen in 1944. Claimant was detained in Caux sur Montreux, where she was forced to work as a maid cleaning toilets and in the kitchen, for no pay. Claimant states that while in Switzerland she constantly suffered from hunger.
157. Claimant, born on 06/07/1909 in Italy, entered Switzerland with family members in November 1943 from Italy. Claimant and her family were taken to a police station by Swiss soldiers where they stayed one night. The next morning the police told them that they had to return to Italy, but the family was able to convince the Swiss officials to allow them to stay. Claimant and her husband were sent to Montreux and from there they went to separate work camps. Claimant's husband was further transferred from camp to camp and claimant was not able to see him frequently.
158. Claimant, born on 02/13/1928 in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Switzerland with the Kastner Transport from Bergen Belsen, in December 1944. Claimant was placed in a children's institution, where he suffered from lack of food, from extreme cold, and from the separation from his parents.
159. Claimant, born on 04/06/1943 in Switzerland. His father and mother were Polish and were refugees in Switzerland at the time of claimant's birth. Claimant was raised for the first three and a half years of his life in a refugee camp in Morgins. During this period, claimant's parents had to perform strenuous forced labor in road construction in Switzerland.
160. Claimant, born on 03/01/1937 in Austria, entered Switzerland with her family on December 16, 1942. Claimant was detained in many refugee camps, including Champéry, Morgins and Clarens. Claimant was also interned in a children's home in Bex Les Bains, where she was separated from her mother and her sister. Claimant states that life was difficult for a 5 year old while in the camps and that there was minimal formal education provided. Claimant's mother died in the camp in Clarens.
161. Claimant, born on 08/01/1927 in Poland, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen Belsen in December 1944. Claimant was first placed in a military camp in Basel, and shortly after he was transferred to the detention camp Caux sur Montreux. Claimant was detained under military guard. He was not allowed to move freely, and was unable to attend school.
162. Claimant, born on 04/16/1921 in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen Belsen in December 1944. Since claimant was ill, she was taken upon arrival to a hospital in St. Gallen. Claimant was later transferred to a camp in Caux sur Montreux, where she was detained under military guard and was restricted in movement. Food in the camp was scarce and claimant suffered from the cold due to the poor living conditions. Claimant states she felt as though she was in prison.
163. Claimant, born on 04/14/1922 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland with the Kastner Transport from Bergen Belsen, on December 6, 1944. Claimant was detained in Caux sur Montreux, under military guard. She suffered from the cold and from hunger due to the poor living conditions. Food was scarce, and there was no heat at the camp. Claimant was restricted in movement, and was suffered from insulting remarks by the Swiss soldiers. Claimant states they were treated as prisoners.
164. Claimant, born on 12/25/1921 in Italy, entered Switzerland on 12/16/1943 from Italy. Although she attempted to enter Switzerland with her husband and his family, the border guards only allowed claimant to enter due to her pregnancy, after her husband's desperate insistence. Claimant was placed in a hospital in Mendrisio but her pregnancy ended with her infant's death at the hospital. Claimant was then placed in various internment camps and her health worsened until she fell ill with tuberculosis.

165. Claimant, born on 11/10/1930 in Belgium, was placed in a camp in Geneva. Claimant was separated from her parents and placed with several families where she had to help take care of the children and with the housework.
166. Claimant, born on 03/25/1914 in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, entered Switzerland from France in September 1942. Claimant was immediately arrested and jailed in Martigny. Claimant was released from jail and forced to work in different labor camps. Most of the work consisted of felling trees and cutting and chopping wood. Claimant describes working for the Swiss government in vineyards in the winter in abysmal conditions.
167. Claimant, born on 07/29/1923 in The Netherlands, was smuggled into Switzerland from France in summer 1942. Claimant was detained in several camps, under hard living conditions. She suffered from severe malnutrition, and was forced to sleep on straw.
168. Claimant, born on 08/07/1933 in Belgium, entered Switzerland with her family in 1943. Claimant's family members were immediately separated. Her father was sent to a work camp, her mother and brother to Geneva, and claimant was sent to Interlaken to live with a foster family. After several incidents of bedwetting, claimant was sent to a home for disturbed and mentally retarded children where she was denied liquids. There she states she was humiliated, isolated and threatened to be sent to an adult asylum. For 6 months, claimant had no contact with her parents and did not know where they were.
169. Claimant, born on 07/01/1925 in Romania, entered Switzerland from France in December 1942, near Veyrier. After crossing the border claimant was stopped by Swiss soldiers and placed in a detention camp in Geneva. A few weeks later he was transferred to another camp, where he was detained under military guard and was restricted in movement. Living conditions in the camp were hard. Food was scarce, and claimant had to sleep on straw. In February 1943 claimant was placed in a family in Montreux.
170. Claimant, born on 07/08/1937 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from with the Kastner Transport from Bergen Belsen, in December 1944. Claimant was detained in a camp in Basel, and later transferred to Caux sur Montreux. She was restricted in movement and was not allowed to leave the camp.
171. Claimant, born on 01/23/1938 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen Belsen, in December 1944. Claimant was held in detention in St. Gallen for a few days and then transferred to a camp in Caux. There, claimant was interned under military guard and hard living conditions. She was unable to move freely and states she was treated as a prisoner. Subsequently claimant was transferred to two different refugee camps, where she was kept isolated from the local community.
172. Claimant, born on 06/26/1938 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland with her family in 1942. Claimant and her family were interned in several camps and claimant and her mother were separated from claimant's father for some time because he was sent to the work camp, Chaluet. Claimant states that she was first interned for two weeks in Champel. Later on she was transferred to Buesserach, Langenbruck, Hasenberg, Mont Pelerin and Chamby sur Montreux. Claimant states that she was not free to travel while in these camps.
173. Claimant, born on 11/09/1924 in Germany, entered Switzerland with a group of children on December 31, 1942 from France. Claimant spent a short time in a holding camp in Geneva and was later



transferred to Charlton-Tivoli where she and other refugees were forbidden from using the promenade. They were also forbidden from using the banks near the lake in Luzern where claimant worked at the Hotel Tivoli-Carlton.

174. Claimant, born on 03/28/1916 in Poland, was detained in Switzerland with her husband and son. Claimant states her son, who was very small, was very frightened. Claimant and her son were separated from her husband, who was sent to work camps. During this time, claimant was placed in camp Tasch where she cared for her son who was very troubled by the separation and family's detention in Switzerland. Her son remained troubled when the family was reunited at camp Beatenberg.
175. Claimant, born on 04/02/1926 in Italy, entered Switzerland with her family on March 27, 1944. Claimant was sent to the work camp, Aargau, where she did agricultural work under military guards who had a German shepherd. Claimant's parents and brother were brought to Ticino and claimant was sent to Gravesano al Ronco, a boarding school for daughters of diplomats. Claimant worked at Gravesano al Ronco doing laundry in a humid basement where she caught pneumonia.
176. Claimant, born on 10/19/1934 in Belgium, entered Switzerland with her parents in September 1942. Claimant and her parents were first placed in camp Adliswil. Claimant was then separated from her parents who were sent to another camp. Claimant was sent to live with a Christian family.
177. Claimant, born on 04/26/1932 in France, entered Switzerland with his brother in 1943. Claimant and his brother were first placed in a refugee camp. They were then placed in a children's home in Ascona, where conditions were very strict. At the children's home, claimant worked in the kitchen, cleaning and gathering wood. Claimant was not given the opportunity to further his education in the children's home and it affected claimant for the rest of his life.
178. Claimant, born on 09/02/1924 in Austria, illegally entered Switzerland from France in 1942. Claimant was arrested and sent to the Adliswil refugee camp for some weeks. Claimant was then sent to the Chateau Choisic in Lausanne, the Tivoli Hotel in Luzern, Brissago and camp Albeino and worked in the food service. Claimant's parents also tried to enter Switzerland but were turned away and handed over to French authorities and deported.
179. Claimant, born on 03/05/1939 in Italy, entered Switzerland in December 1943, from Italy. Claimant was interned in a camp, where he suffered from malnutrition and degrading living conditions. As a result, claimant experienced health problems, from which he suffers to this day. While in Switzerland, claimant's belongings were confiscated by Swiss soldiers, and he was subject to humiliating treatment.
180. Claimant, born on 09/17/1915 in Poland, fled Belgium to Switzerland in 1942. She was smuggled across the Swiss border near Bex and was immediately arrested. Claimant was subsequently sent to a work camp in Sonnenberg. Claimant states that as a result of this period she suffers emotional distress to this day.
181. Claimant, born on 03/09/1928 in Belgium, was smuggled into Switzerland with his sisters, on 03/13/1944, from France. At the border claimant's forged date of birth was revealed by Swiss authorities. He was immediately threatened to be sent back to France since he was few days over the age of 16. Eventually claimant was allowed to remain in Switzerland, and was sent to a work camp.
182. Claimant, born on 07/21/1921 in Germany, entered Switzerland with her husband in August, 1942 from France. Claimant was 4 months pregnant at the time and after entering Switzerland, claimant and her

husband were apprehended and put in prison in the Saignelegier district of Bern. Claimant was later taken to the hospital because she suffered from health complications associated with her pregnancy. Claimant was also placed in several refugee homes between October 1942 and August 1943 and gave birth to her child on January 7, 1943. In September 1943, claimant was placed in a private home where she had to register with the police once a week.

183. Claimant, born on 11/29/1920 in Germany, entered Switzerland with his brother on January 19, 1943 from Germany. Swiss officials at first wanted to send claimant and his brother back to Germany, but due to a telephone call from Bern they were allowed to stay. Claimant and brother were immediately taken to prison. One month later they were brought to a camp in Wald, then to Arisdorf. For apparently groundless reasons, claimant and brother were taken to a penal camp in July, and from there they escaped and fled toward Italy. They were caught by the Swiss Border Police on September 9 and put into prison in Brig, and brought to the penitentiary at St. Johannsen. From there they were moved to a work camp in Sierre. They were subsequently transferred to 8 more work camps before leaving Switzerland.
184. Claimant, born on 01/18/1923 in Hungary, entered Switzerland with her [then] husband on a transport from Bergen Belsen on December 16, 1944. Claimant and her husband were under constant military guard and were first taken to St. Gallen and then to Caux sur Montreux. In Caux sur Montreux they were not free and were not allowed to leave the hotel.

The family fled from France to Switzerland in 1943. After crossing the border, they were immediately arrested by a Swiss soldier. Fearing expulsion, the mother falsified her daughter's age, and the family was therefore allowed to remain in Switzerland. They were detained in camps Charmilles and Tour Haldimand.

Subsequently the family was separated. The daughter, who was ill, was sent alone to the hospital, and was later transferred to a children's home in Bex Les Bains. Daughter states she constantly suffered from hunger, and was forced to perform hard physical work in spite her young age. She also suffered from health problems, but was denied proper medical care due to her refugee status. The mother, who was separated also from her husband, was transferred to camp Morgins, where she states life was extremely hard both physically and mentally. She was forced to perform hard physical work for hours, and suffered from the lack of food. Mother and daughter were allowed only minimal contact with each other, and state this separation was very traumatic for them. During the entire stay in Switzerland they were denied their freedom and were under constant threat of expulsion.

185. Claimant, born on 12/06/1942 in France, entered Switzerland with his parents in 1943. Claimant's father was sent to a work camp, and claimant and his mother were placed in a camp for mothers and children. Claimant was deprived of his freedom and he was denied access to his father. Claimant states that he was subject to verbal abuse while in Switzerland.
186. Claimant, born on 07/14/1917 in Poland, entered Switzerland on July 12, 1942. Claimant was imprisoned for his first 6 weeks in Switzerland as a refugee without a passport. Claimant was then transferred to a penitentiary called Belle-Chase where he worked in the fields and loaded potatoes onto German trains. Late in 1943 claimant was sent to Chamby sur Montreux.
187. Claimant, born on 03/01/1928 in France, was placed in several refugee homes and camps in Switzerland between April 1943 and the end of the war. She was interned in La Chossette, Albeina and Edelweiss, under military guard. Claimant was separated from her mother during this time.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 5

1. Claimant, born on 08/18/1931 in Yugoslavia, entered Switzerland in October 1943 from Italy. Claimant was placed in a camp for a few days, fearing expulsion, until he was admitted to stay in Switzerland. He was then transferred to the refugee camp Bad Geisshubel. Claimant states he was the only child in the camp, and was surrounded by adults he did not know and was often subjected to humiliating treatment. Claimant was later transferred to Bex, where he suffered from extreme cold since he did not have sufficient clothing. He was detained under poor living conditions and suffered great emotional distress being alone in Switzerland at such a young age.
2. Claimant, born on 08/28/1921 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland with the Kastner Transport on August 23, 1944. Upon arrival claimant was taken to Montreux, where she was held for one month. She was then transferred successively to various refugee camps. Claimant states that she was forced to work in the camps for no pay. She was under constant supervision of the Swiss army and was forbidden to go out of the camps.
3. Claimant, born on 09/02/1932 in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Switzerland in February 1945 from the concentration camp Terezin. Claimant was detained in Adliswil under what she describes as horrible conditions. There, living conditions were crowded and unsanitary and food was scarce. Claimant was later transferred to Les Avants near Montreux, where she states she suffered from hunger and from bad treatment.
4. Claimant, born on 06/22/1935 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland from France with her family in May 1940. Claimant and her family were sent back to Belgium, where her grandmother was detained and sent to a French camp. Claimant and her family returned to Brussels and her father and two sisters were deported to Auschwitz. Claimant and her mother and baby sister went into hiding. They stayed with acquaintances at 43 Rue Van Lint in Brussels and often had to change hiding places until Brussels was liberated in the fall of 1944.
5. Claimant, born on 02/12/1933 in Italy, fled to Switzerland from Italy on December 10, 1943 with his parents and younger sister. The family came to the police station in Bogno and Swiss officials there wanted to send them back. After a long five hours at the police station, the family was given permission to stay after a phone call came from Bern. They spent the first night in the prison in Maglio di Colla and the next day, claimant and his mother and sister were sent to Bellinzona and claimant's father was sent to a men's camp in Lugano. After two weeks, claimant, his mother and sister were brought to three more camps near Bellinzona two of which were under military guard. They stayed in Bellinzona until January 1944 when claimant's father was reunited with the family and they were all sent to a camp in Montreux. At the camp in Montreux, claimant and his family lived in crowded conditions with another family. On March 7, 1944, the family was separated again; the children were sent to Zurich to live with separate families. The parents moved to Zurich in January 1945 and the family was able to rent an apartment.
6. Claimant, born on 03/19/1930 in Germany, entered Switzerland illegally on September 10, 1943 with

her sisters and other children. Upon arrival, she was placed in a quarantine camp under military guard. The living conditions were difficult. Clothes were lacking and sleeping accommodations were poor. Claimant was transferred to different camps and was subsequently placed with a Swiss family.

7. Claimant, born on 05/07/1929 in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen in December 1944. Claimant was with a group of children and detained in a camp where her movement was restricted. She states she could not leave the camp without special permission.
8. Claimant, born on 12/16/1919 in Germany, had entered Switzerland as a refugee in 1937, and was expelled from Switzerland in 1938. Claimant entered Swiss territory in 1937 and enrolled in a school in Montreux. Claimant assumed his status was legal because his uncle, who resided in La Chaux de Fonds had guaranteed the authorities of taking care of his upkeep. Claimant received an order from the Swiss police to leave Switzerland in February 1938 and thereafter obtained an Emergency Entry Permit to Great Britain and was later sent to Canada.
9. Claimant, born on 03/30/1929 in Hungary, entered Switzerland in December 1944. Claimant was detained in a closed camp in St. Gallen. She was later transferred to Caux and Lausanne. During her stay in Switzerland, claimant's movement was restricted and she was denied her freedom. In the camps she suffered from extreme cold due to the lack of heat.
10. Claimant, born on 03/26/1929 in Germany, fled Italy with his mother in 1942 and requested asylum in Lugano, Switzerland. Claimant's mother was jailed, and their appeal to remain in Switzerland was denied. Claimant and his mother were expelled from Switzerland and deported to Campione, Italy.
11. Claimant, born on 01/23/1929 in France, was smuggled into Switzerland with a group of refugees in 1944, near St. Julien, France. Claimant was immediately caught by Swiss Police and put in jail. He states that he was thrown in a small room with other prisoners, at the age of 15, and suffered from anxiety and fear. After a few days claimant was transferred to camp Au Bout du Monde at Champelle. There he was detained under military guard, and was not allowed to leave the camp. He had to sleep on straw and he suffered from hunger due to the insufficient food. Claimant was later sent to camp Tour Haldimand in Lausanne, and then to a children's institution in Schwendibach.
12. Claimant, born on 03/10/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland on December 17, 1942. He attempted to enter with two friends near the border village of Viegy, France. They were apprehended by the Swiss military at the border, and turned back. The group escaped both the German soldiers and the Vichy gendarmes who were maintaining surveillance of the area. Claimant was apprehended by the Swiss Military and turned back.
13. Claimant, born on 02/17/1927 in Austria, entered Switzerland on September 19, 1943. At the border he was arrested and taken to camp Charmille in Geneva. After a few days he was transferred to camp Champéry where he was detained under military guard. Claimant was forced to work felling trees in the forest every day, without proper clothing. He suffered greatly from the cold and from the lack of food. Claimant was later placed with a family.

14. Claimant, born on 02/17/1923 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland. He crossed the border from France with a friend by crossing a mountain on foot. On the way down they were spotted by Swiss border guards and soldiers. They were told to return the way they came or they would be handed over to the Germans. After resting a few hours, they returned to France via the same mountain path. He subsequently joined the Resistance, but was caught by Germans and deported to several concentration camps, including Ravensbruck.
15. Claimant, born on 11/20/1928 in Poland, entered Switzerland from France in March 1944 with a group of children. After crossing the border, she was detained in the camps Girenbad and Adliswil. The conditions in these camps were unsanitary and the food was insufficient. Claimant was then placed with a Christian family in Zurich whom she states was unappreciative of her situation.
16. Claimant, born on 03/06/1921 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland on October 7, 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant crossed the mountains with a friend to reach Switzerland and upon entering Switzerland they were arrested by Swiss border police and taken to the police station in the border town St. Gingolph. The officer in charge handed them over to the gendarmie on the French side of St. Gingolph where they were held overnight. On October 8, 1942, claimant and his friend were sent to the internment camp in Rivesaltes.
17. Claimant, born on 01/28/1939 in Holland, entered Switzerland from France late in 1941 with her parents. Claimant recalls the following as told to her by her late parents: claimant was two years old when they entered Switzerland. She and her mother were immediately separated from her father. Claimant and her mother were interned in a work camp Montana. At the camp, mother and claimant lived in fear because the guards did not treat them very well.
18. Husband and wife arrived in Basel, Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen on August 23, 1944. Upon arrival they were quarantined in the reception camp of Montreux. After one month they were transferred successively to different work camps, including Les Avants, Caux, and Engelberg. Claimants state these were closed work camps for refugees, where they were forced to work, without being paid.
19. Claimant, born on 03/10/1924 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland from France in July 1942. Claimant spent 14 days in jail for illegally crossing the border and was then handed over to Dutch authorities in Bern. Claimant spent two years in work camps in Cossonay and Aaron laying drainage pipes in mountain villages.
20. Claimant, born on 01/09/1929 in Belgium, entered Switzerland from France in 1942 with her family. Claimant and her family entered Switzerland by crossing the Lake of Geneva at night in a rowing boat. Upon entrance, claimant and her family were interned in a camp in Les Avants Montreux, where they were kept under military guard and were not allowed to leave. Claimant states conditions at the camp were rather poor and remembers being constantly hungry.

21. Claimant, born on 05/26/1930 in France, entered Switzerland in 1944 with a group of children. They were placed in a quarantined camp in Geneva from January until May. Claimant was then placed in the Henri Dunant Center until June and was then transferred to the Alpina Center. In September, claimant was placed with a family in German-speaking Switzerland, where she was unhappy. During this time, she worked as a maid and also worked in the fields.
22. Claimant, born on 12/04/1930 in Germany, entered Switzerland in September 1942, from France. Claimant stayed in Geneva and was then transferred by Swiss Authorities to camp Augsterthal. There, she was detained with her mother under poor living conditions. Claimant had to sleep on straw and states that she could not eat meat as it was not kosher. After six weeks claimant was separated from her mother and placed with a Swiss family in Zurich. She was later transferred to a children's institution.
23. Claimant, born on 09/15/1924 in Belgium, entered Switzerland on September 12, 1942. Claimant was interned in several camps: Bex, Moudon, Munchwilen and Brissago. Claimant became ill while in the camps and in some of the camps they wanted her to continue working even though she was ill. Claimant also stated that she was locked up while in one of the camps.
24. Claimant, born on 08/21/1929 in Yugoslavia, entered Switzerland in December 1944 with her mother on the Kastner transport from Bergen-Belsen. Claimant and her mother arrived in St. Gallen and from there were transported to Caux - Montreux after being inspected by doctors. The refugee camp was very cold and crowded and claimant received little to eat. Claimant was sent to Bex to live in a home but wanted to stay with her mother in the refugee camp. Instead, she was separated from her mother and sent to another school in Lac Noir where she remained until August 1945.
25. Claimants entered Switzerland with their daughter on the Kastner transport from Bergen-Belsen on December 7, 1944. Claimants were interned in several different camps, including Caux - Montreux, Lausanne and Territet. Claimants state that camps were closed and that they were kept under military supervision. Claimants state that camps were closed and that they were kept under military supervision.
26. Claimant, born on 10/16/1921 in Russia, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942. He attempted to cross the border from France and was arrested by the Swiss Police and turned away. Subsequently, he joined the French Underground.
27. Claimant, born on 12/08/1937 in Belgium, illegally entered Switzerland with his father on September 21, 1942, near St. Julien. Claimant was detained in Camp Adliswil before being transferred to several families and to a children's institution in Celerina. In February 1945 he was sent to Camp Morgins. Claimant recalls being detained in closed camps under poor conditions.
28. Claimant, born on 05/16/1925 in Belgium, was detained in Switzerland with her mother. In December 1942, she was interned with her mother in camp Charmille where they slept on straw mattresses and washed in a non-heated room where the temperature sometimes dropped below zero. After being

released from the camp, claimant worked as a cleaning woman in a restaurant. Claimant states she was unable to continue with any studies or schooling.

29. Following Germany's invasion of Belgium, mother, father and their baby daughter fled from Belgium to France. The family was detained in a camp in Brens, France, from which they fled to Rivesaltes and from there to Lyon. From Lyon the family made repeated attempts to enter Switzerland, with the help of smugglers, but were turned back to France on each occasion. Mother describes walking for hours in the forest in fear, with her two year old daughter. Only on the fifth or sixth attempt, the family succeeded to enter Switzerland. Once in Switzerland mother and daughter were separated from the father and sent to work in the farm of a Swiss family. They lived under very difficult conditions and mother was forced to perform hard work even though she was handicapped by a problem with her leg. Subsequently mother fell ill and was transferred to different women's camps. Daughter (RC 2113) was separated from her mother and placed with a Christian family. While detained in a women's work camp, mother gave birth to her second daughter (RC 2114), in October 1944. Regardless of their delicate condition mother and her newborn were not provided with proper and sufficient nutrition.
30. Claimant, born on 12/30/1926 in Austria, illegally crossed the French-Swiss border on December 29, 1942, with her family. Claimant was interned in what she describes as a closed camp, where she had to work in the laundry room. During the summer she was sent to perform hard physical work in the fields. Claimant later received permission to attend school in Lausanne while her brother and father remained in the camps.
31. Claimant, born on 12/25/1925 in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Switzerland with the Kastner Transport from Bergen-Belsen in September 1944. Claimant was detained in different camps and in a hotel for refugees in Montreux. Her movement was restricted and she was not allowed to leave the premises without special permission. Claimant gave birth to a baby girl in Montreux and was later transferred to Lugano.
32. Claimant, born on 05/24/1920 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen in September 1944. Claimant states she was imprisoned in camp Les Avants. Living conditions in the camp were very poor and claimant had to sleep on the floor.
33. Claimant, born on 06/27/1921 in Germany, illegally entered Switzerland from France in September 1942. Upon arrival claimant was imprisoned in Lausanne. He was later transferred to two reception camps before being sent to work camps. In the work camps Ampferhoehe and Bourignon claimant was forced to perform hard physical labor in extreme weather conditions. Claimant states that the camp commanders were extremely cruel, and subjected him to great humiliation. He states that during this entire period he was inferior to the dog in the camp.
34. Claimant, born on 04/01/1926 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in October 1943. After crossing the French-Swiss border near Annemasse, he was taken to the Bon Accueil center in Geneva with his sister and her two children. After a week, his sister and her children were admitted to Switzerland. The Swiss police drove him back to the French-Swiss border and delivered him to German soldiers. Claimant was subsequently imprisoned in France and escaped. A few days later, he attempted

to enter Switzerland a second time and was denied entry by Swiss border guards. After being returned to France, he joined the French Underground (F.T.P.).

35. Claimant, born on 10/21/1910 in Italy, was smuggled with her family into Switzerland from Italy in the beginning of November 1943. At the border, Swiss authorities threatened to return them to Italy. Claimant states that it was only after many long, stressful hours that she and her family were allowed to stay. Claimant and her family were then separated from one another. She was sent to a children's work camp near Bellinzona and then was sent to a refugee work camp in Brissago. Claimant was required to work repairing clothes for the different refugee camps.
36. Claimant, born on 05/13/1938 in Belgium, was smuggled into Switzerland from France in 1942. Claimant was detained in several refugee camps, including Camp Morgins. Claimant was separated from her mother. She recalls that they were often punished, and was told by her mother that there was not enough food in the camps.
37. Claimant, born on 11/23/1921 in Poland, entered Switzerland with his wife in October 1943. Upon arrival in Zurich claimant and his wife were arrested, and later placed in a reception camp. Claimant was then separated from his wife and transferred successively to several camps. In the work camps Bourignon and Raron claimant was forced to perform hard physical labor, under strict command. In December 1944 claimant was sent to a children's institution, where he worked as a teacher for no pay. While in Switzerland claimant's freedom of movement was restricted.
38. Claimant, born on 06/28/1936 in France, entered Switzerland illegally in April 1944 with a group of children. Claimant was detained in the Henri Dunant center in Geneva. He was then sent to the adult camp Chezieres where he was kept under military guard and was confined to a small room during the night. After 3 months, he was placed with a Christian family with whom he remained until the end of the war.
39. Claimant, born on 10/08/1938 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen in December 1944, with her family. Claimant and her mother were separated from claimant's father and placed in the refugee camp Caux - Montreux. Claimant was forbidden to move freely and states that she felt like she was in prison and that the Swiss made them feel like they were carriers of disease. She felt like a leper the entire time she was in Switzerland.
40. Claimant, born on 07/22/1941 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen in December 1944, with her family. Claimant was detained in the refugee camp Caux near Montreux, under supervision of the Swiss Army. Claimant states that during the entire period in Switzerland she suffered from humiliation, hunger and degrading living conditions. She shared one small room with her parents and 7 siblings, and had to sleep on the floor in extreme cold. As a result claimant became very ill and states her life was in danger. She suffers from health problems to this day. Claimant and her family were also threatened with deportation to Africa.
41. Claimant, born on 03/09/1921 in Belgium, was detained in Switzerland. Upon his arrival in Geneva, he



was separated from his wife and child and he was detained in several camps. Claimant dislocated his shoulder while working in the work camp Montana Sierre.

42. Claimant, born on 10/27/1918 in Hungary, entered Switzerland on a transport from Bergen-Belsen with her mother on August 21, 1944. Claimant and her mother were brought to a hotel on the Lake Lemman with other refugees and then quarantined in a camp. After spending time in the quarantine camp they were locked up and kept under guard.
43. Claimant, born on 02/16/1930 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland from France in 1939 with her mother and her two brothers. Claimant's mother and brothers were placed in a transit camp on the French side of the border and then returned home to Brussels. In 1942 claimant went into hiding in a convent in La Hulpe, Belgium, for the duration of the war. She was separated from her family, who hid elsewhere in Belgium.
44. Claimant, born on 07/30/1927 in Germany, illegally entered Switzerland in September 1942 through the Alps with his father, mother and sister. After gaining entry, they were arrested in Martigny and separated the next day. Claimant was sent to camp Aigle with his father where he was detained for three weeks under military guard, sleeping on a straw mattress. During this time he was not permitted to see his mother and sister who were detained in a neighboring camp. Claimant was then sent to a family camp in Adliswil with his family.
45. Claimant, born on 03/16/1922 in Yugoslavia, was detained in Switzerland in different work camps, including Laufen, Traus-Graubunden, and Widen. Claimant states he was forced to work under difficult conditions, in extremely cold weather.
46. Claimant, born on 07/23/1920 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland in February 1945 on a transport from Theresienstadt. Claimant was admitted at Adliswil and given food but otherwise she states she was treated as a prisoner and her freedom was restricted.
47. Claimant, born on 03/22/1936 in Belgium, was smuggled into Switzerland with his sister in September 1942, from France. Claimant was moved around to different locations, without being able to contact his parents, who entered Switzerland separately with another sister. He was ill and had to be hospitalized. Claimant was separated from his sister and placed with a Jewish family in Zurich. He later joined his family in the refugee camp Morgins, where he suffered from the insufficient food, and was subjected to taunts and insults.
48. Claimant, born on 02/24/1930 in Belgium, entered Switzerland in March 1944, and was immediately placed in a refugee camp. Claimant was then transferred to Engelberg, where he states that he was subjected to insulting remarks by the Swiss residents. Claimant was often threatened that if he did not behave properly he would be "thrown to the street." Claimant states that the lack of contact with his family made his time in Switzerland very difficult.

49. Claimant, born on 09/16/1929 in Yugoslavia, fled from Italy into Switzerland in October 1943. Claimant was detained in camp Girenbad. She was later separated from her parents and placed with a Jewish family in Zurich. Claimant states the separation from her parents was extremely traumatic for her. During the following two years she was transferred to three different Christian families, where she had to work performing household chores. In one of those families, claimant was often subjected to offensive treatment by the man of the house. Claimant was unable to attend school while in Switzerland.
50. The two brothers crossed the French-Swiss border near Pierre Grande on May 7, 1944, with their parents. At the border claimants' parents were forced to give all the family's valuable belongings to Swiss Authorities, including money and jewelry. Claimant (RC 2250) states they were jailed in a home for refugees. They were constantly under military guard and were not allowed to leave the camp without a special permission.
51. Claimant, born on 09/26/1936 in France, illegally crossed the French-Swiss border at Frossard, in April 1944, with a younger brother (RC 1703; see below). Claimant and his brother were detained in several camps. Claimant states the conditions in the camp were very difficult, especially for young children. He describes being alone with his brother with nobody to care for them. In camp Ringlikon claimant was detained under military guard and suffered terribly from malnutrition and unsanitary conditions. There, he had to sleep on straw and was unable to bathe. Claimant was later transferred to children's homes in Tavannes and Grub. Claimant states that although he was in good health when he entered Switzerland he returned to France very ill, and suffers from health problems to this day.
52. Claimant, born on 10/25/1913 in Poland, was smuggled into Switzerland in June 1942 from France. Upon arrival she was arrested and placed in camp Warambe. She was then separated from her husband and she and her child were sent to Munchwilen and then to Oberhelfenschwil. Claimant was kept under military guard and was not allowed to move freely. She states that sanitary conditions were very bad.
53. Claimants entered Switzerland together on the Kastner transport from Bergen-Belsen on December 7, 1944. Claimants were quarantined in the Hotel Regina in Caux. Claimants were held there with other refugees and were not allowed to go anywhere. A Jewish organization organized the transfer of the claimants to a children's home in Vevey. Claimant (RC 11205) went often to the hospital because he suffered from digestive problems due to malnutrition. The oldest of the four siblings (RC 11231) worked as a volunteer helping to run the children's home and the other siblings did chores there.
54. Claimant, born on 10/24/1914 in Poland, entered Switzerland illegally from France. Upon reaching Lausanne, he presented himself to the Swiss police. Claimant was sent to an Auffangslager (a reception camp) and then a work camp. The living conditions were unsanitary and food was insufficient. During this time, claimant suffered from cold and hunger.
55. Claimant, born on 07/25/1935 in France, entered Switzerland in 1943 from France with his sister. They were detained in several camps and were eventually separated. Claimant was sent to various families. He was subsequently placed in a farm where he suffered because he was unable to speak

German; and he also suffered from the separation from his sister. Claimant states he was forced to work and was sometimes mistreated.

56. Claimant, born on 06/05/1920 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen in December 1944. Claimant was detained under military guard in Caux - Montreux, which she describes as a closed camp. She states that the Swiss soldiers in the camp were very rude and made anti-semitic remarks to the refugees. While she was detained claimant was forced to work without being paid.
57. Claimant, born on 02/05/1943 in Hungary, arrived at St. Gallen, Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen on December 7, 1944. She was placed in the refugee camp Regina. Claimant states that from the moment she entered Switzerland she was constantly under supervision of the Swiss Army and was denied her freedom. Claimant slept in one small room together with her parents and siblings, without any heat. She was not provided with sufficient food and clothing and suffered terribly from the cold and from malnutrition. As a result claimant became very ill but she did not receive any medical treatment. Claimant was also threatened with deportation to Africa.
58. Claimant, born on 08/27/1920 in Belgium, fled from France into Switzerland in 1942. Upon arrival in Switzerland, she was subjected to verbal humiliation. She spent six months in a transit camp Augsterthal where she slept on straw. Claimant contracted hepatitis and was weak but still was forced to attend roll call three times a day, where she often fainted. She did not receive any medical care for her condition. Claimant was successively placed in Neuhausen where she was threatened with being handed over to the Germans, and then to camp Montana. There, claimant was put to work knitting and mending clothes. She states that the camp directors did everything they could to break her spirit, and that she experienced great mental anguish during this period.
59. Claimant, born on 03/07/1937 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen in December 1944. Claimant was placed in Hotel Regina in Caux - Montreux, where she was detained under military guard. Claimant was not allowed to leave the hotel, and states she was denied her freedom. To this day claimant suffers from traumatic memories of this period, and from health problems.
60. Claimant, born on 07/21/1925 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen on December 6, 1944. Claimant was detained in a hotel for refugees, under military guard. She was forbidden to leave the hotel and states that food was insufficient. Claimant was repeatedly threatened with deportation to Africa.
61. Claimant, born on 06/29/1935 in Germany, entered Switzerland from France with his parents. They were arrested near Geneva and were sent to a refugee camp. The conditions in the camp were unsanitary and insufficient.
62. Claimant, born on 06/02/1922 in Romania, arrived in Switzerland with the Kastner Transport in December 1944. Claimant was held in what she describes as a closed camp in Caux. She was under constant supervision of Swiss soldiers, and was forbidden to go out of the camp. Claimant states that food in the camp was scarce.

63. Claimant, born on 03/21/1908 in Poland, entered Switzerland in October 1942. Over the span of 3 years, she was detained in four separate locations, two of which were work camps. During this time she was kept under military guard and worked as a cook and cleaning woman. She never received a salary for the work she performed.
64. Claimant, born on 06/22/1924 in Hungary, entered Switzerland from Konstanz, Germany, in April 1945. Upon arrival he was taken to Winterthur, where he had to undergo medical examination, and was injected with disinfectant. Claimant was then transferred to Basel where he was quarantined for three weeks. He states that he felt like he was in prison, and suffered terribly from the cold. Claimant suffered from health problems but was denied proper medical treatment. He was later transferred to Lausanne, where his freedom of movement was restricted.
65. Claimant, born on 05/15/1924 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen in 1944. Claimant was detained in the refugee camp Les Avants. She was allowed to leave the camp for only one hour once a week, under supervision of the Swiss guards.
66. Claimant, born on 04/04/1932 in Romania, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen in September 1944. Upon arrival he was separated from his mother and he was placed in Bex. Claimant states he suffered greatly from this separation.
67. Claimant, born on 11/22/1924 in Austria, sought to enter Switzerland from Austria with her family in the summer or fall of 1938, and was denied entry. After crossing the border, claimant and her family were picked up by the Swiss Police and taken to a police station, where they were questioned for several hours. Subsequently, claimant and her family were taken to a refugee camp in Diepoldsau, where they stayed for several days. Claimant and her family were told to return to Vienna, as 'Switzerland already had too many Jews.' After returning to Vienna, and after Kristallnacht, claimant and her family were thrown out of their home at Lessinggasse 12 and the two stores they owned and placed in the second Bezirk ghetto. Claimant left Vienna in December 1939 for America.
68. Claimant, born on 08/06/1925 in France, illegally entered Switzerland in December 1942. Upon arrival she was separated from her parents and sent to various camps, including Moudon, Tivoli, Morgins and Beatenberg. Claimant was detained under constant Swiss supervision, and was unable to move freely.
69. Claimant, born on 09/17/1927 in Italy, illegally entered Switzerland on November 23, 1943. Claimant was immediately arrested by border guards. She was jailed in the Police station in St. Pietro (Tocino). There, she was held for two days without any food or water, and subjected to harsh and humiliating treatment. Claimant was then transferred to the detention camp Girenbad, where she suffered from lack of food and from extreme cold. Subsequently she was sent to the girls' camp La Chassotte, and later to Bern. Claimant states that as a refugee, she worked in Bern performing household duties for 50 Swiss Francs per month.

70. Claimant, born on 01/23/1938 in Germany, fled to Switzerland from France on April 3, 1943 with his parents. Claimant and his family were admitted to Switzerland because claimant was under 6 years old. Claimant and his parents were detained in various camps, Champelle, Adliswil and Bonstetten. Claimant was separated from his father who stayed behind at the work camp Adliswil and was later reunited with the family in the refugee camp Montana.
71. Claimant, born on 03/26/1922 in Austria, entered Switzerland with her mother in October 1942. Claimant was interned in camp Munchwilen, under very unsanitary conditions. There, she caught the German measles and was hospitalized, and was separated from her mother. Claimant was then transferred to Sonnenberg where she states food was insufficient, and she had to work in cleaning for very little pay. She was later placed in Camp Paradiso in Lugano. All three camps were under armed guard and claimant was not allowed to move freely.
72. Claimant, born on 04/30/1927 in Romania, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen in the summer of 1944. Upon arrival she was taken by armed Swiss soldiers to Montreux. Claimant was placed in a hotel for refugees where two families were put together in one small room. She was not allowed to go out to the street and could not move freely. Claimant describes she suffered great humiliation when every week she and other refugees had to march in a straight line down the street escorted by soldier. She states people looked at them as if they were animals in a zoo.
73. Claimant, born on 10/04/1935 in France, entered Switzerland from France. Upon arriving in Switzerland, claimant encountered a Swiss border guard with a dog. The dog attacked claimant, and the border guard hit the dog and allowed claimant to enter. Claimant spent six months in a camp near Adliswil where he had to peel potatoes and was not allowed to eat them. In the camp, claimant contracted scabies and was subsequently admitted to the hospital in Geneva. After leaving the hospital, claimant went to Adliswil, then to Schwendibach and Zurich.
74. Claimant, born on 05/01/1912 in Hungary, was placed in the camp Tour Haldimand in Switzerland, in September 1943. Claimant was quarantined in a room with many other refugees. She slept on the floor and describes the conditions as inhuman. Claimant was eight months pregnant, and in spite of her condition, she was not given sufficient nourishment. Her request for some milk or additional food was denied. Claimant was in a very weakened condition and states she suffered terribly.
75. Claimant, born on 10/25/1923 in Germany, fled to Switzerland from France on September 29, 1942 with his parents and his brother. The family entered Switzerland near at where they were interned in various camps. Claimant was separated from his family and sent to several camps including four work camps. In one work camp, Sierre, claimant was forced to do hard work for no pay and was subjected to anti-semitic insults from the chief of the camp.
76. Claimants were smuggled into Switzerland from Italy in November 1943 with their parents. Because of sister's (RC 2212) age, the family was permitted to stay in Switzerland. The family was detained in the Ringlikon refugee camp. Claimant (RC 2322) developed a high fever and was transported to a military hospital where he was left untreated for several days. Claimants and their mother were placed in the Wengibad camp for women and children. Claimant (RC 2322) states the food was stolen for private use.

by camp staff. Subsequently, the family was allowed to live in Baden/Wettingen due to their ability to support themselves. Claimant (RC 2322) attended Swiss school, but was physically and verbally abused. At a summer camp, a teacher confined claimant for hours to a small balcony under the summer sun and beat him. Claimant (RC 2212) states that she as a little girl she suffered greatly from this period and her health was damaged.

77. Claimant, born on 03/26/1929 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland from France in 1942. Claimant and her family left Poland for Belgium in 1933, and then fled Belgium for France after the Germans invaded in 1940. As refugees in France they were moved from camp to camp, including Rivesaltes, where claimant suffered a nervous breakdown. Her parents and sister were deported to Auschwitz. Shortly after, with the help of the O.S.E., Oeuvre Sociale pour Enfants, claimant was placed with a group of children who went to Annemasse to seek entry to Switzerland. At the Swiss border, Swiss officials halted claimant and turned her back. She then went to a home for girls in La Jonchere, near Limoges, from which she was taken by French police. Claimant states she was taken up by the O.S.E., and placed in hiding in a school near Bordeaux under a false name.
78. Claimant, born on 05/13/1921 in Austria, entered Switzerland from France in September 1942. Claimant was first imprisoned in Geneva and then sent to camps Buren and Sierre. In January 1943, claimant was sent to the work camp Birmensdorf where he worked in various capacities. In March 1945, claimant was sent to the Wallisellen camp where he stayed until the end of the war.
79. Claimant, born on 07/03/1919 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland in June 1943. Claimant was separated from her parents and was interned with her sister in camps Orphelinat, Tivoli and Wallisellen. The first camp they were in was under armed military guard and claimant was not allowed to leave or move freely. Claimant stated that she had to work with no pay.
80. Claimant, born on 08/20/1923 in Yugoslavia, entered Switzerland in December 1944 with the Kastner transport from Bergen-Belsen. Claimant was sent to Caux - Montreux where she had to wear all of her clothes at night because it was so cold. Claimant was also watched by military guards and was allowed to go out once a week.
81. Claimant, born on 03/15/1929 in Poland, entered Switzerland in November 1943 with her parents and younger sister. Claimant and her family were taken to a military camp where they were treated like criminals. They were kept in the military camp for three months where they slept on dry grass and got a bad skin disease. They were taken to a hospital with a Swiss military guard escort. Claimant was then separated from her parents and was sent to live with a Swiss family.
82. Claimant, born on 10/01/1922 in Germany, entered Switzerland with her husband and son on July 14, 1943, from Annemasse, France. Claimant and her family were taken to camp Tour Haldimand. They were detained under military guard and were not allowed to leave the camp. Claimant had to sleep on straw, which was very difficult for her because she was pregnant at the time. She did not have the basic resources needed to care for her infant son. Claimant states that the camp commander was very harsh and often threatened and punished refugees. Claimant gave birth in an office in the camp and was not provided with proper medical care. She was separated from her husband and states that she was very

weak and that she was left with two babies who were very weak.

83. Claimant, born on 08/20/1934 in France, entered Switzerland from France in 1943, with a group of children. Claimant was detained in three refugee camps in Geneva, Lausanne and Champéry. Claimant states that camp Cropettes was the worst. There she slept on straw and she recalls an officer who shouted and gave orders. In all three camps claimant was not allowed to move freely, and her family was unable to visit her.
84. Claimant, born on 11/02/1926 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland from France in September 1942 with his father. Claimant and his father were apprehended by the Swiss police in Geneva and interned in a camp. They were then sent to St. Cergue and Moudon before being separated. Claimant's father was sent to a work camp in Raron and claimant spent a year alone before going to Morgins in 1944 where he was reunited with his father.
85. Claimant, born on 04/25/1940 in Belgium, entered Switzerland with his parents and sister in 1944. Claimant was separated from his father and sister, and was detained with his mother in the camps Le Signal and La Rosiaz. The conditions in the camps were very unsanitary. Claimant recalls that his mother had to steal apples since food was insufficient.
86. Claimant, born on 08/23/1938 in France, entered Switzerland from France in 1943 with his family. Claimant and his two siblings were separated from their parents and subsequently sent to three refugee camps, Beatenberg, Morgins, and Finhaut. Claimant states that due to the harsh physical conditions in the camp, he contracted rheumatic fever.
87. Claimant, born on 02/12/1943 in France, entered Switzerland from France with his family in September 1943. They were detained in 11 different camps over the span of 2 years. In these camps, the adults were forced to perform labor. Claimant slept on straw, without heating during the winter and hygienic conditions were unsanitary.
88. Claimant, born on 11/09/1926 in Luxembourg, entered Switzerland in September 1942 with her parents and five sisters. Swiss authorities in Bex confiscated their jewelry and money and promised the family would be allowed to remain together. However, claimant and her mother were separated from the other family members and sent to a camp. There, claimant was forced to do hard work, for which she received no pay. The camp was guarded by armed soldiers and neither claimant nor her mother was allowed to leave or contact family members outside the camp.
89. Claimant, born on 05/24/1930 in Germany, entered Switzerland in September 1942 from France with her parents and brother. Claimant and her family arrived in St. Gingolph after walking through the mountains for two days. Claimant and her mother were sent to a refugee camp in Bex les Bains, claimant's father and brother were sent to another camp. Claimant's mother had to work hard in the camp loading wood and coal into the boilers and distributing hot water. Claimant did not go to school while with her mother in the camp. She was later sent to live with a family in Lausanne.

90. Claimant, born on 06/17/1937 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland with a group of children, in April 1943, from France. After crossing the border she was caught by Swiss soldiers. Claimant states that even though she was wet, cold and injured from the journey, she had to undergo a brutal and humiliating interrogation. During this long interrogation she was denied medical treatment, she was not given anything to eat or drink, and she was not allowed to go to the bathroom. Claimant was also threatened with expulsion. The next morning claimant and her group were made to walk the streets of Geneva, wounded and dirty, in front of local residents. Claimant states she recalls this experience as extremely painful and humiliating. She was later placed in a refugee camp, where she states the conditions were unbearable. From there she was transferred to a children's institution in Bex Les Bains. Claimant was forced to attend a Catholic school, where she was subjected to insults and taunts because she was Jewish. She was not allowed to move freely and was denied contact with her brother who was also in Switzerland. Claimant was later transferred to Engelberg.
91. Claimant, born on 02/04/1931 in France, was smuggled into Switzerland with a group of children in April 1944. He was detained in three camps that were guarded by military soldiers, surrounded by barbed wire and was unable to leave the camp. He was interrogated several times and was given insufficient food. Claimant was then transferred to an orphanage where he had to attend catholic classes and was forced to take Holy Communion.
92. Claimant, born on 03/02/1925 in Belgium, entered Switzerland illegally in September 1942. Claimant was first interned in camps in Geneva and Diesensland and then in a youth camp in Davos. Claimant was later interned in the work camp Bourignon.
93. Claimant, born on 02/06/1929 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland from France in 1943. Claimant's family left Vienna in February 1939 for Antwerp. Claimant and his mother were deported to Limburg, Belgium, and later went to Paris. Claimant and his mother illegally crossed the Vichy line and went to Marseille, where they were interned at the Hotel Terminus Du Port until the end of July 1942, when they were rounded up and put into Camp Les Milles. His parents were deported to Auschwitz. Claimant was placed in another detention center and escaped in 1943 and went into hiding under a false name. Claimant tried to enter Switzerland near St. Gervais in 1943 and was turned away at the border. Claimant spent the rest of the war in hiding.
94. Claimant, born on 01/16/1921 in Romania, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen in December 1944. Upon arrival she was sent to a detention camp in Caux. Claimant states that the camp was guarded by Swiss soldiers who treated the refugees very harshly.
95. Claimant, born on 04/21/1926 in Germany, was first denied entry into Switzerland from Germany in 1938. Claimant's first attempt to enter Switzerland was from Germany in 1938, but she was refused entry. Claimant was deported to France in 1940 and interned at Camp de Gurs, bas Pyrenees. In 1941 claimant was transported to Camp de Rivesaltes, from which he escaped in 1942. Claimant again attempted to enter Switzerland, this time from the Jura region in France, but was refused entry and was threatened to be turned over to the Vichy or German authorities. Claimant subsequently was forced to live underground under a false name, and was in constant danger for his life until liberation.



96. Claimant, born on 06/12/1942 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen in December 1944, with his family. Claimant states he was imprisoned in different camps, including Caux - Montreux, St. Gallen, Engelberg and Lausanne. During his stay in Switzerland he was denied proper medical care, and was under constant threat of expulsion.
97. Claimant, born on 06/22/1928 in Italy, was detained in Switzerland. During her stay she was placed with a family in Geneva. She subsequently developed pleurisy in camp Ebersol. Claimant was treated in a hospital but illness recurred and led to surgery and continued health problems. Claimant states her morale was deeply affected by everything that her co-religioners suffered.
98. Claimant, born on 04/07/1935 in Belgium, entered Switzerland in September 1943 from France. Claimant was caught at the border and placed in the camp Tour Haldimand near Luzern. Claimant was detained under poor living conditions. He suffered from lack of food and had to sleep on the floor. Claimant was later separated from his parents and placed in the Ascher children's institution in Bex les Bains.
99. Claimant, born on 10/22/1927 in Germany, attempted to enter Switzerland in September 1938. Claimant and his family fled Germany after obtaining certificates to immigrate to Palestine. They planned to travel by train through Switzerland to Italy, and from there to Palestine. In spite of their certificates they were denied entry at the Swiss border and sent back to Germany. Claimant states that his parents were very afraid that returning to Germany they would be put to jail. They subsequently had to travel via Austria to Genoa, Italy, to sail to Haifa.
100. Claimant, born on 10/08/1935 in Germany, was detained in Switzerland beginning on November 2, 1942. Claimant was held in different children institutions where she describes the conditions as totally unacceptable, as an understatement. In one of the institutions, she suffered from boils on her hands but was still forced to wash barrels of dirty socks.
101. Claimant, born on 06/11/1924 in France, entered Switzerland from France on March 18, 1944. Upon arrival, he was arrested by Swiss Border Guards. He was placed successively in a quarantine camp, a transit camp and a work camp. Claimant was forced to perform landscaping work in very difficult conditions. Food was insufficient and claimant lost a large amount of weight and became ill.
102. Claimant, born on 01/12/1939 in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen in December 1944, with her family. She was detained in St. Gallen, Caux, Lausanne, and Engelberg. Claimant states that as a refugee in Switzerland she was subjected to humiliating treatment. She describes being detained under very difficult conditions both physically and mentally. Claimant was constantly under military guard and was not allowed to move freely.
103. Claimant, born on 08/10/1929 in Belgium, entered Switzerland with his parents in September 1942, through Annemasse, France. Claimant and his mother were separated from claimant's father and placed in a hotel for which they had to pay. Claimant was not allowed to attend school and states that he lost

two years of education.

104. Claimant, born on 10/20/1923 was detained in Switzerland. During the three years he stayed in Switzerland, he was detained in four separate work camps: Waldeg, Davesco, Raron and Hedingen. Claimant was forced to perform hard labor.
105. Claimant, born on 03/26/1925 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland from Italy in 1941 with other refugees. Claimant was first interned in Switzerland near the Swiss/Italian border and was sent to a camp in Montreux that was guarded by soldiers. Claimant was then brought to a women's camp in Fribourg where she could only leave with permission and was then sent to Ruppoldsried and Herzogenbuchsee where she worked tailoring clothes.
106. Claimant, born on 08/28/1929 in Switzerland, entered Switzerland illegally in February 1943 near Annemasse. Claimant's family left Switzerland when he was three years old and moved to Marseille, France. As the war began claimant fled from France to Switzerland to avoid Nazi persecution. Upon arrival in Switzerland, he was arrested at customs. After a twelve-hour period during which the claimant was constantly anxious about his fate, he was admitted to camp Charmille. Once he was admitted, he was subjected to several interrogations and was harassed on several occasions.
107. Claimant, born on 04/17/1926 in France, entered Switzerland illegally with a group including her sister and mother on March 18, 1944, from Annemasse, France. Claimant made false declarations regarding relationships among the people in the group to gain entry. Claimant was then sent to the disciplinary camp Bremgarten, as punishment for providing false information to the Swiss border guards. There she was held under military guard and had to sleep on straw. Claimant was often threatened with expulsion by the commander of the camp. Claimant was subsequently detained in a work camp at Sonnenberg.
108. Claimant, born on 05/16/1928 in Austria, was smuggled into Switzerland in the fall of 1943 with his sister from France. Immediately after crossing the border into Switzerland, claimant was apprehended by the Swiss police and interned in a refugee camp near Geneva. Claimant and his sister stayed in the camp for 2 months where they slept on straw. While there, claimant heard comments that the refugees were unwanted. Claimant was then separated from his sister and sent to a children's refugee home near St. Gallen. In early 1944, claimant was sent to live with a family in Neuveville. Claimant was sent to live with two other families and was occasionally sent to work on farms.
109. Claimant, born on 02/01/1927 in Hungary, entered Switzerland on December 7, 1944 on the Kastner transport from Bergen-Belsen. Claimant was first brought to Caux - Montreux where he stayed in a hotel that was under military guard. Claimant could not do what he wanted or go where he wanted. After staying in the hotel for about five months, claimant was then transferred to a youth home in Bex.
110. Claimant, born on 10/10/1935 in Germany, entered Switzerland in 1942 with her family. After one month in Bern claimant was separated from her brother and father and sent to Lausanne with her mother. She was subsequently sent alone to a Jewish family in Basel, where she states she was mistreated. Claimant contracted tuberculosis and was sent to a children's hospital in Basel. She was

then transferred to a sanitarium, where she stayed for eight months. Claimant was later transferred successively to two other families and to a children's institution.

111. Claimant, born on 02/25/1938 in Belgium, was smuggled from France into Switzerland in 1944, with her family and a group of refugees. After crossing the border claimant was separated from the group and taken for interrogation. She was questioned about her age. Claimant recalls being terrified during the interrogation. Eventually claimant and her parents were admitted. Claimant and her mother were separated from the father and sent to a refugee camp. There, she states life was very difficult due to the forced work, the lack of food, and the living conditions. Claimant was subsequently separated from her mother as well and sent to live with a Swiss family. She describes feeling isolated and alone in this family. Claimant states she had many duties in the house and was required to go to church.
112. Claimant, born on 06/21/1920 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland from France in November 1942. Claimant left Lyon, France to travel to Switzerland where he had friends. Claimant was detained at the border by a middle-aged citizen who examined his papers and locked him in a room. Claimant was told he was not considered a refugee because racial or religious discrimination was not accepted. Claimant was escorted back to France and sent to Lyon, where he was held at the St. Lyon police station. Claimant was freed from the jail and traveled to Gauch, where he stayed until 1944, when he joined the Partisans.
113. Claimant, born on 05/20/1935 in Hungary, was interned in the refugee camp Caux - Montreux where she stated it was possible to leave only by paying. Claimant was brought to a children's home for one year until her mother was free. Claimant then lived in Geneva under very difficult conditions. She stated that this made all the more difficult due to the behavior of the Geneva city authorities.
114. Claimant, born on 04/17/1931 in Germany, crossed the French-Swiss border near Chamonix, in December 1942, with her family. They were placed in a detention camp, where claimant states she slept on filthy straw with many other people. Claimant suffered from a body rash and was infected with lice. Subsequently claimant was separated from her parents and siblings and placed with several Swiss families. She was moved to a new family every three months, which she states was very difficult for her. Claimant describes that coming from a religious family it was very hard for her to live with people who were not Jewish.
115. Claimant, born on 06/17/1918 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942. Claimant attempted to enter Switzerland while fleeing the occupied zone of southern France. Swiss officials sent claimant back across the border. He was subsequently deported to Gross-Rosen where he stayed as a slave laborer.
116. Claimant, born on 03/18/1935 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland from France in 1942, near Porrentruy. After crossing the border claimant was immediately arrested by Swiss Border Police and imprisoned for several days. He was then sent to camp Büren, which he describes as the worst camp in Switzerland. Claimant states it was similar to a concentration camp, and the conditions were very bad. Subsequently he was transferred to a home, Aliyat Hanoar, in Versoix, and then to several foster homes. Claimant states some of the families were anti-semitic. He was then moved to Bex, where he

remained until the end of the war.

117. Mother (RC 6187) and daughter (RC 5745) and father entered Switzerland illegally in 1942. Upon arrival, the family was separated. Mother and daughter were sent to a hospital temporarily. They were subsequently transferred to several refugee camps where they suffered from malnutrition, from the cold, and from persecution. Both claimants eventually developed rickets.
118. Claimant, born on 06/06/1927 in France, entered Switzerland on June 1, 1944 with her cousin. They were stopped at the border and placed in the camp Les Avants and reunited with other family members. Claimant slept on straw in the camp and food was insufficient. Claimant was then sent to the Langenbruck Home where she became ill. She was sent to a clinic and her appendix was removed. Claimant was then sent back to the home in Langenbruck.
119. Claimant, born on 11/03/1918 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland on January 31, 1941. Once in Switzerland, claimant was taken to the police by a soldier where her name was on a list and claimant was admitted to Switzerland. A soldier walked claimant to Chiasso and her reception there was unpleasant. Claimant was first forced to take a shower and then was searched for lice.
120. Claimant, born on 07/29/1927 in Poland, crossed the French-Swiss border, near Geneva, on August 8, 1943. Claimant was detained in different refugee camps in Geneva and Lausanne, including camp Au Bout du Monde. He was under close supervision of Swiss guards and was not allowed to move freely. Claimant states he did not receive sufficient food.
121. Claimant, born on 05/23/1909 in Poland, entered Switzerland with his wife in 1942. They were detained in several camps and were separated at times. The last camp they were detained in was the Mezzovico work camp where the claimant's wife passed away due to an extra-uterine pregnancy that was not treated in time.
122. Claimant, born on 11/18/1914 in France, entered Switzerland illegally in April 1944 with her family. They were immediately placed in a police-guarded camp where they slept on straw. They were then transferred to the Champelle refugee camp where claimant's twin daughters became ill and food was insufficient. Claimant and her daughters were separated from claimant's husband. Claimant was sent to a women's work camp in Taich with her daughters. In this camp, she was forced to work as a cleaning woman and nurse and was not allowed to console her daughters during the day. Working with sick children, she became gravely ill herself.
123. Claimants entered Switzerland in April 1944 and were interrogated and then placed into camps in Charmille, Girenbad and Les Avants and a Red Cross center. The conditions in the camps were hard for children and claimants had to do all kinds of work in the camps. Claimants suffered from hunger and malnutrition and stated that they were treated like prisoners, kept under guard by armed soldiers. In July 1944, the siblings were separated; claimant RC 1513 went to the Talmud Hochschule in Montreux and claimant RC 1561 went to a children's home.

124. Claimant, born on 11/20/1924 in Hungary, entered Switzerland in November 1942. He was held in two transitional camps and then detained successively in 6 different camps including Martigny, Buren, and Adliswil. In these camps, claimant experienced very difficult living conditions with insufficient food. He performed hard labor and in one camp, claimant was struck by a pitchfork. Subsequently, the wound became infected and he was hospitalized for a substantial amount of time. Claimant attempted to leave Switzerland in 1944 and was arrested at the border and imprisoned by Swiss authorities.
125. Claimant, born on 11/07/1928 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland with the Kastner Transport from Bergen-Belsen in December 1944. Upon arrival claimant was taken to Caux where he stayed for one month with other refugees. He was then transferred to a refugee home, Aliyat Hanoar. From there claimant was sent to Bex where he stayed until the end of the war. Claimant states that during the entire time in Switzerland he was denied his freedom.
126. Claimant, born on 11/07/1927 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in July 1940 from France. While living in Alsace, claimant had been adopted (along with a group of six other German-Jewish children) by a Swiss family, living in the town of Munster. In July 1940, claimant and the other children were expelled from Alsace to Rouffach, but were freed after 48 hours since their adopted family was Swiss. Claimant and the other children were given another 48 hours to leave Alsace. With the help of the eldest daughter of the Swiss foster family, claimant and the other children attempted to cross the French roadblock at Saint Louis but were turned back to Alsace at gunpoint. Claimant and the other children then journeyed across southern France until they reached the O.S.E., Oeuvre Sociale pour Enfants, in Perigueux, where they stayed until their escape through the mountains to Spain in 1944.
127. Claimant, born on 12/11/1927 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in July 1940. Claimant was living with a Swiss family along with six other German-Jewish children in Munster, Alsace, France. The Jews in Munster were rounded up and detained in Rouffach, but claimant and the other children were released from the prison under the condition that the Swiss family would take them to Basel, Switzerland. Claimant states that at the Swiss border, the Nazis and the Swiss negotiated her fate - the Swiss did not want her in Switzerland and the Nazis wanted her out of Nazi occupied territory. Claimant and the other children were then sent to an orphanage in the then-unoccupied zone in Perigueux, and later Bergerac, Dordogne, France, where she stayed until she went into hiding in 1942. Claimant was then adopted by a Catholic family in St. Romain, Puy de Dome, France, and lived there until June 1945.
128. Claimant, born on 09/23/1927 in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen on December 6, 1944. Claimant was quarantined in a camp under poor conditions. She was unable to move freely and needed a special permission to leave the camp. Claimant states that she became ill with a high fever and she had her tonsils taken out under unsanitary conditions, in the bathroom.
129. Claimant, born on 08/15/1918 in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen in December 1944. Claimant and his group were held at the border for some time until permitted to cross into Switzerland. He arrived to Saint Margareten, where he stayed for a few days. Claimant was then transferred to Caux - Montreux, where he was required to work and was not able to leave the premises.

130. Claimant, born on 04/03/1939 in the Netherlands, was four years old at the time he was admitted into Switzerland. Claimant recalls that he was detained with his aunt and uncle in Camp Beausite. He states the conditions were very bad. Four people had to share one room at the camp and claimant states that it was a horrible time.
131. Claimant, born on 07/21/1931 in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Switzerland in 1944 with the Kastner Transport with a group of children from Bergen-Belsen. Claimant was placed in a hotel where their movement was restricted. She was then moved to a children's home in Bex.
132. Claimant, born on 08/03/1919 in Germany, illegally entered Switzerland in December of 1942. Claimant was arrested by Swiss soldiers near Geneva and placed in a reception camp. He was then transferred to two additional camps before being placed in the work camp Bourignon. There, claimant was forced to work in digging, without pay.
133. Claimant, born on 05/24/1925 in Germany, illegally crossed the French-Swiss border in May 1944. Claimant was arrested and subsequently placed in different detention camps including Champelle, La Chassote, La Rosias, and Castello di Trevano. Claimant stated that she had to work, clean, and sleep on straw.
134. Claimant, born on 11/16/1942 in France, illegally entered Switzerland with her family in 1943, from France. Upon arrival they were arrested. Claimant was immediately separated from her parents and placed in a children's home. She was denied her mother's care and states she grew up as an orphan. Claimant was allowed to see her mother only once a week for 30 minutes. Claimant, who was very young at the time, was told that she was a very depressed baby, and suffered from neglect. She states that at the end of the war she was in a very bad state both physically and emotionally.
135. Claimant, born on 08/25/1921 in Belgium, entered Switzerland on 09/28/1942 from France. Upon entry, claimant was sent to a reception camp Lirenbred. He was subsequently transferred to labor camps, Arisdorf and Le Chaluet. He was later sent to Camp Raron.
136. Claimant, born on 04/01/1927 in France, entered Switzerland in 1943 with her parents. Upon arrival, they were imprisoned for 48 hours and interrogated. Claimant was then separated from her parents and sent to a camp for young girls. Claimant states she was not allowed to leave the camp. She was forced to work for no pay and was not allowed to perform any studies.
137. Claimant, born on 04/03/1923 in Germany, was admitted to Switzerland and forced to work in children's homes near St. Gallen and in Engelberg.
138. Claimant, born on 07/23/1914 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland at the Italian border. Claimant worked in camps in Bourignon, Raron, and Coberey digging trenches for the military. Claimant

was not paid for his work. Claimant states that all the valuables he had were stolen.

139. Claimant, born on 02/11/1944 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen in December 1944, with her mother. Claimant was detained under strict command in military camps in Caux - Montreux and in Lausanne. She was in a very weakened condition, was not given sufficient food and was denied medical care. Claimant slept on straw, and suffered from the cold due to the lack of heat and clothing. She states she was not provided with the care needed for proper development, and as a result she suffers health problems to this day. Claimant was separated from her mother while in Switzerland and states it has marked her deeply.
140. Claimant, born on 03/10/1921 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at Lake Lamén in June 1942. Claimant had been living in France and was drafted into the French Army while seeking to escape the rounding up of Jews for deportation in 1941. In June of 1942, he was to be demobilized from the army and was advised by his commander to seek refuge in Switzerland. Claimant went to the home of a friend, and then rented a small rowboat and crossed the lake to the Swiss shore in the evening. Upon landing on the Swiss shore, claimant was arrested by a Swiss border patrol officer who refused to let him enter Switzerland. The officer placed claimant on a motorboat and returned him to the French side of the lake. Claimant returned to his friend's home nearby for one night, and then went back into the French Alps where he joined the French Underground.
141. Claimant, born on 01/22/1927 in Belgium, illegally entered Switzerland in September 1943. Claimant was detained in three camps near Geneva and Lausanne. The conditions in the camp were poor. He was forced to work and had to sleep on straw.
142. Claimant, born on 02/15/1920 in Belgium, entered Switzerland in August 1942 with his wife. They were imprisoned in Lutry for three or four days. Claimant lived in Lausanne for four months and was then sent to a work camp where he performed roadwork. His wife was sent to a separate camp. He was then transferred to two hotels where he was on the cleaning staff.
143. Claimant, born on 10/10/1933 in Belgium, entered Switzerland in 1944 with a group including his father. In order to gain admittance, he claimed to be younger than he was. Upon arrival, border guards arrested the group and the claimant was interrogated. The border guards attempted to coerce him into admitting his true age. Claimant suffered from this harassment. However, he did not reveal his age and the group was admitted. Claimant was sent to a children's refugee camp where he suffered due to lack of food. He was then placed with a family in Zofingen.
144. Claimant, born on 08/09/1922 in Romania, entered Switzerland in December 1944 with her husband on the Kastner transport from Bergen-Belsen. Claimant was taken to a transit camp in St. Gallen and then held in Caux - Montreux where claimant had to sleep on the floor and needed a special pass to leave the camp.
145. Claimant, born on 03/07/1921 in Czechoslovakia, crossed the French-Swiss border near Aix Les Bains, in 1942. Claimant encountered a Swiss soldier who immediately arrested her and escorted her to an

office of the Salvation Army in Geneva. Claimant was then placed in Camp Augsterthal near Zurich, where she was put in charge of children in the nursery. Claimant states she was not allowed to leave the camp.

146. Claimant, born on 01/10/1933 in Belgium, illegally entered Switzerland with her mother and sisters on September 9, 1943, from Annemasse, France. Claimant was placed in various camps and children institutes in Switzerland. In Institute Asher claimant and one of her sisters were separated from their mother. Claimant was able to see her mother only three times over a period of two years. Claimant was not given enough food and suffered from deprivation. She states that this traumatic experience has affected her for the rest of her life.
147. Claimant, born on 04/28/1939 in France, was detained in camps in Switzerland with her parents. She was three years old at the time. Claimant and her parents were separated from her sisters, and for a long time they did not know where they were.
148. Claimant, born on 02/08/1919 in Czechoslovakia, was interned near Geneva and separated from her son who was placed with a family by the Red Cross. Claimant was interned in several camps. In the last camp in which she was detained, claimant had to clean in the kitchen and do laundry. Claimant was allowed to visit her son every 6 weeks.
149. Claimant, born on 07/07/1939 in Belgium, was smuggled across the French-Swiss border with her parents in the fall of 1942. They were immediately arrested by Swiss Police and sent to Camp Buren. Claimant and her parents were transferred several times to different locations, and were later placed in camp Morgins. Claimant states that in all the camps they were unable to move freely, and were constantly under military guard. There was little to eat and claimant was subjected to public taunts such as 'It's a shame Hitler did not finish you off,' and 'We have nothing to eat, and you came to eat what little we have.'
150. Claimant, born on 06/12/1936 in Belgium, illegally crossed the French-Swiss border with his family, in late 1942. Claimant was detained under military guard in different camps, including Morgins, Martini, Wesen and Bex. The living conditions in the camps were very difficult, and food was insufficient. While in Switzerland claimant had to undergo a serious operation. He states that although he was hospitalized for a long time and suffered great pain, the camp commander refused to allow his mother to visit him. Claimant describes it as a very traumatic experience, since he was only 6 years old at the time. He was later placed with a family in Zurich, and in a children's institution in Celerina.
151. Claimant, born on 01/14/1928 in Belgium was detained in Switzerland. She was placed successively with several families where she was forced to work as a cleaning woman. She was only 15 years old and did not know how to do the work. Due to this she was beaten in the first house in which she was placed to work. During this time, claimant attempted to commit suicide by jumping off a balcony but the husband of the family rescued her.
152. Claimant, born on 09/21/1926 in Germany, entered Switzerland in October 1943 from Italy. Claimant



was held in internment camps in Aniuso, Tessin and Montreux and was not allowed to leave any of the camps. Claimant was subsequently sent to a women's camp in Fribourg and then to Ruppoldsried where she had to work mending clothes. In spring 1944, claimant was transferred to Bex les Bains.

153. Claimant, born on 08/09/1928 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland with the Kastner Transport from Bergen-Belsen. Claimant was sixteen years old at the time and she hoped to be free in Switzerland but had a great disappointment upon arrival. She was escorted by armed soldiers and felt frightened and confused. Claimant was first placed in Caux and later transferred to Aliyat Hanoar in Weggis. She was forbidden to move freely and states she felt like a prisoner.
154. Claimant, born on 06/26/1927 in France, entered Switzerland illegally in 1944 with a group of children. He was detained in three transit camps before being sent to a work camp, where he suffered from hunger. Claimant's work consisted of draining swamps, which he states was very difficult for a 17-year-old boy.
155. Claimant, born on 08/25/1929 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen in December 1944. Claimant was placed in Caux - Montreux in a big hotel. Although she hoped to be free in Switzerland, claimant was not allowed to leave the building. She suffered day and night from the cold and was threatened with deportation to Africa. Claimant was later transferred to Bex. Claimant states she was not treated well in Switzerland.
156. Claimant, born on 12/05/1910 in Germany, fled to Switzerland from Italy on September 13, 1943 with seven others. Upon arriving in Switzerland, they were apprehended by the military and locked in a room. The soldiers wanted to send them back to Italy the next day, but they were sent to Girenbad. They were guarded by a lieutenant in Girenbad who awoke them three o'clock in the morning for roll call in the courtyard. Every day they were given limited food. Claimant states that the mailman stole money from the refugees' letters. Claimant was subsequently sent to the refugee home St. Nikolaus where the heat was not turned on until five in the afternoon in January. Claimant then went to Liestal and worked in the washroom of a kitchen.
157. Claimant, born on 04/27/1929 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in June 1942 from France. Claimant and his extended family had been living in Nice under occupation. To avoid threat of arrest by German troops, they left Nice with the intent to reach Switzerland. They reached the French/Swiss border at St. Julien and were refused entry. Claimant's parents negotiated with the Swiss frontier guards to no avail and they were pushed back into the arms of the French gendarmes. Claimant and his family were arrested and spent the night at the local prison in St. Julien. The next day, guarded by gendarmes, they were transferred to the concentration camp at Rivesaltes in the Pyrenees. Claimant was interned at Rivesaltes until March 1943.
158. Claimant, born on 03/17/1934 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943. Claimant's family was part of a group that was smuggled across the French-Swiss border near Annemasse. At the border checkpoint, the Swiss border police denied them entry. Subsequently, claimant's father was deported to Auschwitz.

159. Claimant, born on 03/02/1924 in Germany, entered Switzerland in October 1942 through Col de Conche. Claimant was brought to a reception camp in Martigny. He was later transferred to a work camp in Bonstetten where he worked as a lumberjack. In Sierre claimant had to perform drainage work.
160. Claimant, born on 11/19/1910 in Poland, attempted to enter Switzerland from Annemasse, France. Claimant spent one night in Switzerland near the border, and was expelled the next day. Claimant was immediately arrested and imprisoned in Annecy, France.
161. Claimant, born on 04/09/1932 in France, entered Switzerland in December 1942 with her family. They were taken to a police station in Lausanne and were then separated. Claimant was placed with a family in Zurich. After one year, she was placed with a different family. Her parents were transferred to several camps.
162. Claimant, born on 05/12/1928 in Austria, was smuggled into Switzerland from France in 1944, with a group of children. Claimant was detained in camp Au Bout du Monde, where she was forced to work. She states that the attitude towards refugees in the camp was harsh and humiliating.
163. Claimant, born on 10/09/1926 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland from Annemasse, France, in December 1942. After crossing the border claimant was immediately arrested and placed in Camp Girenbad. He was later transferred to a labor camp. Claimant states that the conditions in the camps were poor, and that he was not allowed to leave.
164. Claimant, born on 08/05/1927 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1939 with her mother and father. Claimant traveled to Kreuzlingen near the border with her family to escape the Nazis in Romania. Claimant's parents went into an office at the border with Swiss officials. Her mother and father gave them money and jewelry in order to be allowed into Switzerland. Claimant states the Swiss officials, who were very tough, took the money and jewelry and told claimant's parents to go away, even after claimant's mother pleaded on her knees to be allowed into Switzerland. After claimant and her parents were denied entry, they spent two weeks sleeping on the ground on the other side of the Swiss border in Austria and then returned to Bricheni, Moldova. The family was placed in a ghetto and claimant continued to suffer Nazi persecution.
165. Claimant, born on 06/09/1926 in Poland, entered Switzerland in 1942 from France with her mother and sisters. Upon arrival, claimant and her sisters were separated from their mother and placed in a home for children in Heiden Appenzell. Claimant states the conditions in Switzerland were terrible and inhumane. She was unable to go to school and was forced to perform labor.
166. Claimant, born on 10/19/1925 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen on December 6, 1944. Upon arrival in St. Gallen, claimant was devastated when she was taken by armed Swiss soldiers and put in detention. She states that in spite her hopes to be free in Switzerland she was denied her freedom. Claimant and her group were threatened with deportation to Algeria.

167. Claimants (father and son) and mother fled to Switzerland from France in June 1943. After a few weeks, the father was separated from his wife and son and was placed successively in three work camps: Sierre, Birmensdorf and Aesch. The father stated that the work in the camp was not easy but that he suffered more from being separated from his family than from the work. Mother and son were sent to Winterthur and the son stated that the separation from his father at a very young age deeply affected him.
168. Claimant, born on 11/12/1928 in the Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942 from France with her mother, sister and a small group of other people. Claimant and her sister and the group traveled with a guide through Belgium and then with a second guide into France by way of trains and bicycles through the woods. Claimant states it was a terrible journey. At the Swiss border, the group was stopped by a border guard and not permitted into Switzerland. They went to a small inn, waiting for a guide who never arrived. They headed back to Holland on an arduous journey through Paris and Brussels. During this time claimant was separated from her mother and sister. She went into hiding.
169. Claimant, born on 06/20/1919 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1939 from Austria. Claimant fled Vienna and went to a lake at the Swiss border. He took a ferry across the Bodensee. He went off the ferry at the Swiss side, but was immediately stopped by Swiss border guards. A guard pushed the claimant, and ordered him to return to Austria. Claimant took the ferry back to Austria and returned to Vienna where he remained for a few months before he succeeded in illegally gaining entry into Belgium.
170. Claimant, born on 01/25/1924 in Italy, was smuggled across the Italian-Swiss border on November 23, 1943. Claimant states that it was only after hours of crying and begging that the Swiss Authorities allowed her to stay. Claimant was detained in several camps for refugees. She was constantly under armed guard and states the conditions in the camps were terrible.
171. Claimant, born on 12/09/1928 in Belgium, was detained in Switzerland from 1943. Claimant was with her sister and brother in-law and they were placed successively in three camps. She states that the conditions in the camps were very unsanitary. She was held under armed guard and was not allowed to leave the camp. Claimant was then separated from her sister and brother in-law and sent to live with a family. There she was forced to work on the farm for no pay.
172. Claimant, born on 11/23/1919 in Austria, entered Switzerland illegally in September 1942 from France. Claimant was first interned in a military camp in Adliswil and kept under military guard. Claimant was later transferred to a work camp where she cleaned rooms in a women's work camp and received no financial compensation for her work.
173. Claimant, born on 01/06/1933 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland from Italy with her mother in 1944. Upon arriving in Switzerland, claimant was separated from her mother and sent to various homes. Claimant was 11 years old at the time and suffered greatly from the separation.

174. Claimant, born on 03/07/1929 in Germany, fled from France into Switzerland in September 1942, with his mother and sister. After a few weeks in Geneva claimant was placed in the refugee camp Augsterthal. He states it was a closed camp under guard, and that living conditions were poor. Claimant was later transferred to a yeshiva in Montreux, and to a children institution in Engelberg.
175. Claimant, born on 11/26/1920 in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Switzerland as part of the Kastner transport from Bergen-Belsen in August 1944. Claimant was placed in the refugee camp Caux - Montreux, where she was detained for seven months under military guard. She was forbidden to go out of the camp. Claimant was not provided with sufficient food.
176. Father (RC 1766) entered Switzerland with his wife in the spring of 1944, near Geneva. Upon arrival he was placed in a camp, while his wife was in a hotel under police control. He was later transferred to Beatenberg, where he had to take care of maintenance and cleaning of the hotel. Subsequently, claimant was sent to Morgins, where claimant's wife gave birth to their son (RC 1994). Claimant (RC 1994) states that as a result of the difficult circumstances of his mother's pregnancy and of the first months of his life, he suffered from various illnesses during the first six years of his life.
177. Claimant, born on 05/08/1929 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland with the Kastner Transport in December 1944. Upon arrival claimant was taken under military guard to an old school where he stayed for a few days. He was then transferred to Caux, where he states he was held as a prisoner. Claimant was later sent to Wegis and Bex. During his entire stay in Switzerland claimant's freedom of movement was restricted.
178. Claimant, born on 12/02/1938 in Belgium, was detained as a refugee in Switzerland with his mother. While in Camp Busserach claimant was injured and received poor medical treatment, which he states caused him suffering. Claimant states that as a child he recalls his mother being very stressed during their time in the refugee camps.
179. Claimant, born on 07/02/1922 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland on October 14, 1942, from France with his mother and father. Claimant and his parents encountered four or five Swiss soldiers at Coc de Balmo, Canton Valais, who told them to wait for a Swiss customs official to be cleared for entry into Switzerland. Claimant states that the customs official was very brusque when he arrived, and told them Switzerland was already filled with all sorts of refugees and they would be forced to return to the place from which they came. Claimant stated that his father's pleading were fruitless even when he produced letters of recommendation from Swiss firms. Claimant and his parents were escorted back to the crossing line, where they were handed to French gendarmes. The French gendarmes brought them to the Gestapo, who in turn shipped them to a transit camp at La Verne, near Toulouse.
180. Claimant, born on 06/05/1926 in Germany, entered Switzerland from France with his uncle and his uncle's family in 1942. Upon crossing the border, the family was caught by Swiss Army personnel. They were sent to Camp Augsberg where they were guarded by armed soldiers and had to sleep on straw. After 6 months claimant was separated from the family. Over three years, claimant was interned

in eight different camps in Switzerland. Claimant states he was forced to perform heavy slave labor, including building roads and lifting heavy rocks. He had to work in extreme weather conditions with inadequate clothing. As a result, claimant contracted pneumonia and had to be hospitalized. Claimant states he was a prisoner in Switzerland for three years and that his young life was wasted there and that he was deprived of the opportunity to further his education.

181. Claimant, born on 05/09/1914 in Hungary, entered Switzerland from France with her husband and newborn child in spring of 1943. She and her husband were separated, and she was interned in a camp for mothers and children in Geneva. Claimant states that while in the camp, she was deprived of her freedom and was frequently insulted and verbally abused.
182. Claimant, born on 07/10/1936 in Belgium, entered Switzerland illegally on March 20, 1944 with her family. Claimant states that she was lent out to a couple to prevent their expulsion from Switzerland, resulting in her being punished for lying about her age and name. She was separated from her parents and sister and was forced to work for the director of camp Bremgarten.
183. Claimant, born on 12/08/1927 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland with the Kastner Transport from Bergen-Belsen. Claimant was arrested and detained under military guard. While in Switzerland he was detained in St. Gallen, St. Margarethen, and Caux.
184. Claimant, born on 04/03/1928 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland on the Kastner transport from Bergen-Belsen in December 1944. Claimant and her parents were sent to a camp in Caux, where claimant suffered from humiliation, hunger, and cold, and where she had no freedom of movement. Claimant was separated from her parents and sent to a children's home in Krattigen where she suffered from hunger, lack of food, and cold. Claimant was allowed to visit her parents only once every three months and was refused the opportunity to continue her education.
185. Claimant, born on 11/27/1929 in France, entered Switzerland illegally on September 6, 1942 with her mother. After living with relatives in Geneva for a month, claimant and her mother were ordered to camp Buren by Swiss authorities. They were detained in freezing, damp wooden barracks. They slept on straw mattresses, hygiene was non-existent and the food was insufficient. Claimant described the food as appalling. She states that many of the camp's refugees became ill.
186. Claimant, born on 12/24/1925 in Germany, entered Switzerland illegally in October 1943 from Italy. Claimant spent three days in the custody of the border guards before being allowed to stay in Switzerland. Claimant was interned in several camps and during her stay in Switzerland she had to work constantly without receiving pay. Claimant states that while she was detained in Switzerland she was only allowed to move in a restricted area and in order to leave that area, she needed special permission.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 6

1. Claimant, born on 11/14/1929 in Belgium, was expelled from Switzerland in 1942. In the summer of 1942, claimant, her parents and another couple traveled with a Belgian smuggler to Besancon, under false identity. The smuggler took them to a farm, from which they crossed the border into Switzerland. They arrived at Neuchatel and then went to Basel, where they were advised to register at the police station. They were arrested at the Basel police station, jailed and questioned for a week. Upon their release they were told they would be taken to Bern, but instead were escorted to the border. While they pleaded to stay in Switzerland, Swiss police threatened to hand them over to German patrols if they did not cooperate. They went back to Besancon, and then to Brussels. Claimant's mother was caught in Brussels and died in Auschwitz. Claimant remained in hiding in different places throughout the war.
2. Claimant, born on 04/12/1939 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen Belsen in December 1944. Upon arrival in Basel, claimant was placed in a military camp. After a few days, he was transferred to Caux - Montreux where he was detained under military guard. Claimant's freedom of movement was restricted and he was not permitted to attend school.
3. Claimant, born on 05/23/1933 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents in 1942. At the French-Swiss border, claimant and his parents were not allowed to enter Switzerland and told to return in a week for a permit. Claimant and his parents returned to Paris, where they prepared and then made a second attempt. The smuggler hired by the family was arrested at the border. The father made a second attempt. Claimant and mother withdrew due to the dangerous conditions at the border. Claimant and mother returned to Belgium where they remained in hiding with a Christian family.
4. Claimant, born on 08/17/1938 in France, illegally entered Switzerland from France on June 27, 1943 along with his family. Claimant was arrested at the Swiss border and detained in camp Au Bout du Monde under hard conditions. He was subsequently interned in two camps, Charmilles and Waldhaus, where claimant was forced to hold his head under cold water during wintertime, and where he suffered from malnutrition.
5. Claimant, born on 3/3/1926 in Germany, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland on several occasions between 1933 and 1938. Claimant's father, the heir of a German steel factory, had attended the University of Zurich. The family often vacationed in Switzerland before the Nazi regime. Between 1933 and 1938, the family made several trips to Switzerland but was never allowed to stay for more than a few weeks at a time. They tried to obtain immigration visas from Berlin and from Switzerland during their short visits, but were repeatedly rejected. Friends of the family and professional contacts in Switzerland tried to intervene on their behalf, but their requests for Swiss asylum was denied. In late 1938 the family received immigration visas to the United States. After a harrowing escape from Germany, they traveled to Holland, from which they sailed for New York, arriving in February 1939.
6. Claimant, born on 07/17/1916 in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, was denied entry into Switzerland at

the French-Swiss border in 1940. Claimant left Paris to escape advancing Germans and attempted to cross the border into Switzerland at St. Gingolph and then at Annemasse. Both times, the Swiss border police denied them entry because 'their names sounded too Jewish.' With the help of other friends claimant received new identification papers and was able to return to his native Czernowitz, where he was forced into the Czernowitz Ghetto in 1941 and later deported to a Concentration Camp.

7. Claimant, born on 01/01/1936 in France, was expelled from Switzerland in 1941. Claimant and her family lived in Nancy from 1934 to 1940. Claimant and her family fled the Vichy regime and went into hiding in the Franche-Compte region. Claimant and her family were smuggled across the border into Switzerland at Vallorbe, in November 1941. They stayed in Fribourg for approximately one month, when the family was denounced. They were immediately expelled from Switzerland. After their expulsion, they were caught by French authorities and sent to Drancy. Claimant escaped Drancy but was later captured and interned at Lalande for several months. She escaped once again, and spent the rest of the war hidden by nuns in Bordeaux.
8. Claimant, born on 07/28/1919 in Austria, entered Switzerland in July 1938. He had been released from Dachau concentration camp and attempted to bring other family members to Switzerland to save them from extermination. Claimant was arrested in September 1938 in Zurich and states that he was targeted for deportation back to Dachau. While in prison, claimant was interrogated by an officer of the Swiss army intelligence, and was slapped and roughly handled. A Jewish advocate helped him get permission to remain in Switzerland for 30 days provided that he would then leave the country. The advocate assisted claimant in acquiring a visa for Bolivia; claimant left the country two days before his permission expired.
9. Claimant, born on 06/10/1920 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in November 1943. Claimant had been interned by Italian authorities from December 1941 until September 1943. In November 1943 he went by train to Verbania on Lago Maggiore and attempted to reach the Swiss border by boat at night with a group. As soon as they crossed they were stopped by Swiss frontier guards and after a short detention forced back to Italy. Claimant went into hiding and was caught by Italian fascists. He was sent to a prison at Vittorio Veneto and from there, in February 1944, sent to the concentration camp in Fossoli. Claimant was subsequently sent to Auschwitz, where he was liberated in April 1945.
10. Claimant, born on 09/28/1931 in Belgium was smuggled into Switzerland by the OSE in September 1943 with a group of children. He was detained in three separate camps: Charmilles, Vidy-Plage in Lausanne and Champéry. During this time, he was interrogated by a Swiss Official in charge of his case. The official made anti-Semitic comments and threatened to expel him out of Switzerland. While staying in these camps he, at times, slept on straw mattresses and recalls that the nutrition he received was of poor quality. He was also the target of several more anti-Semitic remarks, both in the camps and in Zofingen, where he was placed with a German-Swiss family.
11. Claimant, born on 06/02/1935 in France, fled from France into Switzerland in September 1943 with her family. Upon arrival at the Swiss border, a false date of birth was given for claimant in order to gain

entry. Once in Switzerland claimant was separated from her parents and placed in a children's camp. Claimant states she lived under harsh physical and psychological conditions. She suffered from hunger and loneliness and was unable to attend school. Claimant was constantly threatened by the camp commander to be handed over to the Germans. She describes her time in Switzerland as very traumatic for her.

12. Claimant, born on 02/20/1929 in Poland, entered Switzerland from Annemasse, France, on April 27, 1944 with a group of boys. Claimant was placed in different camps, where he was forced to work. He was subsequently placed with a family at Zurich. Claimant states that the Swiss were pro-German and that he suffered from their anti-Semitism.
13. Claimant, born on 01/23/1939 in France, was smuggled into Switzerland by the Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants (OSE), with her 3 siblings and several other children. The group was captured by the Swiss Police and was placed in a prison next to the border. Claimant was then transferred successively to two refugee camps. She states that she was not given any food for three days and was very weak. In camp Charmille all their money was taken away from her brother and never returned. There she was subjected to a medical examination during which her head was shaved. Claimant was finally transferred to a children's camp in Ascona.
14. Claimant, born on 03/17/1929 in France, entered Switzerland by train with his brother and a group of children from France. Upon their arrival in Switzerland, they were placed in camp Les Croupettes in Geneva, where they were subjected to repeated interrogation. Claimant states they were held as prisoners under military guard. Claimant was then transferred to camps Champelle and Au Bout du Monde, where he states living conditions were poor and he suffered from hunger. Claimant was later separated from his brother and sent to a refugee children's home in the village of Speicher, near St. Gallen.
15. Claimant, born on 3/30/1926 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland on December 30, 1944 with the Kastner Transport from Bergen Belsen. Upon arrival at St. Gallen, claimant received a minimal amount of food and was put to sleep on straw. She was also threatened with deportation to Algeria. Claimant was then transferred to the Regina Hotel in Caux, where she was detained under military guard. Claimant describes the Swiss soldiers who guarded her as very rude.
16. Claimant, born on 03/02/1931 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland with the Kastner transport from Bergen Belsen in December 1944. She was sent to a children's home in Bex where the conditions were very hard. Claimant states she suffered from severe cold and hunger due to lack of heat and insufficient food. Claimant was not allowed to leave the children's home and was forced to perform maintenance work.
17. Claimant, born on 08/04/1931 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in late September 1943 along with her parents and her brother. Claimant and her family lived in 'free confinement' in Italy until September 1943, when they left one night to attempt crossing the border over the mountains close to Campione D'Italia. At the border they were apprehended by Swiss border patrol and returned to Italy at Ponte Chiasso. Claimant and her family spent the rest of the war in



hiding in woods and caves in the Italian mountains of Grosseto.

18. Claimant, born on 08/23/1929 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in September 1943 along with his family. In June 1942 claimant and his family had been interned in Concordia Sulla Secchia, until September 1943, when they tried to flee for Switzerland. On their escape near Ponte Chiasso Swiss authorities caught them and wanted to send them back to the fascist border militia. Claimant states there was a 'bribe,' and Swiss border guards let them go. A few days later they tried again at the Campione d'Italia crossing. The Swiss border patrol did not let them enter Switzerland. The family then went to Florence, where they hid under very difficult circumstances until the end of war.
19. Claimant, born on 06/16/1921 in Austria, illegally entered Switzerland from Austria on November 28, 1938. Claimant states that he was put into the work camp Diepoldsau, where he was detained under police surveillance. Claimant stayed in the camp until July 6, 1939 when he left for England on a trainee permit, which his brother sent him. Claimant was later interned in camps in England and Canada.
20. Claimant, born on 05/20/1922 in France, entered Switzerland in September 1942 from Annemasse, France. Claimant was quarantined in Geneva, where Swiss police confiscated most of his money. Claimant was then transferred to Camp Buren, where he suffered from hunger. He was later sent to camps Wald, Eggitswil/Kloten, Eggiwill, and Chantiers Ambulants. While in Switzerland, claimant was forced to perform hard labor. He worked as a lumberjack and in construction, and states he had never done such hard and painful work until the war.
21. Claimant, born on 11/25/1919 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in summer 1940. Claimant left Poland for Belgium in October 1938. In May 1940 she crossed into France with a group of students at Lille. The group then went to Paris but they were not permitted to stay there and they attempted to enter Switzerland where one of claimant's friends had relatives in Ville La Grand near Geneva. They tried to cross the Swiss border several times at different locations but each time were denied entry. For some time they stayed in a village near Bordeaux but had to leave and wander from one place to another. They finally arrived in Toulouse in July 1940 and claimant went into hiding.
22. Claimants attempted to enter Switzerland in December 1943 from France. Claimants left by night in a boat with a paid boatman from a point near Evian, and when they reached the other side of the lake near Morges, they were intercepted by a Swiss patrol. Claimants were sent back to France, and warned that if they were caught again they would be delivered to the German authorities in France.
23. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in August 1942 along with their parents. The family, parents and claimants, two sons and a daughter, left Germany for Belgium in May 1939 and stayed there until February 1941 when they went to Marseille, France. When the deportation of Jews began in August 1942, claimants tried to enter Switzerland from Annemasse. They contacted a smuggler there to cross into Switzerland by train but they were caught and refused entry by Swiss officials. Claimants were not handed over to the Germans and were allowed to go back to France. Claimants went to La Bourboule, France where they remained in hiding under false names until

liberation by the Americans in August 1944.

24. Claimant, born on 10/02/1923, was denied entry to Switzerland in fall 1942. Claimant left Lyon, France with a group after deportations began in August 1942 and they tried to enter Switzerland by walking through mountains. The group was refused entry by Swiss officials at Annemasse and claimant went back to France and stayed in hiding for 5-6 weeks before trying again. On her second attempt claimant was successful and was sent to different camps including Mossberg, Genevieve sur Cochrane and Morgins and a camp in Lucerne. In one camp claimant slept on straw on the floor and in Lucerne claimant had to clean and polish floors.
25. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in early 1943. The family, father and claimants, mother and daughter, fled Germany for France in 1938. In 1940, the father was in the French Army, taken prisoner and sent to Germany. Claimants remained in Paris, but when the Nazis came to arrest them, they left on foot. With the help of a Rabbi they went to a castle near Voiron. From there they made two attempts to enter into Switzerland but each time they were turned away. Claimants went back to the castle near Voiron, where they hid until early 1944, when claimants' father and husband was released. Together they left the castle and hid in a farmhouse near Voiron until the end of the war.
26. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in November 1942. The claimants and their parents were arrested in Paris in July 1942. Claimants' parents bribed the police so that the brothers would be released. Claimants were sent to Switzerland by their grandfather in November 1942 but were refused entry at a railroad station at the border because they were Jewish refugees. Claimants were then sent to the countryside in Western France and hidden among French locals until the end of the war.
27. Claimant born on 10/16/1911 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in October 1943. Claimant and her husband fled Germany to Belgium. In 1942, the family fled Antwerp to the unoccupied zone in France. In Marseille, claimant was interned at the Hotel Levant, and from October 1942 at the Centre Bonpart. She was subsequently transferred to camp Rivesaltes, and then to camp Gurs. In September 1943, when the camp closed, she was sent to Septfonds. She was then sent to perform forced labor in Nerac. In October 1943, claimant escaped from Nerac in an attempt to join her husband who had successfully fled to Switzerland. She crossed the border illegally several times, near Annecy and Chamonix, but each time was turned back by Swiss border patrols. Claimant spent the rest of the war hidden by a family in Aubenas, France.
28. Claimant, born on 11/16/1924 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland in October 1942 from Germany. He took a train from Germany to the Swiss border at Basel, where Swiss officials turned him away because he had no identity papers, visa, or a passport. Claimant states that after being turned away, he was captured by Nazi troops on a train and was made a slave laborer for the balance of the war. Claimant was subsequently imprisoned in Flossenberg concentration camp and then in Dachau.
29. Claimant, born on 05/01/1929 in Romania, was expelled from Switzerland in 1942. Claimant was deported from Bucharest, Romania, with his family to Transnistria, Moldova. Claimant and his family

were transferred by rail to several camps. On one of the stops, claimant was separated from his family and put on a different train. Claimant joined a group of women jumping out of the train and wandered for several days, avoiding villages, farms, and roads. Upon reaching Switzerland, the group was stopped by two uniformed men on bicycles and arrested. The group was taken to Salez, and then taken by truck to the German border, where they were handed over to German soldiers. Claimant was subsequently transferred to various camps, including Auschwitz and Birkenau.

30. Claimant, born on 06/13/1924 in Austria, entered Switzerland with her parents from France in September 2, 1942. At the Swiss border near Annemasse they were caught by Swiss police with dogs who threatened to shoot them. Claimant and her parents were arrested, taken to a police station and interrogated for hours. On their escape claimant sustained an ankle injury, which was untreated and resulted in permanent disability. Claimant and her parents were then sent to a refugee camp in Varembe near Geneva for three weeks before being placed in separate camps in October 1942. Claimant and her mother were placed in a military camp in Aeugstertal on Albis, where they were housed in a condemned factory and forced to sleep on a concrete floor covered with straw. Claimant states that they were forced to stand at roll call every morning and felt humiliated. In 1943, claimant was freed from the camp and placed with a family in Lucerne because her bad physical condition until summer, when she was forced to perform hard labor at a farm in Kriens near Lucerne.
31. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in late April/early May 1945. Claimants were interned in the concentration camp at Dachau, when a group including claimants was selected and ordered to board a train. A Swiss Red Cross representative informed them that they were being shipped to Switzerland. During their ride the train suddenly stopped and everyone was ordered to get off. German guards started shooting them at random and claimants managed to escape. Claimants went into hiding and hiked towards the Swiss border. At the border claimants begged for help but were turned away and refused entry into Switzerland. Subsequently claimants continued hiding in the woods suffering from hunger, general weakness and being scared that Germans would find them. After some time claimants had learned about the liberation and the end of war.
32. Claimant, born on 02/29/1924 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland from Italy in 1940 with his family. The family fled Poland in 1940, through Vienna, to Italy. They had a visa to Switzerland; the father represented a Swiss Firm in Poland. At the Swiss border at Chiasso, Swiss border officials questioned the family as to their religion, and claimant's father told them they were Jewish. Claimant states that after hours of consultation the Swiss border officials refused the family entry. The family was forced to return to Italy and then fled Italy, traveling through Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey. The family members were separated and claimant joined the Foreign Legion.
33. Claimant, born on 12/21/1929 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1937 from Germany. Claimant and his family prepared to leave Germany in late 1936. They attempted to enter Switzerland, in early 1937. At the Swiss border, they were detained and returned to German border police and told to return to their home of Essen, Germany under house arrest.
34. Claimant, born on 08/26/1929 in Germany, entered Switzerland in January 5, 1939 with a group of children. Upon arrival, claimant was placed in an orphanage in Heiden where he stayed for 6 years. Claimant states that during the time in Switzerland he suffered from loneliness and emotional distress.

He was subjected to punishments that included violence and deprivation of food. Claimant also suffered from physical and mental abuse from local Swiss residents when he left the orphanage. While in Switzerland claimant was not able to attend school regularly, and states this deprivation greatly affected his adult life.

35. Claimant, born on 11/25/1929 in The Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland in approximately September 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant was picked up by a member of the Belgian underground in Amsterdam and traveled by train to Mulhausen, France. From there the group tried to cross the border near Basel going through the woods escorted by a local man. At the border Swiss authorities did not give them permission to enter and they were told to go back. Subsequently claimant went by train to Amsterdam with the help of the Belgian underground army and claimant was brought to his parents. The family spent the rest of the war in hiding.
36. The family was expelled from Switzerland in August 1939. Claimants' father was a rabbi in Berlin, and had to go into hiding after Kristallnacht. The family fled to Switzerland in January 1939. Claimants' family had been active in Jewish community in Basel, where the father was born and raised, and where the grandfather was a rabbi. Nevertheless they were not granted permission to stay in Switzerland for more than a few months, and were forced to leave Switzerland in August 1939. The family succeeded to obtain visas to England, and traveled there through France.
37. Claimant, born on 12/27/1918 in Austria, illegally entered Switzerland from Austria, through the mountains of Tyrol, in September 1938. Upon arrival, he was arrested by a policeman and detained for a month until obtaining permission to remain in Switzerland. In July 1940 claimant was ordered to report to a working camp. He was interned in Felsberg and Murimoos, where he was forced to work in road construction under difficult conditions. While in the camps claimant had to sleep in a barrack on straw.
38. Claimant, born on 10/20/1921 in Luxemburg, entered Switzerland from France in September 1942. Claimant crossed the border with the help of a smuggler near St. Gingolph. Upon arrival, claimant was placed successively in three different camps, Bex, Sonnenberg and Morgins, where she could not leave without permission.
39. Claimant, born on 01/11/1923 in Poland entered Switzerland in November 1943. Upon arrival at the Zurich police station, he was sent to the Girenbad quarantine camp, then to a second camp and finally to the Sierre work camp. Claimant worked as a gardener and an agricultural worker and never received a salary for any of this work.
40. Claimant, born on 03/30/1936 in Italy, entered Switzerland with his family in September 1943 from Italy. Upon entry, claimant and his younger brother were separated from their parents and older brother and sent to a children's institute. Claimant was with a group of one hundred and fifty children. He states that he was always lonely and suffered from fear and anxiety.
41. Claimants entered Switzerland in December 1944 with the Kastner transport from Bergen-Belsen. They

were detained as refugees in a hotel, where they suffered from harsh living conditions, including severe cold and lack of food. Claimants' freedom of movement was restricted, and they were constantly under military guard. Claimants were also often threatened with expulsion.

42. Claimant, born on 6/04/1942 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen Belsen in December 1944 with her parents. Claimant was told that her mother had to hold her and wait five hours at the Swiss border. She was first quarantined and then transferred to Hotel Esplanade in Caux - Montreux. Claimant states that in Switzerland the local people did not like or help the refugees.
43. Claimant, born on 06/23/1927 in Hungary, entered Switzerland in December 1944 from Bergen-Belsen. Claimant arrived at Caux - Montreux, where she suffered from the cold and was not allowed to leave the premises. Claimant states she was frightened since she was threatened with expulsion to Algeria.
44. Claimant, born on 08/26/1927 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant left Belgium with four other students from an agricultural school to escape the Gestapo. They traveled over Normandy and South France and arrived at night at the Swiss border. Claimant recalls that at the border to their horror they were refused entrance and turned back to Belgium. Claimant states that she was completely desperate and considered suicide, when on her way back a Belgian woman helped her finding a place to hide with a Belgian family, where she survived the rest of the war.
45. Claimant, born on 12/07/1920 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland in November 1942 from France. Claimant and her family (husband, father, mother, sister and brother-in-law) traveled to the Swiss border in a moving truck hidden behind furniture. At the border, they were intercepted by Swiss Mountain Guards, who took them into Swiss territory to the Police station. The family was told they could not continue into Switzerland, they either had to go back to France or they would be turned over to the Gestapo. Claimant's family spent the night in the forest and with the help of a local priest, made their way back to Lyon. Claimant spent the war in France in alternately hiding and in flight.
46. Claimants were expelled from Switzerland in 1939. The husband (and father) went to Switzerland to try to arrange for claimants to follow him there. In July 1939, claimants were still in their home in Vienna and received a notice to leave within three days. They went to Switzerland where they remained with husband for several weeks before being 'thrown out.' The family walked to France, hiding in cities and villages including Paris, Ambersac, Janjervieux, and Limoges. They then attempted to go to Rome, Italy, but were stopped at Torino, where the daughter and her father were separated from the mother. The mother was hidden in a convent in Rome. The daughter and her father were caught and spent several months in a prison camp before being sent to a jail in Rome.
47. Claimant, born on 03/10/1910 in Poland, was expelled from Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in August 1938. Claimant was admitted to Switzerland in June 1938. After a day as registered boarder in the area of Zurich or Basel the Swiss police arrived and detained him for one or two days. Claimant was then escorted to the Italian border and expelled from Switzerland. In Italy, claimant was placed into an internment camp for six months until December 1940, when he left for the United States.

48. Claimant, born on 04/02/1930 in Yugoslavia, fled from Italy into Switzerland in 1943. Claimant was held in a refugee camp for a week, and was threatened to be sent back to Italy. Once admitted to remain in Switzerland claimant was separated from her brother and placed in Rovio Ala Materna, where she suffered from great hunger. Claimant was subsequently transferred to Belmont - Montreux, and later to Bex. She states she suffered terribly from cold, and severe pain due to health problems that were left untreated.
49. Claimant, born on 10/29/1918 in Austria, entered Switzerland from Liechtenstein in 1938. Claimant fled Austria in May 1938 by train. As his train approached Feldkirch claimant was arrested and imprisoned for two months by the Gestapo. After he was released, he paid a 'runner' to lead him and others across the border to Liechtenstein, and to Zurich. In Zurich claimant was imprisoned for six days for not having proper documents. Claimant was then sent to a refugee camp in Lengnau.
50. Claimant, born on 04/23/1922 in Germany, worked in Basel, Switzerland, in 1938. In 1940 claimant was told to appear at the labor office. She was informed she would not be allowed to continue working. Claimant left Switzerland and soon after she was deported to a concentration camp in Gurs, France. Later she was transferred to a concentration camp in Rivesaltes. In 1943 the French Scouts helped claimant to escape and she stayed in hiding until 1944, when she was smuggled over the Swiss border. Claimant was detained the next two years, because she illegally entered Switzerland. First she was sent in a quarantine camp in Geneva and then in two other camps in Morgins and in Wesen. In 1946 claimant was able to immigrate to the United States.
51. Claimant, born on 08/24/1923 in Austria, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland in 1939, in Vienna, Austria. Claimant and his family resided in Vienna, when in 1939 they requested entry permits into Switzerland, from an official authority in Vienna. Claimant's father, mother and sister were granted Swiss entry permits, while claimant himself was denied such a permit. Claimant was subsequently persecuted, beaten and imprisoned in Austria. When released from prison, claimant had to remain in hiding, fleeing Nazi persecution. Claimant eventually fled to Shanghai, China, stating that no other country had accepted him.
52. Claimant, born on 01/21/1921 in Germany, was smuggled into Switzerland, with the help of the French Resistance, on December 31, 1942 from Pont de Roide, France. After crossing the Swiss border, claimant went to Porrentruy, where he was arrested by local police. Claimant was imprisoned and was denied any water or food. Then same evening he was driven back to the border and threatened that if he resisted the deportation or made any noise, he would be turned over to Germans stationed near the border. Claimant fled to Belgium, and returned for another attempt to enter Switzerland in the summer of 1943. On his second attempt claimant successfully entered Switzerland and reached Bern, where he was placed in a reception camp. When the police discovered his forged documents and dollars, claimant was yelled at, and was threatened to be sent back to France. Claimant states that soon he understood that being a refugee in Switzerland meant having no rights. He was later transferred under gunpoint to Sierre, where he was assigned to perform agricultural labor. Claimant was subsequently taken to Le Chaltet, where he performed manual labor.

53. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in August or September of 1943. Claimants, mother and two daughters, had been in flight from the Nazis across France. Claimants attempted to enter Switzerland at Saint Gervais les Bains in the Alps. Claimants were refused entry; they were told there was no more room and to go elsewhere. Returning to Saint Gervais, they were then deported by train to Italy, where they went into hiding in several different places; during this time mother, who was pregnant, was hospitalized for a breakdown.
54. Claimant, born on 06/22/1923 in Germany, entered Switzerland in October 1943 with her husband. Upon arrival in Zurich claimant was imprisoned for six days under harsh conditions. She was detained in isolation and had to sleep on the floor. Claimant was then transferred to a camp in Rikon, where she was held in a crowded hall under poor living conditions. Claimant was subsequently separated from her husband and placed in a work camp in Brissago, where she states she suffered humiliating treatment.
55. Claimant, born on 10/23/1916 in France, entered Switzerland from Annemasse, France in the fall of 1942. Claimant was interned in seven different camps during the following two years. He was forced to perform physical labor, including road construction and felling trees. Claimant was under strict discipline and control in the camps, and his freedom of movement was restricted.
56. Claimant, born on 07/02/1922 in Holland, entered Switzerland in September 1942 from Belgium. Upon arrival, claimant was separated from her family and placed in a monastery. One year later, she was reunited with her mother and siblings in Morgins, where she was forced to sleep on straw. Claimant states she suffered from being separated from her parents and that she was forced to work in cleaning, for no pay. She further states that she never had enough food and that she was unable to move freely since she was under constant guard.
57. Claimant, born on 03/19/1930 in Austria, entered Switzerland near Montreux with her family. They were in a barn. Claimant was put in foster care and separated from her parents. Claimant's parents were placed in internment camps in Beatenberg and Morgins until the end of the war.
58. Claimant, born on 11/21/1926 in Germany, entered Switzerland in 1933 with her father and stepmother, who was a Swiss citizen. Claimant and her parents lived in Zurich for two years, but were forced out of the country in 1935. Claimant states that although her stepmother was a Swiss citizen, her father was denied permanent residency and was unable to work in Switzerland. The family was therefore forced to leave Switzerland and immigrated to Paris. Seven years later, in 1942, following the German invasion of France and the father's deportation to Auschwitz, claimant joined a group of friends, to seek refuge in Switzerland. The group was smuggled across the French-Swiss border near Pontalier. Once in Switzerland claimant was placed in a refugee camp, where she was detained under military guard. She was not allowed to leave the camp, and had to sleep on straw. Claimant was subsequently transferred to several different camps, including Adliswil, Hotel Tivoli, and Morgins.
59. Claimant, born on 06/27/1915 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in summer 1938. Claimant entered Switzerland over the Alps together with a small group of young men including his brother. They had tried to cross the border, but Swiss border guards threatened to shoot

them. Claimant and others retreated from the border. A few days later, they tried again and made it to Zurich. Claimant stayed briefly with a family and then went to Basel. A Rabbi told him to register with the Police, who jailed claimant. Claimant was then deported on the next train to Austria. Claimant later served in the American army.

60. Claimant, born on 11/03/1928 in Yugoslavia, fled from Italy into Switzerland in the fall of 1943, with her family. After a short time that she was held in a detention camp, claimant was separated from her family and was sent to live with a Swiss family. There, she was required to perform all of the house chores, and states it was extremely hard work for her age.
61. Claimants attempted to enter Switzerland, with other family members, in August 1943, from Gaillard, France. They sought to illegally enter Switzerland with the help of a smuggler. The family members crossed a creek and barbed wire at the border and were immediately caught by Swiss border guards and taken to an office. Despite claimants' supplications and begging for understanding, they were led back to the border that same night and were forced to return to the same border and leave Switzerland.
62. Claimant, born on 10/30/1910 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland with her children in 1943. They were sent to the Hotel Bristol in Geneva. Claimant was separated from her young children. She was transferred to Winterthur. In Winterthur, claimant states she worked for the government with other refugees making clothes.
63. Claimant, born on 08/06/1920 in The Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland. Claimant and his family fled Belgium for France in 1940. Claimant, his father and his brother were put in a succession of French camps and in the summer of 1942 were assigned to drive French trucks near the Swiss border. They attempted to cross into Switzerland through Lyon in June or July 1942. At the border claimant's brother tried to explain Swiss officials their plight but the border guards denied their request. Subsequently claimant and his family went back to Chateauneuf Les Bains. Claimant managed to flee to Spain and then to England.
64. Claimant, born on 04/13/1938 in France, entered Switzerland illegally from France with her family in March 1943. She was interned successively in several Swiss refugee camps, including Girenbad, Adliswil, Morgins, St. Niklaus and Lenzerheidesee. During her stay claimant was separated from her parents and she states that she suffered to have no family life. Claimant states that she does not recall much due to the fact that she was very young at the time. She remembers that she experienced difficulties with schooling since she did not speak French well.
65. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland with their parents at the Italian-Swiss border in December 1943. Claimants and their parents attempted to cross the border several times, first at Chiasso and then later near Lugano and Como. Each time they were turned away. After these attempts claimants and their parents returned to Atessa, where they were hidden by Italian farmers until German soldiers captured them. Several weeks later they managed to escape and were hiding until the liberation by the English Army.



66. Claimant, born on 02/07/1924 in Austria, entered Switzerland in May 1938 with her mother and younger sister. The family members were admitted to Switzerland with a permit that had to be renewed every week. Claimant was first placed as an au pair with a physician and after a few months with a family. She had to do household work for her room and board, and did not receive any pay for her work.
67. Claimant, born on 02/18/1920 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in winter 1940. Claimant entered Switzerland from Austria at the border near St. Gallen, where he met people who told him to go to Bern to receive a visa. Before he could leave for Bern the police came with dogs and expelled claimant. Ten days later claimant tried again to cross the Swiss border near St. Gallen but the same policeman who deported him the first time found him again. Claimant was expelled to the area of the French-German border and then fled to the German-Belgium border. Failing to enter Belgium, claimant returned to Austria, where he eventually was able to acquire a visa for the United States.
68. Claimant, born on 04/19/1912 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in September 1937. Claimant left Frankfurt in 1935 because he was unable to complete his medical studies. In Bern, he earned his M.D. degree in 1936. Claimant was asked for information by the Bern police about a classmate of his who was on trial for shooting the Nazi Gauleiter in Switzerland and his statement was read at the trial. Realizing that the Germans would make a connection between claimant and his classmate, it was too dangerous for claimant to return to Germany. The day after his testimony was read, the Gestapo came to his parents home to search for anything incriminating. He found work in Switzerland as medical assistant in the Hospital of Zofingen. He was given permission to work there for one year. After this year claimant was given five months to leave Switzerland, and to find another country to which to emigrate. In September 1937, claimant left Switzerland for Paris and he immigrated to the United States in July 1938.
69. Claimant, born on 09/22/1918 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in September 1938. Claimant and her husband traveled by train from Milan to Zurich, to obtain funds from a Jewish organization (JDC) to help them travel to a safe haven. Once the JDC registered them with the Swiss police, they were arrested and taken to prison in Zurich where they were questioned. They were released the next day on condition that they sign a document that stated that they entered the country under false pretenses. Swiss officials issued a document, dated August 25, 1938, stating that the couple could never enter the country again. Subsequently the couple returned to Italy and took a boat to Cyprus.
70. Claimant, born on 11/12/1930 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942. Claimant and his family left Belgrad, fleeing Nazi persecution, in 1941. They fled to Split (Italian protectorate), where they obtained a Police authorization to travel to Rome. In 1942 the family attempted to enter Switzerland in the beginning of 1942, but were turned away at several border points, including Chiasso, Lugano and Gondo. Claimant and his family went back to Rome, where they risked repatriation. Using false papers, which they had obtained from the Consulate in Split in 1941, they succeeded to reach Barcelona, and from there took a ship to Argentina.
71. Claimant, born on 01/12/1922 in the Netherlands, entered Switzerland at Le Pont in November 1942 from Foncine Le Haut, France. Claimant, his brother and a friend fled Holland for Belgium, and after

three months of studying French and maps of the Jura mountains, made an attempt to enter Switzerland. Claimant alone succeeded. He was detained in Swiss work camps doing manual labor.

72. Claimant, born on 02/25/1922 in Austria, entered Switzerland in September 1938 from Germany. Claimant left Vienna in September 1938 after being dismissed by his employer. He traveled from Munich to Zurich, where he was arrested and shipped to the border. Claimant escaped to France, where he was arrested by military patrol, escorted to Mulhouse and held in prison. Upon his release from prison, claimant joined the French Resistance. He was then arrested and deported to Drancy and Auschwitz.
73. Claimant, born on 03/29/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1938 from Germany with his cousin. Claimant ran away from Berlin a few days after Kristallnacht to the Swiss border. Claimant states that he and his cousin took a train from Berlin to the Swiss border and tried to walk across the border, where they were stopped by gendarmes who gave them a rough time. Claimant states that he was forcefully thrown back by the Swiss border guards to Germany. Claimant returned to Berlin and then fled to Holland, where after nine months he received a Dutch traveling passport that allowed him to flee into China. Claimant was incarcerated by the Japanese for the duration of the war.
74. Claimant, born on 1/24/1921 in Rumania, arrived in Switzerland on December 6, 1944 at St. Gallen with the Kastner Transport. Claimant was taken to Caux - Montreux. Claimant states that the Swiss wished to deport her group from Caux to Africa. Claimant was then forced to move to Corbusier sur Aigle where she worked as a waitress.
75. Claimant, born on 04/06/1924 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1938 from Germany. Claimant attended school in the Mullheim province in Baden, a small town on the Swiss border. When schools in Germany were closed to Jewish children, claimant tried to enter Switzerland to continue his schooling but was denied entrance by the border personnel. Claimant went to Jewish schools in Mannheim and Hannover until the Gestapo closed the schools. Claimant was sent to perform forced labor and then to a concentration camp.
76. Claimant, born on 02/15/1914 in Austria, entered Switzerland near Basel on December 11, 1938. Claimant was interned in several Swiss labor camps for the next seven years. He was separated from his wife and child and received no provision for his family. Claimant was not permitted to leave the camps except to visit his family once a month, and he was denied any visits. Despite his license as a master tailor he was required to perform road repair work and cooking most of his time in the labor camps. Claimant states that he did not get a fair wage for his work and that he was threatened with deportation on several occasions.
77. Claimant, born on 12/03/1914 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in summer 1939. Claimant illegally entered Switzerland with the help of a Swiss woman and together they went to Zurich, where claimant hid in her apartment. Claimant states that one day when he left the apartment an immigration officer caught and arrested him because he had no papers. He was interrogated at the immigration office and with the help of the Jewish Community in Zurich he avoided deportation to Germany; instead was deported to Italy. There claimant contacted his mother and sister

and they left together for Shanghai, China.

78. Claimant, born on 05/02/1943 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in October or November 1943, along with her parents. Claimant's parents fled to Italy in 1939, where claimant was born. Claimant recalls that her parents tried to cross the Swiss border in the area of the Mont Blanc several times with claimant in their backpack but each time they were denied entry. Subsequently claimant and her parents stayed in Italy hiding. In February 1944 claimant's father was caught by Germans and deported to Auschwitz. Claimant and her mother survived in hiding in Italy until the end of the war.
79. Claimant, born on 05/30/1933 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border at the end of 1941. Claimant and her parents left Belgium in May 1940 and went to Sete, in the south of France. At the end of 1941, the Germans were closing in and the Vichy police and Gestapo had started arresting Jews. Claimant was part of a transport organized by the French resistance to send children by boat to Switzerland. Claimant was picked up by a truck, which transported the children to a large lake. During the night they tried to cross the lake to Switzerland but before arriving on the other side, Swiss police stopped and forced them to go back. There they were put on a truck and sent to Rivesaltes. Claimant stayed in Rivesaltes until the end of 1943 when the Red Cross came and took her to a convent, where they hid until 1944.
80. Claimant, born on 11/22/1928 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1940 from Italy. Claimant and her family were forced to move from Frankfurt, Germany, to Milan, Italy, to avoid Nazi persecution in 1936. In 1940, claimant's family sought to avoid arrest by going to Switzerland. They were unsuccessful in their effort to gain entry and were turned back. Soon after, they were taken to a concentration camp in Feramonti, Italy, where they remained for the duration of the war.
81. Claimant, born on 03/28/1921 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland in 1944 from Bergen-Belsen with the Kastner Transport. Claimant lived under very harsh conditions in Montreux and suffered from hunger, cold and lack of warm clothes. Claimant states she had to sleep on the floor and became sick with rheumatism but was denied medical treatment.
82. Claimant, born on 05/19/1924 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1938. A few months after the Anschluss, claimant's father was arrested by Austrian police and released on the condition that the family leave Austria. The family took a train to Bregenz, and then attempted to cross into Switzerland at the Rheindorf (Lustenau) - St. Margrethen border crossing. At this point they were turned back by Swiss border guards. Claimant states that they were refused entry because of the J stamp on their passports. The family returned to Austria. Subsequently, they immigrated to China and spent the following ten years in Shanghai, first in the International Settlement, and later in 'quasi-internment.'
83. Claimant, born on 03/10/1926 in Cuba, was expelled from Switzerland in 1942. Claimant fled occupied Belgium, and entered Switzerland in October 1942. Upon arrival he was given refuge over night by a farmer. The next morning, claimant boarded a train to Bern at Les Verrieres. Short after leaving Les Verrieres, the train was boarded by Swiss police officers who arrested him. Claimant was escorted back

to the border and warned that if he ever tried to enter Switzerland again he would be handed over to the Germans. Claimant went back to Belgium where the Gestapo arrested him. He was subsequently imprisoned at the Malines camp in Belgium, and later sent to an internment camp in Vittel, France.

84. Claimant, born on 03/12/1918 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in November 1938. Claimant entered Switzerland from Austria in September 1938 and after being interrogated by Swiss border guards, she was instructed to report to the Swiss Foreigner's Police in Zurich. Claimant traveled by train to Zurich where she regularly reported to the police and was given an expulsion order on 30 days notice. Claimant also had to report her efforts in finding refuge in another country and was threatened with deportation if she did not leave promptly. Claimant obtained an immigration permit for England with the help of her sister, who was already in England. Claimant left Switzerland about two months after entering and served in the British army throughout the war.
85. Claimant, born on 02/27/1913 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in spring 1936 at the German-Swiss border. In spring 1936 claimant decided to leave Germany and to flee to Switzerland by train. Claimant states he tried to enter Switzerland with his German passport but at the border he was told to go back. Subsequently claimant took the train back to stay with his mother in Ingenheim, Germany and remained there keeping a low profile. In December 1936 claimant left for America after receiving an affidavit from his American relatives.
86. Claimants entered Switzerland from Germany in October 1937 and were subsequently expelled in January 1938. The family fled Germany in October 1937 and sought refuge in Switzerland. They were heading for St. Gallen where relatives resided. The children were separated from their parents and were placed in separate homes. Claimants' mother was reported to the police for taking away work from Swiss citizens. As a result, the family members were expelled from Switzerland in January 1938. They fled to Holland and were subsequently interned in Westbork in 1943 and Bergen-Belsen in 1944, where claimants' father died. They were transferred to Biberach and were liberated by the French in 1945.
87. Claimant, born on 09/18/1921 in Austria, entered Switzerland from Austria in 1938. Upon arrival, he was taken to a refugee camp in Hasenberg. Claimant was detained at Hasenberg and was forced to stand at roll call by the Swiss during his internment. In 1940 claimant was able to receive a visa to the United States and left Switzerland.
88. The family entered Switzerland in December 1942 from Saint Claude, France. Upon arrival they were placed in a military camp in Lausanne where they had to sleep on the floor and were detained in poor living conditions. The family members were separated. The father (RC 1759) was transferred to Adliswil, where he was forced to perform hard physical labor and road construction for no pay. The mother (RC 1760) remained in Lausanne where she was forced to work for no pay. She states that she suffered abuse due to anti-Semitism and was constantly under the supervision of armed soldiers. The daughter (RC 1761) was sent to the hospital, and later joined her mother. The father was allowed to see his wife and daughter only once every six months.
89. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border several times. Claimants

escaped from Poland after being deported there in 1938. They fled to Italy in 1939 and hid there in various cities. Claimants tried twice to cross the Swiss border at Como and were refused entry even though they had family in Switzerland. After being denied entry at Como, claimants went to Campione d'Italia. They stayed there until trying to enter Switzerland in early 1941 when they were again refused. Subsequently claimants went back and stayed in Italy until they received a visa to the United States in 1941. They fled to Spain and went through Portugal before leaving for the United States.

90. Claimant, born on 08/15/1931 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in May 1940 along with his family. After Belgium was invaded, claimant's father tried to get his family into Switzerland, where they had relatives. First they traveled by train and then by truck to the Swiss border at Fleurier. When claimant's parents handed over their Belgian identification cards, they were denied entry by Swiss border guards who threatened to deliver them to the Germans. They reached Toulouse by train trying to get to Spain. Claimant and his family stayed in the village Cepet but under the threat of the Vichy police, returned to Brussels. Claimant remained in hiding.
91. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland with their parents at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1938. After the Anschluss, claimants' parents applied for Swiss visas. Unable to obtain visas at the Swiss Consulate, they appealed to the wife of the Austrian President for help to get to Switzerland. The Austrian President made an arrangement on their behalf with Swiss consular officers to assure their entry and provided a car to escort them to the Swiss border. When the family arrived at the Swiss border the border guards said that they had not heard from Swiss authorities and refused the family entry explaining that they already had too many Jews in Switzerland. Claimants and their parents returned to Vienna and stayed there until July 1938, when the family was able to get visas to England.
92. Claimant, born on 05/05/1921 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in February 1939. Claimant was subjected to abuse in school while in Vienna and sought refuge in Switzerland with a friend in the summer of 1938. Claimant attended high school on Plattenstrasse in Zurich until the Foreigners Police (Fremdenpolizei) issued him an expulsion notice (with no chance of extension) and threatened him with deportation. Claimant's sister in England helped him obtain an entry permit to England, and claimant left Switzerland for England in February 1939.
93. Claimant, born on 07/30/1914 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in September 1938. Claimant had entered Switzerland in July 1938 and in September was given notice that he must leave Switzerland within five days. Claimant obtained visa from British consul in Zurich and left for the United Kingdom.
94. Claimant, born on 11/15/1926 in Poland, entered Switzerland in October 1942 from France. Upon arrival, she was taken to a closed refugee camp where she was interrogated and threatened with being sent back to France. Claimant was then transferred successively to several different camps, including Morgins. She states that in all the camps she was forced to work and was denied any type of education and freedom of movement.
95. Claimant, born on 09/17/1929 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942. Following his parents' deportation, claimant fled Paris to the free zone of France, through Vierzon, carrying false

identification. Claimant attempted to enter Switzerland to avoid deportation. At the border, near Annemasse, he was halted and denied entry. Claimant then went to Centre Bayard in Toulouse, where he was given a false name and remained in hiding until the end of the war.

96. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border around 1940-1941. Claimants' mother sent her daughters by children's transport to attempt to enter Switzerland but at the border the transport was refused entry and claimants were being sent to a concentration camp when the Red Cross rescued the children. Claimants were put in a detention camp in Rivesaltes, France, where they spent two years and then escaped to a Catholic convent in Louvain, Belgium, where they remained in hiding under false names until liberation in 1945.
97. Claimant, born on 06/05/1934 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in the winter of 1943-1944. In winter 1943, claimant's mother and stepfather joined a partisan group and led several people across the border into Switzerland. Claimant's stepfather escorted claimant and her grandparents to the border. They were intercepted by the Swiss authorities and sent back. In Italy claimant was reunited with her mother, but since she was with the partisans, she rarely saw her.
98. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in summer 1940. Claimants and their family left The Netherlands for France and stayed there until June 1940. Claimants tried to go to Switzerland but when they arrived at the border they were denied entry. Subsequently claimants went to Algiers, then Oran and Casablanca, from where they were smuggled to England in 1942.
99. Claimants were denied entry to Switzerland with their parents at the French-Swiss border in May 1940. Claimants and their parents fled from Belgium to France in May 1940. As the Germans advanced in France the family fled to Switzerland and reached the border village of St. Gingolph. They tried to bypass the village because they were refugees but were stopped by a Swiss border guard who took them to the St. Gingolph police station. They tried to use their Belgian identification papers, but they were not accepted. They were turned over to the French police and sent back to France. Claimants joined the Czech legion in France.
100. Claimant, born on 01/30/1924 in Hungary, entered Switzerland from Austria on April 17, 1945. Claimant had been in a labor camp in Austria and fled to Switzerland. Claimant arrived at Kreuzlingen where he was held for several days. He states he was anxious because the Swiss were hesitant to let him stay. Claimant was subsequently transferred to Winterthur, Basel and Beatenberg. Claimant states he was always hungry in the various camps.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 7

1. Claimant, born on 06/14/1922 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in spring 1938. After the Nazi occupation of Austria, claimant tried to cross the Swiss border near Vaduz, Liechtenstein. Claimant spent one to two hours at the border, after which border guard officials returned him to German officials. Subsequently claimant attempted but failed to travel to Palestine and returned to Vienna. In November 1939, claimant left Vienna via Trieste for Shanghai, China where he was detained from 1943 to 1945 in the Hongkew ghetto.
2. Claimant, born on 01/07/1910 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in July 1938. Claimant escaped Austria and attempted to enter Switzerland three times but was denied entry each time. Claimant finally succeeded in entering Switzerland from Waldshut, Germany. A Jewish organization took care of him. Subsequently claimant was interned in two forced labor camps in Bremgarten and Bad Schauenburg, where claimant was forced to work in highway construction and in the forests until the end of the war.
3. Claimant, born on 09/29/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in April 1939. During the last six months of 1938 claimant lived in hiding in Berlin. She then attempted to escape to Switzerland by train. Close to the border, Swiss officials took claimant out of the train and refused to allow her to enter. However, claimant continued by bus to the border, where uniformed personnel again denied her entry after seeing the J-stamp in her passport. After this border encounter claimant returned to Berlin and subsequently fled to Belgium in May 1939. In 1941 claimant successfully escape to Marseille, France and was interned there in different locations.
4. Claimant, born on 01/16/1925 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland some time after November 1938. Claimant and his parents lived in Vienna. In November 1938 they tried to escape to Belgium and Holland but were refused entry. Then they tried to enter Switzerland five separate times but were denied entry each time. Their sixth and final attempt was successful and they were able to reach camp Diepoldsau. From there claimant was sent to Degersheim and later to two labor camps in Davesco/Tessin and Bad Schauenburg. Claimant states that as a 14-year-old boy in early 1939 he was not allowed to pursue a basic education in Switzerland.
5. Claimant, born on 11/4/1931 in The Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family some time after 1940. Claimant's family traveled from Holland through Belgium and France where they met a guide who was to get them into Switzerland at Chamonix Mont Blanc. The guide informed them that they were not permitted into Switzerland and were denied entry and suggested that they try the south of France and wait for a guide to take them over the Pyrenees. Since they had no money or food, claimant and her family tried to go back to Holland. Claimant spent the rest of the war in hiding.
6. Claimant, born on 02/24/1913 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in August 1938. Claimant traveled by railroad from Vienna to Bregenz and by car to the border near Schaffhausen. At the border, claimant was caught by police. Claimant states that he was told that he arrived 'six weeks too late,' and was sent back to Austria. He returned to Vienna. Over the next few months claimant unsuccessfully tried to escape to Holland, Belgium and France. In April 1939 claimant was able to leave Vienna for England.

7. Claimant, born on 07/19/1941 in Holland, entered Switzerland with her parents from France in fall 1942. In August 1942 claimant's parents escaped from Holland and traveled for six weeks through France before they reached Switzerland. Claimant's mother was born in Switzerland, and claimant states that because of this, they were admitted. Upon arrival the family was detained in a refugee camp, where claimant's father was forced to work. Claimant was separated from her family and placed in a children's home for the next two years. Claimant notes that as a result of her separation from her family as an infant she was deprived of a normal emotional development.
8. Claimant, born on 2/7/1935 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in June 1940 from France. Claimant was sent with a Red Cross group from France to Switzerland by train with his sister. At the border, the police moved them from one room to another. They were then put them back on a train to the south of France. Claimant and his sister spent the rest of the war in the south of France with their mother.
9. Claimant, born on 12/01/1927 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in the spring of 1935 with his parents. Claimant's family lived in Breslau and fled to the German-Swiss border near Basel by train. They were removed from the train at the border and were held there for two or three days in a building of the Swiss Immigration Department with other Jewish families. Claimant's family was then denied entry into Switzerland. The family had to return by train to Breslau. From there, they were deported to Auschwitz.
10. Claimant, born on 04/21/1929 in Germany, entered Switzerland in October 1943 from Italy through Ponte Tresa. Claimant was caught and arrested in Rovio by the Swiss police and spent several weeks in prison fearing that the Swiss authorities would send her back. From Rovio claimant was sent to Bex, where she was interned and only allowed to move in a restricted area and with special permission from the Federal Police Department. Claimant was also forced to work while in Switzerland and did not receive any payment.
11. Claimant, born on 03/02/1929 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in January or February 1944. Claimant and her family had been living illegally in Milan, Italy. With the help of a paid guide they left during the night to go to Switzerland and crossed the border near Chiasso. Claimant and her family were discovered, taken to an office and returned to Italy. The family survived in Italy and was liberated in Milan in April 1945. Claimant recalls that the unsuccessful border encounter was an extremely traumatic experience for her.
12. Claimant, born on 11/17/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in November/December 1938 from Germany. Claimant's family traveled from their home in Berlin to the Swiss border by train. A guide took claimant's family through the woods to Switzerland. They proceeded on their own to the closest train station, where they tried to buy tickets from an agent who instead called the police. The police who came escorted the family back to the border. There they were told that they should never try to enter Switzerland again. Subsequently claimant and her family returned to Berlin. Claimant continued to suffer from Nazi abuse. She and her siblings were subsequently sent on a children's transport to England.
13. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland with their mother on two different occasions, first in 1936-1937 and then again in 1939-1940. Claimants, living in Germany, traveled to the Swiss border by train and attempted to enter near Basel. On both attempts, claimants and their mother were detained for several hours before being sent back to Germany. After they were denied entry the second time, they returned to Germany, where they were protected and given shelter by a Christian family in



Schreiersgrün for the rest of the war.

14. Claimant, born on 4/8/1923 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with her parents in September 1938 at the Liechtenstein-Swiss border. Claimant and her parents traveled from Vienna to the Swiss border by train and tried to cross the border at Buchs. Her family was refused entry by the Swiss border patrol and returned to Vienna. Claimant remained in Vienna until November 1939, when she left for the United States.
15. Claimant, born on 09/09/1912 in Switzerland, was denied entry into Switzerland in June 1938. Claimant was living in Vienna. After the Germans invaded Austria he tried to leave by train to Switzerland. At the Buchs border station, claimant showed Swiss officials his Swiss birth certificate. The Swiss border Police refused his entry into Switzerland. Claimant was forced to return to Vienna by railroad, and when he arrived he was arrested. Claimant was released and he fled to Czechoslovakia. Claimant subsequently acquired an affidavit and visa to travel to the United States.
16. Claimant, born on 04/02/1916 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in summer 1942. Claimant had been living in France as a political refugee from 1938. When the Germans occupied France, claimant joined the Resistance. When he learned that Jews were being rounded up in Paris, claimant left for Nice. In summer 1942 claimant attempted to illegally enter Switzerland from Annemasse, France but was immediately arrested by Swiss border guards and taken to an outpost near Geneva. The guards threatened to deliver him to the French authorities and forced him to go back to France. He made his way to Nice, France and later to Italy where claimant remained in hiding until the liberation.
17. Claimant, born on 03/10/1925 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in the spring of 1941. Claimant's father had business contacts in Switzerland, and claimant traveled to the Swiss border from Italy by train. At Chiasso, a border guard detained claimant for a few hours. Claimant was then put on a train back to Italy. Claimant escaped from Trieste, Italy. He then fled through Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey. From Istanbul he went to Syria and Lebanon, where he joined up with the British 8th Army.
18. Claimant, born on 05/01/1923 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in the winter of 1943/44 from France. Claimant was with a group of children who, as arranged by an underground organization, were to be taken from France to Switzerland,. Claimant traveled with the group to Nantua and then to Annemasse. From Annemasse, they were led through the mountains by a smuggler to the Swiss border. The smuggler went ahead, and returned with news that only those under the age of sixteen would be admitted. After being denied entry, claimant returned to Lyon by train and joined the resistance.
19. Claimant, born on 12/11/1930 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in January 1945. Claimant arrived in Switzerland on January 21, 1945 with her mother and brother from Bergen-Belsen. Claimant was separated from her family by Swiss authorities. Her mother was hospitalized in St. Gallen in critical condition and her brother was also hospitalized due to severe malnutrition. Claimant was expelled from Switzerland a few days later and was sent to a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration camp in Algiers.
20. Claimant, born on 08/12/1921 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in August 1938 from Austria. Claimant was arrested in April 1938 by the Gestapo in Vienna and released after four months on the condition that he would leave the country. Claimant traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border near Götzis. Swiss authorities at the border refused claimant entry into Switzerland. Claimant was able to get a visa for Syria, where he stayed until August 1939, when he went to the United States.

21. Claimant, born on 01/10/1924 in France, entered Switzerland from France, Annemasse, in 1942. Upon arrival, claimant was caught by Swiss gendarmes and transferred to a reception camp in Geneva. Swiss soldiers confiscated all his money. After ten days he was transferred to Erisville and then to a work camp in Mezzorico, Lugano. Claimant was forced to work in road construction, felling trees. He did not receive any payment for his work. In October 1944 claimant was escorted by Swiss military to the French-Swiss border and forced to leave Switzerland.
22. Claimant, born on 01/31/1942 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in the summer of 1942 with his parents. Claimant states that his parents and relatives related the events to him. Claimant's parents left Austria in 1938 for France, where claimant was born. With the help of a French guide they walked through a pass in the Alps along with other refugees. On their way the guide abandoned them and they were caught by Swiss border guards. The guards told them to go back towards France, where German soldiers were waiting to capture the refugees. Claimant's parents decided to take another way to escape. The family went back to Lyon, France, and lived in hiding until the end of the war.
23. Claimant, born on 10/15/1930 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in fall of 1941. Claimant was part of group of children to be taken from Rochov, Hungary to Switzerland. Claimant traveled with the group to Budapest and from there to Innsbruck, Austria by train. From there claimant was then taken in a covered truck to the Swiss border in September/October 1941. At the border, the group's leader negotiated with the border patrol for an hour to let the group into Switzerland, but they were turned back. Claimant returned to Budapest, where he hid in cellars for about two years. In 1944 claimant was sent to Auschwitz, and then to Buchenwald and Terezin.
24. Claimant, born on 7/29/1929 in The Netherlands, arrived in Switzerland in February 1945 from Theresienstadt. Upon arrival in St. Gallen, claimant was placed under military guard in quarantine. Claimant and her group were instructed to obey to orders and were threatened with deportation to Africa. Claimant states she felt afraid and had no freedom due to the military guards.
25. Claimant, born on 11/23/1936 in Belgium, entered Switzerland through Geneva in 1942. Claimant was detained in a camp in Adliswil under armed military guard. Claimant was subsequently separated from his mother, at the age of 3, and sent to a children's home in Heiden.
26. Claimant, born on 07/06/1928 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in May 1943 from Austria. Claimant joined a friend's family who left Debrecen, Hungary with papers for Switzerland. Upon reaching the Austrian-Swiss border, the Swiss guards said that their papers were not valid. Claimant waited for one day as their guide pleaded with the guards. They were threatened that if they did not leave, the Swiss guards would use force. Claimant returned by train to Hungary with the family and was subsequently deported to Auschwitz.
27. Claimant, born on 07/08/1919 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1938. Claimant had lost his job in Vienna in March 1938. Together with two friends he fled to Switzerland. At the border they pretended to be tourists but were denied entry. In August 1938 claimant illegally crossed the border. Swiss border guards caught him. Claimant was jailed in Diepoldsau. With the help of a Jewish organization he gained release and was sent to a hostel in St. Gallen. He was sent to a camp in Diepoldsau. Claimant states that living conditions were very poor in the camp, in an abandoned factory, with straw mattresses. Claimant lived under the restrictive control of a Swiss Police Sergeant.
28. Claimant, born on 03/05/1923 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1935 at the

German-Swiss border. Claimant's family had been living in Germany. They were ordered to leave Germany within ten days in 1935 due to their Polish citizenship. Claimant's father had friends in Switzerland, so they tried to enter Switzerland, hoping to reach Basel. At the border, the family was denied entry. Claimant returned to Germany with his family and then left for Poland. In Poland, claimant performed forced and slave labor in the ghetto and labor camps.

29. Claimant, born on 05/13/1931 in France, entered Switzerland from France in March 1943. Soldiers caught claimant and his parents. Claimant was immediately brought to a military office while his parents were denied entry into Switzerland. Claimant was then sent to two different camps, where he was kept in an orphan section. He developed an ear infection, for which he did not receive any medical treatment. Claimant was not allowed to leave the camp and suffered from hunger. He also states that he was beaten and camp officials did not intervene.
30. Claimant, born on 09/09/1925 in Germany, entered Switzerland with his mother in spring 1933. Claimant's father had been involved in a business venture in Switzerland and was able to obtain visitor visas for the family. Claimant attended school in Switzerland until graduation in spring 1941, but was unable to continue his education. Claimant states that his father was pressured to leave Switzerland and they finally received visas to Israel. In March 1941 the family left Switzerland. When they reached Lisbon, Portugal, they could not continue their flight. The family then attempted to re-enter Switzerland but were denied entry. The family members later obtained visas to Cuba.
31. Claimant, born on 08/17/1933 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1939. In 1939, claimant's father was released from a concentration camp with the condition that he and his family leave Austria within 24 hours. Claimant and her family attempted to enter Switzerland from Austria. Swiss authorities denied them entry because the family did not have any money. The members of claimant's family then traveled separately. Claimant and her mother returned to Austria and remained in hiding with a farmers' family in Bachselten, Burgenland until the end of the war.
32. Claimant, born on 01/09/1923 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in October 1943 at the French-Swiss border at Annemasse. Claimant and her parents left Paris in June 1940. From September 1940 to February 1943, claimant and her parents lived in Lyon. In February, the family fled to Grenoble, where they remained until October. Since the family was in constant danger, they decided to seek asylum in Switzerland. Claimant and her parents traveled by train to Annemasse and walked to the border. After crossing the border, they were stopped by Swiss soldiers and were led to a military post. Claimant and her parents were denied entry and told to go back to France. The family avoided the German patrol on the way back and remained in hiding in France until liberation.
33. Claimant, born on 11/27/1927 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in September 1943. After the occupation of Sarajevo, Yugoslavia in May 1941 claimant was imprisoned and two years later was transferred to Italy. In September 1943, claimant attempted to enter Switzerland from Nonantola, near Ponte Tresa. After being denied entry, she made a second attempt one month later and successfully entered Switzerland with a group of children on October 10, 1943. Claimant was taken to Lugano, Rovio, Lausanne, and Montreux. At all times, claimant was retained in closed quarters from which she was not allowed to leave. She suffered from lack of food. Claimant was transferred to Bex, where she was forced to do kitchen and cleaning work for which she did not receive payment.
34. Claimant, born on 06/14/1934 in Switzerland, was expelled from Switzerland in 1934 together with his parents. Claimant's parents fled Germany in 1933 to Switzerland, where claimant was born. They resided in Zurich for one year until shortly after claimant's birth when they were expelled from

Switzerland and forced to return to Germany. Upon their return, the family resided in Baden Baden, where claimant's parents found work as physicians at the Schwarzwald Sanatorium. The family escaped Germany on November 8, 1938, the eve of Kristallnacht, and made their way to the United States through France.

35. Claimant, born on 11/14/1925 in Austria, entered Switzerland in November 1942. Claimant was interned in several camps including Bueren, Davesco, Raron, Birmensdorf and Wallisellen. Claimant had to perform hard labor in the camps although he was just 17 years old. He stated that received little or no payment for this work.
36. Claimant, born on 09/22/1921 in Germany, entered Switzerland on September 26, 1938. Claimant stayed in a boarding house in Lucerne. In early 1940 claimant received several notices of expulsion from the Police Department in Bern. Each time he was able to obtain visa extensions. On June 17, 1940 he was sent to the labor camp in Bremgarten, where he was forced to work in a stone quarry and in road construction under military guard and had to sleep on straw mattresses. Claimant left the camp in October 1940 for the Dominican Republic.
37. Claimant, born on 06/06/1915 in Austria, attempted to enter Switzerland in August 1938 from Germany. Claimant took a train to Lorrach, Germany and continued on foot. At dawn, claimant found a road with a sign, "17 kilometers to Zurich." Soon after, a Swiss Immigration Policeman on a bicycle stopped claimant. After seeing claimant's Austrian passport, the policeman took him to the Police Chief who told claimant that he could not stay in Switzerland. Claimant was escorted to the German border where he was pushed into the hands of German guards. They threatened to send claimant to Dachau if he was caught again. Claimant crossed into Czechoslovakia a few days later and stayed in Prague until receiving a visa to the U.S.A. in February 1939.
38. Claimant, born on 07/27/1913 in Poland, illegally entered Switzerland from Germany in December 1943. Claimant was working in Warsaw in a German factory when she and her husband were sent to Germany to work in a factory in Singen, near the Swiss border. In December 1943 claimant escaped and tried to enter Switzerland. A Swiss guard refused to let them in. Claimant was put in a barn and the next day sent to a prison in Schaffhausen. Claimant states that she was treated like a criminal. Subsequently claimant was sent to a quarantine camp in Ringlikon near Zurich and claimant suffered due to poor living conditions. She had to sleep on straw in the winter with rats. Claimant developed health problems and was hospitalized for two months.
39. Claimant, born on 10/11/1926 in Poland, illegally entered Switzerland on November 24, 1943. After reporting to Swiss authorities claimant was placed in a convent in Porrentruy. Claimant was with a group that was to be expelled to France three days later when an accident occurred before they reached the border. Claimant was injured and hospitalized in Switzerland. Claimant was subsequently sent to a refugee camp. Claimant had to work in agriculture. She did hard work in the fields and received no pay, and the food was insufficient. After one year claimant was sent to a work camp, where she had to work as a cleaning servant.
40. Claimant, born on 01/09/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant escaped from Paris to Grenoble in July 1942. When no longer safe in Grenoble, claimant decided to flee to Switzerland. She took a train to Annecy and in August/September 1942 crossed into Switzerland with the help of a smuggler. Claimant was apprehended by Swiss soldiers and taken to a border station. There claimant was interrogated and requested asylum. Her request was denied and she was sent back to the border and handed over to the French. Claimant was subsequently transferred to different prisons before detention in Rivesaltes. She later escaped to a children's home in

Vic sur Cere, France. Claimant remained in hiding until the end of the war.

41. Claimant, born on 11/30/1931 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1940/1941. Claimant was 8½ years old when she fled Germany with her parents, and took a train from Frankfurt to the Swiss border. They spent a long time at the border, but she and her parents were eventually denied entry into Switzerland and were sent back to Frankfurt by train. In the beginning of 1942 claimant was transferred to a ghetto in Frankfurt and in September 1942 she was sent to Theresienstadt Concentration camp where she stayed until the end of the war.
42. Claimant, born on 03/04/1926 in Germany, was forced to leave Switzerland in fall 1938. Claimant and her parents lived in Mannheim, Germany until December 1937 when they managed to obtain a temporary permission to live in Arosa, Switzerland, provided that they deposit money in a Swiss bank and not become a public charge. Claimant and her mother then entered Switzerland by train and registered as temporary residents in Arosa, while receiving money from the father who remained in Germany. After a year, claimant's father could no longer stay in Germany and provide monetary support, and claimant and her mother had to leave Switzerland. Claimant and her parents left for Cuba in December 1938.
43. Claimant, born on 01/26/1936 in France, entered Switzerland from France in 1942. Upon arrival in Geneva, claimant was placed in the children's institution Center Henri Dunant. She was subsequently sent to live with a Christian family near Bern. This family forced claimant to go to church with them every Sunday. Claimant states that the family wanted her to convert and become a Protestant.
44. Claimant, born on 2/16/1927 in Italy, entered Switzerland with his family in September 1943. After a short stay in Bellinzona and Les Avants, claimant was transferred to Pont-de-la-Morge to perform labor doing excavation work. After a few months, claimant was accepted to a study camp in Trevano. At the study camp, claimant had to work each afternoon in various landscaping chores including cutting old trees and gardening.
45. Claimant, born on 06/21/1926 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the age of 13 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and his family traveled from Krakow, Poland to the Swiss border by train, truck and on foot. After paying money to smugglers, the family was not permitted to enter Switzerland and was turned back at the border with other refugees. Claimant and his family returned to Poland, hiding along the way. Later, claimant and his family escaped from the Krakow Ghetto to a small town in Poland. They were subsequently sent to different concentration and slave labor camps, including Mauthausen.
46. Claimant, born on 7/8/1923 in Yugoslavia, entered Switzerland from Italy in October 1943, with a group that included her mother and uncle. The group was intercepted by Swiss soldiers and brought to a barn where they spent the night. The following day, they were taken to Orsiers for interrogation, and told they would be expelled. Claimant was locked in a chalet under heavy armed guard. She was then detained in a hospital in Martigny for ten days with daily threats of deportation. Claimant was sent to Lausanne, where she was housed in an orphanage under armed guard. She slept on straw mats and states that she almost starved, as the quartermaster stole provisions. After a month, claimant was sent to the German part of Switzerland where she states she was further verbally abused in the camps.
47. Claimant, born on 10/09/1929 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1939 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant fled Prague, Czechoslovakia in 1939 and recalls traveling by train and by foot until reaching the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant and her mother were held for a day or two at the border before being denied entry into Switzerland. They traveled back to claimant's grandparents in

Tachov, Czechoslovakia through Italy, Yugoslavia and Hungary. Claimant was transferred to Tachov ghetto for few months and later sent to Auschwitz.

48. Claimant, born on 06/27/1910 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in December 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and his family were evicted from their apartment in Vienna in December 1938 and fled to Switzerland. The family traveled by train to the Hohenems (Vorarlberg) at the Austrian-Swiss border. The family explained its desperate situation to the border officials and begged for permission to enter Switzerland, but their pleas were refused. Claimant and his family were forced to return to Vienna where they were temporarily sheltered by friends. Claimant fled to Belgium in January 1939 where he resided for a year. He was subsequently arrested and deported to the Saint-Cyprien concentration camp.
49. Claimant, born on 9/23/1921 in Poland, entered Switzerland on September 1, 1943 from France. Claimant was detained in a closed refugee camp in Champel. While claimant was sent to the hospital to give birth and was separated from her husband who was transferred from Champel to Lausanne. Claimant's husband was not able to let her know of the transfer. Claimant states that until she heard from her husband, she felt much sorrow and anxiety during the separation. Claimant was subsequently sent to several camps in succession, including Cropettes, Charmille, Champelle, Au Bout du Monde and Tour Haldimande.
50. Claimant was born on 03/11/1944 in Switzerland. Claimant's parents were admitted as refugees in Switzerland and were forced to work in different camps. Claimant was born in a hospital in Lausanne and after her birth, claimant and her mother were sent to a camp in Epalinges. They were not allowed to leave the camp and claimant's mother had to work. Meanwhile claimant's father was detained in a camp in Zurich, where he was also forced to work. Claimant states that she was mistreated with her parents during their stay in these camps.
51. Claimant, born on 10/13/1940 in France, was smuggled into Switzerland by French underground in 1944. In August 1944, claimant had been in prison under Gestapo supervision. The prison was liberated by the French underground and claimant was smuggled into Switzerland shortly after. Once in Switzerland she was successively placed in camp Champelle, then in the Henri Dunant Center in Geneva and later in Oberfrittenbach, where she stayed until the end of November 1944. Claimant states that the conditions in the camps were poor, she was mistreated and was not allowed to contact anyone outside the camp.
52. Claimant, born on 05/26/1920 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1939. Claimant left Paris, where he was a student at the Sorbonne, when the war broke out in September 1939. He traveled by train to the Swiss border where he was denied entry into Switzerland. Swiss officials told him that if he had been 16 years old they would have allowed him entry but because he was 19 years old they could not let him in. Claimant returned by train to his hometown in Vilna, Poland where he was captured by the Nazis and sent to the Vilna Ghetto. He was subsequently shot and wounded while escaping a train headed to Auschwitz, captured again and sent to Buchenwald concentration camp.
53. Claimant, born on 04/09/1932 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in May 1940 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her family left their home in Brussels, Belgium and traveled to the Swiss border through France, by train and by foot. For one week the family slept next to the border and made several attempts to enter Switzerland, but were repeatedly denied entry. Eventually the family returned to Brussels by train and went into hiding. Claimant was hidden in a convent until the end of the war. Her family was captured and sent to Auschwitz in 1943.

54. Claimant, born on 07/11/1939 in Yugoslavia, entered Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen aboard a Kastner train in August 1944. Claimant arrived without family and was sent to a children's institute. While kept there, claimant suffered from hunger and fear because of her loneliness. Claimant was often very weak due to the lack of food.

## **Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 8**

Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in September 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border. After German occupation of Northern Italy, claimants' family fled Milan. On September 28, 1943, they attempted to cross the Italian-Swiss border at Maslianico with the help of a smuggler. After crossing the border claimants were immediately arrested by Swiss border guards, and taken to the headquarters, where they remained one night. The next day, they were escorted back to the border and ordered to leave Switzerland. Claimants returned to Italy where they were immediately arrested and jailed by Italian police. They were eventually transferred to Milan, where they were given a conditional release.

Claimant, born on 5/3/1938 in Belgium, entered Switzerland with her family in 1942 from France. Upon entry, claimant's father was sent to a work camp while claimant was placed in Morgins refugee camp with her brother and mother. There, she was separated from her mother who lived in a separate building for adults. Claimant states she felt abandoned and suffered from fear and loneliness because her mother could not visit her. Claimant further states that she was always hungry and filthy in Morgins, where she remained until the end of the war.

Claimant, born on 12/10/1922 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942. Claimant was living in Paris, France in 1942 and attempted to get a visa to Switzerland through her brother who lived in Geneva. A Swiss authority in Geneva refused to authorize a visa for claimant. In 1943 claimant worked for the French underground for a year. Subsequently she was arrested and sent to Belford camp until 1944. She later returned to Paris where she was liberated.



Claimant, born on 08/16/1924 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in January 1943. Claimant attempted to cross the Swiss border near St. Julien-en-Genevois with his parents and his sister. Upon arrival, they were immediately caught by Swiss soldiers and detained for one night. The following day claimant was interrogated and then escorted to the border and returned to France.

Claimant, born on 7/2/1926 in Hungary, entered Switzerland on December 7, 1944 with the Kastner Transport from Bergen Belsen. Upon arrival at St. Gallen, claimant was taken to The Esplanade Hotel in Caux – Montreux. There, she was detained and was not allowed to leave without permission. She suffered from severe cold due to lack of heat in the rooms. Claimant states she underwent a crisis when told she would be deported to Algiers. Subsequently, claimant was transferred to Lugano.

Claimant, born on 09/07/1928 in The Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942. Claimant and her brother fled Amsterdam for France, traveling with Belgian smugglers. In France they were handed over to a Frenchman who went with them into Switzerland from Pontalier. Once in Switzerland, claimant and her brother were caught by civilians, questioned and then sent back to France and put in prison. After several weeks in prison, claimant and her brother were sent to a cloister and later transferred to an orphanage in Paris.

Claimant, born on 07/03/1920 in Germany, was forced to leave Switzerland in early 1939. On Kristalnacht, claimant and his father were rounded up and sent to Buchenwald. While in the camp, claimant's mother managed to obtain a Swiss visa for claimant. After six weeks, claimant was released. Claimant left Germany for Switzerland on Christmas Eve 1938 and stayed with a relative in Zurich. Claimant tried to remain in Switzerland until his U.S. visa was issued, but his requests for extensions were denied and he was threatened with deportation back to Germany. Claimant was forced to leave Switzerland after two months and unsuccessfully sought permission to travel to Bolivia and Chile. Claimant found asylum with a British family in London until his U.S. visa came through.

Claimant, born on 09/02/1923 in Austria, illegally entered Switzerland in January 1939. Claimant had lived in Vienna in hiding until January 1939, when he and a friend decided to go to Switzerland. Claimant and his friend went by train to Vorarlberg, Austria, and from there traveled by foot to the border near St. Gallen. At the border, they were apprehended by the police and jailed for a day in St. Gallen. Claimant was then transferred to a labor camp. Claimant was interned in a labor camp in Davesco, Ticino and performed labor in road construction in Graubünden.

Claimant, born on 01/22/1918 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in spring 1941 from France. After the occupation of Austria, claimant fled to Belgium. In 1940 claimant escaped to Paris and then to the unoccupied zone of France. Claimant states that she and her husband were under town arrest in Tarascon, France and feared being deported. She hired a guide to take them to the Swiss border by car. At the border, the guide took claimant through the forest. When they reached the Swiss side border police turned them back into France on the route from which they came. Claimant returned to Marseille. She left for the United States in December 1941.

Claimant, born on 08/23/1936 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in spring 1944. Claimant and her family lived in hiding after the Germans invaded France and then moved to southern France. Claimant hid on a farm in Dordogne, but was denounced. Claimant was then sent by the underground to Lyon to join a convoy of Jewish children being taken to Switzerland hidden in trucks. Upon reaching the border at Annemasse, the convoy was denied entry into Switzerland by Swiss authorities. After leaving the border, claimant was arrested by the Gestapo and put in the Le Pax prison in Annemasse until the end of the war.

Claimant, born on 04/05/1928 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her parents at the French-Swiss border in spring/summer 1942. Claimant's family fled Belgium and went through France to Switzerland. At the border the family was denied entry. They returned to Brussels by train. Claimant's parents found a hiding place for claimant in the suburbs of Brussels before they were arrested and deported. Claimant lived in hiding fearing deportation by the Gestapo until the end of the war.

Claimant, born on 01/03/1934 in Germany, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in 1939. Claimant and his family entered Switzerland at the German-Swiss border near Basel. They tried to move to Zurich, where claimant's mother had lived as a child. The family had to register in Zurich and were allowed only a two week stay and were then forced to return to Germany. The family suffered from Nazi persecution after their return to Germany, losing their business and property, and where claimant states he was hospitalized and subjected to medical experiments. In November 1939, they were able to leave for the United States via Italy.

Claimant, born on 02/20/1920 in Poland, was expelled from Switzerland in 1942. In May or June 1942, claimant traveled from Montpellier, France to the Mont Blanc area at the Swiss border. He reached Sion, close to the border on the Swiss side, where a Swiss policeman stopped him and demanded to see a passport. Claimant was arrested, detained in jail for a few days and sent back to France. He subsequently crossed into

Spain in October of 1942 where he was arrested by the Spanish Guardia Civil and detained in various prisons for the next nine months.

Claimant, born on 12/10/1922 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in late 1938 with his family. Claimant's family fled Austria and entered Switzerland in 1938. They had a family friend who was chef in a hotel in Chur, Switzerland. A few days after entering, Swiss authorities notified them that they had a week to leave Switzerland because claimant's family could not provide proper visas or work permits. Within a month of claimant's family arrival, Swiss authorities forced the family to leave Switzerland. Claimant and his family crossed the border into France. From France, claimant's family went to England and then to the United States.

Claimant, born on 10/12/1936 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border with her family in fall 1942. Claimant's father learned that the family had been placed on deportation lists in Germany. Claimant and her family left Berlin by train and headed towards Switzerland. When they arrived at the border the train was searched for several hours. After a long discussion with claimant's parents, claimant and her family were placed on a train back to Germany and they returned to Berlin. Claimant and her family stayed in the Berlin ghetto and later lived in hiding in a suburb of Berlin until the end of the war.

Claimant, born on 10/01/1928 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in 1940. After the Nazi invasion, claimant and his family fled their home in Poland. The family traveled towards Switzerland because claimant's father had funds and contacts there. In 1940 they reached the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant states his father gave money to the Swiss border guard, but the family was refused entry. Subsequently claimant fled to Romania where he had relatives. In June 1941 he was caught and sent to Mogilo Forced Labor Camp in the Ukraine. Later he was released and fled, 'on the run,' from 1943 until 1945.

Claimant, born on 09/08/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland twice in spring 1939 with his parents. In 1938 claimant and his family were forced to move to Nuremberg, Germany. The family intended to emigrate to the United States but were told that this could take years. Claimant's family then decided to flee to Switzerland. They had family in Munich with whom they stayed for a few days before they went by train to the Swiss border and continued by foot over the mountains. At the border they were stopped by Swiss border guards and told to return to the place from which they came. Traveling by train, they returned to Munich and then Nuremberg. Several weeks later, they attempted entry again near Gailingen, Germany and were denied entry by Swiss guards once more. Claimant was subsequently detained in Riga and Auschwitz.

Claimant, born on 2/8/1923 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with his uncle in the winter of 1938 from Germany. They paid a smuggler to be taken to the border in the early morning. After crossing the border,

claimant and his uncle hiked through mountains and reached a highway leading to Basel. A police patrol stopped and arrested them after seeing they did not have proper identification. Claimant and his uncle were taken to a police station in Basel. Claimant's request to speak to a local Rabbi by phone was refused. Later that day, they were taken to the railway station and handed over to a Gestapo agent who told them to get back to where they came from and not to show their faces here again. Claimant traveled to Vienna, where he stayed until leaving for England on a Kindertransport in June 1939.

Claimant, born in 05/21/1931 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1940 two times, both at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and his family escaped from Germany to Belgium in 1939, from there to France in May 1940. In June, the family took a train to the Swiss border and attempted to cross the border near Basel, with a guide. They were denied entry and returned to Paris. In July 1940 claimant and his family made a second attempt to cross the border near Geneva but were again denied entry and handed over to the French authorities. After a few days of detention in France, claimant and his family returned to Belgium, where they remained until the end of the war.

Claimant, born on 11/09/1923 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1943 or 1944. Claimant traveled by train from Paris to Lyon with the help of the French Scouts and stayed in one of their camps near Lyon, helping many times to bring children to Switzerland. In 1943 or 1944, claimant attempted to enter Switzerland at Annemasse with a group of children and the help of a smuggler. Claimant was refused entry and was sent back to France with the group. When claimant returned to French Scout camp she discovered that it was closed. Subsequently she went into hiding in a Catholic cloister, where she taught children until the end of the war.

Claimant, born on 03/10/1933 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and her parents were forced to leave Germany in 1939. They traveled by train toward the Swiss border near Basel. At the border claimant and her parents were detained for days with many other Jews. She recalls being hungry while her parents were interrogated. After being unable to enter Switzerland claimant returned to her grandparents in Germany by train. Subsequently she traveled to Antwerp, Belgium and later to Marseille, France. In May 1941 claimant left Lisbon, Portugal and traveled to the United States by ship.

Claimant, born on 09/16/1925 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in October 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border near Luino. Claimant fled Austria in July 1939 to Italy, where he was interned from January 1941. In October 1943 claimant escaped from prison and reached the Swiss border hiding on a truck with two non-Jewish prisoners. At the border claimant was detained and verbally assaulted by the Swiss authorities and denied entry. He had a German passport stamped with a 'J.' The two people with him had German passports without a 'J' and were admitted into Switzerland. Claimant returned to Italy and fought with Italian partisans until 1945.

Claimant, born on 02/25/1936 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in early 1943. Claimant, her mother and her brother fled Paris in July 1942 for the unoccupied zone of France. In early 1943, they arrived in Grenoble and attempted to enter Switzerland near Annemasse. Claimant's family went by foot to the border near Carouge, Switzerland. At the border, guards with dogs told them that they were not allowed to cross the border and sent them back to France. After the attempt claimant and her brother stayed in hiding with peasants in the region of Grenoble, France.

Claimant, born on 09/05/1927 in Austria, fled to Switzerland on September 1, 1939 with her parents. Claimant and her family arrived at Lugano and were allowed to stay on the condition that they could support themselves. Claimant states that she lived in constant fear of being sent back to Austria and experienced very strong anti-Semitic behavior while living in Switzerland. Claimant was not allowed to go to school and while in Lugano was forced to work without pay in a labor camp in Davesco as a seamstress.

Claimant, born in 05/29/1923 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1940 at the French-Swiss border near St. Louis. Claimant and her family lived in Mulhouse, France near the Swiss border. After the Germans annexed Alsace, claimant and her family attempted to cross into Switzerland through St. Louis into Basel. They were denied entry at the border and had to turn back. Claimant and her family went to Dijon. They later attempted to reach the Spanish border but were not successful. Claimant and her family remained in hiding in France until the end of the war.

Claimant, born on 02/22/1919 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1939. Claimant tried to enter Switzerland on her way to the United States to reunite with her brother. In September 1939 claimant traveled by train from Stuttgart to Konstanz, Germany near the Swiss border. She was treated in a rude manner at the border. She was denied entry and received no explanation for it. Claimant returned to her parent's home in Cologne, Germany and subsequently escaped to Rotterdam by train and from there traveled by boat to New York.

Claimant, born on 07/17/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland near Geneva in September 1942. Claimant attempted to enter Switzerland illegally by night but was arrested by Swiss soldiers and taken to a building where he was interrogated. A customs officer beat him and threatened to turn him over to the French police, but finally sent him back to France. In October or November 1942 claimant made a second attempt to enter Switzerland, using false papers. He succeeded in crossing the Swiss border. Upon arrival, he was placed in camp Aigle for several months and was then transferred to a camp in Buren. While in Buren, claimant

suffered from lack of food and his movement was restricted as he was only allowed to leave to meet his relatives once.

Claimant, born on 08/21/1904 in Germany, entered Switzerland illegally. Claimant was arrested by Swiss police and placed in a camp. After six months in 1942 he was transferred to the labor camp Arisdorf, close to Liesthal, where he was forced to work as a lumberjack until 1945.

Claimant, born on 05/09/1918 in Hungary, was expelled from Switzerland in August 1939. Claimant left Budapest and intended to enroll at the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich. Upon arrival in Zurich, claimant was told to report to the police station. At the police station he was questioned about his and his parents' religious affiliation and then told to leave Switzerland within 24 hours. Within the next few days claimant was picked up by the police and escorted by officers in civilian outfits to a train to Budapest, Hungary. After he returned to Budapest, claimant was caught by the Hungarian army and was a forced laborer in Hungary and Transylvania.

Claimant, born on 10/22/1929 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in September 1938 with his family. Claimant's family fled Austria for Switzerland over the Alps. Upon arrival, claimant and his family were intercepted by a Swiss patrol and forced to return to Austria. Subsequently claimant escaped to Czechoslovakia in December 1938. In 1941 claimant was able to escape to the United States with his brother and mother; claimant's father died in a Polish concentration camp.

Claimant, born on 05/06/1908 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in winter 1935. Claimant decided to leave Berlin, Germany, for Switzerland intending to stay with her cousin who lived near Zurich. When claimant arrived at the border near Schaffhausen she was denied entry. After this attempt claimant returned by train to Berlin, where she stayed in hiding for a few weeks. Due to her mother's friend in the United States, claimant was able to get an affidavit and a visa for the United States and left Germany in 1935.

Claimant, born on 05/13/1938 in Belgium was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents at the French-Swiss border in winter 1940/1941. Claimant and his parents fled Belgium in May 1940 to the south of France and lived in Toulouse and Revel for about six months as refugees. Claimant and his parents went to the Swiss border from the south of France in a group, traveling by car and walking. At the border, Swiss border guards told them they did not want any Jews. Claimant and his parents returned to Belgium where they wandered as refugees.

Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in 1939 at the Swiss-Liechtenstein border. Claimants and their family traveled from Poland to Liechtenstein by train and by foot. Prior to the attempt, claimants' father had deposited funds in a Swiss bank to support the family. At the border, claimants' father pleaded with the Swiss authorities to be admitted, showing them they had enough money and would not be in need of state support. Nevertheless the family was denied entry and sent back. They returned to Poland and claimants' father continued to apply for a Swiss visa until they were forced into the Bialystoker ghetto. After three years in the ghetto the family members were separated and sent to different concentration camps.

Claimant, born on 06/30/1921 in France, entered Switzerland on June 19, 1944. Upon entry, she was arrested and subsequently sent to a camp in Lausanne where she was kept under military guard. Conditions were unsanitary. After forty days of confinement, claimant was released and hired as a maid. She worked in very poor conditions and was never paid.

Claimant, born on 08/21/1937 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in late 1938. Claimant states that his father told him about the attempt to enter Switzerland. The fascist government of Italy ordered his deportation after loss of his Austrian nationality. Claimant's mother was a Swiss national and there was an attempt to enter Switzerland from Italy near Lugano. Claimant's family lived in Campione d'Italia because they had been unable to enter Switzerland. After unsuccessful attempts to enter Austria and the United States, the family finally obtained permission to enter the United Kingdom in 1939.

Claimant, born on 03/29/1934 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in spring 1942. In 1938 claimant fled Austria with his family for France. In 1942 they traveled from Lyon, France toward the French-Swiss border by train, bus and then by foot. North of Chamonix claimant and his family attempted to enter Switzerland, but were denied entry at the border. They were driven to a train station and put on a train back to France. Claimant returned to Paris and was placed in several orphanages until the end of the war.

Claimant, born on 08/11/1929 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in August 1942 with her parents. Claimant's family left Austria for Belgium in 1939 and stayed there until May 1940. They then escaped to Lyon, France. Claimant and her family attempted to enter Switzerland from Annemasse with a group. At the border they were caught by armed guards and told that they were not allowed to enter. Claimant recalls crying and shouting at the border, which drew the attention of the German border police. Claimant and her parents were arrested by the Germans and transported to Drancy, from which her parents were deported to Auschwitz. With the help of the O.S.E. (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants) claimant escaped and was in

hiding in Chambon sur Lignon, France. In December 22, 1944 claimant was sent with a children's transport to Switzerland. She was successively transferred to the Henri Dunant Center and then to a children's home in Geneva, then to Tavannes and to Engelberg. Claimant states that in Geneva her hair was shaved and she suffered from brutal behavior.

Claimant, born on 08/13/1918 in Germany, was denied a transit visa to Switzerland in 1939, in Milan, Italy. Claimant had left Germany with her parents for Milan due to a deportation order that was sent to claimant's father. Claimant had an employment opportunity with a Jewish Agency in London. Being unable to travel through France nor Germany, claimant tried to obtain a Swiss visa since the plane would stop in Zurich. At the end of April 1939 she applied for the visa at the Swiss Consulate in Milan. Claimant states the Swiss Consul rejected her request because she was a Jew. Claimant succeeded in traveling by boat through Genoa to London.

Clamant, born on 12/23/1915 in Vienna, Austria, was expelled from Basel, Switzerland in 1938. After the annexation of Austria claimant traveled to Cologne, Germany to obtain a German passport. In August 10, 1938 claimant arrived at Basel by train and went to register as a refugee with the Basel Police, where he was interrogated. Claimant was immediately taken by motor transport to the Swiss-German border without being permitted to retrieve his belongings from his hotel. Claimant states he was verbally abused and pushed toward the German border where he was handed over to the Gestapo. He was later imprisoned for two weeks in the Gerlach prison.

Claimant, born on 05/07/1921 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in April 1938 with his family. Claimant's family, his parents and brother, traveled to the Swiss border and attempted to gain entry at three different border locations, including Feldkirch and Bregenz. At the border they were refused entry by Swiss border guards each time. Subsequently, claimant and his family proceeded to Cologne, Germany. Claimant and his family illegally crossed the border near Aachen into Belgium and traveled to Brussels, where they received help from HIAS.

Claimant, born in 06/05/1938 in Germany, entered Switzerland on April 2, 1939 with a visitor visa for 3 weeks. Claimant and her parents resided in Zurich and were under tight supervision of the Swiss Police. While in Switzerland they were given an ultimatum to leave Switzerland immediately or they would be expelled to Poland. The family managed to stay in Zurich for several additional months under threat of expulsion until they obtained a visa to Ecuador. Claimant and her family left for Ecuador in October 1939.



Claimant, born on 02/27/1932 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1940. At the border, claimant's uncle explained to Swiss border guards that the family would not become a burden to Switzerland due to his Swiss bank account. Nevertheless, they were denied entry and told to go back to Vienna. Back in Vienna, claimant and his family were moved to the second district under Aryan surveillance. In 1944, afraid of being deported, claimant fled Vienna by train for Allenstein and later Hollabrunn and stayed there in hiding until the liberation by the Russians.

Claimant, born on 02/10/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her parents at the German-Swiss border in early 1938. Claimant's family traveled by train and by foot from Berlin to Switzerland and attempted to enter near Schaffhausen. At the border they were refused entry and sent back to Germany. Claimant went to The Netherlands, from where she was sent to various concentration camps, including Westerbork, Theresienstadt and Bergen Belsen. In January 1945, claimant was on an exchange transport from Bergen Belsen to Switzerland, where she spent one to three days in a mobile hospital and was then shipped to Marseille, France. From France claimant went to the United States.

Claimant, born on 08/15/1925 in Austria, was forced to leave Switzerland with his parents in October 1938. On October 14, 1938 claimant and his parents escaped Vienna through Germany to Basel, Switzerland. After some days in Basel, claimant and his family were told to leave the country and to return to Germany. First they were detained but they then fled to Geneva, from where they illegally entered into France near Annecy. Claimant and his parents traveled to Paris and stayed under precarious circumstances until claimant's father was interned. Subsequently claimant and his mother fled to southern France and went into hiding. The family was eventually reunited and traveled to Lisbon, Portugal to embark for the United States.

Claimant, born on 03/10/1934 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family at the Austrian-Swiss border in late April to May 1938. Claimant fled Vienna with his parents and his brother for Switzerland. At the Austrian-Swiss border, in the vicinity of Bregenz and Feldkirch the family attempted to enter Switzerland twice but was denied entry each time. Subsequently claimant and his family went back to Vienna. On May 17, 1938 claimant and his family fled for Belgium and later to Great Britain.

Claimant, born on 12/23/1920 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family at the German-Swiss border in winter 1937. After claimant's father was released from a concentration camp, claimant, her parents and her brother attempted to enter Switzerland by train but were refused entry at the border. Claimant and her family returned to Germany, where they lost their business. In 1939 claimant escaped to England and in 1940 her parents fled to the United States.

Claimant, born on 04/21/1921 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland on August 13, 1943. Upon arrival, claimant was immediately arrested and sent to a prison in Neuchatel. Later he was transferred to different labor camps, where he was forced to work.

Claimant, born on 05/13/1929 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Liechtenstein-Swiss border in summer 1938. Claimant left Budapest, Hungary with his mother and brother and traveled via Austria by train to Vaduz, Liechtenstein, where the family had relatives. After two weeks in Liechtenstein claimant and his family attempted to cross the border into Switzerland at Buchs but were denied entry at the border. Claimant recalls sitting in a waiting room for a long time while his mother was crying. After being denied entry into Switzerland, claimant and his family returned to Budapest by train.

Claimant, born on 01/20/1932 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland twice between the years 1936 and 1940, at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and her family escaped their home in Germany and attempted to seek refuge in Switzerland once in 1936-1937 and once in 1939-1940. They traveled to the Swiss border by train. Each time they were detained for several hours at the border and sent back to Germany. After their second attempt in 1939 they returned to Germany and were given shelter by a Christian family in a small town in Germany where they remained in hiding until 1945.

Claimant, born on 10/19/1918 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border near Perly on February 15, 1944. In February 1944, claimant was living in Grenoble, France near the Swiss border. Due to the numerous Gestapo arrests of Jews, he attempted to illegally enter Switzerland. At the border near Perly claimant was stopped by a Swiss military patrol. Despite claimant's pleading he was brought back to the French border from where he returned to Grenoble. Two days later, claimant was arrested and deported to Auschwitz where he performed forced labor until January 1945.

Claimant, born on 12/31/1919 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland near Feldkirch, Austria, in spring 1938. After the occupation of Austria, claimant's brother had already left Vienna for Basel, Switzerland. Claimant attempted to enter Switzerland near Feldkirch one week later but he was denied entry. After returning to Austria, claimant was moved into the second district in Vienna, where he stayed for the next three years. Subsequently he was sent to Lodz ghetto in Poland, then to Auschwitz and finally to Gross-Rosen where he was liberated in May 1945.

Claimant, born on 03/11/1924 in Estonia, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family at the French-Swiss border in late 1941 to early 1942. Claimant and her family resided in France and were of Polish origin. In fear of

deportation they traveled on at least two occasions by train to Annemasse, France to attempt to enter Switzerland. The encounters never lasted more than a few hours. They were denied entry at the border and returned by train to Paris. During the 1942 raid in Paris claimant's family was forewarned that they were to be deported. Claimant and her brother were smuggled to the unoccupied part of France and remained in hiding in Aubenas until the end of war.

Claimant, born on 01/07/1928 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland at the end of 1940 or 1941. Claimant and his parents left Romania intending to use Switzerland as a transit point until they received visas to leave the continent. They attempted to enter in Chancy, Switzerland but after crossing the border they were immediately caught. For three days, claimant and his parents were interrogated in a brutal and abusive way by Swiss guards and police and then deported from Switzerland. The family returned to Jassy, Romania, from where claimant was deported to labor camps in Poland.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 9

1. Claimants and their family left Milan and were admitted into Switzerland in 1938. They resided in Geneva relying on family funds, however claimants' father was unable to get a work permit. After a few months, the family had to return to Italy, where father continued to try to find work while they moved from place to place. In 1943 claimants and family members again attempted to enter Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border, guided by a smuggler. They were stopped by Italian border police, detained and released. They went into hiding, where claimants' parents were caught, and father killed. Claimants were given shelter with family friends in Pisa, Italy until the end of the war.
2. Claimant, born on 12/22/1911 in Austria, entered Switzerland in October 1938. Upon arrival in Zurich, claimant obtained a permit to stay in Switzerland until December. She requested and was given a one month extension. Claimant states that she was watched day and night by police and could not attend public meetings or events. Claimant was not allowed to work and was threatened with expulsion to Austrian detention camps. On January 15, 1939 claimant was expelled from Switzerland. To avoid deportation, claimant and her fiancé went by train to Marseille, France, where claimant's fiancé was able to get a tourist visa for Bolivia. They left by ship and went to Chile and then La Paz, Bolivia.
3. Claimant, born on 05/21/1934 in the Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in August 1942. In July 1942 claimant and his family escaped from the Netherlands through Belgium to France with the help of smugglers. In August they unsuccessfully tried to cross the Swiss border near La Cure. Claimant and family returned by bus to Lons-le-Saunier and were arrested by the Vichy police. Claimant was imprisoned there for a few weeks and subsequently was transferred to Rivesaltes and Jemoing detention camps where he remained until February 1943. Subsequently claimant was hidden under Catholic Church sponsorship in Levignac until liberation.
4. Claimant, born on 01/25/1931 in Austria, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in September 1939. Claimant's father had obtained entry visas for the United States and attempted to travel through Switzerland to board a ship in Genoa, Italy. Claimant and his parents traveled by train from Vienna. At the Swiss border Swiss border authorities denied their entry, despite the fact that they had papers to show they were en route to the U.S.A. Claimant and his parents returned to Vienna and were forced to live in the Jewish district, from which the father was sent to a camp, and claimant and mother went into hiding to avoid deportation.
5. Claimant, born on 03/01/1931 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in September 1943. In November 1942 claimant moved to the free region of France to live with his uncle. In summer 1943 claimant moved with his uncle's family to a small village near Grenoble and the Swiss border. In September they walked to the border through the woods. At the Swiss border crossing, claimant was denied entry while his uncle and his family were admitted because claimant had a different last name. He returned to France and went into hiding with the help of OSE (Ouevre de Secours aux Enfants). Claimant successively hid in different farms in France.
6. Claimants entered Switzerland from France in June 1944 with their parents. Claimants' family was placed in the refugee camp Charmilles. They then were transferred to the camp Les Avants, where claimants were separated from their parents and sent to different camps. Claimant states that living conditions in these camps were not adequate for a small child. She was later sent to live with a

Christian family in La Chaux de Fonds where she remained until the end of the war. Claimant was transferred to Geneva to the Henri Dunant Center, and later sent to an orphanage in La Chaux de Fonds. He was subsequently placed with a Swiss family where he remained until his return to France.

7. Claimant, born on 07/03/1922 in Germany, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland in 1938, in Bochum, Germany. Claimant with her mother and stepfather attempted to get entry permits for Switzerland in November 1938 immediately after Kristallnacht. They sought permission to enter Switzerland from the Swiss consul in Bochum, Germany. Claimant's stepfather had a bank account in Switzerland. Subsequently claimant left Germany in February 1939 on a children's transport to England. There she was trained as a nurse before joining the British Army. Claimant left England for Canada in 1944.
8. Claimant, born on 06/17/1926 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1940. Claimant's father obtained visas for himself and claimant, his daughter, to enter Switzerland. In 1940 claimant and her father traveled by train from Krakow through the Czech Republic and Austria to the Swiss border. At the Swiss border claimant's father was interrogated by border police. The police then took them to a police station. Claimant and her father spent two weeks in jail. During this time claimant's father was constantly interrogated. Despite claimant's father's pleas they were escorted to the German-Swiss border, near Freiburg. They managed to return to Krakow where claimant was then deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau.
9. Claimant, born on 11/25/1937 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in March 1944 at the French-Swiss border. After several years of traveling across the French countryside with his mother and siblings in flight, claimant was sent with a group of children to Switzerland in the care of a smuggler. They traveled first by car and then crossed into Switzerland by foot. The group reached a Swiss village where they were stopped by Swiss police. After questioning they were taken to the French border and ordered to leave Switzerland. On their way back the smuggler brought claimant to a Catholic monastery next to Annecy where he was given shelter for four months. During this time, claimant had to participate in prayers. There his parents found him, and moved on to Aix les Bains, where they settled and his father became a leader and teacher at the Yeshiva.
10. Claimant, born on 01/18/1935 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in 1939. Claimant fled Vienna with her family and reached Zurich by train in 1939, with an eight-day transit visa. Claimant states that her family had money deposited in a Swiss bank and thus would not have been a burden to the Swiss. Nevertheless, after two weeks of searching for a refuge in various cities, claimant and her family were expelled from Switzerland. The family then took a plane to Italy, where they stayed for a year before obtaining permission to go to the United States.
11. Claimant, born on 01/15/1931 in France, entered Switzerland illegally from France in February 1944. Claimant used forged papers to cross the border near Annemasse, which she reached with the help of a smuggler. She was immediately arrested by Swiss soldiers. After hours of detention by police, claimant was sent to camp Au bout du Monde, where she suffered from hunger and was forced to work. She was later transferred to the Henri Dunant Center in Geneva, before being placed successively with two families in Basel and Zurich. While living with the Swiss families she was forced to perform household chores without compensation. Eventually claimant was sent to the Simon Ascher Institute in Bex les Bains where living conditions were very harsh. There she had to work in the kitchen from early morning and she suffered constantly from hunger.
12. Claimant, born on 08/24/1930 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between 1943 and 1945 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant was detained in a concentration camp at Wiener

Neustadt, Austria. She was put on a train to go to Switzerland, but the train was turned away at the Swiss border. Claimant states that another Kastner transport train from Bergen Belsen was at the border, and was admitted at that time. Claimant was returned to Theresienstadt, where she performed slave labor until her liberation.

13. Claimant, born on 12/19/1916 in Russia, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1938. Claimant's family was living in Vienna, Austria. In 1938 claimant and her mother attempted to join claimant's sister and husband in Zurich who had escaped earlier to Switzerland. In summer 1938, they fled Austria. They traveled within a group of people to the Swiss border by car and by foot. At the border claimant and her mother were denied entry. Subsequently, they returned to Vienna. Claimant's parents were deported and perished; claimant was able to travel to Israel on a student visa.
14. Claimant, born on 09/24/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with his mother in late 1937 at the German-Swiss border. In 1937, claimant and his mother lived in Konstanz near Switzerland and walked from their home to the Swiss border. They crossed into Switzerland, when a Swiss guard called them back and claimant tried to escape but was caught. After their passports were confiscated by the Swiss, claimant and his mother were returned to Germany. A few days later claimant was picked up by his uncle and brought to Berlin. Claimant's uncle helped him to escape on a children's transport to England. In 1939, claimant was sent to an internment camp in Canada for two years.
15. Claimant, born on 01/08/1944 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in June 1944 with her parents. In 1938 claimant's family had left Vienna, Austria for Lyon, France, where claimant was born. In June 1944 claimant was 6 months old, when the family traveled from Lyon to the Swiss border towards Geneva. At the Swiss border claimant's family was denied entry and forced to return to Lyon under terrible circumstances. Claimant's father was killed, and claimant was kept in hiding for the remainder of the war.
16. Claimant, born on 03/20/1910 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in 1940 or 1941 at the Liechtenstein-Swiss border. Claimant and her family traveled by train from Austria through Liechtenstein to cross into Switzerland. They waited several days to gain entry into Switzerland but were told that their papers were not in accordance for entry. Claimant and her family were taken by train to Kufstein, Austria where they were held and questioned and then to a ghetto in Leibnitz, Austria. Claimant and her family were then separated and sent to various camps, from which only claimant survived.
17. Claimant, born on 06/02/1923 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in February 1945 at Basel. In March 1944, claimant was forced into slave labor in Budafok, Hungary and on December 6, 1944 transported to Buchenwald. Claimant was later transferred to the Offenburg railway station where he had to dig out time bombs and then to a work site approximately one mile from the Swiss border. On February 15, 1945, claimant was able to escape after an air raid bombing with the help of an older German guard and attempted to enter Switzerland at Basel. The German guard tried to convince the Swiss border guard to let claimant enter Switzerland, but was told that Switzerland had plenty of Jews already and claimant was denied entry. The German guard took claimant back to the work site and claimant was sent back to Offenburg. In March 1945, claimant was taken on a death march to Dachau where he arrived on April 27, 1945.
18. Claimant, born on 10/08/1925 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1940 at the Austrian-Swiss border. In 1940, claimant and her parents traveled from Hungary by train and on foot to the

Austrian-Swiss border, but were denied entry. Claimant and her parents were told in a rude manner to go back. They returned to Hungary. In April 1944, claimant was placed in a labor camp in Kecskemet, Hungary. Claimant escaped from the camp after a short time, but was imprisoned by the Gestapo and placed in the Budapest ghetto until January 1945.

19. Claimant, born on 08/16/1928 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border between 1936 and 1937. Claimant and his family sought to return to Switzerland because claimant previously attended school and had been under medical regimen in St. Moritz, Switzerland. The family traveled by train from Berlin to the Swiss border near Basel. At the Swiss border they were refused entry and had to return to Berlin by train. Some time before Kristallnacht they escaped to Holland. In July 1942 the family went into hiding, but were arrested and transferred to Westerbork, from which claimant escaped. Claimant spent the rest of the war in hiding in Holland.

Claimant, born on 11/01/1917 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Following the Nazi takeover of Austria, claimant was subjected of mistreatment by the Gestapo and told to leave Austria. Subsequently claimant attempted to enter Switzerland by train. At the border near Götzis, Swiss guards stopped her. She requested political asylum, but was denied her entry because she did not have a visa. Claimant was told to go back, and she returned to Vienna by train. She continued to suffer mistreatment by the Nazis in Vienna, and later got a work permit to become a domestic servant in England.

20. Claimant, born on 06/30/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1942 at the French-Swiss border. In 1940, claimant fled Luxembourg where he had escaped to from his native Germany. He went to France, traveling to Montpellier in the south. In September 1942, claimant traveled by bike and foot to the Swiss border near Chamonix. In the mountains, he was reported to the police by men who saw him. The Swiss police arrested him and returned him to the French police at the border. Claimant managed to escape and went back to southern France in search of relatives. Claimant was subsequently arrested by Gestapo in the Italian zone. He was sent to Drancy, from which he was liberated in August 1944.
21. Claimant, born on 12/20/1923 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in January 1940. Claimant and his brother left Poland and traveled by train through Austria towards Switzerland. Guided by an Austrian civilian, they reached the Swiss border. A Swiss border guard refused them entry threatening to shoot them if they persisted. They then tried to return to Poland but were arrested by police and sent to a camp near Poznan, Poland, where they were forced to perform hard labor.
22. Claimant, born on 12/02/1926 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in October 1940 and again in March 1941. Claimant and his family traveled from Freiburg, Germany toward Lorrach and Weil, where his father had business contacts. They approached the Swiss border by private taxi. They hoped to reach Basel where the family had relatives. At the border, claimant and his family were stopped by Swiss border police. The family returned to their home in Germany. In June 1941, the family escaped to the United States via Spain and Portugal.
23. Claimant, born on 05/22/1921 in Austria, entered Switzerland from France in August 1942. Claimant, her husband and mother traveled to Switzerland by train. Germans entered the train. Claimant and mother were taken off the train and interrogated in a small village. They were able to rejoin husband and continue on a harrowing journey on foot to Switzerland, entering near St. Cergue. They went to the

police and were told they had to leave. Claimant states that she was subjected to terrible anti-Semitic treatment. Claimant and her husband gave the guard diamonds of great value in the hope they could stay, but they were escorted to the border and expelled. They were in the forest for about two weeks living in fear. Claimant saw a Swiss soldier who she approached. She states he was kind and told them how to re-enter Switzerland and to find a Jewish family who would help them. Claimant and her husband walked back into Switzerland and after finding the family, who provided food and clothes, went on to Zurich, where they were imprisoned. They were subsequently sent to camps Beatenburg, Adliswil, and Morgins.

24. Claimant, born on 10/13/1909 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border near Kreuzlingen, and was later admitted into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her husband left Frankfurt by train to reach the Swiss border where they were turned back by Swiss border guards. They then traveled to Belgium and France, where claimant was separated from her husband and incarcerated in the camp Gurs, from which she escaped. Through the Red Cross she found her husband and they found a place to hide in Aix en Provence. When it became too dangerous, they attempted to enter Switzerland again. Claimant was very ill at this time. At the border near Geneva claimant's husband threatened to take his own life if they were denied entry. They were admitted but all their money was confiscated. They were separated and claimant was sent to Munchwilten, then Montana, where claimant worked. In 1943, claimant was placed in a home near Geneva where she was ordered to help in the kitchen and to report to the police every day.
25. Claimant, born on 04/06/1912 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland twice in winter 1938-1939. On December 31, 1938 claimant attempted to enter Switzerland at Saint Margareten. He was immediately arrested and detained for one night before being sent back to Austria. On January 9, 1939 claimant made a second attempt to seek refuge in Switzerland. He was once again arrested at Saint Margareten and sent back to Austria the same day. Claimant returned to Vienna and in July 1939 fled to Italy. In 1940 claimant was sent to Fermonti-Kosnetza concentration camp where he worked as a doctor until liberation.
26. Claimant, born in 12/04/1937 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1939 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and her parents fled Germany and attempted to enter Switzerland with the help of a smuggler. Claimant was told by her father that they were turned away at the border. The family returned to Germany and remained in hiding until they were successfully smuggled into Belgium. They lived in hiding in Belgium between 1942 and 1944.
27. Claimant, born on 05/20/1930 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1943 near Martina. Claimant and his family were deported from Hungary to Galicia in 1941 until early 1943. His father sold family assets, and deposited money in a Swiss bank account. In fall 1943, after the family returned to Hungary, they took a train to Austria, where they hired a driver to take them to Switzerland. At the border, they were interrogated and then refused entry into Switzerland. Claimant's family was escorted out of the country. They returned to Budapest by train from where claimant and his mother were deported to Mauthausen and then Gunskirchen.
28. Claimant, born on 12/24/1933 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in late 1943. Claimant lived in Budapest and sought to escape to Switzerland with her father who had false papers. They traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border, where they were denied entry by Swiss officials even though her father showed that he had a substantial Swiss bank account. They returned to Hungary and claimant was subsequently deported to a forced labor camp Strashof/Lichtenwort.
29. Claimant, born on 04/29/1924 in Germany, entered Switzerland near Basel on January 5, 1939 on a



children's transport. Upon arrival, claimant and her sister were sent to the Wartheim children's home in Heiden, Appenzell. Claimant states they were badly mistreated. Staff at this children's home and local police were verbally abusive to claimant. Claimant was separated from her sister and claimant was sent to a family in Zurich. After one year, claimant was able to get her sister out of the children's home, and together they stayed with several families until the end of the war.

Claimant, born on 09/04/1924 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in spring 1938. Claimant and his family left Vienna in 1938 and traveled by train to Switzerland. The train to Zurich was stopped at the border and the family was asked to get off. Claimant sat for a long time waiting while his father was called into an office. When he returned, claimant's father said they had to return to Austria. The family returned to Vienna and they went to Paris shortly afterward. In 1941, claimant made his way to the United States through Spain and Portugal.

30. Claimant, born in 11/20/1920 in Germany, was admitted into Switzerland near Basel in November 1938, and was forced to leave Switzerland in 1939. Claimant went to Switzerland after Kristallnacht. She entered near Basel and resided in Zurich. While in Zurich she was unable to work because she did not have working papers. She was contacted several times by Swiss Authorities and was told to leave Switzerland immediately. Claimant remained in Switzerland for 6 months and then had to leave. She traveled by train to Milan, Italy. Claimant subsequently got a visa for the United States, to which she sailed from England, after traveling through France.
31. Claimant, born on 08/21/1921 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her parents in 1939. In February 1939, after claimant and her parents were unable to get a visa to go to America, they became fugitives and traveled from city to city. They took a train from Germany to Switzerland. After interrogations, they were denied entry and took a train back. They followed up with a written application, which was also turned down. Subsequently the family obtained papers to enter Cuba and sailed there on a freighter in May 1939. In September 1939 they entered the United States.
32. Claimant, born on 08/17/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in October 1938. Claimant and his mother traveled by train from Germany to Basel to join claimant's aunt in Andelfingen. Claimant and his mother were denied entry and returned to Eppingen, Germany by train. After Kristallnacht, claimant's father was deported, claimant stopped attending school, and he went to live with a family in Heidelberg. Claimant left Germany for the United States in October 1939, with a visa obtained through the help of an uncle.

Claimant, born on 12/25/1922 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant fled his village in Poland and eventually made it to Czechoslovakia, traveling on foot and by train. From there he attempted to enter Switzerland via Austria. Claimant tried to cross the border near a small village in the Austrian-Swiss region. At the border, claimant was turned away by Swiss border guards and handed over to German authorities. Claimant was deported to a concentration camp, despite several attempts to escape.

33. Claimant, born on 11/05/1922 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1942 at the French-Swiss border. After the German occupation of Poland, claimant went to the south of France and became part of the Jewish underground there. He led a group of youth who tried to cross the Swiss border near Saint Julien en Genenoix. He was caught by the Swiss border guards and after interrogation

was sent back to France. While claimant was questioned, the group he was leading was able to safely cross into Switzerland. Once in France claimant was arrested by the French police and jailed for six weeks. He was then sent to Rivesaltes concentration camp but was able to escape and stayed in France until the end of the war.

34. Claimant, born on 10/21/1928 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border at Basel in late 1938. After Kristallnacht, claimant, his mother and brother took a train from Freiburg, Germany to Basel where his father's cousin's family lived. At the border they were denied entry by Swiss guards and had to return to Freiburg. Claimant and his brother were later smuggled into France and stayed with relatives. Claimant's family attempted to flee to Cuba by ship on the St. Louis, but the boat was turned back, and they returned to France.
35. Claimant, born on 05/19/1923 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Bratislava in February/March 1943. Claimant was living with his uncle while attending school in Bratislava and was forced to leave school. Claimant had acquaintances in Switzerland and tried to get a visa and a transit visa and both requests were denied by a Swiss authority at the consulate. Claimant went to Hungary where he continued to suffer Nazi persecution. He was later deported to Dachau.
36. Claimant, born on 03/01/1932 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1938/ 1939 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and her parents traveled to the Swiss border in late 1938 or early 1939, where they were turned back by Swiss border guards who took them back into Austria. The family returned to Vienna where the father was immediately arrested by the Nazis. After the father's release in late 1939, the family fled to Brussels, Belgium where they resided until March 1940. Claimant and her parents went to United States in April 1940.
37. Claimant, born on 02/11/1924 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in fall 1943. In winter 1942, claimant, with her mother and her sister, entered the Italian occupied town of Ljubljana, Slovenia, with false documents. After a few months, they were sent to Italy and held in the towns of Vergato and Minerbio. In September 1943, the family fled to the north by train. They attempted to cross into Switzerland at Lago Maggiore, in the Locarno-Stresa area. At the border they asked for asylum but were refused entry by the Swiss border guards. Claimant and her family returned to Milan, Italy by train and went into hiding until the end of the war.
38. Claimant, born on 05/28/1922 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in spring 1938. Claimant and his sister fled Germany for Switzerland by train. At the Swiss border near Konstanz they requested asylum but were told that there was no quota for them. They went back to Germany, where claimant was severely beaten by the Gestapo. In January 1939 claimant left Germany on a children's transport for England.
39. Claimant, born on 11/26/1926 in Germany, entered Switzerland on a children's transport in 1939. Upon arrival claimant was placed in an orphanage in Basel. He attended school where he was harassed. He subsequently was sent to become a baker's apprentice. After an incident where he was physically attacked by his boss in the bakery, claimant was ordered in 1944 to a labor camp. The camp was guarded by armed Swiss soldiers and living conditions there were poor. Claimant was forced to sleep on straw in an unheated barrack and had to perform hard labor. After three months claimant was released and sent back to Basel to continue his apprenticeship. Four months later, he was sent for four weeks to another labor camp. Claimant states that while in Switzerland he was forced to report to the foreign

police every three months under threat of expulsion.

Claimant, born on 07/09/1921 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in February 1939. Claimant traveled by bicycle from Vienna, Austria to the Swiss border. He attempted to enter Switzerland twice at Lustenau and Hohenems along the border. Claimant was asked to present his passport to a Swiss border guard and was then told that he could not enter Switzerland since he was Jewish. Claimant returned to Austria. He spent several days near Feldkirch, Austria and went hiding for a few weeks in the countryside. Claimant then traveled to Le Havre, France where he remained until the end of the war.

40. Claimant, born on 04/18/1922 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland between June and September 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant resided in France in the early 1940s. Claimant attempted to enter Switzerland on three separate occasions. Claimant left from Besancon and was heading towards Neuchatel but he was intercepted by Swiss guards who slapped him and threatened him until he returned to France. A few weeks later he made a second attempt from Montbeliard to Porrentruy. His smuggler betrayed him and handed him over to Swiss authorities. He was held for three days in prison and then expelled back into France. On his third attempt, claimant traveled from Montbeliard to Bienne. After arriving in Bienne, he was arrested and interrogated in a police office from where he was sent back to the French side of the border. Claimant traveled though occupied France with a false ID but was picked up in Paris in early 1943 and sent to work in the Adlerwerke arms factory in Berlin. He was subsequently detained in several locales until May 1945.
41. Claimant, born on 02/22/1919 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in December 1942. Claimant attempted to enter Switzerland from France near Lake Geneva at night. Claimant was arrested by three Swiss soldiers and taken to a police station where he was interrogated and deported to France with a warning not to cross the border again. After several weeks claimant escaped from French police and succeeded in entering Switzerland in February 1943. Claimant reached Zurich and stayed one night with a Swiss family to whom he was referred by friends. He was taken to the police and placed in detention in a holding cell for a few weeks. Claimant was sent to Buren work camp, where he suffered from hunger. He was further transferred to a Polish military camp in Switzerland, where he had to perform forced labor.

Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in July 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimants and their parents traveled from Rotterdam via Brussels to France and crossed the Swiss border at Damvant. They were stopped by Swiss border police and taken to the police station, where they were informed that they would be deported. Claimants and their parents were threatened that if they tried to regain entry they would be handed over to the Germans. They were denied a telephone call to their friends in Davos and to the Dutch embassy in Switzerland. Two policemen took claimants and their parents to a path leading back into unoccupied France. They subsequently returned to Belgium where they lived in hiding until the liberation.

42. Claimant, born on 08/16/1921 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in June 1938. Claimant traveled by train with friends from Germany to Lorrach, Switzerland. After crossing the border, Swiss Police boarded the train and sent claimant back to Germany. Claimant was arrested by German Police and sent to Sachsenhausen concentration camp.

43. Claimant, born on 04/09/1924 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and her mother traveled from Vienna by train to the Swiss border. Claimant and her mother had no papers and were sent back after being held for a night by the Swiss police. They went back to Vienna and in August 1939 claimant was sent to England with a Kindertransport.
44. Claimant, born on 06/28/1923 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in fall 1939. Claimant's family had deposited money in a Swiss bank. In October or November 1939, the Swiss consulate rejected the family's application for entry. An acquaintance introduced the family to a person from Vienna who led them into Switzerland in October or November 1939. They crossed the border near the city of Bregenz, Austria. Upon arrival, they were stopped by a Swiss border patrol, led into a building and interrogated. After being escorted back to the border, claimant and his family re-entered Czechoslovakia as tourists. Claimant was later taken to Terezin and then deported to Auschwitz.
45. Claimant, born on 01/29/1926 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1943. Claimant's father was in the United States and was unable to send entry papers for her mother and the children to Hungary. He sent the papers to Switzerland. Claimant, her siblings, and her mother traveled from Hungary to the Swiss border. At the border they were denied entry and turned away. Claimant recalls her mother crying at the border, and that they took papers away. The family returned to Hungary by train. Claimant and family were deported to a ghetto, and then to Auschwitz, where her siblings and her mother, perished.
46. Claimant, born on 01/16/1916 in Austria, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in November 1938. Claimant and his brother left Vienna by train and went to Hohenems on the Austrian-Swiss border. They were not allowed to enter Switzerland. Claimant and his brother then returned to Vienna where they were taken prisoners by the SS put in a camp for two weeks. In 1939, claimant and his brother obtained visas to Argentina.
47. Claimant, born on 11/01/1931 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1939 near the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and his family escaped their home in Slovakia with the intent to go to mother's family in France via Austria. They approached Switzerland by train. Claimant's father needed urgently to get some of his money that was deposited in a Swiss Bank account. The border police refused them entry. Claimant states his parents' arguments failed. Two days later claimant and his mother entered Italy and claimant's father again tried to enter Switzerland. Claimant's father was refused entry again. The family traveled to the south of France and suffered much hardship in their flight before reaching England in 1940.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 10

1. Claimants were forced to leave Switzerland in early 1939. Claimants and their parents were living in Milan, Italy when they fled at the end of December 1938. They crossed the Swiss border through Domodossola, arriving in Lausanne on January 1, 1939. The family had a permanent residence permit but Swiss authorities denied the permit, and granted them only tourist visas for one year. Claimants' father determined that the family could not remain in Switzerland because he would be unable to start and continue a business. The family left Switzerland and traveled to Marseille, France where they obtained a visa for Uruguay. Claimants sailed to Uruguay, arriving in March 1939.
2. Claimants were forced to leave Switzerland in 1939. In September 1939, after receiving an evacuation order in Strasbourg, France, claimants and their mother went to Switzerland. They stayed in St. Gallen with their grandparents, who were Swiss residents. After a few months they were approached by the St. Gallen authorities and told that they must leave immediately. Claimants and their mother went to the south of France where they remained in hiding until the end of the war.
3. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in December 1938 at the German-Swiss border near Zurich. Claimants and family members traveled by train from Hamburg, Germany to the Swiss border. At the border they were denied entry and sent back to Germany. They returned to Hamburg and in September 1939 fled to Shanghai, China where they stayed until 1948.
4. Claimant, born on 01/17/1921 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in August 1939 at the German-Swiss border. Upon his release from Dachau, claimant was under an ultimatum to leave Germany. Claimant went to the Swiss Consulate in Munich. He requested temporary asylum and a visa to enter Switzerland to travel to England. Claimant showed that he had financial and housing support from his aunts, long time residents of Zurich. He was refused asylum and a visa to pass through Switzerland. Subsequently, claimant boarded a train to Belgium and went to England, leaving for the United States in January 1940.
5. Claimant, born on 05/01/1937 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in late 1939/early 1940. Claimant and his parents were living in Amsterdam when they left and attempted to cross into Switzerland. At the Swiss border at Rodersdorf they were caught and forced to return to the Netherlands. Claimant and his mother went into hiding. Claimant's father was arrested and deported to Auschwitz where he perished.
6. Claimant, born on 03/05/1921 in Belgium, entered Switzerland from France in September 1942. Claimant and her mother left Belgium in 1940 and went to France. They were sent to Rivesaltes in 1942. They sought to escape the Nazis by going to the Swiss border near Bex les Bains, and pleaded with border guards to allow them to enter. They were detained in camps including Munchwilen, Wessen-Saint-Gallen and Moudon. Claimant's movement was completely restricted and she had to work in the infirmary for no pay.
7. Claimant, born on 09/07/1922 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in June 1938. Claimant and his father went to Lustenau to attempt to cross a bridge over the Rhine into Au, Switzerland. They crossed during the night and were caught by Swiss gendarmes who were verbally abusive. Despite their pleading, claimant and his father were returned to the Austrian

border and handed over to Austrian gendarmes. Claimant and his father managed to return to Vienna and eventually received immigrant visas for America.

8. Claimant, born on 06/25/1923 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in January 1941. Claimant and his family left Budapest. They traveled across Yugoslavia to Italy, where they had difficulty entering, but finally gained admittance with their Italian transit visas. They proceeded to the Swiss border by train, even though they did not have visas. At the Swiss border in Chiasso, claimant and his family were refused entry and were sent back on a train to Torino. The family eventually made it to Spain, from where they were expelled in May 1941.
9. Claimant, born on 09/18/1922 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in late 1938. Claimant and her family traveled by train from Vienna, Austria to Zurich after Kristallnacht. They were turned away at the border by Swiss officials. The family returned by train to Vienna, where they went into hiding in the factory of a Christian friend. Claimant and her brother were subsequently sent to England on a children's transport.
10. Claimant, born on 03/14/1924 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in July 1942 at the French-Swiss border. In the beginning of 1942, claimant received an order to go to a labor camp in Germany. Claimant's parents paid to have him smuggled into Switzerland from France. Claimant reached the border by car and by foot but was denied entry near the town of Lons Le Saunier. Claimant returned to France where he was imprisoned by French police, sent to Drancy and then deported to several concentration camps successively, including Gross Rosen and Buchenwald.
11. Claimant, born on 07/29/1936 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime after November 1938 at the German-Swiss border. After Kristallnacht, claimant and his mother and other relatives tried to go to Basel where two aunts resided, who were trying to help the family. Claimant and his family members traveled from their home near Freiberg to the Swiss border. They were denied entry. They were allowed to travel to Bremen, where they boarded a boat for Cuba. About one year later, claimant and his family entered the United States.
12. Claimant, born on 11/17/1932 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in spring/ summer 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her family traveled from Paris to Switzerland, but were stopped by guards who denied them entry and told them that Jews were not accepted anymore. Claimant's family returned to Paris and later fled to the free zone with the help of two smugglers. During their flight, claimant's sister was caught and deported to Auschwitz where she perished. Claimant and her family reached Roanne in central France, where they remained in hiding until the end of the war.
13. Claimant, born on 01/09/1927 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border two times in late 1939/early 1940. Claimant's family lived in Mannheim, Germany. After the father's deportation, the family 'had major correspondence and promises with Switzerland.' Claimant and her mother left for the border near Baden in September 1939 where they were refused entry, and returned to Mannheim by train. They tried again to go to Switzerland a few months later, after which they stayed in Germany waiting for paperwork to get into Switzerland. In November 1940 claimant and her mother were deported to Gurs, France. From there claimant was placed successively in an orphanage, schools and then a convent until the liberation.

Claimant, born on 05/28/1919 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in winter 1940 at the French-Swiss border. After being smuggled into Holland and then Belgium, claimant, her husband and parents illegally entered France in December 1939. They went to Grenoble with the help of a smuggler who gave them a contact to help get them into Switzerland. At the border, guards refused them entry,

and they returned to Grenoble. Claimant was subsequently smuggled into Nice and then Spain from which claimant left for Cuba, later immigrating to the United States.

14. Claimant, born on 09/25/1919 in Hungary, was expelled from Switzerland in December 1939. Claimant left Hungary for Zurich, Switzerland in June 1939 where he enrolled in technical school. Although claimant had a visa, and his father's business associate in Basel went to the head of the police to guarantee his support, the Swiss police told claimant he had to leave in three days. In December 1939, detectives came to his apartment and escorted claimant to the train station. Claimant returned to Hungary where he later served in a labor battalion in Russia.
15. Claimant, born on 10/23/1911 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1939 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant left Germany by train and tried to enter Switzerland at the end of summer 1939. At the Swiss border, claimant was told that unless she had a visa they would not let her in. Claimant states that once they saw the markings on her passport [J Stamp] that indicated she was Jewish, they would not allow her to enter. She went back to Germany on the next train, where she lived in fear. She tried to get a visa, but was denied.
16. Claimant, born on 11/29/1930 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland in spring 1942 at the Italian-Swiss border. In late 1941 claimant and her mother went into hiding along the Dalmatian coast. In spring 1942, claimant and her mother crossed into Italy by boat and obtained temporary permits to stay in Italy. Claimant and her mother tried to cross the Italian-Swiss border by foot near Lake Maggiore. Claimant was spotted by the Swiss border patrol and was forced to return to Italy. Claimant's mother subsequently was able to get visas for Cuba to which they traveled via Spain.

Claimant, born on 06/28/1916 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in July 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant left Austria in March 1938 and traveled by train to Munich, then to Italy where he obtained a visa to enter Switzerland. In July, claimant traveled to Zurich. Claimant was arrested by Swiss police and jailed for two days during which he was verbally abused. Claimant was forced to agree to leave Zurich and was taken by police to the train station, where all of his possessions, including jewelry, were taken from him. Claimant was deported to the border at Feldkirch, Austria. From there he returned to Vienna and waited for his visa to the United States.

17. Claimant, born on 02/12/1932 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland around September 1942 at Chancy, Switzerland. Claimant and her parents left Antwerp by car for Nice, France and continued on towards Chancy, Switzerland with the help of a smuggler. At Chancy claimant and her family were stopped by Swiss border guards. Claimant recalls her parents pleading with the border patrol. They were taken to Crochettes and interrogated. The family was not admitted into Switzerland. They first went to France, then to Belgium, where claimant went into hiding.
18. Claimant, born on 09/10/1924 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1936 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and his parents lived in Berlin. Claimant and his parents boarded a train at Waldshut, Germany for Switzerland. Swiss authorities and German border guards ordered claimant and his family off the train. The family was taken to a police station in Waldshut, kept there overnight, and sent back to Berlin the following morning. Claimant was later expelled from school and separated from his parents. In September 1939, claimant was sent to Denmark on a children's transport.

19. Claimant, born on 04/30/1912 in Belgium, was denied entry to Switzerland in June 1941 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her husband traveled by train from France to the Swiss border at the border of Annemasse-St.Gervais. At St.Gervais, Swiss officials handed them over to the French police. Claimant and her husband were sent to Rivesaltes. Claimant then went into hiding in occupied France.

Claimant, born on 10/06/1924 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland in April 1941 at the French-Swiss Border. Claimant left Antwerp, Belgium in April for Paris, France. Claimant and friends traveled from the occupied zone of France towards the Swiss border by car, bus, and on foot. Claimant tried to cross the Swiss border several times at different locations but each time was denied entry. He then returned to Paris from which he traveled to his parents' home in France until mid or late 1942 when he was interned in Recebedou near Toulouse. Claimant was subsequently held in several camps before he succeeded in escaping to Spain by crossing the Pyrenees.

20. Claimant, born on 08/30/1924 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in October 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and his family were forced out of their home in Vienna in 1938. In October 1938 they traveled by train to Bregenz, where they stayed in a hotel. One night claimant's father came with a man in a car and they drove towards the Swiss border. Claimant remained in the car while his father walked to the border and attempted to arrange passage to Switzerland, but was not successful. Claimant and his family went back to Bregenz, and then returned to Vienna the next day. Claimant and his family received a visa to the United States in January 1939, and traveled there via Italy.
21. Claimant, born on 08/09/1921 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland twice in December 1942 and in 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her family first attempted to cross the Swiss border near Ponte-de-Roide, France. Upon arrival in Porrentruy they were arrested and jailed by Swiss police and the same evening escorted back to the French border. Claimant and her family traveled back to Brussels, Belgium. Six months later, claimant made a second attempt to illegally cross into Switzerland. She was again caught and sent back to France. Claimant spent the rest of the war in hiding in France.

Claimant, born on 09/08/1920 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1942, then admitted and expelled from Switzerland in December 1942, and within a few days again re-entered Switzerland, all at the French-Swiss border. Claimant first attempted to cross into Switzerland near Geneva and was immediately captured and forced to return to France. The next night claimant successfully crossed the Swiss border and went to Geneva. Claimant was ill and was taken to a hospital, where he stayed from late October until late December. Claimant believed he was safe leaving the hospital, but instead was expelled to France with other refugees who were captured by Germans at the border. He hid and was helped by some farmers. A few days later, claimant tried again to enter Switzerland, arriving in Geneva and going to Zurich, where he reported to the police. Claimant was imprisoned for one day and transferred to a camp in Bonstetten, where he was a cook. In March 1944, claimant was sent to Champéry, where he worked as a cook until the end of the war.

22. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland on December 31, 1942 at the French-Swiss border near Pont De Roide. Claimants were part of a group of eight people who traveled from Holland to France via Belgium. The group crossed the Swiss border with the help of a smuggler and succeeded to reach the



town of Porrentruy. There they were stopped by the local police and taken to the local prison. On the same evening the group was put in two cars and driven back to the French border. Claimants were threatened that if they tried to resist or protest they would be handed over to the Germans. Claimants returned to Belgium where they remained in hiding until the end of the war.

23. Claimant, born on 12/12/1931 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1940 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and his family fled Belgium in May 1940 and drove through France to the Swiss border. Upon arrival at the border claimant's father tried to make some arrangements to enter Switzerland but was denied entry. Subsequently they returned to Belgium and claimant went into hiding in the country and forests until the end of the war.
24. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1939, in Paris, France. The family, including grandmother, was living in France. The mother went to apply at the Swiss consulate or embassy in Paris several times in 1939 to seek refuge in Switzerland. The family had names and letters of referral, but was told by Swiss representatives that it was not an option for them to go to Switzerland. The family went into hiding, fleeing from place to place in France, receiving help from members of the Resistance and the clergy.

Claimant, born on 09/05/1936 in France, was expelled from Switzerland in 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and his family lived in Belfort near the Swiss border and often visited Basel to meet relatives. In 1942 they attempted to cross the border and were refused several times, finally gaining admission and going to Basel. After they arrived, they were approached by government officials who told them to leave Switzerland immediately. They were expelled to France, where claimant and his family were apprehended. Claimant was deported to Drancy and was to be transported to Dachau. He was helped to escape and was taken by partisans to an orphanage in Paris, France.

25. Claimant, born on 09/20/1915 in Poland, was expelled from Switzerland in March 1940. Claimant arrived in Zurich, Switzerland from Poland in 1935 or 1936 to study. After four years claimant graduated from his program and requested to remain in Switzerland to avoid persecution. In March 1940 claimant was told by Swiss Police to leave Switzerland. Claimant traveled to Italy to join his father and from there continued to Palestine.
26. Claimant, born on 03/07/1938 in France, entered Switzerland in 1942 with her parents and sister. After arrival in Switzerland, claimant was four years old and was immediately separated from her parents and her sister. She was sent to a city in the German speaking part of Switzerland and placed with a family. Claimant did not understand German. Claimant states she constantly cried and was traumatized by the separation from her family. This trauma persisted her whole life.
27. Claimant, born on 09/09/1939 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in 1943. Claimant and his parents left their home in Trieste, Italy and traveled to the Swiss border. Upon arrival at the border they were denied entry by a Swiss border patrol. Claimant returned to Italy and went into hiding in a monastery in Florence, where he remained until September 1943. He was then placed in an orphanage from which a Jewish group took him in August 1944.
28. Claimant, born on 07/13/1933 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between 1936 and 1937 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and her family traveled from Frankfurt to the border. They were stopped at the border and were sent back to Germany. After one unsuccessful attempt to get to Belgium, the family succeeded in 1939. In Belgium, claimant and her brother were put

in the care of a Jewish organization. They were separated from their parents, who were deported and who perished.

29. Claimant, born on 7/24/1925 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border at Madrisio. Claimant tried to cross the border with his family and a group of Italian Jews. They were stopped by the Swiss Police and were sent back to Italy. Claimant states that one friend from the group was admitted into Switzerland because she had a baby. Claimant joined the partisans in Italy and fought with them until the end of the war.

Claimant, born on 06/11/1928 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland in November 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border at Morcote. Claimant and her family, along with a group of friends, reached the Swiss border near Lake Lugano with the help of smugglers. They were stopped by Swiss Police and were sent back to Italy. Claimant remained in hiding in northern Italy until the end of the war.

30. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1942 at the French-Swiss border. In October 1942 claimants and their daughter were living in Pomerol, France after having left Belgium in May 1940. After hearing about Jews being rounded up in France, they left to join wife's sister in Grenoble. Upon arrival, they were told she had left for Switzerland. They decided to attempt entry. At the border, they were denied entry by Swiss border guards. Claimants returned by train to Pomerol from which they went to Spain. Husband was sent to a camp in Spain. Wife and daughter were helped by the Jewish Immigrant Society in Madrid. They subsequently received visas to Canada and then the United States.

31. Claimant, born in 01/05/1936 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland in November 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border near Ponte Tresa. Claimant and his family traveled from Luino, Italy to the Swiss border with the help of smugglers. After crossing the border they were stopped by the Swiss Police and kept overnight. The next morning claimant and his family were deported back to Italy despite their pleading that a friend from Lugano would take care of them. Swiss police refused, saying that the Jews are not being persecuted in Italy. Claimant and his family returned to Italy and stayed in hiding moving from place to place until the end of the war.

Claimant, born in 12/21/1935 in Austria, was forced to leave Switzerland in 1938/1939. Claimant and his family fled from Austria to Switzerland in 1937 or 1938 and resided in Bern. Claimant's father was unable to obtain a work permit from the Swiss authorities and could not find a job. Subsequently, claimant's father left for Belgium to find employment and shortly after, claimant and his family left Switzerland to join him. In 1942 claimant and his brother were placed with a Christian family in Belgium where they stayed in hiding until 1945.

32. Claimant, born on 12/10/1922 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in 1933. Claimant and his family went in Switzerland in 1933 to escape the Nazis, but they were forced to leave the same year. In 1934 the family re-entered Switzerland at Basel. During this time, Swiss authorities constantly sent them orders to leave. In 1940 claimant was ordered to different work camps, where living conditions were very harsh. Claimant was under surveillance and states that he was imprisoned because he did not correctly fill out a permit to leave the camp.
33. Claimant, born on 09/12/1932 in Germany, entered Switzerland in May 1944 from France. Claimant was sent to the Swiss border near Annemasse with five other children. The group walked many hours until

they reached an electric fence at the border. Claimant was picked up by a border guard. Claimant states the police beat the children in the group and shaved their heads. Claimant was first sent to Champel where she slept in crowded circumstances and then to Charmilles where she stayed for a year.

34. Claimant, born on 05/22/1931 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland in Bucharest in November 1943. Claimant's father requested a new passport and Swiss visas for himself and claimant to leave Romania in November. Swiss authorities in Bucharest issued the passport to claimant's father but denied his requests for the visas because they were Jewish. Claimant and his father remained in Romania throughout the rest of the war.

Claimant, born on 08/18/1937 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in January 1939 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and his parents escaped from Berlin, Germany in January 1939 under threat of deportation and fled to the Swiss border. Upon arrival at the border they were refused entry. Two days later the family made a second attempt to enter Switzerland at a different border point but was denied entry again. Subsequently claimant returned to Berlin and traveled by boat to Shanghai via Genoa, Italy. Claimant resided in Shanghai until after the war.

35. Claimant, born on 04/05/1928 in Belgium, entered Switzerland from France sometime after 1941. Prior to this, claimant attempted to cross into Switzerland twice but each time was denied entry and he went back into hiding in France. Within a month of his first attempt, claimant succeeded in gaining entry. Upon arrival in Zurich claimant was sent by the Jewish community to register with the police. After long interrogations there, claimant was put in jail and spent more than ten days in solitary detention. Subsequently he was transferred to the refugee camp Schönengrund Wald, where he states had to defend himself against adults. Claimant states that he still suffers from this experience.
36. Claimant, born on 02/27/1934 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1940 or 1941 at the French-Swiss border. When claimant was six or seven years old, she was taken from her family from Rivesaltes in France to be sent to Switzerland. Claimant attempted to enter Switzerland with a group of children near Annemasse. At the border they were stopped and put in an inn. Later claimant was sent to a children's camp in St. Cergues, France where she spent the rest of the war.
37. Claimant, born on 03/09/1936 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in July 1942 at the French-Swiss border. In 1940 claimant and his mother left their home in Strasbourg for Perigueux in the free region of France. In July 1942 they traveled by bus and train to the Swiss border near Geneva. Upon crossing the border they were discovered by the Swiss border patrol and handed over immediately to the French Police. Subsequently claimant returned to Perigueux and resided there until the end of the war.

Claimant, born in 10/13/1926 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1938 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and his family traveled from Munich to the Swiss border and attempted to reach Zurich, where they had relatives and money deposited in a bank. They were denied entry several times along the same border and sent back to Germany. Claimant and his family returned to Germany. In 1940 claimant went to Palestine via Italy.

38. Claimant, born on 06/18/1922 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border. After the German invasion of Poland, claimant left his home and traveled through France in

order to enter Switzerland. He made three attempts to cross the Swiss border near Divonne-les-Bains. Each time claimant was denied entry. During the third attempt he entered Switzerland but was apprehended by a Swiss patrol with dogs. Claimant was taken to the border office and detained for one day. There he was interrogated for hours. Claimant was then escorted to the border, from where he returned to Poland to join his family. In 1940 claimant was deported to different camps and finally to Dachau.

39. Claimant, born on 06/02/1919 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Germany in 1938. Claimant fled Germany to go to Switzerland as a self-supporting student. He studied in Dornach until 1940, when his uncle from England was no longer able to finance him. Claimant was then ordered into the labor camp in Bremgarten, where he was forced to work for one year. He became ill several times due to miserable food and did not receive medical treatment. After a cold winter during which he was ill, claimant was ordered to another labor camp in the mountains. Claimant left Switzerland as a refugee to work in the Dominican Republic because he stated that he could not face another winter in Swiss camps.
40. Claimant, born on 06/19/1921 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in 1936. Claimant entered Switzerland from Germany with a group of children in June 1936. Upon arrival in St. Gallen claimant stayed with a Jewish family and learned childcare. After three months Swiss authorities did not extend claimant's stay in Switzerland and forced her to leave country. She went back to Germany, where she worked in various places until she received a visa for Palestine.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 11

1. Claimant, born on 07/05/1930 in Austria, was admitted to Switzerland in May 1939 and forced to leave Switzerland in August 1939. Claimant and his family arrived in Zurich in May 1939 and registered with the police. While living in a small apartment as refugees and seeking visas to emigrate, the Swiss authorities put pressure on them to leave. The family was constantly harassed by the Swiss police. Claimant stated that the police threatened them and treated them inhumanely. Claimant and his family left Switzerland in August 1939 and arrived in London by train in early September 1939. They remained in London throughout the war.
2. Claimant, born on 08/22/1932 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in October 1943. Claimant resided in Paris with her family until June 1940 when they fled Paris and stayed in various places in France. In October 1943 claimant's family attempted to enter Switzerland but at the Swiss military post they were ordered back to France and they returned to Grenoble. On March 8, 1944, claimant tried to enter again as part of a group of children led by a smuggler. They were arrested by French police in Annemasse and placed in a boarding school and the director of the school smuggled the children into Switzerland. Swiss authorities sent them to camp Au Bout du Monde where claimant stayed for a month. In the camp claimant had to sleep on a wooden floor and was cold and hungry. Claimant was then sent to live with families in Basel and Aschlen.
3. Claimant, born on 05/18/1929 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland in November 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant and her family left their home in Milan and traveled toward the Swiss border. With the help of smugglers they crossed the border at Monte Bisbino near Como. The family was caught by Swiss policemen who denied them entry and took them back to the border. Claimant and her family returned to Italy and reached the village of Cartosio, where they remained in hiding until the end of the war.
4. Claimant, born on 09/17/1942 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in early 1943. Claimant and his family traveled from Brussels through France in a refugee convoy in early 1943. They tried to cross the Swiss border several times at various locations but were consistently denied entry. Claimant and his family returned to Belgium by train and hid near the French border until the end of the war.
5. Claimant, born on 11/18/1913 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in April 1945. In 1944, claimant and her husband were active in the resistance movement in Budapest. After claimant's husband was denounced, arrangements were made for claimant and her son to flee to Switzerland and to contact a person in Geneva. In April 1945, claimant picked up entrance papers to Switzerland at the post office in Lindau, Germany and attempted to enter Switzerland at Lustenau, Austria but was denied entry. Subsequently claimant returned to Hungary and stayed in hiding in Eger.
6. Claimant, born on 04/10/1935 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland between July 1938 and

1941. Claimant's relatives lived in Switzerland and claimant and his parents were in St. Gallen, Switzerland when claimant was three years old. Claimant was told by his parents that the Swiss would not let them stay. Subsequently, claimant and his parents fled to Holland, Spain, France and then to Cuba where they stayed from 1941 to 1944 before emigrating to the United States in 1945.

7. Claimant, born on 08/13/1926 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland twice in April 1944 at the French-Swiss border. At the end of 1943, claimant was working near the Swiss border in Cognin, France. In April 1944, claimant made two attempts to enter Switzerland at Saint Julien en Genevois and Saint Cergues, respectively, with the help of guides from the French resistance. At the border, claimant was ordered by Swiss guards to go back. Claimant returned to Cognin, was arrested on May 5, 1944 and imprisoned in Limoges, France. He was later sent to a camp where he was forced to work until he escaped on June 9, 1944.
8. Claimant, born on 12/27/1930 in The Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland near Basel in September 1942. Claimant was living in Amsterdam with his aunt and uncle and was sent with a group of children via Mulhouse, France to Switzerland in September 1942. The group was confronted by Swiss border soldiers and brought to a building where they received some food and were then escorted back to France. The adults accompanying the group were told that if they made another attempt they would be handed over to German authorities. They returned to The Netherlands and claimant remained in hiding until 1943 when he was deported to Westerbork and then Bergen-Belsen.
9. Claimant, born on 07/04/1934 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland near the French-Swiss border in spring/summer 1940. Claimant, her parents and two siblings fled their home in Antwerp and unsuccessfully attempted to go to England. The family then made their way into France toward Switzerland and were denied entry into Switzerland. Claimant recalls her mother telling her they were not allowed into Switzerland. They returned to Belgium where claimant's father and two siblings were deported to Auschwitz. In 1942, claimant's mother placed her with a priest who kept claimant in various orphanages until the end of the war.
10. Claimant, born on 06/12/1925 in Hungary, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland in 1944. Claimant's brother, who lived and studied in Zurich, requested permission for claimant and his parents to enter Switzerland. Claimant's brother wrote a letter to the Federal Office of Police for Foreigners in September 1944 requesting permission for his family to stay with him in Zurich. In November 1944 the city of Zurich denied claimant's father and his family permission to reside in Zurich. Claimant was later sent to a concentration camp.
11. Claimant, born on 08/15/1916 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in August 1938 and at the French-Swiss border in 1943. Claimant and her husband fled Vienna in August 1938 and traveled to the Swiss border by train and horse-drawn carriage seeking refuge in St. Gallen, Switzerland. After being refused entry at the border, claimant and her husband returned to Vienna. Claimant and her family then traveled to Lyon, France. In 1943 claimant and her family tried to cross into Switzerland at Geneva, begging to enter to escape deportation and were refused entry. Upon their return to Lyon, claimant and her mother were imprisoned by the Gestapo at Fort Mont Luc.
12. Claimant, born on 06/07/1937 in France, entered Switzerland from France in April 1944. Upon arrival claimant was interned in camps in Ringlikon, Charmilles and in camp Au Bout du Monde. Claimant

states that living conditions in the camps were very difficult for her, as she was without her family and her hair was shaved upon arrival. Subsequently she was transferred to Zurich and later to a family in Fribourg.

13. Claimant, born on 07/28/1935 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1938. In 1938, claimant with her mother and stepfather left Berlin and attempted to cross the German-Swiss border in order to join a relative who lived in Bern, Switzerland. They were refused entry and returned to Berlin. They continued seeking asylum and in May 1939 they boarded a transatlantic ship in France and went to Argentina.
14. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in August 1941. Claimants were residing in Bucharest where their family owned two businesses. After confiscation of their business and raids in 1941, they fled Romania and sought refuge in Switzerland at Chiasso on the Italian-Swiss border. Despite repeated pleas they were not allowed to enter and were told that the quotas had been filled. After spending a week at the border, they returned to Bucharest. Claimants were then deported to Mogilev-Pogolski where they were detained until liberation by the Russians.
15. Claimant, born on 05/29/1937 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in 1942 or 1943. Claimant and his family were interned in Castelmasa in northern Italy when they tried to flee to Switzerland. When they reached the Swiss border there was shooting and the family fled. They returned to Castelmasa and in October 1943 were arrested and imprisoned in Rodigo. Claimant and his siblings were smuggled out of the prison and hidden in a convent until liberation. Claimant's parents were sent to Auschwitz.
16. Claimant, born on 09/11/1927 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland near the Italian-Swiss border in winter 1943. Claimant, her mother, and her sister were held in the concentration camp Djakovo in Yugoslavia from 1941 to 1943. They escaped with the help of paid smugglers in 1943 and traveled by train to the Italian-Swiss border. With the help of a smuggler, the family tried to enter Switzerland and was refused entry. The smugglers then helped them reach the island of Korchula in the Adriatic. They stayed there until September 1943 and were then transferred to the displaced persons camp Carbonara in Bari, Italy where they stayed until 1947.
17. Claimant, born on 06/27/1933 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in September 1938. Claimant and her family were denied entry into Switzerland at Schaffhausen and sent back to Germany. They later left Germany and traveled through Austria and Italy to Palestine.
18. Claimant, born on 01/18/1929 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in summer 1942. Claimant and her family were living outside Brussels when they were forced from their home in August 1942 and fled to the country. The family was separated and claimant's mother and two older siblings fled to Switzerland where they were admitted in August 1942. In late August or early September 1942, claimant traveled with her father and younger sister by train and foot from Belgium through France to the Swiss border. They were refused entry and returned to Belgium where they stayed in hiding until May 1945.
19. Claimant, born on 01/13/1924 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border three times between January 1942 and May 1942. Following his mother's arrest in January 1942, claimant traveled to Germany's Lake Constance region where he made repeated attempts to enter Switzerland. On one attempt in May claimant crossed Lake Constance by boat but was apprehended by Swiss policemen who denied him entry. Claimant returned to Berlin by train, went into hiding and was arrested in spring 1944 and deported to Auschwitz. Claimant was later sent to other camps until his

liberation in May 1945.

20. Claimant, born on 07/16/1932 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Liechtenstein-Swiss border in summer 1944. Claimant stated that he and his family traveled by train through a mountainous region in Austria to Switzerland in summer 1944. They were told to disembark at Buchs on the Liechtenstein-Swiss border. The border guards held them at the border for a considerable time before refusing them entry. They spent the night in a nearby Austrian train station and returned to Hungary by train the next day.
21. Claimant, born on 09/03/1926 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in February 1943. Claimant was living in a children's home in France and was arrested in August 1942. He was placed in the Boussac camp in Creuse, France and released because he was under sixteen. The OSE provided him with false papers and a ticket to Switzerland. In February 1943, claimant traveled from France by train with a group and they attempted to enter at Annemasse. At the border they were denied entry. They were then sent to Tulle, France by train and later to Treve, France to work on a farm.
22. Claimant, born in 01/08/1918 in Poland, entered Switzerland in fall of 1942 from France. In July 1942 claimant fled from Amsterdam to the south of France via Belgium. Claimant traveled from Lyon to Switzerland, crossed the Swiss border and was able to reach Geneva. In Geneva she was stopped by the Swiss Police and was taken to Champel. After a few days in the camp claimant was ordered to leave Switzerland and was taken back to the French-Swiss border. Claimant remained next to the border and crossed into Switzerland once again on the same day. She was immediately stopped by a Swiss border patrol and forcefully taken to a police station. After a few hours, she was permitted to remain in Switzerland. Claimant was taken back to Champel and later transferred to two other camps. Claimant stated that her freedom of movement was restricted and she was forced to work every day.
23. Claimant, born on 08/21/1927 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border many times between late 1941 and early 1942. In 1933, claimant and her family fled to Strasbourg, France and in 1935 moved to Paris. They later fled to Limoges where they stayed for a year and then went to Lyon. Between late 1941 and early 1942 they made several attempts to enter Switzerland from France. They crossed difficult mountain roads but were refused entry each time by Swiss guards. Some of claimant's family members were apprehended by Swiss guards and deported to Drancy. Claimant acquired false identity papers and fled from village to village in southern France until the end of the war.
24. Claimant, born on 12/26/03 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1938/39. Claimant went with his parents to the Jewish community center in Vienna to apply for a place in a children's transport that was organized by the Rabbi. Claimant was on the first list of children to be sent out of Austria. Claimant and his mother were informed by the rabbi that Switzerland denied the group entry. Permission was also unsuccessfully sought for the group to enter England a few months later, and they finally gained permission to go to Belgium. After the occupation of Belgium, the children's group fled to France and eventually returned to Vienna. Claimant was subsequently deported to Theresienstadt, Auschwitz and Dachau.
25. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia in 1944. Claimants escaped



their home in Bratislava and went into hiding at the Swiss Consulate with other Jewish refugees. After seven months they were asked to leave the Consulate as Czechoslovakia and Switzerland severed diplomatic relations. The father of the family begged for them to be allowed to go to Switzerland but they were told it was not possible. Subsequently they went into hiding with a Christian family in Bratislava and later hid in other places. The father of the family was arrested in the last weeks of the war and sent to Theresienstadt.

26. Claimant, born on 11/30/1922 in Austria, was denied an entry visa to Switzerland in Vienna, Austria in 1938. In summer 1938, claimant's father sought entry visas for the entire family at the Swiss Consulate in Vienna. Claimant states his father stood in line at the Swiss Consulate with many other Jews trying to obtain entry visas to Switzerland. Claimant and his family could not obtain the Swiss visas and were forced to flee to France. They were then able to obtain affidavits and claimant and his brother immigrated to the United States in spring 1940.
27. Claimant, born on 07/03/1928 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1934 or 1935. Claimant's father had a fur business in Leipzig and the family frequently made trips to Switzerland to visit relatives and for business. After claimant's mother was killed by Nazis in Leipzig, claimant's family attempted to enter Switzerland but were denied entry. Claimant states that she recalls being asked at the border if she was Jewish. After the attempt they were picked up by a relative and returned to Leipzig. Claimant stayed with an aunt until she was brought to the United States by another aunt in 1937.
28. Claimant was born on 02/11/1945 in Switzerland. Claimant's parents entered Switzerland at the end of 1943 or early 1944 and in February 1945 claimant was born in Lausanne. Claimant's parents were forced to work while in Switzerland and for some time, claimant was placed in a convent. Claimant's mother worked in the kitchen of a camp and claimant's father in construction of terraces in the Rhone valley.
29. Claimant, born on 05/08/1924 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in summer 1938. Claimant and her mother took a train and walked to the Swiss border from Germany. They were turned away at the border and went back to Vienna and were able to obtain visas to the United States. They traveled to Paris in August 1939 and waited for a ship and arrived in New York in November 1939.
30. Claimant, born on 04/14/1912 in Germany, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland in Berlin in 1938. In May 1938 claimant enrolled at the University of Bern in Switzerland to complete her medical studies. After the first semester claimant received permission from the university for a brief trip to Berlin to visit her husband and child with the understanding that she would return to continue work on her dissertation. Claimant applied for reentry and residence at the Swiss Embassy in Berlin in July 1938 and her application was denied on November 18, 1938. In April 1939, claimant and her family left for Belgium and three months later went to England. In August 1941, they immigrated to the United States.
31. Claimant, born on 07/23/1938 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1943/44. Claimant's father had business and personal contacts in Switzerland and had previously applied for a visa to Switzerland. In 1943 or 1944, claimant and her parents traveled by car

across Hungary and through Austria to the Swiss border at Feldkirch, Austria, where they were turned back. Upon their return to Hungary, they hid in various locations, including the Swiss embassy in Budapest. Claimant's parents were taken to labor camps and claimant hid in various places until being liberated in spring 1945.

32. Claimant, born on 02/23/1935 in Bulgaria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in 1943. Claimant's father obtained a family passport that allowed them to leave Bulgaria in 1943. Claimant and his parents traveled by train from Bulgaria to Italy via Yugoslavia, and attempted to enter Switzerland near Brig. After a long wait at the border, the Swiss authorities refused to admit the family into Switzerland. Claimant and his family went back to Bulgaria where they remained until the end of the war.
33. Claimant, born in 10/26/1937 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland between 1940 and 1944 at the Italian-Swiss border. Following Germany's invasion of Yugoslavia claimant and his family fled Yugoslavia to Italy. When persecutions in Italy worsened, the family attempted to seek refuge in Switzerland. They traveled to the Italian-Swiss border, walking during the nights and hiding in the woods during the days. After crossing the border, claimant and his family were stopped by Swiss border police and were deported back to Italy. They joined the Italian partisans and remained in hiding in Italy until liberation.
34. Claimant, born on 07/09/1929 in Czechoslovakia, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland in Zurich and in Czechoslovakia in 1938. Claimant's father and his Swiss business partner in Switzerland made several attempts to get permission to enter Switzerland for claimant and her family but the Swiss authorities repeatedly denied their requests. In June 1938 claimant and her family fled to Mukacevo where they were forced into the Mukacevo ghetto in March 1944. Claimant and her family were transported to Auschwitz in May 1944 and claimant was separated from the rest of her family. Claimant was transferred to a labor camp in Germany and later to Bergen-Belsen.
35. Claimants were denied entry to Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in 1943. Claimants and their parents were able to flee Sarajevo after it was occupied and fled to the north of Italy. They stayed in northern Italy until the German occupation in 1943 and then went in hiding in Parma. Claimants went from Parma to Como where they met smugglers that guided them to the Swiss border. Claimants were interrogated by a commandant at the border and were made to wait until nightfall when the commandant told them that their request for permission to stay in Switzerland was denied. They were expelled by two Swiss guards and returned to Parma, where they remained in hiding with farmers until liberation.
36. Claimant, born on 06/03/1932 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1938 or 1939. Claimant and her mother escaped from a German camp and traveled to the German-Swiss border. Claimant's mother traded money and jewelry for entry papers. When she presented the entry papers to another guard, she was told that they were invalid and they were refused entry. Claimant and her mother then tried to enter The Netherlands but were denied entry. They went into hiding and then went to Paris. Claimant's mother was sent to work in England and claimant remained in hiding in France.
37. Claimant, born on 05/31/1920 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in summer 1941. Claimant was forced by German authorities to leave Germany in 1938 and fled to Belgium where he lived under false names. In 1941 claimant traveled to Besançon, France. Claimant

tried to enter Switzerland several times by crossing the Doubs River into Switzerland and each time was stopped by Swiss police and sent back to France. Claimant returned to Belgium, where he lived under an alias until liberation by the allies.

38. Claimant, born on 07/03/1927 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in December 1939. Claimant and his parents left Mannheim, Germany by train in December 1939 and were en route to Genoa, Italy. They attempted to enter Switzerland at Basel where they were informed that they could not enter since they were Jews and were put on a train with other Jews. They later changed trains and went toward Munich and then traveled to Genoa through Austria. Claimant and his family stayed in Genoa until they boarded a boat for Chile and arrived in Chile in January 1940.
39. Claimant, born on 10/13/1936 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942. Claimant and her family fled Nancy, France in 1942. With the help of a smuggler they reached the Swiss border, hiding during the day and walking at night. The family attempted to cross into Switzerland at Pontarlier but was stopped by Swiss border guards who sent them back to France. Claimant and her family fled to the unoccupied area of France and hid in several cities. They finally reached a small village near Perigueux where they stayed until the end of the war.
40. Claimant, born on 01/20/1924 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1938. Claimant and her parents traveled by train from Wiener Neustadt, Austria to Schaffhausen, Switzerland in June/July 1938. At the border, Swiss border police boarded the train, took their passports and luggage and took the family to the police station. The following morning, after their passports and part of their luggage were returned, the family was put on a train back to Austria. The family then went to Budapest where they stayed in the ghetto until the end of the war.
41. Claimant, born on 11/14/1920 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in March 1939. Claimant went to Bregenz, Austria at the end of March 1939 and tried to enter Switzerland but was chased away by Swiss border guards. Claimant returned to Vienna and shortly thereafter left for England. In May 1940, claimant was interned and after his release, joined the British army. During the Normandy campaign, claimant was imprisoned in Bavaria and forced to perform labor until the end of the war.
42. Claimant, born on 07/14/1930 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in spring 1939. Claimant and his parents traveled by train from Kassel, Germany to the Swiss border. Claimant's parents attempted to get permission to enter Switzerland but were told that their papers were not in order and that they had to return to Kassel. Claimant and his family returned to Kassel and fled to Belgium in September 1939. Claimant's parents were deported to Auschwitz in 1942 and claimant survived the war as a hidden child in Belgium.
43. Claimant, born on 06/09/1930 in Germany, entered Switzerland from France on March 9, 1944. Claimant was interned in Charmilles, Au Bout du Monde and Schwendibach. Claimant contracted typhus after drinking contaminated water and was sent to the hospital but did not receive penicillin and became sick. Claimant remained in Switzerland until May 1945.
44. Claimant, born on 03/08/1915 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in summer 1935. Claimant traveled to Gailingen on the German-Swiss border by train and walked over a bridge into Switzerland at night. Claimant was stopped by a border patrol, searched and asked for identification. Since claimant had no identification, he was arrested and taken to an office where he was interrogated for several hours. He was then taken back to the bridge and told never to attempt to enter Switzerland again. Claimant returned to his parent's home in Germany where he

obtained an affidavit to the United States and emigrated in 1939.

45. Claimant, born on 12/08/1928 in Germany, entered Switzerland with her family in September 1942. Claimant and her family first stayed with relatives and were later interned in a camp in Adliswil. Conditions in the camp were hard and the camp was unsanitary. Claimant was later separated from her family and sent to live with another family until the end of the war.
46. Claimant, born on 02/14/1924 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in March 1939. Claimant and his mother left Vienna by train in March 1939 and traveled to Switzerland. At the Swiss-Liechtenstein border, border police entered the train looking for Jews and claimant was separated from his mother and put into a car with other children. When the train arrived in Zurich, claimant was not allowed to get off the train and was transported to Mulhouse, France. A few days later he was sent to Strasbourg, France and then put on a children's transport to Paris. Subsequently claimant boarded a ship to the United States.
47. Claimant, born on 05/23/1919 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at Chur, Switzerland in spring 1940. Claimant and his parents left Poland for Switzerland, where claimant's father had earlier deposited gold. Claimant and his parents traveled by freight train from Lublin through Krakow and Innsbruck, Austria to Chur, Switzerland. At the Swiss border, Swiss police examined their papers, stole money from claimant's father and told them not to come to Switzerland before turning them over to German police. Claimant's parents were sent to the Lublin ghetto, where they perished in November 1942. Claimant was deported to the Lublin concentration camp where he was kept for eighteen months before escaping.
48. Claimant, born on 07/02/1935 in Hungary, entered Switzerland on a Kastner transport in early December 1944. Upon arrival in St. Gallen claimant spent a few days in a reception camp and was then transferred to a converted hotel in Caux-Montreux. He stayed there until March 1945. Claimant stated that his movement was restricted and that he was not allowed to leave the hotel.
49. Claimant, born on 10/02/1927 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in summer 1942. Claimant, his mother and sister traveled from Hungary to Italy by train using forged papers. In Italy, claimant's mother hired a driver who took them to Tirano from where the family continued on foot toward the border. Swiss authorities caught them and asked for documents and escorted them to Campocologno, Switzerland. Their documents were checked again and the guards discovered that they were Jewish. They were then escorted to the Italian-Swiss border, where they were put in jail but managed to escape and returned to Hungary by train. In 1944 they were forced to enter the ghetto. Claimant's mother and sister were deported to Auschwitz and claimant was sent to a labor camp and Mauthausen until he was liberated in May 1945.
50. Claimant, born on 06/01/1933 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1938. Claimant and her mother had made several trips to Switzerland to deposit valuables there but claimant and her family were unable to secure a permanent visa. In 1938, claimant and her parents traveled by boat and train from Germany through France to the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her family were denied entry because they had no legal papers. They returned to Germany and in

November 1938 left by boat for Australia.

51. Claimant, born on 08/02/1931 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland with her family in February 1945. Claimant stayed in camp Adliswil and stated that the Swiss were very unkind and that she was harassed by drunk officers in the middle of the night. Claimant returned to The Netherlands after the war.
52. Claimant, born in 08/21/1933 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in spring 1940. Claimant and his father fled Poland in March 1940 and traveled by train via Czechoslovakia to the Austrian-Swiss border. At the border they were detained for a few hours by a Swiss border patrol before being turned away. Claimant and his father returned to Poland where claimant was hidden with a Christian family and his family was sent to Auschwitz.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 12

1. Claimant, born on 03/28/1927 in Germany, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland in November 1943 at the French-Swiss border. After his parents had been deported, the child rescue organization Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants (OSE) placed claimant in a children's home in Cruseilles, France in September 1943. In November 1943, the OSE attempted to get claimant into Switzerland three times, but never succeeded. Claimant was hidden by various individuals and organizations until liberation.
2. Claimants were expelled from Switzerland in May 1939. After entering Switzerland with non-renewable visas valid for six months in January or February 1939, claimants and family stayed in Lausanne with relatives. As the term of their visas reached expiration, claimants' parents arranged for claimants to fly to England under the auspices of the Comité Suisse d'Aide aux Enfants d'Émigrés in May 1939. The parents later joined their children in England in August 1939.
3. Claimant, born on 03/03/1921 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in spring 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant's parents sent him to join their relatives in Switzerland. He traveled by train at night to Vorarlberg, Austria, where he met a guide who crossed the border with him and, subsequently, left him. He proceeded in the direction that the guide had instructed, but was intercepted by Swiss border guards, who directed him back to Austria since he had neither a passport nor a visa. Two months later, he fled to Yugoslavia.
4. Claimant, born on 02/26/1921 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in March 1942 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant was forced to perform slave labor starting in December 1941 in various locations. He ended up working on the railways in the outskirts of Munich as a prisoner of the Dachau concentration camp. Claimant was able to escape the work detachment with a friend and went by train to Brengenz, Austria. As they crossed the Swiss border, they were confronted by two Swiss soldiers who denied them entry and escorted them back to the German border. Claimant returned to Munich where he hid until the American liberation.
5. Claimant, born on 06/01/1911 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in August 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant was able to leave a camp at Septfonds, France with a falsified permission slip. He traveled by train to St. Julien-en-Genevois, France and from there by foot to the Swiss border. He was arrested by Swiss police near Geneva and brought to the patrol station, where he was interrogated, verbally abused, and then kept in a military prison overnight. The next morning, he was escorted back to the border and handed over to the French police. He was later deported to Germany and transferred to various camps.
6. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland with her cousin sometime between late 1942 and early 1943 at the Austrian-Swiss border. They fled Poland and were working in Austria with false papers. The two attempted to cross into Switzerland over the mountains from Landeck, Austria, but were caught by Swiss border police who handed them over to German border police. Subsequently, they were arrested by the Gestapo, and the cousins were imprisoned in several camps in Austria.
7. Claimant, born on 05/31/1939 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland with parents in 1944 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her parents attempted to escape to Switzerland from Saint-Etienne by train, but Swiss authorities caught them and took them to a transit camp. The family was

deported to Hungary, where claimant and her mother were put in a ghetto and her father was forced into slave labor.

8. Claimant, born on 03/11/1909 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland with her husband on October 22, 1944 at the French-Swiss border. They traveled from Paris to the south of France, and together with a group, were led by a smuggler to the Swiss border. They were denied entry and turned over to the French authorities. Later that night, claimant was separated from her husband and taken to the Gurs camp, where she was detained for nine months.
9. Claimant, born on 03/01/1926 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family at the French-Swiss border in July 1942. Claimant, his parents and three sisters fled Paris for the Haute-Savoie region in the free zone of France intending to enter Switzerland from Annemasse. They met with smugglers who upon verifying the situation at the border, reported to them that the Swiss guards would not let them enter. The family made several more unsuccessful attempts. They went to Avignon, France, where they hid until the end of the war.
10. Claimant, born on 08/09/1918 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland sometime after November 1938 at Basel, Switzerland. Claimant traveled by train from Vienna to Lörrach, Germany and crossed the German-Swiss border. She stayed at the Basel refugee camp and secured permission to remain. But after ten days, Swiss police deported her and delivered her to the German Gestapo at the border. With the help of Jewish committees, she made her way to Vienna, Austria, where she stayed until June 1939, and then went to England.
11. Claimant, born on 04/21/1928 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland with his father and uncle in October 1943 near the Italian-Swiss border. In September 1943, they were hidden by an Italian parish priest, who suggested that they seek refuge in Switzerland, where they had friends. They reached the Bognanco village, from where a guide took them to a mountain pass that led to Switzerland. They were caught by Swiss gendarmes and were forced to return to Genoa, Italy. Claimant joined the underground army.
12. Claimant, born on 08/31/1914 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland with family in 1944 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and her family sold all their possessions and traveled on a truck from Hungary to Switzerland via Austria. They arrived at the Swiss border at Lustenau, Austria with their Swiss collective passport, but were refused entry. Claimant and her family had to return to Hungary.
13. Claimant, born on 12/23/1919 in the Netherlands, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland in 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant traveled from Holland via Belgium and Thonon-Les-Bains, France to Yvoire from where he walked with a friend to the French-Swiss border. Claimant was stopped by Swiss guards, brought to Geneva and later returned to the French border. Claimant and friends tried to enter Switzerland again a few weeks later, this time from a location near Annemasse, France. Again, claimant made was arrested before reaching Geneva. Claimant spent a couple of weeks in France before he returned to Amsterdam.
14. Claimant, born on 08/10/1930 in the Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1942 at the French-Swiss border with his family. On August 13, 1942 claimant, his parents, and his brother left the Netherlands and traveled via Brussels, Paris, and Lyon to Morez near the Swiss border. Leaving his family for several hours, claimant's father went to investigate the possibility of crossing the border. Upon his return, the family returned to Holland. Claimant was told that his father had met 'unexpected big trouble' from Swiss authorities. Claimant spent the rest of the war hiding in various places.

15. Claimant, born on 11/30/1919 in the Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland with his brother on February 13, 1942 at the French-Swiss border. In December 1941, claimant and his brother fled from the Netherlands through Belgium to Toulouse, France. In February 1942, claimant and his brother went by train through Annecy to Annemasse, near the Swiss border. At Ville-la-Grand, a Swiss soldier denied them entry into Switzerland. On their way back to Annemasse, claimant and his brother were arrested by French border guards and imprisoned. They made it to England where claimant joined the Free Dutch Army.
16. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland with family in 1942 at the French-Swiss border. In 1942, they left for Switzerland, where claimants' father had a family member and hoped to be able to start a business. At the border region of Vallorbe, Switzerland they were turned away. Claimants and their family fled to the Comtat of Venaissin region near Avignon, France.
17. Claimant, born on 05/10/1922 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in June 1938. In November 1935, claimant's father secured him a visa to study in Switzerland. Claimant traveled by train from Heidelberg to Bex Les Bains via Basel. In fall 1936, claimant moved to Neuchâtel to study at another institution. In June 1938, he had to leave Switzerland because Swiss authorities would not renew claimant's visa. Claimant subsequently was briefly in Brussels and London and reached the US in August 1938.
18. Claimant, born on 01/05/1932 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with family in 1942 at the French-Swiss border near Annecy. Claimant, her parents, grandparents, and sister, were deported from Karlsruhe, Germany to Gurs, France around 1939 and claimant was later transferred to Rivesaltes. She was separated from her parents and stayed in two Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants (OSE) homes in France. From there she went to stay with a family in Annecy. Together with her older sister and grandmother, claimant attempted unsuccessfully to enter Switzerland in 1942. Claimant remained in hiding in France until the end of the war.
19. Claimant, born on 06/09/1929 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with family sometime during 1940 at the French-Swiss border at St. Louis, France. Claimant, her parents and sister traveled from Mulhouse, France by train towards Basel, Switzerland. They were turned away at the border at St. Louis. Claimant hid in a convent in Dijon, France for a few weeks. She stayed in Jurançon, Lower Pyrenees, before being sent to assigned-housing in Bussière-Saint-Georges until the end of the war.
20. Claimant, born on 08/07/1921 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland with her family in fall 1938. In May 1938, claimant and her family traveled by train from Vienna, Austria to Zurich, Switzerland with transit visas. They stayed in Switzerland for six months, first in Zurich and later in Zug. Claimant's parents attempted to extend their stay but were refused permission to stay longer. The family traveled to Marseille and later to Palestine.
21. Claimant, born on 10/31/1918 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in October 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant traveled from Vienna to Feldkirch by train, where he stayed overnight and from there he was driven close to the border on a pickup truck. He walked the rest of the way to the border. Swiss officials denied claimant entry after noticing the "J" in his passport. Claimant received a permit to Great Britain in February 1939 where he has lived since.
22. Claimant, born on 04/12/1922 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland on November 10, 1938 at



the German-Swiss border. Claimant and her parents traveled by train from Vienna to Freiburg/Breisgau, Germany. Claimant and her mother stayed behind while claimant's father went to the Swiss border with the help of a guide. Claimant's father was arrested by Swiss gendarmes and delivered to German authorities. Claimant and her family returned to Vienna. They moved to Belgium, where in 1942 claimant's parents were arrested and sent to Auschwitz.

23. Claimant, born on 12/20/1940 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1944 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant was deported to Austria with her mother and her grandparents. The family escaped and attempted to enter Switzerland. They were denied entry by Swiss border guards. They were sent to a labor camp in Laxenburg, Austria, where they remained until liberation.
24. Claimant, born on 11/21/1922 in the Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland with her fiancé in September 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her fiancé were driven from Rotterdam, Holland, until close to the French-Swiss border. They walked to the border of Thonex. There, officers spoke to claimant's fiancé who informed claimant that it all was in vain and that they had to go back. The couple spent the rest of the war in hiding in Rotterdam.
25. Claimant, born on 12/16/1919 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant traveled by train with a group from Lyon to the village of Aigle, Switzerland, where police inspected his papers. He was brought back to the French border by truck and handed over to French border guards. He then was jailed for thirty days in a French prison. Claimant spent the rest of the war in hiding, helping the French underground movement in their fight against the Germans.
26. Claimant, born on 04/26/1913 in Germany, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland between 1936 and 1940 at the German-Swiss border at Basel. Between 1936 and 1937, and again sometime between 1939 and 1940, claimant and her children traveled by train from Germany to Switzerland. Each time, they were detained at the border for several hours before being sent back to Germany. After the second entry attempt, they were given shelter by a Christian family in Schreiersgrün, Germany until the end of the war.
27. Claimant, born on 05/09/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between 1943 and 1944 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant fled from Germany with his parents to France in July 1939. He was arrested in 1940, and eventually interned in Rivesaltes until January 1942. After his release, claimant made two attempts to cross the border into Switzerland near Geneva. He was denied entry because he was already over nineteen years old. Claimant obtained asylum in Spain and left for Palestine in 1945.
28. Claimant, born on 04/18/1921 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1941 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant fled by train from Cluj, Hungary via Yugoslavia to the Italian-Swiss border. At the border checkpoint claimant was refused entry into Switzerland despite his pleadings to let him enter. He returned by train to Hungary and was later taken to a labor camp, where he remained for over two years. He escaped in October 1944 on the way to a concentration camp.
29. Claimant, born on 09/18/1912 in Poland, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in spring 1943. In 1942, claimant left his wife in Paris in order to find a safe place for them to hide. Claimant was arrested and interned at Rivesaltes. After his escape from the camp about eight months later, claimant and a relative attempted twice to cross the border into Switzerland from Lyon, France in spring 1943 with the help of guides. Claimant fled to Grenoble, where he later hid in a rural

area until June 1944.

30. Claimant, born on 11/24/1926 in Germany, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland between November 11 and November 12, 1938 at the German-Swiss border at Schaffhausen. Claimant fled Vreden, Germany by train to Schaffhausen, where Swiss border guards refused him entry. He unsuccessfully tried to cross the border several more times over a period of two days. Claimant returned to Vreden, Germany and from there he fled by bicycle to Holland.
31. Claimant, born on 07/02/1922 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with siblings in November 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant traveled to Bregenz, Austria by train, and continued the Swiss border by car and on foot with his brothers. They crossed the border at night but were caught and verbally abused by two armed Swiss border guards who ordered them to go back. Claimant returned to Vienna. In December 1938, claimant was on a Kindertransport to Great Britain.
32. Claimant, born on 08/18/1932 in Austria, was unable to remain in Switzerland in March 1938. Claimant's father was in Zurich on business on March 13, 1938. Claimant and her mother fled Vienna by train and joined claimant's father in Switzerland shortly after the Anschluss. As a banker with business contacts in Zurich, claimant's father had employment opportunities, but his applications for work and residency permits were denied. The family was told to leave Switzerland and went first to Italy and then to France. The family eventually escaped to Cuba and in 1945 was granted visas to the United States.
33. Claimant, born on 05/15/1931 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland with family in fall 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant, his parents and his brother, wanted to join his uncles in Switzerland. They fled from Belgium to the Swiss border with the help of smugglers where the family stayed for about two days. Claimant's father told the family they had to go back because they were not allowed to enter Switzerland. Claimant and his family returned to Belgium and hid in various locations in the Ardennes.
34. Claimant, born on 10/03/1935 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland with family in August 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant fled from France to the Swiss border with his mother and brother by train and on foot. Swiss border guards refused them entry on two separate occasions, telling them that there was no place for Jews in Switzerland. They returned to Brussels. His mother was deported to Auschwitz, claimant was hidden in a convent in Louvain, Belgium from 1942 to 1944.
35. Claimant, born on 05/15/1927 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with parents sometime between 1938 and early 1939 at the German-Swiss border. They traveled by train from Germany to Basel, Switzerland. Claimant states that his father did all the talking at the German-Swiss border, but without success. The family returned to Hamburg by train. In November of 1939, claimant and his parents received an exit visa and left for the US.
36. Claimant, born on 10/29/1937 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents in early 1942 at the French-Swiss border. They traveled by car from France to the Swiss border, but were denied entry. They returned by car to Antwerp, Belgium, where claimant was hidden with several families from June 1942 until September 1944. He was subsequently reunited with his parents, who were hidden in a different location.
37. Claimant, born on 03/06/1926 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in March 1943 at the French-Swiss border at Lake Geneva. Claimant traveled from Nice to Thonon-les-Bains with her older brother, where a man was waiting for them with a boat. At nightfall, they crossed Lake Geneva. Arriving

at the chosen landing spot, they were advised not to go further, since Swiss police were firing warning shots and arresting people. Claimant and her brother had to return to France, where claimant lived and worked in hiding in Lyon until liberation.

38. Claimant, born on 03/18/1918 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in November 1942 at the French-Swiss border. From Argentière, claimant hiked across the Col de Balme into the Swiss part of the Chamonix valley. In Switzerland, he was arrested by two Swiss customs officers who brought him to their commanding officer. The officer told him that he was not allowed to stay, and claimant was led back to France. French customs officers were waiting for him, but he was let go. He later went to Spain, where he was imprisoned until his liberation in July 1943.
39. Claimant, born on 12/31/1928 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between 1942 and 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and his family went into hiding in Antwerp, Belgium. Claimant's father paid a priest to take claimant to the Swiss border. Claimant was denied entry near Porrentruy, Switzerland and went back to Belgium where an informer identified claimant and he was transported to the Malines concentration camp.
40. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in August 1938. Claimants fled Vienna and reached Basel, Switzerland on August 5, 1938. The local Jewish Committee informed them that the Swiss authorities would only permit them to remain in Switzerland for two weeks, after which they would be sent back to Germany. Claimants made it to France with the help of a smuggler. They went to Lyon, where the husband was interned. Eventually, claimants were able to immigrate to the United States.
41. Claimant, born on 11/14/1922 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in December 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. After Kristallnacht, claimant and his family left Vienna by train for Bregenz, Austria. They unsuccessfully attempted to enter Switzerland twice, first near St. Margarethen, Austria and then near Hohenems, Austria. Claimant and his family went back to Vienna. In June 1940, claimant was apprehended and spent the remainder of the war in various concentration camps.
42. Claimant, born on 02/05/1921 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland around 1941 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant traveled by horse driven wagon and on foot from Poland via Czechoslovakia to Austria with help from two Polish smugglers who unsuccessfully negotiated on their behalf for entry into Switzerland. Claimant returned, fled east, and was placed in a labor camp in Siberia. After a series of relocations and hardships, claimant immigrated to the United States.
43. Claimant, born on 08/26/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with a group of children in October 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant lived in Chateau de Chabannes, an OSE (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants) home for refugee children in Creuse, France from 1940 until 1942. In October 1942, claimant was taken to the Swiss border near Geneva with a group of children, but was turned away by Swiss border guards. In 1943, claimant left for the United States with a Children's Transport.
44. Claimant, born on 02/02/1921 in Germany, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland with his parents sometime between 1941 and 1943 at the French-Swiss border. In August 1943, claimant traveled with his parents from Lyon, France by train and on foot to the border area near Divonne-les-Bains, France. From there, they made several attempts to enter Switzerland, but they were arrested and sent back to France. Claimant was subsequently deported to Auschwitz.

45. Claimant, born on 03/30/1933 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland with family in 1941 at the French-Swiss border. In 1940, the family escaped from Belgium to France. They were arrested and sent to a camp in the south of France. They escaped from the camp and traveled on foot and by truck to the Swiss border together with two other families to the Swiss border. Swiss authorities denied them entry. They returned to Paris and then to Brussels. Claimant was then separated from her parents.
46. Claimant, born on 03/09/1927 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her parents in fall 1933 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and her parents traveled from Hagen, Germany to the Swiss border. After being refused entry into Switzerland they went via the French Alps to Italy and were able to secure a visa to Palestine. Claimant and her parents immigrated to Palestine and later to the US.
47. Claimant, born on 06/03/1933 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland with her family in 1936. Claimant traveled from Frankenthal, Germany to Switzerland by train with her parents, her sister and her uncle. After a peaceful six-month stay, claimant and her family were expelled on account of the fact that they were non-Swiss Jews. The family went to Milan and spent the following two years in Italy, from where they escaped to France. In 1940 the family received visas allowing them to immigrate to the United States.
48. Claimant, born on 04/07/1924 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland twice with his family sometime between March and May 1939 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant's father was ordered to leave Austria after being apprehended by the Gestapo. The family fled from Vienna to Bregenz, Austria and from there, traveled by train to the Swiss border. They reached Altstätten, Switzerland but were apprehended by Swiss authorities. The family returned to Austria. Two weeks later they made a second unsuccessful entry attempt after which they returned to Vienna. Claimant left on a Kindertransport to England on August 26, 1939.
49. Claimant, born on 08/14/1932 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland with her parents in October 1938. The family left Vienna and went to Turkey in September 1938. Expelled from Turkey, claimant and her parents reached Zurich in October 1938. When claimant's father went to the police station to register, he did not return. After a day or two, the police came and took claimant and her mother to the train station. There, they were reunited with the father and escorted by train to the border. They were turned over to Austrian authorities.
50. Claimant, born on 03/28/1927 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1942 at the French-Swiss border. In 1937, claimant fled Germany with her parents and four siblings to Lens, Pas de Calais then to Béziers, France. They then attempted to cross into Switzerland. A smuggler guided them, but later abandoned them near Annemasse, before they reached the Swiss border. They continued alone and were captured by Swiss border guards who turned them away. Claimant and her family spent the rest of the war in hiding.
51. Claimant, born on 11/01/1924 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with parents in October 1940 at the Austrian-Swiss border. In October 1940, claimant went with two friends to the Swiss border from Vienna. Guards checked claimant's passport for a visa and denied him entry. He returned to Vienna, and later fled via Luxemburg to France. He was interned in France and eventually made it to the Dominican Republic in 1941.
52. Claimant, born on 08/21/1930 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with a group in November 1942 at the French-Swiss border. After being in flight for a couple of months, claimant was placed in a children's protection center in Châteauroux with her two sisters in November 1942 because her mother

was ill. Claimant was separated from her sisters. Claimant was part of a small group of children that was sent to Lyon and then to the Swiss border. They were denied entry and forced to return to Châteauroux. Claimant was placed in an orphanage and later sent into hiding.

53. Claimant, born on 06/24/1924 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with her father in September 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and her father traveled by train from Austria to the Swiss border near Bregenz. They attempted to enter Switzerland at night, but were denied. They returned to Vienna, where her father was arrested and sent to a concentration camp. In February 1939, claimant and her father left Vienna and immigrated to England to join her mother.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 13

1. Claimant, born on 04/27/1927 in Poland, entered Switzerland from France in November 1943. On claimant's first attempt to enter Switzerland, she was stopped at the border and sent back to France. The next morning claimant was able to enter Switzerland and was interrogated for several hours before being sent to a convent near Porrentruy. She was then sent to a quarantine camp near Lausanne where the conditions were unsanitary. She did not receive enough food and slept on straw mattresses on the floor. Subsequently, claimant was detained in several places including Montreux, Fribourg and a hotel in Lausanne. She was later placed with a Swiss family where she performed household chores without pay.
2. Claimant, born on 08/14/1926 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland near Locarno, Switzerland. When claimant was 15 years old, she was orphaned and forced to leave her home. One of claimant's relatives deposited money in a Swiss bank for claimant so that she could emigrate to Argentina. Claimant twice applied for a visa to Switzerland at the embassy but was refused. Claimant then traveled with her father's colleague by car to the Swiss border, where they attempted to enter near Locarno but were turned back at the border. They returned to Budapest and claimant lived in hiding and in a protected house. Claimant was later transferred to the Budapest ghetto where she stayed until liberation.
3. Claimant, born on 09/05/1932 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland near Annemasse in fall 1943. Claimant and her family were living in Chambéry, France when it was invaded by Germany in 1943. In fall 1943 they made several attempts to enter Switzerland. On one attempt they traveled to the Swiss border near Annemasse. After long and difficult discussions the Swiss authorities refused to let them enter. Claimant and her family returned to Chambéry and went into hiding in a house in the country. Claimant's father was subsequently deported to Drancy.

Claimant, born on 01/15/1922 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in summer 1942. Claimant fled from France after Gestapo raids began in 1942. While in flight claimant decided to seek refuge in Switzerland. Claimant crossed into Switzerland in summer 1942 near Soral and was caught and arrested by uniformed Swiss soldiers or police. Claimant was sent back to France and handed over to the French police. Claimant was placed with a group of refugees and was able to escape during a transfer. Subsequently, claimant remained hidden in small towns in central France until liberation.

4. Claimant, born on 07/20/1923 in Hungary, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland with family between 1942 and 1944 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant's parents had business and monetary interests in Switzerland. That is why claimant, his parents and his sister made several attempts to enter Switzerland by train and by bus from Hungary. They were turned away each time. Claimant and his family had to return to Hungary.
5. Claimant, born on 05/07/1921 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in August 1942. Claimant and her family sought asylum in Belgium in 1933. After claimant's father was arrested in 1940 claimant went to the south of France with her mother, sister and

fiancé. They were stopped in Sorgues near Avignon and kept under police surveillance. In August 1942, claimant and her fiancé married and traveled to Chamonix where they attempted to cross the Swiss border through the mountain with a smuggler and other refugees. Shortly before the border they encountered Swiss guards. After an interrogation claimant and her husband were handed over to French authorities and then taken to a police station and imprisoned. Two days later they were transported to Rivesaltes. Claimant was later released from the camp and her husband was deported.

6. Claimant, born on 07/14/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1936. Claimant and her family left Germany for Wynegham, Belgium in 1936. Claimant's family had assets in Switzerland and her mother was ill. They traveled by train through France to the Swiss border near Geneva and were offered visas valid for three weeks. Permission to stay in Switzerland for an extended period was denied by Swiss authorities. The family returned to Belgium by train. In summer 1939 claimant left for Palestine via Marseille, France.
7. Claimant, born on 07/21/1934 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in winter 1941. Claimant and her mother fled Paris and went to Perigueux, France. Claimant and her mother attempted to enter Switzerland at a border checkpoint close to Geneva in winter 1941. At the border, a Swiss guard pushed claimant's mother and confiscated their false papers. The next morning they received their papers and were sent back to France. Claimant and her mother stayed in hiding in France in cellars and woods until the end of the war.
8. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland with their parents in summer 1938 at the German-Swiss border. Claimants and their parents were targeted for harassment and subsequently traveled by train from Germany to the Swiss border at Basel. They were refused entry and forced to return to Berlin. They stayed with relatives and, in August 1938, immigrated to the US.
9. Claimant, born on 01/24/1933 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1939/1940. Claimant and his family left their home in Lorraine, France during the German invasion. They sought refuge at different locations and attempted to enter Switzerland from France by car. At the border claimant and his family were denied entry by Swiss border guards on three separate occasions at Basel, St. Louis and Pontarlier. Claimant and his family briefly stayed in the area of Besançon and Mulhouse and then went to Paris where they stayed until 1942. Subsequently claimant went into hiding in Nice and then in an orphanage near Agen.
10. Claimant, born on 03/23/1923 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in fall 1943. A smuggler drove claimant and her father, along with other refugees, in a small truck to the French-Swiss border. The smuggler instructed them to cross into Switzerland by running between two German border patrols. They managed to reach the Swiss side, but Swiss guards turned them away. Claimant and her father attempted to cross three times but were rejected by Swiss authorities each time. They managed to get back to the waiting smuggler and returned to Paris. Claimant later fled to Lyon where she spent the rest of the war in hiding. Claimant's father was deported to Auschwitz and perished.
11. Claimant, born on 11/27/1919 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1938 at the

Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant traveled from Vienna via Liechtenstein by train to the Swiss border. A friendly SS guard showed claimant where he should cross a bridge over the river to get into Switzerland. Shortly after crossing the river, he was apprehended and returned to Austria. Several months later, claimant immigrated to Finland.

12. Claimant, born on 04/28/1919 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in November 1938 at the German-Swiss border. A smuggler met her, coming from Vienna, in Lörrach, Germany and brought her to Basel, Switzerland. The smuggler abandoned her in a forest, where she was stopped by Swiss border police. After she explained her situation, the customs officers let her go and showed her how to cross into Switzerland. In Switzerland, she was apprehended by Swiss police who brought her to the border and turned her over to German police. She returned to Vienna. Later, claimant was able to flee to Palestine.
13. Claimant, born on 03/17/1942 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with his mother and aunt sometime between January and February 1945 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Since his father was told to appear before the Gestapo, claimant, his mother, aunt and father fled Neustadt an der Weinstrasse, Germany. Their destination was Lausanne, Switzerland where they had relatives. They traveled through Bavaria to Bregenz, Austria and from there to the Swiss border. His father managed to enter and stay in Switzerland, but the rest of the family was sent back shortly thereafter. They went into hiding in Haardt near Neustadt.
14. Claimant, born on 05/14/1918 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant traveled from Austria to the Swiss border by train and other means. Swiss border patrol denied her entry and she returned to Austria. Later, she was able to flee to Palestine.
15. Claimant, born on 04/07/1927 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1942 with family at the French-Swiss border. Claimant's cousin, whose sister lived in Zurich, visited claimant's family at St. Martin-Belle-Roche, France. He gave them the name of a smuggler in Lons-le-Saunier, France who then referred them to a man in Mouthe, near the Swiss border. Upon their arrival in Mouthe, they were unable to locate their contact and therefore attempted to cross the border on foot without him. Shots fired from the Swiss side forced them to retreat to St. Martin-Belle-Roche. Claimant and his family lived under difficult circumstances until the end of the war.
16. Claimant, born on 06/19/1937 in Austria, entered Switzerland from France in August 1942 with her parents. Claimant and her family first attempted to enter Switzerland near Samoëns but Swiss guards caught them and sent them back to France. The family stayed with a farmer's family for a few days before their second attempt to enter Switzerland. In August 1942, claimant and her family crossed into Switzerland and made their way to Lausanne. Claimant was separated from her parents and sent to a children's hospital or orphanage. Claimant's father was interned and her mother was put in a hotel under guard. Claimant states that this period was traumatic for her. After a while claimant's family was



reunited and they lived in a Salvation Army shelter. In December 1944 claimant and her parents moved to Ticino where they stayed until the end of the war.

17. Claimants and their family were expelled from Switzerland in August 1939. Claimants' father, who was born and raised in Switzerland, was a rabbi at a synagogue in Berlin, which was destroyed during Kristallnacht. In January 1939, the family fled to Switzerland and crossed the border at Basel, where claimants' father had previously lived. Their request for permission to remain was denied. Claimants were later able to find refuge in Great Britain.
18. Claimant, born on 08/27/1933 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in winter 1941. Claimant and her family traveled from Czechoslovakia to the Swiss border by train and horse pulled wagon in winter 1941. Claimant's father pleaded with the border police to be admitted into Switzerland. After a long wait at the border, claimant and her family were denied entry and sent back. The family returned to Czechoslovakia, where they were in constant flight. Claimant's father was taken away in early 1942. Subsequently, claimant and her brother were hidden with a Christian family where they remained for three years.
19. Claimant, born on 01/19/1932 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents in fall 1944 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant's parents obtained a Swiss collective passport in Budapest and fled by train and truck to the Swiss border via Austria. After a short border encounter, they were denied entry. Claimant traveled back to Budapest, where he was apprehended by local police and placed in the ghetto.

Claimant, born on 08/06/1923 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland with his father in 1942 at the Austrian-Swiss border. They fled Horinge, Czechoslovakia sometime between 1941 and 1942 and traveled to Switzerland through Austria by train, horse-drawn cart, and on foot. Claimant's father and their guide spoke to Swiss border officials while claimant remained in the wagon. They were denied entry and returned to Horinge, where claimant was separated from his father, deported to a ghetto, and then taken to several labor and concentration camps.

20. Claimant, born on 05/30/1943 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in 1944 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant's father had previously accompanied his grandfather, who had a Swiss bank account, on a business trip to Switzerland. Claimant and five other family members fled Hungary with a Swiss collective passport by car to Switzerland via Austria, but were denied entry at the border. Claimant returned to Hungary, where she remained in the Budapest ghetto with her grandmother and mother.
- 21.
22. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border near Annemasse in fall 1943. After their parents were deported, claimants and their siblings went to live with their aunt and uncle in Annemasse. Claimants left their younger siblings in Annemasse and attempted to enter Switzerland with a smuggler in fall 1943. The Swiss authorities intercepted them and told them to return the way they came. Claimants returned to their relative's house in Annemasse. Subsequently, claimants

went to Bois-Colombes where they joined the French Resistance.

23. Claimant, born on 05/07/1916 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in summer 1942. Claimant left Nice, France in June 1942 after it was invaded by German troops. Claimant and her husband traveled by train toward Switzerland. They tried to enter Switzerland at Annemasse but were denied entry and turned over to the French police. Claimant and her husband were arrested and later transferred to Rivesaltes. Claimant later returned to Belgium.

Claimant, born on 04/21/1919 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in September 1943. Claimant arrived at the border from Aosta, Italy with his three cousins. After being interrogated at the border they were transported to a small barrack. The next morning, a Swiss officer informed them that Switzerland could no longer accept Jewish refugees from Italy. Claimant and his cousins were escorted back to the border and claimant spent the remainder of the war hiding in the mountains of Alessandria, Italy.

24. Claimant, born on 12/22/1931 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with her parents in September 1938. They fled from Vienna, Austria and tried to cross into Switzerland but were denied entry because of the 'J' in their passports. They returned to Vienna and traveled to Yugoslavia via Hungary, where they remained until they were able to go to the United States in October 1939.
25. Claimant, born on 10/25/1932 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents in March 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. They left Vienna by train and reached the Swiss border near Lake Constance but were denied entry. They attempted to gain entry into Italy and France but were denied as well. They were admitted into Brussels, Belgium, were separated from each other, and then were reunited at the end of the war.
26. Claimant, born on 09/21/1913 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland in 1940 from France. Claimant traveled from Paris to Switzerland with a two week visa and while there, was detained in several slave labor camps. Claimant was forced to repair roads, and also worked at a factory without pay. He was not allowed to move around freely. Claimant stayed in Switzerland until the end of the war.
27. Claimant, born on 02/25/1931 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family at the Italian-Swiss border in January 1944. In December 1943, claimant and his family fled from Fiume to Venice where they obtained false identity papers and traveled by train to Como. Claimant was left at the railway station in Como while his family tried to arrange passage into Switzerland. After their unsuccessful attempt to enter Switzerland, the family returned to Fiume by train. In April 1944, claimant was brought to a Catholic college in Mogliano Veneto where he was sheltered until the end of the war.

Claimant, born on 11/27/1933 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with family in fall 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant, with his parents, his two brothers and his grandfather, fled Paris for the Swiss border with the help of guides. Claimant's father and grandfather went to negotiate their entry at the border while the rest of the family waited nearby. They were turned away, leaving the family no choice but to return to Paris.

28. Claimant, born on 06/15/1944 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with mother sometime after June 15, 1944 at the French-Swiss border. In early 1944, before claimant was born, claimant's parents attempted to enter Switzerland, but were denied entry. After claimant's birth, claimant's mother took him to the Swiss border at a different location and they were again turned away. Claimant was placed with a caregiver until he was six.
29. Claimant, born on 07/10/1929 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland with his mother and a group on August 14, 1942 at the French-Swiss border. They traveled by train from Antwerp, Belgium to Besançon, France with the intention to join their relatives in Zurich. A French farmer guided them across the border into Switzerland, but stopped in a village to check out the situation. He reported that Switzerland no longer admitted any refugees and took them to the police station. A Swiss officer confirmed the new policy and armed soldiers escorted the group to a wooded area on the French side of the border. The next morning they were arrested by German guards and taken to various prisons. Claimant was separated from his mother and sent to an orphanage in Paris. He was later hidden in Normandy until the end of the war.
30. Claimant, born on 12/10/1921 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in summer 1942. Claimant traveled from Besançon to the French-Swiss border. Claimant was arrested after crossing into Switzerland near Le Locle and taken back to the French border. In March 1943, claimant entered Switzerland and reached Neuchatel where he was taken in by a Jewish family. Swiss authorities transferred claimant to a Dutch labor camp and then to various labor camps near Basel and Zurich. With the help of a Jewish refugee organization claimant was allowed to leave the camp and attend a commercial school. Claimant later studied at the university in Neuchatel and remained in Switzerland for the rest of the war.
- 31.
32. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland with their family sometime between April and May 1940 at the Italian-Swiss border. Because of the pogroms in Bucharest, Romania, they escaped by truck and train through Yugoslavia and Italy to Switzerland. They recall staying on a farm near the Swiss border while their father made several unsuccessful attempts to arrange entry. Subsequently, they returned to Romania by truck.
33. Claimant, born on 07/14/1931 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942 at the French-Swiss border. In 1940, claimant and her family fled Belgium to Privas, France. In November 1941, they were arrested and three months later sent to a transit camp for transfer to Dachau. After their escape from the camp in 1942, a smuggler unsuccessfully tried to help the family enter Switzerland near Thonon-les-Bains, France. Claimant stayed in a convent in Grenoble, France, and then placed on a farm where she worked until 1944.
34. Claimant, born on 02/02/1921 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in fall 1942. Claimant and her family fled from Germany to France in 1937. In 1940, the family

fled to the free zone in the south of France. In fall 1942 they traveled from Béziers to Lyon by train and then to the Annemasse region by bus and car. A smuggler guided them to the border, where they were stopped by Swiss guards. Claimant's father spoke to the guards but they had to turn back. Claimant and her family returned to Béziers and hid in various places until the end of the war.

35. Claimant, born on 03/08/1921 in Germany, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland in March 1939, in Berlin, Germany. Claimant's mother had friends living in Switzerland and tried to obtain permission for the entire family to go to Zurich. In March 1939, claimant's mother went to the Swiss Consulate in Berlin but claimant and his family were denied permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant states that his German passport was stamped with a "J" and that Switzerland would not let Jews in. In April 1939, claimant went to Austria then Italy and managed to get to Shanghai.
36. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in December 1941. Claimants and their parents moved to The Netherlands in 1933. In November 1941, they fled The Netherlands for France. In December 1941, smugglers took them from Besançon to a farm near the Swiss border and then brought them across the Doubs river into Switzerland. The next day the family went to an inn where two local gendarmes arrested them and escorted them back across the Doubs to occupied France. Subsequently, the family managed to reach unoccupied France where they obtained a visa for Cuba in February 1942 and then went to the United States in 1944.
37. Claimant, born on 08/29/1934 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1938. Claimant and her family fled Vienna after the Anschluss and traveled to the Swiss border. They tried to enter Switzerland but were refused entry. They remained in the vicinity of the border and later made another attempt but were refused entry again. The family fled to Belgium and later to France where they were interned in Rivesaltes. Claimant was subsequently taken by the OSE (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants) and placed in hiding under false identity until the end of the war.
38. Claimant, born on 06/21/1927 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents, sister and brother on December 28, 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border. Italian guides led them from Craveggia, Italy towards the Swiss border by foot. At the border, the family encountered Swiss soldiers, who brought them to a station in Camedo. They spent the night, and were later informed that Switzerland would not admit Jews. They were forced to return to Italy and were arrested in Re by the fascist militia. On January 31, 1941, they were deported to Auschwitz. Claimant was the only one to survive.
39. Claimant, born on 08/14/1929 in Czechoslovakia, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland in France and Switzerland in 1939 and 1940. Claimant and his family resided in Bratislava in 1939 and claimant's father worked as a representative for two Swiss companies. In September 1939, claimant, his mother and sister fled Czechoslovakia for Hungary. Claimant's father, who had earlier gone to France, attempted to secure visas to Switzerland for his family and himself from Paris but Swiss authorities denied his applications. In December 1939, claimant's family was united in Paris and later found refuge in Nice, France. In July 1940, claimant's father again attempted to get entry visas through his former Swiss employers and but all attempts were refused by Swiss authorities. The family subsequently escaped to Spain and then to Portugal. In 1942 claimant immigrated to Canada.

40. Claimant, born on 07/05/1920 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family at the Austrian-Swiss border in winter 1939/40. Claimant's family had business connections in Switzerland. In 1939, claimant's father applied at the Swiss consulate in Vienna for transit visas to stay in Switzerland until they could continue travel to the United States. The requests for visas were denied and in winter 1939/40 claimant and her family traveled from Vienna via Innsbruck towards Switzerland. Claimant and her family were not allowed to enter. The family returned to Vienna and was resettled in the Jewish ghetto. In 1942 claimant and her family were deported to Theresienstadt and later to various concentration camps until being liberated.
- 41.
42. Claimant, born on 05/31/1923 in France was denied entry into Switzerland on September 9, 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant traveled to the border town of Ferney-Voltaire, France by train and on foot but was denied entry by Swiss border guards. Claimant returned to France and was hidden in the countryside in the south until 1945.
43. Claimant, born on 03/03/1920 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant traveled from Vienna by train to Feldkirch, Austria to meet someone to guide him into Switzerland. Claimant and three other refugees were taken by guides at night and traveled by car and foot to the Swiss border. Claimant was arrested by Swiss authorities while crossing a road and was brought to a small house. Claimant was interrogated and sent back the next day. Claimant returned to Vienna and later emigrated to Belgium.
44. Claimant, born on 03/17/1915 in Austria, was denied a visa to enter Switzerland in 1939 in Italy. In 1938 claimant left Poland to study in Pisa, Italy. In 1939, he applied for student visas and refugee status in Swiss consulates across Italy and was denied each time. Claimant was then granted a student visa by France and traveled to Grenoble in October 1939. In September 1942 claimant entered Switzerland at Saint-Julien-en-Genevois and was placed in camps in Buren an der Aar and Serneus. In these camps, claimant was treated like a prisoner, slept on straw mattresses on the floor and was constantly cold and hungry. In 1943, claimant was accepted to the Polytechnic Institute in Zurich but was never allowed to attend the Institute and had to stay in the camp. Claimant remained in Switzerland until leaving for France in November 1945.
45. Claimant, born on 09/27/1938 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with family in 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant, with his parents and sister, attempted to reach Geneva with the help of smugglers. The family was turned away by soldiers and forced to return to France. They spent the duration of the war hiding in the French-Swiss border region.
46. Claimant, born on 08/01/1936 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1943. In 1943 claimant's family escaped from Hungary together with five other

families. Claimant and his parents made several attempts to enter Switzerland from Germany during a two-day period but were denied entry each time. The family was arrested by a German border patrol and transferred to the Gestapo. Subsequently claimant was separated from his parents and put into the care of the Red Cross. Claimant later returned to Hungary.

47. Claimant, born on 04/25/1929 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with parents sometime between 1941 and 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and his parents fled Vigneux-sur-Seine, France and traveled through Annemasse to the Swiss border by car and train with the help of a smuggler. They were turned away and returned to Paris.
48. Claimant, born on 07/23/1908 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in December 1941 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and his wife moved to Béziers in the unoccupied zone of France where they lived in hiding. The situation became increasingly more dangerous for claimant and in December 1941 he fled toward Switzerland. Claimant traveled by foot and by train through Annecy to the French-Swiss border. Once in Switzerland, claimant was stopped by Swiss soldiers, arrested and interrogated before being forced to return to France. Claimant managed to find his wife and they remained in hiding until the end of the war.
49. Claimant, born on 06/11/1933 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with parents on December 31, 1942 at the French-Swiss border. With the help of smugglers, claimant and her parents walked from the mountains near La Chapelle d'Abondance and Châtel to Switzerland. Near the border, smugglers indicated a preferred route and left them. The family got lost but was later guided to a Swiss village. They paid their rescuers who promised them to guide them to a refugee camp in Martigny, Switzerland. Instead, the family was taken to the border at Saint-Gingolph, where they were handed over to French and German police. After being detained for several days, they were transferred to Thonon-les-Bains, France, from where they were able to escape.
50. Claimant, born on 09/14/1928 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland between late 1942 and early 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and his family fled Germany to France in 1933. The family arrived in Annemasse, France where claimant's parents paid a smuggler to take claimant into Switzerland. On the way, the smuggler abandoned claimant who continued alone. When he reached the border, he was refused entry. Claimant was reunited with his parents. Together, they traveled to Nice, France, were arrested, and sent to Italian camps until liberation.
51. Claimant, born on 07/10/1929 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1939. Claimant's older sister was able to flee to London in January 1939 and urged claimant and her parents to go to Switzerland. In January 1939, claimant and her parents traveled from Vienna to Feldkirch, Austria by train and by foot. They were refused entry into Switzerland and returned to Vienna by train. They later attempted to get visas to England. In June 1939 claimant was sent to London with a Kindertransport. Claimant's parents were deported to Theresienstadt.
52. Claimant, born on 05/03/1924 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with his brother in

February 1943 at the French-Swiss border. In December 1936, the family left Berlin for Strasbourg, France. During Christmas 1942, claimant was arrested and interned in Septfonds camp; shortly thereafter, he escaped. He tried to enter Switzerland with his brother at St. Cergues, France, but Swiss border guards refused them entry. Subsequently, claimant traveled to Algeria and joined the British Army.

53. Claimant, born on 08/22/1931 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents in May 1938 at the German-Swiss border. They traveled by car from Essen, Germany to Switzerland. At Basel, Swiss officials confiscated their valuables and denied them entry. The family returned to Germany by car and later, claimant and his mother fled to the Netherlands. Claimant was hidden by Dutch farmers.
54. Claimant, born on 10/21/1919 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. He traveled by train from Vienna to the Austrian-Swiss border in Vorarlberg. He stayed there for about a week with his father's business acquaintance, who tried to secure his entry into Switzerland. He was denied entry and returned to Vienna by train. Later, claimant traveled to Italy, Shanghai, China and finally to the United States.
55. Claimant, born on 01/19/1937 in Austria, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in August 1939. Claimant and her family entered Switzerland at Buchs with an eight-day transit visa in August 1939. They attempted to prolong their stay, but their request was denied. Subsequently, the family fled to Italy and stayed in Milan for a year. They then traveled to Portugal and later emigrated to the United States.
56. Claimant, born on 09/17/1918 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in July 1938 with his brother at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and his brother left Vienna after being expelled from law school there and went by train to Feldkirch, Vorarlberg. Continuing on foot, they entered Switzerland via Liechtenstein intending to go to Zurich. However, they did not make it very far before they were caught by Swiss gendarmes, detained for five days, and turned over to authorities in Buchs. Claimant and his brother returned to Vienna and were interned after Kristallnacht.
57. Claimant, born on 09/06/1927 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1941 at the German-Swiss border. His mother put him on a train in Cologne, Germany bound for Geneva, Switzerland. At Schaffhausen, along the Swiss border, he was taken off the train by Swiss authorities, interrogated for a while, and then sent back to Germany by train. A few weeks later, he and his mother were taken to the Riga ghetto.
58. Claimant, born on 02/20/1924 in Germany, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland in late 1940 at the Austrian-Swiss border. After fleeing from Germany, claimant left Vienna, Austria with a group and traveled by truck to Vorarlberg near the Swiss border. Claimant tried to enter Switzerland twice, but was caught by Swiss border police each time. He returned to Vienna, and later fled via Yugoslavia to the

Middle East.

59. Claimant, born on 02/28/1914 in Germany, entered Switzerland in 1939. Claimant entered Switzerland to attend university. In 1940, he was ordered by Swiss authorities to the first of several labor camps, such as Sattelleg and Gordola. Claimant left Switzerland and immigrated to Australia after the war.
60. Claimant, born on 04/01/1928 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1940. Claimant, his father and his uncle traveled as tourists by train to Konstanz, Germany. They met a guide in Konstanz who brought them to the border at night and left them. They were discovered by Swiss soldiers or border guards and taken to a station. They were interrogated for hours and then transported by car back to Germany and handed over to the German security service. Claimant was later deported to Poland and Auschwitz.
61. Claimant, born on 12/28/1928 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her parents at the German-Swiss border sometime in 1940. The family had traveled frequently to Switzerland, especially the father who had business in Davos. They left Berlin by train and at the German-Swiss border, German and Swiss border police boarded the train, checked their passports, and denied them entry. The family traveled back to Berlin by train and, in October 1941, they were deported to the Lodz ghetto, where the parents were killed. Claimant was later interned in several camps.
62. Claimant, born on 05/23/1935 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents sometime between 1940 and 1941 at the German-Swiss border. With valid visas, they traveled from Germany via Vienna to Switzerland, where they had a bank account. At the Swiss border, the family was detained for a couple of days and sent back. Claimant was later sent to the Litzmannstadt ghetto and then to Auschwitz. There, claimant was subjected to medical experiments and hard labor.
63. Claimant, born on 03/10/1926 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1940. Claimant and her family traveled by train from Antwerp, Belgium to the Swiss border. At the border they were detained by the border patrol, interrogated, and then denied entrance. After being denied entry claimant and her family first went to France and then returned to Antwerp. In January 1941 the Gestapo sent claimant and her family to a ghetto in Zonhoven, where they had to perform forced labor. After seven months in the ghetto, claimant was sent back to Antwerp and later moved to Brussels where she went into hiding.
64. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in fall 1940. Claimants' aunt and uncle had fled to Switzerland in May 1940 and claimants' parents decided to join their relatives in Switzerland. Claimants and their parents fled Brussels for France in fall 1940 and then traveled to the Swiss border at Geneva. They traveled with a group of refugees but were denied entry by a Swiss border patrol. The family then traveled to Fronton in the south of France but was unable to stay there and had to return to Belgium. On the way back to Belgium they were arrested by the French and later sent to Rivesaltes. They stayed in Rivesaltes for a year before escaping and then returned to Brussels, Belgium. Claimants' father was later deported and their mother went into hiding. Claimants were sent by the Joint Distribution Committee to live with a family in Florival, Belgium.



65. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in fall 1942. Claimants traveled by train and bus from Belgium to Morteau, France. They walked through snow across the mountains into Switzerland and were caught by Swiss officials. Claimants were taken to a police station at Le Locle and then to La Chaux De Fonds, where they were interrogated. The following evening Swiss officials took claimants to the border and showed them the way across the mountains back to France. The officials warned them that if they came back to Switzerland they would be handed over to the Germans.
66. Claimant, born on 12/03/1912 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant passed under a wire fence in the hills between the Italian village of Gaggiolo and the Swiss village of Stabio. While descending towards Lake Lugano, he was detained by Swiss authorities and brought to the town of Riva San Vitale. Early the next morning, he was escorted to the border and told to pass under the wire fence back into Italy. Claimant later made two more unsuccessful entry attempts and then hid in several places in Italy until the end of the war.
67. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1944. Claimants fled Paris with their parents and went to Lyon. In the beginning of 1944, they traveled towards Annemasse where they met with a smuggler who was to take them to the Swiss border. They walked to the border for an hour, when a Swiss patrol turned them away, warning them that they would be turned over to the Germans. Claimant and his family returned to France and remained in Saint-Jean-de-Bourney until liberation.
68. Claimant, born on 05/30/1924 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942. Claimant and his cousin left Nice in September 1942 and crossed into Switzerland by foot from Chatel, France on their way to Monthé, Switzerland. After crossing a river into Switzerland, they were caught by Swiss guards. They were not allowed to enter Switzerland and were escorted back to the border. From the border claimant and his cousin traveled to Avignon. Claimant remained in France until the end of the war.
69. Claimant, born on 05/06/1920 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with his brother in September 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. They traveled to Dornbirn, Austria, where he crossed the border into Switzerland at St. Gallen. At night, they were captured by Swiss border guards, abused, and their personal property was confiscated. They were taken back to the Austrian border and were warned not to return or else they would be shot.
70. Claimant, born on 11/16/1934 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents in November 1940 at the French-Swiss border. In May 1939, claimant and his father fled from Vienna to Antwerp, Belgium. After his mother joined them, they went to Toulouse, France. In November 1940, the family traveled by taxi from Lyon to the border near Chancy, Switzerland, where they attempted to enter. After being denied entry, the family returned to Lyon and from there continued to Brussels. In January 1944, claimant and his father were arrested by the Gestapo and claimant was placed in an orphanage.

71. Claimant, born on 08/21/1916 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland in 1933 with his family. Claimant traveled by train from Poland with his parents and siblings to Switzerland. The family lived in Basel. At the beginning of the war, the family was ordered into a labor camp in Bad Schauenburg. Claimant was forced to work in road construction and lived under strict military conditions. Claimant states that living conditions were very difficult and inhumane.

Claimants entered Switzerland with their family in late 1942. Claimants and their family arrived at the Swiss border by foot, were stopped by Swiss guards and put into detention for a week. Claimants stated they were treated brutally by the superintendent of the prison who also asked claimants' father if he had any money. After their release claimants and their family went to Berne and from there to Lugano, where they resided until the end of the war. Claimant (RC11002) stated that during that time their father was not allowed to earn a living.

72. Claimant, born on 02/04/1922 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in August 1942. Claimant fled, after being arrested by the Gestapo, from Holland to France, crossed the border by swimming across the Doubs near Fournet Blancheroche and entered La Chaux De Fonds on August 26, 1942. Claimant was arrested by Swiss police, jailed, and deported back to France two days later.
73. Claimant, born on 03/22/1939 in Romania, entered Switzerland with her mother on December 12, 1944. Claimant and her mother were in Bergen-Belsen camp from July 1944. In December 1944, they were able to enter Switzerland on a 'Kastner train'. They were sent to a camp in Montreux, where their freedom of movement was restricted.
74. Claimant, born on 05/06/1921 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in December 1938. Claimant and his uncle traveled by train and then on foot from Vienna to Feldkirch, Austria. They walked to the Swiss border at night and were stopped by two Swiss officials. They appealed to the officials to let them stay but their request was denied and they were sent back to Austria. They went back to Austria and returned to Vienna by train. In March 1939 claimant was able to emigrate to England.
75. Claimant, born on 11/04/1938 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1940. Claimant's father was born and raised in Switzerland and traveled there often on business. In 1940 claimant and her parents fled Belgium and traveled to the Swiss border. At the French-Swiss border they were refused entry and chased away by the Swiss border patrol and told that Switzerland does not need Jews. Claimant and her parents continued fleeing and went to the south of France. They later crossed the Pyrenees to Spain. In Barcelona the family went to the Swiss Consulate but they were told that there was no place for them in Switzerland. In 1943 claimant and her parents left Barcelona and went to Uruguay and later to Argentina.

76. Claimant, born on 01/01/1919 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in fall 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border. Interned in Italy and Yugoslavia, the family was allowed to go into hiding in September 1943. Starting out from Ivrea, they were guided on foot through the mountains of Gressoney towards the Swiss border. A Swiss guard stopped them and assaulted claimant's husband as he pleaded for their entry. Claimant, her husband and child reached Rome in March 1944 and were hidden by a Vatican priest until liberation.
77. Claimant, born on 08/11/1928 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1939. In January 1938, claimant was sent by his parents to a boarding school in Zugerberg, Switzerland. He spent his summer vacation in 1939 at his parent's home in Warsaw, Poland. Towards the end of his vacation, claimant's mother informed him that his visa application to return to Switzerland was denied by Swiss officials in Warsaw. Claimant remained in Warsaw.
78. Claimant, born on 01/17/1926 in France, was denied entry visas into Switzerland in 1943 in France and Switzerland. Claimant resided in Beausoleil, France with his uncle and his aunt who was a Swiss citizen. When the Germans entered the Italian occupied part of France, claimant's aunt made several visa petitions to consular authorities in southeast France for claimant and his uncle. They intended to go to Zurich where claimant's aunt had family. Claimant states that his aunt made several requests for visas in 1943 and that she went to Marseille and to Zurich. On every occasion her requests were refused. Subsequently claimant found refuge in the Toulouse region. Claimant's uncle was later deported and perished.
79. Claimant, born on 01/02/1922 in Poland, was denied a visa to Switzerland in Amsterdam, The Netherlands in 1940/1941. Claimant and her family were living in Amsterdam. In 1940 and 1941, claimant's father attempted to get visas to Switzerland at the Swiss consulate and the Red Cross in Amsterdam for the entire family. In May 1943, claimant and her family were deported to Westerbork. Claimant remained in Westerbork until liberation and her family was deported to Sobibor and perished.

Claimant, born on 05/10/1921 in Austria, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland in Zurich, Switzerland in 1938. Claimant and her family lived in Vienna in 1938. Claimant's father had a business in Vienna and tried to obtain permission to enter Switzerland for the entire family through business connections in Zurich. The requests for permission to enter Switzerland were turned down by the Swiss government. In December 1938, claimant and her family managed to travel to England and later immigrated to the United States.

80. Claimant, born on 02/02/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in summer 1940. Claimant was part of a group of seven children who left Germany for France in a convoy on April 27, 1939. They were taken in by the Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants (O.S.E.) who placed them all with a Swiss family in Munster, Alsace. In July 1940, the group was given 48 hours to leave Alsace. With the help of the adoptive family, the group attempted to reach Basel. They were turned

away by Swiss guards shortly after they passed Saint-Louis, France. Claimant and her group were taken in by the Red Cross and placed in various homes in France.

81. Claimant, born on 03/21/1923 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1944. In 1944, claimant escaped the Novaki concentration camp in Slovakia to Hungary and made arrangements to go to Switzerland with the help of the Betar organization. Claimant left Budapest for Switzerland with family by train together with 20 other people. At the border, they were denied entry into Switzerland. Claimant went back to Hungary and remained in the ghetto for the rest of the war.

82. Claimant, born on 05/01/1938 in France, entered Switzerland from France on December 15, 1943. Upon arrival, claimant was interned in the camp Au bout du Monde and in a children's camp, where claimant suffered from hunger and cold. Claimant states that the director of this institution was very harsh. Claimant was then placed with a family in Rolle.

83. Claimant, born on 01/26/1926 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with a group of children sometime around 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Hidden in a convent in Marvejols, France she was supposed to be smuggled by truck across the Alps into Switzerland together with other children. Swiss border guards refused her entry. She was returned to the convent and then joined her brother on a farm, where she worked until the end of the war.

Claimant, born on 10/24/1915 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in October 1938. Claimant and her husband traveled by car with the help of friends to the Austrian-Swiss border. At the border they explained to uniformed officials that they wanted to enter Switzerland. The officials threatened them, pushed them back and warned them not to return. Subsequently claimant and her husband walked back to a train station. Claimant's husband was later arrested and deported to Buchenwald. Claimant managed to secure his release and they later emigrated to Panama.

84. Claimant, born on 02/09/1920 in Czechoslovakia, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland in July 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. He, his brother and his brother's wife, traveled by train from Vienna to the Swiss border and attempted to enter by foot. They were stopped by Swiss border guards, questioned and refused entry. After two more unsuccessful attempts, they returned to Vienna, where claimant was arrested several times. In December 1938, they immigrated to Panama.

85. Claimant, born on 11/11/1919 in Poland, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland in September 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant traveled by train from Vienna to the vicinity of Dornbirn near the Swiss border. From there, she crossed the border around Diepoldsau, but was stopped by Swiss authorities. She made a second attempt at a different place but was again denied entry, and finally returned to Vienna. Claimant was arrested several times before she immigrated to the US in December 1938.

86. Claimant, born on 07/25/1922 in the Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-

Swiss border in August 1942. Claimant traveled from Brussels to France by train where he and two companions met a smuggler to guide them into Switzerland. In a village near the Swiss border, the smuggler abandoned them and claimant and the other refugees proceeded without him. They found another guide in the village of Damvant and on August 11, 1942, crossed into Switzerland late at night. The next day claimant and his companions continued and were noticed by a customs officer. The officer brought them to an office to register and told them that the Swiss border had been closed three days before. Claimant and his companions were escorted back to France under police guard and told that if they tried to enter again that they would be handed over to German customs. Claimant's companions remained in France. Claimant returned to Holland, where he and his family hid for the duration of the war.

Claimant, born on 07/08/1922 in Austria, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland with her parents and sister in May 1939 and June 1939 at the Austrian-Swiss border. They tried to flee from Vienna, Austria to Switzerland by train. After two unsuccessful attempts, which the claimant states were humiliating, they returned to Vienna by train. Finally, claimant obtained a visa to Belgium.

87. Claimant, born on 03/29/1919 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in July 1939. Claimant went by train from Leipzig, Germany to Zurich, where his aunt resided. Claimant stayed there for several days and then went to Lugano, where he attempted to extend his temporary visa. He was unsuccessful and had to return to Germany. Later, he fled to the Netherlands, and then immigrated to the US.
88. Claimant, born on 05/29/1919 in Germany, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland in Munich, Germany in December 1938. In November 1938, claimant was taken to Dachau concentration camp. He was released from the camp in December 1938 with the provision that he promptly leaves the country for Switzerland where claimant had relatives. Claimant went to the Swiss Consulate in Munich to ask for an entry permit but was denied and told that they no longer accept 'this kind of people.' Claimant managed to leave Germany on an emergency transport for England in June 1939.
89. Claimant, born on 06/20/1925 in Austria, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland in Vienna, Austria in 1938. Shortly after the Anschluss of Austria, claimant's stepfather was arrested and jailed by the Gestapo. Upon his release he was given three weeks deadline to leave the country or face deportation. Claimant and his family tried to obtain visas at the Swiss embassy in Vienna. At the embassy, they were told that entry into Switzerland could not be granted and that no visas were being issued in Vienna nor at the Swiss border point near Feldkirch. Claimant was sent to England on a Kindertransport and his parents were able to get visas to Denmark. One year later, they were able to emigrate to the United States.
90. Claimant, born on 09/05/1926 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in April 1945 at Basel. From 1939 to 1944, claimant was in various work and detention camps in Poland. In early 1945 claimant was sent to Oranienburg and Flossenburg and later transferred to Strasbourg. After the camp in Strasbourg was abandoned in early April 1945, claimant traveled by foot to the German-Swiss border at Basel. At the border, Swiss authorities denied claimant entrance and sent him back to Germany. Claimant spent

the rest of the war hiding in abandoned huts in Germany.

91. Claimant, born on 05/21/1927 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in March 1945. Claimant was evacuated from concentration camp Buchenwald and sent on a transport. Near the Swiss border the train stopped for a few hours and claimant and two others managed to escape. They crossed into Switzerland and presented themselves to Swiss officials. After a short interrogation and medical examination in Schaffhausen they were handed over to the German border police. They were transferred to Bergen-Belsen, where claimant was liberated by the British army.
92. Claimant, born on 01/04/1928 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in 1940. Claimant and his parents entered Switzerland from Germany via Basel in December 1938. They stayed in Zurich for few weeks and then resided in Montreux where claimant enrolled in school. In June 1940, after suspected of being a spy, claimant's father was arrested by the Swiss police and detained for questioning in Lausanne. Claimant's father was released after a week and was given a date by which the family had to leave Switzerland. Claimant and his family left Switzerland and went to Budapest and stayed there under false identity until the end of the war.
93. Claimant, born on 12/17/1923 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in October 1944 at the Italian-Swiss border. In 1943, he performed forced labor in various battalions in Hungary. Together with others, he left Hungary by train, passed through Austria and reached the border at Chiasso, Switzerland. However, Swiss guards denied him entry and tore up his Swiss collective passport. He returned to Budapest, where he had to perform more forced labor in various places.
94. Claimant, born on 10/14/1940 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents in winter 1944 at the Austrian-Swiss border. They traveled by horse drawn wagons, trucks and trains from Hungary to the Swiss border via Austria. After being denied entry, the family waited in the border vicinity while arrangements for their return to Hungary were made. The family eventually made it to Palestine.
95. Claimant, born on 03/17/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with parents in fall 1942 at the French-Swiss border. In 1939, they fled from Germany to Belgium and, in 1942, they fled to Nice, France. With the help of a Catholic priest, they crossed into Switzerland from Annemasse. They were waiting in a private home for the next bus to Geneva when Swiss police arrested them. Threatening to turn them over to the French police if they did not cooperate, the officers escorted them to the border. The family reached the priest's home and returned to Nice in the morning.
96. Claimant, born on 11/19/1929 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family sometime between 1938 and 1939 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and her family traveled through Austria, where her father had relatives. At the Swiss border, the family was refused entry and returned.

97. Claimant, born on 10/19/1929 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in August or September 1942. Claimant's father was a traveling salesman who had often traveled to Switzerland on business. In late summer 1942 claimant tried to enter Switzerland with her parents at Basel but they were denied entry. Shortly after being denied entry to Switzerland, claimant was separated from her parents and sent to Gelsenkirchen, Germany to perform forced labor.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 14, Volume I

1. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in early 1944 at the French-Swiss border. After the family moved from Paris to the Savoy region, they traveled from Montmélian to the French-Swiss border by car with their parents and a smuggler. At the border, they were refused entry by Swiss officials. The smuggler helped claimants and their parents return to Montmélian, where they remained in hiding until the end of the war.
2. Claimant, born on 05/06/1915 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between October and November 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant joined a group of people who attempted to cross the Swiss border on foot. At the border, they were stopped and were sent back to France. Claimant lived in France under false identity until the end of the war.
3. Claimant, born on 09/25/1925 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with his mother in January 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant's family moved to Belgium and in May 1940 fled to France. Claimant and his mother traveled from southern France to Annemasse with a group. The group, led by a guide, reached the border and approached Jussy, Switzerland when guards turned them away. They returned to France. Claimant was later caught by the Vichy police and was forced to perform labor in France before he was able to escape in 1944.
4. Claimant, born on 09/26/1936 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family sometime between 1936 and 1939 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and his family, who had assets in Switzerland, traveled from Germany to the border by train. At the border they were refused entry and they returned to Stuttgart. In October 1939, claimant and his family obtained a visa for the United States.
5. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland with their parents sometime between late 1942 and early 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimants' family temporarily resided in Switzerland in 1933. Claimants went to Belgium and later to France, where they were in hiding until they and their parents traveled to the French-Swiss border by truck. The family attempted to enter Switzerland on foot from Annemasse, but were denied entry and sent back to France. Claimants returned to Lyon with their parents and hid in several places throughout France. One sister (RC 2273) later entered Switzerland from France on a children's transport sometime between 1943 and 1944. She was first taken to Geneva, placed in institutions, and suffered from malnutrition. She remained in Switzerland until the end of the war. Another sister (RC 2282) was arrested with claimants' father in France and later deported to Auschwitz in April 1944. The other family members remained in France.
6. Claimant, born on 05/06/1923 in Austria, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland with her family sometime between 1937 and 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant's father had a bank account in Switzerland. Claimant and her family traveled from Vienna to the border by train, by car and on foot. They tried several times to cross the border but were denied entry. Claimant and her family returned to Vienna and were later able to go to England.
7. Claimant, born on 08/23/1919 in Palestine, was denied entry into Switzerland in October 1942 at the



French-Swiss border. Claimant left Palestine and went to France to study. In June 1940, claimant fled from Paris to Marseille, from where he took a train to Annecy. Claimant then crossed the Alps on foot. As claimant neared the border around Vallorcine, he was told that only adults with children could cross into Switzerland. Claimant was able to help other families cross the border, but was not able to enter himself. Claimant returned to Marseille and then traveled through France to Spain, where he remained until the end of the war.

8. Claimant, born on 09/18/1938 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1940 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant fled Paris with his parents and traveled by train to Lyon. They attempted to cross into Switzerland at Thonon-les-Bains, but they encountered Swiss border guards who sent them back to Lyon. Claimant and his parents subsequently returned to Paris. Claimant's father was deported and claimant went into hiding in a farm near Le Mans, France.
9. Claimant, born on 08/30/1920 in the Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between 1941 and 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant fled Belgium to France by foot with a group of people. He tried to cross into Switzerland at La Cure in the Jura mountains with a group of people but was turned away and shot at. Claimant returned to France and was later able to flee to England through Spain and Portugal. Claimant, born on 04/24/1907 in Austria, entered Switzerland in August 1938 after escaping to Italy. Within a month claimant was sent to a labor camp near Chur. At the camp claimant had to perform hard labor, which included lifting heavy barrels and stones and spreading fertilizer and manure on the fields. Claimant describes the conditions in the camp as deplorable. Claimant was released from the camp in summer 1939 and returned to Zurich. In 1941, claimant left Switzerland and went to the United States.
10. Claimants were repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland between 1938 and 1939 at the Austrian-Swiss border. In 1938, claimants' father was deported to several concentration camps, and claimants and their mother and siblings were forced out of their home in Vienna. They hid in several places throughout Austria under difficult conditions. They repeatedly attempted to gain entry into Switzerland at the border near Bregenz, Austria. Every time, they were rejected and sent away. In 1940, the family was able to go to Italy and then to Israel.
11. Claimant, born on 02/08/1928 in Poland, entered Switzerland from France in September 1942. Claimant's family fled their home in Holland. Claimant was able to cross into Switzerland illegally with her mother, and sister. Her father was unsuccessful. Upon arrival, they were placed in a refugee camp at Aldiswill. After a few months, claimant was separated from her family and was sent to a children's home in Celerina, Switzerland. There, claimant had to work in the kitchen and clean the rooms.
12. Claimant, born on 03/10/1925 in Latvia, was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents in fall 1939 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and his parents left Latvia to seek refuge in Switzerland via Great

Britain and attempted to cross the French-Swiss border near Geneva. Swiss border guards denied them entry. The family returned to Latvia via France and Great Britain.

13. Claimant was born on 06/16/1943 in Switzerland. At birth, the Swiss Red Cross separated claimant from her mother. Claimant's mother was interned in a camp in the canton Baselland and was allowed only limited contact with claimant. Claimant states that the situation was very frightening for her and the separation from her mother caused her great distress.
14. Claimant, born on 05/11/1925 in Germany, was denied an entry visa into Switzerland sometime between 1938 and 1939 in Berlin, Germany. Claimant's family applied for an entry visa at the Swiss Embassy in Berlin for claimant to be part of a designated kindertransport to Switzerland. The request was denied. Claimant and her mother obtained a visa to England to which they fled in 1939.
15. Claimant, born on 09/07/1931 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in late 1939 at the Italian-Swiss border. After claimant's father was released from Dachau, claimant and her family fled Austria for Milan, Italy. After the family's six-month permit expired, claimant and her family attempted to find refuge in Switzerland. They traveled by train to Cernobbio, but were refused entry at the Swiss border. They returned to Milan. Claimant was interned in Italy with her mother and went into hiding during the German occupation.
16. Claimant, born on 02/23/1927 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Italy with a group of children in 1943. After claimant's father and brother had been detained, claimant's mother sent her with a group of children bound for Israel. The group made its way to Italy from where they crossed the Swiss border in 1943. Upon arrival, claimant and her group were quarantined in Rovio for six weeks. Claimant was given only one piece of bread a day, routinely subjected to physical examinations, and was unable to leave the premises. Claimant was later transferred to a children's home in Bex-les-Baines, where she stayed until the end of the war.
17. Claimant, born on 07/21/1921 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and her family intended to join claimant's brother who was living in Switzerland. They went by train and waited at the Swiss border for several days to gain entry. Claimant's brother came to the border and offered to pay for their entry into Switzerland, but claimant and her family were refused entry and sent back. They returned to Czechoslovakia and were taken to the Berehovo ghetto and to Auschwitz, where the entire family except for claimant perished.
18. Claimant was born on 01/28/1944 in Switzerland. Claimant was born in a refugee camp in Pully, Switzerland, where her parents and brother were also interned. Claimant was born underweight in an office in the camp since her mother was not allowed to go to a hospital. Later, claimant was also not provided with proper nutrition at the camp.

19. Claimant, born on 01/24/1938 in Belgium, was smuggled into Switzerland from France with her brother in fall 1942. In May 1940, claimant and her family fled from Belgium to France. Claimant and her brother were given to a French smuggler, who helped them enter Switzerland. They were hiding in various places in Switzerland. They later joined their family in the refugee camp Morjin, where they were given limited amounts of food.
20. Claimant, born in 10/07/1922 in Germany, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland with his parents and brother sometime between 1938 and 1939 at the German-Swiss border. In 1937, claimant was forced to leave school because he was Jewish. Subsequently, claimant and his family traveled from Karlsruhe, Germany by train to the Swiss border at Basel. They made several attempts to gain entry, but each time they were denied and sent back to Germany. In May 1939, claimant and his brother were sent to England with a kindertransport, while claimant's parents were taken to Auschwitz and perished there.
21. Claimant, born on 03/24/1919 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in September 1938. While on a train from Freiburg, Germany to Basel, Switzerland, claimant jumped off at Rorschach, Switzerland. Claimant went to Zurich and was sent by the refugee committee to camp Adliswil. At the camp, Swiss police asked for claimant's papers. He was arrested and jailed for three days in Zurich for illegal entry. Subsequently, he was taken to the Swiss-French border and expelled. In August 1939, claimant was able to leave France and go to the United States.
22. Claimant, born on 12/10/1922 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant had been living in Belgium when in October 1942, he walked from Brussels to Lille, France and from there to St. Cergues on the French-Swiss border. Claimant was captured, stripped of all his valuables, and ordered to either go to Spain or be turned over to German or French customs police. Claimant then traveled to Spain, he volunteered for the British Army, was sent to various places and went to England in March 1944.
23. Claimant, born on 03/16/1915 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in October 1938 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant traveled by train from Berlin to the Swiss border with her mother and sister. Upon reaching the border, they were denied entry and told to get off the train. They took a train back to Berlin. In 1939, claimant and her family fled Germany and immigrated to England.
24. Claimant, born on 04/10/1931 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland with a group in fall 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant and his parents joined a large group that was traveling from northern Italy to the Swiss border. The group, led by a woman sent by the Catholic Church, stayed for five days in close proximity to the Swiss border around Lake Como. Swiss authorities would not allow them to enter. Consequently, claimant and his parents went to Alpete, Italy and hid in the mountains until the end of the war.

25. Claimant, born on 07/20/1932 in Poland, entered Switzerland with family in 1939 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant and his family fled Poland for Napoli, Italy. They then traveled to Como, where they were able to cross the Swiss border. Claimant and his family reached Lugano and worked on a farm. There, claimant suffered from constant hunger and even became temporarily blind because of the severe malnutrition he endured. The family was discovered by Swiss authorities after a couple of weeks. Claimant and his family requested asylum, but their request was denied and they were expelled. Claimant and his family returned to Poland, where they remained in hiding until the end of the war.
26. Claimant, born on 12/26/1930 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between 1938 and 1944 at the French-Swiss border. After claimant was unable to attend school in Austria, she was placed on a kindertransport to France. She stayed in an orphanage, but had to flee once Germans arrived. Claimant spent nearly four years roaming and hiding within France. She reached Evian-les-Bains and went to the Swiss border, but was denied entry. Claimant then went to Lyon, where with the help of an organization, she was placed in a children's home in Moissac.
27. Claimant, born on 06/16/1931 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland with family on November 8, 1938. Claimant, his parents and sister fled Austria and Czechoslovakia and were admitted into Switzerland on August 24, 1938. They received a two-month Swiss visa and were able to temporarily extend it, but they were ultimately forced to leave on November 8, 1938 when the visa expired. Claimant and his family went to France and then continued to Egypt.
28. Claimant, born on 05/02/1922 in Germany, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in August 1933. Claimant traveled with his family by car from Heidelberg, Germany, passed through Waldshut, and crossed the border into Switzerland on March 29, 1933. Claimant's mother was a Swiss citizen at birth and so the family stayed with claimant's grandparents in Zurich. Swiss officials refused to grant claimant's father a residence permit, and thus, after several months, the family had to leave Switzerland. The family went to Paris and in 1935, claimant immigrated to England.
29. Claimant, born on 05/23/1924 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant traveled from France by train and tried to cross the Swiss border from Annecy. Border officials told her that Switzerland was not admitting any more refugees. Claimant returned to the French side of the border, where she was arrested and after spending a night in jail was transported to the camp Rivesaltes. Claimant was able to escape the camp with the help of her rabbi and hid in France until the end of the war.
30. Claimant, born on 10/06/1928 in Hungary, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland with family sometime between 1942 and 1944 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant's parents had business and monetary interests in Switzerland. That is why claimant, her parents and her brother made several attempts to enter Switzerland by train and by bus from Hungary. They were turned away each time. Claimant and her family had to return to Hungary.

31. Claimant, born on 02/14/1929 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in early 1940 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her family fled camp Westerbork in The Netherlands, rent a car and drove through Belgium and France to northern Switzerland. They reached a Swiss border point at night, and claimant's father pleaded with a guard to let them enter. However, they were denied entry and returned to the camp. In 1944, they were sent to several concentration camps and claimant's mother was killed.
32. Claimant, born on 03/27/1927 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in October 1937 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and two friends traveled from Breslau to Brenner in a funeral car carrying a Swiss diplomat who had recently died. They were denied entry at the border by Swiss officials. Claimant and his friends returned to Breslau. In 1938 claimant was able to leave Germany for Montevideo, Uruguay.
33. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in 1939 at the German-Swiss border. Claimants fled Poland and traveled to the Swiss border by train and on foot. After a short border encounter, they were turned back. Claimants returned to Poland by train and were subsequently sent to a concentration camp.
34. Claimant, born on 08/31/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between summer 1938 and 1945 at the French-Swiss border. After claimant was able to flee from Camp de Gurs, France she traveled to the Swiss border by car with a family; she, in turn, took care of the family's two children. Upon arrival at the border, the parents spoke with Swiss officials, but claimant and the family were denied entry. They returned to France by car and traveled to the region near the St. Cyprien concentration camp. Claimant later went to Perpignan, and then Spain, where she remained until the end of the war.
35. Claimant, born in 03/25/1925 in Romania, was denied a visa into Switzerland sometime between 1942 and 1944 in Bucharest, Romania. Claimant's father applied several times on behalf of the entire family at the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest. After requesting asylum, claimant's father requested a transit visa with the intention of immigrating to Palestine via Switzerland. Their requests were repeatedly denied and an appeal filed by claimant's father was also rejected. Subsequently, claimant and her family were taken to a labor camp in Dorohoi, Romania, where they stayed until the end of the war
36. Claimant, born on 10/07/1924 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in April 1945 at the Austrian-Swiss border. After surviving the death march from Auschwitz, claimant was transferred to Dachau. He was part of a group of prisoners ordered to proceed through Austria to the Swiss border. He was told by the SS guards that the prisoners would be exchanged for captured German soldiers. Claimant and the group were not allowed to enter Switzerland. Claimant was able to escape from the group, descended from the mountain, and hid until liberation.
37. Claimant, born in 10/29/1938 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1944 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant traveled with his mother and brother by truck and on foot to western Austria

along the Swiss border. At the border, they even offered to pay for their stay, but were refused entry. Claimant and his family returned to Romania, and were subsequently taken to the Iasi Ghetto, where they

38. Claimant born on 04/14/1927 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in April 1944 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant was interned in several concentration camps in Poland and Germany. At the end of April 1944, claimant was put on a transport from Mulhdorf camp, Germany. The train stopped in proximity to Switzerland and he and a couple of fellow prisoners were able to flee from the transport. He walked for several hours to the border with the help of one escapee who was familiar with the region and attempted to cross into Switzerland. Swiss border guards caught him and turned him over to a German patrol. Claimant was put back on the same train which returned to Germany.
39. Claimant, born on 10/28/1921 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in 1938 at the German-Swiss border. After claimant's family was released from Dachau, claimant and her family took the train to Freiburg, Germany. They attempted to cross the Swiss border, but were denied entry. Claimant went into hiding in Holland in 1941. She later reached Spain, while her parents perished in Auschwitz.
40. Claimant, born on 02/08/1915 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in November 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and two friends traveled from Vienna to Bregenz by train. They continued to the border by foot, but were denied entry by Swiss border police. They returned to Vienna by train. Claimant then went to Trinidad until he was able to immigrate to the United States a year later.
41. Claimant, born on 09/15/1921 in The Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between late February and early March 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant fled The Netherlands with his wife and two friends with the help of a smuggler. The smuggler abandoned them along the way but they still managed to make it to Le Locle, Switzerland. They were arrested soon after and taken to a local army office. The following day, they were driven across the French-Swiss border and deposited in the forests near a German border patrol. The group later attempted to cross into Spain, but they were arrested, and claimant spent the war in various concentration camps, including Auschwitz.
42. Claimant, born on 06/18/1923 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in winter 1938 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant traveled by train with his father from Italy to Lugano, Switzerland. At the border, claimant's father, who had previously lived in Switzerland, showed Swiss officials documents proving he owned houses in Switzerland. Claimant and his father entered Switzerland for one day, during which time they were under surveillance. They were then told that they had to leave Switzerland. They returned to Hungary by train, where claimant was in hiding and detained in a labor camp.
43. Claimant, born on 08/13/1918 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1939 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and two friends traveled by train from Vienna to Feldkirch, where two smugglers guided them across the Austrian-Swiss border. Once on Swiss soil, a farmer on a horse-drawn wagon took them to the train station in St. Gallen. They purchased tickets for Zurich, but while waiting for the train, they were arrested by plain-clothed detectives. They were then driven across the

border into Austrian territory. Claimant returned to Vienna and was later accepted to the Kitchner refugee camp in England. After the camp's evacuation, claimant was transferred to Canada and was ultimately released from internment in October 1943.

44. Claimant, born on 06/12/1924 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in 1938 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and his family traveled by train from Vienna to Freiburg, Germany. They attempted to cross the border at Lörrach, Switzerland but had to return to the German border after hearing shots fired in their direction from across the river. Claimant and his family returned to Freiburg and were forced to leave Germany within 24 hours.
  
45. Claimant, born on 06/02/1933 in Germany, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland with her family in February 1939. They fled Germany and entered Basel, Switzerland on February 2, 1939, with a temporary visa that allowed them to remain for two months. The family had to deposit a certain amount with the Swiss Volksbank as bail money that would have been forfeited in case they overstayed their visa. The family stayed in Bern and Engelberg, but they were forced to leave soon thereafter.
  
46. Claimant, born on 02/07/1930 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents in July 1939. In early 1939 claimant and his family went into hiding in the outskirts of Vienna. They purchased passports in Vienna in order to immigrate to the US. Claimant and his parents then took the train to Zurich with a one week visa. During a visit to a relief office they were told to quickly leave the country. They boarded a train to Paris where they stayed with a cousin for one week. Claimant and his parents arrived in New York by boat in August 1939.

part 2

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 14, Volume II

1. Claimant, born on 05/26/1920 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1937/1938. Claimant fled Hamburg by train with 12 friends and traveled towards Lörrach, near the German-Swiss border. The group hired a guide to lead them safely into Switzerland, but the guide took the group's money and then turned them into the Swiss border police. Claimant begged to be put in prison and states that he was beaten at the border. Claimant remained at the border for less than an hour and then returned to Hamburg by train. In July 1938, claimant immigrated to the United States.
2. Claimant, born on 02/13/1930 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland with his family in March 1939. In November 1938, claimant's father was deported to Poland. Claimant, his brother and his mother left Germany and managed to meet claimant's father at the Swiss border in March 1939. Claimant and his family were smuggled into Switzerland by a business associate of claimant's father. The family was denounced and Swiss authorities immediately ordered them to leave the country. With the help of claimant's father's associate the family crossed the border into Italy, where they were able to board a ship and travel from Genoa to Shanghai, China. In 1942, claimant's family was placed in the ghetto until the end of the war.
3. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border. In the fall of 1940, while claimants' mother was pregnant with claimant (RC 2297), claimant (RC 2243) and her parents fled to the south of France and reached the Swiss border. The family did not have papers, was refused entry and sent back to France. They returned to their hometown of Lille and in September 1941 the family made another attempt to cross the Swiss border. They were refused again and returned to Lille. In September 1942 while the family was being deported to Malines, claimants were taken off the train by the French resistance and placed in hiding with a family friend. Claimants' parents perished in Auschwitz.
4. Claimant, born on 09/02/1922 in The Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in November 1942. Claimant and two Dutch friends crossed the Swiss border at Col des Balmes and were arrested near Finhaut by Swiss soldiers. The next morning claimant was escorted by an armed Swiss guard to the French border together with his friends. Claimant lived in hiding under a false identity in France. In April 1943, he managed to enter Switzerland near Geneva. Upon arrival, he was ordered into a labor camp in Les Verrieres, where he stayed for at least six months. Claimant was then released from the labor camp and allowed to study in Geneva.
5. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss in November 1938. Claimants fled Germany with their parents soon after Kristallnacht and traveled to Switzerland by train. Claimants' mother was Swiss and had relatives in Laufenburg, Switzerland. Shortly after Kristallnacht, claimants attempted to enter Switzerland with their parents at the border near Laufenburg, but Swiss officials refused them entry. The family returned home to Dusseldorf, Germany by train. Claimants immigrated to the United States with their mother in December 1939 and claimants' father immigrated to the United States in summer 1941.
6. Claimant, born on 06/27/1926 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland with his family in summer 1934. Claimant entered Switzerland with his mother in January 1933 through Basel. His father and brother entered separately. Upon arrival claimant and his brother were placed in a children's home and later in the Ascher Institute. In June 1933, claimant joined his parents who had managed to rent a flat and claimant and his brother attended primary school in Chesières. Claimant's father applied for the



family to stay longer but could not get an extension and the family was expelled. Claimant's parents had to leave before April 1934. Claimant and his brother were allowed to finish the school and then had to leave. Claimant joined his parents in Paris in July 1934. The family lived in Paris until July 1942 when claimant's mother and brother were arrested and deported to Auschwitz. Claimant escaped to the unoccupied zone of France where he reunited with his father in Limoges in June 1942 and remained in hiding until the end of the war.

7. Claimant, born on 05/14/1929 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1938/1939. Claimant and her family fled Austria and traveled to the Swiss border by train and car. At the border the family was denied entry because they had no visas or other forms of documentation. Claimant's family returned to Austria and her father was taken to a camp. In 1940, claimant immigrated to the United States.
8. Claimant, born on 07/24/1921 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her mother at the German-Swiss border in late 1942. Claimant and her mother traveled by train from Frankfurt, Germany. At the Swiss border they were refused entry and had to return to Frankfurt. In January 1943, claimant and her mother were arrested by the Gestapo and then sent to Auschwitz where claimant's mother perished.

Claimant, born on 03/06/1918 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland in Frankfurt, Germany in 1938. In fall 1938, claimant was arrested by the Gestapo and transferred to Buchenwald concentration camp. In order to obtain his release from the concentration camp, claimant's parents bought him a passage to Shanghai. Claimant was released with a four week notice to leave Germany. To avoid going to Shanghai, claimant went to the Swiss Consulate in Frankfurt and asked for a visa to Switzerland but was refused. Subsequently claimant traveled to Genoa, Italy in December 1938 and from there continued to Shanghai. He later immigrated to England and in 1940 joined the British Army.

9. Claimants and family entered Switzerland from France at Chancy in 1942 and were arrested and put into a camp near Geneva. After two days they were expelled from Switzerland near Geneva. After hiding in the woods the family was arrested by French soldiers near St. Julien and jailed. Claimants and their siblings were then sent to a children's home. Claimant and claimant illegally entered Switzerland a second time in September 1943. They were interned in two closed camps for three months, where living conditions were poor. Claimant (RC 2029) illegally entered with another sister also in September 1943. She was first interned in a camp near Geneva and then placed in the Simon Ascher Institut in Bain-les-Bain. Claimant stated that living conditions in the institute were not good, that freedom of movement was restricted and they were not well treated.
10. Claimant, born on 08/06/1930 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland in Budapest, Hungary in 1942/1943. Claimant's father tried to obtain entry visa for claimant at the Swiss Embassy. The request was denied and Swiss officials claimed that the quota was filled. Shortly after March 1944, claimant and her family were sent to the ghetto and later deported to Vienna, Austria to a labor camp.
11. Claimant, born on 12/2/4/1919 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in 1938. Claimant left Germany and first traveled to Czechoslovakia and then to Italy. Claimant entered Switzerland in mid-

1938 and traveled to Zurich by train. When claimant arrived at the train station in Zurich, he was caught by the police. The police told claimant that he would not be allowed to stay in Switzerland and released him to the care of a Jewish organization. After three months claimant left Switzerland and traveled to Marseille and then by boat to Hong Kong.

Claimant, born on 07/31/1919 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in August 1938. Claimant traveled by train with friends from Venice and entered Switzerland in August 1938. Claimant arrived in Zurich and went to a pension where she was arrested. The police told claimant that she would not be allowed to stay in Switzerland and claimant was fingerprinted and jailed for a night. Claimant was released from jail the next day because a Jewish family agreed to take care of her. Claimant left Switzerland at the end of 1938 and traveled to England by train.

12. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border at Basel in November/December 1938. Claimants' father was arrested during Kristallnacht and sent to Buchenwald. He was later released under the condition that he leave Germany with his family by December 1938. Claimants' father made many efforts to emigrate to Switzerland and transferred money to a bank in Zurich. Claimants and their siblings were sent to Switzerland on a children's transport organized by a Jewish Women's Organization in Zurich in November/December of 1938. The train was stopped at Basel and denied entry because it did not have the right papers and was sent back to Germany. Subsequently, claimants' parents sent claimants to Holland where they remained in hiding there throughout the war.
13. Claimant, born on 12/11/1930 in Poland, was denied a visa to Switzerland in Poland in September 1939 and June 1941. Claimant and his family lived in Bialystock, Poland where claimant's father had a factory. Claimant's father had substantial assets in Switzerland and in September 1939, applications for visas were made to the Swiss Consulate in Warsaw, but they were denied. In June 1941, a second application to the Swiss authorities was made to grant a visa but permission was not granted. Subsequently claimant was transferred to the Bialystock ghetto. In February 1943, claimant was sent to a work camp in Blyzin, Poland until November 1944. Claimant was then transferred to Auschwitz and Bergen Belsen and was liberated from Bergen Belsen in April 1945.
14. Claimant, born on 10/07/1939 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family at the German-Swiss border in 1941. Claimant's parents had friends in Kreuzlingen, Switzerland. Claimant and her family traveled to the Swiss border with the help of non-Jewish family members but were denied entry and forced to return to Berlin. Claimant's father was later deported to Riga, where he was killed. In September 1944, claimant and her mother were sent to Theresienstadt, where they remained until the end of the war.
15. Claimant, born on 07/11/1927 in Austria, entered Switzerland with her mother and sister in December 1938. They stayed at a camp at Degersheim and later were given a room in a local bakery. Claimant stated that she was mistreated by Swiss authorities. While in Switzerland during the war, she was unable to attend public school which affected her well-being and was also denied working papers.
16. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in June 1941 at the French-Swiss border. In May 1940,

claimants and their family fled from Belgium to the south of France and waited for permission to immigrate to Israel or Switzerland. They traveled to the French-Swiss border and tried to cross into Switzerland with the help of a guide and false papers. A Swiss friend waited for the family on the other side of the border, where he held immigration papers for them. At the border, the family saw their Swiss friend, but they could not reach him because policemen assaulted them and stole their belongings. Claimants and their parents fled from the border and went into hiding in Saint Bard, France. Claimants were taken to a collecting camp in Égleton, but they were released and returned to Saint Bard, where they remained until the end of the war.

17. Claimant, born on 04/05/1937 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in September 1942. Claimant's father had previously lived in Switzerland and part of the family had successfully crossed the border two weeks before claimant and his family attempted to enter. Claimant and his family fled Belgium and attempted to cross the Swiss border near Les Verieres with a hired guide. The guide betrayed the family and they were arrested and interrogated. Claimant and his family were then sent to prison in Belfort, France and later to Drancy. Claimant's parents were deported and claimant and his sister remained in Paris until the end of the war.
18. Claimant, born on 12/16/1921 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Germany in 1936. Claimant attended school in Vaud until December 3, 1940, when he was drafted to work in various labor camps at Gordola, Vouvry, Davesco and Visp. At the camps, claimant was forced to perform hard labor, which included road construction, drainage of soil and clearing land. Claimant was paid 3 Francs a day for his work and stayed in military housing. Claimant was released from the camps on February 22, 1942 and began an apprenticeship.
19. Claimant, born on 08/19/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland on September 7, 1943. In 1934, claimant's family fled to Belgium and after war started claimant lived in the underground and his parents were deported. In August 1943, claimant fled to Switzerland, where he was arrested at Porrentruy in September 1943. Claimant spent one day in prison and was taken by Swiss authorities to the French-Swiss border near Delle. Claimant was then arrested and jailed by German authorities and then transferred to Belfort and Drancy. Claimant was later sent to several concentration camps and was liberated in Theresienstadt in May 1945.
20. Claimant, born on 12/12/1927 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in June 1939. Claimant, her parents and her sister fled Vienna because claimant's father was wanted by the Gestapo. Claimant and her family traveled toward Switzerland by train in June 1939. At the Swiss border they were denied entry. Subsequently the family traveled to Belgium and resided there until August 1939. Claimant later traveled to England with a tourist visa and in October 1940 immigrated to the United States.
21. Claimant, born on 06/23/1938 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss

border in summer 1942. Claimant was placed in the Bochnia ghetto after Germany occupied Poland. Claimant's parents were killed and claimant was placed in the custody of her aunt who worked with the Polish underground. In summer 1942, claimant and her aunt traveled from Poland through Bratislava to Austria. After crossing into Austria, claimant and her aunt entered Switzerland but were caught near St. Gallen by the Swiss authorities and were deported back to Austria. Subsequently they traveled to Budapest and resided in a refugee camp. Claimant was later transferred to a convent near Pest until the end of the war.

22. Claimant, born on 08/06/1913 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant traveled from Vienna to Feldkirch by train with his parents and four other family members. Claimant had other family members who had successfully entered Switzerland, and they had sent instructions about how to cross into Switzerland. In Feldkirch, claimant was approached by a man who offered to smuggle the family across the border in exchange for a large sum of money and other valuables. After fifteen hours of walking, claimant and his family were caught by Swiss border guards, who took them to a nearby hut to be interviewed by the commanding guard. They were then escorted back to Austria and claimant returned to Vienna by train. Claimant immigrated to England in March 1939.
23. Claimant, born on 09/12/1920 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in 1939. Claimant was sent to study in Lausanne and obtained a visa that allowed her to remain in Switzerland until December 31, 1938. On November 1938 the Swiss authorities refused to extend her visa and she was told she must leave Switzerland by December 31, 1938. In order to avoid returning to Germany, claimant arranged a marriage to become a British citizen of Palestine. Swiss authorities agreed to extend claimant's visa for a month until claimant's future husband arrived and later extended her visa until June 1939. In May 1939, claimant traveled to Italy and boarded a ship to Palestine.
24. Claimant, born on 07/07/1925 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1940/41. Claimant was a student in a Youth Aliyah School in Prague and was selected with 15-20 other students to go to Switzerland. Claimant and the other students were able to obtain passports issued by the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia and were represented by one of their teachers. The group was denied permission to enter Switzerland. In 1942, claimant was taken to Theresienstadt and later to Auschwitz, Hamburg and Bergen Belsen, where she was liberated.
25. Claimant, born on 07/12/1926 in Germany, was denied visa into Switzerland in 1938, in Leipzig, Germany. Claimant and his family applied for visas to Switzerland in Leipzig, Germany but their request was denied. In October 1938, the family was sent to Poland. Claimant was then sent to different concentration camps including Auschwitz.
26. Claimant, born on 10/30/1924 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in early 1943. In February 1939, claimant was sent on a children's transport to Belgium. When Hitler invaded Belgium, she was evacuated to the south of France and lived in hiding in several places including Montegut-Plantaurel. Claimant was later sent via Lyon to a convent near Annemasse. Claimant

left Annemasse and tried to cross the Swiss border on foot, but she spotted guards and ran back to the convent. Claimant later went to another convent in Grenoble and was sent to a family who hired her to work as a maid. Claimant stayed in France under false identity until the end of the war.

27. Claimant, born on 08/06/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942 at the French-Swiss border. In 1940 claimant and his family were deported from Germany to camps in France. At the end of August 1942 claimant was able to escape from the French police and reach Annemasse. On the night of September 30 and October 1, 1942, claimant and two friends tried to cross into Switzerland, but were caught by the Swiss border police. Claimant and his friends were taken to the border police station for interrogation and were told that their fate would be like that of all Jews. They were ordered to return to France, but on the way back, claimant and one of his friends turned around and began running back into Switzerland. Swiss border police ran after them, yelled at them to stop and threatened to shoot them. Claimant and his friends stopped, were turned over to French border police, and jailed in Annecy. After a month and a half, claimant was released. Claimant remained in France until 1944 when he fled to Spain and later to Palestine.
28. Claimant, born on 04/15/1919 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1939 and 1940 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant traveled from Romania to Paris to help her ailing brother escape to Switzerland in 1939. Claimant's brother had deposited valuables with a family in Zurich and her father had transferred funds into Switzerland. Claimant and her brother traveled at the end of 1939 to Beaucourt. They brought papers proving that they had means to support themselves, but were denied entry. In January 1940, claimant and her brother again attempted to cross into Switzerland, but they were denied entry near Thonon les Baines. Claimant and her brother returned to Paris and claimant returned to Romania. In 1941, claimant was sent to a forced labor camp in Transnistria.
29. Claimant, born on 07/10/1925 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland in Germany between December 1938 and March 1939. After November 1938 claimant's father was arrested and sent to Dachau. In order to release claimant's father the family had to leave Germany promptly. From December 1938 until March 1939 claimant's mother applied to the Swiss Consulate for a visa for entire family on multiple occasions but was denied every time. Subsequently claimant and his family fled Germany to Shanghai, China where they remained until the end of the war.

Claimant, born on 03/18/1926 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in early 1939. Claimant fled Austria with his father and traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border by train in early 1939. They were detained by Austrian and Swiss border guards, and taken to St. Gallen, where their personal belongings and valuables were confiscated. They were then taken back to the border and claimant returned by train to Vienna, where he lived with his grandmother for a few months. Claimant then immigrated to England with his mother.

30. Claimants were denied an entry permit into Switzerland, in Bucharest, Romania. In fall 1940, claimant's father and claimant (RC 9889) went to the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest to apply for entrance visas for the entire family. The embassy refused the entire family visas. Consequently, claimants had to live with their parents in the Bacau ghetto, Romania. Claimant (RC 9889) was then taken to forced labor at the Izvoreanu textile factory and later imprisoned for anti-Nazi activity. Claimant (RC 10378) resided in Bacau ghetto until liberation in 1944.

31. Claimant, born on 12/31/1927 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland with his family in 1939. Shortly after the occupation of Austria, claimant's family business was plundered and they fled to Italy. Claimant and his family entered Switzerland from Italy and stayed in Zurich for ten months. While in Switzerland claimant's father was requested to report to the Swiss police every week. The Swiss police also made claimant and his family go to the German consulate in Zurich to have their passport stamped with a 'J.' Claimant and his family were constantly threatened with expulsion and eventually were forced to leave Switzerland. They subsequently went to the port city La Rochelle in France and boarded a boat to Ecuador.
32. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland with their parents at the German-Swiss border in fall 1935. After unsuccessful attempts to get a visa to the United States or to go to France, claimants' parents decided to try to go Switzerland. Claimants' father had a business friend in Bern. The family traveled by car from Offenbach, Germany to the Swiss border near Konstanz. They were stopped at the border, the parents were interrogated and they were denied entry. Claimant and their parents returned by car to Offenbach. Claimants later left Germany and went to the United States.
33. Claimant, born on 06/08/1926 in Germany, entered Switzerland from France in 1942. Claimant and his family fled Belgium in May 1940 and went to France where they lived in various cities while in flight. They crossed into Switzerland and went to an army post and begged for asylum but were sent back by the Swiss guards. The family returned to France where they stayed for a night. The next day they tried to enter Switzerland again and were able to cross the border close to Geneva. They were stopped by a guard who granted them asylum and then sent to a reception camp in Geneva. Claimant's mother was sent to a hospital in Zurich and his father to labor camps. Claimant was sent to a camp in Munchvilen and then went to a youth camp at Davesco where he worked building a road. Claimant was transferred to several camps including Birmensdorg, Aige and Les Enfers. Claimant was later permitted to go to school in Zurich and lived at the Pro Juventus school in Zurich until the end of the war.
34. Claimant, born on 03/09/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in December 1935. Claimant's father was warned that he would be arrested by the police and sent to a concentration camp in December 1935. Claimant's mother applied for entrance permit to Switzerland at the Swiss consulate, but was refused. Claimant, her parents, and her older brother then fled Germany by car on December 25, 1935. The family arrived at the German-Swiss border near Basel. They were denied entry and returned to a town near Leipzig and in January 1936 immigrated to Palestine.
35. Claimant, born on 12/06/1921 in Austria, entered Switzerland with his brother in 1938. In September 1938, claimant and his brother fled Austria fearing deportation to Dachau. Claimant and his brother had friends in St. Gallen, Switzerland. They traveled to Bregenz, Austria and were told to cross from Goetzis, Austria into Oberrieth, Switzerland near St. Gallen. Upon arrival in Oberrieth, the Swiss army arrested them and put them in jail and they were held for several months. Although claimant and his brother had visas for the United States, they were then forced back to Austria. Claimant states that he refused to go back to Austria and was shot in the leg. Once in Austria, claimant and his brother were arrested by the Gestapo and spent many months in slave labor. Claimant's mother helped to get them released and they later left for the United States.
36. Claimant, born on 11/01/1929 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Germany with her

family. Claimant's father was an anti-Nazi political activist and fled with his family to the German-Swiss border by train and horse-drawn cart in 1934/1935. Claimant's family made several attempts to cross into Switzerland in the Berner Oberland region. On one attempt they were stopped by Swiss guards and brought to a camp with tents and barracks. Claimant and her family remained in the camp for one to two months, during which time they lived in huts with many other refugees. Claimant recalls having to wait on long lines for food and to use the bathroom and her father having to leave every day. Claimant and her family were then expelled from Switzerland and went back to Germany. In 1939, the family was expelled from Germany and went to Poland. Claimant spent the rest of the war in ghettos, camps and in hiding.

37. Claimant, born on 10/06/1923 in Germany, was forced to leave Switzerland in January 1939. In December 1938, after claimant's father was arrested and sent to Sachsenhausen, claimant was sent by her mother to Basel. Claimant stayed in Basel with the relatives of a priest who was a friend of the family. Claimant was unable to attend school and worked as a nanny for her host family. Claimant had a temporary permit and she tried to obtain a permanent visa, but in early 1939 she was notified by Swiss officials that she had to leave Switzerland and to return to Germany by the end of January 1939. On the train back to Germany, German police confiscated her passport. Claimant was later forced to work near Waldkirch in Germany.
38. Claimants were expelled from Switzerland in November 1938. Claimants fled Frankfurt to Freiburg, Germany with their parents on November 10, 1938. The family contacted claimants' aunt, who lived in Basel. Claimants' aunt drove to Freiburg and brought claimants to Allschwil, a village in Switzerland near Basel and claimants' parents remained in Germany. The next morning, Swiss police entered the home where claimants were staying and ordered their expulsion back to Germany. Claimants' aunt, with help from her lawyer in Bern, convinced Swiss officials to allow the children to remain for eight more days with the promise that she would take the children out of Switzerland. After several days claimants were smuggled to France and placed in a children's home near Aix les Bains, where they remained for approximately six months. They immigrated to Palestine in spring 1939.
39. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimants were living in hiding in a small village in the South of France. In 1943, they joined a children's transport in Lyon with the help of the French Makis and traveled by train to the Swiss border. At the border, the train was stopped by Swiss authorities and was held for two days. The train was sent back to France and claimants were later told that the Swiss authorities would not accept the children. Claimants were taken by the Maki back to their parents in Briennon, France where they remained in hiding until the end of the war.
40. Claimant, born on 07/07/1927 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1940. Claimant and her family fled Auvernaux, France in July 1940 and traveled to the French-Swiss border. They attempted to cross into Switzerland near Basel, but were denied entry. Claimant and her family then returned to Belfort by train, and continued to Nyons, France, where claimant's mother had relatives. Claimant lived in hiding in France until being liberated by American forces.
41. Claimant, born on 10/22/1929 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in summer 1939. Claimant's family was ordered to leave their home in Rastatt, Germany and fled to Konstanz on the German-Swiss border. Claimant's mother had cousins who lived across the border in

Kreuzlingen. Claimant's mother's cousin and her husband came to the border when claimant and his parents attempted to enter Switzerland and promised the Swiss authorities that they would provide the family with financial support. Claimant's family was denied entry, returned to Konstanz and later went to Munich by train to live with relatives. Claimant and his parents immigrated to the United States in September 1940.

42. Claimant, born on 07/26/1927 in Austria, entered Switzerland from Germany with her parents on August 15, 1938. A few days earlier claimant and her parents attempted to cross the Swiss border near Weil am Rhein but were sent back to Germany. They stayed in a reception camp in Weil am Rhein, where claimant's parents found a guide. A few days later they successfully crossed into Switzerland. The family arrived in Riehen near Basel and stayed in a hotel, where they received help from a woman and then traveled to Zurich. Claimant's family received support from a Jewish refugee organization in Zurich but were harassed and threatened by the Swiss Police for Foreigners. Claimant's parents were not allowed to work and claimant's father was sent to a labor camp. Claimant and her mother lived first with a Jewish family and were then moved to other apartments, where their movement was restricted.
  
43. Claimant, born on 04/17/1925 in Poland, entered Switzerland in summer 1942 with her mother. Upon entering claimant and her mother were caught by Swiss police and taken to the police station, where they had to hand over their possessions. They were first sent to a camp in Augsterthal. Then claimant was separated from her mother and transferred to a girl's camp near Lausanne. After some time she was sent to Hotel Tivoli in Luzern and then to camp Morgins. Claimant stated that in Augsterthal she had to sleep 'like animals' with blankets.



## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 15

1. Claimant, born on 08/03/1925 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland with her father in fall 1942 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant's father was the technical director of a company headquartered in Switzerland. Since the laws against Jews were becoming increasingly severe in Hungary, claimant's father wanted to take claimant to Switzerland, where he had good contacts and money. They traveled to the border, but were sent back from the border station at Buchs, Switzerland because they did not have visas. Subsequently, claimant was sent to a labor camp.
2. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland with their brother in 1940 at the French-Swiss border. In 1939, the siblings had been sent by their parents from Germany to France to stay with a Swiss family in Münster, Alsace. When the Germans invaded France, the Swiss family fled to Switzerland and attempted to take the children with them. The siblings were turned back at the Swiss border. They were sent by train to Chateau Montintin, a home run by Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants (OSE). Claimants stayed in various children's homes run by the OSE and the Quakers until 1942, when they were sent to the United States on a Children's Transport.
3. Claimant, born on 12/16/1931 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family sometime between late 1942 and 1944 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant, her parents and six sisters fled Belgium in 1940 and sought refuge in several places throughout France. Eventually, the family ended up in Italy in 1942. They traveled from Albertville, France to the Swiss border, but were denied entry. They went to France, and claimant was separated from her family and hid in a convent. After March 1944, claimant joined a group and successfully crossed the French-Swiss border. Claimant was sent to the camp Au Bout Du Monde, where she slept on straw in an unsanitary environment. Claimant was sent to a children's home in Appenzell. In December 1944, she was sent to live with a Swiss family until March 1945, when she returned with her sisters to Belgium.
4. Claimant, born on 09/05/1923 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in 1940. In late 1936, claimant's parents sent him to school in Lausanne, Switzerland. In 1939, claimant's parents immigrated to Shanghai, China and could no longer pay for his schooling. A Jewish family took him in with hopes that he could remain in Switzerland. However, in 1940, claimant had to leave Switzerland and join his parents in Shanghai since his student permit was not renewed.
5. Claimant, born on 07/25/1933 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland with her family in September 1938. Claimant's father was transferred to Switzerland in August 1935 when his employer had relocated some Jewish employees there. Later, claimant's father was refused an extension of his work and residency permits, and her family was forced to immigrate to England.
6. Claimants were denied permission to remain in Switzerland in August 1938. The family traveled by train en route to Zurich, Switzerland. They entered Buchs, Switzerland with a tourist visa and they applied for permits to remain. Their requests were denied and they were threatened with deportation. The family returned to Austria on August 19, 1938. Claimants eventually went into hiding.
7. Claimant, born on 06/04/1912 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with her husband in summer 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border and in 1939 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her husband fled from Austria by train to the Swiss border near Alstätten, where Swiss officials denied them entry. Subsequently, they returned to Austria and then they became refugees in Yugoslavia, Greece and in France. Claimant and her husband made a second attempt to enter Switzerland from France in

1939. They were denied entry and later, were interned in Mayenne, France. Later, they traveled to Holland and then to the United States.

8. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in April 1944 at the Austrian-Swiss border. In March 1944, claimants' parents were sent to Auschwitz, leaving them behind. A non-Jewish friend of the family tried to save claimants by having them pose as her own grandchildren and she provided them with her grandchildren's documents. Together they traveled by train via Vienna to the Swiss border. They were refused entry, and returned to Hungary, where claimants were placed in the Budapest ghetto. Claimants remained there until the end of the war, and later were reunited with their parents.
9. Claimant, born on 12/25/1922 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents at the German-Swiss border sometime between 1935 and 1936. They tried to enter Switzerland in order to find refuge with a family friend in Zurich. They traveled from Berlin to Nürnberg by train, and from there to the Swiss border town of Stein am Rhein by car. At the border, they were refused entry and had to return to Germany. In July 1939, claimant was able to leave Germany with a Kindertransport to England, where he joined the British Army and served for the duration of the war.
10. Claimant, born on 08/16/1930 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with family around 1940 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and his family fled from Vienna by train to the Swiss border, but were denied entry. They returned to Vienna the same day and subsequently, they attempted to enter other countries, but were unsuccessful. They returned to Vienna and in October 1942, they were deported to several concentration camps.
11. Claimant, born on 12/27/1936 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1939 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant's parents left Berlin by train and fled to Switzerland in early 1939. In Basel, they were denied entry and continued by train to Belgium. The family lived in hiding until the parents were deported. Claimant was hidden in an orphanage until the end of the war.
12. Claimant, born on 06/20/1928 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between fall 1941 and fall 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant traveled by train from Paris to Evian-les-Bains and Saint-Paul-en-Chablais with a group of children. They went into hiding in the woods and waited for arrangements to cross the border. They were eventually told that there was shooting at the border and that it was not possible to enter Switzerland. Claimant and the group of children were sent back to Paris by train.
13. Claimant, born on 12/27/1911 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942 at the French-Swiss border. He and two of his brothers went to Lyon, joined a group and were taken by truck to Saint-Julien-en-Genevois near the Swiss border. They were guided across the mountains into Switzerland. In the first village, they were led to an official office, where their personal data was registered. They were eventually taken by Swiss soldiers back to the French border, where German officers turned them over to the French Gendarmerie.
14. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland with their brothers in summer 1942 at the Austrian-Swiss border. They walked from Austria to the Swiss border, but Swiss police denied them entry. They unsuccessfully tried to cross the border for the following two days. Subsequently, they walked back to Austria.
15. Claimant, born on 06/27/1916 in the Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland in late 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant was active in the underground movements in Belgium and France. At the end of 1943, claimant, with the assistance of a resistance group in Belfort, France fled to

Switzerland disguised as a peasant. He crossed the border near Ferrette. Claimant was then escorted across the border to a Swiss village, where he reported to a small police station in the morning. Claimant was denied asylum and after two days was returned to a road leading back to France. Claimant went to Brussels and continued to work for the resistance.

16. Claimant, born on 08/18/1922 in the Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland in July 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant tried to enter Switzerland near Boncourt, where he was arrested and forced to go back to France. After crossing the Pyrenees, claimant was imprisoned at the concentration camp of Miranda de Ebro. Claimant was liberated with the help of the free Dutch government and in 1944 arrived in England, where he joined the Royal Air Force.
17. Claimant, born on 09/09/1916 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in July 1935. From January 1, 1932 until July 1, 1935, claimant lived in Basel, Switzerland, where he was an apprentice in a bakery. Although his employer and the Jewish community tried to help, he was not allowed to stay and had to return to Mannheim, Germany. His house was raided by the Nazis, but claimant managed to hide in Heidelberg and then flee to Brazil on June 12, 1936.
18. Claimant, born on 05/18/1935 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland with his parents in July 1936. In early 1936, claimant's parents and grandparents were advised by non-Jewish friends to leave Germany within a week in order to escape imminent arrest. In February 1936, claimant fled at night with his family to their relative's home in Berne, Switzerland. In July 1936, claimant's family had to leave Switzerland and immigrated to Palestine.
19. Claimant, born on 09/18/1920 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in October 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant hiked over the Rhätikon mountains, crossing the border at Mount Sulzfluh into Switzerland, where he was met by two friends who had previously been granted asylum. At Landquart, they were stopped by police. The two friends were freed. Claimant was arrested, interrogated and promised that he would be sent to Chur. The train compartment was locked, and when it was reopened, he found himself in Vorarlberg, Austria, where claimant was taken into custody by the SS and eventually sent to Dachau.
20. Claimant, born on 10/28/1919 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in August 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant traveled by train to the town of Hohenems near the Swiss border post of Diepoldsau. Upon crossing the Rhine, claimant was picked up by a Swiss border police guard who turned him over to the German authorities the same day. Claimant returned to Vienna, where he stayed with his parents, awaiting departure to Palestine. In November 1938, claimant left Vienna for Palestine.
21. Claimant, born on 07/22/1934 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between 1944 and 1945 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant was caught by Germans in November 1944 and was forced to work at a military airport near Graz, Austria. He escaped and with the help of Italian partisans, he attempted to enter Switzerland near Lake Como at Chiasso and again near Lugano. Claimant and his two companions were denied entry. They returned to Austria, where an Austrian peasant family took claimant in, and later he returned to Budapest.
22. Claimant, born on 11/20/1932 in Switzerland, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in 1940 at the French-Swiss border. In 1936, claimant's family, all of whom were Swiss nationals, moved to Münster, Alsace, France. Seven Jewish refugee children from Germany were in the care of the family, when they were all arrested by the SS in July 1940 and brought to the collection camp Rouffach. The family was given 72 hours to leave for Switzerland via the border crossing at St. Louis. Unable to enter

with the seven foster children, the family was returned to Rouffach. The family made another attempt to enter Switzerland at St. Louis without the foster children, but was denied entry. Claimant and her family were arrested again and brought to Germany by the SS. They reached Riehen, Switzerland and spent the rest of the war in Switzerland.

23. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland with their mothers at the French-Swiss border in 1943. In 1939, claimants and their mothers fled Germany to Belgium and in 1940 fled Belgium to France. After arriving in southern France they were sent to several camps. They escaped in 1943. They tried to cross the Swiss border but were caught and sent back to France. In France, Italian soldiers caught them and sent them to prison and forced them to live in a designated residence in Megeve. With the invasion of the Germans in Megeve, claimants were taken in by the OSE (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants) that smuggled them to the Swiss border with a group of children. There, they were left alone and soon caught by Swiss soldiers. Claimants were then sent to a camp near Lausanne, where they endured harsh conditions. Claimants' freedom of movement was restricted; they slept on the floor and did not receive proper food. Claimants were later sent to a children's home in Bex les Bains, where they stayed until the end of the war.
24. Claimant, born on 04/22/1923 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with his brother and mother in August 1942 at the French-Swiss border. They left France by train and reached Annemasse, France along the French-Swiss border. Claimant had relatives in Zurich. They encountered Swiss authorities and were denied entry, citing that the children were over eighteen years old. Subsequently, they went back to Valras-Plage, France, where they were arrested and taken to Rivesaltes. They were then sent to Drancy and from there to Germany.
25. Claimant, born on 06/10/1928 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1939 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant and her father traveled to Brig, Switzerland, but were turned away. Her father took her back to Berlin, Germany and later brought her to her grandparents, where she lived in hiding until the end of the war.
26. Claimant, born on 02/06/1938 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland with her mother in 1944 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and her family fled from Romania to Hungary in 1940. In 1943, claimant's mother was incarcerated; her father had previously been deported. In 1944, claimant's mother was released and then together with claimant, they tried to reach Switzerland via Vaduz, Liechtenstein. They were denied entry. They returned to Budapest, where they were apprehended and ended up in the ghetto. They were liberated six months later.
27. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1942 at the French-Swiss border. In summer 1942, claimants escaped from Brussels with the wife's parents and brother to avoid deportation and found refuge in Ganges in France's free zone. When in September 1942 Vichy police came to arrest and deport the family, they escaped to Lyon with the intention of reaching Switzerland at Annemasse. In Annemasse, the family paid a smuggler to take them across the border. After crossing, they were stopped by Swiss border guards and informed of a new law barring refugees from entering Switzerland. The family was ordered to go back to France, where they were arrested by French border guards who detained them for three days before deporting them to the Rivesaltes camp.
28. Claimant, born on 01/24/1931 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border. In late 1941, claimant, her mother and sister were sent to a concentration camp in Yugoslavia. She was able to escape and was later interned in Nonantola, Italy. From there, claimant traveled with a group of children to Milan and on by foot, they attempted to cross the Swiss border at Ponte Tresa. They were denied entry and then returned to Nonantola. Claimant hid with the other

children in a monastery and in October 1943, nuns helped her gain entry into Switzerland. Upon arrival, Swiss patrol brought her to Rovio. She was sent to a children's home in Bex, where she stayed until the end of the war. Claimant stated that the conditions at the camp were difficult, her freedom of movement was restricted and she was given only small rations of food. She stayed in Switzerland until the end of the war, when she immigrated to Israel.

29. Claimant, born on 11/05/1930 in Italy, entered Switzerland from Italy with his family on November 24, 1944. Claimant and his family crossed the Swiss border near Como, Italy. They were caught by Swiss police and sent to several camps in Switzerland. At the camps, claimant's freedom of movement was restricted. Claimant and his sister were later separated from their parents and sent to a youth camp in Weggis, Switzerland where they stayed until the end of the war.
30. Claimant, born on 07/07/1914 in Poland, was expelled from Switzerland in spring 1939. Claimant went to Zurich with a visitor's visa in March 1939. Claimant attempted to remain in Switzerland, but it was impossible. When his visa expired, claimant was required to leave. Claimant went to Italy, where he was only allowed to stay for one month. On June 19, 1939, claimant arrived in Nice, France. He was put into a regiment of foreigners and sent to the Western front. On June 5, 1940, claimant became a German prisoner of war, which he remained for its duration.
31. Claimant, born on 06/20/1926 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland with her parents in October 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant and her parents left Milan, joined other families and a group of smugglers, and attempted to cross the Swiss border near Chiasso. They were stopped by Swiss soldiers, who threatened them with guns and forced them to return to Italy. Two weeks later, claimant and her parents joined another group that successfully gained entry into Switzerland. Claimant and her mother were sent to a camp for women in Rovio, while her father was sent to work in a hospital in Ariolo. Claimant was later transferred with her parents to a camp in Lenzerheide, where she worked as a teacher. Claimant stated that the person in charge of the camp treated them in a humiliating manner. In October 1944, claimant and her parents were transferred to Davos, where they stayed until the end of the war.
32. Claimant, born on 09/07/1920 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in January 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Traveling from Saint Dizier and Lebetain, France towards Boncourt, Switzerland, claimant and his brother presented themselves at the border with false papers. The Swiss border guards told them that they would not admit partisans. Claimant and his brother stated that they were Jewish, whereupon they were beaten. The police were called over and claimant and his brother were delivered to the Gestapo. They were transferred to the prison in Belfort, France and subsequently deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau.
33. Claimant, born on 07/10/1936 in Austria, entered Switzerland from France with her family in January 1943. Claimant and her family hid in various places in Austria, Antwerp and in France. They were smuggled from Evian, France into Switzerland and upon arrival, they were sent to a military camp in Hassenberg, where they stayed until the end of the war. Claimant stated that conditions at the camp were harsh. The family members were forcibly separated within the camp, they were detained under poor and crowded living conditions, their freedom of movement was restricted, they were forced to work without pay and they were obligated to report to the Swiss authorities once a week.
34. Claimant, born on 10/17/1922 in Italy, entered Switzerland in October 1943 from Italy. Claimant and her family left Milan, Italy and traveled to the Swiss border. Claimant and her sister were denied entry, while her other family members were granted entry. After they spent three days in open field near the border, they gained entry and were escorted by a Swiss police officer to a refugee camp. For the

duration of the war, claimant was sent to several other labor camps in Switzerland, where she was forced to work without pay and her freedom of movement was restricted.

35. Claimant, born on 02/14/1929 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with her parents in January 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her parents traveled via Grenoble, Chambéry, Aix-les-Bains and Annecy to Ferney Voltaire, where a smuggler showed them how to reach Switzerland on foot. They were arrested by Swiss border guards who brought them to a cabin. Claimant's parents had money and jewelry with them, and when the guards searched the family, claimant's father resisted. The guards beat him and claimant's mother. The family was then returned to France and went to Saint Genis Pouilly. They spent the rest of the war hiding in the south of France.
36. Claimant, born on 03/02/1927 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant fled Paris with two other boys and attempted to cross into Switzerland near Saint-Julien-en-Genevoix with the help of the Eclaireurs Israélites. After having snuck across the border, they were surprised by soldiers who explained that Jews were not eligible for refugee status in Switzerland and that they had better turn back or risk being handed over to authorities on the other side of the border. A member of the Eclaireurs Israélites put them into the care of the Children's Home UGIF de Moissac.
37. Claimant, born on 12/28/1917 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with a group in fall 1941 at the French-Swiss border. In 1936, claimant fled Germany and joined his sister in Paris. A few years later claimant was ordered to a camp in Bordeaux in Vichy France. In 1941, claimant fled to Lyon with a friend. He then went with a group of other refugees in a van towards Geneva. At the Swiss border, border police denied the group entry. He returned to Lyon with the other refugees. He was later arrested in Spain while en route to Portugal and sent to a concentration camp. Claimant was liberated and went to Palestine in 1944.
38. Claimant, born on 02/21/1920 in Germany was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in February 1939. Claimant had a five-week visa to attend his sister's wedding to a Swiss citizen. Although his new brother-in-law assisted him in trying to obtain permission to remain in Switzerland, such permission was denied and claimant had to leave Switzerland. Claimant fled first to Paris and later to Morocco, where he was interned at a camp and liberated three years later.
39. Claimant, born on 12/11/1940 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942 with her family at the French-Swiss border. Claimant's parents were urged by friends in the French police in Nancy, France to leave and seek refuge in Switzerland. Claimant and her family traveled to Morez in the Jura region, and attempted to cross into Switzerland, but were denied entry. Subsequently, claimant and her family went to the free zone of France.
40. Claimant, born on 03/05/1929 in France, entered Switzerland from France in 1943. Claimant was hiding in various places in France until he joined a group and traveled to the Swiss border. Claimant was caught at the border, imprisoned for three days, and then was quarantined in Geneva for 40 days. Claimant was then sent several labor camps, where he was forced to work for no payment. Claimant returned to France in February 1945.
41. Claimant, born on 10/27/1928 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in March 1939 at the German-Swiss border. After claimant's parents left Germany, claimant stayed in an orphanage in Berlin. In March 1939, a guide from the orphanage took claimant and a group of children by train from Berlin to the Swiss border near Friedrichshafen. They were stopped by Swiss border guards who forced to return. In June 1939, claimant was able to leave Germany and joined his parents in Shanghai.

42. Claimant, born on 4/26/1933 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with her mother in spring 1939 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and her mother traveled by car and train from Vienna to the Swiss border near Feldkirch, Austria. At the border, Swiss guards turned them away and subsequently, they returned to Vienna. In June 1940, claimant and her mother joined claimant's father in Shanghai, China.
43. Claimant, born on 12/31/1916 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in 1937. Unable to finish his studies in Germany, claimant went to Zurich on May 1, 1935 by train as an exchange student. He attended the Minerva Institute in Zurich and later the University of Berne. After claimant's parents were not able to send him the tuition from Germany he had to leave the university. Claimant tried to obtain a work permit but was denied by Swiss authorities and consequently had to leave Switzerland to Italy in 1937. In Florence, a Swiss official told him that he would not be able to return to Switzerland to finish his studies. In 1938, claimant went from Italy to France and on August 10, 1939 immigrated to the United States.
44. Claimant, born on 06/07/1936 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in late 1938 at the German-Swiss border and in 1940 at the French-Swiss border. In the first attempt, after Kristallnacht, claimant and her family tried to cross the border as tourists and join claimant's grandfather, who was a Swiss citizen living in Zurich, but were denied entry at the border and went to Epinal, France. In 1940, they went on a cattle train to Montreux but were not allowed to stay and consequently went to Chamonix, France. In August 1941, they joined a British soldier, who helped them walk across the Alps for five days and illegally cross the border. They hid in a house in Engleberg, which was designated by Swiss authorities as a "restricted house". The living conditions there were very harsh and she was not allowed to leave. Claimant was later separated from her father who was taken to a labor camp in Schauenberg. In 1948, claimant and her family immigrated to the United States.
45. Claimant, born on 04/02/1931 in Germany, entered Switzerland from France with a group in late 1942. Claimant was first sent to a refugee camp, where she stayed for three weeks. Conditions there were harsh. Claimant was then sent to a Swiss family that operated a hotel in Berne, where she was required help clean. After six months, claimant was sent to a few families and at the last family, she was required to care for their young children.
46. Claimant, born on 12/17/1930 in France, entered Switzerland from France with her aunt and cousin in September 1943. At the border they were caught and sent to Cromptes, where they were interrogated. Claimant was then separated from her aunt and cousin and was sent to Camp du Vidi. At the camp, claimant was given insufficient food, and was forced to sleep on straw and bathe publicly. Claimant was later sent to a camp at Champéry, where she was also given insufficient food. In winter 1944, claimant was able to join her relatives who lived in La Chaux du Fonds, Switzerland.
47. Claimant, born on 2/22/1943 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in 1944 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant's uncle was a physician for the Swiss Consulate in Budapest and was able to obtain a letter from the Consul that was intended to assist with their entry into Switzerland at the border. Claimant and her parents and uncle traveled from Hungary to Italy via Yugoslavia and reached the Swiss border at Chiasso. Despite the letter and their pleas, they were denied entry.
48. Claimant, born on 01/31/1924 in Holland, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1942 at the French-Swiss border. In July 1942, claimant and his sister were smuggled from Holland to Belgium, where their uncle lived, and from there to France. In fall 1942, claimant joined two friends who tried to cross the Swiss border, but were caught at the border. They spent two nights in a prison at St. Julien, France and

were sent to camp Rivesaltes in southern France. Claimant was able to escape the camp and reach Lyon. On the night of January 23, 1943 claimant was smuggled into Switzerland near St. Julien and was caught by Swiss soldiers. They sent him to Geneva and later he was sent to several labor and detention camps. Claimant was forced to work on Saturdays, despite his pleas to observe the Sabbath.

49. Claimant, born on 11/22/1933 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland with his mother at the French-Swiss border in fall 1942. Claimant and his mother escaped from a train that was to deport them from Belgium to Germany and fled to France. They joined a group of refugees who traveled by truck and on foot to the border near Lake Geneva. The group was denied entry by Swiss border police. Claimant and his mother went into hiding in the woods and three weeks later were able to enter Switzerland on the west side of Lake Geneva. They were taken in by a Swiss family for a few days and then were sent to a refugee camp in Les Avants, where claimant's freedom of movement was restricted. In April 1943, claimant was separated from his mother and sent to a Swiss foster family in Chavannes-le-Chêne and later in Molondin and Zurich, where he stayed until June 1946. During that time claimant was able to see his mother only once a month.



## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 16, Volume I

1. Claimant, born on 08/15/1920 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with a group in 1941. Claimant traveled to Lvov, Poland, to see her aunt, who gave her money to travel to Switzerland. Claimant joined a group and made her way to Zurich. After a short while, Swiss authorities told the group that they could not stay in Switzerland. They left and traveled through small villages either in Germany or Liechtenstein.
2. Claimant, born on 01/17/1920 in Austria, entered Switzerland with his sister and cousins in August 1938 from Feldkirch, Austria. Upon arrival, they were placed in a detention camp in Diepoldsau, where they worked on farms. His movement was restricted and he was forced to build roads, barracks and housing facilities without being paid. He stayed in Switzerland until after the war.
3. Claimant, born on 05/27/1919 in Poland, was expelled from Switzerland sometime between late 1938 and 1939 and denied entry into Switzerland in winter 1940 or 1941. Claimant attended the University of Zurich in 1938 and was later expelled and went to France, where he was deported to a concentration camp. After his escape, he was able to enter Switzerland, where he had family. While on a train back from Zurich to Geneva, he was arrested by Swiss police, who extradited him to the French border police. Claimant spent the rest of the war detained in various locations until he received a US visa in 1945.
4. Claimant, born on 11/10/1925 in Poland, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss consulate in Warsaw with family in September 1939 and again in June 1941. As the owner of a leather factory, claimant's father had substantial assets in Switzerland. Immediately following the beginning of the war in September 1939, claimant's family filed applications at the Swiss consulate in Warsaw to obtain visas to enter Switzerland. These visas were denied. A second application to the Swiss authorities was filed in June 1941, but again permission was not granted. Claimant was detained in various ghettos and concentration camps until her liberation from Bergen-Belsen by British forces in April 1945.
5. Claimant, born on 10/26/1927 in Germany, was repeatedly denied permission to enter Switzerland with her family at Swiss embassies in Czechoslovakia and Italy sometime between 1938 and 1941. In March 1938, claimant and her family fled from Vienna, Austria to Prague, Czechoslovakia. In Czechoslovakia, they applied for entry into Switzerland, where claimant's father had business connections. The family was denied entry, and in 1939, they fled to Italy, where they made a second unsuccessful attempt to for a Swiss visa. In July 1941, they immigrated to the United States.
6. Claimant, born on 07/24/1915 in Austria, entered Switzerland in August 1938. Claimant reported to the Zurich police and then stayed in Zurich with the help of the Jewish community. Claimant was later sent to a detention camp in Stäfa, Switzerland, for some time. She obtained a visa to England and worked there as a domestic for a family.
7. Claimant, born on 04/28/1913 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in winter 1944 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant was working as a forced laborer in St. Georgen, Germany, when he tried to cross the border near Singen. Swiss border guards turned claimant over to German border guards. The next day, claimant was imprisoned in Waldshut and interrogated for three days. Maintaining that he had merely lost his way rather than having attempted to flee to Switzerland, claimant was found not guilty and released. Claimant returned to his place of work, where he stayed for the duration of the war.

8. Claimant, born on 11/05/1922 in Czechoslovakia, was repeatedly denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss consulate in Prague, Czechoslovakia, with his parents sometime between 1937 and 1939. Claimant's father made several applications to obtain visas for his family to Switzerland. Claimant and his family moved to Prague from Uhersky Brod, where they went to see every officer at the Swiss consulate, but were told that the laws in Switzerland had changed and that entry was no longer possible. After a few weeks, the family returned to Brno and then to Uhersky Brod, where they were forced to stay in the ghetto for almost three years. In 1942, claimant was sent to several concentration camps. He was liberated by the US Army on April 24, 1945.
9. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss embassy in Hamburg, Germany, in late 1938. Claimant's mother went to the Swiss embassy to gain permission for the family to enter Switzerland, where they had funds in a bank account. They were denied entry. In December 1938, the family entered England and later immigrated to US.
10. Claimant, born on 03/21/1923 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary, in December 1942. In 1941, claimant was placed in a labor camp in Csepel, Hungary, where he repaired roads. In 1942, claimant and companions bribed the camp sergeant in charge and went to the Swiss consulate to request visas. When their requests were denied, claimant had to return to the labor camp, where he continued working until the end of the war.
11. Claimant, born on 07/09/1935 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary, with his parents in early 1940. After claimant's father's business was confiscated, claimant and family applied for a visa to Switzerland. They stood in line to enter the Swiss embassy for days. Finally inside, they presented their forms to a Swiss official, who denied their visas and told them to leave.
12. Claimant, born on 10/31/1924 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss consulate in Czechoslovakia with family in 1939. Claimant's father and his four brothers went to the Swiss consulate in order to request visas for claimant's family. Their applications were denied. Claimant was later deported to several concentration camps.
13. Claimant, born on 09/18/1932 in Germany, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland with her parents sometime between 1933 and 1935. The family left Germany in 1933 and settled in Lucerne, Switzerland. They moved to Geneva, but subsequently were denied permission to remain. Claimant then stayed in Germany for a while, and later went with her parents to Denmark and England.
14. Claimant, born on 07/18/1920 in Germany, was repeatedly denied permission to enter Switzerland with his family in late 1934. After SS men threatened to arrest claimant's father, claimant's mother made several applications for permission to settle in Switzerland, where they had some relatives, but was refused. Claimant managed to escape to the United States and volunteered for the US army.
15. Claimant, born on 05/22/1926 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss consulate in Cologne, Germany, with family in 1936 and 1937. Claimant was born to Polish parents and was thus subjected to harsh treatment. Desperate to leave, claimant's parents made several applications to enter Switzerland at the Swiss consulate in Cologne, but were repeatedly denied visas. Soon after, claimant and family were deported to Poland.
16. Claimant, born on 02/16/1929 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland with family sometime in 1940 or 1941 at the Swiss consulate in Bratislava, Slovakia. Claimant's parents were

affluent and had sent money to Switzerland, where some of their relatives lived. Claimant's parents attempted to obtain entry visas at the Swiss consulate in Bratislava, but were refused. Subsequently, claimant and his family were separated and deported to various concentration camps. Claimant was the only one to survive.

17. Claimant, born on 05/27/1918 in The Netherlands, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland in November 1942 and February 1943 at the French-Swiss border. In September 1942, claimant and her husband and sister fled from Rotterdam to Brussels. From Brussels, they fled to Switzerland, but were caught by a border guard and sent to France. Claimant and her husband returned to Brussels and later made a second unsuccessful attempt to enter Switzerland. They were returned to France. A while later, they successfully gained entry. Claimant and her husband stayed in Switzerland until the end of the war.
18. Claimant, born on 07/20/1913 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland with her parents at the Swiss embassy in Vienna, Austria, in 1939. Claimant had almost graduated as a doctor of medicine in March 1938, when she was barred by the Nazis from taking the final qualifying examinations. In 1939, after a long wait, claimant and her father went to the Swiss embassy but were refused entry into Switzerland on the grounds that claimant's parents were too old and that professionals were not needed in Switzerland. Claimant managed to flee to England in August 1939, but her parents were deported to camps and killed.
19. Claimant, born on 10/15/1918 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss embassy in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1937. Claimant's aunt, a Swiss citizen who lived in Zurich, went to Swiss authorities and applied for permission for claimant to enter Switzerland, but she was refused. In 1938, claimant left Germany and went to England, where she worked as a domestic helper.
20. Claimant, born on 07/20/1924 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss embassy in Budapest, Hungary in December 1943. After claimant's fiancée had applied unsuccessfully for a Swiss visa in June 1942, claimant, in December 1943, made her own attempt at obtaining a visa from the Swiss embassy in Budapest. Her father, who had business connections in Switzerland, had papers from his friends sent directly to the Swiss embassy in Budapest in support of claimant's application. Claimant was standing in line at the embassy many times, but her application was finally rejected. Subsequently, claimant was deported to Mauthausen.
21. Claimant, born on 04/16/1921 in Hungary, was repeatedly denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss embassy in Budapest, Hungary, in 1942. Claimant's father often traveled to Switzerland on business and had close friends in Zurich, Basel, and Lausanne. Claimant went to the Swiss embassy in Budapest numerous times hoping to obtain a visa, but after several postponements and abusive remarks by embassy employees he did not succeed. Claimant was eventually deported to a slave labor camp.
22. Claimants were denied a visa to Switzerland from the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's parents were killed on January 23, 1942, and consequently her aunt and uncle, who were claimant's parents, took her in. They all fled to Budapest, where they lived under false identity. In March 1944, after the Germans entered Hungary, claimant's parents tried to obtain a visa for both claimants to Switzerland, but were denied and received only a Schutzpass. On July 2, 1944, claimants and their family were sent to Bergen-Belsen, where they stayed until December 7, 1944. They were then sent to a Swiss refugee camp Esplanade at Caux sur Montreux, where they were under constant threat of expulsion by Swiss authorities. Claimants were interned until after the war.
23. Claimant, born on 06/22/1926 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss

consulate in Vienna, Austria, with family in January 1939. After Kristallnacht, claimant's father's business was confiscated. In January 1939, claimant's father went to the Swiss General Consulate in Vienna and unsuccessfully attempted to get an entry and residence permit for the family. Claimant and family managed to immigrate to the US, where they had relatives.

24. Claimant, born on 05/01/1915 in Austria, entered Switzerland in July 1938 from Austria. Claimant escaped Austria by train and at night, he crossed the Swiss border at Basel on foot. He was forced to work in a camp in Basel and was frequently harassed by the Swiss police. He stayed in Switzerland for ten years, until he left for the US.
25. Claimant, born on 06/11/1922 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1938. Claimant's parents tried to send claimant to live with close family friends in Schaffhausen, Switzerland. Claimant's belongings were shipped to Switzerland, but at the last minute, Swiss authorities denied claimant the required immigration papers. As a result, claimant spent the rest of the war without her parents hiding in underground locations in Berlin.
26. Claimant, born on 12/26/1926 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss consulate in Budapest with parents sometime between 1941 and 1942. On advice from a Swiss lawyer, claimant's parents opened an account in a bank in Zurich. They hoped to go there in a few months. Claimant's father traveled to the Swiss Consulate in Budapest from Takaj, and after delays the permission to go to Switzerland was denied. In April of 1944, claimant and her parents were placed in a ghetto and then deported to Auschwitz.
27. Claimant, born on 01/24/1915 in Hungary, entered Switzerland in 1939 from Austria. Claimant left Hungary and traveled through Austria to Switzerland on a two week visa. Claimant stayed in Switzerland and while there was forced to do labor in an area near Winterthur, in Vouvry, and in Zurich. Claimant stated that he was not allowed to move freely and he was exposed to very harsh conditions. After the war, he went to Prague and later immigrated to Canada.
28. Claimant, born on 10/30/1920 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland on November 1, 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant traveled together with his parents and his aunt from Vienna to Bregenz. An SS man was supposed to lead them across the border, but they were denied entry and returned to Vienna. Claimant eventually managed to flee to Palestine.
29. Claimant, born on 03/23/1930 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss consulate in Hamburg, Germany, with family sometime between 1936 and 1939. Beginning in 1936, due to harassment claimant's father tried to find a way for his family to leave Germany. He applied for a visa at the Swiss consulate in Hamburg, but was unsuccessful. Claimant's father finally obtained a visa for the United States after threatening that the family would jump out of the window of the American embassy. Claimant and her family traveled via France to the United States in November 1939.
30. Claimant, born on 02/05/1925 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Italy in fall 1943. In 1939, claimant fled from Germany to Austria and later to Italy. In fall 1943, claimant tried to enter Switzerland with a group of sixty teenagers, but was denied entry by Swiss border police. A few days later, claimant illegally crossed the border and was sent to a refugee camp, where he was mistreated. Claimant was sent to work with local farmers for no payment. After a few weeks, claimant was taken to a house of "Youth Aliya" in Bex sur Montreux, where he stayed until the end of the war.
31. Claimant, born on 04/12/1925 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss consulate in Berlin, Germany, in winter 1939. Claimant urgently needed to leave Berlin to meet her parents who

were detained in Switzerland. Claimant's mother was hospitalized. Her father tried at various Swiss agencies for claimant to join them, but was unsuccessful. Claimant applied for a visa at the Swiss consulate in Berlin, but was denied.

32. Claimant, born on 12/26/1922 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary, sometime after March 1944. Following the German invasion to Hungary, claimant went to the Swiss consulate in Budapest and applied for a visa to Switzerland, but was denied. Consequently, claimant was forced to perform labor and had to live in the Budapest ghetto, where she remained until liberation.
33. Claimant, born on 04/29/1931 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary in early 1944. Claimant's father went to the Swiss consulate with documents from the U.S. consulate stating that the Hungarian quota was filled, but that they could immigrate to the USA from Switzerland. However, claimant's father's request to enter Switzerland was denied. Subsequently, claimant was placed in the ghetto and was deported to Austria, where she was forced to perform slave labor.
34. Claimant, born on 03/14/1919 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in March 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant traveled with friends to Feldkirch, Austria, and on the way to Heerbrugg, Switzerland, claimant was caught by Swiss border guards. Subsequently, claimant was returned to Austria. A friend of claimant's father took him to the Kitchener refugee camp in England.
35. Claimant, born on 11/06/1929 in Austria, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland with his mother in October 1942 at the French-Swiss border. In September 1942, claimant fled Brussels and then, he and his mother traveled by train and truck to Pontarlier, France. They traveled on foot through mountains and forests to the French-Swiss border. They were denied entry into Switzerland on four separate occasions. Claimant and his mother returned to Belgium, where they found refuge in a farm's attic until being liberated in September 1944.
36. Claimant, born on 10/01/1925 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss consulate in Berlin, Germany in spring 1938. Claimant's father lost his job in 1936 and later tried to obtain visas to several countries. In spring 1938, he applied for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss consulate in Berlin, but was denied. In June 1939, claimant was sent to England on a Kindertransport and later, immigrated to the Dominican Republic with her family.
37. Claimant, born on 05/18/1925 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with his father and brother in 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. They intended to meet an uncle in Switzerland. The family traveled by train from Poland via Austria towards Zurich. At the Swiss border, they were denied entry and they returned to Poland. Later, claimant was deported to a concentration camp. His entire family perished during the war.
38. Claimant, born on 02/13/1923 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss consulate in Vienna with family sometime between March and December 1938. As the owner of a silk factory in Vienna, claimant's father had many business contacts in Switzerland and therefore tried repeatedly to obtain visas for the entire family from the Swiss consulate in Vienna. When these attempts failed, claimant's father was deported to the Dachau concentration camp. Later the family received entry visas to the U.S. and left Austria in December 1938.
39. Claimant, born on 08/11/1934 in the Netherlands, was denied permission to immigrate to Switzerland with family at the Swiss embassy in the Netherlands in 1942. Claimant's family fled from Germany to

the Netherlands in 1933. After the German invasion, claimant's parents contacted the Swiss embassy to obtain permission to immigrate to Switzerland in order to avoid deportation. Their request was denied. After obtaining false papers, claimant and his brother remained in hiding with some family friends until the end of the war.

40. Claimant, born on 09/29/1934 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary. On October 23, 1944, claimant's mother went to the consulate and requested permission to enter Switzerland for claimant's family. She was given only temporary papers and was told that she would be informed of their decision, but never received an answer. Consequently, claimant and her family went into hiding until the end of the war.
41. Claimant, born on 01/10/1926 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary, around 1941. In 1940, claimant and his family received a visa to Canada and planned to travel from Hungary to Canada via Switzerland. Some time after they received the Canadian visa, claimant's father applied for a transit visa to Switzerland, but was denied in spite of efforts made by a Swiss friend and former employer of claimant's father to support the application. In 1944, claimant and his family were sent to Auschwitz.
42. Claimant, born on 05/15/1936 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss consulate in Berlin, Germany, with family in 1939. After her father's release from Buchenwald, claimant's parents applied for visas to Switzerland at the Swiss consulate in Berlin, but they were denied. Subsequently, claimant and family fled to Shanghai, China, where they were interned in the Chofung camp from 1939 to 1945.
43. Claimant, born on 10/11/1938 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland with her family at the Swiss embassy in Budapest, Hungary, in March 1944. Claimant's father tried to get permission to enter Switzerland for the family, but the request was denied. Claimant and her mother fled Budapest to a small village, where her uncle lived, but ended up in a camp in Kistarcsa, Hungary. After a few weeks they were allowed to go back to Budapest. Whereas her parents were deported, claimant spent the rest of the war in hiding.
44. Claimant, born on 07/27/1936 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with family sometime between 1942 and 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant, traveled to the Swiss border with his parents and siblings by truck and on foot. They were turned away by uniformed men at the border. They returned to France and hid in small villages.
45. Claimant, born on 03/02/1930 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss consulate in Berlin, Germany, in January 1937. In 1936, claimant's father applied for permission to enter Switzerland for claimant's family, but in January 1937 they received a denial notification. In March 1937, claimant and his family were forced to emigrate to Colombia, where they stayed until the end of the war.
46. Claimant, born on 02/26/1922 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland with family at the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary, in 1943. In summer 1943, claimant's father informed claimant that their application to enter Switzerland, submitted at the Swiss consulate in Budapest, had been rejected. Subsequently, claimant was deported to Kecskemet, Hungary and forced to work for the "Todt" organization.
47. Claimant, born on 12/04/1933 in Czechoslovakia, was repeatedly denied permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss embassy in Prague, Czechoslovakia, with her parents in 1939. Claimants'

mother traveled to the Swiss embassy in Prague twice to get permission to travel to Switzerland, but her request was denied both times. Subsequently, claimant and her mother went into hiding.

48. Claimant, born on 11/25/1920 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary. In 1943, claimant's father applied for a visa to Switzerland for claimant's family at the Swiss consulate in Budapest, but was denied. Subsequently, claimant was sent to several concentrations camps.
49. Claimants were expelled from Switzerland in March 1939. In 1938, the father obtained a working permit in Switzerland and claimants accompanied him to Lausanne, Switzerland and later to Basel, Switzerland. The family hired a Swiss lawyer in order to obtain a permanent visa to remain in Switzerland, but the Swiss authorities denied them. Consequently, the family had to leave Switzerland and they returned to Budapest, and were sent to the ghetto.
50. Claimant, born on 04/06/1931 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with a family friend sometime between 1943 and 1944 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant's father arranged for claimant to meet a friend in Toulouse, who would accompany him to Switzerland by train. At a village near Annemasse, they were spotted by Swiss customs officers and ordered to return to France. They took the train back to Paris via Toulouse. Claimant joined his family in Brittany, where they remained in hiding until the end of the war.

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51. Claimants and their parents fled Vienna after Kristallnacht and traveled to Zagreb, Yugoslavia. The family then traveled to Switzerland, where they lived in a hotel in La Chaux de Fonds. The family was denied permission to remain in Switzerland and later had to leave. They subsequently fled to Belgium between February and March 1939. Claimants and their mother traveled to Marseilles, France in May or June 1941. In July 1942, claimant was taken to a children's institution, and in August 1942, claimant and his mother were arrested and interned in Les Milles, France. Claimant was then transferred to a camp in the Pyrenees, and under the auspices of the Red Cross, he was moved to different institutions, until he was close to the Swiss border. Claimants were reunited near the Swiss border and in early 1943, obtained visas to Switzerland through the O.S.E. (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants). In February 1943, claimants entered Switzerland through Geneva. Claimants stayed with relatives and later in a children's institution and were separated for a period of time during their stay in Switzerland. Claimants remained in Switzerland until the end of the war.
52. Claimant was born on 04/09/1942 in Switzerland. Claimant stayed with his parents for a short time in a refugee camp near Basel. Claimant's father had no work permit and only had temporary jobs. Due to the economic hardship, claimant was sent to an orphanage so that he could eat. Claimant remained in Switzerland throughout the rest of the war.
53. Claimants were denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Sofia, Bulgaria. Claimants' father had a bank account in Switzerland and in 1942/1943 applied for visas to Switzerland for the family but his application was denied. In 1943, claimants and their parents were sent to a ghetto in Pazardzik, Bulgaria, where they stayed until their liberation in 1944.
54. Claimant, born on 07/28/1937 in Romania, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Bucharest, Romania in July 1941. Claimant's father traveled to Bucharest from Timisoara and applied for permission to enter Switzerland for claimant's family but was denied. In 1943, claimant's father was sent to a concentration camp. Claimant and her mother were sent to a camp and stayed there until their liberation in 1944.
55. Claimants were denied permission to remain in Switzerland in late 1940. Claimants traveled to Zurich from Vienna by plane in late 1938 on a tourist visa. Claimant's husband was not allowed to work and a local Jewish welfare organization supported the family. Claimants were required to check in with Swiss authorities on a weekly basis and report to them about their plans to leave Switzerland. Claimants received permission to immigrate to the United States and traveled to Lisbon in late 1940, where they remained for six months. Claimants immigrated to the United States in June 1941.
56. Claimant, born on 01/30/1928 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland between 1938 and 1939 at the German-Swiss border near Kreuzlingen. Claimant's father was arrested by the Gestapo on November 10, 1938 and sent to Dachau. He was released on the condition that he leave Germany soon after. Claimant and her family then traveled from their home in Konstanz to the German-Swiss border. They were denied entry at the border near Kreuzlingen. In October 1940, claimant and her mother were deported to Gurs, France. In 1941, they were transferred to Rivesaltes, and at the end of December, claimant was rescued by the O.S.E. (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants) and taken to an orphanage. She then went into hiding in Chambéry and Annecy and in May 1943, crossed the French-Swiss border at Annemasse. Claimant was taken to Swiss officials in Geneva, where she states that she was greeted with anti-Semitic slurs. Claimant was sent to a camp in Switzerland, where she slept on



straw. Claimant also states that she was deprived of proper medical treatment during her time in Switzerland.

57. Claimant, born on 01/12/1917 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in August 1938. Claimant was living with her parents in Vienna and her fiancé was already in Switzerland. She traveled with friends to Bregenz, Austria, where a guide attempted to bring them over the Rhine River into Switzerland. After they crossed the river, they were discovered by Swiss border guards and ordered to return to the Austrian side. Claimant and her friends remained in the area of the Austrian-Swiss border, spending nights in a barn and making several more attempts to enter Switzerland. They eventually received help at an inn in Lustenau, Austria. A Swiss man helped claimant and her friends cross the Swiss border illegally. They spent one night near Diepoldsau and the next day the Swiss man organized a taxi for claimant. Claimant met her fiancé and they traveled to France because they were afraid of being caught by the Police for Foreigners. They went through Annemasse to Paris and then fled with forged papers to Montpellier. Claimant and her husband later got visas to the United States.
58. Claimant, born on 10/11/1929 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in September 1938. Claimant was sent with a group of Jewish boys from Vienna to Switzerland in September 1938. They were sent to an all boys camp near St. Moritz, where they remained for three weeks. The children were informed that they could no longer remain in Switzerland and were sent back to Vienna via the train station in Voralberg, Austria. Claimant immigrated to the United States in October 1938.
59. Claimant, born on 02/02/1920 in Romania, was denied permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. In March 1944, claimant applied for permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy but was denied by Swiss officials who told her that the list of approved applicants was already full. The Swiss officials advised her to try again in three months. In April 1944 claimant was sent to a ghetto and from there to several concentration camps.
60. Claimant, born on 12/01/1914 in Poland, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland between 1937 and 1939. Claimant's father had business associates in Zurich and frequently made trips there for business and health purposes. Claimant accompanied her father on some of his trips between 1937 and 1939. With the help of business associates in Zurich, claimant's father attempted to get permission to stay in Switzerland but they were refused. Claimant was later interned in the ghetto in Stryi, Poland. When the ghetto was liquidated, claimant was able to escape and hide in the woods in Poland with the help of the Polish underground.
61. Claimants entered Switzerland via Buchs on August 8, 1939 and were expelled from Switzerland on September 14, 1939. Claimant, her husband, and claimant traveled to Geneva and lived at a pension in the area. The family was forced to constantly register with the police and claimants state that they suffered emotionally and morally as a result of their time in Switzerland. Claimants applied for a visa extension, but were denied, and on September 14, 1939, they were expelled. They traveled to Italy and later immigrated to Israel.
62. Claimant, born on 06/02/1926 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland with her family in summer 1939. Claimant's father gained entry in Switzerland with the help of his sister in St. Gallen and got a temporary visa for ten days for the rest of the family to enter Switzerland in July 1939. After the ten days, the family was threatened by the Police for Foreigners to leave the country. The family eventually fled with a smuggler to France and stayed in Lyon. When the Germans invaded the free zone of France conditions became worse. Living in constant fear of being deported, the family decided to escape to

Switzerland. They entered Switzerland and were interned at Buren an der Aare, where claimant states that living conditions were awful. Later claimant and her mother were transferred to Schaffhausen, where both were forced to work.

63. Claimant, born on 07/16/1913 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border between 1938 and 1939. Claimant fled Vienna with his brother and two friends and traveled by train to Bregenz. The group then continued by foot through the mountains and crossed the Austrian-Swiss border near Klosters. Claimant and his companions were caught and arrested by a Swiss border guard who had a dog. They were then imprisoned in Klosters and forcibly returned to Austria the following day. Claimant returned to Vienna and was later sent to a concentration camp, but was able to escape.
64. Claimant, born on 11/12/1930 in France, was denied permission to enter Switzerland from Swiss authorities in France and a visa to Switzerland from Swiss authorities in Basel, Switzerland. In 1940, claimant's mother, who had lived in Basel, applied for permission to enter Switzerland for claimant's family but was denied by Swiss authorities in France. At the same time, claimant's aunt, who was a Swiss citizen living in Basel, applied for a visa to Switzerland for claimant's family but was denied by Swiss authorities in Basel. Consequently, claimant and his family were forced to leave their house in Mulhouse, France and claimant's father was sent to concentration camps and never returned. Claimant lived in several different children's institutions in southern France and in August 1943 was able to cross the border to Switzerland with his mother and brother. Claimant was sent to two camps in Lausanne and was later separated from his mother and placed in a children's institution with his brother.
65. Claimant, born on 03/23/1940 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in October 1942. Claimant and his mother fled to the unoccupied zone of France in 1942. They were joined by claimant's father who had escaped from Drancy or Compiègne. Claimant's mother had deposited money in Switzerland before the war. They traveled from Annecy by train, car and foot to the Swiss border at St. Julien-en-Genevois in October 1942. After waiting a long time at the border, Swiss authorities denied them entry. Subsequently, the family went into hiding in France in villages near Grenoble.
66. Claimant, born on 08/17/1926 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in November 1938. Claimant traveled with his father from Vienna to Switzerland by train. They reached the border at the end of November 1938 and were denied entry by uniformed officials. Claimant and his father returned to Vienna by train and continued through Germany to Belgium. Claimant lived in Antwerp for two years and then fled to France. Claimant was later forced to return to Belgium where he received a visa to emigrate to the United States in 1941. Claimant traveled through France and Spain to Portugal and traveled by ship to the United States in May 1941 from Lisbon.
67. Claimant, born on 12/15/1921 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Italy after spring 1938. Claimant and his parents fled from Germany to Italy in April or May 1938. Claimant's father was caught and handed over to the Italian authorities. Claimant and his mother entered Switzerland illegally and hid in Lugano until they were caught in 1940. Claimant's mother was sent to a labor camp near St. Gallen and claimant was sent to work camps in Felsberg and Davesco. In the camps claimant performed forced labor in construction until he was freed in April 1942.
68. Claimants were denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Vienna, Austria, between May 8, 1940 and May 14, 1940. In August 1939, claimants were forced to leave Berlin, Germany, where they resided, and moved to Poland. In Poland they were able to obtain a visa to Turkey and on May 7 or 8, 1940, claimants traveled by train from Poland to Vienna. In Vienna, claimant applied for a transit visa to

Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate, but their application was denied. Claimant was able to obtain a transit visa to Yugoslavia and on May 15, 1940 claimants left Vienna for Zagreb by train. Claimants later traveled to Istanbul, Turkey.

69. Claimant, born on 03/18/1928 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1933. Claimant's father received threats from Nazis and subsequently decided to flee Germany. He rented a taxi and in mid 1933, the family traveled from Berlin to Switzerland but were denied entry to Switzerland. The family then traveled to Paris, where they lived for a year. In 1934, claimant and her family immigrated to Palestine.
70. Claimant, born on 05/25/1927 in Poland, entered Switzerland from France in November 1943. Claimant and a friend made a first attempt to cross into Switzerland but were denied entry by Swiss border guards. One hour later, they successfully crossed the border through a different route. They called an acquaintance in Geneva and were directed to the central prison of Zurich to register. They were kept there a few days then transferred to several different refugee camps including Ringlikon. In April 1944, they were sent to the labor camp Davesco. In November claimant was sent to Aargau where he remained until 1945.
71. Claimant, born on 01/15/1923 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. In October 1943 claimant was forced by the Hungarian army to perform slave labor in several camps. In March 1944, after the Germans invaded Hungary, claimant was able to apply for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. Swiss officials denied claimant's application and told him that the list of approved applicants was full. Subsequently, claimant was sent to various work camps where he was forced to perform slave labor.
72. Claimant, born on 06/13/1931 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1943. Claimant fled Austria in 1939 with her parents and sister and fled to Belgium and then France. In October 1940, claimant and her family were arrested and taken to a camp in Agde, and then Rivesaltes. The O.S.E. (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants) then took claimant and her sister out of the camps and placed them in a children's institution and later with various families. In 1943 claimant traveled to Switzerland with the help of the O.S.E, but upon her arrival at the French-Swiss border, border police turned claimant back. Claimant returned to France and went into hiding. A few months later, in November 1943, claimant traveled again to Switzerland and successfully crossed the French-Swiss border. Claimant was placed in a camp in Champéry, where Swiss soldiers kept her under surveillance. Claimant was then transferred to a family in Lucerne, where she remained until the end of the war.
73. Claimant, born on 09/16/1919 in Germany, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in 1938. Claimant left Germany in May 1936 and attended a nursing school in Geneva between May 1936 and July 1938. Claimant's parents paid for claimant's education and upkeep, but claimant states that the privately funded institution exploited her by hiring her out on assignments and profiting from her services. Claimant was forced to perform difficult cleaning duties and was deprived of protection for her hands and developed septic fingers. Claimant further states that she was forced to hold young children who were being x-rayed, and she was deprived of protection against the harmful rays. After her period of training had finished, claimant tried to renew her permit to work but was refused. Claimant accepted a nursing post in Algeria, where she remained from 1938 until the end of the war.
74. Claimant, born on 04/19/1912 in Hungary, was expelled from Switzerland in 1933. Claimant was living and working as a furrier in Berlin in 1933 and fled to Switzerland after obtaining a forged passport. Claimant arrived in Zurich in April 1933 and stayed there with a widow who kept other

German refugees in her home. While claimant tried to obtain work as a furrier, he was arrested by the Swiss Police and then expelled from Switzerland. Subsequently claimant fled to France and later returned to Germany. Claimant then went to Budapest, Hungary, where he was incarcerated in a forced labor camp for four years.

75. Claimant, born on 08/14/1926 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Hamburg, Germany. In late 1938, claimant's father was released from Buchenwald concentration camp with the stipulation that he was leave Germany within one month or to be returned to camp. Claimant's father applied for a visa for the family in several consulates including the Swiss Consulate in Hamburg, where claimant's family resided, but his application was denied. Shortly after, claimant's family was able to leave Germany and went to Trinidad.
76. Claimant, born on 09/07/1920 in Poland, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in August 1939 and in May 1944. Claimant's father had business associates in Zurich and frequently made trips there for business and health purposes. With the help of business associates in Zurich, claimant's father attempted to get permission to stay in Switzerland in August 1939 and their request was denied. Claimant returned to Poland and had to go to the ghetto in Stryi. In May 1944 claimant fled with the Polish underground under false identity from Budapest, Hungary through the Soviet Union and Austria to Switzerland. When he arrived in Zurich claimant made contact with his father's business associates who called the Swiss police. Claimant was arrested and jailed and the next day handed over to the Hungarian Consulate and forced to leave Switzerland. Claimant was transported back to Budapest, where he was jailed.
77. Claimant, born on 03/12/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in October 1938 at the German-Swiss border. After claimant and her sister were expelled from school in Germany in 1937, claimant's family made arrangements to travel to Switzerland so that their children could resume their education. Claimant traveled with her sister and mother to the German-Swiss border near Basel, where they were met by the principal of the school in Switzerland that the children were scheduled to attend. Claimant's name appeared on her mother's passport and claimant was denied because she did not have a passport. They returned to Germany and claimant obtained a passport in Lorrach and tried to enter again in October 1938, but were again turned away. The family then returned to Bad Liebenstein, Germany.
78. Claimant, born on 03/14/1919 in The Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland in August 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant traveled with his niece and nephew through France to the French-Swiss border. They were denied entry near Goumois in August 1942. Claimant and his family remained at the border for a short period and subsequently went to Maiche, France by foot. Claimant was then captured by Germans and imprisoned in Pontarlier and then Drancy. Claimant spent the rest of the war imprisoned in concentration camps throughout Germany.
79. Claimant, born on 06/28/1921 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border. Claimant traveled to the French-Swiss border with his brother, his brother's wife, and their two children. They crossed the border and were subsequently arrested. Claimant's sister-in-law was Swiss, and so claimant's sister-in-law, claimant's brother and claimant's brother's two children were allowed to enter Switzerland. Claimant, however, was traveling with Dutch identity papers, and after a few days in jail, was denied entry and turned over to the French police. Claimant was subsequently transferred to a location where other Dutch refugees were being held. After a few weeks, claimant fled to Lyon, where he met his mother and other parts of his family. The family hired a guide, who led them into Switzerland in September 1942. They traveled to Zurich and were subsequently arrested. Claimant was taken to several camps, some of which were labor camps in which claimant was forced to work without pay.

80. Claimant, born on 07/20/1921 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland between December 1943 and February 1944 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant and her family went into hiding in the village of Sella, Italy on September 8, 1943. In the middle of December, claimant and her family moved to Como and hired smugglers to assist them across the border but they were robbed and abandoned. They made a second attempt with another smuggler, and some of claimant's family members were admitted but claimant was denied entry and was escorted with her fiancé back to the Italian border. A soldier instructed them to try again at a different location, but after getting lost, claimant and her fiancé returned to the same border post, where they were again denied. They traveled to Moltrasio and boarded a ferry to Como and then traveled to Milan, where they obtained false documents. They continued to Vallesella, where they remained until February 1944. They again hired smugglers who took them to the border near Mendrisio and they were allowed to enter. Claimant and her fiancé were sent to a number of camps administered by the military and married on May 19, 1944. They were separated soon after. Claimant was sent to a refugee camp and her husband was sent to a labor camp. They were later reunited and remained in Switzerland until April 1945.
81. Claimant, born on 10/31/1922 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in November 1938. Claimant fled Munich with his parents and brother after Kristallnacht and traveled by private car to the German-Swiss border. Claimant's father had a business contact in Switzerland and had planned for his family to remain in Switzerland under his friend's care. Claimant and his family were denied entry at Basel. The family returned to Munich by private car and claimant and his brother immigrated to England in January 1939.
82. Claimant, born on 10/31/1924 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in March 1938. Shortly after the Anschluss of Austria, claimant and his parents fled Vienna by train and foot towards Switzerland. In a small village near St. Gallen, the family was stopped by Swiss military officials, pushed back, and told to return to Vienna. The family eventually returned to Vienna. They later fled to Belgium intending to travel to the United States. In Belgium, the family was arrested and claimant and his mother were sent to a camp in the region of Ardeche, France while claimant's father was sent to Drancy. Claimant managed to escape the camp, stayed in hiding in France under false identity and then joined the French Army.
83. Claimant, born on 06/01/1938 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in August 1938 and November 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant fled Vienna with his mother in August 1938 and traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border by train. Guards at the border in Bregenz, Austria rejected claimant's mother's documentation and so they returned to Vienna by train. Claimant and his mother returned to Bregenz by train on November 20, 1938, but they were again denied entry. Claimant and his mother returned to Vienna by train and immigrated to England in 1939.
84. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in fall 1938. Claimants' father was arrested during Kristallnacht and taken to Dachau. After his release a week later, the family traveled by car from Vienna to the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimants' father also had a friend in Zurich, with whom they had been in touch. Claimants arrived at the border and waited in the car while their father and his friend spoke with the officials at the border post. After an hour, claimants' father returned to the car frustrated. They subsequently returned to Vienna and in 1939, fled to Belgium. Claimants spent the war hiding in separate locations in Belgium.
85. Claimant, born on 10/29/1930 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in August 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and his parents fled Brussels in early August 1942 after they had received orders to assemble at the local train station and traveled to northern France. Claimant's father

hired a guide, who brought the family to a small forest near the French-Swiss border and gave them directions so that they could continue alone. After crossing a river, Swiss border guards discovered the family and ordered them to turn back. The family began to beg and cry and then lay on the ground. The guards threatened them and fired shots in the air. The family then returned to the French side of the border, where German guards arrested them. Claimant and his parents were then jailed in Pontarlier. His parents were sent to Drancy and then Auschwitz, and claimant was sent to a monastery in Besancon, France. Claimant was then transferred to an orphanage in Paris. He later escaped and lived in Normandy until the end of the war. Claimant, born 05/11/1922 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942. Claimant was in various concentration camps in France, and after escaping in 1942, he fled with three travel companions toward Switzerland. After walking for two days through mountainous regions, claimant reached the French-Swiss border. Claimant was given food at the border, but was then sent back to France, where he was subsequently arrested and sent to Rivesaltes. After two months, and with the help of the International Red Cross, claimant obtained a visa to Switzerland through the Swiss consulate in Annemasse. Claimant traveled to Geneva at the end of 1942 and attended school. In the beginning of 1945, claimant was sent to a labor camp near Liestal, where he was forced to work without pay. Claimant stayed in Switzerland throughout the rest of the war.

86. Claimant, born on 03/31/1923 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in summer 1940. Claimant fled Romania and traveled by train through Hungary and Austria to the Austrian-Swiss border. He was detained for one night at the border and then sent back by train. Claimant returned to Galati, Romania and was later transferred to Moghilev, Ukraine, where he remained until the end of the war.
87. Claimant, born on 04/16/1923 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss officials in Bern, Switzerland. In 1937, claimant's father requested residence for claimant's family through a Swiss friend living in Lucerne, who submitted the application to Bern stating he would care for claimant's family. Their request was denied. Claimant's family moved to Italy and in 1938 another Swiss friend of the family living near Lucerne submitted another request for residence in Bern but the request was denied again. Claimant and her family were able to leave Italy in April 1939 and went to Honduras.
88. Claimant, born on 07/26/1925 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest, Romania. In October 1939, claimant, together with his father and uncle, applied for a visa to Switzerland but their request was denied. In spring 1941, claimant was taken by the Germans and was forced into slave labor. In late 1943, claimant tried to obtain a transit visa to Palestine via Switzerland but was denied again by the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest. Claimant remained in Romania until his liberation by the Soviet Union in April 1944.
89. Claimant, born on 03/05/1928 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Bucharest, Romania after July 1941. Following the German invasion of Romania and persecutions by Romanian authorities, claimant's father applied for an entry visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Bucharest but received a letter of denial. Consequently claimant was sent to a ghetto and to Moghilev, Ukraine.
90. Claimant, born on 11/01/1920 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1938. Claimant fled Hungary with his mother and brother because of persecution by Hungarian authorities. They traveled to Vienna by train, and then continued to the Austrian-Swiss border, also by train. Claimant and his family arrived at the border between spring and summer 1938 but were denied entry. Claimant's family had money in Swiss banks and claimant's mother had friends in the town of

Davos, whom she contacted at the border. Claimant and his family remained at the border for a day and a night, before returning to return to Vienna by train. Claimant immigrated to Palestine in 1940.

91. Claimant, born on 01/22/1923 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in fall 1938. After claimant's family business was confiscated the family fled Vienna by train in summer 1938. During the journey claimant's brother became very ill and after being rejected help in Munich he received treatment in a hospital in Konstanz, Germany. Claimant, her father and sister attempted to enter Switzerland twice through Konstanz but were jailed each time and sent back. In December 1938, after claimant's brother's funeral in Konstanz the family was allowed to enter Switzerland with the help of Swiss Consul in Bregenz. Claimant first stayed in a reception camp in St. Gallen and was then sent to Schoenengrund and later to Peterzell. Claimant stated that she was restricted from visiting her sister and that she had to work as a seamstress without pay. Claimant remained in Switzerland until the end of the war.
92. Claimants entered Switzerland with their baby in August 1942. The day before the family had already attempted to enter Switzerland but were rejected at the border. The next day claimants and their three month old baby successfully crossed into Switzerland under false identity. Claimants were separated and sent to different camps. Claimant was also separated from her baby for months. She was not allowed to leave the camp without permission and had to report to Swiss authorities every day. Claimant was in several camps including Raron and Möhlin where he was forced to work. He also spent three weeks in prison at Martigny because of their false identity papers.
93. Claimant, born on 12/16/1941 in Belgium, entered Switzerland from France in November 1942. Claimant and her parents fled Antwerp in August 1942 and traveled through France to the French-Swiss border. In November 1942, claimant and her parents entered Switzerland and were detained at the border. Claimant's father was later sent to a work camp, while claimant and her mother were sent to a separate refugee camps. After a period of time, claimant's father was reunited with claimant and her mother in Morgins. Claimant remained in Morgins until the end of the war.
94. Claimant, born on 10/08/1920 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland between 1938 and 1939. Claimant and her husband obtained a visa to Switzerland and subsequently traveled from Budapest to Switzerland by train. They entered near Zurich and then continued to a small village. Claimant became sick and was placed in a hospital for treatment. Upon her release, claimant and her husband were jailed for seven days. They remained in Switzerland for a total of three weeks and were then expelled. Claimant and her husband were forced to return to Hungary. In 1944, claimant was deported to a concentration camp.
95. Claimant, born on 09/25/1930 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1938. After the Anschluss of Austria, claimant and his cousin traveled to Switzerland in order to collect money that claimant's father had deposited in a Geneva bank. They arrived in Buchs, where guards stopped them and took the gold coins that they had been carrying. Claimant and his cousin were taken into custody for eight hours and were then sent back to Vienna by train.
96. Claimant, born on 01/01/1912 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in winter 1939-1940. Claimant's family had previously deposited money in Swiss banks and when the war broke out, claimant traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border by train. She arrived at the border near Bregenz in winter 1939-1940, but the border had already been sealed and soldiers with dogs prevented claimant from entering Switzerland. Claimant returned to Poland, where she remained in hiding with the help of a Polish Christian family until the end of the war.

97. Claimant, born on 11/11/1920 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in March 1939. Claimant tried to reach his brother-in-law who was living in Rorschach, Switzerland. Claimant fled from Austria and went to the Austrian-Swiss border near Bregenz but was denied entry at the border. Claimant was later able to leave Austria and emigrated to the United States.
98. Claimant, born on 11/27/1927 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in November 1938. Claimant and his family traveled from Vienna to the border by train in November 1938. They tried to cross into Switzerland twice, but were denied entry both times by border guards. The family subsequently returned to Vienna and after a few weeks, they again traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border at Diepoldsau. They arrived in the middle of the night and were jailed. Claimant was then taken to a camp in St. Gallen. He was separated from his mother and transferred to a home near the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant states that he had a difficult time without his parents. Claimant's mother later removed him from the home and placed him in Wallisellen, a camp where he learned to become a tailor. Claimant emigrated to the United States in 1945.
99. Claimant, born on 08/06/1933 in France, entered Switzerland from France near Annemasse with her parents and her brother. Upon arrival, the family reported to the police and were sent to a transit camp in Geneva and later transferred to a camp in Ouchy near Lausanne. Claimant states that while in these camps living conditions were very difficult.
100. Claimant, born on 12/18/1921 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in August 1938. Claimant's mother was arrested in Vienna in March 1938 and claimant's brother fled to Switzerland and was interned in St. Gallen. After five months, claimant's mother was released from prison and the family received orders to leave. Claimant's mother could not emigrate and claimant traveled alone by train to Switzerland in August 1938 to join his brother. Claimant disembarked near Bregenz, Austria, and began walking through mountains towards the border. Claimant was caught by a patrol and transferred to the Gestapo. Claimant was then sent to Vienna in a locked train car. In March 1939, claimant immigrated to Palestine.



## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 17, Volume I

1. Claimant, born on 05/31/1925 in the Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942 at the French-Swiss border. When his family was arrested for deportation in September 1942, claimant managed to escape and obtain false papers. Claimant fled through Belgium to France, from where he attempted to enter Switzerland. At the border, claimant sought entry alongside a pregnant woman. When asked whether he was related to the woman, he replied no. The woman was admitted, but he was denied entry. Claimant continued on to the south of France via Chambéry to Ugine, where he worked in a factory for the French partisans (FTPF-FFI) until the Allied invasion in 1944.
2. Claimant, born on 03/18/1916 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with her husband in 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her husband attempted to gain entry into Switzerland at Annemasse. They were refused. They then returned to Dordogne, France, where they were hidden by farmers.
3. Claimant, born on 12/30/1920 in Switzerland, was denied entry into Switzerland with his brother in fall 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and his brother fled Lyon, where they were hiding, towards the Swiss border. A smuggler took them to Chamonix-Mont-Blanc, France, from where they managed to cross the Swiss border by foot and reach Martigny, Switzerland. There they were arrested and jailed for a night. The following day, they were directed back to the French border and later returned to Lyon, where claimant was hidden until the end of the war.
4. Claimants were denied a visa to Switzerland in 1943 at the Swiss embassy in Bucharest, Romania. In 1943, claimant's parents went to the Swiss embassy in Bucharest and filed the application forms for entry visas to Switzerland for the entire family. Subsequently, claimants' father went to the Swiss embassy again to inquire about the status of their application. He was told by the Swiss officials to leave the premises and to wait at home for an answer by mail. Claimant and his family never received a response from the Swiss authorities. Claimants were deported from Bucharest to Russia.
5. Claimant, born on 03/11/1920 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland with her parents sometime between March 1938 and April 1939 at the Swiss consulate in Vienna, Austria. Following the Anschluss, claimant and her parents went to the Swiss consulate to obtain visas based on the advice of a family friend who had already obtained permission to enter Switzerland. Their application was denied. Claimant was able to find refuge in the United States in April 1939.
6. Claimant, born on 12/08/1924 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her husband and child fled from Belgium, where claimant lived since childhood, to the Swiss border via France. With the help of a smuggler, they tried to cross the border, but were denied entry by a Swiss patrol. Subsequently, claimant and family returned to Belgium and in 1944, they were sent to Auschwitz.
7. Claimants were denied a visa to Switzerland sometime between late 1938 and early 1939 in Zurich. In November 1938, claimant was sent to Dachau. Other claimant was able to secure her husband's release by producing a letter, written by a family member living in Zurich, detailing the efforts to obtain visas to Switzerland for claimants. This family member applied for visas for claimants in Zurich while they awaited the response in Freiburg, Germany. The request was denied because they were less than seventy years of age. In January 1940, claimants managed to immigrate to the United States.

8. Claimant, born on 02/25/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with his friend in early 1942. In winter 1942, claimant and his friend fled towards the Swiss border by train via Mulhouse and Belfort, France. They then traveled by truck to Altkirch on the Swiss border. The following day, they were caught by three Swiss border guards near Porrentruy, Switzerland. They were directed down a path that they were told would lead them to the nearest Swiss police station. On the way there they were caught by German border police. Claimant was transferred to a prison in Freiburg, Germany, and later to Brussels, where claimant spent six months in prison. He was then transferred to Auschwitz, where he spent two and a half years.
9. Claimant, born on 07/23/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her parents in August 1939 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and her family lived in Lörrach, Germany. Claimant had a restricted visa, which enabled her to work and attend a trade school in Basel, Switzerland. Claimant and her parents traveled on foot from Lörrach to Basel, where they stayed with friends. A few days after their arrival, claimant and her parents reported to the Swiss police headquarters in Lohnhof to register for asylum as refugees. There, they were taken back to Lörrach, Germany, under guard. They found an abandoned house to hide in until they obtained transit visas to leave Germany. Later, they emigrated to Panama.
10. Claimant, born on 10/28/1902 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland with her son in late 1938 at the Swiss embassy in Berlin, Germany. While visiting a family in Switzerland near Basel, they offered to care for claimant's son. Claimant decided not to leave him behind and instead went back to Berlin to try to first obtain a Swiss work visa. Claimant applied for a work visa at the Swiss embassy in Berlin, but the request was denied. In January 1939, claimant sent her son to boarding school near London and she followed him in March 1939 to work as a domestic in England.
11. Claimant, born on 02/14/1924 in Germany, was repeatedly denied a visa to Switzerland with her family from 1938 until 1941. After Kristallnacht, claimant's father repeatedly applied for a visa on behalf of the family in Germany. Claimant's uncle, a Swiss citizen living in Zurich, tried to obtain visas for them in Zurich, Switzerland, but their requests were denied. In July 1941, claimant and her family were able to escape to the United States.
12. Claimant, born on 05/16/1925 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and his family fled Paris to Avignon, France. In November 1942, they were separated and claimant hid with a farmer under a false name. In 1943, claimant was arrested by French police and sent to prison in Grenoble. Released on probation, claimant attempted to reach Switzerland by train and on foot. At the border, Swiss guards turned claimant away and threatened to turn him over to the Germans. He spent the remainder of the war in hiding.
13. Claimant, born on 11/28/1931 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland with her parents in 1936. Claimant and her parents wanted to escape Frankfurt, Germany and go to Berne, Switzerland, where claimant's uncle lived, but their application was refused. The family left Frankfurt and went to Hungary, where claimant's father was from and where claimant's mother subsequently perished.
14. Claimant, born on 01/04/1928 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland with his parents in 1943 at the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's father went to the Swiss consulate in Budapest to apply for a visa for the family, but the request was denied. In April 1944, claimant and his parents were placed in Simapuzsta Ghetto, and then taken to Auschwitz and later to several other concentration camps.
15. Claimant, born on 06/21/1923 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland sometime

around November 1938 at the Swiss embassy in Germany. In 1938, claimant was forced to leave school and wanted to continue her education in Switzerland. After Kristallnacht, claimant tried to obtain a visa at the Swiss embassy in Germany, but claimant's request was denied. Subsequently, she was sent on the Kindertransport to England on April 20, 1939.

16. Claimant, born on 11/18/1928 in Czechoslovakia, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland with her parents in fall 1943 at the Austrian-Swiss border and at the French-Swiss border. They fled by train from Hungary to Feldkirch, Austria, from where they attempted to enter Switzerland at St. Gallen. They were denied entry. They then made a second attempt from Neuchâtel, France, to enter at Basel, Switzerland, but were again denied. Claimant and her parents returned to Hungary by train. Six months later, they were all transported to Auschwitz.
17. Claimant, born on 05/03/1922 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland in September 1941 and April 1943 at the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant made two attempts to obtain a visa to enter Switzerland, but both requests were denied. In summer 1942, claimant and a group of people traveled from Hungary to the Austrian-Swiss border. At the border, he was detained for a few hours and was eventually refused entry. Subsequently, he returned to Hungary and in 1944, claimant was deported to Mauthausen, from where he was liberated in May 1945.
18. Claimant, born on 04/07/1944 in Hungary, entered Switzerland with her mother on December 7, 1944. Claimant and her mother traveled on a Kastner transport and upon arrival in Switzerland, claimant and her mother were interned in the converted Hotel Regina in Caux - Montreux. They were guarded by the Swiss army and not allowed to leave the property.
19. Claimant, born on 08/22/1921 in Russia, was denied entry into Switzerland with her brother in September 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant's father sent her and her brother to Nice in July 1942 after their mother was deported. In September 1942, they attempted to cross into Switzerland with a smuggler. After their smuggler abandoned them, they were able to get into Switzerland near Annemasse. A Swiss truck came and ordered them to come with them to the border, where they were interrogated and forced to return to Nice immediately. Claimant and her brother were hidden by friends in Pau, France, until August 1944.
20. Claimant, born on 01/17/1930 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland with family in early 1941 at the Swiss consulate in Bucharest, Romania. Following the Legionnaires rebellion in January and February 1941, claimant's father requested a visa to Switzerland for the family at the Swiss consulate in Bucharest. Claimant's father mentioned that having deposited money in Switzerland, he would have more than sufficient means to support himself and his family in Switzerland. His request was denied. Claimant and her family were forced to live in the ghetto for the remainder of the war.
21. Claimant, born on 06/08/1936 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents in 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and his parents tried to flee Austria to Belgium or France, but were unsuccessful. Claimant and his parents traveled by train to Switzerland to join claimant's uncle and aunt, but they were denied entry by Swiss authorities at the border. Swiss authorities told them that the entry quota for foreigners was full, and they were put on a train back to Vienna. In February 1939, claimant and his parents left Austria and went to England.
22. Claimant, born on 12/02/1926 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland with her parents in 1938 at the Swiss consulate in Vienna, Austria, and again in 1939 at the Swiss consulate in Antwerp or Brussels. Claimant's father applied for a visa in Vienna numerous times in late March or early April 1938, but was unsuccessful. In September 1938, the family went to Antwerp, Belgium. In Belgium, claimant's

father attempted to obtain a visa for the family to go to Switzerland, but was again unsuccessful. Claimant and her mother fled to France and later to Italy, where they stayed in hiding until liberation in May 1945.

23. Claimant, born on 01/24/1939 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland with her family sometime between 1940 and March 1944 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's father had business acquaintances in Switzerland. He applied for a visa on behalf of the family in order to go Zurich, but his request was denied. Claimant spent the rest of the war in the Budapest ghetto.
24. Claimant, born on 07/20/1934 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland with parents sometime between 1942 and 1944. Claimant's parents applied for entry visas to Switzerland for the family in Budapest, Hungary, but were denied. Subsequently, claimant was incarcerated in the Budapest ghetto and then stayed with strangers until the end of the war.
25. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland with their mother in summer 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimants and their mother traveled to the border in the back of a truck belonging to a Swiss citizen, but were denied entry by a Swiss border guard. Claimants and their mother spent the night in a house near the border and then returned by train to Champlost, France, where they lived under assumed names.
26. Claimant, born on 04/08/1925 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents sometime between April and May 1939. In spring 1939, claimant and his parents traveled from Vienna, Austria, to Basel, Switzerland, by train with a transit visa valid up to ten days. Since their relatives in Basel and Zurich's chief rabbi could not secure their continued stay from Swiss authorities, they were forced to leave and go to southern Germany and then to France. In September 1942, they were deported to several concentration camps.
27. Claimant, born on 06/29/1921 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with her parents in March 1939 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Her father had business contacts in Switzerland. The family received a letter from a customer who agreed to take claimant in as a nanny. They traveled by train to the Swiss border, where they were told that the letter was insufficient to allow entry. They returned by train to Vienna and in May 1939, claimant went to England. She joined the British Army in 1941 and served there until the end of war.
28. Claimant, born on 03/14/1938 in Budapest, Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland in summer 1944 at the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant and his parents applied for a visa several times, but were denied each time. On one occasion, they stood in line for hours until a Swiss official informed them that the consulate would not issue any more visas to Switzerland and asked them to leave the premises. Claimant returned to the Budapest ghetto and went into hiding until liberation.
29. Claimant, born on 01/09/1922 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in summer 1942 at the French-Swiss border. After the Anschluss in 1938, claimant and his family fled Austria to Italy, and from there to France. In summer 1942, they took a train from Nice towards Geneva. Upon reaching the border, Swiss officials told them they could not enter Switzerland since they had no visa. Consequently, claimant and his family returned by train to Nice. Claimant was later able to escape to Spain.
30. Claimant, born on 05/21/1929 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in 1943 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and her family fled from Hungary and wanted to join claimant's aunts who lived in Geneva. Guides led the family to the Samnauen valley in the Austrian-Swiss border

region. Swiss soldiers stopped them and denied them entry. Claimant and her family returned to Hungary and were later sent to Auschwitz.

31. Claimant, born on 08/04/1926 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Italy in October 1943. Claimant fled from Germany in 1941 and made her way via Slovenia to Italy. A short time after her first unsuccessful entry attempt, claimant succeeded in entering Switzerland at Ponte Teresa. Upon arrival, she was sent to a refugee internment camp in Agnuzzo, and then to Rovio. Later, claimant was transferred to two internment camps for women in Freiburg and Hilfikon, where she performed household chores. Claimant was not allowed to leave the camps without permission.
32. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in October 1943 at the French-Swiss border. In 1943, claimants lived with a group of children in the Maison de la Martellière in Grenoble. In October 1943, claimants and the group of children attempted to cross the border into Switzerland from Annemasse, France. Claimants reached the Swiss border, but they were denied entry and forced to return to France that same night. In 1944, claimants walked through the Pyrenees to Spain, but were arrested in Spain. Claimants arrived in Israel in May 1944.
33. Claimant, born on 01/08/1926 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Germany on January 5, 1939. Claimant was placed in a children's home in Heiden, Switzerland, where she stayed until 1944. At the children's home, claimant was hit repeatedly, suffered from loneliness, constant hunger and fear. During that time claimant was unable to work or study in a public school. Claimant immigrated to Israel in August 1945.
34. Claimant, born on 04/21/1928 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family sometime between 1942 and 1943 at the French-Swiss border. In 1933, claimant and her family fled Germany to Belgium, and in 1940 they fled to France, where they were hiding under false identities. Claimant and her family tried to cross the Swiss border at night from Mouthe, France, but they heard shots at from the Swiss side and so they ran back to France.
35. Claimant, born on 05/04/1925 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland with her brother in July 1942 at the French-Swiss border at Basel. They traveled from Belgium via France to Basel, where their father's friend was expecting them. Swiss border police refused them entry. They returned to France by train, were arrested in Paris, and then sent to separate camps. Claimant's uncle in Nice secured her release and she fled to Spain, where she stayed until 1945.
36. Claimant, born on 07/31/1915 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland with his sister and nephew in February 1943 at the Austrian-Swiss border. His father built a hiding place for them in a railway car, which his business used for transporting charcoal. At the border at Lustenau, Swiss police discovered them and handed them over to the Gestapo. They were deported to Auschwitz.
37. Claimant, born on 10/23/1919 in the Netherlands, entered Switzerland on April 10, 1942. On April 9, 1942, claimant attempted to enter Switzerland, but was denied entry at the border. The next day, he was accepted into Switzerland. He was held in prison for the next eight weeks and then transferred to labor camps in Cossonay and Les Verrieres.
38. Claimant, born on 10/12/1936 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in late 1939 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant's mother obtained three entry certificates to Palestine for claimant's older siblings. After realizing that she would not be able to obtain more certificates, she left Altenburg, Germany, and tried to cross the Swiss border with claimant and his brother, but they were denied entry. Subsequently, they returned to Germany, where claimant's mother was arrested. Claimant and

his brother were sent to the Jewish hospital in Berlin and then transferred to Theresienstadt, where they remained until liberation.

39. Claimant, born on 07/14/1923 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland sometime between November 9, 1938 and 1939 by the Swiss consulate in Leipzig, Germany. After Kristallnacht, claimant's father went to the Swiss consulate and applied for a visa to Switzerland for claimant's family, but was denied. Claimant's father had a bank account in Switzerland. Claimant and his family were later able to obtain a visa to Palestine and left Germany in 1939.
40. Claimant, born on 05/27/1933 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with her parents in summer 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her parents fled Vienna in 1938 and settled in Lyon, France. Motivated by her aunt's successful entry into Switzerland, claimant and her parents traveled from Lyon to Morez via Bourg-en-Bresse. When they reached the vicinity of the border, her father was led to the Swiss border with a group, was denied entry, and reported to the rest of his family that they would not be admitted. He tried again, but to no avail. They hid in the Italian occupied zone of France until liberation.
41. Claimant, born on 07/13/1935 in France, entered Switzerland with her sister on December 11, 1942. Claimant and her sister were separated from their parents and placed in an institution for children. Claimant was then transferred every six months to a different camp, including les Croquettes, Charmille and Champel.
42. Claimant, born on 07/27/1928 in Luxembourg, was denied a visa to Switzerland in 1940 and in 1941 at the Swiss consulate in Luxembourg and at the Swiss consulate in Brussels, Belgium. In 1940, claimant's father applied for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss consulate in Luxembourg, but was denied. In 1941, after claimant's family was forced to leave Luxembourg, claimant's father applied again for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss embassy in Brussels, but was again denied. A Catholic family hid claimant and his family until the end of the war.
43. Claimant, born on 12/08/1926 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland with his father in early 1944 at the Austrian-Swiss border. They traveled by train from Hungary to Switzerland via Austria. Claimant's father was going on a business trip to Switzerland and intended to leave claimant there. Swiss border guards refused them entry. Claimant and his father took the next train back to Hungary. They were deported a few months later.
44. Claimant was born on 04/21/1944 in Switzerland. Claimant's parents fled from Belgium to Switzerland via France. Upon arrival in 1943, claimant's father was interned at Nussbaum and claimant's mother was interned at Montana, where claimant was born. Claimant suffered from harsh living conditions, was threatened with expulsion, and was denied medical attention. Claimant remained in the camp until the end of the war.
45. Claimant, born on 02/16/1926 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in late 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant lived with her parents in Lyon, France. Claimant's sister fled to Switzerland in 1942. After claimant's parents were arrested and deported in 1943, claimant immediately fled to Saint-Gingolph and tried to enter Switzerland from there, but a Swiss border guard denied her entry. She returned to Saint-Gingolph and lived in France with false papers until the end of the war.
46. Claimant, born on 06/05/1913 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with her husband in November 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and her husband fled Vienna by train to the Swiss border. They were turned away and returned to Vienna by train. Claimant stayed in Vienna with

her parents, who were later killed.

47. Claimant was born on 06/15/1943 in Switzerland. Claimant's parents were refugees in Switzerland at the time of her birth. Claimant was born in the refugee internment camp Montana. When she was one and a half years old, claimant had a bad cold and was transferred to the camp Moudon. She was transported to the camp in a non-heated train. She was then sent to a hospital in Lausanne, where she had to stay for one year. Claimant stated that due to the inappropriate transport and insufficient clothes, she developed pleurisy, which still affects her to this day. Claimant had to stay in internment camps until the end of the war.
48. Claimant, born on 03/21/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family sometime between 1938 and 1940 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and her family traveled from Germany by car to the German-Swiss border near Lake Constance. They were denied entry and returned to Germany. In November 1941, claimant was transferred to Riga, Latvia, and was imprisoned in several concentration camps for the duration of the war.
49. Claimant, born on 01/03/1928 in the Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents on August 22, 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and his parents were led by a local guide from Morteau to the Swiss border, but were denied entry by a Swiss border guard. While looking for another location to cross the border, claimant and his parents were caught by German soldiers and imprisoned in Besançon. Claimant was released from prison due to his young age. Claimant spent the following year wandering around France. He later joined a group of children with whom he was smuggled into Switzerland on September 8, 1943. In Switzerland, claimant was interned in several refugee camps.
50. Claimant, born on 02/09/1925 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in 1940 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant and her family fled Romania after the German invasion. They tried to enter Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border, but were turned away by Swiss border guards, although her father had paid them. Claimant and her family were on the run until 1941, when they were caught by the Germans and sent to the Berschat labor camp in the Ukraine.
51. Claimant, born on 07/01/1926 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland with his family in August 1939. Claimant and his family entered Switzerland in February 1939 from Austria. Claimant, who was a musician, performed in several places around the country, including Zurich, Berne, Lugano, and Geneva, and his family went along with him. After performing for a few months, Swiss authorities refused to extend their visas. Subsequently, claimant and his family were forced to leave Switzerland and went to France. In summer 1943, claimant, his mother and his brother were deported to Auschwitz.

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52. Claimant, born on 04/18/1930 in Hungary, was expelled from Switzerland in summer 1938 or summer 1939. Claimant's father went to Switzerland every summer for business purposes. In summer 1938 or 1939, claimant and her parents traveled from their home in Vienna to Switzerland by train. When the train stopped in Switzerland, claimant and her mother were forced to get off and taken to a large room with other women and children. Claimant and her mother remained there while claimant's father and other men were taken to a different location. Claimant states she was detained for at least a month while her father was away and that she suffered from hunger. Claimant's father returned and informed them that they would have to return to Hungary. Claimant and her parents spent the next few months on trains between Hungary, Vienna and Switzerland, in hopes that they would gain entry into Switzerland. Claimant later went into hiding in Hungary and was taken from there to concentration camps.
53. Claimant, born on 06/10/1919 in Poland, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Kaunas, Lithuania, and by Swiss authorities in Riga, Latvia. In 1939, after the Germans invaded Poland, claimant and his brother fled their hometown Bialystok and went to Lithuania. They applied for a transit visa to Switzerland from the Swiss Consulate in Kaunas, but were denied. In late 1940, claimant and his brother fled to Riga, where they applied separately for transit visas to Switzerland from Swiss authorities, but their requests were denied. In 1941, claimant was able to go to Russia and from there to Turkey and Palestine.
54. Claimant, born on 08/23/1915 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in August 1942. Claimant, who was living in Belgium, fled to France, where he illegally crossed the French-Swiss border with a group of people. Claimant reached Zurich but was arrested by local police within a day. Claimant was detained by the local police for a few days and was then taken to the German-Swiss border and handed over to the Germans. Claimant was sent to several concentration camps until liberation.
55. Claimant, born on 12/16/1927 in Germany, was forced to leave Switzerland in early 1939. In February 1939, claimant's father was taken to Oranienburg labor camp. Claimant's mother decided to send claimant away and paid someone to accompany him to Switzerland. Claimant and his guide traveled by train and reached a village near Chur, Switzerland where claimant stayed with the guide's relatives while the guide went to get papers for claimant to remain in Switzerland. After a few days the guide returned and told claimant that the Swiss authorities refused to issue the papers and that he had to leave Switzerland. The guide brought claimant to the Swiss-Italian border and left him there. Claimant managed to get to Trieste and from there left for Palestine in April/May 1939.
56. Claimant, born on 10/25/1925 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland from France in September 1942. Upon arrival in Geneva, claimant was arrested by policemen and interned in the camp of Varembe for several days and then released. In December 1942 claimant was ordered into three labor camps in Cossonay, Davesco and Les Verrieres, where he was forced to work in laying drainage system, agriculture and road construction.
57. Claimant, born on 09/06/1918 in The Netherlands, illegally entered Switzerland on October 29, 1938 near Basel. After Jews living in Germany with Polish citizenship were threatened with expulsion to



Poland, claimant decided to see refuge in Switzerland. With the help of Jewish authorities in Basel, he crossed illegally into Switzerland. Claimant was brought to another canton and placed in an institution for Jewish refugee children in the village of Celerina. After a short while, local police demanded that the institution's manager release claimant to their custody. The police threatened claimant with expulsion, but after a prominent Jewish family intervened on his behalf, police placed him in a prison camp. While in the camp, claimant was forced to appear in front of local police twice a day. On January 10, 1939, two village policemen demanded that claimant accompany them to the Zurich airport. Claimant and fifteen other Jewish refugees were placed on board a plane to Prague. Claimant later traveled to Constanta, Romania where he boarded a ship and traveled to Palestine. He arrived in Palestine in April 1939.

58. Claimant, born on 08/13/1922 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Basel, Switzerland. In early December 1938, claimant's father was given an order to leave Germany within two to four weeks. Although claimant and her family were already registered for immigration to the United States, they could not leave right away. Claimant's father asked his nephew, who resided in Basel, to apply for a temporary permission to enter Switzerland for claimant's family. The nephew and his wife applied several times for authorization from Swiss authorities but their requests were denied. Claimant later left Germany with a Kindertransport and went to Holland. In July 1939 claimant went to Palestine.
59. Claimant, born on 07/07/1912 in Austria, entered Switzerland from Austria on August 10, 1938. Claimant was caught by the Swiss Army, taken to a police station at St. Gallen, and later sent to a labor camp in Locarno. At the camp claimant cut trees, repaired roads, and worked in the kitchen. He was then transferred to another camp near the French border, where he worked in the kitchen, and then to a third labor camp near Lucerne, where he stayed until the end of the war.
60. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland at a Swiss Consulate in Poland. In 1943, claimants' family obtained passports to Honduras. They applied for transit visas to go through Switzerland to Honduras at a Swiss Consulate in Poland but their application was denied. Claimants and their family were subsequently deported to Auschwitz.
61. Claimant, born on 06/17/1929 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with his mother in November 1938. Shortly after Kristallnacht, claimant and his mother fled Vienna by train to the Swiss border. They were denied entry into Switzerland several times by Swiss military. After about three weeks, they were able to enter Switzerland near Diepoldsau, Switzerland. Upon arrival, they were put in a reception camp and then transferred to Schoenengrund and later to St. Gallen. Claimant began attending school but was not able to continue his education because he was a foreigner. Claimant later tried to attend school but was rejected again. Claimant remained in Switzerland for the rest of the war.
62. Claimant, born on 07/29/1938 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border on December 23, 1942. Claimant's family was living in Haut-Rhine, France and in late 1942 they decided to cross into Switzerland. They sought refuge with a group of other families in the French Jura. The families divided themselves into two groups. Claimant's father was part of a group of men who attempted to enter first at Saint Lupicin. They were denied entry and claimant's father was handed over to the Germans. One member of the group of men returned and informed the others that the border was closed. Subsequently claimant and his mother went into hiding in the small village Augea in the French Jura until the end of the war.
63. Claimant, born on 05/10/1931 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in winter 1939. Claimant and her family traveled by train from Poland to Italy, where they had friends who would help them cross into Switzerland. In winter 1939, claimant and her family traveled to the

Italian-Swiss border with the assistance of smugglers. They were caught by Swiss border guards who robbed them and forced them to return to Italy. They subsequently returned to Poland by train. Claimant was later taken to several concentration camps, including Auschwitz.

64. Claimants were denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. In January 1942 claimant and her family fled to Hungary. In 1944, claimants' father went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest to apply for a visa to Switzerland for claimants' family, but Swiss authorities did not let him in the building. Consequently claimants and their family remained in Budapest as refugees until the end of the war.
65. Claimant, born on 12/16/1916 in Tunisia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1943. Claimant was taken to a work camp in Tunisia and released in May 1943. Claimant, his wife, and other refugees in their community decided to travel to Switzerland and seek asylum there as a group. Claimant, his wife, and the other refugees traveled to France, where they were joined by French-Jewish refugees. The group continued to the French-Swiss border near Besancon, France. Claimant and his wife, who did not have identification papers, were not allowed to enter. Other members of the group, who spoke fluent French, were admitted. They subsequently traveled through Spain and Morocco and later returned to Tunisia.
66. Claimant, born on 05/28/1924 in Italy, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Rome, Italy in 1942. After graduating from a Jewish high school in Rome claimant was admitted to the University of Lausanne. Claimant's application for a visa to Switzerland, submitted in spring 1942, was never answered and claimant was unable to travel to Switzerland and attend the university. In fall 1943, after the Germans took over Rome, claimant went into hiding in a convent until the liberation of Rome by the allied forces.
67. Claimant, born on 07/02/1932 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in winter 1938/1939. Claimant traveled with a group who fled Austria and sought entry into Switzerland. Claimant's father headed the group, which traveled by train from Vienna to Hohenems, Austria and stopped at an inn/boarding house. A guide was sent from Switzerland to bring the group across the border. While walking toward the border, German guards discovered the group and took them to a cabin, where they were searched. After receiving a phone call, the guards released the group and allowed them to continue to Switzerland. The group walked toward the border, but they were then discovered by Swiss border guards, who took them into a border post cabin and interrogated the adults. The group was denied entry into Switzerland and forced to return to Austria. Claimant and her parents later immigrated to the United States.
68. Claimant, born on 02/06/1935 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in early 1944. Claimant and his family traveled from Hungary to the Austrian-Swiss border by train. Upon arriving at the border in early 1944, they were turned away. Claimant and his family spent the night near the border and tried to enter the next day but were again denied entry. Claimant and his family returned to Hungary by train. Claimant was later deported to Auschwitz, where he and his twin sister were subject to medical experiments.
69. Claimant, born on 05/03/1926 in France, illegally entered Switzerland in early 1944 with a group of the OSE (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants). Upon arrival, claimant was interned in a transit camp then sent to Les Avants near Lausanne and to Girenbach. Claimant states that she suffered from hunger and lack of freedom. She was subsequently transferred to Zurich, where she was forced to do household chores without pay.

70. Claimant, born on 03/05/1928 in Germany, entered Switzerland in 1939 with a children's group. Claimant and her parents fled Bavaria and moved to Frankfurt in November 1938. Claimant's parents then put claimant and her brother in a Jewish orphanage and from there they moved the children to Switzerland in January 1939. Claimant arrived in Basel, Switzerland shortly after the other children and was brought to a children's home in Heiden. Claimant states that she was deprived a proper education and that during their free time, the children worked in the house which included doing the laundry. In January 1945 claimant moved to an Aliyat Noar house in Weggis and later to Bex. Claimant immigrated to Israel in September 1945.
71. Claimant, born on 05/14/1927 in Italy, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by a Swiss Consulate in Italy. In 1939, claimant and his family were forced to leave Italy since claimant's father held foreign citizenship. Claimant's father traveled from their home in Pescara, Italy to Milan or Rome and applied at the Swiss Consulate for permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant's father's application was denied. Claimant and his family later went to Hungary and in 1944 they were sent to Auschwitz.
72. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in 1944 at the French-Swiss border. Claimants and their parents fled Berlin in 1939 and traveled to Belgium, where they lived in hiding. In 1944, the family received an acknowledgment for their application for immigration papers to Palestine. Claimant and their family traveled to the French-Swiss border by train. Claimants' father spoke to Swiss officials, who denied them entry into Switzerland. Claimants returned to Belgium, where they remained until liberation.
73. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1944. Claimants fled from Belgrade to Subotiza and then to Budapest, where they were detained in a refugee transit camp. Claimants escaped the camp and hitchhiked through Austria towards Switzerland, where the rest of their family resided. In Feldkirch on the Austrian-Swiss border, claimants awaited entry with a group of refugees, but they were all denied entry. Claimants fled through Austria toward Romania.
74. Claimants entered Switzerland from France in summer 1942 with their family. Claimants and their mother left Belgium in July 1942 and fled to France. Claimants, their mother, and their uncle attempted to enter Switzerland from France with a smuggler. They were intercepted by a Swiss patrol, taken to a police station and then escorted back to France. They crossed into Switzerland the next day and were picked up by Swiss policemen who took them to Neuchatel where they were imprisoned for several weeks with other criminals. Later the family was separated and claimant and her mother were sent to a camp in Leysin where they were forced to do laundry, had to stand in roll call every day and were threatened to be sent back to the Germans. They were then transferred to Lucerne where they performed household chores without any pay. Other claimant was ordered into a labor camp in Raron where he had to work in road construction. Claimant was then transferred to several other labor camps including Sierre, Brissago and Arosa.
75. Claimant, born on 12/18/1908 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border after May 1940. After the German occupation of Paris, claimant and her family traveled towards Switzerland, where her family had a Swiss bank account. At the border, claimant's family identified themselves to border authorities as Jews, and they were denied entry. Claimant and her family traveled to Nice, where they remained until the end of the war.
76. Claimant, born on 06/04/1908 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in July 1938. Claimant, who had a sister living in Zurich, fled Vienna and traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border, where she was denied entry into Switzerland. Claimant then traveled to Nuremberg, Germany and later to Paris. In September 1942, claimant, her husband and their child

traveled from Marseilles to Zurich, where they lived with claimant's sister. Claimant and her husband were then placed in separate refugee camps. Claimant remained in Switzerland until the end of the war.

77. Claimant, born on 12/12/1931 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in September 1940. Claimant and her family fled Brussels in May 1940 and traveled toward France. They reached the town of Allraire, where claimant, her mother and her brother were separated from her father and sent to Saint-Jean-la-Poterie. Claimant, her mother and her brother then traveled to Paris, where they were reunited with claimant's father. Claimant's father hired a guide, who traveled with the family to Neuchâtel. Upon their arrival at the border in September 1940, Swiss police stopped the family and denied them entry into Switzerland. The family arrived at the border at night and they were given tents in which to sleep. The following morning, they traveled to France, and by October 1940, claimant and her family had returned to Brussels. Claimant and her family hid in a cellar for 30 months until liberation.
78. Claimant, born on 04/10/1931 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1941. Claimant and her grandparents traveled from Gleichenberg, Austria to the Austrian-Swiss border by train. At the border, claimant's grandfather spoke to Swiss officials, while claimant sat on a bench. They remained at the border for a few hours and then returned to Gleichenberg and subsequently to Hungary. Claimant was sent to several concentration camps, including Mauthausen.
79. Claimant, born on 06/13/1919 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. In 1940, fearing a German invasion to Hungary, claimant applied for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest but was denied a visa to Switzerland. Claimant then went to Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Claimant boarded a ship in Varna, Bulgaria in summer 1940 and traveled to Palestine.
80. Claimant, born on 12/22/1926 in Italy was denied a visa to Switzerland at a consulate in Italy in 1938. Claimant and his family lived in Trieste, Italy when a decree that called for the expulsion of Jews from Italy was passed. Claimants' parents went to all of the consulates, including the Swiss Consulate, looking for a visa to another country. They were denied visas at all of the consulates because they were Jews. With help from the Joint Distribution Committee, claimant and his family were able to get permission to go to Morocco. Claimant and his family traveled to Tangiers, Morocco and remained there throughout the war.
81. Claimant, born on 07/26/1932 in Yugoslavia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Rome, Italy. Claimant and his family were living in Zagreb, Croatia when the Germans took over in 1941. Using false documents, claimant and his family fled to Sibenik, Yugoslavia, which was under Italian occupation. They hid there with friends who were building a factory and claimant's parents posed as workers in the factory. Their friends traveled to Rome on their behalf and applied for visas to Switzerland for themselves, claimant's family, and other Jewish families. Despite repeated attempts including a meeting with a high-ranking official at the Swiss Embassy, the applications were denied. Claimant and his family remained in hiding in Sibenik until their liberation in November 1944.
82. Claimants were denied an entry permit into Switzerland in Lithuania. Claimants' and their husband/father left their hometown Mir, Poland and traveled to Vilnius, Lithuania in 1940. They went to the Swiss Consulate and applied for permission to enter Switzerland and were denied entrance. The family traveled to Japan and in 1941 they fled to Shanghai where they remained throughout the war.
83. Claimant, born on 08/10/1921 in Poland, entered Switzerland near Valais in November 1942. Claimant

arrived in La Cure, where she was arrested and jailed. Claimant was subsequently transferred to a military camp, where she worked in a kitchen until August 1943. Claimant was then sent to Brissago, where she worked in a laundry until the end of the war.

84. Claimant, born on 01/12/1927 in Germany, entered Switzerland from France in summer 1942. In 1939, claimant and his family fled Germany to Belgium and later to France. In June 1942, claimant and his sister hid in Haute Savoie and tried to cross the Swiss border but were denied entry by Swiss border guards at Champéry. A week later, in their second attempt, claimant and his sister were caught again and sent back to the border, but were able to cross back into Switzerland the same night. In September 1942 they were sent to a refugee camp at Adliswil. At the camp claimant and his sister slept on the floor, had only outdoor showers with cold water, and were treated badly by Swiss authorities. After two months claimant was separated from his sister and sent to live with a foster family, where he stayed until the end of the war.
85. Claimant, born on 07/30/1928 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in winter 1940-1941. Shortly after the German invasion of Belgium, claimant's parents borrowed money to pay for smugglers who guided them to the Swiss border. Although her mother pleaded for entry, the family was denied entry. Claimant and her family hid in France until she and her sisters were sent to an organization that cared for refugee children. In 1942, claimant obtained passage to Cuba.
86. Claimant, born on 04/20/1926 in Yugoslavia, entered Switzerland in 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant fled Croatia in 1941 and traveled to Italy. In 1943, he traveled to the Italian-Swiss border, where Swiss officials apprehended him for a few hours. Claimant called the Yugoslavian Embassy and was subsequently admitted to Switzerland. Claimant was sent to various camps, including labor camps, where he was forced to perform difficult labor under harsh conditions. He was interned until the end of the war.
87. Claimant, born on 06/03/1929 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Berlin, Germany. In 1934, after the Nazis came to power in Germany, claimant's grandfather, who was a rabbi in Berlin, left Germany and went to Switzerland. He urged claimant's family to join him and claimant's parents applied for a visa to Switzerland in 1934/1935, but their request was denied. Claimant and his family were later able to leave Germany and went to Palestine in 1935/1936.
88. Claimant, born on 11/11/1930 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1939. Claimant and his family were deported from Poland and traveled by train to the Swiss border. After a long wait at the border along with many other refugees, claimant and his family were denied entry into Switzerland and sent away. Claimant and his family returned to Poland and fled east to Russia and Siberia.
89. Claimant, born on 01/22/1929 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942. After claimant's mother was taken away, he left Paris by train heading towards the Swiss border. He walked for days from a station near the border. Claimant approached the Swiss border and displayed his Star of David but was told to go back. Claimant went to a nearby town in France and worked on a farm for food and lodging while hiding his Jewish identity.
90. Claimant, born on 08/30/1921 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant stayed in Budapest when the Germans invaded Hungary in March 1944. She applied for a visa at the Swiss Embassy but was denied by Swiss officials who told her that the list of applicants was already full. The Swiss officials advised her to try again in three months. In April 1944 claimant was sent to a ghetto and from there to several concentration camps.

91. Claimant, born on 07/24/1910 in Hungary, entered Switzerland from Italy on March 22, 1938. Claimant fled Vienna in mid-March 1938 and went to Italy. Claimant entered Switzerland from Italy and registered with the police in Chur and later traveled to Bern to request refugee papers. On March 23, 1938, claimant was arrested by police in Bern in front of a synagogue. They took him to the police commissariat where he was severely beaten by three policemen. Claimant was hospitalized for two weeks in prison in Bern. After his recovery claimant was ordered to leave Switzerland and told that he was banished from Switzerland forever. He was transported to Geneva from where the Jewish community helped him to flee to Paris. With the help of relatives, he was able to receive a permit to stay in France.
92. Claimant, born on 12/19/1934 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1939 or 1940. Claimant and parents fled from Poland to Switzerland to join claimant's uncle who lived in Zurich. After waiting for days at the Swiss border, claimant and parents were denied entry into Switzerland. They returned to Poland and fled to Russia, Siberia, and Kazakhstan, where they remained until the end of the war.
93. Claimants entered Switzerland from France in 1942. Upon entry, claimants' family was separated. Claimants' father/husband was sent to a work camp and claimants were placed in Morgins refugee camp, where they stayed until the end of the war. At the camp, claimant was separated from her two children and forced to work cleaning the living quarters of the Swiss staff. They remained in the camp until the end of the war.
94. Claimant, born on 11/14/1926 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border at Geneva in 1943. Claimant moved to France with his family in 1929. After the German invasion in 1940, claimant and his family fled Lancé and eventually settled in Lubbon, where they lived for two years. Claimant and his mother were sent to Rivesaltes, where he remained for half a year until his release to the OSE (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants) and sent to an OSE house in a town near Limoges. In 1943 claimant had to flee the area and traveled towards Switzerland with a group of teenagers. They were taken by guides to the French-Swiss border near Geneva, but they were denied entry into Switzerland and sent back to France by Swiss soldiers. The group returned to France and claimant traveled to Nice, where he remained in hiding until fleeing to Spain. Claimant immigrated to Palestine in January 1944.
95. Claimant, born on 08/09/1936 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in November 1942. After the German occupation of southern France, claimant and her parents fled Marseilles and traveled to the French-Swiss border by rented car. Upon their arrival at the border, claimant's father spoke to uniformed Swiss border officials, while claimant and her mother stayed in the car. Claimant's father returned to the car and informed claimant and her mother that the family had been denied entry into Switzerland. They then drove to the abandoned village of La Souche, France. Claimant and her parents hid in the nearby mountains until the end of the war.
96. Claimant, born on 08/06/1921 in Austria, illegally entered Switzerland from Germany in summer 1938. Claimant fled Vienna and attempted to enter Switzerland from Austria by crossing the Rhine River. He was intercepted by Swiss authorities and ordered to return to Austria. The same day claimant successfully crossed the Swiss border at Kreuzlingen. Upon arrival, he was caught by Swiss police and brought to Basel. From 1939 to 1945 claimant was interned in labor camps including Bremgarten, Felsberg, and Sattellegg.

Claimant, born on 07/09/1923 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border between March 13, 1938 and November 9, 1938. Claimant and his family fled Vienna and

traveled by train to the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant's sister and her family were admitted into Switzerland, but claimant, his father, and his stepmother were denied entry. Swiss border guards forced them to return to Austria and claimant, his father and stepmother then traveled to Vienna. On September 1, 1939, claimant fled to Copenhagen, where he worked for a Danish farmer. Claimant immigrated to Palestine on February 2, 1940.

97. Claimant, born on 04/06/1938 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in December 1942. Claimant and his sister lived in hiding in France separate from their parents. In December 1942 claimant's parents decided to flee France. Claimant and his family met in Chambéry and with the help of an acquaintance, the family crossed the Swiss border near Vallorcine. When they came to Le Chatelard, Swiss gendarmes arrested them and escorted them back to the border. Subsequently the family returned to France where they hid separately until liberation in 1944.
98. Claimant, born on 02/25/1928 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in October/November 1934. At the end of 1931 claimant's family had to flee Poland because claimant's father was a political activist. They went to claimant's uncle who lived in Berlin, Germany. The family sought refuge in Switzerland in 1934 when Nazi persecution worsened. They traveled by train to the German-Swiss border. The family was arrested at the border, kept for a few days and then sent back. Subsequently, they returned to Germany and later fled to Poland where they were sent to the Lodz ghetto.
99. Claimant, born on 04/30/1925 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary. In 1939 claimant's family's property was confiscated and members were taken to Auschwitz. In early 1944, claimant applied for a visa to Switzerland and was told by the Swiss representative at the consulate that the consulate will let him know their decision. Claimant was later forced to work in Budapest and taken to several camps including Mauthausen and Gunskirchen.
100. Claimant, born on 09/01/1928 in France, illegally entered Switzerland in early 1942. With the help of an underground Jewish organization, claimant and a group of refugees crossed the French-Swiss border near Annecy. Swiss soldiers stopped the group and transferred them to a camp near Geneva. Claimant was then moved to an orphanage for refugee children near Montreux. Claimant was forced to work in the kitchen and states that she suffered during her time in Switzerland. Claimant remained there until the end of the war.
101. Claimant, born on 02/19/1935 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in fall 1939. After the occupation of their hometown in Czechoslovakia, claimant and her family fled to Budapest. Claimant and her mother then traveled to Paris to stay with her mother's sister. When their visas expired in fall 1939, claimant and her mother traveled to the French-Swiss border and attempted to enter Switzerland where the family had deposited revenues. Claimant and her mother were denied entry at the border and since they could not stay in France, they traveled to Romania. They arrived in Timisoara, Romania in fall 1939 and were reunited with claimant's father and lived there for the rest of the war.
102. Claimant, born on 05/25/1936 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border between 1939 and 1942. Claimant fled from the Warsaw ghetto with his mother and traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border. At the border, claimant and mother waited for some time but were denied entry. Claimant's mother remained in Austria and hid claimant in a monastery. In 1942 claimant was smuggled to Israel through eastern Russia and claimant's mother remained in hiding in Austria.

103. Claimant, born on 04/22/1919 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1943. Claimant fled from her home in Belgium and traveled by train with false papers to the French-Swiss border near Aix Les Bains. In 1943 she traveled with her husband, brother, and sister-in-law, but because neither couple had children and neither of the women were pregnant, the group was denied entry into Switzerland. They were told to leave the border and they went back to France. Claimant traveled to Lyon and was subsequently taken to camps Noé and Rivesaltes. Claimant was later taken out of Rivesaltes and went back to Lyon.
104. Claimant, born on 10/22/1914 in The Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border between August 1942 and April 1943. Claimant and her husband fled The Netherlands in August 1941, traveled to France and tried to enter Switzerland several times between August 1942 and April 1943. On their second attempt in February 1943, claimant's husband, who had proper documentation, was admitted to Switzerland. Claimant did not have proper documentation and was denied entry. She was sent to several prisons in France including Perpignan, Annemasse, St. Julien and Annecy. Claimant fled the prison in Annecy and was able to cross into Switzerland with other refugees. Claimant was detained in several military camps and separated from her husband from April 1943 until June 1943. In August 1943, claimant and her husband went to a school in Beau Site for two years and remained in Switzerland until the end of the war.
105. Claimant, born on 03/31/1916 in Hungary, entered Switzerland with the Kastner transport in December 1944. Claimant traveled from Bergen Belsen to Switzerland and was taken to the village of Caux sur Montreux. Claimant states that food was scarce, that living conditions were crowded and there was poor sanitation. Claimant remained there until the end of the war.
106. Claimant, born on 05/10/1920 in Romania, was denied visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Bucharest, Romania. In spring 1944, claimant and her husband traveled to Bucharest from Timisoara, where they lived in hiding, and applied for a visa but were denied. They were told that the list of applicants was already full and were advised to try again in five months. Claimant and her husband were unable to return to Bucharest from their hiding place in Timisoara, where they stayed until the end of the war.
107. Claimant, born on 12/20/1920 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1939. Claimant and his family traveled by train and foot in late 1939 from Warsaw to Switzerland. They were denied entry at the Austrian-Swiss border at Feldkirch. Claimant and his family returned to Warsaw. Claimant lived in the Warsaw ghetto and performed slave labor. Claimant managed to escape in 1943 and remained in hiding until the end of the war.
108. Claimant, born on 09/15/1923 in The Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border on August 15, 1942. Claimant fled Amsterdam in July 1942 and traveled to France. He was interned in Châteaufort-les-Bains until August 1942, when he escaped and went to Switzerland. Claimant crossed into Geneva and after two days, Swiss police sent him back to France. Claimant was interned in Lyon, and on September 19, 1942, claimant escaped to Switzerland and arrived in Geneva. He traveled to Bern and gained permission to remain in Switzerland. In October 1942, claimant was interned in the work camp, Cossonay. In January 1945 claimant traveled to England and joined the Dutch Navy and returned to The Netherlands in July 1945.



## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 18

1. Claimant, born on 02/08/1932 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland in 1942 in Germany. In 1940, claimant was sent by her mother to hide in a Catholic orphanage. When the Nazis located her in 1942 and threatened to deport her to the camps, claimant's mother applied for a Swiss entrance visa on her behalf. Claimant's entrance to Switzerland was denied. For the remainder of the war, claimant was hidden by farmers in Radibor, Germany.

*Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by a brother and a sister who each applied separately*

2. Claimants were denied a visa to Switzerland sometime around 1943 by Swiss authorities in Bucharest, Romania. Claimants were working as slave laborers with their parents in the Vilna ghetto in Lithuania, when their father managed to escape. He made his way to Bucharest, Romania, in order to secure visas for Switzerland for himself and his family since they had funds in Swiss bank accounts. The family's application for a visa was denied. Claimants were separated from their mother and reunited with the family only after the war.

*Please Note: The two claims were submitted by a daughter and a mother who each applied separately.*

3. Claimants and their family were denied visas to Switzerland in summer 1943 at the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary. Claimants and family had connections and money in Switzerland. They obtained a letter from the headmaster of a boarding school in Zurich with an offer of financial aid, so claimants went to the Swiss consulate in Budapest and applied for visas. They were told by a Swiss official that it is too late to help them. In 1944, claimants were taken to a transit camp. In July of 1944, claimant was deported to Auschwitz and claimant was placed in an orphanage. After the liberation by the United States army, claimants were reunited in Budapest.
4. Claimant, born on 01/28/1933 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland with her family sometime between 1939 and 1944 by Swiss authorities. Claimant's father exported textiles to Switzerland and had several bank accounts and life insurance policies with institutions there. Claimant's family sought entry into Switzerland, but they were denied in spite of all their connections. After claimant and family were refused entry, they stayed in Hungary and were placed in the Budapest ghetto in fall 1944. Claimant and her mother stayed in Hungary until the end of the war.
5. Claimant, born on 09/19/1926 in Germany, entered Switzerland in 1938 from Italy. Claimant's parents sent her to Bern, Switzerland to be placed in a children's home. When she got there with a group of children, they were separated by Swiss officials and assigned to various families to perform hard labor. The family claimant was assigned to owned an ironing company, which she was forced to work in under harsh conditions. Swiss officials regularly visited the factory and had financial ties with the family. After two years, her parents obtained a permit for her to go to Colombia. In 1940, they traveled to Colombia, where they stayed until the end of the war.
6. Claimant, born on 07/17/1904 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in early 1939 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant, her daughter, and her husband fled Vienna to Switzerland first by train and then on foot. At the Swiss border, border guards forced them to turn back. Claimant and her

daughter went to live with her mother in Sudetenland, where they were forced to remain until the end of the war.

*Please Note: The three claims were submitted by three sisters who each applied separately.*

7. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland with family in 1940 at the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary. After claimants' home territory in Transylvania was annexed by Hungary in August 1940, Hungarian authorities, acting on German orders, started to round up Jews. When claimants' parents saw this, they applied for entry into Switzerland for the family at the Swiss consulate in Budapest, but were refused. Later, claimants and their family fled their home and went to live with relatives in Balassagyarmat, Hungary. There, their father was arrested and sent to a camp from where he did not return and claimants and the rest of the family were forced into a ghetto and eventually deported to Auschwitz and forced to work for Siemens at Neustadt.
8. Claimant, born on 04/10/1907 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in spring 1944 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant and his family traveled to the Italian-Swiss border from Cerano Intelvi, Italy, but were refused entry by Swiss police. They were forced to return to Italy, where they subsequently went into hiding.
9. Claimant, born on 01/27/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents in summer 1934 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant was living in Pforzheim, Germany near the Swiss border with his parents when SS guards ordered claimant's father to get out of the country within twenty-four hours. Claimant and his parents traveled to the Swiss border at Basel, but they were turned away by Swiss border guards. Claimant and his parents fled to Hungary.

*Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by a wife and a husband who each applied separately.*

10. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in late 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. After Kristallnacht, claimant was detained for seven days in Vienna and after his release, claimants traveled by car from Vienna to Bregenz, Austria. From there, they traveled to the Swiss border. They presented their passports with a "J" stamp to a Swiss border guard, who denied claimants entry into Switzerland. They were later able to go to Cuba, and from there immigrate to the United States in 1940.
11. Claimant, born on 05/16/1903 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland with her husband in late 1938 by Swiss authorities in Germany. Prior to Kristallnacht, claimant's husband was arrested by the Nazis. Claimant paid to get her husband released from jail. Upon his release, claimant applied to leave Germany for the United States and for Switzerland, but the couple was turned down by both countries. They received visas to go to Swaziland, Africa.
12. Claimant, born on 08/02/1923 in Yugoslavia, was denied a visa to Switzerland with her parents in 1944 by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant and her parents were forced out of Yugoslavia and fled to Hungary. In Budapest, claimant's father, with the help of the Yugoslavian consulate, applied for a visa to Switzerland for the family. They received a Schutzpass and lived in a Swiss safe house while they waited for the visa to Switzerland to arrive. They never received the visa and subsequently, claimant and her mother were placed in the Budapest Ghetto.

*Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by brothers who each applied separately.*

13. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland with their mother in February 1943 at the French-Swiss

border. After their father was arrested in September 1942, their mother decided the family had to flee to Switzerland. In February 1943, claimants and their mother traveled by train from Paris to Annemasse, from where they were denied entry into Switzerland. They spent the rest of the war hiding in the suburbs of Paris.

14. Claimant, born on 04/14/1919 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland with family in 1938 by Swiss authorities in Austria. At the time of the Anschluss, claimant's mother applied for permission to enter Switzerland for the family, but they were denied. Claimant was sent from Vienna to live with an uncle and aunt in Prague, and was eventually deported to several concentration camps.
15. Claimant, born on 10/02/1932 in the United States, was denied an entry permit to Switzerland with his sister in 1943 at the Swiss legation in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant and his sister were citizens of the United States and in 1934 moved to Hungary and resided with their grandmother. In 1943, when conditions worsened, claimant and his sister applied for Swiss entry permits and Swiss identity cards at the Swiss legation in Budapest. Claimant and his sister were denied entry into Switzerland. Consequently, they were forced into a Nazi camp and then into a displaced persons camp.
16. Claimant, born on 09/03/1928 in Austria, was repeatedly denied a visa to Switzerland in 1938 and in 1939 by Swiss authorities in Vienna, Austria and Swiss authorities in Czechoslovakia. After the death of his parents, claimant was living with his grandparents. Due to their advanced age, claimant's grandparents wanted to send claimant to live with relatives in Switzerland. In preparation, claimant's grandparents sent money to Switzerland. Following the annexation of Austria by Nazi Germany, claimant's grandparents applied for a visa on behalf of claimant, which was denied by Swiss authorities in Vienna. In 1939, claimant was sent to Czechoslovakia, where again he applied unsuccessfully for a visa to Switzerland. In 1944, claimant was deported to Auschwitz.
17. Claimant, born on 07/22/1940 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland with family in 1942 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's father applied for a visa to Switzerland for the family. He offered money to the officials but claimant, his parents and siblings were nevertheless denied. In 1943, the family was sent to various labor camps. Claimant was eventually placed in the Budapest Ghetto where he suffered many hardships.
18. Claimant, born on 02/19/1921 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland with family in 1937 by Swiss authorities in Germany. After claimant's father was forced to leave his job as a baker in a non-Jewish bakery, claimant and her family applied for entry into Switzerland. Claimant had a sister in Zurich and other family members in Basel with whom she would have stayed and who would have supported her. Claimant's application for entry was denied without any explanation. In 1939, claimant was granted admission to England to work as a domestic.
19. Claimant, born on 03/06/1918 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between 1938 and 1939. Claimant traveled by truck with his family from Vienna to the Swiss border near Basel. At the border, claimant's uncle proved that he had a Swiss bank account and that he visited Switzerland frequently. The family continued to Zurich, where claimant's uncle and family were immediately arrested. Claimant managed to escape and fearing arrest paid a man who drove him from Switzerland through Italy to Romania. Claimant was subsequently arrested and deported to several concentration camps.
20. Claimant, born on 04/26/1917 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland sometime between May and June 1939 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant observed refugees coming from Germany and Czechoslovakia and the pro-Nazi policies of Hungarian authorities. Consequently, claimant

went to the Swiss embassy in Budapest to apply for an entry visa to Switzerland. His application was denied. From September 1939 until 1944, claimant was put in various forced labor camps.

21. Claimant, born on 01/21/1924 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland sometime between 1936 and 1937 by Swiss authorities in Bern, Switzerland. Since claimant experienced anti-Semitic remarks by teachers at his school, claimant's uncle, having secured his daughter's admission to a school in Neufchatel, Switzerland, inquired about a similar possibility for his nephew. A school for boys in Lausanne, Switzerland was willing to accept claimant, provided that he obtain an entry visa. Claimant's uncle traveled to Bern, Switzerland to apply for a visa on claimant's behalf, but his request was denied by Swiss authorities. In January 1938, claimant fled first to the Netherlands and later to Cuba via Spain.
22. Claimant, born on 02/24/1918 in Germany, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland sometime between 1936 and 1937. Claimant and her father traveled by car over from Konstanz, Germany to Kreuzlingen, Switzerland and then to Basel. A family friend arranged for claimant to stay with the Seventh Day Adventists, who were known to obtain visas for youths. They applied for a visa for claimant. After six weeks, claimant was told that the request was denied and that she had to leave Switzerland. She returned to Germany where she could no longer attend her previous school so was therefore forced to attend a school in Stuttgart run by a Jewish woman for two years before being able to move to the United States with her family.
23. Claimant, born on 04/15/1920 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant received a letter from his uncle inviting him to live in Zurich with him at his uncle's expense. With this letter, he was able to get on a train to Zurich. Claimant tried to cross the border at Geneva but despite the letter was denied entry. Claimant returned to Hungary and was taken to a forced labor camp.
24. Claimant, born on 10/02/1918 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1938 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant boarded a train from Germany bound for Zurich. On the train in Schaffhausen, Switzerland, a Swiss border guard asked claimant if he was Jewish. Claimant responded affirmatively and the next morning, he was marched by police through town and put back on the train to Germany. Claimant went to England and from there he went to the United States.
25. Claimant, born on 07/19/1927 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in winter 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant fled from France to the border town of Pontarlier and hoped to find refuge with the Jewish community in Switzerland. At the border, Swiss guards turned him away. On the way back, he was interrogated by the French police and then released. Claimant managed to get to Solliès-Ville, France where he was hidden until liberation.
26. Claimant, born on 03/29/1930 in Germany, was repeatedly denied an entry permit into Switzerland with parents sometime between November 1938 and February 1939 by Swiss authorities. After Kristalnacht, fearing for their lives, claimant and his parents applied to gain entry into Switzerland, but were denied. Later claimant's parents attempted to get claimant in alone but were again unsuccessful. In March 1939, claimant traveled by train to France, where he lived under the supervision of the O.S.E. (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants) and in September of 1941 got permission to enter the United States.
27. Claimant, born on 10/10/1926 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland in 1944 by the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary. After Germany invaded Hungary claimant went to the Swiss consulate in Budapest in an attempt to get a visa. She stayed in line for hours and when her turn finally came she turned in her application and was asked for bribe money which she did not have. Claimant never received the visa and had to go into hiding with false papers. In winter, claimant got caught by

Germans, was beaten repeatedly and then placed in the Budapest Ghetto where she remained until liberation.

28. Claimant, born on 08/02/1924 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland in 1942 at the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant was expelled from the Budapest Textile Engineering School because he was Jewish, so he wanted to go to the Bern Textile Engineering School. Claimant went to the Swiss consulate in Budapest to get a visa to go to Switzerland, but was refused. In late 1943, he was taken to the Labor Camp near Puzstavam and later claimant escaped and went to Budapest where he got false papers and worked in a hospital until the end of the war.
29. Claimant, born on 06/30/1927 in Poland, was denied a visa for Switzerland with family in fall 1939 at the Swiss embassy in Warsaw, Poland. After claimant's house in Shedlitz, Poland was bombed in September 1939, claimant's father went to the Swiss embassy in Warsaw to apply for a visa for his family to go to Lugano, Switzerland, where his cousin lived. His application was denied. Claimant and his family later obtained a visa for the Soviet Union, where they immigrated sometime between December 1939 and January 1940. In 1947, claimant immigrated to Israel.
30. Claimant, born on 1/27/1927 in Czechoslovakia, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland with her parents in March 1939. Claimant and her parents left Czechoslovakia and traveled through Germany by car, train and on foot to the Swiss border. They were held at the border until the following day, when their friend bribed Swiss authorities to let them enter. Subsequently, they gained entry, but were told they could stay for only one week. They went to Zurich and were unable to find work and were denied visas to remain in Switzerland. Claimant and her parents were able to obtain temporary visas to England.

*Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by a husband and a wife who each applied separately.*

31. Claimants were denied entry permits into Switzerland in November 1938. After Kristalnacht, claimant was arrested and interned in Buchenwald. Claimant contacted her aunt that lived in Zurich and asked her to get them a permit to go live with her. The aunt applied to the Swiss government to get claimants permission to enter Switzerland but the request was denied. Upon claimant's release from Buchenwald, claimants fled to Holland. Claimants were later able to immigrate to the United States.

*Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by a sister and a brother who each applied separately.*

32. Claimants were denied a visa to Switzerland with their parents sometime between 1942 and 1943 by Swiss authorities in the Netherlands. The family had fled from Germany to the Netherlands in 1938. With the support of his cousin living in Wildegg, Switzerland, claimants' father applied for a visa for the family to go to Switzerland, where they had some funds. His application was denied. Claimants' father died in April, 1943, and three weeks later claimants and their mother were deported to Westerbork and later to Theresienstadt.
33. Claimant, born on 06/20/1928 in Danzig, was repeatedly denied permission to enter Switzerland with family sometime between 1938 and 1942. Claimant's mother was a resident of Zurich until her marriage in 1923 when she moved to Danzig. With the help of claimant's uncle who still resided in Zurich, claimant's parents applied to Swiss authorities in Danzig and later Swiss authorities in Paris. Even though claimant's uncle and claimant's parents were working on both fronts to gain entry for the family they were still repeatedly denied. In October 1942, the family fled France, crossed the Pyrenees

Mountains into Spain and boarded a ship to the United States via Portugal.

34. Claimant, born on 03/28/1929 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her sister in 1937 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant's parents wanted to send claimant and her sister to live with a relative in Switzerland. Claimant and her sister fled Germany by train and traveled via Girszen and Frankfurt to Basel. They were denied entry at the border. They traveled back to Frankfurt where they met their parents. Claimant and her family were able to obtain visas to the United States.

*Note: Claimant's husband is submitting a separate claim in this group.*

35. Claimant, born on 03/24/1924 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in late 1938 at the German-Swiss border. Following Kristallnacht, claimant fled Frankfurt by train to the Swiss border, near Schaffhausen. Claimant presented his kinderausweis, children's identification card, to Swiss officials, but was told that this document was not sufficient to enter Switzerland. Claimant returned by train to Frankfurt. A few months later, claimant obtained a visa to Holland. Claimant left Holland for the United States in 1940.

*Note: Claimant's wife is submitting a separate claim in this group.*

36. Claimant, born on 07/12/1925 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland with parents in 1935 by Swiss authorities in Germany. After claimant's parents' home and business were destroyed, the family moved to Stuttgart. They had family living in Zurich and applied for a visa to go Switzerland but were denied. At the same time claimant's parents tried to get a visa to Palestine, America, Cypress and South Africa. In 1936, with help from relations in South Africa the family immigrated there.
37. Claimant, born on 08/10/1907 in Germany, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland with husband in 1938 at the Swiss consulate in Frankfurt, Germany. Claimant, who was pregnant at the time, her husband and the rest of the family had to leave Germany within ten days after receiving an expulsion notice. They applied for a visa to go to Switzerland at the Swiss consulate in Frankfurt but were denied entry. Claimant and her husband managed to immigrate to New York and on July 21, 1938 claimant had her baby there.
38. Claimant born on 12/15/1914 in Austria was denied entry into Switzerland in March 1941 at the French-Swiss border. In 1938, claimant fled Austria to Belgium. Claimant's brother was living in Switzerland and he hoped to join him there. Claimant was caught and placed in the detention camp in Gurs, France. He managed to escape and fled by train to Grenoble. He continued by car to the Swiss border near Beaucourt, France and Porrentruy, Switzerland where guards told him he could not enter. Claimant traveled back to Brussels, Belgium from where he was taken to Auschwitz in March 1944.
39. Claimant, born on 03/18/1922 in Germany, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland in 1935. Claimant's mother had a cousin living in Zurich and attempted to get claimant out of Germany to live in Switzerland. The cousin applied for an entry permit in Zurich and claimant's mother wrote to the Swiss government, but both requests were denied. Later, claimant's aunt in the United States wrote an affidavit on her behalf and in February 1938 claimant immigrated to the United States.
40. Claimant, born on 08/07/1929 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family sometime between late 1940 and 1941. Claimant and his family left Poland and went to Belgium. Later, they traveled with a group by train from Belgium to Switzerland. Guards told them to leave and threatened to call the Gestapo. They returned to Belgium, and later, claimant stayed in a Jewish orphanage protected by the Queen of Belgium.

41. Claimant, born on 11/19/1903 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1939 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant had to leave Danzig to avoid being deported into a concentration camp. She made her way through Germany with a friend to a bridge over the Rhein that led to Switzerland. Claimant tried to cross but was denied entry for being a single Jewish female. Claimant then made her way to Trieste, Italy and later Tangier, Morocco, from where she finally left for America in late 1940.
42. Claimant, born on 10/10/1924 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary sometime between 1942 and 1943. Claimant had been a student in Lausanne, Switzerland in 1937. Sometime between 1942 and 1943, claimant applied for readmission into Switzerland in order to study in Zurich, where he was pre-matriculated at the Swiss Technical University (ETH). Claimant's application at the Swiss consulate in Budapest was denied. He was then drafted into the Hungarian army. He deserted the army, was caught and forced to work as a slave laborer, escaped and worked in the Hungarian resistance, was caught and deported to Theresienstadt, escaped by posing as a German soldier, joined the German army performing acts of sabotage, re-joined the Hungarian resistance and ended up fighting in the Red Army. After the war, claimant was still denied entry into Switzerland.
43. Claimant, born on 04/26/1926 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1939. Claimant and his brother left Warsaw and traveled through Hungary and Czechoslovakia to get to Switzerland. At the Swiss border, Swiss border patrol held them overnight and told them the next day to go back to where they came from. Claimant and his brother went back to Warsaw from where they were taken to the Ghetto and from there to various concentration camps.
44. Claimant, born on 09/23/1933 in Germany, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in January 1945. Claimant and his family were transported by train from Bergen Belsen to Switzerland. They arrived in St. Gallen and were put in a barn where they had to sleep on straw and were held under military guard. Claimant and his family were denied permission to remain in Switzerland and had to leave after staying five days. They were sent to Marseilles, France with other refugees transported from Bergen Belsen. In Marseilles they were not permitted to board a ship bound for the United States and were put on an Italian schooner and sent to a refugee camp in Philippeville, Algeria.

*Please note: The four successive claims were submitted by family members who each applied separately.*

45. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. In July 1942, claimants and their parents were ordered to go to a labor camp in The Netherlands. Claimants' parents decided to flee to Zurich, where claimant's mother, who was a former Swiss citizen, had relatives. They went to the Swiss Consulate with their attorney, but their application was denied. Consequently claimants went into hiding with their father in Amsterdam until the end of the war. Claimant and claimants' mother went into hiding in a different location, but were caught and sent to Theresienstadt.
46. Claimant, born on 07/27/1936 in Belgium, entered Switzerland with her parents from France in 1942. Upon their arrival in Switzerland, claimant was separated from her parents and taken to several children institutes in Heiden where claimant states she suffered from cruel and abusive treatment. Claimant states that the Swiss authorities allowed only one visit from her mother during the first two years they were in Switzerland. Claimant and her parents left Switzerland in 1945.

47. Claimant, born on 07/21/1934 in Belgium, entered Switzerland from France in 1942 with his older sister. After crossing the border, claimant and his sister entered the first house they saw and were given food by an elderly woman who then reported them to the police. They were first sent to Preles and then claimant was separated from his sister. He was later sent to live with a priest in the town of Radelfingen, where he remained until the end of the war.

*Note: Claimant's sister previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Third Group.*

48. Claimant, born on 07/30/1922 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in between 1941 and 1942. Claimant and a few companions traveled from Romania to the Austrian-Swiss border. Upon arrival at the border, claimant's friend spoke to border guards, who denied the entire group entry into Switzerland. They then returned to Austria and traveled to Romania. Claimant was in Iasi, Romania until the end of the war.
49. Claimant, born on 11/15/1939 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942. Claimant's father was sent to a labor camp in Germany and claimant and her mother stayed in France. In 1942, claimant and her mother traveled from Paris to the French-Swiss border. Upon arrival claimant's mother spoke to border officials, who denied claimant and her mother entry into Switzerland. They then returned to Paris, where they remained in hiding until the end of the war.
50. Claimant, born on 11/19/1935 in Poland, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Bucharest, Romania in 1944. After the war broke out, claimant and his family were sent to the Kolomea ghetto, but were later able to escape to Romania. In 1944, claimant and his family were able to obtain a Polish passport, issued through the Swiss Legation in Bucharest. They applied several times for permission to enter Switzerland, but were denied. On November 19, 1944, claimant and his family were able to flee Romania and go to Palestine.
51. Claimant, born on 06/21/1932 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in early 1944. Claimant and her family escaped from Torino to Mantova in 1942. The family remained there for one year, and then escaped and later resettled in a village near Como. The family then escaped again and during the winter between 1942 and 1943, claimant and her family traveled to the Italian-Swiss border. They encountered an Italian border guard, who told claimant's parents not to cross into Switzerland because there were Germans who would kill the family there. Claimant's father paid a guide to bring them to Switzerland and went to a local bishop for help. The bishop offered to hide claimant and her siblings. Claimant and her sister were sent to live in a convent near Pinerolo, where they remained until the end of the war.
52. Claimant, born on 09/03/1936 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border between 1940 and 1941. Claimant, her parents and her brother traveled from Belgium to the French-Swiss border by train. Upon arrival at the border, claimant's parents spoke to the border officials, who denied the family entry into Switzerland. Claimant and her family then returned to Brussels, where she was sent to live with a Christian family until the end of the war.
53. Claimant, born on 08/13/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in October 1942. In October 1940, claimant was deported from Germany and sent to Gurs, France and later to Rivesaltes. In June 1942, claimant left Rivesaltes to work on a farm near Moissac, France. After police began searching for claimant, he and several friends escaped to the French-Swiss border between Annemasse and Geneva. On the night between September 30, 1942 and October 1, 1942, claimant crossed illegally into Switzerland. A Swiss officer arrested him, forced him to return to France, and threatened to turn him over to the Germans. Claimant returned to Annemasse, where he



went into hiding with a Catholic priest. After a month, he returned to the Swiss border and on the night between October 31, 1942 and November 1, 1942, claimant crossed into Switzerland and traveled to Geneva. Claimant was subsequently arrested and from December 24, 1942 until June 1943, was interned in a labor camp, where he was forced to cut down trees and cultivate land for farming. Claimant remained in Switzerland until the end of the war.

54. Claimant, born on 02/19/1927 in Lithuania, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in autumn 1944. In 1942 claimant was taken to a ghetto in Kovno, Lithuania and was transported to Dachau in 1944. Claimant worked with a group of Russian prisoners in concrete works in Linden, Germany on Lake Boden. After working the night shift, claimant tried to escape across the Swiss border. After being fired upon by the Swiss border guards, claimant was forced to return back to Germany. Claimant was deported to Dachau and subsequently to Kaufering Lager No. 4, where he remained until the end of the war.
55. Claimant, born on 03/09/1931 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in June 1944. In July 1942, claimant and her family were taken to a camp in Paris run by the UGIF (Union Generale des Israelites de France). Claimant's father was sent to Drancy and then to Auschwitz. Soon after, on August 1, 1942, claimant and her brother were taken to an orphanage in Paris. When the situation became more difficult, they went into hiding in Villecresnes. With the help of the Jewish underground, claimant and her brother traveled toward the Swiss border. They arrived in Lyon in June 1944 and continued to Annemasse with a group of children, and were denied entry into Switzerland. Claimant and her brother then traveled to Blanzay, where they studied in a Catholic school. In early 1945, claimant and her brother were given permission to visit relatives interned in Switzerland. They traveled to the labor camp, Morgins, and were allowed to stay for one night. They applied to remain with their relatives, but were denied permission to remain in Switzerland and returned to France.
56. Claimant, born in 07/02/1939 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and his mother fled Belgium and met claimant's father and brother in Lyon. They tried to cross the border near Geneva with the help of a smuggler who divided them into two groups. Claimant's father and brother were admitted into Switzerland and taken to Adliswil while claimant and his mother were caught by Swiss authorities and refused entry. They were sent back to France and were arrested and detained for six months. When released, claimant and his mother remained in hiding in France until the end of the war.

*Note: Claimant's father and brother previously submitted claims, which were approved in the Fourth and the Fifth Group respectively.*

57. Claimant, born on 04/23/1923 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland five times between July 1942 and November 1942 at the French-Swiss border. In May 1942, claimant went into hiding in Brussels. He acquired forged papers and traveled with friends to the Swiss border and attempted to enter Switzerland three times in August 1942. Claimant then returned to Brussels, where he lived in hiding using his false papers. Claimant then traveled to the Swiss border and sought entry at Porrentruy, but was denied. He again returned to Brussels and acquired forged Dutch papers. In November 1942, claimant returned to the Swiss border near Porrentruy, was caught and again denied entry into Switzerland. With the help of a Swiss friend, claimant was able to arrange a taxi to Zurich. He was subsequently admitted to an absorption camp and then transferred to a series of labor camps. Claimant immigrated to Palestine in June 1945.
58. Claimant, born on 09/23/1913 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in September 1938. Claimant

fled Vienna and entered Switzerland with a valid passport and a visa. After three days in Zurich claimant was arrested and jailed. Claimant states that she was treated brutally and detained with other criminals for three to four days. Claimant was then ordered to leave within two days or be deported to Germany. Claimant was able to receive a visa to Belgium in Berne. She stayed in Brussels, Belgium until she received a visa to the United States in 1939.

*Please Note: The three successive claims were submitted by sisters who each applied separately.*

59. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in January 1939 at the German-Swiss border. Claimants traveled with their parents by train from Berlin to Munich, where they met a guide. They continued by car to Konstanz, and from there went to the Swiss border on foot. At the border, claimants encountered men in Swiss uniforms who asked to see their passports. Upon showing their passports with "Stateless" citizenship status and no entry permits, claimants were sent back to the German side of the border. In May 1939, claimants father immigrated to England to get certificates to Palestine. Claimants lived in a coal cellar in Germany until immigrating to Palestine in January 1940.
60. Claimant, born on 09/12/1927 in France, entered Switzerland from France with her sister in fall 1943. After several unsuccessful attempts to cross the Swiss border, claimant and her sister were finally allowed to enter Switzerland by border guards after hours of pleading. Upon arrival, they were interned in the camp Au bout du Monde, then in Val Fleuri in Geneva. A Swiss camp commander deprived them of their money and gold ducats. Claimant states that living conditions were horrible. They had to sleep on the ground in a non-heated dormitory with broken windows. Claimant states they received only a minimum of food and were treated like animals by the Swiss guards.
61. Claimant, born on 06/18/1936 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border between late 1941 and early 1942. In June 1941, claimant, her mother and her grandmother traveled from Belgium to southern France to meet claimant's father and brother. The family spent some time in Meillon and then decided to attempt to enter Switzerland. Between late 1941 and early 1942, claimant and her family traveled to the French-Swiss border near Geneva by train, horse-drawn carriage, and foot. Claimants' parents, who had friends in Switzerland, called their contacts, but the family was denied entry into Switzerland. They remained near the border for a short while and then traveled to Toulouse, and later to a village near Albi, where they remained until the end of the war.

*See Claim above for summary of claims by family members.*

62. Claimant, born in 11/01/1925 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in April 1945. In January 1945, claimant was transferred from Auschwitz to Dachau. In April 1945, claimant and a large group of prisoners were put on a train and told that they were going to the Swiss border to be exchanged with German prisoners. After two days, the train stopped and the prisoners were taken off the train and ordered by the SS guards to cross the river into Switzerland. However, Swiss authorities standing on the other side of the river prevented them from crossing and turned them away. Claimant was able to escape and hide in the mountains until liberation a few days later.
63. Claimant, born on 01/06/1918 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. In March 1944, claimant applied for a visa at the Swiss Embassy but was denied by Swiss officials who told her that the lists of applicants was already full. The Swiss officials advised her to try again in three months. In April 1944 claimant was sent to a ghetto and from there to several concentration camps.

*Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by mother and daughter who each applied*

*separately.*

64. Mother- born on 03/06/1914 in Germany
65. Daughter - born on 03/01/1944 in Germany
66. Claimants were denied permission to remain in Switzerland in January 1945. Claimant was taken from Westbork to Bergen Belsen and claimant was born in Bergen Belsen. In January 1945, claimants were transported from Bergen Belsen by train to Switzerland. They arrived in St. Gallen and were housed in a school where they had to sleep on the floor, were kept under guard and not allowed to leave to visit relatives residing in Switzerland. Claimants were denied permission to stay in Switzerland and after three days they were sent by train to Marseilles, France with other refugees transported from Bergen Belsen. In Marseilles they boarded a boat and were sent to a camp in Phillipeville, Algeria.
67. Claimant, born on 10/01/1928 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in summer 1938. After claimant and her sister were thrown out of school, claimant and her family tried to cross illegally into Switzerland. In summer 1938, they traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border at Bregenz. Swiss border guards stopped them, searched them, and stole their jewelry and money. Claimant and her family were verbally abused and then sent back. They returned to Vienna and in late 1938, the family sought refuge in Trinidad. They obtained permission to leave for the United States in November 1940.
68. Claimant, born on 04/21/1921 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in late 1938. Claimant, his parents, and his brother traveled from Vienna to the Austrian-Swiss border by train. They arrived in Feldkirch in late 1938 and Swiss border guards verbally abused them and denied them entry into Switzerland. The family returned to Vienna. In 1939, claimant and his brother were thrown out of high school and claimant's family was thrown out of their apartment. In 1940, claimant, his mother and his brother were able to immigrate to the United States.
69. Claimant, born on 10/30/1924 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. On March 18, 1944, claimant applied for a visa at the Swiss Embassy but was denied by Swiss officials who told her that the list of applicants was already full. The Swiss officials advised her to try again in three months. The following morning claimant was arrested and sent to several concentration camps and forced to work.
70. Claimant, born on 12/08/1925 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. In March 1944, claimant applied for a visa at the Swiss Embassy but was denied by Swiss officials who told him that the lists of applicants was already full. The Swiss officials advised him to try again in three months. In April 1944, claimant was sent to a ghetto and from there to several concentration camps.
71. Claimant, born on 12/20/1919 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant grew up in Transylvania and moved to Budapest after Hungary took over the region. In April 1944, claimant applied for a visa at the Swiss Embassy but was denied by Swiss officials who told her that the lists of applicants was already full and Swiss officials advised her to try again in three months. In May 1944, claimant and her family were sent to the ghetto and from there to several concentration camps.
72. Claimant, born on 01/28/1927 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Italy in October 1943. Upon arrival, claimant was put in a reception camp, then transferred to Montreux and later to Bex les Bains.

Claimant states that she was restricted in her freedom of movement and had to ask for permission for everything. Claimant remained in Switzerland until May 1945.

*Please note: The two successive claims were submitted by a brother and a sister who each applied separately.*

73. Claimant- born on 01/01/1931 in Hungary
74. Claimant - born on 07/26/1938 in Hungary
75. Claimants were denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary. Between 1940 and 1943 claimants' parents applied for a visa to Switzerland but were denied. In 1944, after their parents were taken to camps, claimants were moved to the ghetto in Budapest. Claimant applied at the Swiss Consulate for visas to Switzerland as part of a Kindertransport going from Budapest to Switzerland. Claimant was told the list was full and that there was no other way to go to Switzerland. Claimants returned to the ghetto in Budapest, where they stayed until their liberation.
76. Claimant, born on 01/05/1920 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant and his family had relatives living in Zurich. In 1943, claimant's father sent written applications for a visa for claimant's family to the Swiss Consulate to join their relatives. Claimant's father received a letter of denial in response. Claimant tried to flee Hungary but was caught by the Hungarian army and was later sent to Auschwitz.
77. Claimant, born on 02/03/1935 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1940. Claimant had relatives who had succeeded in crossing into Switzerland. After the Nazi invasion of Belgium, claimant's family decided to seek refuge there as well. They traveled from Belgium to the Swiss border by car. Claimant's father spoke to border officials, who denied the family entry into Switzerland. The family returned to Belgium and was caught in Antwerp and sent to Malines. Claimant and his brother were released from the camp and sent to live with a priest who helped hide them until the end of the war.
78. Claimant, born on 03/12/1927 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. After the Germans entered Hungary on March 19, 1944, claimant applied for a visa at the Swiss Embassy. She was denied by Swiss officials who told her that the lists of applicants was already full and advised her to try again in three months. In May 1944, claimant was sent to a ghetto and from there to several concentration camps.
79. Claimant, born on 10/29/1932 in Germany, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland between August and September 1938. Claimant states that her father had money in Switzerland. Claimant and her family traveled to Switzerland in August or September 1938. They were detained at the border and her father was interrogated for many hours and then released. Claimant states that her family was denied permission to remain in Switzerland and was only allowed to remain for a few days. The family traveled to Trieste, Italy and later immigrated to Palestine.
80. Claimant, born on 12/27/1925 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland from France in 1942. After the Germans invaded the free zone of France claimant and her parents attempted to enter Switzerland. At the border, the family was told by border officers that the border was closed and they had to return. Claimant's mother collapsed at the Swiss border and the family was transferred to a refugee camp in Geneva, where her mother received treatment. After three days, the family was escorted back to the border and ordered to leave Switzerland. A border officer told them that there was a monastery nearby where they could find help. They left all their valuables with the border officer and fled from the

patrolling Germans. When they arrived at the monastery, they were told that they had to leave. Subsequently, claimant and her family took a train to Annemasse, France where the resistance helped them to get forged papers.

81. Claimant, born on 08/02/1928 in Yugoslavia, entered Switzerland in October 1943 from Italy. Upon arrival, claimant was put in a reception camp in Bellinzona and then transferred to several different refugee camps and then to Bex les Bains. Claimant states that during his stay in Switzerland his movement was restricted and that if he wanted to leave the camp he had to request permission from the Federal Police Department. Claimant was also forced to work and did not receive any pay.
82. Claimant, born on 01/27/1932 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border at the end of 1939. In November 1938, claimant's father was taken by the Gestapo and sent to Poland. Three of claimant's older siblings were able to immigrate to Palestine and claimant and his younger brother remained in Germany with their mother. At the end of 1939, claimant traveled to the German-Swiss border by train with his brother and mother. Claimant's mother told him to say they were visiting relatives in Switzerland if asked. Upon reaching the border, claimant and his mother and brother were denied entry by Swiss border guards and they returned to Germany. Claimant was later deported to Theresienstadt, where he remained until the end of the war.
83. Claimant, born on 07/04/1935 in Romania, was denied entry to Switzerland with his mother at the Austrian-Swiss border in late 1939. Claimant and his mother traveled by train from Radauti, Romania, to the Austrian-Swiss border. They were denied entry at the border by Swiss officials and returned to Radauti by train. In 1940 claimant was sent to a labor camp near Mogilev, Ukraine, where he stayed until the end of the war.
84. Claimant, born on 12/17/1929 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Berlin, Germany. Claimant's family had relatives living in Lucerne, Switzerland. In late 1938, claimant's father twice applied for permission to enter Switzerland for his family but was denied. On his second attempt to get permission to enter Switzerland, claimant's father was told that too many Jews had already entered Switzerland. Claimant and his family were able to leave Germany and go to Chile by the end of 1938.

*See Claim above for summary of claims by mother and daughter.*

85. Claimant, born on 10/22/1920 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. In 1942, claimant was arrested in Budapest for staying illegally in the city and was sent to a slave labor camp. In October 1943, she escaped from the camp but was caught again in Budapest and was forced to report to the police weekly. In April 1944, claimant applied for a visa at the Swiss Embassy but was denied by Swiss officials who told her that the lists of applicants was already full. The Swiss officials advised her to try again in several months, but claimant was unable to return to the embassy. Claimant remained in Budapest under false identity until the end of the war.
86. Claimant, born on 03/01/1929, entered Switzerland in July 1941. Claimant was sent from Belgium to Switzerland as part of a transport organized by the Red Cross and arrived in Switzerland in July 1941. She stayed with a family in Lucerne for three months and had to work for the family in their butcher shop. Claimant wanted to stay in Switzerland and appealed to the family for help but the family did not want to risk helping a Jewish girl. Claimant had to leave Switzerland and returned to Belgium. In 1942, claimant's father and brother were deported to work camps and to Auschwitz where they perished. Claimant remained in hiding in various places in Belgium until the end of the war.

87. Claimant, born on 07/16/1926 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in spring 1939. Claimant and her family traveled from Vienna to Salzburg by train and then continued to the village of Nauders on the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant's father met a guide and the family spent the night in his yard. In the morning, the guide took them to the border, where a guide on the Swiss side was supposed to be waiting. The Austrian guide abandoned the family, but they continued alone nonetheless. The family was then captured by a Swiss patrol. Claimant's father had a minor heart attack, and after he recovered, the Swiss officials instructed the family to go back to Austria. The family returned to Vienna, and in July 1939, they traveled to Milan, Italy. The family remained in Italy until March 1945, when they immigrated to Palestine.
88. Claimant, born on 08/09/1923 in Germany, entered Switzerland in October 1942 with his mother. After two unsuccessful attempts to enter Switzerland within a few days, they successfully crossed the border. Claimant and his mother went to Geneva and stayed in a hotel for one night. The next morning they were arrested by Swiss police and sent to a camp in Varembé, then Les Avants. Claimant was then transferred to different labor camps including Hedingen, Bourignon and Raron. Claimant remained in Switzerland until the end of the war.
89. Claimant, born on 05/05/1927 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1939. Claimant and her family fled Zamosc, Poland and traveled to Switzerland by train. They crossed the border and were taken to a nearby refugee camp. Claimant was prohibited from leaving the camp and states that her family had very little food and that they were verbally abused by Swiss guards. After nine or ten days, claimant and her family were told by a policeman that they had to leave Switzerland. Claimant and her family traveled to Russia, where they lived until the end of the war.
90. Claimant, born on 07/19/1930 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland on September 23, 1934. Claimant entered Switzerland on July 23, 1934 with relatives and stayed in Switzerland until he was expelled on September 29, 1934. After being expelled from Switzerland, claimant went to France and then traveled with a family from France to Italy. Claimant later immigrated to Palestine.
91. Claimant, born on 08/07/1925 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1938. Claimant and her parents traveled from their hometown in Germany to the Austrian-Swiss border by train in 1938. Claimant's parents spoke to border officials, who denied the family entry into Switzerland. They remained at the border for two days and then returned to their hometown. Claimant was later deported to Auschwitz.

*Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by brother and sister who each applied separately.*

92. Brother- born on 04/05/1929 in Yugoslavia
93. Sister- born on 07/02/1931 in Yugoslavia
94. Claimants were denied visas to Switzerland between 1939 and 1943 at the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary. Claimants' father made various attempts to obtain visas on behalf of claimants from the Swiss consulate in Hungary, but his requests were denied. He also wrote letters asking mayors in Switzerland to act on behalf of the claimants. Claimants' aunt lived in Bern during the summer months. The family moved to a Jewish house in Hungary until fall 1944 and later went into hiding.
95. Claimant, born on 11/08/1911 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in 1936 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant's family traveled from Duisburg, Germany to the Swiss

border. Claimant and his family were refused entry and escorted back. Claimant escaped to the United States in 1939.

96. Claimant, born on 04/18/1916 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland with her husband in fall 1941 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and her husband traveled by train from Hungary via Austria to the Swiss border, where they were interrogated and denied entry. They tried again, but to no avail. Claimant had to return to Hungary.
97. Claimant, born on 04/07/1913 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with his brother in late 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border near Rorschach. After the Anschluss, claimant and his brother left Vienna and tried to escape to Switzerland. They were caught by Swiss border guards and sent back to Austria. From there, they managed to get to Holland, then England, and eventually to the United States.
98. Claimant, born on 08/14/1925 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland in 1944 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's mother was deported after the Nazi occupation of Hungary in March 1944. Claimant's father was sent to a labor camp. Claimant, in the company of her older brother and aunt, applied for a visa at the Swiss embassy in Budapest in order to avoid deportation. The visa request was denied. Claimant obtained a Schutzpass, which saved her life.
99. Claimant, born on 05/07/1920 in Russia, was denied a visa to Switzerland sometime between 1938 and 1939 at the Swiss embassy in Berlin, Germany, and Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Shortly before Kristallnacht, claimant went with his Polish passport to the Swiss embassy in Berlin and filed an asylum application. He never heard back. In November 1938, claimant received an order to leave Germany within three days. Claimant fled to Antwerp, Belgium, with the help of a smuggler and was granted a six-month stay. During this time, he attempted to receive a visa from Swiss authorities in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Claimant immigrated to the United States about two years later.
100. Claimant, born on 03/15/1921 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in November 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. After Kristallnacht, claimant traveled from Vienna, Austria to the Swiss border by train to join his brother who lived in Davos, Switzerland. Swiss border officials denied claimant entry. Subsequently, claimant had to return to Vienna.
101. Claimant, born on 05/26/1934 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942 at the Austrian-Swiss border near Feldkirch. Claimant, his mother and two sisters attempted to enter Switzerland in 1942, but were denied entry. Claimant's uncle lived in Zurich. In summer 1942, the family escaped from Austria to Hungary. In January 1944, claimant's mother tried to obtain a visa at the Swiss legation in Budapest, but her request was denied. Claimant was placed in an orphanage and joined his father in London in August 1946.
102. Claimant, born on 06/03/1922 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with her husband in 1939 at the Austrian-Swiss border. They tried to flee from Vienna to Switzerland by train, car and on foot with a group of people, but were turned back at the border in the Paznaun valley. They returned to Vienna and were able to obtain visas to Chile. The couple left via Italy for South America in November 1939.
103. Claimant, born on 08/12/1943 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with his mother in spring 1944 at the French-Swiss border. Attempting to join family in the United States, claimant and his mother, using a false identity, tried to reach Geneva from France hoping to find temporary residence. They were turned away at the border and spent the remainder of the war in hiding.

104. Claimant, born on 07/21/1924 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland in October 1944 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant lived in the ghetto and was forced to work. In October 1944, claimant went to the Swiss embassy and applied for permission to enter Switzerland. After spending 24 hours in the embassy, claimant was told by the consul that he could not get the requested permission. A short time later, claimant was sent to Mauthausen and was interned there until his liberation.
105. Claimant, born on 05/07/1923 in Hungary, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland sometime after September 1939. In summer 1939, claimant was residing in La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, with a family. He was planning to attend a Swiss school. However, claimant was informed by his father that he had been refused a residency permit and claimant returned to Hungary. In March 1944, claimant was ordered to a labor camp, but escaped before the transport to Germany.
106. Claimant, born on 03/27/1934 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Fleeing France by train, bus and boat, claimant and his parents were refused entry at Saint-Gingolph. Claimant was separated from his parents and placed in a farm in Culoz until liberation.
107. Claimant, born on 12/10/1920 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1939. Claimant traveled by truck with his sister and twelve others from Warsaw to the Swiss border. The truck driver spoke with the Swiss border guards for a short period of time, but they were denied entry. Claimant was then taken back to Warsaw. Claimant was later interned in a concentration camp.
108. Claimant, born on 09/24/1926 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1943 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant traveled with her parents and sister by train and on foot from Mannheim, Germany to the border at Schaffhausen. Claimant hid in the woods for five days while her father left. When her father returned, he told the family that it was impossible to go any farther. They returned to Germany and claimant was later forced to work in a factory.
109. Claimant, born on 11/20/1913 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland in March 1939. Claimant left Bratislava at the end of March 1939 and traveled to Switzerland by train, hoping to get to Palestine via Italy. While entering Swiss territory, claimant was detained by a border policeman and was later placed on an east bound train. Claimant went to Prague, and then went to Great Britain via Germany and the Netherlands.
110. Claimant, born on 12/21/1930 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland sometime between 1940 and 1943 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's father repeatedly applied for a visa for his family, but was told by Swiss authorities that the quota was full. Claimant and her family remained in Hungary until 1943. Claimant was deported from Hungary and taken to several different concentration camps and was liberated at Bergen-Belsen in 1945.
111. Claimant, born on 05/21/1918 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1939. Claimant and four other men hired a smuggler who organized false papers and helped them with their escape from Czechoslovakia to Switzerland. Claimant hoped to go to Palestine from Switzerland. The group traveled by car and wagon through Germany to the Swiss border. They crossed the border, were caught by the Swiss border guards, interrogated, and then driven back to the border and handed over to Germans. Claimant was taken by truck to Prague and incarcerated in Pankrac prison. Later, he was transferred to Poland.
112. Claimant, born on 10/09/1933 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1938 at the German-



Swiss border. Claimant traveled with his parents by automobile from Frankfurt, Germany, to Basel on the German-Swiss border. After a half day wait, claimant and his parents were denied entry into Switzerland, and returned to Frankfurt. Claimant left Germany in September 1938, and traveled to the United States via the Netherlands.

113. Claimant, born on 11/06/1932 in Italy, was denied a visa to Switzerland with her mother in 1944 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant wanted to travel to the liberated part of France, where her father lived via Switzerland. Claimant's mother attempted to get permission to enter Switzerland for claimant and herself at the Swiss embassy in Budapest. The request was denied; consequently, claimant was placed in the ghetto.
114. Claimant, born on 01/29/1938 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1940 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant fled from Romania to the Austrian-Swiss border by train. Claimant attempted to cross the border at Bregenz, Austria, but was denied entry. He returned to Romania via Hungary and hid until the end of the war.
115. Claimant, born on 10/04/1927 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland with family in fall 1940. Claimant and family fled Antwerp, Belgium, and traveled first by car and then on foot through France to Switzerland. At the border, they were turned back and returned to Antwerp. Claimant and his family went into hiding.
116. Claimant, born on 03/22/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her parents in November 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her family left Toulouse with a group of 25 people, and with the help of smugglers, crossed the border near Annecy, France. After crossing into Switzerland, they were taken to a barn with promises that they would be taken to a refugee camp the next morning. The following morning, Swiss police arrived and returned them to French authorities.
117. Claimant, born on 9/26/1925 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in March 1943 at St. Gallen. Claimant's father, a fruit wholesaler, had a bank account in Switzerland. The family planned to go through Switzerland to another country. They traveled to Switzerland from Hungary by train. The family tried to enter Switzerland with forged papers, but was arrested and handed over to the German authorities. Claimant and her family were deported to various concentration camps.
118. Claimant, born on 11/16/1927 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Germany sometime between 1935 and 1936 in Germany. Claimant's family sought to go to Bern, where members of the family had previously moved to and where claimant's mother had a bank account. Claimant's family received an acknowledgement letter from the Swiss embassy regarding the receipt of their visa application, which was later denied. Claimant and his family were eventually sent to the Gurs concentration camp in France.

*Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two sisters who each applied separately.*

119. Sister- born on 11/22/1923 in Germany
120. Sister- born on 08/03/1925 in Germany
121. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland with their family in fall 1942 at the French-Swiss border near Annemasse. Claimants' family relocated from Germany to France in 1937. After the German occupation of France's free zone, claimants and their family attempted to flee by train, bus and car to Switzerland. Guided by a smuggler who later abandoned them, they were refused entry and arrested by

Swiss border guards. The family returned to Beziers, France. They lived in hiding in the south of France for the remainder of the war.

122. Claimant, born on 11/26/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family sometime between January and February 1944 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant's family lived illegally in Milan, Italy. As the situation for Jews became increasingly dangerous, claimant and her family left Milan for Switzerland together with other Jewish refugees and aided by a paid guide. They entered Switzerland near Chiasso, but were discovered and returned to Italy. The family lived in Milan until the end of the war.
123. Claimant, born on 10/13/1928 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her father in November 1940 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her father fled Belgium and traveled to the Swiss border via France by train and bus. They were denied entry at Basel. Claimant and her father went into hiding in Brussels, Belgium.
124. Claimant, born on 07/10/1925 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland sometime between December 1938 and March 1939 in Germany. Sometime after November 1938, claimant's father was arrested and sent to Dachau. In order to secure the release of claimant's father, the family had to leave Germany promptly. From December 1938 until March 1939, claimant's mother applied at the Swiss consulate for a visa for the family on multiple occasions, but was denied every time. Subsequently, claimant and his family fled to Shanghai, China, where they remained until the end of the war.

*Note: Claimant's brother previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Fourteenth Group.*

125. Claimant, born on 06/07/1908 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant traveled by train from Wiener Neustadt, Austria, to the Swiss border, but was denied entry. Consequently, claimant traveled by train to Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

*Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two brothers who each applied separately.*

126. Brother- born on 09/12/1936 in Germany
127. Brother- born on 12/22/1931 in Germany
128. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland with their parents and older brother in 1940 at the French-Swiss border. From 1938 to 1940, claimants lived with their family in Belgium. They fled from Belgium in 1940 by train to Switzerland via France, but were denied entry at the border. They returned to Belgium by train and were separated from their parents and older brother. Claimants spent the remainder of the war hiding in an orphanage in Brussels.
129. Claimant was born on 08/06/1914 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in August 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant left Austria on foot and attempted to cross into Switzerland. Claimant's passport was stamped with the 'J'. Swiss border guards denied her entry when she attempted to cross a bridge from Austria into Switzerland. Claimant returned to Austria and later to Belgium. Claimant then made her way via England to the United States.
130. Claimant, born on 05/08/1926 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in 1940 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her family lived in Brussels and fled from there to the Swiss border by train via France. They were denied entry into Switzerland at the border near Belfort. They went to the south of France, where they were interned in a camp. The family was able to escape and

returned to Belgium. Claimant spent the duration of the war in hiding.

131. Claimant, born on 09/28/1928 in Poland, entered Switzerland in March 1945 from Austria. Claimant escaped the Warsaw ghetto and was able to enter Switzerland, where he was placed in an internment camp in Neuchatel. He was forced to work on road construction. Claimant received food and housing, but no monetary compensation for his work. Claimant remained in Switzerland until after the war.
132. Claimant, born on 10/27/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1934 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and her mother traveled from Berlin by train to the border, but they were denied entry by Swiss border authorities. They returned to Berlin and fled to Czechoslovakia, Italy, and Bulgaria, and they eventually reached Palestine.
133. Claimant, born on 12/09/1929 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in January 1940 and in 1941 at the French-Swiss border. In 1940, claimant and her family wanted to escape from Antwerp to Switzerland via France, but were denied entry. They returned to Antwerp. The family made another attempt to cross into Switzerland in 1941 with the help of a smuggler, but again was denied entry. They fled to Lyon and waited for their visas for Cuba.
134. Claimant, born on 12/31/1920 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with family sometime in 1938 at the German-Swiss border at Basel. To secure claimant's father's release from Dachau, claimant's mother obtained railroad tickets to Genoa, Italy. They planned to go there via Basel. The family's attempt to obtain Swiss transit visas from the Swiss consulate in Vienna was futile. The family took a train towards Switzerland anyway. They were taken off the train in Basel by police and customs officials and given a choice of either returning to Germany or possibly facing jail time in Switzerland. Claimant's parents decided to return to Germany.
135. Claimant, born on 09/20/1919 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland with her mother and her fiancé sometime between fall 1942 and fall 1943 at the French-Swiss border near St. Julien. Guided by a smuggler, claimant traveled with her mother and her fiancé in a group of twenty refugees from Lyon, where they lived, to the Swiss border. At the border, Swiss authorities denied claimant entrance and threatened to turn them over to German officials if they did not return to France. Claimant spent the rest of the war hiding under a false identity in France.
136. Claimant, born on 04/29/1925 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with family in May 1940. Claimant with his two sisters and parents fled from Belgium to the Swiss border by car with a hired driver. They were denied entry by border guards. Claimant's family returned to Belgium. Claimant was eventually deported to various camps including Auschwitz.
137. Claimant, born on 07/24/1925 in Germany, entered Switzerland in 1936. Claimant had lived in Chemnitz, Germany until her parents sent her to school at the Ecole d'Humanite in Switzerland since she was not allowed to attend high school in Germany. Her parents and brother were also able to enter Switzerland. Claimant transferred to a school in Ste. Croix in May 1940. Authorities required claimant to interrupt her schooling for two semesters and she was sent to Lugano to work as a mother's helper. Claimant stayed in Switzerland until the end of the war.

*Note: Claimant's brother previously submitted a claim in the Sixteenth Group.*

138. Claimant, born on 05/18/1923 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with family in 1938. Claimant's uncle lived in Basel and they wanted to join him. Claimant's parents hired a man to escort them from Cologne, Germany via Vienna to Switzerland. They were denied entry at the border by Swiss

guards

139. Claimant, born on 08/28/1928 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents in spring 1940 at French-Swiss border. Claimant traveled with his parents from Lyon, France to Chamonix. At the border, a Swiss official interrogated his father. After being denied entry, the family hid in various locations in France for some time before being smuggled into Spain.
140. Claimant, born on 06/29/1929 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with his mother in fall 1940 at French-Swiss border. Guided by a smuggler, claimant fled with his mother from Paris to the Swiss border near Vallorbe. At the border, they were stopped and told by Swiss soldiers that they could go no farther. They returned to Paris until spring 1941, when claimant and his siblings crossed over to Chery-Lury in France's "free zone". After a failed attempt to get to the Swiss border, claimant was deported from Aix-les-Bains to Auschwitz in January 1944.
141. Claimant, born on 12/06/1916 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Fleeing arrest in France, claimant traveled on foot to the Swiss border from Haute-Savoie. He was repeatedly refused entry at the Swiss border near Saint-Julien-en-Genevois. He was then arrested by the French gendarmerie and deported to German concentration camps via Drancy.
142. Claimant, born on 11/04/1920 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland in 1940 at the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant, upon graduation from high school, and her brother were accepted to Zurich University as medical students. They went to the Swiss consulate in Budapest with their acceptance letter from Zurich University and requested visas, but the request was denied. Claimant managed to survive with false identification documents.
143. Claimant, born on 03/04/1929 in the Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant traveled from the Netherlands through Belgium and France at night by train and truck with the help of Belgian and Dutch underground forces. He attempted to enter Switzerland near the Vosges Mountains. Claimant encountered the Swiss border patrol, had to return and went into hiding.
144. Claimant, born on 11/06/1931 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in early 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and family joined a group of Jewish refugees to flee from Belgium to Switzerland, but they were denied entry at the border. Subsequently, claimant and family traveled to Italy, where claimant hid in a convent until the end of the war.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 19

1. Claimant, born on 09/30/1924 in Czechoslovakia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. After her town was occupied by Germans in 1944, claimant went to the Swiss consulate in Budapest and applied for permission to enter Switzerland but was denied. Soon afterwards claimant was sent to Auschwitz and other camps.
2. Claimant, born on 07/19/1930 in France, entered Switzerland from Annemasse, France. Before successfully crossing into Switzerland, claimant had made two unsuccessful attempts. Upon arrival, she was placed in a camp in Geneva for several months. Claimant states that soldiers there treated her disrespectfully. She was then transferred to a family near Schaffhausen where she had to work in the fields. She stayed there until she returned to France.
3. Claimant, born on 04/15/1925 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland on December 6, 1944 from Bergen-Belsen with the Kastner transport. Upon his arrival in Caux, claimant was placed in a closed hotel and kept under military guard. He was also forced to work in the kitchen without receiving compensation. Claimant was later transferred to Trevano, where he was forced to work in a vineyard.
4. Claimant, born on 01/18/1930 in Germany, entered Switzerland in early 1939. His father had fled to Switzerland in 1938 and claimant was sent to join him. Shortly after claimant's arrival, claimant's father obtained a British visa for himself. Claimant could not obtain a visa for medical reasons and was placed in foster homes in Habkern and Gstaad. Claimant's mother came to Switzerland in September 1939 and went to Walzenheusen. Claimant's mother was not allowed to work and claimant could not join his mother until she found a room for them. To support themselves, claimant and his mother worked menial jobs. Claimant worked on local farms and during the summer in exchange for food. Claimant states that anti-semitism was prevalent and that they were often taken advantage of because of their circumstances. Claimant and his mother left Switzerland in 1942. They fled to Portugal and joined claimant's father in London.
5. Claimant, born on 08/07/1923 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in October 1943. Claimant and her mother twice tried to enter Switzerland from Italy at the border near Varese and were stopped by Swiss guards both times. Later that same month, they made a third attempt and were admitted. They were taken to Balerna and then to Stabio where they spent the night in a stable. The next day they were sent to a camp in Champéry. Claimant states that the director of the camp mentally abused them and threatened to turn them over to the Nazis. Claimant worked watching children and her mother worked as a seamstress. Claimant was sent to various camps in Switzerland until the end of the war.
6. Claimant, born on 02/27/1925 in Germany, entered Switzerland in 1936. Claimant's family had fled Germany for Spain in 1933 and stayed there until 1936 when claimant and her brother were sent to Switzerland to stay with family friends. Their parents joined them in 1938 and the entire family was placed in a refugee camp. In 1939, the Swiss authorities began harassing claimant's family. They were threatened with deportation to Germany and claimant's father was not allowed to work. Claimant's family obtained papers to leave Switzerland in October 1939. They left by train to Genoa, Italy and arrived in the United States the same month.

*Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted two sisters who each applied separately.*

7. Sister - born on 06/18/1930 in France
8. Sister - born on 10/16/1928 in France
9. Claimants and their parents lived in Divonne-les-Bains, France between 1940 and 1942. In June 1942, claimants and their parents decided to seek refuge in Switzerland and walked to the French- Swiss border. They crossed into Switzerland and arrived in a village, where a Swiss guard intercepted them and took them to a guardhouse. Claimants' father was jailed, while claimants and their mother were placed in a convent, and remained there under house arrest for three to four weeks. The entire family was then expelled to France. Claimants' father was taken away and claimants and their mother were taken to several camps, including Rivesaltes. They remained in camps in France until the end of the war.
10. Claimant, born on 09/10/1918 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland in the spring of 1944 from France. Claimant reached the border by foot through the mountains with her sister. At the border, they encountered a Protestant priest who told them he had to send them back to the German border. Claimant and her sister ran away and within days successfully crossed into Switzerland. In Switzerland, claimant and her sister were sent to a number of camps, including Sonnenberg and one near Lausanne. In the camps, claimant was forced to clean, work in the kitchen, and take care of younger children without pay. Claimant states she was constantly under the threat of being deported to the Germans.

*Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted husband and wife who each applied separately.*

11. Husband - born on 10/01/1920 in The Netherlands
12. Wife - born on 07/24/1919 in The Netherlands
13. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in August 1942. Claimants fled from The Netherlands in early 1942 and traveled through France to Switzerland. They entered Switzerland near St. Julien and were stopped by a Swiss guard. They were interrogated and then brought back to the border and handed over to French border police who transported them to a camp in France. They escaped from the camp and in December 1942, made a second attempt to enter Switzerland. They were caught at the border and told the Swiss guards that claimant was pregnant and were admitted to Switzerland. Claimant collapsed during the encounter and was sent to a hospital for refugees and claimant was detained. They were then separated for three months before being taken to Montreux. Claimant later began to work for a farmer and claimant began to work in a psychiatric clinic. Claimant later gained permission to begin his studies. Claimants remained in Switzerland until the end of the war.

*Please Note: The three successive claims were submitted by three siblings who each applied separately.*

14. Sister - born on 06/27/1926 in Poland
15. Sister - born on 10/24/1927 in Poland
16. Brother - born on 07/08/1930 in Poland
17. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland with their parents at the Austrian-Swiss border in winter 1939. Claimants and their parents fled Vienna and traveled by train to the Austrian-Swiss border. German speaking authorities and soldiers boarded the train and asked the family for identification and did not let the family get off the train in Switzerland. The family subsequently fled to Paris by train. Claimants' father was able to get money in Paris and the family left France from Cherbourg by boat and traveled to the

United States.

18. Claimant, born on 05/09/1936 in Belgium, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss embassy in Paris, France. After the Germans invaded Belgium claimant and his family fled the country and went to Paris. In 1941/1942, claimant's mother went to the Swiss Embassy and applied for permission to enter Switzerland, offering the Swiss officials a large sum of money, but her application was denied. Several member of claimant's family were deported. Claimant was able to hide in France until the end of the war.

*See Claim above for summary of claims by family members.*

19. Claimant, born on 02/23/1923 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. In April 1944, claimant applied for a visa at the Swiss Embassy but was denied by Swiss officials who told her that the list of applicants was already full and advised her to try again in two months. In May 1944, claimant was sent to a ghetto and from there to several labor camps.
20. Claimant, born on 05/20/1938 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss embassy in Vienna, Austria in late 1938. During Kristallnacht, claimant's father was beaten and the family was thrown out of their house. Claimant's father went to the Swiss embassy and applied for a visa for the family, but was denied. Claimant's father was able to leave Austria and went to China by ship. Claimant and her mother also went to China a few months later.
21. Claimant, born on 04/28/1926 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss embassy in Budapest, Hungary. In March 1944, claimant applied for a visa at the Swiss embassy but was denied by Swiss officials who told her that the list of applicants was already full and advised her to try again in three months. In April 1944, claimant was sent to a ghetto and from there to several labor camps.
22. Claimant, born on 08/29/1938 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943/ 1944. Claimant, who had family in Lucerne, traveled from Romania to the Swiss border with his brother, sister, and a Christian guide. Upon arrival at the border, claimant's guide spoke to border officials, who denied the group entry into Switzerland. Claimant and his siblings then traveled to Hungary, and later to Transnistria, where claimant remained until the end of the war.
23. Claimant, born on 02/03/1920 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in late November 1938. Claimant's father was living in Switzerland as a political refugee but was unable to get transit visas for the rest of his family. Claimant, her mother, and sister decided to attempt crossing into Switzerland and traveled by train from Austria to Ulm, Germany, where they met a Swiss friend of claimant's father. The family remained in Ulm for a few days and then traveled to the Swiss border near Kreuzlingen. After crossing into Switzerland, they were caught by Swiss border guards who took their personal belongings and jailed them. They were released the following day and returned to Ulm. One month later, claimant's mother was able to obtain a transit visa for the family. They traveled to Switzerland and lived in Zurich until August 1940, when the family immigrated to the United States.
24. Claimant, born on 06/23/1928 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in 1942. After German troops entered their city in 1939, claimant and her family fled Poland and traveled to Italy. In 1942, claimant and her family traveled by truck to the Swiss border near Lugano. Claimant and her family asked to enter Switzerland but were denied entry. They remained at the border for some time and then traveled to Luchka, Ukraine. The family was evacuated to Russia, where they were sent to work in a shoe factory until the end of the war.

25. Claimant, born on 12/27/1911 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in late 1938/early 1939. Claimant and her daughter left Austria intending on fleeing to England via Switzerland. They fled from Austria by plane with other refugees. Upon arrival in Zurich, Swiss authorities denied them entry and they were sent back to Vienna the same day. After returning to Austria, claimant and her daughter later fled to England.
26. Claimant, born on 05/20/1930 in Germany, entered Switzerland with his brother in May 1939. Claimant's parents sent claimant and his brother with a children's transport via Paris to Switzerland. Upon arrival, claimant and his brother were sent to live with a farmer and work on his farm. In spring 1940, Swiss officials came to get claimant and his brother. They were brought to a school with other Jewish refugees where they slept on the floor and were not allowed to leave. After one week there, claimant and his brother were expelled from Switzerland and sent to France. They went back to Paris, where they had relatives. In July 1942, claimant's brother was arrested. Claimant was able to hide with friends of his relatives in the region of Charente, France throughout the rest of the war.
27. Claimant, born on 03/05/1915 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1938. Claimant attempted to cross the border at Feldkirch in early 1938 in order to meet his uncle in Vaduz, Switzerland. Claimant was caught without an entry visa by policemen west of Feldkirch. Claimant was not permitted to enter Switzerland and had to return to Vienna. Claimant later fled to Poland and then to Russia where he spent the rest of the war.

*Please note: The three successive claims were submitted by three sisters who each applied separately.*

28. Claimant - born on 04/25/1930 in Hungary
29. Claimant - born on 10/04/1935 in Hungary
30. Claimant - born on 04/29/1934 in Hungary
31. Claimants were denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss embassy in Budapest, Hungary. In 1944, after the Germans invaded Hungary, claimants were put in a children's home protected by the Red Cross in Budapest. A month later, claimants' family heard that children were being taken from protected houses to concentration camps. Claimants' father applied for a visa to Switzerland but his application was denied. Claimants were later sent to the ghetto in Budapest.
32. Claimant, born on 03/20/1917 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland in the winter of 1944 from Bergen-Belsen with the Kastner transport. Claimant spent a few days in St. Gallen before being taken to Caux. Claimant was placed in a closed hotel which was guarded by Swiss soldiers and from which he was not allowed to leave. At the hotel, claimant was had to clean and do kitchen work for which he received no payment.
33. Claimant, born on 04/01/1928 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1945. Claimant was an inmate in several concentration camps, including Auschwitz and Mauthausen. He was transferred to Gunskirchen, near Wels, Austria, from which he was able to escape at the beginning of 1945. Claimant traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border by train and foot. Upon arriving at the Swiss border, claimant was denied entry into Switzerland by Swiss border guards. He then returned to Austria and traveled to Germany. Claimant was later transferred to Italy and immigrated to Palestine.

*Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by brothers who each applied separately.*

34. Brother - born on 03/19/1940 in Poland



35. Brother - born on 12/12/1938 in Poland
36. Claimants entered Switzerland in December 1944 from Bergen-Belsen with the Kastner transport. Upon arrival, claimants were sent to a children's institution in Caux where claimants state they suffered from hunger. Claimants were kept under Swiss guard and were forbidden from leaving the institution. They remained there until the end of the war.
37. Claimant, born on 06/09/1931 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss embassy in Budapest, Hungary. In March 1944, claimant and his family were sent to the ghetto in Budapest. Claimant's father went several times to the embassy to ask for permission to take his family to Switzerland and was denied.
38. Claimant, born on 04/20/1922 in Romania, entered Switzerland in December 1944 from Bergen-Belsen. Claimant arrived in Caux, where she slept on the floor and suffered from hunger. She was taken from Caux to Lausanne, where she was put in a building surrounded by barbed wire and her freedom of movement was restricted. Claimant was then transferred to Engelberg, where she was separated from her 1½-year-old daughter. During her time in Switzerland, claimant states she was subject to humiliating and inhumane treatment and verbal abuse.
39. Claimant, born on 11/06/1937 in Poland, entered Switzerland in December 1944 from Bergen-Belsen with the Kastner transport. Claimant arrived in St. Gallen, and was subsequently taken to Caux. Claimant states that he lived in fear for a month when the Swiss threatened him with expulsion to Algeria in February 1945.
40. Claimant, born on 08/09/1921 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1944. In 1940, claimant and her family moved from Mulhouse to Hericourt in France. During raids in February 1944, claimant and her parents were rounded up but were able to escape and stayed in hiding. With the help of the resistance, they attempted to cross into Switzerland with a guide. Claimant's uncle lived in Basel and the family had made arrangements with him to get authorization to enter Switzerland. They arrived at the border office in Fahy, Switzerland and were told that they had to leave Switzerland and were escorted back to the border the same evening. Subsequently they fled to Beaucourt, France and stayed in hiding with a protestant pastor in the mountains of Doubs until the end of the war.
41. Claimant, born on 10/03/1935 in Belgium, entered Switzerland in July 1943 from France. Claimant and her family fled from Belgium to France. Claimant and her sister were smuggled in to Switzerland with a group of children through the OSE (Ouvre de Secour aux Enfants). In Switzerland, claimant was locked in a camp and stayed there until an uncle living in Switzerland managed to secure her release.
42. Claimant, born on 09/20/1916 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland in the winter of 1944 from Bergen-Belsen with the Kastner transport. Claimant was sent to Caux and to another refugee camp. In both camps, claimant's freedom of movement was restricted and she was always hungry due to a lack of food. Claimant was also forced to work cleaning the hotel.
43. Claimant, born on 01/02/1928 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1940. Claimant, his family, a neighboring family, and a guide traveled from Metz, France to the French-Swiss border via a rented truck. They arrived at the border near Bern in 1940 and were denied entry into Switzerland by Swiss border guards. The group returned to Metz, traveled to Toulouse, and then hid in various French towns and villages until the end of the war.

44. Claimant, born on 08/04/1929 in Bulgaria, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss embassy in Sofia, Bulgaria. In August 1943, claimant's father applied for a visa to Switzerland and asked a friend of the family, who was a high-ranking official at the embassy, to assist with the application. Claimant's father paid the official a substantial amount of money; however, the family never received an answer from the embassy. Claimant and her family were later sent to Karnobat, Bulgaria, where they stayed until the end of the war.

*Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by brothers who each applied separately.*

45. Brother - born on 06/14/1937 in Hungary

Brother - born on 12/30/1939 in Hungary

Claimants entered Switzerland in December 1944 from Bergen-Belsen with the Kastner transport. Claimants were placed in a house where they shared a small room for ten people and had to sleep on the floor. There was no heat, and claimants suffered from hunger and lack of medical attention. Claimants were kept under military guard and were not allowed the opportunity to work for payment. The Swiss authorities also threatened claimants with deportation to Africa.

46. Claimant, born on 04/13/1936 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1943 at the French-Swiss border near Geneva. Claimant fled Belgium in 1940 and traveled to France, where she was placed in several camps, including Rivesaltes. In summer 1943, claimant joined a group of Jewish refugees who were traveling to Switzerland. They were arrested at the French-Swiss border near Geneva and taken to a cabin. Members of the French underground were able to rescue them and claimant lived under their protection for nearly a year. Claimant was later smuggled into Switzerland and placed in a camp near the French-Swiss border, where she suffered from hunger and illness. Claimant was briefly reunited with her parents in Morgins, but the Swiss authorities would not allow her to remain with them. Claimant was then placed in a children's institution in Heiden and later lived with a family in Zurich until the end of the war.
47. Claimant, born on 06/19/1932 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Leipzig, Germany. In 1938/1939, after claimant's uncle was arrested, claimant's mother applied in Leipzig for entrance visas to Switzerland. Claimant's mother also applied through a middleman and opened a bank account in Switzerland to expedite the process. In April/May 1939 claimant and her mother had to flee Germany to Holland and later to Brussels, Belgium. In Brussels, claimant's mother went to the Swiss embassy to inquire about her visa application submitted in Leipzig, but could not get the visas. Claimant and her mother later fled Belgium to France, where claimant was interned in several camps and was later sent to children's homes.
48. Claimant, born on 03/05/1924 in Austria, entered Switzerland in December 1944 from Bergen-Belsen with the Kastner transport. Claimant was taken to a closed camp in Caux, and kept under guard by Swiss soldiers who did not allow her to leave. She was given little food, the camp was unhygienic and there was no heat during the winter. Claimant states she was also threatened with deportation to Algeria.
49. Claimant, born on 01/20/1931 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in the spring of 1942. In 1941, claimant and his brother left Brussels and traveled toward Switzerland. They traveled by train to Strasbourg and Mulhouse in France and then continued by bicycle. They reached the Swiss border in spring of 1942. At the border, they passed the German guards but were stopped by Swiss customs officials. After inspecting their documents, claimant and his brother were sent back to France. They later returned to Brussels by the same route.

50. Claimant, born on 01/05/1918 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in May 1938. When claimant crossed into Switzerland from Austria he was arrested in Altstaetten, Switzerland and jailed for two days. During this time, an order from St. Gallen arrived to send claimant back to Austria. Back in Austria claimant was arrested and spent four weeks in prison. In July 1938, he fled to France. In 1939, he joined the Foreign Legion of the French Army in Africa and was later put in a camp in the Sahara. Claimant was liberated by the British in 1942 and was in the British Army until 1947.
51. Claimant, born on 04/15/1925 in Romania, entered Switzerland in the winter of 1944 from Bergen-Belsen with the Kastner transport. Claimant arrived in St. Gallen and was transferred from there to Caux. In Caux, claimant was given meager and inedible food. Despite her wish to find work, she was not allowed to leave the camp and felt like a prisoner. Claimant states she was also subject to verbal abuse by Swiss soldiers guarding her.
52. Claimant, born on 03/04/1920 in The Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942. Claimant fled The Netherlands in 1942 and traveled through Belgium and France. He crossed into Geneva via Saint Julien during the night and subsequently registered with the local police. After a few days, claimant was taken to the police office in the Cornavin railway station and then taken in a private car to the French border at Annemasse, where he was handed over to French officials. Claimant was imprisoned in Annemasse and then sent via train to a camp in Puy de Dome. About two weeks later, claimant escaped from the camp and traveled to Lyon and then later, Chamonix. With the help of the underground, he crossed into Martigny, Switzerland by foot. He stayed at a Catholic institution and then traveled by train to Bern via Lausanne, where he found refuge in the Dutch embassy. He was sent to several refugee camps in Switzerland and was later released in 1944. After a brief period studying in a university in Basel, claimant traveled to England.
53. Claimant, born on 04/13/1936 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1941 at the Austrian-Swiss border near Bregenz. Claimant traveled from Vienna to the border in 1941. He arrived at Bregenz, and was denied entry into Switzerland. Claimant then traveled from Austria to Yugoslavia and then Italy, where he lived until 1943. Claimant and companions traveled by bus from Como to Cernobbio, Italy where they met smugglers who brought them across the border. They crawled under a fence and were brought to Balerna. They then traveled to Lugano and Zurich, where claimant went to register with the police and was jailed. Claimant was later transferred to camp Buesserach, where he was interrogated, received inadequate food, and had to sleep on straw. He was transferred to several work camps in Switzerland, where he remained until the end of the war.
54. Claimant, born on 08/13/1933 in Poland, entered Switzerland illegally in spring 1944. In 1940, claimant was sent to a children's home in France near Vichy, where she remained until 1943. She and her sister then obtained false papers and moved to a farm near Murat. In spring 1944, claimant and her sister were smuggled into Switzerland with a group of children. They were placed in a temporary camp in Geneva and after three months, claimant was separated from her sister and sent to a children's home in Flimsdorf. Claimant states she was abused and deprived of adequate food and medical attention. Claimant remained there for four months and was later placed in a Jewish home in Zurich, where she remained until the end of the war.
55. Claimant, born on 02/08/1933 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary. In 1944 claimant hid with his family in various locations in Budapest. Claimant's mother applied for permission to enter Switzerland but was denied for unknown reasons. Consequently claimant and his family were sent to the ghetto, where they stayed until the end of the war.

*Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by a husband and a wife who each applied separately.*

56. Wife - born on 10/02/1919 in Austria

57. Husband - born on 03/06/1912 in Austria

Claimants were repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland between March and August 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Immediately after the Anschluss, in March 1938, claimants fled from Vienna, Austria by train and walked across the Swiss border. They were stopped and sent back by Swiss officials. Claimants made another attempt by mixing into a tourist group in a train traveling to Switzerland. During the onboard document inspection, claimants were apprehended and placed onto another train out of Switzerland. Claimants then made a third attempt by walking in the woods across the border at night. They arrived in Schaffhausen, Switzerland on August 11, 1938. Claimants were separated. Claimant was sent by Swiss authorities to do agricultural and textile labor while claimant was taken to perform hard labor at Sattellegg and later, textile work.

58. Claimant, born on 07/11/1934 in Hungary, was denied an entry permit to Switzerland with her mother and brother in 1943 at the Swiss consulate in Budapest. Claimant's mother applied for an entry permit at the Swiss consulate in Budapest to avoid the impending Nazi invasion of Hungary. Claimant and her family were denied the permits and were forced to remain in Budapest.

59. Claimant, born on 08/13/1927 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland with family in early 1944 at the Swiss consulate in Budapest. Claimant's father went to the Swiss consulate in Budapest to request permission for his family to go to Switzerland. He provided documentation from United States officials stating that they would be able to emigrate to the United States if they could manage to gain entry to Switzerland since the Hungarian quotas were full. Their request was denied. Subsequently, claimant was put in the ghetto in Debrecen, Hungary and from there deported to Strasshof concentration camp.

60. Claimant, born on 04/08/1924 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland sometime between March and April 1944 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest. Claimant went to the Swiss embassy in Budapest in an attempt to obtain permission to enter Switzerland. The Swiss officials denied his request, stating that the lists were already full. Claimant was told to return in three months. In May 1944, the Hungarian army took claimant to several labor camps, where he remained until he was liberated in April 1945 by the Soviet army.

61. Claimant, born on 03/03/1927 in Yugoslavia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland sometime between March and April 1944 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest. Claimant arrived in Budapest in 1944. After the Germans conquered Budapest, claimant went to the Swiss embassy in Budapest to obtain permission to enter Switzerland. The Swiss officials denied claimant's request, stating that the lists were already full. They advised claimant to return in three months. Claimant returned to her home, but was soon taken to the Budapest ghetto. Claimant was later sent to several labor camps, where she remained until she was liberated in May 1945.

62. Claimant, born on 01/08/1932 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland in October 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant traveled with family by foot from Argegno, Italy to the Swiss border near the lake of Lugano. At the border, the Swiss guards asked claimant's parents about their financial situation, and then told them the borders were closed. Claimant's mother told guards she was sick, and was taken to a military base for examination. Claimant remained in a hotel near the base for three days, at which point the family was taken back to the border and sent back to Italy. Claimant went into hiding in Italy and

remained there for the rest of the war.

63. Claimant, born on 08/08/1925 in Germany, entered Switzerland in April 1939 from Germany. Claimant entered Switzerland with a Kindertransport and was sent to live with a family in Basel. When her parents' arrived in Switzerland on a visitor's visa, they lived in constant fear of being sent back over the border. The family was refused work visas and was having problems with the Frendenpolizei. Claimant worked several jobs without getting paid. In 1946, claimant emigrated to the United States.
64. Claimant, born on 03/28/1926 in Czechoslovakia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland sometime between March and April 1944 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest. After the Germans conquered Budapest, claimant went to the Swiss embassy to obtain permission to enter Switzerland. The Swiss officials denied claimant's request, stating that the lists were already full. They advised claimant to return in three months. In April 1944, claimant was sent to the Satmar Ghetto. From there claimant was taken to Auschwitz, and later taken to perform forced labor until being liberated in 1945.
65. Claimant, born on 09/25/1935 in Austria, entered Switzerland with family in November 1938 from Vienna, Austria. Upon arrival, claimant's father was interned in a labor camp. Claimant's mother was unable to obtain a work permit so they suffered greatly. Claimant was abused and verbally harassed.
66. Claimant, born on 02/10/1912 in Poland, entered Switzerland in August 1938 from Vienna, Austria. Due to poor living conditions in Diepoldsau, claimant became seriously ill and was hospitalized. Claimant was then sent to Oberglatt where he was forced to work on roads and streets without pay.
67. Claimant, born on 02/14/1929 in Hungary, was denied a visa to enter Switzerland in 1944 by the Swiss consulate in Budapest. Claimant was working at the Swiss consulate when he requested a visa to Switzerland for himself. He was denied. Claimant was able to obtain false Christian papers and hide in the outskirts of Budapest. Claimant was later caught and sent to a ghetto in Budapest.
68. Claimant, born on 04/28/1937 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and her parents fled Vienna, Austria to Switzerland but were denied entry at the border. They then decided to continue to Belgium. Claimant was subsequently taken prisoner, escaped, and was then placed in an orphanage and later a convent while her parents were in hiding.
69. Claimant, born on 12/24/1924 in Czechoslovakia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland with family sometime between 1942 and 1943 by Swiss officials in Czechoslovakia. Claimant's father had set up bank accounts in Switzerland and tried to obtain permission for the entire family to go there. After being denied permission to enter, claimant and family were taken to Auschwitz.
70. Claimant, born on 01/23/1941 in Austria, was repeatedly denied a visa to Switzerland with family between 1941 and 1943 at the Swiss embassy in Vienna. Since claimant's father had managed to flee to Switzerland, claimant's mother sought to join him with claimant and his sister. On several occasions between 1941 and 1943, she visited the Swiss embassy in Vienna with her children, but her applications for visas to Switzerland were denied. Claimant was later deported to Theresienstadt with his mother and sister.
71. Claimant, born on 03/08/1921 in Austria, was detained and mistreated in Switzerland between August 1, 1938 and December 1939. In October or November 1938, claimant was transferred to Diepoldsau detention camp from Schafliseg, Appenzell where he had been since August. Claimant experienced restriction of movement. Claimant emigrated to the United States in December 1939.
72. Claimant, born on 12/10/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in April 1944 at the

German-Swiss border. Claimant was refused entry at the border between Lörrach and Basel and was then arrested by the German police who handed him over to the Gestapo. Claimant was first sent to prison and then to a concentration camp.

73. Claimant, born on 11/14/1912 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943 at the German-Swiss border. In 1939, claimant enlisted in the French army. In 1940, he was captured and subsequently detained in Moosburg prisoner camp, Germany. Claimant escaped to Switzerland by train in a compartment reserved for merchandise. However, he was intercepted by Swiss border guards who handed him over to the German police. Claimant was returned to Moosburg camp and then a camp in Munich. Claimant was able to escape once more and obtain false papers allowing him to work as a gardener in Munich for the remainder of the war.
74. Claimant, born on 03/03/1936 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland with her family in 1940 at the Special Division of the Swiss Legation in London, England. In September 1939, claimant and her family fled to London from Vienna on a six-month visitor's visa, which prohibited them from seeking employment. In April 1940, after the expiration of their visa, claimant's father applied for a visa for the family to enter Switzerland. He believed that the lack of a language barrier would facilitate finding employment. His application was denied, and the family was eventually granted a permit to immigrate to the United States.
75. Claimant, born on 05/13/1914 in Slovakia, was denied a visa into Switzerland with family in 1942 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest. Claimant and her family fled to Budapest in 1942 to escape the deportations in Slovakia. They hid in her relative's small room. They attempted to apply for visas at the Swiss embassy in Budapest. Their request was denied and they went to Paszto where her sister lived. They hid there until May 1944 when they were deported to Auschwitz. Claimant and her sister were the only ones to survive.

*Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two brothers who each applied separately.*

76. Brother - born on 10/17/1929 in Germany
77. Brother - born on 10/17/1929 in Germany

Claimants and their family were denied entry into Switzerland sometime between 1934 and 1935 at the French-Swiss border. In 1934, claimants and their family fled Germany to Poland and then to France. They then left France and traveled by train to Switzerland, where their relative lived. They were denied entry into Switzerland. They were able to get to Antwerp, Belgium where they spent the rest of the war hidden by a Catholic priest.

78. Claimant, born on 02/10/1922 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant fled Vienna because of the increase in anti-Semitism there and traveled with a friend toward the Swiss border by train. Claimant and his friend attempted to cross the border illegally between Feldkirch and Buchs, but they were shot at and his friend was wounded. Claimant was told to return or to be shot as well. Upon his arrival in Feldkirch, claimant was arrested and imprisoned. Claimant later fled to Belgium and France, was arrested and sent back to Vienna and from there to Mauthausen.
79. Claimant, born on 08/16/1920 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with a friend in August 1938 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and a friend fled Berlin to Freiburg by train then made their way to Mülhausen where they paid two smugglers to help them across the border. On their way to Basel, they were caught by a patrol at the border and sent back to Germany. After returning to Berlin, claimant was sent to a youth camp in England, in July 1939, via Hamburg, where he spent the remainder of the war.

80. Claimant, born on 09/21/1911 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in June 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant tried to get to Switzerland from Austria but was stopped at Feldkirch. Claimant returned to Vienna by train and the next month received a visa to go to the United States.
81. Claimant, born on 03/10/1924 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with a friend on April 30, 1943 at the German-Swiss border. After crossing the border and arriving in Ober-Bergen in Kanton Schaffhausen, Switzerland, on April 4, 1943, claimant and her friend approached a Swiss farmhouse. The family gave them food and called the Swiss police thinking they would help claimant and her friend. Instead they were expelled from Switzerland and smuggled back to Germany. Claimant spent the rest of the war hiding under a false identity in Germany.
82. Claimant, born on 10/02/1933 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943 at the German-Swiss border. In 1941, claimant was separated from her mother and sent to live in a village in Sudetenland. From there she traveled to the Swiss border by truck with a group of children. At the Swiss border the children were thrown from the truck and told to run under the border barrier and hide, but because the claimant was sick with jaundice and weak she was caught and dragged back on the truck that returned her to Gunsdorf. She went to Berlin in February 1945.
83. Claimant, born on 04/26/1930 in France, entered Switzerland with his family in June 1940 from France. Claimant and family traveled by train from Saint-Dié, France to Montreux-Vieux, France. They walked at night and reached Boncourt, Switzerland, where they were arrested by the Swiss authorities. They were taken to the Porrentruy refugee camp, where they spent three days. They were then placed under house arrest in Vuadens for nearly one month. On July 13, 1940 they were sent to refugee camp La Tour De Treme, before being expelled from Switzerland by train to Annemasse, France the following day. The family was in hiding for the rest of the war.
84. Claimant, born on 11/08/1933 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in 1942 at the French-Swiss border. A year after claimant's father was taken to Auschwitz, claimant, his mother and his aunt decided to flee to Switzerland. They fled by train and truck with the aid of a smuggler. They were refused entry at the border despite the fact that claimant's mother assured the Swiss police that they had a bank account in Switzerland and would be able to support themselves. They returned to Lyon and then went to Grenoble before living as refugees in the mountains for the remainder of the war.

*Note: Claimant's wife submitted a claim which is included in the same group.*

85. Claimant, born on 06/09/1943 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with her parents at the end of 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Fleeing France by train, truck and on foot with the aid of a smuggler, claimant and her parents went to the Swiss border. They were refused entry and afterwards captured by German police. The German police brought them to a building with many other Jews who tried to cross into Switzerland. When an outbreak of shooting occurred, they were able to escape. After wandering for a time, the family returned to Paris in 1944 and lived in hiding for the remainder of the war.

*Note: Claimant's husband submitted a claim which is included in the same group.*

86. Claimant, born on 03/07/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in December 1938 at the German-Swiss border. In November 1938, claimant's father was sent to Dachau and his school was closed. Claimant had family in Switzerland and his mother decided they should try to go live there. Claimant and his mother fled by train on the Schwartzwald Railroad from Freiburg, Germany to Constance. They sought to enter Switzerland with claimant's cousins and to travel to Kreutzlingen,

Switzerland where they hoped to find temporary haven. Claimant was denied entry by a Swiss customs officer. Claimant returned to Constance and then home with his mother. After his father was released from Dachau, claimant went to Cuba with him and then to the United States in December 1939.

87. Claimant, born on 11/24/1922 in Germany, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland in 1934 and in 1939 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and her family took a boat over Lake Bodensee from Langenargen to St. Gallen. They were refused entry into Switzerland and returned to Germany. Claimant made three subsequent attempts to enter Switzerland at St. Gallen but was denied each time. Claimant was forced to work for the remainder of the war. Her family was taken to concentration camps and never returned.
88. Claimant, born on 02/24/1941 in Germany, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland in 1941 and in 1943 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant traveled with her parents from Emmendingen and Berlin to the border near Schaffhausen on her first attempt to enter Switzerland in June 1941. They returned to Germany and in early 1943, claimant, her mother and her grandparents attempted to enter Switzerland again and were denied. In spring 1943, after claimant and her mother were detained for three months in Theresinstadt, claimant and her parents attempted entry a third time and were denied. Claimant and her parents went into hiding in the German countryside and then traveled to Vienna to avoid Allied bombings.
89. Claimant, born on 07/22/1922 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland with family in Zug, Switzerland in 1939. Claimant and his family were living in Germany and hoped to seek refuge in Zug, Switzerland where his uncle lived. His uncle applied on their behalf for permission to enter Switzerland, but the application was denied. Claimant was deported to Dachau with his father.
90. Claimant, born on 03/15/1916 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Summoned by the mayor of Lyon for forced labor in Germany, claimant understood he would have to go into hiding. Claimant traveled from Lyon for Aix-les-Bains, and then Annemasse before crossing the Swiss border at Ville-la-Grand. Stopped by a Swiss guard, he was forced to return to occupied France.
91. Claimant, born on 04/10/1916 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with her infant and a group on October 21, 1943 at the French-Swiss border. After her husband was deported, claimant fled France with her ten-month-old baby and a group towards the Swiss border with the help of two smugglers. At the border, the smugglers cut the barbed wire to let them in. As soon as they crossed they were confronted by guard dogs and gun fire. Claimant was slightly injured but her baby was killed while in her arms. She was interrogated all night despite being traumatized and then sent to Pax prison the next day in France. She was later transferred to a hospital under false identity.
92. Claimant, born on 01/29/1920 in Germany, entered Switzerland with her mother and sister from France in November 1942. With the help of a smuggler, claimant and her family crossed the French-Swiss border, but were stopped by a Swiss police officer and taken to the border police station. Claimant was threatened with expulsion, but after being interrogated they allowed her to remain in Switzerland. She spent one night in a convent in Porrentruy and was then placed in the Büren refugee camp, where she slept on straw. She was transferred to three different camps including Langenbruck, Hasenberg and Bienenberg, where she was detained under military guard and forced to work. Later, she was released and allowed to work in a Jewish children's refugee institution in Celerina. In summer 1945, claimant left Switzerland and traveled to Palestine.
93. Claimant, born on 06/01/1932 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland with her parents in 1941 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and her parents fled Hungary by train through Austria to the



Swiss border.They were denied entry by soldiers and returned to Hungary.In 1944, her father was taken to work and soon after that, claimant, her mother and her grandmother were taken to a ghetto and then to Auschwitz.

94. Claimant, born on 09/03/1938 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in 1943 at the French-Swiss border.Fleeing France, claimant and his family were refused entry at the border near Vallorcine and were forced to return to Paris.In February 1944, claimant was questioned by authorities and detained as a political refugee.

*Note: Claimant's wife submitted a claim which is included in the same group.*

95. Claimant, born on 02/23/1940 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in January 1944 at the French-Swiss border.Fleeing France with the aid of smugglers, claimant and her family were refused entry at Châtel. They returned to Paris and a few months later claimant's father was taken to Auschwitz.The rest of the family lived in hiding for the remainder of the war.

*Note: Claimant's husband submitted a claim which is included in the same group.*

96. Claimant, born on 10/29/1924 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between 1935 and 1938.Claimant traveled with parents by train from Germany to the Swiss border.They were denied entry at the border, and afterwards entered Holland illegally.Claimant was later sent to various concentration camps and performed slave labor.

97. Claimant, born on 09/14/1917 in England, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1942 at the French-Swiss border at Sixt.After escaping a work camp, claimant fled France by train, bus and on foot through the mountains with the help of a smuggler.At the border near Sixt, claimant encountered the head of the border post who could not grant him entry without permission from authorities in Bern.Two hours after sending a request by telegraph, the response came back negative.Claimant managed to get to Grenoble.He then crossed the Pyrenees into Spain in December 1942.With the help of the British consulate in Barcelona, claimant was able to return to London via Lisbon on March 25, 1943.

98. Claimant, born on 08/08/1925 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in August 1942 at the French-Swiss border.Claimant fled France by train and on foot towards Switzerland.Claimant arrived at Annemasse where the border was being guarded by soldiers.He was told that without money or a bank account in Switzerland he would never gain entrance.Claimant then tried to enter through some fields at night but was unsuccessful because guards were always making the rounds with dogs.

99. Claimant, born on 08/22/1935 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland with his mother in September 1938.Claimant's father fled Germany in April 1938, while claimant and his mother left in the fall of 1938.They took the train to Basel where they arrived August 14, 1938.From there they made their way to Bern where they stayed with a relative for a very short time before being expelled.Claimant and his mother traveled to Czechoslovakia, France, Palestine and Holland before arriving in the United States in December 1938.

100. Claimant, born on 03/12/1924 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in 1942 at the French-Swiss border.Claimant and her family had found refuge in Marseille several years earlier before trying to enter Switzerland.They were refused entry at the border at Annemasse by Swiss authorities. They returned to Marseille where claimant was arrested and sent to Gurs.

101. Claimant, born on 08/05/1913 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border.After the Anschluss, claimant fled Austria to the Swiss border.At the border, claimant

encountered a Swiss police officer who told him that the border was closed to immigrants. Claimant returned to Austria and then fled to Czechoslovakia, where he was arrested. Claimant was told that he could only stay in the country for two weeks. After he left Czechoslovakia, claimant fled to Palestine with the help of a human rights league.

102. Claimant, born on 05/17/1926 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland

with her parents in 1938. Claimant and her parents fled Vienna to Switzerland by train. They were awaiting visas to the United States and were hoping to find temporary refuge in Switzerland. At the border, they were denied entry by Swiss authorities. Claimant and her parents returned to Vienna and later emigrated to the United States.

103. Claimant, born on 03/16/1932 in Hungary, was denied entry to Switzerland with a group in September 1944. Claimant, together with group, traveled in wagons through Austria and then walked to the Swiss border. The group was told that Jews were no longer allowed in the country and they were turned away with machine guns. Claimant was then taken to several concentration camps before being liberated.

104. Claimant, born on 06/12/1928 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in late 1938 at German-Swiss border. Claimant and her family fled Berlin after Kristalnacht in November 1938 and traveled to the Swiss border by train. They were denied entry in Basel and had to return to Berlin from where they escaped to Belgium in 1939. Claimant's father was subsequently imprisoned in France and died in Auschwitz. Claimant and her mother remained in hiding in Belgium until liberation by the American army in fall 1944.

105. Claimant, born on 12/19/1931 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in 1940 at the French-Swiss border. Fleeing Belfort, France, claimant and his family were refused entry at the border at Delle. They returned to Belfort before seeking refuge in the area of Montluçon, in the free zone. Later they moved to a small village in the Creuse department of France where they spent the remainder of the war in hiding.

106. Claimant, born on 03/20/1922 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1941 at various locations. Claimant served in the French Polish Legion; following the German occupation of France he was imprisoned in various POW camps in Germany. After he escaped from one of the camps in 1941 claimant went to Basel, Switzerland from where he was sent to Olten and imprisoned there from September 29, 1941 to October 2, 1941 before being turned over to the French border patrol. From 1941 to 1943, claimant was in detention camps and jails in France before being deported to Drancy and on to Auschwitz from where he was sent to work in German coal mines. Subsequently, he was returned to Auschwitz until liberation.

107. Claimant, born on 06/05/1924 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in March 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and his parents traveled by local trains and attempted to enter Switzerland near Buchs. Claimant's father talked with the officials. Claimant was offered food and after several hours they were sent back. Claimant and his parents returned to Vienna after stopping in Klagenfurt. Claimant eventually found refuge in England.

108. Claimant, born on 03/09/1922 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with his sister in fall 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Fleeing France, claimant and his sister were sent to the Swiss border by a Jewish organization that provided them with fake identity papers. They were refused entry at Annecy and returned to Gers, France. In September 1943, claimant and his family were arrested and interned in the

Italian Alps by the Nazis.They were sent to Auschwitz via Drancy in December 1943.Claimant was liberated from Bergen-Belsen in April 1945.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 20

1. Claimant, born on 02/12/1930 in France, entered Switzerland from France with her sister in fall 1943. After several unsuccessful attempts to cross the Swiss border, claimant and her sister were finally allowed to enter Switzerland by border guards after hours of pleading. Upon arrival, they were interned in the camp Au bout du Monde, then in Val Fleuri in Geneva. A Swiss camp commander deprived them of their money and gold ducats. Claimant states that living conditions were horrible. They had to sleep on the ground in a non-heated dormitory with broken windows. Claimant states they received only a minimum of food and were treated like animals by the Swiss guards.
2. Claimant, born on 06/03/1944 in Hungary, entered Switzerland from Bergen Belsen on a Kastner transport in December 1944. Claimant and her mother arrived in Switzerland and were sent to Caux. Claimant states that the camp was closed and that she received poor medical treatment. Claimant and her mother remained in Switzerland for a few months and were subsequently transferred to Italy and later immigrated to Israel.
3. Claimant was born on 06/12/1943 in Switzerland. Claimant's parents fled to Switzerland from Holland in 1942 and were placed in a camp. Claimant's father was allowed to leave the camp and was sent to work in Les Verrieres. Claimant's mother was interned in Montreux and held under military guard. Claimant states that her mother did not receive enough food or sufficient medical treatment. Claimant and her mother remained in the camp for the rest of the war.
4. Claimant, born on 12/19/1930 in Belgium, entered Switzerland in 1944 with her parents, her brother and cousin. Claimant and her family were first denied entry at the Swiss border and able to enter the next day at a different border post. Claimant and her family were placed in Val Fleuri camp near Geneva where claimant's parents were deprived of their money and valuables. Claimant was separated from her family and transferred to several families. Claimant states that while living with the families she was forced to work, that she received little food and was beaten.
5. Claimant, born on 01/05/1924 in Lithuania, entered Switzerland on December 14, 1938. Claimant was ill with tuberculosis and was brought to Leysin, Switzerland for medical treatment. Claimant states that her time in Switzerland was difficult and that she received poor medical treatment. Claimant had to leave the hospital in search of help and was left without money or food. Claimant remained in Switzerland until January 1946. Claimant, born on 03/15/1930 in Germany, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in December 1938. Claimant's family had business interests and relatives in Kreuzlingen, Switzerland. Claimant's father traveled to Kreuzlingen on November 10, 1938 and was later joined by claimant and claimant's mother. They applied for a residence permit at the Police for Foreigners, and were denied. The family returned to Konstanz, Germany. In February 1939, claimant entered Switzerland with the help of a Red Cross transport and stayed in Lucerne until June 1939. Claimant then went to France to join her parents in Dijon. Claimant's father re-entered Switzerland in April 1942 and applied for a visa for claimant and her mother which was also denied. After raids in France, claimant and her mother fled via Lyon toward Switzerland. They entered Switzerland near Geneva in October 1942 after Swiss authorities accepted claimant's father's repeated requests. They were immediately transferred to the reception camp Varembe where conditions were very harsh and they were not allowed to leave the camp. In early 1943, claimant and her mother joined their relatives in Kreuzlingen. Swiss authorities constantly contacted the family and every three months claimant's father had to apply for a permit for the family. Claimant's parents were not allowed to work while in Switzerland during the war.

6. Claimant, born on 09/17/1923 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland from Bergen Belsen on a Kastner transport in December 1944. Claimant was sent to a refugee camp in Caux and states that she was confined to the camp and could not leave. Claimant remained in Switzerland until the end of the war.
7. Claimant, born on 11/15/1933 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland twice in September 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and his mother traveled from Vienna to the Austrian-Swiss border, but they were denied entry twice into Switzerland. In late October, claimant and his mother fled Vienna again and traveled to Lorrach, Germany. Claimant entered Switzerland on December 23, 1938 and was taken to a refugee camp in Basel, where his father had been living. Claimant's mother arrived in Switzerland soon after, but claimant was taken away from his parents, and placed in various homes. Claimant was reunited with his parents two years later and remained in Switzerland throughout the rest of the war.
8. Claimant, born on 09/16/1937 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss embassy in Prague, Czechoslovakia. In early 1939, claimant's father made two attempts to apply for visas for the family to Switzerland at the Swiss embassy in Prague and was refused both times. Claimant's father was later deported to Theresienstadt. Claimant and her mother lived in hiding, and in 1945, claimant was deported to Theresienstadt.
9. Claimant, born 06/14/1926 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in March 1939. Claimant's family traveled to Switzerland because claimant's father had a business partner in Berne. Claimant and his parents were traveling to relatives in Fribourg, when they were apprehended by Swiss police. The Swiss police took claimant's family to the Italian-Swiss border and forced them to go to Italy. Claimant and his family later boarded a ship in Venice and fled to Shanghai, where they spent the remainder of the war.
10. Claimant, born on 09/27/1931 in Poland, entered Switzerland from Bergen Belsen on a Kastner transport in December 1944. Claimant arrived in St. Gallen, and was later moved to Caux, where he was placed with a children's group. Claimant was later separated from the group and sent to a remote village, where he worked for local farmers without pay and states he was deprived of an education. He remained in Switzerland until the end of the war.
11. Claimant, born on 01/15/1930 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in September 1942. Claimant and his family traveled from France to Switzerland by train using false documents. When they arrived at the border near Geneva, claimant's father revealed that the family was traveling on false documents and that the family was Jewish. They were denied entry into Switzerland. Claimant and his family traveled to Besancon, France and then fled toward unoccupied France, where they were captured and placed in a camp. Claimant escaped from the camp and traveled to an orphanage in Paris, and was subsequently placed with a priest in Normandy, where he remained until the end of the war.
12. Claimant, born on 04/23/1932 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss embassy in Budapest, Hungary. In March 1944, after the Germans invaded Hungary, claimant applied several times for permission to enter Switzerland but was denied. Claimant was later sent to the ghetto and was forced to perform slave labor.
13. Claimant, born on 10/25/1932 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss embassy in Budapest, Hungary. In 1944, after the Germans invaded Hungary, claimant applied several times for permission to enter Switzerland but was denied. Claimant was later sent to the ghetto where

she stayed until liberation.

14. Claimant, born on 05/15/1930 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in March 1939. Claimant and his family traveled by train from Austria to Switzerland in February 1939. They arrived in Zurich, where claimant's aunt was living in a hotel. Swiss police later forced them to leave Zurich and relocate in Agra. Claimant and his family remained in Agra until late March 1939, when Swiss authorities forced them to leave. Claimant and his family then traveled to England and immigrated to the United States in August 1940. Claimant, born on 04/24/1927 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1933 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and his family fled Berlin in fall 1933 and traveled to the German-Swiss border. Claimant's parents spoke to border officials, who denied the family entry. The family then traveled to Transylvania, Romania, where claimant remained until 1944, when he was taken to Auschwitz.
15. Claimant, born on 10/28/1928 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in November 1943. Claimant traveled from Czechoslovakia to the German-Swiss border by train. Upon arrival, border officials denied claimant entry into Switzerland. Claimant returned to Czechoslovakia and was later deported to Mauthausen and Gusen in Austria.
16. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland between late 1943 and early 1944 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimants and a group of Romanian and Austrian refugees traveled from Romania to the Swiss border via Hungary and Austria by car, horse-drawn wagon, and foot. Claimants arrived at the border and tried to pay for admittance into Switzerland and told that they would not be admitted into Switzerland. They returned to Hungary and then Romania, where claimants remained until the end of the war.
17. Claimant, born on 10/14/1927 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in late April 1945. Claimant was in Auschwitz between April 1944 and August 1944. She was then transferred to a factory in Geislingen, Germany where she remained until March 1945 before being transferred to Allach, Germany. In April 1945, claimant was then taken on a transport to Iffeldorf, Germany and continued by train to the German-Swiss border. Claimant arrived at the border and was subsequently denied entrance into Switzerland by Swiss officials. Claimant then traveled to Prague and remained there until the end of the war. Claimant, born on 07/16/1920 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border between 1938 and 1939. Claimant and a friend traveled from Vienna to the Austrian-Swiss border by train. They were caught by Swiss border guards, who beat them, and then sent them back to Austria. Claimant returned to Vienna and was then sent to camp in Austria, where he remained until the end of the war.
18. Claimant, born on 11/14/1935 in France, was twice denied entry into Switzerland with her family in winter 1942/43. After escaping from a camp in Beaune la Rolande, France, claimant was sent into hiding with a family in Aix-Les-Bains, France and claimant's family stayed in Mont Melian, France. With the help of a smuggler, claimant and her family fled from Mont Melian by truck and attempted to cross the Swiss border near Geneva intending on traveling to Martigny, Switzerland. When the family attempted to enter, they were arrested and jailed for a few days because they did not have proper papers. They were later sent back to France. They tried to enter a second time and reached Martigny, but were sent back again. Claimant recalls being ill-treated at the border and that all assets were taken. Subsequently, claimant and her family returned to Mont Melian and claimant was sent to Aix-Les-Bains, where she remained throughout the rest of the war.
19. Claimant, born on 05/09/1927 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland between late 1944 and early 1945. Claimant and a few fellow inmates escaped from Mauthausen and traveled to the Austrian-

Swiss border. At the border, they were stopped by Swiss officials and sent back to Austria. Claimant was then captured by Germans, who sent him to a slave labor camp. Claimant remained in the camp until liberation.

20. Claimant, born on 03/26/1923 in Latvia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss embassy in Riga, Latvia. In April/May 1940, claimant's father traveled to Riga and applied for permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant and her family never received an answer from the embassy. In June 1941, claimant was sent to the ghetto and later to a concentration camp, where she stayed until liberation in 1945.
21. Claimant, born on 12/15/1930 in Romania, entered Switzerland with her aunt and cousins on a Kastner transport in December 1944. They stopped for one night in St. Gallen and from there they were sent to Caux. Claimant was later separated from her aunt and cousins and sent to Beaux, where she stayed at a children's home until the end of the war. Claimant states that her freedom of movement was restricted in Caux and in Beaux.
22. Claimant, born on 10/05/1934 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in May or June 1940. Claimant and his family fled Belgium and traveled through France to the Swiss border by car and foot. At the border, claimant and his family were denied entry into Switzerland. They traveled to southern France and sought entry into Spain. They were denied entry into Spain and returned to Brussels. Claimant lived in hiding in Belgium until the end of the war.
23. Claimant, born on 10/14/1923 in Czechoslovakia, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant left the Csepel forced labor camp in August 1944 and traveled to Budapest. He went to the Swiss Consulate in Budapest and applied for an entry permit into Switzerland but was denied. Claimant had to go back to the Csepel labor camp and was later deported to Mauthausen and Gunskirchen, where he remained until liberation in May 1945.
24. Claimant, born on 08/16/1934 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary. In the beginning of 1944, claimant and her family went to the consulate to apply for permission to enter Switzerland, but Swiss guards did not let them in the building. Claimant's father was later taken to a labor camp and never returned. Claimant and the rest of the family fled to Pilis, Hungary, where they hid until the end of the war.
25. Claimant, born on 12/19/1936 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Vienna, Austria. Claimant's parents sought to go to Switzerland in early 1939, because they had relatives who had found refuge in Switzerland. Claimant states that his family was not able to get permission to enter Switzerland because they had no citizenship. Claimant and his family fled to Belgium, where they remained for six months before traveling to the United States by ship.
26. Claimant was born on 04/29/1945 in Switzerland. Claimant's parents entered Switzerland from France and were moved four times and then detained in Chamby and Mont Pelerin. Claimant's mother states that she and her husband were kept under strict surveillance and were not allowed to work apart from regular camp upkeep.
27. Claimant, born on 12/11/1929 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant was living in a children's home in Budapest in 1944 when Germans took over the house. Claimant escaped and went to the Swiss consulate to apply for a visa. Swiss guards denied claimant entry to the building. Claimant was later sent to the ghetto, where he stayed until liberation.

28. Claimant, born on 07/20/1928 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in 1941. Claimant and his family traveled from Yugoslavia to Italy and then continued to the Italian-Swiss border by car. At the border, claimant's parents spoke to Swiss officials who then detained the family. Claimant's parents argued with Swiss officials, but they were denied entry into Switzerland. Claimant and his parents then traveled to Bulgaria, where claimant was subsequently placed in a ghetto.
29. Claimant, born on 01/26/1934 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland between September 1942 and August 1944. In February 1939, claimant's father fled to Switzerland and stayed with relatives. Unable to remain in Switzerland, claimant's father left for France. Claimant and mother secured visas to the United States and left Germany in August 1939. They traveled to Paris, France to meet claimant's father. Claimant's father was arrested in France in September 1939 and drafted into the French army. Claimant and his mother stayed in Paris until May 1940, when they escaped the advancing Germans and fled to southern France. In June 1940 they reached Limoges and were joined there by claimant's father in January 1941. In the summer of 1942, claimant's father successfully entered Switzerland and took multiple steps to get claimant and his mother into Switzerland with the help of friends and relatives. Swiss authorities rejected attempts by claimant's father to obtain permission for claimant and his mother to enter Switzerland. Claimant and his mother stayed in hiding in Limoges until liberation in August 1944.
30. Claimant, born on 05/19/1927 in Romania, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss embassy in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant and her family lived in Cluj, Romania and a relative of the family had contacts in Switzerland. In 1943 or 1944, claimant's father applied for visas for the whole family from the Swiss embassy in Budapest, but they never received a response. Claimant and her family were subsequently deported to Auschwitz.
31. Claimant, born on 05/27/1924 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss embassy in Budapest, Hungary. In March 1944, claimant applied for a visa at the Swiss embassy but was denied by Swiss officials who told her that the list of applicants was already full. The Swiss officials advised her to try again in three months. In April 1944, claimant was sent to a ghetto and from there to several concentration camps.
32. Claimant, born on 07/13/1918 in Poland, entered Switzerland in 1942 with his brother. Claimant and his brother were first denied entry and sent back to France and entered later that same day. Several days after entering Switzerland, claimant and his brother went to Berne and reported to the police. They were transferred to the prison in Berne and held there for eleven days. They were then sent to the penitentiary in Bellechasse and kept with mentally ill persons for four months. They were then interned in labor camps in Davesco, Sierre and Montana. Claimant states that they had to work very hard. Claimant and his brother remained in Switzerland until the end of the war.
33. Claimant, born on 03/25/1928 in Italy, entered Switzerland in December 1943 from Italy. Claimant crossed the Italian-Swiss border with her siblings with an Italian partisan. Claimant and her siblings were sent to the hotel "Brisago" in Bellinzona. Claimant was also sent to live with a family in Lugano. While in Switzerland, claimant states that she was forced to work despite her young age and small size and was subject to degrading treatment. Claimant states she had to clean floors and bathrooms in the middle of the night, clean up animal feces, and was forced to work in the kitchen.
34. Claimant, born on 11/04/1927 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Switzerland. Claimant's father applied for permission to enter Switzerland for the family



by mail from Hungary in 1942. He received a letter in response denying entrance. Claimant and her family were subsequently deported to Auschwitz.

35. Claimant was born on 12/11/1944 in Switzerland. Claimant and her family were detained in a camp in Ringlikon where claimant states they were not allowed to move freely. Claimant's family was later placed in Wengibad, where the family's food was stolen by camp staff. Claimant and her family remained in Switzerland until the end of the war.
36. Claimant, born on 10/29/1926 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in November 1944. Claimant and a companion escaped from the Budapest ghetto and traveled to Switzerland in November 1944 by car. They arrived at the border, where Swiss guards verbally and physically assaulted them. They were imprisoned for two days and then told to go back. They returned to Budapest via Germany and Austria. Claimant ended up back in Budapest ghetto, where she worked as a street sweeper until January 1945.
37. Claimant, born on 06/02/1937 in Great Britain, entered Switzerland in the winter of 1943 from France. Claimant was taken to camps Les Avants, Belmont and Champéry. Claimant states she received humiliating treatment while in Switzerland and that in Les Avants and Belmont she was restricted from leaving the camp without permission from Swiss authorities.
38. Claimant, born on 01/10/1927 in Belgium, entered Switzerland from France on November 24, 1943. After entering Switzerland, claimant reported to the police at Porrentruy and was imprisoned for three days and then sent back to France with other refugees. On the way to the border, claimant's transport was involved in a car accident and he was returned to the prison and subsequently allowed to remain in Switzerland. Claimant was transferred to a refugee camp and later to a labor camp, where he was forced to work. Claimant left Switzerland at the end of the war.
39. Claimant, born 11/05/1932 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1944. Claimant and her brother were taken to an orphanage in Budapest after it became increasingly dangerous in Czechoslovakia. They were then placed on a children's transport to Switzerland organized by the Joint Distribution Committee in 1944. At the border, claimant and the other children remained in the train. They were then told that they could not enter Switzerland and were forced to return to Budapest. Claimant was placed in a safe house in Budapest and was later taken to a ghetto in Budapest.
40. Claimant, born on 03/17/1925 in Poland, entered Switzerland in 1942. Claimant and his family were apprehended by the Gestapo in Belgium and put on a transport headed east. Claimant and two friends jumped from the train and went into hiding. In the end of 1942 they traveled through France to the Swiss border. They were caught by Swiss gendarmes and sent back. They stayed with a French farmer for a few days and then successfully crossed the Swiss border with a guide. Upon arrival, they stayed with a family in Porrentruy who told them to report to the police. When they went to the police, they were jailed with criminals for three months. They were subsequently transferred to different camps, first to a quarantine camp in Lausanne, then to a labor camp in Sierre. Claimant was also in camps in Gordola, Schlossburg and Hasenberg before emigrating to Palestine in 1945.
41. Claimant, born on 10/09/1928 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1938. Claimant and her family fled Vienna, Austria and attempted to enter Switzerland via Waldshut, Germany. They were caught at the border, jailed for three days and then sent back to Germany where they were imprisoned. After their release, they made a second attempt and were able to enter Switzerland and were brought to Zurich. Claimant was not allowed to attend the regular school because she was a Jewish immigrant and attended a 'Heimschule' for about three years. Claimant's

father was constantly contacted by the police and asked why he did not leave Switzerland and immigrate to Palestine. In 1941, claimant and her family left Switzerland and went to the Dominican Republic. Claimant arrived in Santo Domingo in 1941 with help from the Jewish organization 'Dorsa.'

42. Claimant, born on 04/06/1921 in Austria, entered Switzerland in summer 1938. Claimant left Austria in August 1938 after losing his job. He lived in the emigration camp Diepoldsau and states that he was threatened with deportation to Germany on a daily basis. Claimant signed up to work in road construction in order to leave the camp. In November 1940 claimant left Switzerland for the Dominican Republic with the help of the Jewish organization 'Dorsa.'
43. Claimant, born on 12/17/1920 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in October 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her family fled Germany in 1936 and traveled to Belgium. In May 1942, claimant and her mother then fled to Annecy, France. When they found out that they were on a list to be deported to Germany, they traveled from Annecy to St. Julien, where a local doctor hid them in his car and took them close to the border. Claimant and her mother then met claimant's father and brother, and together with a few other refugees, they crossed into Switzerland at Annemasse. The family was apprehended by police, who forced them to return to France by bus. They hid with a family for a few days, and after another ten days passed, they found someone willing to lead them across the Swiss border. On their second attempt, they were admitted into Switzerland and they were then taken to Waranbee. After a week, the family was separated, and claimant and her mother were sent to Montreux. Claimant's father and brother were sent to a camp in Wald, near Zurich. Claimant remained in Montreux until August 17, 1943.
44. Claimant was born on 02/11/1944 in Switzerland. Claimant's parents fled from France through the Alps to Switzerland. Claimant and her parents lived in a small house. Claimant states that her father was forced to do hard labor without pay and was not allowed to earn a living. Claimant also states that the family was forced to appear before the local authorities on a weekly basis.
45. Claimant, born 06/18/1932 in Belgium, was expelled from Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in August 1942. Claimant traveled to Switzerland with her family from Belgium through France. After entering Switzerland, claimant's family presented themselves to Swiss authorities in Geneva. Upon seeing the family's false papers, the Swiss authorities jailed claimant and her family for a week before expelling them from Switzerland. Claimant and her family returned to Belgium through France, and claimant was placed in a convent until the end of the war.
46. Claimant, born on 07/07/1922 in Austria, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1938. Claimant and her family traveled by train from Vienna, Austria to Zurich, Switzerland in fall 1938. Claimant and her family were caught by police in Zurich. They were held for hours and then put on a train and sent back to Vienna. Claimant and her family remained in Vienna until 1942. Claimant fled to Hungary and remained there until the end of the war. Claimant, born on 09/14/1925 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's father had business contacts in Switzerland who referred him to the Swiss Legation in Budapest. In 1942 or early 1943, claimant's father applied for visas at the Swiss Legation in Budapest. The applications were denied, and claimant remained in Hungary and was hidden by Christian friends until the end of the war.
47. Claimant, born on 10/23/1930 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1938. Claimant and his family traveled from Vienna to Freiburg, Germany by bus and train. They entered Switzerland at Basel and remained in Switzerland for a few days. They were then forced to leave Switzerland and traveled to Prague. Claimant and his family remained in Prague for a period and then traveled to Budapest, where they remained until emigrating to the United States in May 1939.

48. Claimant, born on 06/27/1927 in Yugoslavia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary. In September/October 1942, claimant's mother applied for permission to enter Switzerland in transit to Palestine. Claimant had already received a Schutzpass and had been placed on a list of potential immigrants to Palestine. Claimant's mother's application was denied. Claimant remained in hiding for the rest of the war.
49. Claimant, born on 04/02/1920 in Austria, entered Switzerland from Austria in summer 1938. Claimant went to Zurich and was interrogated by the Police for Foreigners. He was then transferred to a refugee camp in Albis and later to a labor camp. In June 1940, claimant was arrested without reason and imprisoned for a few days. A few weeks later, claimant was imprisoned again for a few days and released. After a short time, claimant was again arrested and then transferred to a prison in Regensdorf and put in solitary confinement. Claimant was then forced to sign papers or face being deported to Germany and handed over to the Gestapo. Claimant was told that he had to leave Switzerland and was expelled by police in Geneva. Claimant fled through France, Spain and Portugal, and was able to escape to the Dominican Republic with the help of friends.
50. Claimant, born on 02/20/1925 in Czechoslovakia, was expelled from Switzerland in 1938. Claimant traveled from Czechoslovakia to Switzerland with his father in early 1938 and attended a school in Lugano. His mother arrived in Switzerland a few weeks later and lived in a nearby hotel. She later took claimant out of school and claimant's father went to England to get immigration papers. After approximately six weeks in Switzerland, Swiss police ordered claimant and his mother to leave Switzerland and forced them to board a train to Austria. They crossed into Austria and checked into a hotel. They later returned to Switzerland entering near Lake Constance. Once in Switzerland, they returned to their hotel in Lugano, where they were caught by Swiss police. They were then taken to Basel and expelled to France. They traveled to Paris and immigrated to England in late 1938.
51. Claimant, born on 11/24/1931 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss authorities in Germany. In 1939, claimant's father applied for visas from Swiss authorities in Germany. Claimant's application was denied due to her family's lack of funds. Claimant and her family fled to Shanghai, where they remained until the end of the war.
52. Claimant, born on 06/21/1935 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss embassy in 1944 in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant and his mother had a Schutzpass and stayed at the International Red Cross house in Budapest. In 1944, after the Germans invaded Hungary, claimant's mother applied several times for a visa to Switzerland but was denied. Claimant and his mother were later sent to a ghetto.
53. Claimant, born on 06/16/1933 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1939. Claimant and his family fled their hometown of, Latowicz, Poland, after the German invasion in 1939. They traveled by train and foot to Switzerland. They arrived at the border, and walked through mountains during the middle of the night. Claimant recalls being carried over the border by one of his parents. The family was then denied entry into Switzerland. They returned to Poland and later escaped to Russia, where they remained until the end of the war.
54. Claimant, born on 12/27/1920 in Romania, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss embassy in Bucharest, Romania. Claimant first applied for permission to enter Switzerland by letter to the Swiss embassy in Bucharest in 1939. He received an answer that permission was being given only to business travelers. Claimant applied again in the beginning of 1940, and after several months, received no answer. Claimant remained in the Romania throughout the rest of the war.

55. Claimant, born on 01/04/1921 in Austria, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in early 1939. Claimant crossed into Switzerland in August 1938 and registered as a refugee with police in Zurich. He received permission to remain in Switzerland for ninety days. He then received an additional extension for another ninety days, with a warning that it would be his last extension. With the help of the local refugee committee, claimant received a visa to England and immigrated to the United States a year later.
56. Claimant, born on 04/22/1931 in France, entered Switzerland from France with her family in 1942. After arrival in Switzerland, claimant was immediately separated from her parents and her sister. She was placed with a family in the German speaking part of Switzerland. Claimant states that the separation was traumatic. Claimant remained in Switzerland for the rest of the war.
57. Claimant, born 12/21/1927 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1943. Claimant and her family wanted to travel to Switzerland because they had friends in Zurich and Lugano. They traveled by train from Hungary to Austria in 1943. At the Swiss border, claimant's father spoke with the Swiss border guards who refused them entry. Claimant and her family returned to Hungary and claimant was sent to a ghetto and to Auschwitz.
58. Claimant was born on 01/06/1944 in Switzerland. Claimant's parents entered Switzerland in 1942 and were separated for a time before being sent to various camps. Claimant was born in Vicosoprano and states that the family lived under difficult conditions, which caused health problems for both claimant and her mother. Claimant also states that her father was sent to work while in Switzerland. Claimant and her family remained in Switzerland for the rest of the war.
59. Claimant, born on 06/13/1937 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents in 1942. Claimant and his family fled from Paris to Lyon, France. After raids in Lyon the family attempted to enter Switzerland with the help of the resistance in 1942. They were denied entry at the French-Swiss border and sent back. The family then returned to Lyon and made a second attempt two weeks later. The family was admitted to Switzerland because claimant was sick. Claimant was transferred to a hospital in Berne or Geneva and his parents were sent to a stadium. When claimant was released from the hospital, the family was quarantined. Claimant's father was transferred to a refugee camp in Vicosoprano near the Italian border. Claimant and his mother were sent to a refugee center in Montana, where they stayed until 1945.
60. Claimant, born on 09/15/1927 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland with family in 1938 by Swiss authorities in Vienna. In spring 1938, following the Anschluss, claimant's father applied for a visa to Switzerland for the family in Vienna. The application was denied by Swiss authorities. In September 1938, claimant's family managed to get a permit to enter the Czechoslovakia. In 1942, claimant and her family were deported to Theresienstadt. Claimant was later transferred to various concentration camps. She was the only survivor in her family.
61. Claimant, born on 07/27/1934 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1944. When the Germans entered Debrecen in 1944, claimant, his mother and two sisters were placed in a ghetto and then moved to a labor camp in Vienna. Claimant was then separated from his sisters and was sent to Bergen-Belsen with his mother. Later that year, claimant and his mother were put on a train traveling towards Switzerland, but they were denied entry at the border. Claimant was returned to Bergen-Belsen and then transferred to Hiles Leyben, Germany. With the help of a family friend, claimant traveled to Palestine via France.

62. Claimant, born on 07/07/1930 in Algeria, entered Switzerland on April 4, 1944. Upon arrival, claimant was detained to several different camps within one year. Claimant was interned in various camps including Champell, Bellevue, Huemoz-sur-Ollanet and Chesieres. Claimant left Switzerland on April 24, 1945.
63. Claimant, born on 04/29/1930 in Belgium, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland with her family in end July 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her family fled Brussels with a Belgian smuggler who had a sister in Dijon. From there they all traveled by train and on foot to the Swiss border where they attempted to enter Switzerland multiple times. They were repeatedly refused entry and during the last attempt claimant's parents were arrested and deported. Claimant returned to Dijon with the family where she lived for a year before returning to Belgium where she was hidden for the remainder of the war.
64. Claimant, born on 02/04/1932 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in 1941 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her family fled Belgium to France on foot in the fall of 1940. They walked across France toward Switzerland where claimant's brother lived. They were stopped at the French-Swiss border, and after a long wait in the cold were denied entry. Claimant and her family had to return to Brussels where she remained in hiding until the end of the war.
65. Claimant, born on 07/21/1923 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Fleeing France on foot, claimant was refused entry by Swiss border police at Saint Louis. He was held by the Swiss border police and then turned over to the German authorities and interned in a work camp.
66. Claimant, born on 11/21/1937 in Romania, was denied an entry visa into Switzerland with family in 1941 by Swiss authorities in Romania. Claimant's family had money deposited in Swiss banks and wanted to go there. They applied for entry visas but were denied. The family was deported to a concentration camp in Ukraine. The family was liberated in March 1944 and went back to Romania.
67. Claimants were repeatedly denied visas to Switzerland in 1944 at the Swiss consulate in Budapest. Claimants made three attempts to obtain entry visas to Switzerland, but were refused each time. Upon each attempt, claimants stood in long lines for ten to twelve hours at a time, and on one occasion, lasting through the night. In 1944, claimants were taken to the Budapest ghetto, where they remained until the end of the war.
68. Claimant, born on 01/12/1924 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland with her brother in March 1944 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest. In March 1944 claimant and her brother applied for a visa at the Swiss embassy but Swiss officials told them the lists of applicants was already full. The Swiss officials advised them to try again in six months, yet in April 1944 claimant was sent to a ghetto and later to Auschwitz.
69. Claimant, born on 05/23/1924 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland in 1944 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest. Claimant attempted to get a visa at the Swiss embassy in Budapest due to recommendations from a family friend whose grandfather was a mayor of St. Gallen, Switzerland. She waited for a long time with a large crowd of people, but they were turned away and refused a visa. Later she was deported to a concentration camp in Austria where she was forced into slave labor until liberation in May of 1945.
70. Claimant, born on 09/12/1923 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland in March 1944 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest. In March 1944, after the Germans took over Budapest, claimant applied for a visa

to Switzerland but Swiss officials told him the lists of applicants was already full. Swiss officials advised claimant to try again in three months, yet in April 1944 he was sent to several labor camps. Claimant, born on 10/26/1919 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland with a group in August 1939 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Fleeing Romania by train and on foot, claimant crossed the Swiss border near Saint Margrethen. He was there for two weeks before being forced out of the country. He then went to Focsani, Moldavia, via Arad, where he lived for the remainder of the war.

71. Claimant, born on 11/15/1919 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in mid-May 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant attempted to enter Switzerland near St. Gallen but was repeatedly turned away by Swiss police. At the end of May 1938 he finally succeeded to cross into Switzerland. After some hours he was arrested by police and taken to St. Gallen where he was jailed for 48 hours. Claimant was transferred to a labor camp at Schoenengrund. Because he was unable to obtain an authorization to stay, claimant was forced to leave Switzerland. In winter 1938, he fled to France where he was again imprisoned in Dijon because he did not have a visa. Claimant joined the Foreign Legion and was eventually forced to work in mines in the South Sahara. He was liberated by the British Army which he later joined.
72. Claimant, born on 01/10/1927 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland in March 1944 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest. In March 1944 claimant applied for a visa at the Swiss embassy but was denied by Swiss officials who told her that the list of applicants was full. The Swiss officials advised her to try again in three months. In April 1944 claimant was sent to a ghetto and from there to several labor camps.
73. Claimant, born on 05/03/1926 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland in March 1944 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest. In March 1944, claimant applied for a visa at the Swiss embassy but was denied by Swiss officials who told her that the list of applicants was full. The Swiss officials advised her to try again in three months. In May 1944 claimant was sent to a ghetto and from there to several concentration camps.
74. Claimant, born on 11/19/1927 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland in March 1944 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest. In March 1944, claimant applied for a visa at the Swiss embassy but was denied by Swiss officials who told her that the list of applicants was full. The Swiss officials advised her to try again in six months. In April 1944 claimant was sent to a ghetto and from there to several concentration camps.
75. Claimant, born on 01/01/1944 in Holland, entered Switzerland with her parents in 1945. Upon arrival, claimant and her mother were separated from claimant's father. Claimant's parents were forced to work for no pay. Claimant was not given food and only had her mother's breast milk to eat. They had no clothes and lived in very poor sanitary conditions. Claimant and her parents left Switzerland in August 1945 for Palestine via Italy.
76. Claimant, born on 07/21/1921 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland on June 16 1940 at the French-Swiss border. On June 15 1940, claimant fled by train from Raon l'Etape to Dannemarie which was not far from the Swiss border. The following day, he walked to the border but was stopped by Swiss guards near Delle. Claimant was kept overnight before being returned to France the following day.
77. Claimant, born on 06/27/1922 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between July and August 1939. Claimant traveled from Poland to Paris to visit her uncle and sister who were living there. Claimant's uncle advised her to move to Switzerland to avoid the war and bought her a train ticket to Basel. Claimant took the train from Paris to Basel but was denied entry at border. She returned

to Poland in late August 1939. In September, her house was destroyed and she had to live in the ghetto and perform slave labor. Subsequently, she was deported to Belzec, Poland and was then interned in Moviskaya and Bashkirskaya, USSR for the remainder of the war.

78. Claimant, born on 08/10/1931 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in November 1942 at the French-Swiss border near Annemasse. Claimant and his family fled Lyon by ambulance to Annemasse. With the help of a smuggler, claimant and his family traveled to the border by truck and on foot. They were refused entry by armed Swiss guards at the border. They returned to Lyon by train and then went to Nice where they were arrested. Claimant and his mother were brought back to Lyon where they lived, in hiding, for the remainder of the war.
79. Claimant, born on 11/15/1921 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1938 at the German-Swiss border. After being expelled from school in Gelsenkirchen, Germany, claimant's father attempted to send claimant to relatives in Konstanz, Switzerland, in order to avoid deportation to a concentration camp and to learn a trade. Claimant was denied entry at Konstanz and returned to Gelsenkirchen. He was arrested on Kristallnacht but managed to escape to Holland in December 1938.
80. Claimant, born on 05/13/1926 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland in March 1944 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest. In April 1944, claimant applied for a visa at the Swiss embassy but was denied by Swiss officials who told her that the lists of applicants were full. The Swiss officials advised her to try again in three months, yet in May 1944 claimant was sent to a ghetto and from there to several concentration camps.
81. Claimant, born on 04/13/1932 in Hungary, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland with his family in 1944. Claimant and his family were taken to the police station in Pápa, Hungary and had to be deported because of the fact that claimant's father was an Austrian and Polish citizen. The chief police officer contacted the Swiss embassy on behalf of claimant and his family, to request asylum in Switzerland. After two days their request was denied. The family was placed in a refugee house, from where they got separated. Claimant, his mother and siblings were sent to Kistarcsa, where they were forced into a slave labor camp. Claimant got separated from the rest of his family again and lived in hiding in Budapest. He was reunited with his mother after liberation.
82. Claimant, born on 01/08/1908 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with family sometime between late 1941 and early 1942 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and her family traveled by train from Germany to the Swiss border to join their relatives in Zurich. After they were detained at the border for many hours, they were denied entry by Swiss guards even though their relatives, who were Swiss citizens, promised to support them. They were sent back to Frankfurt am Main and later made an unsuccessful attempt to flee to Palestine via Yugoslavia. They were captured and returned once more to Frankfurt am Main from where they were deported to Theresienstadt in 1942.
83. Claimant, born on 12/27/1922 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in April 1942 at French-Swiss border. Claimant and his sister traveled by train from Brussels, Belgium to Dijon and then to the Swiss border near Basel. Swiss border police asked them for identification and then denied them entry. They returned to Brussels by train via France and went into hiding for the rest of the war.
84. Claimant, born on 01/29/1916 in Germany, entered Switzerland on March 5, 1941 from Germany. Upon arrival, claimant was detained by Swiss federal police at a forced labor camp for refugees. There, claimant was under guard and not allowed to leave. The work consisted of heavy road construction. He was deprived of medical care and forced to sleep in overcrowded barracks on straw bags. Claimant states that his human rights were violated.

85. Claimant, born on 01/19/1916 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in December 1944 at the Austrian-Swiss border. In December 1944, while in the Budapest ghetto, claimant received a Schutzpass with the help of Raoul Wallenberg. He attempted to cross the Austrian-Swiss border but was denied entry at Vaduz. On the way home he was incarcerated and held prisoner by the Soviets for two years.
86. Claimant, born on 02/28/1916 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in August 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and classmates were escaping from the Nazis and took the train to Vorarlberg, Austria. They hired a guide to cross the Alps. The guide left them once they passed the border patrol station and the group continued on to the Swiss side of the border. They were apprehended by a Swiss official and jailed for over twenty-four hours in unsanitary conditions. The following day they were transferred to Nazi authorities but managed to escape by jumping off the train returning to Austria. Claimant then left for the United States in early January 1939.
87. Claimant, born on 01/12/1918 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland in March 1944 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest. In March 1944, after the Germans took over Budapest, claimant went to the embassy with his uncle and applied for a visa to Switzerland. Swiss officials denied the request and told claimant that the list of applicants was full. They advised him to try again in a few months, yet soon afterwards claimant was sent to several labor camps.
88. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in 1944 at the French-Swiss border. Claimants had been hiding in different areas of the Rhone region of France. After their father's arrest in June 1944, claimants and their brother left from Aix-les-Bains and tried to enter Switzerland near Geneva. Claimants were not allowed to enter Switzerland and returned by train to Lyon.
89. Claimant, born on 09/09/1933 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in spring 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant decided to go to Switzerland with her mother to join relatives who lived in Geneva. They paid a smuggler to take them there, along with three other families. They left Paris and traveled by train, automobile, van, and on foot to reach the Swiss border. At the border, claimant's mother stayed in an office for a long time and when she came out she said that they could not enter Switzerland. Claimant and her mother returned to Lyon, where they had family.
90. Claimant, born on 11/15/1924 in Holland, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between 1941 and fall 1942 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant's family fled from Germany by automobile to a village in Bavaria near the German-Swiss border. Claimant's parents and grandmother approached the border crossing while claimant and his sister hid. The siblings waited for their family to return for two days at the border village until they separated and hid in various locations in Germany and Poland. In 1943, claimant was captured and sent to a labor camp in Poland. His parents and grandmother were never heard from again.
91. Claimant, born on 05/10/1926 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland sometime between 1942 and 1943 by Swiss authorities in Bucharest, Romania. Claimant's parents applied for a visa for claimant, planning to send him to Zurich and join him later. However, the application was denied and claimant remained in Romania until late 1944, when he went to Palestine.
92. Claimant, born on 01/24/1933 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in late 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and his parents fled by car from Vienna to the Swiss border, attempting to travel to Scuol, Switzerland. They were denied entry by Swiss custom police after they could not present the right documents or visa. The family traveled to Milan by train where they had family and was later captured and sent to camp Sebikotan where they stayed until liberation.



93. Claimant, born on 10/28/1927 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland in May 1944 at the Swiss embassy in Budapest. In 1942, claimant was able to flee Czechoslovakia and illegally crossed the border to Hungary. She went to Budapest, where she stayed in an orphanage. In May 1944, the manager of the orphanage took a group of children including the claimant to the Swiss Consulate in order to apply for an entry visa. Swiss officials refused to let them enter the building and they were unable to submit the application. The group returned to the orphanage and claimant was later able to return to Slovakia, where she stayed in hiding until the end of the war.
94. Claimant, born on 11/30/1914 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in August 1938. In May 1938 claimant left Vienna and went to Germany and later to Milan, Italy. Claimant traveled from Milan to Zurich, Switzerland by train to join his sister. After two weeks in Zurich, claimant learned from Swiss authorities that he had to leave. From there, claimant traveled to Belgium to join his parents and in 1940 he left for the United States.
95. Claimant, born on 12/22/1936 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in August 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant, having left Belgium in 1940, had been living with her family in La Tronche, in the region of Grenoble, France. In August 1942 claimant and her family attempted to seek refuge in Switzerland. They were intercepted by a Swiss border guard at Vouvry and imprisoned at the Saint Gingolph border post in Switzerland. They were then forced back to France and put directly into the hands of the Vichy policemen, who sent them to the Rivesaltes camp. Claimant was saved by a group of nuns, who placed her with a family, with whom she remained until the end of the war.
96. Claimant, born on 04/24/1932 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in late 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant had been staying with her aunt in Annemasse. With the help of a smuggler, claimant and her three brothers crossed a field on foot from there to the Swiss border. Claimant was refused entry by the Swiss border guards and returned with her brothers across the same field to Annemasse. Claimant remained there for the rest of the war.
97. Claimant, born on 09/29/1911 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1939 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and his friend traveled by train from Austria to the border but were denied entry and detained by the Swiss border guards. After a short time they were released and sent back to Austria.
98. Claimant, born on 17/08/1928 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1938 with her parents. Claimant resided in Olomouc, Czechoslovakia and her father had business ties in Switzerland. In 1938, they traveled by car to the Swiss border. They were stopped by Swiss authorities and denied permission to enter. They returned to Czechoslovakia. In 1942, claimant was sent to the Theresienstadt ghetto and then deported to several camps including Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen. She was liberated there on April 15, 1945.
99. Claimant, born on 09/01/1917 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in November 1940 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant fled Lyon to the Swiss border at Saint Julien. He was turned away by the border police despite his family connections in Switzerland. He returned to Lyon where he lived in hiding for the remainder of the war.
100. Claimant, born on 10/26/1918 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1939 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant had been visiting his aunt in Breslau, and she urged him to try to enter Switzerland. He traveled by train to Lörrach and on foot the rest of the way to the border. Claimant showed his passport at the border and was denied entry into Switzerland. He returned to Poland, and

later fled to Russia, where he was imprisoned for eight years.

101. Claimant, born on 07/22/1923 in Turkey, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in April 1944 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant was living in Paris from 1934 until she fled to Périgueux with her family in 1940. She had cousins living in Annemasse who got the family in contact with a smuggler who helped them get to the border near Saint Julien by train. They were turned away by Swiss border guards and forced to take the train back to Périgueux. They were arrested in June 1944. Claimant, her mother and her brother were liberated in July.
102. Claimant, born on 10/13/1934 in Holland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant's mother obtained false documents for the family and they traveled from Hungary through Yugoslavia and Italy. They were denied entry at the Swiss border and handed to the Italian police. They were then sent to Hungary where they stayed in the ghetto until liberation in 1945.
103. Claimant, born on 02/07/1924 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with a friend in November 1942 at the French-Swiss border. In July 1942, claimant fled Paris to Lyon with false papers. In November, claimant and his friend fled France to the Swiss border near Geneva. They were refused entry by Swiss border guards. He went to Toulouse, via Lyon, where he was arrested in July 1943 and taken to Saint Michel and later Noé. Claimant escaped from Noé in December 1943 and lived in hiding in Castres for the remainder of the war.
104. Claimant, born on 08/29/1931 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland with her family in December 1941. Fleeing France with the aid of a smuggler, claimant and her family entered Switzerland illegally at Vallorbe in November 1941. They were kept by a friend of the family in Fribourg for a month before being denounced to the police. They were forced out of the country into the hands of the French police and taken to Drancy. After escaping Drancy in 1942, claimant was interned in Lalande. After another escape, claimant lived, hidden by nuns, in Bordeaux for the remainder of the war.
105. Claimant, born on 04/09/1915 in Germany, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland in August 1933, and in summer 1936 at the German-Swiss border. In August 1933, claimant walked on foot from his home in Konstanz, Germany to Kreuzlingen, but was denied both a residency and a work permit. At the second attempt in summer 1936, claimant tried to reach Kreuzlingen by train, but was denied entry at the German-Swiss border. Claimant was subsequently able to emigrate to Argentina.
106. Claimant, born on 08/12/1930 in Holland, was denied entry into Switzerland with a group in fall 1944 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and mother were supplied with South American passports by the Dutch resistance which resulted in their being sent to Bergen Belsen. Later, they were selected by the Germans to be exchanged along with about fifty other prisoners. They were transported by train to the Swiss border. Their group, however, was sent back. Claimant was sent to a prison camp in Biberach am Ris until liberation by the French army.
107. Claimant, born on 02/27/1935 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1941 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and his family fled France to the Swiss border near Ferney-Voltaire but were turned away and given instructions to seek permission to enter from the Swiss consulate in Vichy, France. Claimant returned to France and sought permission at the Swiss consulate but was unsuccessful in obtaining a visa. Claimant did succeed in obtaining a visa to immigrate to Venezuela. After fleeing through France and Spain claimant was able to get to Venezuela at the end of 1941.
108. Claimant, born on 08/03/1931 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in 1938 at the Italian-Swiss border. Facing deportation to Hungary from Italy with the enactment of Jewish Laws

there claimant's family tried to escape to Switzerland. They traveled from Milan to Lake Como by train, and then continued on foot toward the border, where they were stopped by the Swiss border patrol. They were repeatedly denied entry and eventually they had to go back to Milan. Claimant and his family were later deported to Hungary.

109. Claimant, born on 04/21/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with family sometime between November and December 1938 at the German-Swiss border. Having been arrested during Kristallnacht, claimant's father was released upon the intervention of an influential friend. Together the family attempted to enter Switzerland at the German-Swiss border, but was turned back to Germany by Swiss border officials. Claimant and his family lived in hiding until they managed to escape to the Netherlands in 1940, from where they traveled by ship to Colombia.
110. Claimant, born on 07/12/1936 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between October and November 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant traveled through Italy to the Swiss border, where he was denied entry into Switzerland and sent back to Italy after waiting two to three days. Claimant was detained in Italy for three weeks, at which point he was deported back to Hungary.
111. Claimant, born on 01/02/1921 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with his brother in winter 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and his brother had previously found refuge in the French Free Zone when they fled to the Swiss border in 1943. The brothers traveled by bicycle through snow to Morteau, near La Chaux-de-Fonds, where they were turned away by a Swiss border guard. They returned to Saint-Germain-du-Bois where claimant's brother was arrested and deported. Claimant then went to Lyon and joined the resistance movement until liberation.
112. Claimant, born on 01/07/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland on January 23, 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant fled France from Eaux-Bonnes with a group of twelve people, among them a family of five. They traveled by train and on foot, with the aid of a smuggler. He was turned away near Annemasse and returned to France by border guards even though the family he was traveling with was granted entry. Claimant went to Lyon and, supported by a Jewish underground organization, lived in hiding for the remainder of the war.
113. Claimant, born on 01/08/1926 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in November 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and his family were living in Mende, in the French Free Zone since June 1940. In November 1943 when they began rounding up the Jews, claimant and his family fled to the Swiss border by car and on foot with the aid of a resistance group. They were refused entry by Swiss authorities. They then went to Vébron, France where they hid for the remainder of the war.

## Case Summaries Group 21

1. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Sofia, Bulgaria. Claimants were part of a group of children who tried to flee Bulgaria with the assistance of the Jewish Agency. A local Jewish organization in Plovdiv, Bulgaria worked with the Jewish Agency. In 1943, they applied for permission to enter Switzerland for the group, but their request was denied. In 1944, the Jewish organization was able to obtain permission to enter Palestine through the Swiss Legation in Sofia. Claimants left Bulgaria with the group and arrived in Palestine in 1944.
2. Claimant, born on 01/27/1935 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Germany. Claimant's family had been living in Berlin. After hiding in order to avoid the Gestapo, claimant's father applied for visas for the whole family to go to Switzerland in 1938 and his application was denied. Claimant's father was able to get a ticket to China in December 1938 or January 1939. Claimant, her brother and her mother also left for China and arrived in Shanghai in September 1939.
3. Claimant, born on 10/03/1917 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in December 1940. Claimant traveled from Yugoslavia to Italy by train and continued to the Italian-Swiss border by foot. When claimant and her three travel companions reached the border, Swiss guards began to shoot at them and threatened to imprison them if they attempted another border crossing. Claimant returned to Romania by train and car and went into hiding. Claimant was later forced to work as a washerwoman for the German army and deported to Transnistria-Moghilev in October 1943. She remained there until being liberated in 1945.
4. Claimant, born on 05/29/1929 in France, entered Switzerland in August 1944. In June 1944, claimant and her brother were part of a children's convoy from Lyon to Switzerland. When they arrived in Annemasse, the Gestapo intercepted and imprisoned them. Subsequently, claimant fell sick and was hospitalized. In August 1944, the French resistance took all the children to Switzerland. Upon arrival, claimant was separated from her brother and both were sent to live with different families. Claimant stated that she suffered from the separation. In late 1944, claimant's parents picked her up and they returned to France.
5. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border with their parents in June 1943. In 1943, claimant's parents fled to Grenoble where friends helped them organize a guide who took the family to the Haute Savoie region of France. The family arrived in Switzerland in June 1943 and Swiss border guards denied them entry and sent them back to France. In May 1944, claimants' parents put claimants in the care of the OSE (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants) and they were sent on a transport to Switzerland. At the border the group was apprehended and arrested by the Gestapo. They were jailed in the Pax prison in Annemasse for two months and then sent to a children's home under German surveillance. At the end of August 1944, the French resistance rescued the children and sent them to Switzerland. Upon arrival they were transferred to the reception camp Champel in Geneva, where they stayed for six months. Claimant (RC 5244) stated that living conditions in the camp were terrible. They were interned and their movement was restricted. They were also quarantined due to an outbreak of diphtheria in the camp.
6. Claimant, born on 12/19/1931 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's father had acquired a Swiss passport before being arrested and deported, and he instructed claimant's mother to go to the Swiss Consulate. Claimant's mother

applied at the consulate for permission to enter Switzerland in 1944, but her request was denied. Claimant was placed in an orphanage and subsequently in the Budapest ghetto.

7. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1940. Claimants fled from Belgium to France with their parents in early 1940. They stayed in southern France for a few months, and when the Germans entered, they tried to flee to Switzerland by foot. Claimants traveled through Grenoble, France and after crossing the border, they were caught by Swiss soldiers and forcefully taken back to France. Claimants and their parents returned to Belgium, where they were hidden with a Christian family until the end of the war.
8. Claimants were denied visas to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in The Hague, The Netherlands in 1942. Claimants' grandparents were living in Zurich, Switzerland. In fall 1933, claimants' family fled from Germany to Holland. They first lived in Rotterdam and then Utrecht. When a large deportation started in 1942, claimants' father applied for a visa at the Swiss Embassy in The Hague for the whole family, but the visa was not granted. The Chief Rabbi of Zurich also applied on their behalf for their entrance into Switzerland to save them from deportation. In June 1943, claimants were arrested by the police while in hiding. They were first jailed in Utrecht and then deported to Bergen Belsen.
9. Claimant, born on 12/05/1922 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in fall 1942. In summer 1942, claimant escaped from Brussels, Belgium with family members and they found refuge in Ganges in the unoccupied zone of France. Vichy police came to arrest the family in September 1942 and they escaped to Lyon and continued to Annemasse, France. In Annemasse, the family hired a smuggler and after crossing into Switzerland, they were stopped by Swiss border guards. The guards informed them of a new law barring refugees from entering Switzerland and the family was ordered to return to France. They were arrested by French border guards and later deported to Rivesaltes.
10. Claimant, born on 09/14/1917 in Austria, entered Switzerland in 1937/1938. Claimant was working in a hotel in Lucerne, Switzerland. After the Anschluss of Austria claimant could not return to Austria. In 1940 he was ordered into different labor camps in Switzerland in Felsberg and Gordola near Locarno. He was later forced to work in a shoe factory in Zurich. Claimant remained in Switzerland throughout the rest of the war.
11. Claimants entered Switzerland with their mother at Annemasse on November 16, 1942. In July 1940, claimants were deported from Mulhouse to Belfort in France. They were put on a transport to central France and escaped from the transport and fled to the unoccupied zone of France. In November 1942, they boarded a train towards Switzerland. Upon arrival claimants were separated from their mother and taken to an orphanage in Basel, where claimants were forced to perform labor without any pay. Claimant (RC 1489) could not attend a school during this period and states that he was treated in a cruel manner. Claimant (RC 1885) stated she constantly suffered from hunger and also from the separation from her mother. Claimants remained in Switzerland until the end of the war.
12. Claimants entered Switzerland from France after September 1943 with their family. The French resistance helped claimants, their son and sister-in-law enter Switzerland. Upon arrival, they were placed in a reception camp in Geneva, and later in the Henri Dunant Center. The family was then separated. Claimant (RC 5235) and her son were transferred to Valbella/Lenzerheide, where she was forced to work. Claimant (RC 5234) was transferred to the labor camp Les Verrieres, then to the camp Cloisters. In December 1944, he was placed in Pregassona, where he worked. Claimant (RC 5235) and her son were then transferred to Pregassona, where they joined claimant (RC 5234). In March 1945, claimants and son were asked to leave Switzerland by the Belgian Legation.

13. Claimant, born on 12/11/1916 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Italy in August 1938. When claimant lost his job in June 1936, he sought refuge in Holland. In 1938, claimant was jailed for being German. He managed to escape prison and fled to Italy. After a short stay in Milano, he fled by train to Switzerland. Upon arrival in Lugano the Jewish community sent him to Zurich, where he was supported by the Jewish Cultural Community. In 1940, claimant was sent to several different labor camps including Brugg, Girenbach, Locarno and Ampfernhoehe. He was forced to perform hard labor felling trees and in road construction without any pay. Claimant states he was housed in barracks with many other people. He left Switzerland for Israel in 1949.
14. Claimant, born on 11/15/1942 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1943. Claimant, his mother and his uncle traveled from Kosice, Slovakia to Austria via Hungary. They arrived at the Austrian-Swiss border and were denied entry into Switzerland by border guards. They returned to Slovakia via Austria and Hungary and remained in Slovakia until the end of the war.
15. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in late 1942. After the Gestapo arrested claimants' father, claimants' mother and uncle decided to seek refuge in Switzerland. Claimants, their mother, and several members of their extended family met at an uncle's home in Brussels, Belgium. They boarded a truck with a group of Jewish refugees and traveled to Switzerland. When they arrived at the Swiss border, a member of the group spoke to Swiss border officials and was told that there were already too many Jews seeking refuge in Switzerland. The group returned to Brussels. In 1943, claimants were admitted to a Catholic abbey, where they lived under false names until the end of the war.
16. Claimant, born on 07/23/1923 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border between 1943 and 1944. Claimant and her nieces and nephews fled to the free zone in France. She joined the partisans and became active in attempting to smuggle Jews from France to Switzerland. Between 1943 and 1944, the situation in France became more dangerous and claimant decided to smuggle herself into Switzerland as well. She traveled to the border near Geneva, where she was denied entry into Switzerland. Claimant then returned to France, where she continued to live with the partisans until the end of the war.
17. Claimant, born on 02/27/1925 in Germany, entered Switzerland in July 1944 from Austria with his mother and brother. Upon arrival, their money and jewelry were confiscated by Swiss guards. Claimant and family were then put into jail for three weeks where each family member was interrogated, body searched and threatened with expulsion. Claimant was then brought by train from prison to a transit camp in Basel where he was separated from his family. He was then placed in several labor camps until the end of the war.
18. Claimant, born on 03/05/1923 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in September 1939 with her parents. In November 1938, claimant and her parents fled Germany and went by train to Zurich with a tourist visa. They had to leave Switzerland in September 1939 because they could not extend their Swiss visas. The family then fled to Belgium. Due to the threat of deportation, claimant, her sister and niece fled Belgium in summer 1942. They traveled with other acquaintances through France toward Switzerland. They entered Switzerland near Le Locle and registered in Zurich. Claimant was then transferred to a reception camp in Adliswil. She was later placed in a labor camp in Bienenberg, where she had to work until 1944.
19. Claimant, born on 03/07/1928 in France, entered Switzerland from France in 1944. In May 1944, claimant was arrested at the Swiss border and jailed in Annemasse by Nazis. Claimant was imprisoned

in Pax until August 1944, when she was sent on a transport to Switzerland. Upon arrival, claimant was put in the camp Champel in Geneva. Claimant stated that she was treated very badly in the camp. After eight days in Switzerland, claimant was expelled from Switzerland and forced to return to France.

20. Claimant, born on 01/12/1917 in Germany, entered Switzerland in 1937. Claimant lived in Frankfurt, Germany, but after the Gestapo interrogated her father, claimant fled to Switzerland. Claimant arrived in Schaffhausen and was taken off of the train and detained. A representative from a Jewish organization intervened and helped to secure claimant's release. Claimant later went to Geneva, where she lived with a family and worked in a hospital without receiving payment. Swiss authorities threatened claimant with deportation to Germany if she could not provide proper documents. In 1938, claimant obtained a visa to England, where she moved to be closer to her family.
21. Claimant, born on 04/16/1938 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland from France in April 1943. Claimant, his parents and his sister attempted to enter Switzerland with a group between Geneva and Annemasse. They were first denied entry in April 1943 and two or three days later, they successfully crossed into Switzerland. Upon arrival, they were quarantined in Geneva and subsequently transferred to Lausanne. The family was kept under surveillance in the camp Beau Site in Clarens-Vevey. Claimant was only allowed to leave the camp when he went to school. Claimant stated that on his way to school, Swiss children threw stones at him.
22. Claimant, born on 11/02/1929 in Belgium, entered Switzerland after winter 1941/42. Claimant was first denied entry to Switzerland and successfully entered with a group of children one or two days later. She was placed in different camps and then transferred to a family in Bienne. She was later sent to a children's home in Beatenberg, where living conditions were very difficult. Claimant suffered from hunger and cold and her movement was restricted. Claimant also states and she was beaten and abused.
23. Claimant, born on 05/10/1933 in Romania, entered Switzerland in December 1944 from Bergen-Belsen with the Kastner transport. Claimant was put into quarantine in St. Gallen, where he was forced to sleep on straw. Claimant was forced to shower frequently during the winter and suffered from being wet and cold. Claimant was separated from his parents and placed in children's institutions in Weggis and Bex, where he states he suffered from hunger and cold.
- 24.
25. Claimant, born on 07/28/1923 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. In 1944, claimant was expelled from her house in Beregszasz, Hungary to the ghetto. Claimant went to Budapest to apply for a visa to Switzerland, but her application was denied. Claimant stayed in the ghetto and was later sent to Auschwitz and Bergen Belsen.
26. Claimant, born on 06/25/1927 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant lived in Budapest when the Germans invaded Hungary. In spring 1944, claimant was sent to the ghetto, but was able to leave the ghetto and apply for a visa at the Swiss Consulate. Her application was denied. Claimant returned to the ghetto and hid there under false identity until her liberation.
27. Claimant was born on 01/02/1944 in Switzerland. Claimant's parents were refugees in Switzerland at the time of his birth. The family was interned in camp Lindenhof in Churwalden where their freedom of movement was restricted and claimant's father was forced to work. Claimant states that living conditions were very difficult and that he suffered from hunger while in the camp.

28. Claimant, born on 03/11/1929 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary. In 1943 and 1944 claimant's mother applied for a visa to Switzerland for the family, but was denied both times. Consequently claimant and his family were sent to the ghetto in Budapest and stayed in hiding until their liberation.
29. Claimant, born on 09/20/1939 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border between 1942 and 1943. Claimant and her parents traveled from Milan to the Swiss border near Mendrisio. They encountered Swiss officials at the border who denied the family entry into Switzerland. They returned to Milan and were later taken to a concentration camp near Tuscany. With the help of local partisans, claimant and her mother and brother escaped the camp and traveled to a small village in the mountains, where claimant remained until the end of the war.
30. Claimant, born on 05/17/1918 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Switzerland before or during 1944. Claimant's brother was working as a private tutor in Zurich. He tried to obtain permission for claimant's family, who was living in Hungary, to enter Switzerland and the requests for permission were denied. Claimant was taken to the Budapest ghetto. She spent a few days in the ghetto before being taken to a Swedish-protected house, where she remained until the end of the war.
31. Claimant, born on 09/07/1922 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. In March 1944, claimant and her family went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest and applied for a visa but were denied. They were told that the list of applicants was full and to return in three months. In April 1944, claimant and her family were sent to a ghetto and later sent to Auschwitz.
32. Claimant, born on 11/01/1934 in France, entered Switzerland from France in 1943. Upon arrival, claimant was separated from her parents due to a typhus outbreak. She was placed in the camp Au bout du Monde, then Montreux, where she was reunited with her mother. Claimant was later sent to her father's family in Kandersteg and claimant's mother was sent to Zermatt, where claimant's father was forced to work. Claimant was reunited with her parents in 1945.
33. Claimant, born on 08/04/1938 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942 with his family. Claimant's father had business relations in Basel. When the family was evacuated from Belgium in 1942, they fled through France to the Swiss border. They intended to stay in Basel, but were denied entry at the Swiss border. Subsequently, the family fled to the unoccupied zone of France, near Cahors, where they hid throughout the war.
34. Claimant, born on 12/26/1925 in Germany, entered Switzerland in 1941. After a difficult journey, claimant, her mother and her husband entered Switzerland and were stopped by a Swiss policeman who ordered them to leave immediately. They pleaded for their lives to be able to stay in Switzerland. The policeman went to retrieve soldiers, but claimant and her mother were able to escape. With the help of a Swiss woman, they reached Montreux by train where they met a rabbi who called the police. They were arrested and then sent to a refugee camp in Hasenberg, later to Morgins. Claimant stated that she was not allowed to leave the camps without permission. They left Switzerland at the end of 1944.
35. Claimant, born on 06/09/1929 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Leipzig, Germany. In 1937 or 1938, claimant's parents applied for permission to enter Switzerland in Leipzig. Claimant's father wanted to go to a country where they could speak German.



They were not given permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant and her family later escaped to Holland and claimant was deported to Westerbork and Theresienstadt.

36. Claimant, born in 01/23/1931 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1942/1943. Claimant and her family left Bucharest, Romania and traveled by night through Hungary to the Austrian-Swiss border. They waited at the Swiss border for a day with many other refugees, but were denied entry by the Swiss officials who threatened them and shouted at them to go away. They went back to Bucharest and claimant was placed in hiding with a Christian family.
37. Claimant, born on 01/21/1921 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border at the end of April 1945. Claimant was evacuated from a concentration camp in the end of April 1945, managed to escape and headed toward the Swiss border. Together with his wife and two other refugees, claimant attempted to enter Switzerland near Bregenz, Austria. At the border they begged for help, but Swiss police or military threatened them with weapons and denied them entry. Subsequently, they were forced to return to the German side and stayed in hiding in the area. Claimant stated that they did not make another attempt because they feared getting shot. After some time in hiding, they learned about the end of the war and were liberated in May, 1945.
38. Claimant, born on 10/22/1925 in Belgium, entered Switzerland from France with his sister during the war. Claimant and his sister were first arrested in the Jura region and then expelled the next day. They hid in the woods and the following day they attempted to enter Switzerland a second time. With the help of Swiss tourists they succeed in getting to Zurich. Subsequently, they were interned in a camp and a labor camp.
39. Claimant, born on 06/11/1930 in France, entered Switzerland from France on September 20, 1943. Claimant entered Switzerland at Annemasse and was put in the hospital. Claimant was then transferred to a refugee center in Geneva where living conditions were difficult. Claimant had to sleep on the floor on straw full of lice. A family then adopted her and claimant states she was abused. Claimant was placed with another family where she stayed until the end of the war.
40. Claimants were denied a visa to Switzerland from the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. Claimants' mother applied for visas to Switzerland to avoid being placed in the ghetto in the spring or summer of 1944. After waiting on a long line, claimants' mother's application was denied by officials at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. Claimants' and their family were sent to the Budapest ghetto.
41. Claimant, born on 05/04/1940 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. After claimant's father was taken away to perform forced labor and claimant's aunt was deported to Auschwitz, claimant's mother hoped to escape Budapest. In 1944, she applied for entry visas at the Swiss Embassy, but was told that her application was denied because she did not have any relatives in Switzerland. Claimant was placed in the Budapest ghetto and subsequently in a Red Cross hospital.
42. Claimant, born on 04/30/1922 in Czechoslovakia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Bratislava, Slovakia. In late 1939 or 1940, claimant's father traveled to the Swiss Consulate in Bratislava several times to apply for permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant states his family also had assets in Swiss banks. Despite intervention of a Slovak representative, the applications were refused. Claimant joined the Czechoslovak army and was subsequently taken as a POW in December 1944 and sent to work in a B.M.W. factory.
43. Claimant, born on 05/30/1920 in Romania, was repeatedly denied permission to enter Switzerland in

1939 and 1940 by the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest. An acquaintance of claimant who had business relations in Switzerland advised claimant to seek refuge in Switzerland. Claimant applied for permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest, but his application was denied. Claimant's family was subsequently expelled from their property by the Iron Guard and claimant was deported to several forced labor camps until his liberation in September 1944.

44. Claimant, born on 01/29/1932 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant's father was denied the right to continue working as a doctor in 1933 because he was Jewish. He tried to obtain permission for the family to enter Switzerland in the spring of 1933 and chose Switzerland because he had studied there. The request for permission was made by mail from Germany. When permission to enter was denied, claimant's father committed suicide. Claimant was sent to live with an aunt in Estonia. Just before the war started, claimant was sent to England, where she remained until the end of the war.
45. Claimant, born on 05/17/1939 in France, entered Switzerland with her parents. Claimant and her parents were interned in a refugee camp near St. Gallen. Claimant's father was forced to work without pay. Claimant stated that she and her family were restricted in their freedom to move while in Switzerland.
46. Claimant, born on 05/24/1922 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Berlin in fall 1938 and at the German-Swiss border in 1938. Prior to claimant's attempt to enter Switzerland, claimant and his family applied for permission to enter Switzerland, but their request was denied. Claimant and family later traveled to the German-Swiss border near Constance, Germany and tried to enter Switzerland. They were denied entry by border guards and went back to Berlin. Claimant and his family fled to Poland, and in 1940, claimant was transported to forced labor camps in Upper Silesia and to Auschwitz. Claimant was liberated from Dachau in May 1945.
47. Claimant, born on 06/11/1924 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in winter of 1943-1944. Claimant traveled by various means of transportation from Romania via Budapest to the Swiss border. Claimant was part of a group of seven refugees who approached the Swiss border. They pleaded with the Swiss guards to be let in but were refused entry and sent back. Claimant returned to Budapest and shortly after was sent to Auschwitz, where he remained until liberation.
48. Claimant, born on 01/27/1922 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1944. Claimant's family hired a driver who drove them by car from Czechoslovakia to the Swiss border. The Swiss military chased the family away. Claimant was forced into the ghetto of Izza and later transported to Auschwitz and Birkenau before being forced into slave labor.
49. Claimant, born on 02/07/1930 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Swiss border in 1939. Claimant and her family were smuggled out of the Warsaw ghetto. They hired a smuggler and traveled to the Swiss border by car. At the border, claimant and her family were questioned and held for a day. Claimant and her family were denied entry by guards and told to go back to where they came from. The family went back to the Warsaw ghetto and were smuggled out in 1941. They escaped to the woods and were picked up by the Russians who sent them to Siberia.
50. Claimant, born on 07/13/1925 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1943. Together with a guided group claimant walked from Belgium to Pontarlier, France on the French-Swiss border. After being asked by a Swiss border guard if he was without family, claimant was told that he could not come in. Claimant went back to France where he was sent to a camp in the lower Alps. Claimant later got false papers and ended up in Italy where he fought with the Italians. He

was caught by the Germans and sentenced to death. Claimant managed to escape and joined the Allied forces.

51. Claimant, born on 06/28/1922 in Austria, entered Switzerland from Austria in December 1938. Claimant and her parents attempted to enter twice from Vorarlberg, Austria but were turned away each time. They successfully entered on their third attempt the same day. Upon arrival, claimant and her parents were interned in a refugee camp near the border. Claimant stated that living conditions were very difficult there. All of the women had to use one washbasin with cold water. Claimant had to sleep on straw mattresses with dirty blankets and the camp commander humiliated them. From spring 1939 to 1945 claimant had to move constantly. She was lodged in Tessin, Gordola, Bassecourt and St. Gallen. In 1946 claimant returned to Austria.
52. Claimant, born on 01/08/1922 in Poland, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Berlin, Germany, in May 1943. Claimant escaped from the forced labor camp in Skarzysko-Kamienna, Poland and went to Berlin. Claimant went to the Swiss Embassy in Berlin and applied for a visa to Switzerland and his application was denied. Claimant lived in hiding in Germany and later fled to Austria, where he registered with a false identity and worked in a factory until the end of the war.
53. Claimant, born on 08/05/1925 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in summer 1934. In April 1933, claimant's father escaped from the Gestapo and went to Switzerland with claimant and claimant's brother. With the help of an English banker, claimant's father obtained a residence permit and authorization to work in Switzerland. Claimant and his brother attended school in Lucerne from November 1933 until July 1934. In summer 1934, claimant and his family received an expulsion order and had to leave Switzerland.
54. Claimant, born on 01/05/1918 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in May 1940. Claimant fled Belgium in May 1940 and traveled to France. Claimant states that he wanted to join his family in Switzerland and traveled to the French-Swiss border by train and foot. He tried to enter at Basel, and after waiting for twelve hours, claimant was denied entry and sent back to France. Claimant later traveled by boat from France to Morocco, where he remained for the rest of the war.
55. Claimant, born on 04/01/1937 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss authorities in Austria and Italy on several occasions between 1938 and 1943. After the Anschluss in Austria, claimant's father attempted to obtain visas to Switzerland but was denied. Claimant's family fled to Italy in June 1938 and claimant's parents tried to obtain visas to Switzerland from the Swiss Consulate in Italy in 1942 and 1943, but their requests were denied. In July 1944, claimant and his parents reached Bari, Italy, where they boarded an American naval vessel and traveled to the United States.
56. Claimant, born on 02/10/1929 in Austria, entered Switzerland in December 1938 from Austria with parents. The family was denied twice in two days before successfully entering Switzerland on the third day. Upon arrival, they were sent to refugee camp and claimant was separated from her parents. Her father was sent to work near Locarno and her mother worked in Zurich. Claimant and her parents were later reunited in Rapperswil, where claimant was attending school. In Rapperswil, claimant's parents worked for different companies. The family was not allowed to move around freely and had to report to the police regularly. They later immigrated to the United States.
57. Claimant, born on 06/30/1921 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland family by the Swiss Consulate in Hungary in 1944. Claimant's family had relatives in Switzerland, and after Hungary was invaded in early 1944, claimant's family applied for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in

Hungary. Their application was denied. Claimant and her family were later deported to labor camps and concentration camps in Austria and Germany.

58. Claimant, born on 04/13/1938 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in 1944. Claimant and her family traveled by train from Hungary to Como, Italy, in 1944, and spent one or two nights at the border. They made several attempts to enter Switzerland, but were denied entry. They then returned to Hungary. Claimant was sent into hiding and later put in the ghetto.
59. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in May 1942. In July 1942 claimants and their father were arrested by Germans when they crossed the demarcation line in France. After two weeks in prison, claimants were released and went into hiding but were caught again and jailed. Claimants' mother secured their release and brought them to Toulouse. Claimants' parents then put claimants in the care of the OSE (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants) to bring them to Switzerland. In May 1943, claimants attempted to cross into Switzerland but were denied entry because of their age and they returned to France. In July 1943, claimants made a second successful attempt to cross into Switzerland using forged papers identifying them as twins. Upon arrival, claimants were interned in Champel where they had to sleep on straw full of lice. They were later transferred to Les Avants and Kloisters, where they were forced to perform labor and suffered from malnutrition. In 1944, after Paris was liberated, claimants attempted to flee Switzerland but were arrested in Martigny and subsequently sent to different families. They remained in Switzerland until the end of the war.
60. Claimant, born on 12/10/1921 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1941 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant left Poland in 1941 and fled to Switzerland by foot and car, through Hungary, parts of Yugoslavia, Italy and Austria. Claimant did not have the proper papers to enter Switzerland and was refused entry. She remained near the Swiss border for a few days and then went to Russia, where she stayed throughout the rest of the war.
61. Claimant, born on 11/17/1928 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in spring 1941. Claimant and her family traveled from Milan, Italy through the Alps to the Swiss border near Lake Como. They were turned away by the Swiss police under the threat of death and had to return to Italy. In May 1941, claimant and her family left Italy with Brazilian visas acquired through the Vatican.
62. Claimant, born on 04/24/1915 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1939. Claimant and her husband traveled from Vienna, Austria to the Austrian-Swiss border by train. They were denied entry by the Swiss border control in 1939 and returned to Austria. Claimant and her husband later managed to get to Portugal, where they stayed until the end of the war.
63. Claimant, born on 08/24/1922 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in September 1942. Claimant was deported from Mannheim, Germany to Gurs, France in October 1940 and later to Rivesaltes. In mid 1941, claimant was released from internment and sent to a student home in Chambon-sur-Lignon, France. Fearing deportation, claimant hiked with help of a guide across the mountains from Chamonix, France into Switzerland as part of a group. Claimant and other members of the group were caught by border officials and brought to Chatelard in Switzerland. They were later escorted back to the border near Vallorcine, Switzerland and sent back to France. Claimant was captured by French custom officials and brought to Rivesaltes.
64. Claimant, born on 04/25/1929 in Poland, entered Switzerland in summer 1944 from France. Claimant entered Switzerland with a group of children from France in 1944. Upon arrival, claimant was sent to refugee camp in Geneva, where she was kept under Swiss guard and her movement restricted.

Claimant was then placed with a Swiss family near Interlaken, where she states she felt unwelcome for being a Jewish refugee. Claimant remained in Switzerland until the end of the war.

65. Claimant, born on 10/09/1924 in Slovakia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Slovakia in 1940. Claimant was expelled from school in 1940 and his father wanted to send him to Switzerland. The Swiss Consulate in Slovakia denied claimant permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant was called to register for a transport in February 1942. Claimant went into hiding and remained in hiding until the end of war.
66. Claimant, born on 02/21/1921 in Germany, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in August 1933. Fearing Nazi persecution, claimant traveled to Lugano, Switzerland with her mother and brother in March 1933. Claimant's father went to Switzerland in August 1933 and applied for an extension of the family's visa in Berne. The application was denied after Swiss officials asked about the family's religion. Claimant and her family subsequently fled to Holland and in 1943 to Paris, where claimant was arrested in 1944. She was released when Paris was liberated.
67. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French Swiss border on October 2, 1942. Claimants and their parents and grandmother fled Belgium and traveled through France by train, car and on foot to the French-Swiss border. They attempted to enter Switzerland at La Cure, Switzerland, where they encountered uniformed Swiss officials. They were turned away and a smuggler brought them to Antibes, France. They later went to Marseilles before settling in Saint-Saturnin-Lès-Apt. In June 1944, they fled to the mountains to avoid deportation and lived in Vaucluse, France for the remainder of the war.
68. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1944 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimants lived in Hungary and were without parents by summer 1944. Their uncle worked as slave laborer at a military airport and made arrangements to transport claimants to Switzerland. Claimants traveled with a family friend to Graz, Austria using false names. They traveled by train, cart and foot through Austria to the Austrian-Swiss border and were denied entry into Switzerland. Claimants were later sent to Budapest by the Red Cross, where they hid in a cellar until liberation.
69. Claimant, born on 05/17/1918 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in winter 1939 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant left Chelm, Poland together with her husband and her brother-in-law in September 1939. They traveled by train, on foot, and by wagon to Germany with a group and hid in Stuttgart, Munich and small villages and woods along the way. At the German-Swiss border claimant, her husband and her brother-in-law were caught by Swiss border guards who denied them entry and told them to go back, since Jews were not allowed entry into Switzerland. They returned to Chelm, and from there, they fled to Kazakhstan, Russia.
70. Claimant, born on 10/11/1920 in Austria, entered Switzerland in November 1938 from Austria. Upon arrival, claimant was interned in a refugee home where she had limited freedom of movement. Claimant had to report to the Swiss Police for Foreigners every few months regarding her efforts to leave Switzerland. Claimant was not permitted to pursue further education or training and was strictly forbidden from earning money. Claimant immigrated to the United States after the war.
71. Claimant, born on 07/25/1914 in Austria, entered Switzerland in the summer of 1938 from Austria. Upon arrival, claimant spent several years in a refugee camp where he had very limited freedom and no possibility of pursuing further education or training and was forbidden from earning money. Claimant was forced to work in different camps, building roads and working in the fields for little pay. Claimant left Switzerland for the United States after the war.

72. Claimant, born on 07/27/1925 in Poland, was denied a permit to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Hungary in 1940. Claimant and her brother fled Poland after the German invasion and went to Slovakia. Her brother contacted someone in New York who deposited money in a Swiss bank for them and advised them to go to Switzerland. Claimant and her brother traveled to Budapest illegally in 1940 and asked for a permit to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy, but their request was denied. Claimant lived with her brother in the Budapest ghetto until he was arrested and killed in 1944. Claimant remained in Budapest until the end of the war.
73. Claimant, born on 07/13/1924, in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland in February 1945. In January 1943, claimant and her family were deported to the concentration camp Theresienstadt. In February 1945, claimant was informed that she and her family would be part of a transport to Switzerland. The transport left Theresienstadt by train on February 5, 1945 and arrived two days later in Constance, Germany on the German-Swiss border. There they boarded a train to Switzerland with the help of the Red Cross. Upon arrival in St. Gallen, they were quarantined. Subsequently, claimant was transferred to Adliswil, near Zurich, where claimant was lodged in an old empty factory and kept under military guard. Claimant had to work in the kitchen, suffered from hunger and was told that there were too many refugees in Switzerland and that she would be deported to Tunisia or Algeria. At the end of April 1945, claimant was transferred to Les Avants, where she was lodged in a hotel without furniture and forced to sleep on straw mattresses. Claimant left Switzerland for Prague, Czechoslovakia in July 1945.
74. Claimant, born on 03/25/1925 in Austria, was denied twice entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in July 1938. Claimant fled Vienna and traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border by train and on foot disguised as a member of Hitler Youth. Claimant was twice turned back by Swiss officials in July 1938. Claimant returned to Vienna and was smuggled into Czechoslovakia in August 1938.
75. Claimant was born on 12/22/1942 in Switzerland. Claimant was born in Geneva, and in January 1943, claimant and her mother were transferred to Liestal. Claimant stated that during this transport she suffered from cold and hunger and fell ill because they were kept in an open wagon during winter. In the new camp claimant's mother was not allowed to take care of claimant during the night. She was kept separately under the surveillance of a woman and states she was beaten by this woman when claimant's mother attempted to calm her.
76. Claimant, born on 10/13/1905 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in autumn 1944. Claimant and her husband received Swiss Schutzpasses in Budapest in October 1944. They were able to travel by train from Hungary to the Swiss border in autumn 1944. They stayed at the border for several hours and were told that there was no place for them. They were transported back to Hungary and forced into the ghetto.
77. Claimant, born on 10/15/1920 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Austria in the summer of 1938. Claimant and his cousin went to the Swiss Embassy to apply for a visa to Switzerland. A Swiss official denied claimant a visa after claimant responded that he had no place to stay in Switzerland and very little money. In September of 1938, claimant traveled by train to Trieste, Italy and from there, by ship to Shanghai, China.
78. Claimant, born on 04/19/1927 in Hungary, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland in November 1944. Claimant was forced into slave labor in October 1944. Claimant escaped from the labor camp in November 1944 and went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. She requested permission to enter Switzerland and protective papers, but her requests were denied and she was escorted out of the embassy. Claimant was picked up by the Arrow Cross, abused and with the help of gendarmes was

forced into the ghetto. Claimant was liberated on January 18th, 1945.

79. Claimant, born on 02/27/1925 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1943. Claimant and his family fled France and traveled by train and car to the French-Swiss border in the summer of 1943. They were turned away by border guards near Annemasse, France. They went to Colmars-les-Alps, France, where they were arrested and deported to Auschwitz on January 30, 1944. Claimant spent the remainder of the war interned in concentration camps.
80. Claimant, born on 03/31/1919 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Vienna in 1938. Claimant and his brother applied for a visa to Switzerland in April 1938 at the Swiss Embassy in Vienna, Austria. Their application was denied. Three or four months later, claimant's brother was deported to Dachau. Claimant left Vienna and traveled to Luxemburg and then to France. Claimant was pursued by French police and managed to immigrate to Brazil six months after arriving in France.
81. Claimant, born on 10/08/1911 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland in 1940 from Italy. Upon entry, claimant was forced to work in several refugee camps for which she was never paid. Claimant suffered from very hard living conditions and was not fed properly. Claimant left Switzerland in 1945 for Italy. She later immigrated to the United States.
82. Claimant, born on 09/08/1939 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and his family fled France to avoid persecution and traveled to the French-Swiss border. They tried to enter several times at different locations and were not allowed to enter Switzerland. They then traveled to Décines-Charpieu, France and lived there in hiding for the remainder of the war.
83. Claimant, born on 02/15/1935 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Swiss-Italian border between September 1943 and May 1945. In July 1941 claimant, her parents and her sister fled from Yugoslavia to Italy, where they were interned in Canelli. In September 1943, the family fled with forged papers to Bubbio. During an eighteen month period of living in Bubbio, the family attempted to illegally enter Switzerland. When claimant and her family arrived at the Swiss-Italian border they were denied entry and sent back. Subsequently claimant and her family went back into hiding in Bubbio, where they stayed until the end of the war.
84. Claimant, born on 10/13/1918 in Austria, entered Switzerland in December 1938 from Vienna, Austria. Claimant was held in a refugee camp in Diepoldsau where he was restricted from moving freely. Claimant was put in labor camps and worked in road construction and in forests and quarries. Claimant remained in Switzerland until the end of the war.
85. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border end of 1943. Claimant's (RC 11149) father had deposited money in Switzerland and had a friend in Zurich. Claimants and their families fled Hungary to escape deportation and attempted to enter Switzerland from Italy. Near Lugano, claimants and their families were stopped by border police and told to return to Hungary. Although they begged for help and mentioned that their friend in Zurich would support them, they were turned away. Claimants and their families traveled back to Hungary via Trieste from where the underground smuggled them into Hungary. One claimant and her family were deported to Auschwitz. Other claimant had to work as a slave laborer and was then deported to Buchenwald.
86. Claimant, born on 04/02/1926 in Germany, entered Switzerland in late 1944/early 1945. After escaping the ghetto in Krakow, Poland, claimant fled to Hungary and later to Bratislava, Slovakia, where she

lived for months hiding in a bunker. Claimant fled to Switzerland on an organized transport. Upon arrival, she was interned in a quarantine camp and then sent to camps in Lausanne and Beatenberg, where she was forced to work. Claimant remained in Switzerland until 1947.

87. Claimant, born on 08/22/1928 in Austria, entered Switzerland in November 1938 from Austria. Upon entry, claimant was interned in Degersheim where his movement was restricted and was later sent to a children's home in Geneva. Claimant states he was the victim of rampant anti-Semitism and that he attended a special school for Jewish students taught by other unqualified refugees. Claimant was not allowed to work and had to live off charity and also spent a year in two other camps, Bassecourt and Wallisellen. Claimant immigrated to the United States in 1947.
88. Claimant, born on 11/11/1933 in Germany, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland in 1939 at the Swiss Embassy in Berlin, Germany. Claimant's family lived in Berlin, and in 1939, claimant's father applied for an entry visas to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy. Claimant's grandfather was arrested and sent to Poland. A Jewish organization helped claimant and his family escape to Shanghai, China. Claimant stayed in Shanghai until 1949.
89. Claimant, born on 07/17/1925 in Austria, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland in 1938 in Vienna, Austria. Claimant and his family lived in Vienna and after the Nazis came to power, they began applying for refuge in other countries. Claimant states that his parents made several attempts to get permission to enter Switzerland from the Swiss Embassy in Vienna and they were always turned down. In August 1939, claimant traveled to England with a Kindertransport.
90. Claimant, born on 07/17/1926 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland in December 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant left Varese, Italy and climbed over the mountains to Ticino, Switzerland. Claimant was expelled immediately after arriving and left behind jewelry and an important stamp collection. In March 1944, claimant entered Switzerland at a small village on Lake Como. He was sent to the camp Casa d'Italia in Lugano for two months, where claimant states they kept him under armed surveillance and he was not allowed to move freely. Claimant was then sent to camps Trevano and Lausanne, where he had to work without payment. Claimant stayed in Switzerland until April 1945.
91. Claimant, born on 12/23/1925 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland several times in 1942 or 1943. Claimant's mother and grandfather requested entry permits into Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest several times in 1942 or 1943 and their requests were denied. Claimant was later deported to Auschwitz and forced into slave labor at Ravensbruck. Claimant was forced to march to Sachsenhausen in April 1945.
92. Claimant, born on 02/22/1916 in Germany, was denied a visa to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Germany in 1937. Claimant's father had money in Switzerland and always took his vacations there. He applied for entry for the whole family at the Swiss Embassy in Berlin in 1937. Claimant's parents were sent to the Warsaw ghetto in 1938 and claimant never heard from them again.
93. Claimant, born on 07/18/1915 in Russia, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and his family lived in Trebons-sur-la-Grasse, France. Claimant and his two brothers were called up in July 1942 to work for the Germans. When they returned home, their mother and sisters had been deported to Drancy and Auschwitz. Claimant and his brothers got false identification cards and traveled to the French-Swiss border at Annemasse. They begged to enter Switzerland but were refused entry. Claimant and his brothers made their way through France and crossed into Spain. They were arrested in Spain and sent back to France. They went back to Spain the next day and went to Figueras. They were arrested again and sent to a refugee camp before being



allowed to travel to Great Britain, where claimant joined the British Army.

94. Claimant, born on 12/01/1917 in Austria, entered Switzerland illegally from Austria in July 1938. Claimant was allowed to stay in Switzerland because the Jewish Cultural Community vouched for him. In May 1940, claimant was ordered into the labor camp Bremgarten near Zurich and was subsequently interned in different labor camps including Gordola and Davesco, where he stayed until summer 1943. In Bremgarten, claimant had to work in road construction and in quarries. He was lodged in wood barracks together with more than fifty people and received little pay.
95. Claimant, born on 06/18/1926 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland in spring 1938 at the Swiss Consulate in Vienna, Austria. Claimant and his family lived in Vienna. Shortly after the Anschluss, claimant's father applied for a visa to enter Switzerland, but was denied. While claimant and family waited for visas to the United States, claimant was beaten up by members of the Hitler youth. Claimant and his sister immigrated to the United States on May 10, 1939.
96. Claimant, born on 02/19/1920 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in October 1938 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and her family had lost their citizenship and had no passports. In October 1938, claimant and other family members traveled to the German-Swiss border. They were taken to the border by a guide in a truck and traveled with two other girls. They attempted to enter Switzerland near Basel, but were turned away by a uniformed official because they had no citizenship. Claimant and her family returned to Germany and claimant managed to escape to Belgium, where she was forced to work.
97. Claimant, born on 04/02/1928 in Germany, was denied a visa into Switzerland with family in 1941 in Frankfurt, Germany. Claimant and his family lived in Frankfurt and claimant's parents tried to obtain visas to Switzerland in 1941, but were denied. Claimant was deported to Theresienstadt in 1942 and later sent to other concentration camps. Claimant was liberated from Bergen Belsen in 1945.
98. Claimant, born on 05/23/1913 in Switzerland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1941. Claimant was born in Switzerland and moved to Belgium in 1938 after her marriage. After the Germans invaded Belgium, claimant fled Antwerp with her husband and daughter and attempted to join her parents in Zurich. The family was denied entry at the border and was told that claimant's husband could not enter since he was not from Switzerland and was stateless in status. Claimant and her family returned to Belgium and remained in hiding throughout the war.
99. Claimant, born on 01/01/1923 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942/1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant fled from France towards Switzerland by train and then on foot to avoid the Germans. Claimant arrived in Bex, Switzerland in winter 1942/1943 and was intercepted by Swiss gendarmes. Claimant was forced to return to France the same day. Claimant went into hiding on a farm in Loché-sur-Indrois, France.
100. Claimant, born on 05/03/1939 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1941 or 1942. Claimant and his family fled Belgium to avoid persecution and traveled to the Swiss border. Claimant and his parents were refused entry at the border and they returned to Belgium and went into hiding. Claimant's parents placed claimant in the care of neighbors and he stayed with them for the rest of the war. Claimant's parents were denounced, arrested and deported.
101. Claimant, born on 05/25/1934 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant's uncle was living in Switzerland as a refugee. Claimant and his brother fled Paris by train in September 1942 and traveled to the French-Swiss border. They were turned away

by Swiss border guards at the French-Swiss border near Abondance, France. They returned to the region of Paris, where they lived for the remainder of the war as refugees on local farms.

102. Claimant, born on 01/24/1924 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in late 1944. Claimant, her parents and sister traveled by train from Budapest, Hungary toward Switzerland. They were able to travel with a Schutzpass issued on October 23, 1944 in Budapest. Claimant and her family were refused entry by the Swiss border police. After spending several hours at the border, claimant and her family had to return to Hungary. Claimant's father was killed and she and her mother and sister were put in Budapest ghetto.
103. Claimant, born on 06/30/1930 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1940. Claimant and his family fled Brussels, Belgium when Germany invaded. They first tried to go to France but the French border was closed and they returned to Belgium. They later decided to flee to Switzerland and traveled by car to the Swiss border. They were refused entry to Switzerland by Swiss border guards. They returned to Brussels where claimant remained for the rest of the war.
104. Claimant, born on 07/09/1925 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in September 1942. Claimant and his mother left Hungary in 1939 and became refugees in Versailles, France. In 1940, they fled to unoccupied zone of France and lived in the Haute Garonne region. They traveled from Lyon, France with false papers and arrived in the city of Gex on the Swiss border on September 28, 1942. They were able to cross the border with a help of a guide, but were stopped by the Swiss police because they lacked proper papers. Swiss policemen walked them back to the border and handed the claimant and his mother to the Swiss border guards who threatened to hand them over to the French authorities. Claimant and his mother were able to escape from the guards and return to Lyon.
105. Claimant, born on 08/07/1928 in Romania, was denied an entry visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Hungary in 1943 or 1944. Claimant's father sent application forms for entry visas to the Swiss Embassy in Hungary but received no answer. Claimant and his family were sent to the ghetto in Cluj, Romania in March 1944. Claimant's father continued to send telegrams through a Christian friend to the Swiss Embassy to apply for visas. Claimant and his family were deported to Auschwitz and claimant and his father were later sent to Dachau.
106. Claimant, born on 02/03/1931 in Hungary, was denied a visa into Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Budapest in 1943. Claimant's family applied for visas to Switzerland from the Swiss Consulate in Budapest to escape the Anti-Jewish persecution, but the request was denied. After the German invasion of Hungary, claimant made an attempt to escape the persecution by going underground but was captured in 1944. Claimant was later sent to Theresienstadt.
107. Claimant, born on 01/27/1918 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in spring 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her husband fled Belgium in September 1940 with a group of students. They traveled to France and went to Cazeres and then to Lyon. With the aid of a smuggler, claimant and her husband tried to enter Switzerland near Annemasse in spring 1942 and were denied entry. They made a second attempt near Thonon-les-Bains, France and were again denied entry by Swiss border guards. They returned to Lyon, where claimant was arrested by the Gestapo three times. She was taken to Vénissieux after the third arrest.
108. Claimant, born on 05/26/1926 in Germany, entered Switzerland on January 6, 1939. Upon arrival she was placed in the children's home Heiden in Appenzell. Claimant was not allowed to attend school and was trained as a servant. She was then sent to different families where she was forced to work without

pay. Claimant suffered severely from malnutrition. When she fell sick, she was transferred to a home in Leysin. Claimant states that during her stay in Switzerland she was not allowed to move freely. In early 1944, claimant was sent to Bex-les-Bains near Montreux. In June 1945, claimant immigrated Palestine.

109. Claimant, born on 12/29/1934 in Belgium, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Brussels, Belgium in summer 1940. Claimant's father applied for entry into Switzerland for his family but his request was denied. Claimant, his mother and brothers were in hiding from June 1942 until September 1944. Claimant's father was arrested and deported and later perished in Auschwitz.
110. Claimant, born on 11/20/1925 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1940. Fearing Nazi persecution, claimant attempted to enter Switzerland with his family in 1940. The family traveled by train from Romania to the Swiss border via Hungary. At the border, Swiss guards denied them entry and the family had to return to Romania. Claimant was later forced to perform slave labor in Romania.
111. Claimant, born on 04/15/1925 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland in 1944 and in 1945 by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary and Bucharest, Romania. Accepted as a student at the University in Berne, claimant and his mother went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest in 1944 and applied for a visa. After three days, the Swiss Embassy denied claimant the visa to Switzerland. Claimant was then deported to perform slave labor in Yugoslavia. After claimant's liberation in January 1945, claimant traveled to Bucharest, Romania as a refugee and attempted to gain permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest, but his request was denied.
112. Claimants were denied visas to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in the Free City of Danzig in 1938. Claimant's father applied for visas for the family at the Swiss Consulate in Danzig with his stateless passport. The Swiss consul first granted claimant's father the visa. Claimant's father later applied for a transit visa at the French Consulate in Danzig and the French consul alerted the Swiss consul of his stateless status. The following day, claimant's father received a telegram from the Swiss Consulate ordering him to appear at the consulate to annul the visa. Claimant's father fled to Antwerp, Belgium then to Paris, where he was able to obtain visas for the family to Bolivia. In September 1939, claimants and their parents boarded a ship to South America.
113. Claimant, born on 01/15/1924 in Poland, entered Switzerland on August 1, 1942 from France near Les Verrieres. Claimant had made two unsuccessful attempts the day before he entered Switzerland. Upon arrival, claimant was imprisoned in Neuchatel. He was subsequently transferred to a labor camp in Raron, then to Les Verrieres, where he was forced to work in deforestation and road construction. In early 1945, claimant was placed in a transit camp and then sent back to Belgium in late April/early May 1945.
114. Claimant, born on 03/15/1923 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Prague, Czechoslovakia. In 1939, claimant's parents applied for visas to Switzerland with the support of friends in Zurich, but their application was denied. Subsequently claimant was sent with a Kindertransport to England and arrived there on July 1, 1939, while her parents were deported and killed in Auschwitz.
115. Claimant, born on 12/23/1922 in Germany, was repeatedly denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss authorities in Germany between 1933 and 1939. Before and after claimant's father was taken to the concentration camp Dachau, claimant's parents attempted to obtain visas to Switzerland at a Swiss consulate in Germany. Claimant's family had already shipped belongings to their friends in Basel, but Swiss officials denied them visas stating that the immigration quota to Switzerland was already full. In April 1939, claimant was able to get on a Kindertransport to England.

116. Claimant, born on 03/15/1925 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Vienna, Austria in fall 1938. In August 1938, claimant's brother had fled Vienna to Switzerland. Two months later, claimant's father went to the Swiss Embassy in Vienna and applied for entry visas to Switzerland for his family, but his request was denied. In January 1939, claimant was sent on a Kindertransport to London, England.
117. Claimants were denied visas to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. After the Germans invaded Hungary, claimant's father traveled to Budapest and applied for visas for the family at the Swiss Embassy. His application was denied and he returned to the Kisvarda ghetto, Hungary. In May 1944, the whole family was deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau where claimants' family perished. Claimants were liberated in spring 1945.
118. Claimant, born on 11/27/1937 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border at Pontarlier, France on August 17, 1942. Claimant and her family traveled from Belgium and attempted to enter Switzerland. Claimant's grandfather managed to enter Switzerland through France, but the rest of the family was denied entry into Switzerland and sent back to France. In September 1942, claimant's parents were deported, but claimant and her brother were saved by the O.S.E. (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants) and hid in France until the end of the war.
119. Claimant, born on 01/29/1919 in Switzerland, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Berne in 1943/44. Claimant had relatives in Switzerland. Claimant's father applied for permission to enter Switzerland to Swiss authorities in Berne. He sent the application for his family by mail from Marseille, France. The request was denied and they were told that foreigners are not welcome. In May 1944, claimant and her mother were deported to Drancy and later to Auschwitz-Birkenau.
120. Claimant, born on 03/31/1931 in Hungary, entered Switzerland at Schaffhausen in April 1945. Upon entry, claimant was placed in a quarantine camp for four weeks and then sent to a military camp in Lausanne, where she was forced to work and suffered from hunger. Claimant stated that the camp commander acted disrespectfully. She was subsequently transferred to a different location where she was forced to clean lavatories all day and was again improperly fed.
121. Claimant, born on 06/24/1930 in Austria, entered Switzerland from Germany in 1938 with her mother. After the Anschluss, claimant and her mother fled Vienna, Austria. They traveled by boat from Lörrach, Germany to Switzerland. They entered at Basel, where they received support from the Jewish Welfare Agency. Claimant's father entered ten days later and was told to report to the police. The family was constantly threatened by the police with deportation. Claimant stated that the family was exposed to strong anti-Semitic behavior and claimant suffered from ridicule in school.
122. Claimant, born on 03/19/1927 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland with her brother in 1942/43. Claimant's father sent claimant and her brother to attend school in Switzerland. Claimant traveled by train with her brother from Hungary to Switzerland. At the Swiss border, a border guard did not believe that they were students and told them that their papers were not in order and did not allow them to enter Switzerland. Claimant and her brother were then escorted by a guard out on the next train to Hungary. They returned to their parents in Budapest, Hungary and were later forced into the Budapest ghetto.
123. Claimant, born on 09/17/1919 in Austria, entered Switzerland from Austria in spring 1938. Shortly after the Nazi invasion of Austria, claimant lost his job and escaped to Switzerland. Upon arrival, claimant was

interned in camp Diepoldsau and was forced to work without pay. In 1939, claimant escaped to France where he joined the French army and in 1940 was sent to north Africa. Claimant was interned in several concentration camps in north Africa until his liberation by the U.S. Army.

124. Claimant, born on 08/23/1914 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border near Basel in 1940. Claimant and her family fled Antwerp, Belgium by car and traveled through Strasbourg, France to the German-Swiss border. Near Basel, claimant and her family were stopped and denied entry by Swiss soldiers because they did not have proper papers. Claimant and her family returned to Belgium. They later attempted to enter Switzerland again, but did not reach the border. They continued through France, over the Pyrenees into Spain and Portugal. In 1941, they fled to the United States.
125. Claimant, born on 03/27/1924 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in December 1938. Claimant traveled from Berlin, Germany to the Swiss border, but was denied entry and sent back to Germany by Swiss border guards. Claimant then fled by train and by foot to Holland and went to Soesterberg, Holland.
126. Claimant, born on 09/26/1925 in Poland, entered Switzerland in 1942 from France near Geneva. Claimant was detained in several camps. He was forced to work in a kitchen and work in the mountains. At the end of the war, claimant went to Belgium.
127. Claimant, born on 12/30/1936 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Vienna, Austria in 1939. Claimant's parents applied for permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Vienna, but their application was denied. Claimant and her parents managed to flee to Milan, Italy in 1939. In 1943/44, claimant's mother managed to have her interned husband released. The family escaped to Portugal supported by the Joint Distribution Committee and then moved to Canada.
128. Claimant, born on 04/22/1918 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in November 1938. Shortly after Kristallnacht, claimant fled Germany to seek refuge in Switzerland. At the Swiss border at Schaffhausen, claimant was denied entry into Switzerland as a refugee without papers. Subsequently, claimant returned to Frankfurt, Germany. In 1939, claimant fled to Palestine and later immigrated to the United States.
129. Claimant, born on 06/15/1931 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest, Romania between September 1939 and 1940. Claimant's mother was a United States citizen, but was unable to obtain a visa for her husband to the United States. Claimant's mother subsequently applied for a visa for her family on several occasions at the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest. Claimant recalls going with her mother to the Swiss Embassy and having to wait. Claimant's father was deported to a forced labor camp in Transnistria. Claimant and her mother stayed with claimant's aunt and grandmother in Bucharest.
130. Claimant, born on 04/30/1935 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest between 1942 and 1944. Following the deportation of claimant's father and brother to Hungarian forced labor camps, claimant's mother tried to obtain a visa for her family. Although claimant's mother had an uncle and friends living in Switzerland, the application was denied. Claimant's mother was later deported and claimant survived the war living with her aunt and younger brother in the ghetto.
131. Claimant, born on 02/11/1911 in Austria, entered Switzerland from Austria in 1939. Claimant fled

Vienna, Austria and illegally entered Switzerland in 1939. While in Switzerland, claimant was mistreated by the Swiss police because of his refugee status and he was repeatedly beaten. Claimant later left Switzerland and immigrated to the United States.

132. Claimant, born on 10/03/1924 in Germany, entered Switzerland from France near Geneva. Claimant was denied entry into Switzerland near Geneva twice the day before he successfully crossed the border. Claimant was placed in a work camp in Lugano and forced to build roads and bridges. He later fled Switzerland and joined the French underground.
133. Claimant, born on 05/21/1919 in Switzerland, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Milan, Italy in July 1941. After April 1941, claimant traveled to the Adriatic coast to join the Yugoslavian Army. When Italy annexed part of the Adriatic coast, claimant applied for a visa at the Swiss consulate in Milan, Italy by mail. Although claimant was born in Zurich, his request for a visa was denied and he received a negative response in July 1941. Subsequently, claimant was interned by Italian authorities on the island of Korcula.
134. Claimant, born on 04/21/1930 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in fall 1938. After claimant's parents were released by the Gestapo, claimant's family traveled to Switzerland. Claimant's family had Swiss friends who were willing to host them, but the family was denied entry by Swiss guards and ordered to return immediately. The family returned to Graz, Austria. Shortly before the war started, the family managed to escape to Great Britain.
135. Claimant, born on 08/02/1927 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family at the German-Swiss border in winter 1938. After Kristallnacht, claimant and her family fled Germany and attempted to enter Switzerland. After being denied entry, the family returned to Papenburg, Germany. Subsequently, claimant was placed in a children's home in Hildesheim, Germany from where she was deported to Auschwitz in 1941.
136. Claimant, born on 05/05/1922 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in early September 1939. Following the German occupation of Poland, claimant's uncle brought claimant to a friend, who smuggled claimant over the German-Swiss border to his family in Stein am Rhein, Switzerland. Claimant registered with the police and the mayor, but was told to leave. After three days, claimant left Switzerland for Offenbach, Germany where he had relatives. In winter 1939, claimant returned to his hometown in Poland. Claimant was later interned in various concentration camps.
137. Claimant, born on 11/18/1919 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland twice between 1939 and 1941 at the German-Swiss border. In 1939, claimant traveled from Germany by car with her family and attempted to cross the Swiss border. The family was denied entry and had to return to Germany. In 1941, claimant made a second attempt to enter Switzerland with a group of friends. She was again denied entry by the Swiss guards and threatened with imprisonment. Claimant returned to Germany. With the help of Jewish organizations, claimant was able to flee to Sweden and later immigrated to Palestine via Italy.
138. Claimant, born on 06/14/1917 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Vienna, Austria in September 1938. Claimant intended to flee to England via Switzerland and she applied for a transit visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Vienna, Austria, but was denied. Subsequently, claimant was able to obtain a transit visa through Belgium and fled via Belgium to England.
139. Claimant, born on 11/18/1928 in Austria, was denied a visa to enter Switzerland by the Swiss

Consulate in Vienna, Austria after March 1938. After the occupation of Austria, claimant's father applied for visas to Switzerland for the family at the Swiss Consulate in Vienna, Austria, but the request was denied. Claimant's family later traveled to Zagreb, Yugoslavia, where they received support from a Jewish organization. They subsequently stayed in the region of Dalmatia until the war broke out and the family was interned in Derventa, Bosnia until their liberation.

140. Claimant, born on 01/01/1919 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Vienna, Austria in September 1938. After the Nazis entered Austria, claimant's father was deported to Dachau and the family business was confiscated. Claimant and his family applied for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Vienna, but their application was denied. Claimant was able to immigrate to Palestine and subsequently moved to the United States.
141. Claimant, born on 12/08/1931 in France, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1943. In September 1942, claimant and her mother had fled south to Lacaune-Les-Bains, France. Claimant's godmother was a Swiss citizen residing in Zurich and claimant's mother attempted to obtain an entry permit for herself and claimant to enter Switzerland. She contacted Swiss authorities by mail, but the request was denied. Claimant and her mother remained in hiding in Lacaune-Les-Bains until the end of the war.
142. Claimant, born on 08/14/1920 in Bulgaria, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Sofia, Bulgaria in 1942. After claimant was not allowed to continue her studies at the university in Sofia, Bulgaria, she sought entry to the United States and Switzerland. Claimant went several times to the Swiss Consulate and met with the consul to discuss her application and her intention to study in Switzerland. After a year, claimant was told that her application was denied.
143. Claimant, born on 03/02/1923 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Vienna, Austria in 1938. After the Anschluss, claimant's father's business was confiscated and claimant was not able to continue school. Claimant's family applied for visas to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Vienna, but the request was denied. Claimant's family obtained visas for the United States and immigrated there in March 1939.
144. Claimant, born on 05/22/1920 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Switzerland in summer 1938. Unable to work in Germany and fearing deportation, claimant applied to the municipal theaters of Basel and Zurich for a vacant position as a dancer with the support of her Swiss dance instructor in Berlin. Both theaters accepted claimant and applied on her behalf for permission to enter Switzerland. The requests were denied by the Swiss government. Subsequently, claimant immigrated to the United States in 1939.
145. Claimant, born on 25/04/1930 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland with her parents at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1941. Claimant's parents decided to flee Hungary in 1941. Claimant traveled with her parents many days by train to the Austrian-Swiss border, where they were denied entry and sent back. In 1944, the family was deported and sent to various concentration camps.
146. Claimant, born on 01/10/1933 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Berlin, Germany in September 1938. Claimant's father applied for a visa to Switzerland in Berlin, Germany in September 1938, but the application was denied. Claimant's father managed to obtain tourist visas to Brazil. Claimant and her family immigrated there in April 1939.
147. Claimant, born on 02/13/1913 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border at the end of August 1942. Claimant and her husband fled Vienna, Austria to Paris, and later to

Marseille, France, where in 1941 they lived in hiding. As living conditions worsened, claimant and her husband decided to seek refuge in Switzerland. In August 1942, they attempted to cross the Swiss border, but were caught by border guards and their money was confiscated. Subsequently, they were sent to Rivesaltes, France. In November 1942, claimant escaped to Lyon, where she stayed in hiding until the end of the war.

148. Claimant, born on 11/07/1922 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in spring 1942. Claimant traveled from France, by train and foot, to the Swiss border near Geneva. Claimant was denied entry by border guards and went back to Lyon, where he went into hiding. In fall 1942, claimant succeeded to enter Switzerland near Geneva. Claimant spent a few days in a synagogue, but in an attempt to board a train to Zurich, he was arrested and sent back to France. Subsequently, claimant hid in the Savoy region of France until he escaped to Italy.
149. Claimant, born on 01/08/1922 in Indonesia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in The Netherlands in summer 1940. Following the German occupation of The Netherlands, claimant's uncle, who had relatives in Switzerland, applied for a visa to Switzerland for claimant and his family at the Swiss Consulate in The Netherlands. The application was denied. In February 1941, claimant was arrested by the Nazis and deported to various concentration camps.
150. Claimant, born on 02/04/1936 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. After the Germans invaded Hungary, claimant's grandfather went to the Swiss Consulate in Budapest and applied for visas to Switzerland for the entire family. The application was denied and the family was told there were already too many Jews in Switzerland. In April 1944, claimant was forced to live in the Jewish house, and in November 1944, he was taken to the Budapest ghetto.
151. Claimant, born on 02/09/1931 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family at the Swiss border in spring 1939. Claimant was no longer allowed to attend school in Germany and fearing claimant's father's arrest, the family sought refuge in Switzerland. Claimant and her parents were driven by a friend to the Swiss border. Claimant's parents went into the customs building, and when they returned, they told claimant that they were not allowed to enter Switzerland. The family returned to Krefeld, Germany and survived in hiding throughout the war.
152. Claimant, born on 12/02/1925 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in late 1938/spring 1939. Claimant and her parents fled Vienna to Switzerland by train and on foot. At the border, Swiss officials denied them entry and forced them back. Claimant's family returned to Vienna and from there, claimant was sent with a Kindertransport to England in summer 1939.
153. Claimant, born on 12/15/1918 in Poland, entered Switzerland from Italy in late 1939. Claimant fled Poland to escape the Germans and went to Switzerland by train. At the Italian-Swiss border near Bellinzona, claimant was detained for about two weeks. Claimant states that the guards were very abusive and she suffered from lack of food. She was then forced to leave Switzerland and placed on a train back to Poland, where she was subsequently placed in the Lodz ghetto.
154. Claimant, born on 06/08/1922 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Vienna in spring 1938. Following the German occupation of Austria, claimant's father went to the Swiss Embassy in Vienna and applied for a visa to Switzerland for the family, but the request was denied. In September 1938, claimant left Vienna and went to France with her family. Her father and sister stayed in hiding in the Pyrenees. Claimant traveled as a nanny with a family to Damascus, Syria. In 1940, she went to Beirut, Lebanon and later to Palestine.



155. Claimant, born on 08/03/1936 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at Vaduz, Liechtenstein after June 1941. Claimant's father had frequently made business trips to Switzerland and had assets in Swiss banks. On several occasions in 1939, claimant's father attempted to obtain residence permits from Swiss authorities in Zurich for claimant's family. His requests were denied because he was Jewish. When Hungary entered the war, claimant's parents attempted to send claimant to Swiss relatives of claimant's nanny. Claimant and his nanny traveled on foot and by train to the Swiss border via Austria. At Vaduz, Liechtenstein Swiss guards physically examined claimant and then told them to return to Hungary because he was Jewish. Claimant returned to Hungary, and was sent to the ghetto with his parents after the German invasion in 1944.
156. Claimant, born on 11/10/1931 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1941. Claimant traveled with her family by train from Belgium through France to Switzerland. At the Swiss border, claimant's mother spoke to the Swiss border patrol, who told her that the family cannot enter Switzerland. Subsequently, the family traveled to the south of France and a few months later back to Belgium. Claimant's parents sent claimant and her sister to a convent and her parents were deported and killed.
157. Claimant, born on 02/11/1932 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary in July 1944. Claimant and family were removed from their home and placed in a Jewish house. After claimant's father escaped a forced labor camp, he went to the Swiss Consulate in Budapest to obtain permission to enter Switzerland for his family, but he was refused. Claimant and family were placed in the Budapest ghetto, where they remained until their liberation by the Russian Army.
158. Claimant, born on 01/05/1923 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland with his family by the Swiss Consulate in Munich, Germany. Claimant's parents applied on several occasions for visas to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Munich between 1935 and 1938. Their applications were denied each time. The family later obtained a visa for the United States.
159. Claimant, born on 12/03/1924 in Germany, was repeatedly denied a visa to Switzerland with her mother by the Swiss Consulate in Mannheim, Germany. Claimant's mother attempted to obtain visas to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Mannheim on several occasions between 1936 and 1938, but the request was denied each time. Claimant and her mother were subsequently deported and detained in three different camps.
160. Claimant, born on 04/15/1934 in France, entered Switzerland near Schaffhausen in winter 1942/43. Claimant had been residing in the Paris region, under the care of the O.S.E. (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants) since 1940. In winter 1942/43, claimant and a group of children were transported by the O.S.E. from Paris to the Swiss border by train. They reached Schaffhausen and were detained by Swiss border guards for eight days and then expelled to France. The next day, the group attempted to cross the Swiss border again, but were immediately apprehended by border guards and denied entry. Claimant's group was sent to central France and went into hiding. Claimant returned to the Paris region in winter 1944/45.
161. Claimant, born on 10/10/1929 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. Between July and October 1944, claimant went with her mother to the Swiss Embassy to apply for a visa to Switzerland. Their request was denied and they received a Schutzpass. Claimant and her mother were later taken from the Jewish house. They were later allowed to return to Budapest and were placed in a Swiss protected house, where they remained until they were

liberated by the Russian Army in January 1945.

## Case Summaries Group 22

1. Claimant, born on 09/03/1928 in Belgium, entered Switzerland from France with her mother in summer 1942. At the border, claimant and her mother were caught by Swiss gendarmes and imprisoned for two weeks in La Chaux de Fonds. They were then sent to internment camps in Leysin and in Bern, where they found claimant's father. They were sent to Geneva, where claimant had to attend a French speaking school. Claimant states that this experience was very difficult. The family was then transferred to a refugee camp in Chamby sur Montreux, where they stayed until the end of the war.
2. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1941. Claimants and their family traveled to Lyon, France where they received help from a French family. They traveled from Lyon, France to the Swiss border and attempted to cross the border several times at various locations. They were denied entry each time. Claimants subsequently returned to Brussels, Belgium and went into hiding on a farm.
3. Claimant, born on 12/30/1925 in Austria, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in late 1938. Claimant's father had worked in Switzerland before. Following the Anschluss, claimant's uncle was interned and the family decided to seek refuge in Switzerland. Claimant and her parents attempted to enter Switzerland from Austria on several occasions, but were denied entry each time at the Swiss border. Subsequently, the family traveled to Cologne, Germany and later fled to Belgium. In 1944, claimant, her mother and brother were arrested and deported to Auschwitz.
4. Claimant, born on 07/23/1937 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Legation in Budapest, Hungary in summer 1944. After March 1944, claimant and her family were interned in the ghetto. Claimant went with her parents several times to the Swiss Legation in Budapest to obtain visas to enter Switzerland. Their request was denied and they were given a Schutzpass instead. Claimant and her parents remained in Budapest, Hungary working for the Red Cross until the end of the war.
5. Claimants entered Switzerland with their mother from France in December 1942. Upon arrival, claimants and their mother were arrested by Swiss police and taken to the camp Charmilles in Geneva. After two months, they were transferred to a labor camp in Biel, where they were forced to work. In 1943, they were transferred to a military camp in Lausanne, then to Lucerne, where they were restricted in their freedom to move. Claimant (RC 6190) and her mother stayed there until their liberation. Claimant (RC 6173) was sent to a camp in Sonnenberg where she worked doing household chores and in agriculture. Claimant (RC 6173) stated that she suffered from hunger and worked later as an assistant nurse in a sanatorium in Leysin. In 1945, claimant returned with a military transport to Paris, France.
6. Claimant, born on 11/23/1919 in Austria, was denied entry to Switzerland with his brother at the Austrian-Swiss border in late 1938/early 1939. After the Anschluss, claimant and his brother sought refuge in Switzerland, but the Swiss government refused them asylum. Subsequently, claimant and his brother traveled by train from Vienna, Austria to Switzerland. At the Swiss border, they were denied entry and told to return to Vienna, Austria. Subsequently, claimant and his brother hid in the woods. Claimant's sister, who lived in Paris, helped them flee to Paris with the support of the French resistance. In 1939, claimant obtained a visa to Cuba and immigrated to the United States in 1940.
7. Claimant, born on 02/26/1924 in Poland, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Warsaw, Poland in fall 1939. Claimant's grandfather had deposited money in a Swiss bank before the

war. In October or November 1939, claimant's grandfather attempted to obtain visas to Switzerland for his family, but the request was denied. Claimant fled with his parents to the Soviet Union at the end of 1939.

8. Claimant, born on 07/30/1937 in England, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1938. After claimant's birth, claimant's parents had to leave England and they returned to Prague, Czechoslovakia. In September 1938, the family fled to Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Claimant's grandfather had stayed in Arosa, Switzerland for health issues. After claimant's family's Dutch visa expired, claimant and her parents traveled to Switzerland. The family attempted to enter Switzerland twice but was denied entry each time and forced to return to Holland. In December 1938, claimant's father received visas for Chile for the family
9. Claimant, born on 05/30/1914 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border on December 1, 1935. In November 1935, claimant refused to sign papers enlisting him in the military. Claimant fled by train from Berlin to Weil am Rhein, Germany near the Swiss border. Swiss officials denied him entry because he did not have a visa. Claimant then traveled via Paris, France to Amsterdam, The Netherlands. A few months later, claimant immigrated to Argentina.
10. Claimant, born on 02/10/1926 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland after 1941. Claimant and her parents fled Czechoslovakia by train, buggy and on foot to Switzerland. With the help of a guide, they attempted to cross the Swiss border at different locations, but they were denied entry. A Swiss border guard told them to go back to where they came from. Subsequently, claimant and her parents returned to Czechoslovakia. They were forced into the ghetto and then deported to Auschwitz. Claimant was sent to Germany to perform slave labor until her liberation.
11. Claimant, born on 05/17/1910 in Russia, was denied a visa to Switzerland twice by the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest, Romania between late 1939 and early 1940. After the German invasion of Poland, claimant applied for a visa to Switzerland with her husband at the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest in late 1939, but their request was denied. When persecutions worsened, claimant and her husband again applied for an entry visa at the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest in early 1940. The applications were denied again. In summer 1940, claimant and her husband managed to leave Romania and went to North Bukowina and were later interned in camps.
12. Claimant, born on 12/20/1929 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in February 1943. Claimant and her family traveled by train from Romania to Switzerland. At the Swiss border, claimant and her parents were denied entry and treated disrespectfully. The family then returned to Romania and was later deported to Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen.
13. Claimant, born on 12/24/1924 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in August 1939. Claimant and her family traveled from Berlin, Germany to Switzerland by train. The family managed to enter Switzerland and stayed a few days before they were forced to leave the country. Claimant and her parents subsequently traveled to The Netherlands before immigrating to the United States in September 1939.
14. Claimant, born on 04/10/1927 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in late 1938. Claimant's parents had deposited money in Switzerland. After Kristallnacht, claimant and her parents fled Berlin, Germany and traveled to the German-Swiss border by train. They were denied entry and subsequently went to stay with a relative in Essen, Germany and then returned to Berlin. Claimant and her parents later went to The Netherlands before immigrating to the United States in July 1939.

15. Claimant, born on 06/15/1927 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in spring 1938. Following the Anschluss, claimant and his parents went by train from Vienna, Austria to Switzerland. Claimant's father held a Swiss life insurance policy. At the Swiss border, they were denied entry because they did not have entry visas. Claimant and his parents returned to Vienna. Claimant was subsequently deported to the ghetto in Riga and then sent to several concentration camps until his liberation in April 1945.
16. Claimant, born on 06/10/1920 in Germany, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland with family in 1934. Claimant was at boarding school in Switzerland from 1932 to 1934. In June 1934, the family entered Switzerland and stayed for six months. The family could not obtain visas to stay in Switzerland and claimant and his family left Switzerland.
17. Claimant, born on 11/25/1938 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1938-1939. Before claimant's birth, her parents had attempted to enter Switzerland from Germany. Claimant's family had a relative in Basel, Switzerland who was a Swiss citizen. Their relative then attempted to get claimant and her family into Switzerland, but he was refused by Swiss authorities. Claimant and her family spent the rest of the war in hiding in Italy.
18. Claimant, born on 11/03/1931 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in spring 1943. Claimant attempted to enter Switzerland with a children's transport organized by the Red Cross. The group traveled on foot through the mountains to Switzerland. At the Swiss border, they were denied entry by Swiss soldiers. Claimant returned to her mother and sister and lived with them until the end of the war.
19. Claimant, born on 09/07/1926 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in August 1938. Claimant and her family traveled by train to Feldkirch, Austria. At Feldkirch, claimant's father bought tickets to Zurich, Switzerland. Before crossing the border, the family got off the train and attempted to cross the Swiss border on foot. They were all denied entry by border police. Claimant's brother later succeeded in getting into Switzerland. Claimant and her parents returned to Vienna. In January 1939, claimant was sent with a Kindertransport to her aunt in Stockholm, Sweden.
20. Claimant, born on 12/17/1928 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1933. Claimant and his family traveled by train from Luneburg, Germany to Switzerland. At the Swiss border, claimant and his family were denied entry. They fled to France where they lived as refugees in Strasbourg and later in Toulouse. Claimant and his sister were later arrested by the Vichy police and interned in Recebedou, France.
21. Claimant, born on 07/07/1924 in Romania, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Bucharest, Romania in April 1944. In 1941, claimant and her family were forced to leave their home and sent to a concentration camp where they remained until the beginning of 1944. After a short stay in an orphanage in Botosani, Romania, claimant traveled to Bucharest to ask permission to enter Switzerland, but Swiss officials denied the request. Claimant moved to Palestine in 1944.
22. Claimant, born on 02/17/1925 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in spring 1938. Claimant's family had deposited assets in Switzerland. Claimant's father was arrested after the Anschluss. Upon his release, claimant traveled with his family by train from Vienna, Austria to the Swiss border. After long negotiations, the family was denied entry and returned to Vienna. Claimant's father made further unsuccessful attempts to obtain an entry permit at the Swiss Consulate. In 1939, claimant was able to escape with a Kindertransport to Sweden.

23. Claimant, born on 12/12/1921 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in spring 1938. Claimant and his father fled Austria to Switzerland by train. After one day at the border at Feldkirch, they were turned away by the military. Claimant and his father returned to Vienna and fled then to Czechoslovakia. In Prague, claimant received permission to enter Norway. When the Germans invaded Norway, claimant fled to Sweden where he lived for the remainder of the war.
24. Claimant, born on 04/17/1920 in Austria, entered Switzerland in August 1938. Claimant and his cousin fled from Vienna, Austria by train to Switzerland. At the Swiss border, they were denied entry and their documents were destroyed by German border guards. Subsequently, they traveled to Frankfurt, Germany where claimant's cousin had contacts. They then took a train to Zurich. Upon arrival, claimant and his cousin went to a Jewish organization, but were immediately arrested and put in jail. The first night they spent in a cell full of lice. Claimant was interrogated and yelled at. Claimant and his cousin stayed about one week in prison. Claimant and his cousin were subsequently expelled from Switzerland and released near Belfort, France. In Belfort, they were caught and jailed by the French police. Claimant was then sent to a labor camp in France. He later immigrated to the United States.
25. Claimant, born on 08/02/1930 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in August 1938. Claimant and her family traveled from Vienna, Austria to Switzerland by train. At the Swiss border, the family had to get off the train and was denied entry. Claimant and his family returned to Vienna, Austria and later managed to travel to Bulgaria. In 1941, claimant and her family were subjected to persecution in Bulgaria.
26. Claimant, born on 07/01/1923 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Berlin, Germany before December 1938. Claimant and her parents attempted to obtain a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Berlin, but their request was denied. In December 1938, claimant's parents managed to send claimant with a Kindertransport to England.
27. Claimant, born on 09/16/1922 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1939/40. Claimant, his parents and his four siblings traveled from Grodno, Poland through Germany to the French-Swiss border. After long discussions with Swiss border police, the family was denied entry into Switzerland. After a difficult journey back to Grodno, Poland, claimant and his family were forced to live in the ghetto. They were later deported to Auschwitz.
28. Claimant, born on 11/01/1931 in Yugoslavia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Croatia in 1941. Claimant and his family were living in Croatia. After Germany invaded Yugoslavia, claimant's father attempted to obtain a Swiss visa for his family but the request was denied. Claimant's aunt lived in Switzerland and the family was supposed to stay with her. Subsequently, claimant and his mother spent several months in hiding in a suburb of Zagreb, Croatia. They then escaped to the Italian occupied territories, but were arrested and sent to a concentration camp. In 1943, claimant and his mother lived again in hiding until the end of the war.
29. Claimant, born on 08/10/1922 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Vienna, Austria in spring 1938. After the Anschluss, claimant was arrested and then told to leave Austria within five days. Claimant's father lived in Switzerland. Claimant attempted to obtain a transit permit to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Vienna to join his father on the way to Palestine. The request was denied because he was Jewish. Claimant eventually managed to travel to Palestine, where he arrived in August 1
30. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in January 1940. After March

1938, the family was forced to move from Deutschkreuz, Austria to Vienna. In January 1939, claimants' father was released from concentration camp and was told to leave Austria with his family within ten days. Claimants' parents managed to escape to Palestine and entrusted claimants to the care of the Jewish Cultural Community in Vienna. In January 1940, claimants' great uncle hired a guide to smuggle claimants over the Austrian-Swiss border, where he had deposited money. At the border, claimants were caught by Swiss officials and sent back to Austria. Subsequently, claimants went with the smuggler through Bratislava, Slovakia to an aunt in Hungary. Claimants were later discovered and forced to work in Hungary. In 1941, claimants fled to Palestine with the help of Aliyat Hanoar (Jewish Agency Youth Department).

31. Claimant, born on 12/01/1925 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in October 1942. Claimant and his parents fled Vienna, Austria to France in 1939. After claimant's father was arrested in southern France and deported, claimant and his mother traveled by train through Argentière, France to the Swiss border. They asked for shelter at a farmhouse near Martigny. The farmer called the Swiss border police and claimant and his mother were arrested. Claimant's mother was allowed to stay in Switzerland because she was sick. Claimant was escorted back to the French border and handed over to the border police. Subsequently, claimant managed to escape and spent the rest of the war in France under a false identity.
32. Claimants were denied a visa to Switzerland by a Swiss consulate in Germany in 1937/38. After claimants' family failed to obtain visas for the United States for the whole family, they attempted to get permission to go to Switzerland. Claimants' parents applied for a visa to Switzerland for the family at a Swiss consulate in Germany, but the application was rejected. Claimants and their parents later managed to obtain visas to the United States and immigrated there in December 1938.
33. Claimant, born on 02/07/1926 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border with his family. Claimant and his family attempted to enter Switzerland with a guide by foot to escape the Germans. After crossing the border, they were caught by Swiss border units, detained, and sent back to Italy. Claimant and his family were later caught by the Germans and deported to Auschwitz.
34. Claimant, born on 02/24/1924 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1942/1943. Claimant's father had a bank account in Switzerland. Claimant and her brother fled Hungary. They attempted to enter Switzerland from Feldkirch, Austria by train. At the Swiss border, they were denied entry and treated very harshly. Claimant returned with her brother to Hungary. After Germany occupied Hungary, claimant was sent to the Budapest ghetto later forced into slave labor.
35. Claimant, born on 10/02/1939 in France, entered Switzerland from Annemasse, France with her family in 1942. Upon arrival, claimant was separated from her parents and her brother and placed in a sanatorium in the German speaking part of Switzerland. Claimant's parents were forced to work and could rarely visit her.
36. Claimants were expelled from Switzerland in October 1938. After the Anschluss, claimants and her husband/his father fled Austria and sought refuge in Switzerland. The family stayed in Langenthal, Switzerland and attempted to obtain residence permits. The Police for Foreigners in Berne denied their request. In October 1938, they received an order to leave Switzerland within 24 hours. Claimants left Switzerland for Germany and survived the war in hiding in Germany and in Bratislava, Slovakia.
37. Claimant, born on 09/10/1930 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in December 1943. Claimant fled with her father and two cousins from Italy to Switzerland. At the Swiss border near Arzo, the family was stopped by the Swiss police, arrested and a few hours later, escorted

back to the Italian border. Claimant and her family were immediately arrested by Italian soldiers. Claimant and her family were then taken to various prisons in Italy before being deported to Auschwitz in January 1944.

38. Claimant, born on 06/20/1926 in the Soviet Union, was denied entry into Switzerland in late April 1945. Claimant was taken from Dachau with other inmates towards Switzerland. At Garmisch, Germany, the group had to get off the train. After some time, they were informed by German officers that Swiss authorities denied them entry. Claimant and his friend subsequently managed to escape and attempted to cross the Swiss border on their own. Claimant and his friend were caught by a Swiss border patrol and denied entry. They begged for help, but they were threatened with guns and forced back. Subsequently, they hid in the mountains for about one week. They were later liberated by the United States Army.
39. Claimant, born on 09/12/1920 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland from Bergen Belsen on a Kastner transport in December 1944. Upon arrival, claimant was interned in the camp Caux, Montreux where he stayed until the end of the war.
40. Claimant, born on 11/04/1928 in Poland, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Warsaw, Poland between 1939 and 1940. At the beginning of the war, claimant's family applied for visas to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Warsaw, Poland. Their applications were denied, even though claimant's uncle and aunt had Swiss bank documents to prove that they had the necessary money to survive in Switzerland. Claimant's family spent the rest of the war in the ghetto of Warsaw.
41. Claimant, born on 03/15/1929 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Italy on December 8, 1943. Upon arrival, claimant was separated from her family and sent to a quarantine camp. She was subsequently transferred to different places in Carona, Lugano, and then sent to a family in Zurich, where she was forced to work as a maid. Claimant left Switzerland for Italy on May 3, 1945.
42. Claimant, born on 05/18/1911 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in spring 1941. When the political situation worsened in Belgium, claimant's husband opened a bank account in Switzerland. In spring 1941, claimant and her family traveled by car from Brussels, Belgium to the Swiss border. They attempted to enter Switzerland twice, but were denied entry each time. Claimant and her family returned to Brussels, where they hid separated from each other until the end of the war.
43. Claimant, born on 02/07/1927 in Austria, entered Switzerland from Germany in August 1938. Claimant left Vienna, Austria and traveled through Germany to Switzerland. Upon arrival, claimant lived with his parents and went to school. Claimant states that he was harassed in Schaffhausen by the Police for Foreigners. Claimant was later sent to a labor camp in Locarno, where living conditions were very harsh. He was forced to grow vegetables for minimal payment. The food was inedible and he lived in barracks with many other people without hot water. Claimant also contracted tuberculosis. After the war, claimant went to the United States.
44. Claimant, born on 07/12/1925 in Austria, illegally entered Switzerland with her sister in January 1939. Claimant fled with her sister from Vienna, Austria to Switzerland. After crossing the Swiss border, they traveled by train to Lucerne, where claimant had relatives. They did not register with the local police because they were afraid of the Police for Foreigners. Living in constant fear of being deported, claimant registered with the local police in September 1939. Claimant was ordered to appear for interrogations on a daily basis at the police office. Claimant was allowed to stay in Switzerland and was able to attend school. Every few months she had to apply for an extension of her residency permit. Claimant was not allowed to leave the Canton of Lucerne without special permission. In May



1945, claimant left Switzerland with her husband for Israel.

45. Claimant, born on 11/25/1922 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in January 1940. In August 1938, claimant fled Austria by train with his family. They arrived in Zurich, Switzerland and received support from a help organization. Claimant and his family were denied work permits. Claimant was then allowed to learn how to repair shoes and was later sent to two camps in the mountains. Under threat of deportation, claimant and his family were forced to leave Switzerland in January 1940. They immigrated via Genoa, Italy to Argentina.
46. Claimant, born on 07/23/1920 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in March 1945. Claimant's family had a Swiss bank account since 1940. Claimant hid with her family in Austria. In March 1945, claimant attempted to enter Switzerland with her father and very ill mother in the Martina-Schalkl region. Swiss authorities denied them entry and handed them over to the gendarmerie. Claimant's mother died at the border and claimant and her father were forced into a labor camp in Austria.
47. Claimant, born on 05/05/1920 in Austria, entered Switzerland from Hohenems, Austria on August 11, 1938. Upon arrival in Diepoldsau, claimant was transported to St. Gallen and taken care of by a Jewish committee. In December 1938, claimant was sent back to the reception camp in Diepoldsau. Claimant states that he lived under constant threat of expulsion to Austria. In May 1940, claimant was ordered into a labor camp near Bremgarten, where he was forced to work loading trucks for little pay and housed in wooden barracks. Claimant was then transferred to a camp in Vouvry, where he worked in the kitchen. Claimant injured himself while working and did not receive follow-up medical care after the initial doctor's visit. In 1944, claimant was again ordered into a labor camp although he was declared unfit for work. Claimant left Switzerland with his wife and daughter for the United States in 1947.
48. Claimant, born on 03/08/1925 in Austria, entered Switzerland from Austria on May 23, 1939. Claimant's father entered Switzerland in 1938. Claimant left Vienna, Austria on a children's transport organized by the Red Cross. Upon entry, claimant was placed with a foster family. Claimant's father had to seek police permission to visit claimant. Claimant was then put into the care of a children's organization (Kinderhilfe) and claimant was forced to work on a farm without pay. Claimant was then forced to work as a maid. After one year, she returned to her foster family and worked as an unpaid maid there. Claimant later managed to attend theater school in Lucerne. Claimant left Switzerland with her husband and daughter for the United States in November 1947.
49. Claimant, born on 02/17/1922 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland in September 1944. Claimant's father and aunt had fled to Switzerland before the war started. Claimant stayed with her mother in Prague, Czechoslovakia, where they were forced to work in the confiscated factory of their aunt. In September 1944, claimant escaped with the help of a family friend and traveled by car to the Swiss border. Upon arrival, claimant was jailed in Geneva where she was searched and questioned. In December 1944, claimant's father and aunt managed to arrange her release. Claimant then stayed with them in Prangins sur Nyon, Switzerland.
50. Claimant, born on 10/07/1932 in Germany, entered Switzerland with her mother from France in September 1942. Upon arrival, claimant was interned with her mother in a refugee camp in Adliswil, near Zurich. Claimant and her mother lived under very difficult conditions for months. They had to sleep on straw beds in one room together with many other inmates. Claimant was then transferred to a foster home and saw her mother only two or three times a year. Claimant states that she still suffers from this difficult situation.

51. Claimant, born on 05/16/1925 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in December 1938. In August 1938, claimant traveled to Switzerland to stay with his uncle who lived there as a refugee. After Germany invaded the Sudeten territories in Czechoslovakia, Swiss authorities denied extending claimant's tourist visa. To avoid deportation, claimant fled with the help of his uncle to Strasbourg, France at the end of December 1938. Subsequently, claimant lived in hiding in southern France until the end of the war.
52. Claimant, born on 09/16/1933 in France, entered Switzerland from France on April 29, 1944. Claimant's mother sent claimant on a children's transport organized by the U.G.I.F. (Union générale des Israélites de France) to Switzerland. Upon arrival, he was put in a hotel in Geneva then transferred to a children's camp. Claimant was later placed with a family on a farm in Lucens. Claimant states that he was traumatized and mistreated while in Switzerland. Claimant left Switzerland for France on April 24, 1945.
53. Claimant, born on 04/20/1910 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland twice between 1937 and 1940. Claimant fled Vienna, Austria to Switzerland with his family and a friend by train in summer 1937. At the Swiss border, they were denied entry and forced to return with the next train to Vienna, Austria. Claimant's family subsequently had to leave Vienna, Austria and moved to Poland. While claimant was in London, Great Britain on business, the war broke out and he attempted to return to Poland in order to rescue his family. The Swiss authorities denied him passage through Switzerland and he was forced to return to London. In April 1940, claimant went to the United States and joined the United States Army.
54. Claimant, born on 08/10/1922 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in November 1942. In April 1942, claimant and his parents managed to escape the camp Rivesaltes and subsequently lived under surveillance in Theys, France. When Germany invaded southern France, claimant and his parents sought refuge in Switzerland. They traveled from the Savoy region of France to the Swiss border with the help of a smuggler. At the border, the smuggler negotiated their entry on two separate occasions, but the border guards denied them entry. After two days, claimant and his parents returned via Annemasse to Theys, France, where they stayed in hiding.
55. Claimant, born on 06/29/1928 in Poland, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Warsaw, Poland in December 1939. Claimant's father had deposited money in a Swiss bank. In December 1939, claimant went with his family to the Swiss Consulate in Warsaw to apply for a visa, but their request was denied. Subsequently, the family was forced to live in the Warsaw ghetto. Claimant was later able to escape and he obtained false papers, which allowed him to go to Germany, where he spent the rest of the war.
56. Claimant, born on 11/06/1931 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland with family in November 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border. After conditions worsened for claimant and his family in Milan, Italy, they decided to flee to Switzerland. Smugglers guided claimant and his family on a difficult, snowy path up to the mountain of Bisbino and showed them where to cross into Switzerland. Walking along the path, they were caught by two Swiss guards who took the family to a farmhouse, where they were held by guards until the following day. The guards spoke to officials in Berne and told the family that there was no danger for Jews in Italy and that they could only apply for asylum if they were soldiers. The family was brought back to the border. They walked to Como and took a train back to Milan. Claimant and his family fled to Cartosio, Italy where they remained in hiding until liberation.
57. Claimant, born on 04/01/1921 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between December 1937 and January 1938 at the German-Swiss border. Having relatives in Switzerland, claimant attempted to enter Switzerland at Diessenhofen by train, but was turned away by Swiss

border officials and returned to Germany. Claimant returned on foot to Gailingen, Germany where his grandmother was living and from there to Kippenheim, Germany. In 1940, claimant emigrated to Palestine.

58. Claimant, born on 09/03/1930 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland with his family in 1944 at the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant, his mother and his brother lined-up at the Swiss consulate in Budapest, Hungary. The consulate refused to give them a visa to enter Switzerland.
59. Claimant, born on 11/23/1918 in Poland, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in 1940. Claimant arrived in Switzerland in March 1938 from Vienna, Austria. He was a student at the University of Geneva for the following two years. At the outbreak of the war, claimant came under pressure from Swiss authorities to leave the country and his visa was cancelled. In April 1940, he was given a train ticket from Geneva to the Italian border and told that foreign students who did not leave and could not support themselves would be placed in labor camps and claimant left Switzerland.
60. Claimant, born on 01/03/1935 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland with family sometime between 1941 and 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border. After claimant's father was deported and killed in a concentration camp, claimant escaped from Croatia to Italy with his mother and two siblings. They wanted to go Geneva, Switzerland, where claimant's uncle lived, but they were not able to cross the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant spent the rest of the war hiding in small villages in Italy until liberation.
61. Claimant, born on 04/08/1927 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland with her family in 1941. After Kristallnacht, claimant's father, who had a bank account and business relations in Switzerland, tried to obtain Swiss visas for his family. Their request was refused by Swiss authorities. Claimant's father and brother were killed upon the arrival of German troops in Romania and claimant, her mother and sisters were sent to a labor camp until she was liberated by the Soviet army in 1944.
62. Claimant, born on 09/03/1920 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland in July 1939 by Swiss authorities in Czechoslovakia. In 1939, claimant was working at his father's textile plant which exported to Switzerland. Claimant decided to apply for a visa to Switzerland as a salesman for the company. Claimant applied in July 1939 and in August he received the reply that his visa application had been refused because he was considered to be of Jewish origin. Claimant was soon after transported to a concentration camp.
63. Claimant, born on 11/01/1911 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland with his wife in 1939 by Swiss authorities in Paris, France. Claimant and his wife contacted friends in Zurich who vouched to support them financially, which was necessary for obtaining a visa to Switzerland. The Swiss Embassy in Paris denied the request. Claimant and his wife were then expelled from France and escaped to Hungary. Claimant was transported to a labor camp and later to Dachau. His wife was shot to death in January 1945.
64. Claimant, born on 10/30/1930 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland in late 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border. Traveling from Italy, claimant and his family tried to enter Switzerland near the border town of Ponte Chiasso. At the border, Swiss authorities screamed at the family in German which claimant could not understand. Claimant and his family fled back to Italy. They found refuge on a farm until 1945.
65. Claimant, born on 11/09/1931 in Austria, entered Switzerland from Germany with her parents and sister in August 1938. Claimant and her family successfully crossed into Switzerland from Germany with the help of a guide. Claimant's family received support from a Jewish refugee organization in Zurich but

was harassed and threatened with deportation by the Swiss Police for Foreigners. Claimant's parents were not allowed to work and claimant's father was sent to a labor camp. Claimant and her mother lived first with a Jewish family and they were then moved to other apartments, where their movement was restricted.

66. Claimant, born on 06/17/1927 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in fall 1933. Claimant and his mother went to Prague to join claimant's father who fled Germany under the threat of imprisonment by the Gestapo in 1933. From there they decided to travel to Zurich, where claimant's father had visited numerous times on business and had a bank account. Claimant and his family traveled by train from Czechoslovakia via Austria to the Swiss border, where they were turned back and had to return to Czechoslovakia. Claimant and his family fled to Poland and then to Romania where they remained in hiding until liberation.
67. Claimant, born on 08/24/1936 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with a group sometime between 1943 and 1944 at the French-Swiss border. In 1943, after a first failed attempt to enter Switzerland, claimant and her brother were separated from their mother. They were picked up by French police and placed with a Jewish children's organization. The organization tried to send the children to Switzerland from Chateauroux, France. The group walked by foot from southern France to the Swiss border. After being denied entry, claimant went back to France with the Jewish group where her mother found her in 1945.
68. Claimants entered Switzerland sometime between 1942 and 1943 from France. Upon entry, they were separated from each other as well as from their parents and placed with separate families. The separation was very difficult and caused the claimants a lot of pain and feelings of insecurity. Claimant's host family did not want to keep her because she kept waking up and screaming at night with nightmares from the trauma of the war. These insecurities have remained with claimants until the present day. Claimants were reunited with each other and their family at the end of the war and traveled back to Belgium.
69. Claimants were denied visas to Switzerland with family sometime between 1936 and 1937 by Swiss officials in Germany. Claimants' father was arrested for degrading the Nazi party. After six months, claimants' mother managed to obtain his release on the condition that he leave Germany immediately. As claimants' father had business connections and a bank account in Switzerland, claimants' mother applied for visas to Switzerland for the family. The application was denied. In spring 1939, claimants, their mother and sisters immigrated to the United States where their father had immigrated in 1938.
70. Claimant, born on 05/31/1922 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Switzerland in 1937. Claimant's father had a bank account in Switzerland and thought that it would be easier to obtain a visa to the United States from Switzerland. Claimant's parents sent the application via mail to Swiss authorities in Switzerland, but never received an answer. In 1938, claimant was arrested with his family and deported to Poland. As Poland did not let them in, they were interned close to the border. Claimant was eventually able to flee to Palestine, whereas his parents and little brother perished in the Holocaust.
71. Claimant, born on 11/05/1938 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in 1939. Fleeing Austria, claimant and his parents attempted to find refuge in Switzerland. They were denied permission to stay and forced to travel through Switzerland to Mulhouse. After a short stay in Mulhouse, claimant and his parents hid in different parts of the French countryside for the remainder of the war.

72. Claimant, born on 02/29/1928 in Germany, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland with family sometime between August 1937 and November 1938 at the German-Swiss border. Living near the border, claimant and his family repeatedly tried to cross from Lörrach, Germany to Basel, Switzerland, where they had an uncle. They were refused entry by Swiss border guards each time. Claimant and his family then managed to immigrate to Montevideo, Uruguay in December 1938.
73. Claimant, born on 08/11/1922 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1944. Claimant worked with Raoul Wallenberg and was able to get a Swiss Schutzpass. With this collective passport, claimant traveled to the Swiss border from Italy in the city of Chiasso. He attempted to cross the border into Switzerland. The Swiss authorities denied claimant entry and he had to return to Budapest.
74. Claimant, born on 05/16/1933 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family 1939 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant's father was a Czech citizen and after Germany occupied Czechoslovakia, claimant and his family tried to escape from Germany to France. They were turned away at the border and then traveled to Switzerland by train but again were turned away at the border. Claimant and his family had to return to Frankfurt, Germany from where they were deported to Birkenau in 1943.
75. Claimant, born on 09/29/1918 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland in July 1936 by Swiss authorities in Berlin, Germany. Having spent six months in prison, claimant was supposed to be sent to the Dachau concentration camp. He was set free on condition that he leave Germany within eight days. Claimant went by train to Berlin, where his father applied for a visa to Switzerland on claimant's behalf. The visa was denied, but claimant's father managed to secure a visa for claimant to Colombia.
76. Claimant, born on 05/03/1920 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland in 1944 at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. After the Germans took over Hungary, claimant went to the Swiss embassy and applied for a visa to Switzerland. She was denied and received a Schutzpass instead. She was later forced into the Budapest Ghetto.
77. Claimant, born on 04/29/1935 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family between 1938 and 1939 at the German-Swiss border. Fleeing Germany by car, claimant and his family were refused entry at the border near Basel, Switzerland. They returned to Cologne, Germany after the failed attempt. Claimant's father had been employed by an oil company who made arrangements to transport the family to London, Great Britain, and they lived there for the remainder of the war.
78. Claimant, born on 10/14/1935 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in June 1939 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant was on the ship Saint Louis which was turned away from Cuba, the United States and Canada. The ship finally docked in Belgium from where claimant traveled to the Swiss border. He was refused entry into Switzerland. He returned to France where his mother delivered him and his sister to the French underground. Claimant, separated from his sister, stayed in a correction facility for young boys in the south of France for the remainder of the war.
79. Claimant, born on 06/06/1932 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland with family in 1939 at the Swiss Consulate in Berlin, Germany. Claimant had two uncles who had business relations with Switzerland and the family was hoping that that might help them obtain the visas. Claimant's father went to the Swiss Consulate in Berlin to try to obtain visas to Switzerland but they were denied. Claimant and family fled Germany to England in July 1939 and stayed there for the remainder of the war.

80. Claimant, born on 05/24/1933 in The Netherlands, was denied a visa to Switzerland with family in 1939 at the Swiss Consulate in Rotterdam, The Netherlands. Claimant's father had business relations with Germany and Switzerland. Realizing the imminent threat Germany posed, he applied for a visa for the whole family at the Swiss Consulate in Rotterdam. The family was denied. The family went into hiding. Claimant was hidden by various Dutch families for the remainder of the war.
81. Claimant, born on 06/03/1935 in Germany, entered Switzerland with his mother from Germany in spring 1939. To escape Nazi persecution, claimant's mother had fled with claimant to Switzerland in spring 1939, where her uncle had deposited money for her. They were interned in a camp where they were mistreated. After six months, they were expelled and sent to Czechoslovakia without any means of support. They lived with acquaintances and relatives until claimant's mother's foster father took them back to Germany in 1942.
82. Claimant, born on 10/19/1919 in Austria, entered Switzerland on August 2, 1938 from Austria. Claimant had a six-month permit to remain in Zurich. When the permit expired, he was sent to a camp near Zurich. Claimant's movement was restricted and every six months, the police interrogated claimant and pressured him to find an exit visa. Claimant left Switzerland after the war and immigrated to the United States.
83. Claimant, born on 10/24/1924 in Germany, was denied a permit to enter Switzerland in 1939 by Swiss authorities in Zurich, Switzerland. Claimant's uncle, who was living in Zurich, applied for an immigration permit for Switzerland on claimant's behalf. The application was denied. Claimant and her parents were deported to Theresienstadt in October 1942, then to Auschwitz, where claimant's parents were killed. Claimant was subsequently transferred to Lenzig, a sub-camp of Mauthausen, where she was liberated at the end of the war.
84. Claimant, born on 09/12/1922 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland with her fiancé in 1942 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant and her fiancé were trying to escape the Jewish laws in Hungary and enlisted the help of a friend who drove them from Hungary to the Italian-Swiss border in his car. At the border, claimant begged Swiss authorities to let them in and explained the situation in Hungary. Claimant was told that they have strict orders and cannot let them in. Claimant and her fiancé had to return to Hungary, where she was put in the ghetto until the war ended.
85. Claimant, born on 05/01/1925 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland on December 6, 1944 at Saint Margarethen. Claimant was a prisoner in Bergen-Belsen. In December 1944, he was taken to Switzerland by train. Claimant was sent to Saint Gallen and then to Caux-sur-Montreux, where his freedom of movement was restricted for one year.
86. Claimant, born on 10/26/1922 in Belgium, entered Switzerland in 1942 from France with her sister. Upon entry, claimant was arrested and taken to a hospital. Later, claimant was placed in a refugee camp where the living conditions were extremely harsh. She slept with rats and had little food to eat and was forced to work in fields. Claimant left Switzerland for Belgium in 1945.
87. Claimant, born on 07/28/1914 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in April 1939 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant escaped from the concentration camp Dachau and walked to the Austrian-Swiss border in the vicinity of Lake Constance. He attempted to go to Switzerland where his uncle and a friend lived. Swiss authorities denied claimant entry and sent him back to Austria. With the help of his friend, claimant was able to get back to Pecs, Hungary.
88. Claimant, born on 01/26/1922 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland with his brother in

spring 1942 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant's family had previously attempted to obtain a visa from the Swiss Consulate in Bratislava in spring 1940 but was denied. In spring 1942, claimant and his brother traveled from Bratislava via Austria to the Swiss border near Alstatten. The Swiss authorities denied them entry and sent them back to Slovakia where claimant and his brother were sent to a concentration camp. They escaped and remained in hiding until liberation.

89. Claimant, born on 06/27/1914 in Hungary, was expelled from Switzerland in October 1942. Claimant crossed the border into Switzerland from France in August 1942 and went to Geneva. He asked for employment as a seaman with the International Red Cross organization. Claimant's request was denied due to his Hungarian citizenship and later he was expelled from the country. On the way home claimant's passport was confiscated and he was taken to a labor camp. He was liberated in Vienna, Austria in May 1945.
90. Claimant, born on 03/25/1919 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland in 1942 from France with her sister. Upon entry, claimant was sent to several refugee camps in Lucerne, Brissago, Montebello and Geneva where she performed difficult tasks. She worked from early in the morning until late at night in the laundry room and kitchen, cleaning floors and bathrooms. Claimant had very little food. She suffered from an ear infection and a hernia due to the poor living conditions and hard work. Claimant left Switzerland in 1945.
91. Claimant, born on 04/23/1944 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland with her parents in 1944. After escaping from the Nyiregyhaza ghetto, claimant fled to Budapest, Hungary with her parents. They tried to obtain a visa at the Swiss embassy. They were told that unless they had relatives or a sponsor in Switzerland they could not get a visa or enter Switzerland. Claimant's father was sent to a labor camp where he perished and claimant and her mother hid in Budapest until the end of the war.
92. Claimant, born on 09/18/1925 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant fled France by train and on foot. He was refused entry into Switzerland at Annemasse by Swiss border guards. Claimant eventually made his way back to Paris, where he had family, and lived there in hiding for the remainder of the war.
93. Claimant, born on 07/24/1925 in Poland, was repeatedly denied a visa to Switzerland with family between 1939 and 1943 at the Swiss Consulate in Warsaw, Poland. To escape persecution and since Switzerland was a neutral country, claimant and his parents applied for visas six times, completing and signing application forms each time. All applications were denied. Claimant was forced into slave labor at the Schultz camp located in the ghetto. After the destruction of the Warsaw ghetto, claimant went into hiding until the end of the war.
94. Claimant, born on 05/02/1941 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with family sometime between late 1941 and early 1942 at the German-Swiss border. Since claimant's grandparents had assets in a Swiss bank in Basel, Switzerland, they tried to cross the border with claimant at Weil am Rhein, but were denied entry and sent back to Germany. Claimant and his grandparents traveled back to Mögglingen and waited for claimant's father to take them out of Germany. Claimant was later rescued by a neighbor while the rest of his family perished.
95. Claimant, born on 09/06/1927 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland with her family in 1938 at the Swiss Legation in Vienna, Austria. After claimant's father sold his business and all their belongings, claimant traveled with her mother to Vienna, Austria from Prague. Once there, they requested visas at the Swiss legation. Their request was denied and they had to return to Prague. They hid in the countryside, not far from Prague. Towards the end of the war, claimant was forced to perform

slave labor at a weapons factory in Beroun, Czechoslovakia.

96. Claimant, born on 05/26/1926 in Greece, entered Switzerland in May 1943 from Italy. In May 1943, claimant was denied entry by Swiss border guards at Chiasso. He backtracked, but stayed on Swiss territory where he waited for the change of guards. The following morning he was caught by different Swiss border guards. Claimant was brought to the border checkpoint for questioning. He was admitted to Switzerland and forced to work in several labor camps as a lumberjack. Claimant was finally liberated in July 1945.
97. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland sometime around 1940 at the German-Swiss border. Fleeing Kielce, Poland through Germany, claimants were refused entry by Swiss authorities at the border near Basel. They intended to return to Poland, but subsequently spent time in forced labor camps in Germany and in Poland.
98. Claimant, born on 05/12/1922 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family sometime between late 1939 and early 1940 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Fleeing Warsaw, Poland by train and on foot, claimant and her family were refused entry by Swiss border guards at Feldkirch, Austria. They then returned to Warsaw by train and lived in the ghetto for the remainder of the war.
99. Claimants were denied permission to remain in Switzerland with family in 1939. Their parents wanted to take them to a relative who lived in St. Gallen. The family could not obtain travel documents from Hungarian authorities. Therefore, they traveled as tourists to Romania. In Romania, the family received an entry visa to Switzerland. In Switzerland, the family was refused a residency permit and they had to return to Hungary. Claimants' father was taken to a labor camp and claimants and their mother were placed in a ghetto.
100. Claimant, born on 11/05/1938 in Lithuania, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in June 1941 at the German-Swiss border. Fleeing Poland by train, claimant and his parents traveled through Germany to the Swiss border where they were refused entry by Swiss border guards. They returned to Kaunas, Lithuania by train before leaving for Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan where they lived for the remainder of the war.
101. Claimant, born on 06/21/1929 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1938 at the Swiss Consulate in Berlin, Germany. After Kristallnacht, claimant's parents tried to leave Germany. Claimant's father's first choice was the United States, but when their application was denied, claimant's parents applied for permission to enter Switzerland. This request was denied because claimant and his parents had been declared stateless by the German government. In 1941, claimant's father was arrested and deported to Buchenwald, where he was killed. Claimant, his mother and younger brother went into hiding, but were captured in 1943 and sent to Theresienstadt, where they stayed until liberation by the Russians in May 1945.
102. Claimant, born on 08/04/1925 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland with family in 1935 at the Swiss Embassy in Berlin, Germany. Claimant's family applied for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Berlin. The visa application was refused so the family attempted to cross the Swiss border, but they were turned back. Later that year, claimant, his mother and his brother obtained visas to England and went to live there.
103. Claimant, born on 10/31/1917 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland with family in 1942 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Wanting to go to Argentina where they had relatives, claimant and her cousins went to the Swiss border via Austria by train. At the border, Swiss border guards asked them for their



visas. When they could not produce visas, claimant and her cousins were sent back to Austria. After the Germans invaded Hungary in 1944, claimant was placed in a "star house" and had to perform forced labor. Claimant managed to escape and went to the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, where she was denied a visa but given a job as a telephone operator, which she held until the end of the war.

104. Claimants' father was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Switzerland between October 1938 and February 1939. Claimants' mother had lived in Switzerland and claimants' parents married in Switzerland in 1929. Two of the claimants were born in Switzerland. In 1938 claimants and their parents were living in Freiburg, Germany. Claimants' father was arrested and claimants and their mother were deported to the Zbaszyn transit camp. Claimants' mother applied for permission for the family to enter Switzerland and her request was refused. In February 1939, claimants and their parents received visas for England and emigrated there.
105. Claimant, born on 03/25/1927 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland on October 13, 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant was living in France and when deportations began, she traveled to Annemasse by train to cross the border into Switzerland. Claimant was refused entry by a Swiss patrol. Claimant was arrested by French police and deported to Rivesaltes, where she stayed for a month. Claimant then returned to Montgeard, France, and remained in hiding.
106. Claimant, born on 12/18/1932 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1941 or 1942. Claimant and her parents fled France by train and traveled to the French-Swiss border near the Alps. They attempted to enter Switzerland with help from a smuggler, but they were refused entry by Swiss border guards. They went to Ain, France by train and claimant lived in hiding in the south of France for the remainder of the war.
107. Claimant, born on 09/27/1937 in Italy, entered Switzerland in fall 1941. In 1936, claimant's parents fled from Germany to Milan, Italy, where claimant was born. In 1940, claimant's father was arrested. Claimant, her baby sister and their mother were hidden in the town of Torno, near the Swiss border, and in fall 1941 were brought across the border into Switzerland. Claimant was separated from her mother and sister and taken to the French part of Switzerland. At the end of 1944, claimant and her family returned to Milan.
108. Claimant, born on 02/10/1931 in Austria, was denied a visa to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Vienna between March and June 1938. Claimant's aunt lived in Berne, Switzerland and claimant's father had business relations there. Claimant's father applied for visas for his family at the Swiss Consulate in Vienna, Austria and his requests were denied. In June 1938, claimant's father managed to secure a visa to Argentina. Claimant and his family left Austria for Argentina in August 1938.
109. Claimant, born on 11/27/1915 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in fall 1938. Claimant fled Germany in the fall of 1938 and traveled toward Switzerland by train and bus. She tried to enter Switzerland near Basel, but was denied entry at the border. Subsequently, claimant traveled to France and from there sailed to the United States.
110. Claimant, born on 04/14/1919 in Germany, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in October 1937. Claimant fled Germany and traveled to Switzerland by train. Claimant participated in a knitting course and learned how to operate textile manufacturing machines in Neuchâtel, Switzerland from July 5 to October 4, 1937. After the end of the course, claimant was expelled from Switzerland and forced back to Germany.

111. Claimant, born on 07/07/1908 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in May 1940 near Basel. Claimant escaped Belgium and traveled to the Swiss border area near Basel. In spite of a long pleading at the border she was denied entry and forced to return back to Belgium. Claimant stayed in Belgium in hiding with several families under harsh conditions until liberation.
112. Claimant, born on 10/24/1937 in France, was denied entry with family into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942. Claimant's father was arrested and deported and claimant and his mother fled Paris after raids in July 1942. They went to the free zone of France and made contact with smugglers. They traveled in a group of twelve people and when they arrived at the French-Swiss border, they were refused entry. They returned to the free zone of France and stayed in hiding with farmers in the region of Malesherbes.
113. Claimant, born on 04/01/1919 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland sometime between 1939 and 1940. Claimant and her husband applied for a visa at the Swiss Embassy in Prague, Czechoslovakia and they never received a response. They were subsequently interned in a ghetto in Podivin, Czechoslovakia. Claimant and her husband were later deported to Auschwitz but they managed to escape from the transport in Slovakia. Claimant and her husband survived the war hiding in Slovakia.
114. Claimant, born on 10/13/1930 in Hungary, was denied an entry permit to Switzerland in 1944. After the German invasion of Hungary in 1944, claimant's mother went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest to get permission for the family to go to Switzerland. Claimant's stepfather had sent money to Switzerland to support them while they were there. Claimant's mother's request for permission to enter Switzerland was denied and she received a Schutzpass. Claimant, his mother and grandmother were later placed in the ghetto, where they remained until liberation.
115. Claimant, born on 12/04/1925 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in spring 1939. Claimant and her family fled Vienna, Austria and traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border. They were refused entry by Swiss authorities and returned to Vienna. On June 7, 1939, claimant went with a children transport to Sandviken, Sweden. Claimant's father went to Shanghai, China and her mother perished in Treblinka. In 1940, claimant went to Palestine where she lived for the remainder of the war.
116. Claimant, born on 08/05/1934 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1939. Claimant went with his parents, grandparents and sister from Berlin, Germany to Switzerland by train. At the border, claimant and his family were denied entry because claimant's grandfather was Jewish. Claimant and his family returned to Berlin, where they lived in hiding.
117. Claimant, born on 02/28/1924 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland in 1941. Claimant's father traveled to Budapest and applied for visas at the Swiss Legation for the whole family. Claimant states that his father returned and was not able to obtain permission for the family to enter Switzerland. After the German invasion of Hungary claimant was taken into slave labor and was there until liberation by the Soviet Army in 1945.
118. Claimant, born on 04/10/1928 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland in March 1944. Claimant's father went to Swiss Legation in Budapest to apply for a visa for the family but received a Schutzpass. Claimant and her family were later placed into a ghetto. Claimant's parents were taken by German soldiers to the river Danube and shot. Claimant and her sister were in the ghetto until liberation.
119. Claimant, born on 02/22/1943 in Hungary, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland in March

1944. Claimant's parents went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest to apply for an entry permit for the whole family to go to Basel, Switzerland, where they had relatives. They were told that no more applications were available at that time. Claimant and her mother were later placed in the ghetto and her father was taken to Dachau.

120. Claimant, born on 07/11/1934 in France, entered Switzerland in August 1939. Claimant's father was jailed after Kristallnacht and spent four weeks in prison. After being released he fled to England. Claimant and her mother were not able to flee to England but claimant's grandmother had permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant traveled by train with her mother and grandmother to the Swiss border just before the outbreak of the war. At the border station in Basel claimant and her mother were able to enter Switzerland illegally. Claimant's great-uncle lived in Switzerland and found them a room in Basel. After a few weeks in Basel, claimant and her mother were arrested and spent a night in prison before claimant's great-uncle was able to secure their release. Claimant and her mother stayed in Switzerland the rest of the war. Claimant's mother was not allowed to work while in Switzerland.
121. Claimant was denied entry into Switzerland between 1939 and 1940 by the Swiss Embassy in Prague, Czechoslovakia and again with her son in 1942 by the Swiss Consulate in Bratislava, Slovakia. Claimants' father/husband traveled to Bratislava to seek entry into Switzerland so the family could escape the war, but was told by the Swiss Consulate that the family would not be given a visa because they were Jewish. After being denied entry, mother went into hiding and joined the partisans with her husband. Son was placed with a non-Jewish family.
122. Claimant, born on 03/16/1918 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1944. Claimant began working as a slave laborer in Hungary in 1942. In 1944, he heard about a cargo train that was going to Switzerland. Claimant had a Schutzpass and was able to get on the train as a driver's assistant. After crossing into Switzerland claimant was stopped by uniformed authorities in a patrol car and was asked for his papers. Claimant was told that his Schutzpass was not sufficient and was taken to St. Gallen. Claimant was held for two days, interrogated and mistreated and was then told that he could not seek asylum in Switzerland. Claimant was expelled to Austria and was able to take a train back to Budapest, where he remained for the rest of the war.
123. Claimant, born on 01/29/1934 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with family sometime between November 1938 and October 1940. Claimant and parents drove from Germany to the Swiss border and tried to enter Switzerland, where his parents and uncle had money in Swiss bank accounts. They were denied entry and returned to Boedigheim, Germany. Subsequently, claimant and his family were deported from Germany to the camp Gurs in France. Claimant's family perished in Auschwitz.
124. Claimant, born on 07/06/1926 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1938. Claimant's family fled Eisenstadt, Austria after the Anschluss and traveled by train to the Swiss border. They spent a couple days at an Austrian village on the Austrian-Swiss border and tried to enter Switzerland several times and were denied entry. They traveled to Vienna and later moved to Hungary, where claimant's father had relatives. Claimant states she was later persecuted in Hungary.
125. Claimant, born on 10/11/1929 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland in 1944. Claimant's father and his mother's uncle had bank accounts in Switzerland. Claimant's parents requested visas to Switzerland when deportations started in Hungary and their request was denied. Claimant and his family were later deported to Auschwitz and other camps. Claimant's father perished in the camps and he returned to Budapest with his mother after liberation.

126. Claimant, born on 06/15/1925 in Austria was denied a visa to Switzerland in 1938. Claimant's family was told to leave their home in Vienna in March 1938. Claimant's father applied for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate but his application was denied. One of claimant's older brothers was able to go to the United States with an affidavit from a relative. Her older brother put claimant's family's name on a Mizrachi list and a stranger sent the family papers for the United States. Claimant traveled to the United States with family members in 1939.
127. Claimant, born on 07/14/1924 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Consulates in Vienna, Austria and in Belgium in 1938. Claimant's sister resided in Zurich and established a bank account in claimant's family's name. Shortly after the Anschluss, claimant and his family applied for visas to Switzerland and their applications were denied. Claimant and his parents fled to Antwerp, Belgium, where they applied for visas to Switzerland and were denied in September 1938. Claimant and his family then went to the Swiss Consulate in Brussels, where they were granted a twenty-four hour visa to Switzerland, because they already had a visa to the United States paid for by claimant's sister. Claimant and his family traveled through Switzerland on their way to the United States.
128. Claimant, born on 02/05/1920 in Germany, entered Switzerland in September 1942 near Annemasse. Claimant and a friend traveled by train from Nice, France. Upon reaching Geneva, claimant was interned in a camp in Zurich and had to work as a farm hand at the "Predigerhof" in Basel, as well as in Sempach, near Lucerne. In Gwatt, claimant was forced to work on the construction of a canal to Thun Lake. In Visp, he was forced to work as a landscaper and at Tavane as a woodcutter. In March 1944, claimant joined the French underground
129. Claimant, born on 02/26/1928 in Germany, was denied a visa into Switzerland in 1938 in Berlin, Germany. Claimant's father attempted to get permission to enter Switzerland for the whole family at the Swiss Consulate in Berlin. He applied before and after Kristallnacht and also in 1939 after receiving an expulsion order from the German police. Claimant's father's applications were all denied. In August 1939, claimant and his brother were sent to England with a Kindertransport. Claimant's parents were deported and perished in the camps.
130. Claimant, born on 07/30/1933 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland with family at the Swiss Embassy in Berlin sometime between October and December 1938. Claimant's father was arrested in October 1938 and after his release, claimant and her family sought to leave Germany. Claimant's mother was gentile and went to several Consulates and embassies to apply for visas. In late 1938, claimant's mother applied on behalf of her family for visas to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy, but the applications were denied. In May 1939, claimant and her family emigrated to China, where they lived throughout the war.
131. Claimant, born on 08/16/1923 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in 1939 at the Swiss border. Claimant and his family fled Poland after the German invasion. They traveled by horse and buggy to the Swiss border. They were caught by Swiss officials and refused entry. They returned to Radom, Poland and claimant's father was arrested and they were sent to live in a ghetto. In 1943, claimant was deported to several work camps where he remained for the rest of the war.
132. Claimant, born on 09/16/1919 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1936 or 1937 by Swiss authorities in Frankfurt, Germany. Claimant was expelled from school in 1934 for being Jewish. Claimant's parents applied for visas for the family to try immigrate to Switzerland in 1936 or 1937. In July 1938, claimant's parents were able to get an affidavit for claimant for the United States. Claimant's sister fled Germany and went to Belgium. Claimant's parents were deported and perished in a concentration camp.

133. Claimant, born on 26/08/1931 in Bulgaria, was denied a visa to Switzerland sometime before 1943 by the Swiss Embassy in Sofia, Bulgaria. Claimant's parents had business relations and money in Switzerland. They applied for visas to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Sofia, but the applications were denied. Claimant and his family remained in Bulgaria until the Russians occupied the country in September 1944. They left for Palestine in November 1944.
134. Claimant, born on 02/13/1915 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1941. Claimant and her family fled Germany in 1937 and went to Belgium. Claimant met her husband to be in Belgium and they married in September 1941. An acquaintance of claimant's employer, who lived in Switzerland, offered to hide claimant and her husband in Switzerland. Claimant and her husband traveled to Rheinfelden, Germany on the German-Swiss border. They paid smugglers to bring them across the border but they were not admitted. They made two other unsuccessful attempts to enter Switzerland before returning to Belgium. They remained in hiding in Belgium for the rest of the war.
135. Claimant, born on 05/17/1926 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland in 1939. Claimant's father had friends in Basel and Geneva and hoped to get the family to safety. Claimant's parents went to the Swiss Legation in Prague in 1939 in order to obtain visas for the family. Their application was rejected. Claimant and her family were subsequently deported to concentration camps and everyone else in claimant's family perished.
136. Claimant, born on 06/01/1929 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1940. Claimant and her family fled Ungvar, Hungary in 1940 and traveled to Switzerland by train. Claimant's family was denied entry at the Swiss border and they had to go back to Hungary. Shortly after returning, claimant and her family were deported to Auschwitz where her mother and brother were killed. Claimant's father died in Buchenwald.
137. Claimant, born on 03/05/1923 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland between 1936 and 1938 at the Swiss Embassy in Dresden, Germany. Claimant and her family lived in Dresden. Claimant's father was pursued by the Gestapo and repeatedly tried to obtain a visa to Switzerland from the Swiss Embassy in Dresden, Germany from 1936-1938. Claimant's father's requests were denied by Swiss authorities and claimant's father fled to Prague, Czechoslovakia. In 1938, claimant's mother brought claimant and her siblings to Prague. Claimant's father was able to secure Salvadorian documents for his family and they survived the war. Claimant's father fled Czechoslovakia for Poland and was killed in Wilno, Poland.
138. Claimant, born on 05/23/1933 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in fall 1940. Claimant and her family were denied visas to leave Germany and decided to flee to Zurich, Switzerland. They traveled by train to the German-Swiss border and were refused entry at the border. They returned to Frankfurt, Germany and later took a train through Russia to Japan. They boarded a freighter in Yokahama, Japan and traveled to the United States.
139. Claimants were denied entry permits into Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Budapest in 1944. Claimants' mother requested permission to enter Switzerland for the family at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. Her request was denied and she was told that the quota was filled. Claimants' mother was later deported to Auschwitz and was able to escape from the transport. Claimants went into hiding and were later put into the ghetto where they stayed until liberation in January 1945.
140. Claimant, born on 11/19/1913 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss

border in March 1941. Claimant's husband had a job offer in Zurich at a telephone company. They traveled to Italy and took a train and bus to the Swiss border. They were interrogated by uniformed officials who asked them what their religion was and held at the border for two or three days. They were denied entry into Switzerland and returned to Hungary. In 1942, claimant's husband was called up for a labor service and was killed in 1943. In May 1944, claimant was forced into slave labor.

141. Claimant, born on 09/16/1936 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in January 1939. Claimant and her parents had to leave Austria after claimant's father was released from Buchenwald. They traveled from Austria to Switzerland in January 1939 and were not permitted to remain in Switzerland. Claimant and her parents subsequently fled to France. Claimant's parents perished in Auschwitz.
142. Claimant, born on 05/01/1923 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in summer 1938. Claimant and her family were kicked out of their apartment in August 1938. They fled Austria and traveled by train and on foot to the Austrian-Swiss border. They were refused entry at the border because they did not have visas. They traveled to Trier, Germany and later went through Luxemburg to Brussels, Belgium. They lived underground before getting temporary residence permits. Claimant's father was caught and sent back to Germany and later smuggled back to Belgium. Claimant and her family went into hiding in 1941 and remained in hiding for the remainder of the war.
143. Claimant, born on 09/24/1918 in Slovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1938/1939. Claimant was prohibited from continuing his studies because he was Jewish. Claimant traveled from Bratislava, Slovakia, and over a four month period, traveled on foot to the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant crossed in to Switzerland illegally and was arrested by local gendarmes and sent back to Austria. Claimant returned to Slovakia and later immigrated to Palestine.
144. Claimant, born on 03/26/1937 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland as part of a Red Cross transport from Theresienstadt on February 5, 1945. Claimant states she was forcibly confined while in Switzerland in camps in Zurich, Adliswil and St. Gallen. Claimant returned to Czechoslovakia after the war.
145. Claimant, born on 10/07/1922 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland in 1938. Claimant was accepted to a boarding school in Lausanne, Switzerland in 1938. Claimant's parents applied for a visa at the Swiss Consulate in Vienna but their request was declined. Claimant and her parents fled Austria and went to France and then Belgium. Claimant remained in hiding in Belgium for the rest of the war. Claimant's mother perished in Auschwitz.
146. Claimant, born on 04/04/1924 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland in August 1938. Claimant's father tried to obtain a visa for his family at the Swiss Consulate in Vienna, Austria. Claimant's family never received a reply from the consulate. After Kristallnacht claimant and her family had to go into hiding until they were able to obtain a visa to the United States in 1939.
147. Claimant, born on 10/15/1935 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant, his family and other relatives fled Austria and traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant's uncle and his uncle's family were able to enter Switzerland and remained there during the war. Claimant and his family were refused entry. They traveled to Cologne, Germany and then to Amsterdam, The Netherlands before sailing on the Urania to Trinidad. In April 1940, claimant and his parents came to the United States on the Argentina.
148. Claimant, born on 10/30/1932 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1939. Claimant and her family fled Germany in the spring of 1939. They traveled by train to

the German-Swiss border and were refused entry. Claimant and her family returned to Berlin, and in May 1939, claimant was placed on a Kindertransport to Sweden. Claimant stayed in a foster home and a group home in Sweden. Claimant's parents immigrated to the Dominican Republic and they were reunited in 1948.

149. Claimant, born on 03/27/1924 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1940 or 1941. Claimant's family's business and property were confiscated and they fled Austria by train to the Austrian-Swiss border in winter 1940 or 1941. They were refused entry at the border by an officer. They returned to Vienna by train and later traveled to Berlin, Germany and then through Russia to Japan. In 1941, claimant and her family arrived in Kobe, Japan and stayed there for three weeks before leaving for Shanghai, China. They remained in Shanghai for the remainder of the war.
150. Claimant, born on 03/26/1928 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1943. Claimant and her father fled Hungary and traveled by train to the Swiss border. They were refused entry at the border because claimant was Jewish. They returned to Hungary on the next train. Claimant's father was called to serve in the Army. Claimant and her mother and sister lived together until taken to the ghetto and later deported to Germany.
151. Claimant, born on 05/08/1926 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland in November 1938. Claimant and his father went to the Swiss Consulate in Berlin, Germany and applied for visas. Their request was denied by the Swiss authorities because of their Jewish origin. Claimant later illegally entered Belgium and remained there until the end of the war.
152. Claimant, born on 01/19/1913 in Germany, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in fall 1936. Claimant, her husband and son, left Germany and entered Basel, Switzerland on a tourist visa. They traveled to Lugano and inquired about purchasing property in order to secure immigrant visas. They were told by real estate agents and other Swiss officials that only Swiss citizens could own property and that Jews were restricted from becoming Swiss citizens. After several days in Switzerland, they returned to Germany. In 1938, they moved to France, where they stayed for six months before immigrating to the United States.
153. Claimant, born on 05/30/1919 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland as part of a transport from Theresienstadt on February 5, 1945. In Switzerland, claimant was forcibly confined to camps at St. Gallen, Caux and Castello di Trevano. After the war, claimant went to Palestine.
154. Claimant, born on 11/28/1933 in Poland, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Warsaw, Poland in September 1939. Claimant and his mother feared persecution and on September 1, 1939, claimant's mother went to the Swiss Embassy in Warsaw where she asked for the visa. Claimant states her mother had proof of having deposited money in Switzerland to support them there. Claimant's mother was denied the visa. Claimant and her mother fled east to Kolomiya, Poland and during the occupation lived in Tarnow and Lvov.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 23

1. Claimant, born on 04/04/1935 in The Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in September 1942. Claimant fled The Netherlands by train with a group of children to Switzerland. They traveled via Mulhouse, France to Basel, Switzerland with the help from the underground. After crossing the border, they were stopped by Swiss border police and denied entry. The group was sent back to Mulhouse, France. Subsequently, claimant returned to her parents in The Netherlands.
2. Claimant, born on 04/07/1931 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest, Romania in 1939 and in 1943. In 1939, claimant's father traveled to Bucharest, Romania and applied for a visa to Switzerland for the family at the Swiss Embassy. The request was denied. In 1943, claimant's father made a second attempt. He applied to obtain a transit visa to Palestine via Switzerland for the family but the request was denied again by Swiss Embassy in Bucharest. Claimant remained in Romania until liberation by the Russian Army in April 1944.
3. Claimant, born on 12/11/1920 in Austria, illegally entered Switzerland in 1937/38. Upon arrival, claimant was placed in a Swiss girl's home, where she was forced to work without pay. In May 1939, claimant married. When Swiss authorities learned about the marriage, they forced claimant and her husband to leave Switzerland. Subsequently, they went to France and boarded a ship to Shanghai, where claimant stayed until the end of the war.
4. Claimant, born on 07/29/1931 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in 1943. Claimant and her mother fled Milan, Italy to Switzerland by car with the help of smugglers. They attempted to cross the Swiss border several times at different locations but they were denied entry each time. After about two weeks, a border guard granted them entry and they were taken to a camp in Bellinzona. Subsequently, claimant was separated from her mother. Claimant was first sent to a family in Lausanne and then placed with a family in the German speaking part of Switzerland, where she was abused and forced to work.
5. Claimant, born on 08/29/1911 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Zurich, Switzerland and by the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary. Beginning in 1933, claimant's husband made frequently business trips to Switzerland and deposited diamonds in a bank. In 1939, claimant's husband repeatedly attempted to obtain residency permits for him and his family through Swiss authorities in Zurich, Switzerland. The applications were denied because he was Jewish. Claimant and her husband later attempted to obtain entry permits at the Swiss Consulate in Budapest. Their request was denied. After the German occupation in 1944, claimant and her husband were deported to the ghetto.
6. Claimant, born on 12/19/1925 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in fall 1938. After claimant's father was released from jail, claimant and his family decided to flee to Switzerland. They traveled by car to Stuttgart, Germany and from there they continued by train to Basel. Claimant and his family entered Switzerland with tourist visas. They went to a hotel in the mountains and claimant's father looked for an apartment. Subsequently, Swiss police arrested claimant and his family and kept them without food and water for one day. The next day, they were escorted to the German border and expelled from Switzerland. Claimant and his family returned to Berlin, Germany. The family was later transported to the Plashov ghetto in Poland.



7. Claimant, born on 12/12/1935 in The Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall or winter 1941/42. Claimant and his mother traveled by train and wagon from The Netherlands, Holland to Zurich, Switzerland. Claimant had relatives in Zurich and they were scheduled to meet claimant and his mother at the border. When claimant and his mother arrived at the Swiss, they were denied entry. Claimant and his mother returned to Amsterdam. Subsequently, they were deported to Westerbork and then to Bergen Belsen.
8. Claimant, born on 11/24/1930 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant and his parents obtained a Schutzpass in Budapest. They then applied for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, but the request was denied. Claimant subsequently lived in hiding and then went to a 'protected' house in Budapest. Claimant was liberated by the Russian Army in January 1945.
9. Claimant, born on 09/02/1912 in Poland, entered Switzerland in June 1940. Upon arrival, claimant was interned in a military camp. He was forced to work in road construction, in installation of cables and in agriculture in the Alps of Graubünden. Claimant was later forced to work twelve hours a day as a gardener in Coire. Claimant left Switzerland in May 1945.
10. Claimant, born on 06/29/1926 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest in 1944. In spring 1942, claimant fled Slovakia to Hungary with a friend. They were arrested and expelled a few weeks later went back to Slovakia. In winter 1942, claimant again fled to Hungary and was imprisoned in Budapest. After a few months, he was released to live with his uncle under police supervision. Claimant went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest to ask for immediate protection and to apply for an asylum visa to Switzerland. Swiss officials turned him away at the entrance of the Swiss Embassy. In summer 1944, claimant was sent to work as a slave laborer on the island of Czepeľ. At the end of the war, he was sent on a death march towards Austria but escaped and was liberated in Budapest, Hungary.
11. Claimant, born on 01/07/1944 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in November 1944. After claimant's parents received a Swiss collective passport, claimant and his family fled Hungary to Switzerland. At the Swiss border, south of the lake Constance, claimant and his parents were denied entry by Swiss authorities. Subsequently, the family returned to Budapest, Hungary via Austria. They were later moved to the ghetto in Budapest. Claimant and her mother were liberated in the ghetto.
12. Claimant, born on 31/05/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1938. Claimant traveled by train with her sister from Germany to Switzerland. They intended to stay with a family in St. Gallen, Switzerland. At the German-Swiss border in Konstanz/Kreuzlingen, claimant and her sister were denied entry. Subsequently, they returned to Grossheubach, Germany. Claimant was later forced to perform slave labor at Siemens in Berlin, Germany and was then deported to Auschwitz and Ravensbrück.
13. Claimant, born on 05/11/1927 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in 1938. Claimant and his parents fled Vienna, Austria and traveled through Freiburg, Germany to Switzerland. The family illegally crossed into Switzerland and was apprehended and jailed in Schaffhausen for one week. Claimant and his parents were then expelled from Switzerland via Basel. In 1942, claimant and his parents made a second attempt and succeeded to enter Switzerland. Upon arrival, claimant was separated from his parents and sent to a children's home. Claimant's parents were sent to a labor camp in St. Cergue near Geneva until 1945.

14. Claimant, born on 07/20/1929 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Germany in 1938/39. Claimant and her parents left Breslau, Germany and traveled to Zurich, Switzerland. They were admitted on a temporary basis. Claimant attended school in Zurich. Claimant was separated from her mother, who was a Swiss citizen, and claimant's mother was not allowed to stay with her daughter and husband. After some months, the family was told that they had to leave Switzerland since claimant and her father were not Swiss nationals. Subsequently, claimant and her parents left Switzerland for England, where they stayed until the end of the war.
15. Claimant, born on 02/12/1929 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in December 1943. On December 22, 1943, claimant, his parents and four siblings left Hungary for Switzerland. At the Austrian-Swiss border, the family was caught by Swiss gendarmes and sent back to Feldkirch, Austria. At Feldkirch, they were arrested by the S.S. and transported to the Austrian-Hungarian border. In Hungary, the police sent them to their home town. Early 1944, claimant was deported to Strasshof, Austria and later to Mauthausen. Claimant was liberated in May 1945.
16. Claimant, born on 12/19/1942 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1944. After claimant's father was taken to slave labor, claimant and his mother traveled by train through Austria to Switzerland with two other families. At the Swiss border, claimant and his mother were separated from the group. After a few hours they were denied entry by Swiss authorities because they did not have proper papers. The rest of the group managed to enter Switzerland. Claimant and his mother returned to Romania and stayed there until the end of the war.
17. Claimant, born on 11/07/1920 in Sweden, entered Switzerland from Germany in November 1938. Claimant was denied entry twice at the German-Swiss border near Basel. On the third attempt a few days later, claimant succeeded to cross the Swiss border. He was immediately placed in the work camp Felsberg, where he had to work in road construction. Subsequently, claimant was transferred to the work camp Schauenburg, where he fell ill because of the physical and mental stress. Claimant was then taken to the work camp Beatenberg.
18. Claimant, born on 03/14/1940 in Belarus, was expelled from Switzerland in June 1941. In April 1941, claimant and his family traveled to their grandfather in Switzerland. When Germany attacked the Soviet Union, the family was informed by Swiss authorities that they had to leave Switzerland. Claimant's grandfather attempted to help them, but the family was expelled from Switzerland and had to return to the Soviet Union.
19. Claimant, born on 12/31/1914 in Belgium, entered Switzerland from France in fall 1942. In August 1942, claimant and his family left Belgium for Switzerland. They traveled through France and crossed the Swiss border illegally. Swiss authorities imprisoned claimant in Boncourt and his family was placed with local inhabitants. Claimant was then transferred to a penitentiary in Bellechasse for a few months. Claimant was later sent to a camp in Harisdorf. In late 1943, claimant was sent with his wife and daughter to Churwalden, where they stayed until the end of the war.
20. Claimant, born on 03/04/1934 in Belgium, entered Switzerland from France on February 18, 1944. After claimant's parents were deported, claimant was taken under the care of relatives. In 1943, claimant fled Belgium. With the help of a smuggler claimant attempted to enter Switzerland as part of a group of children. The group was first denied entry, but a few hours later, they managed to cross the border near Geneva. Claimant was first put into an 'open' prison in Geneva. When claimant fell ill, he was moved to a hospital in Lausanne, where he was guarded by armed soldiers. Claimant was then put under quarantine in Geneva for 40 days. Claimant was later transferred to a children's home in Bex and kept under military guard. Claimant stayed there until the end of the war.

21. Claimant, born on 01/03/1939 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Germany in April 1939. Claimant's father was forced to leave Germany. Claimant traveled with her parents and sister from Germany to Switzerland and entered with a tourist visa. Upon arrival, they received support from a Jewish agency. Claimant states that Swiss police harassed the family. They lived under constant intimidations and threat of deportation. Claimant's father was also arrested and interrogated. In September 1939, Swiss authorities threatened the family with immediate deportation. Claimant's father managed to convince Swiss authorities to delay their deportation. Two weeks later, they obtained visas to Ecuador and the family left Switzerland for Ecuador, where they remained until the end of the war.
22. Claimant, born on 05/05/1922 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Berlin, Germany in 1938. Claimant's father applied for permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Berlin for the whole family. The request was denied. In 1939, claimant and his family escaped to England.
23. Claimant, born on 01/29/1933 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in summer 1941. Claimant and her parents left Brussels, Belgium with another family for Switzerland. They traveled by train through France. At the Swiss border, claimant and her parents were refused entry, but the other family was allowed in. Claimant and her family returned to Belgium. In summer 1942, claimant's parents sent claimant to a convent in Héverlé, where she stayed in hiding until October 1944.
24. Claimant, born on 03/24/1942 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in spring 1942. Claimant and his family wanted to go to Vevey, Switzerland, where they had relatives. They traveled from Milan, Italy to the Swiss border. At the Swiss border, Swiss authorities would only allow claimant and his mother entrance to Switzerland and denied entrance to the family. They traveled back to Budapest, Hungary. Claimant and his mother were forced into the ghetto where they stayed until liberation.
25. Claimant, born on 10/25/1928 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Switzerland between 1938 and 1939. Claimant's aunt was a Swiss national living in Czechoslovakia. The family had traveled to Switzerland on several occasions before. Claimant's father applied by mail for a visa to Switzerland for the family at the Swiss Federal Council in Switzerland. Claimant's father had already sent personal belongings to a family in Switzerland. They never received an answer. Claimant and her family were later deported to several concentration camps. Claimant was liberated in May 1945.
26. Claimant, born on 05/01/1928 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary in summer 1944. Claimant went with his family to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest to obtain a visa to Switzerland and waited in line in front of the building. After entering the embassy, Swiss officials threw them out without obtaining the visa. Subsequently, claimant went into hiding in Buda, Hungary until the end of the war.
27. Claimant, born on 04/29/1937 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in August 1938. Claimant traveled with his parents to the Swiss border. They attempted to enter Switzerland from Lörrach, Germany but they were denied entry into Switzerland. The family returned to Vienna, Austria and survived the war in hiding there.
28. Claimant, born on 03/02/1929 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Vienna, Austria between 1938 and 1939. Claimant's parents applied for a visa for the family at the Swiss

Consulate in Vienna but the request was denied. In late 1939, claimant and her family managed to move to the United States.

29. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in February 1934. Claimants' father, an anti-Nazi journalist, was expelled from Germany in February 1934. Claimants and their parents were transported by the Gestapo from Hamburg, Germany to Switzerland. At the Swiss border, the family was not allowed to get off the train and claimants' parents begged to gain entry. Swiss police denied them entry. The family was subsequently transported through Switzerland to Italy under Swiss police custody. From Italy, they fled to Nice, France. The family again attempted to enter Switzerland and join claimants' grandmother, who was living in Switzerland. They then returned to Italy and were later interned before they could leave for the United States in 1946.
30. Claimant, born on 01/10/1924 in Czechoslovakia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in Czechoslovakia in 1939. Claimant's parents applied in Czechoslovakia for permission to enter Switzerland for the family. The request was denied. Claimant and her family were later sent to labor camps and concentration camps.
31. Claimant, born on 03/04/1929 in Austria, entered Switzerland from Austria in December 1938. Claimant and his parents left Vienna, Austria for Switzerland. At the Swiss border, the family was arrested and transferred to Degersheim, Switzerland. While there, claimant and his parents were not allowed to move freely and claimant was harassed in school. Claimant's parents were sent to a labor camp in Locarno, Switzerland. Claimant's father then managed to move the whole family to Appenzell but constantly had to report to the police. Claimant and his parents left Switzerland for the United States in 1945.
32. Claimant, born on 02/07/1922 in Austria, entered Switzerland from France in October 1942. After the Anschluss, claimant and his family fled Vienna, Austria to Antwerp, Belgium. After May 1940, claimant was sent to different camps in southern France by the Belgian authorities. Claimant managed to flee to Lyon, from where he and his family illegally crossed the French-Swiss border. Upon arrival, they were sent to a quarantine camp near Geneva. Claimant and his family were not allowed to leave the camp and claimant suffered from hunger. In April 1945, claimant was separated from his parents and transferred to a refugee camp for children, where he had to work. Claimant left Switzerland in June 1945.
33. Claimant, born on 08/04/1933 in France, was expelled from Switzerland after September 1939. In 1939, claimant and her brother were sent by their parents to Zurich, Switzerland. Claimant states that the Swiss authorities expelled anyone who was not a Swiss national. Claimant and her brother were then forced to leave Switzerland although the people caring for them wanted to keep them. Subsequently, claimant and her brother went into hiding in France for the remainder of the war hiding.
34. Claimant, born on 12/20/1927 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Vienna, Austria. After Kristallnacht, claimant's father went to the Swiss Consulate in Vienna and applied for permission to enter Switzerland for the family. Claimant had an uncle in Zurich, Switzerland and they wanted to stay with him. But the request was denied by Swiss authorities in Vienna. In April 1939, claimant and her brother went with a Kindertransport to England. In January 1945, claimant and her brother moved to the United States.
35. Claimant, born on 01/21/1928 in France, illegally entered Switzerland from Annemasse, France on March 18, 1944. Claimant and her family crossed the Swiss border with a large group. Claimant's mother made false declarations regarding relationships among the people in the group to gain entry. Claimant's family was first sent to the camp Au bout du Monde and then transferred to the disciplinary

camp Bremgarten as punishment for providing false information. Claimant states that living conditions in this camp were very difficult. She had to sleep on straw and was under military surveillance and threatened with deportation. They were then transferred to a work camp in Sonnenberg and then to the camp de Moudon, and later to St. Cergues, where claimant was liberated.

36. Claimant, born on 08/09/1922 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Leipzig, Germany in November 1938. After Kristallnacht, claimant's father was arrested and taken to Buchenwald. Claimant's mother contacted a friend, a Swiss national, to help claimant obtain a visa. Subsequently, claimant and his mother went to the Swiss Consulate in Leipzig to apply for a visa to Switzerland, but the request was denied. Two months later, claimant went with a Kindertransport to England.
37. Claimant, born on 04/08/1934 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Vienna, Austria and by a Swiss embassy in France in fall 1939. Claimant's family was living in Vienna, Austria. In 1939, claimant's father escaped Dachau concentration camp and managed to flee to Palestine. In fall 1939, claimant's mother went to the Swiss Embassy in Vienna and applied for a visa for claimant and herself, but their application was denied. They then fled to France where claimant's mother applied again for a Swiss visa at a Swiss embassy. Their request was again denied. In November 1939, they left for the United States.
38. Claimant, born on 12/11/1938 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland in 1942/43. After claimant's family was deported, claimant was sent by train with a group of children from The Netherlands to Switzerland with the help of the Dutch underground. Upon arrival in Zurich, claimant was placed with a family. Claimant states that he lived in constant fear and suffered from hunger while in Switzerland. After several months, Swiss authorities forced claimant to leave Switzerland. Claimant was put on a train to The Netherlands. He subsequently hid with different families until the end of the war.
39. Claimant, born on 05/16/1934 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1940. Shortly before the Germans invaded Belgium, claimant and his parents left Belgium for Switzerland. They traveled by train to France and hid in a small village in southern France near the Swiss border for about three weeks with a large group. When they attempted to cross the Swiss border, they were denied entry. Subsequently, the family returned to Belgium. Claimant's parents sent claimant to different places to hide and then put him in a convent, where he stayed until the end of the war.
40. Claimant, born on 08/01/1921 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary in spring 1944. Claimant went to the Swiss Embassy and applied for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Budapest. The request was denied and Swiss officials told him that the list was already full. The Swiss officials advised him to come back in a few months. Claimant was forced to perform forced labor and was later sent to a concentration camp.
41. Claimant, born on 02/23/1924 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary in spring 1944. When the Germans invaded Hungary, claimant was living in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant went to the Swiss Embassy and applied for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Budapest. But the request was denied and Swiss officials told her that the list was already full. The Swiss officials advised her to try again in six months. Claimant was sent to a Jewish house and forced to perform forced labor. In March 1945, claimant was liberated by the Russian Army.
42. Claimant, born on 07/02/1934 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1938. Claimant and her family fled Austria to Switzerland. They traveled by train over

Vorarlberg to St. Margarethen, on the Swiss border. Claimant and her family were denied entry because they did not have a visa. Subsequently, they were forced to return to Austria. They later escaped to Hungary.

43. Claimants were denied visas to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary. In summer 1944, claimants were living with their families in a Jewish house in Budapest. Claimants went with their mothers several times to the Swiss Consulate in Budapest and attempted to obtain visas to Switzerland. Their request was denied and they were told that there were no papers available. Subsequently, one claimant became ill and was taken to a hospital while her mother was deported to Bergen-Belsen. Other claimant was placed in the Budapest ghetto and later taken to labor camps.
44. Claimant, born on 06/02/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border. Claimant's family had a Swiss bank account. Claimant, his parents and grandparents fled Germany to Switzerland. At the Swiss border in the region of Lake Constance, the family was denied entry into Switzerland by Swiss border guards. Subsequently, they were forced to return to Germany. Claimant was later deported to different concentration camps including Auschwitz.
45. Claimant, born on 06/27/1920 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Prague, Czechoslovakia in 1938/39. Fearing Nazi persecution, claimant applied for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss embassy in Prague, but her request was denied. Subsequently, claimant went into hiding in the forests in Slovakia until the end of the war.
46. Claimant, born on 10/21/1925 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Frankfurt, Germany between 1935 and 1938. In 1935, claimant's father applied for an entry and residence permit at the Swiss Consulate in Frankfurt for the family. But the request was denied. Later, claimant's father attempted again to obtain an entry permit for the family at the Swiss Consulate in Frankfurt but the application was denied. In November 1938, claimant and his family immigrated to the United States.
47. Claimant, born on 07/15/1926 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1939. Claimant fled with her family from Lodz, Poland for Switzerland. They traveled via Czechoslovakia, Hungary towards Switzerland. At the Swiss border, the family was arrested and yelled at by Swiss border patrols and they were denied entry into Switzerland. Subsequently, claimant and her family returned Lodz, Poland. They were taken into the ghetto and later transported to Auschwitz.
48. Claimant, born on 08/10/1921 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with a group in fall 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant took a train to Vorarlberg and continued on foot. With the help of a guide, claimant and a group of young men crossed the Swiss border where they were left by the guide and continued on their own. They were caught by a Swiss border guard who took them to the police station. After being held for a day they were sent back to Austria.
49. Claimant, born on 03/30/1927 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with a group of children in July 1940 near Basel. Claimant was sent to Strasbourg, France from Germany on a Kindertransport in April 1939. Claimant was placed under the supervision of the OSE (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants). Upon attempting entry into Switzerland the group of children was stopped by armed Swiss soldiers and sent back to France. Until the end of the war, claimant remained in hiding in southern France under the supervision of the OSE.
50. Claimant, born on 07/31/1923 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between fall 1938 and spring 1939 at the Austrian-Swiss border. During Kristallnacht, the SS looted claimant's

apartment and arrested her father and two uncles. Claimant and her family decided to follow the example of their friends and flee to Switzerland. They traveled to the border by train and on foot. When her uncle was shot crossing the border, she turned back and went to Vienna. In July 1939, they moved to Milan, Italy. In May 1940, they took a ship to the United States.

51. Claimant, born on 01/18/1929 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in November 1938 at the German-Swiss border. After Kristallnacht, claimant and his parents attempted to enter Switzerland, but were denied entry. Subsequently, claimant and his family traveled back to Berlin, Germany by train. On January 24, 1939, they were able to go to Shanghai and were placed in the Hongkew ghetto, where they stayed until liberation.
52. Claimant, born on 10/23/1932 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in January 1939 at the German-Swiss border. On Kristallnacht, claimant and her mother were interned for 24 hours and claimant's father was taken to Buchenwald. Claimant's father was released after four weeks on the condition that the family leave Germany. Subsequently, claimant and her family traveled from Germany to Switzerland by train, but were denied entry. They returned to Germany and in May 1939, they escaped to Shanghai, China. They were placed in the Hongkew ghetto and stayed there until liberation.
53. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland with their mother by Swiss authorities in Hamburg, Germany sometime between 1938 and 1939. Claimants' mother was born in Zurich, Switzerland and still had family there. Her application on behalf of herself and her daughters to enter Switzerland was denied on the grounds that the family was unable to pay the sum of money required to gain entry. In March 1939, claimants and their mother obtained visas to join their father in the United States.
54. Claimant, born on 06/13/1940 in France, entered Switzerland with her family sometime between 1940 and 1945. Upon arrival, she was placed in a nursery. She recalls being separated from her mother and father and at times being able to spend time with her mother.
55. Claimant, born on 10/30/1916 in Germany, entered Switzerland in 1936. Claimant was in Switzerland to study and was declared an immigrant at the end of October 1942. In November 1942, claimant was sent to the labor camp Bad Schauenburg. In the camp, claimant had to perform hard labor.
56. Claimant, born on 10/04/1916 in Austria, entered Switzerland in January 1943. Claimant was arrested by Swiss police in Lausanne who wanted to send her back to France. Claimant was pregnant and started to cry and so they sent her to be interned instead. She was put in camp Champelle first and then in various other camps until the end of the war. Claimant had to perform hard labor and was so poorly nourished, she developed a stomach ulcer.
57. Claimant, born on 09/19/1919 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland in March 1944 at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. In March 1944, claimant went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest and applied for a visa to Switzerland. Swiss embassy officials told claimant that the list was full and that she should come back in a few months. In April 1944, claimant and her family were placed in a ghetto, and later sent to Auschwitz and Bergen Belsen. They were liberated in May 1945.
58. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland with their brother sometime between 1942 and 1944 by Swiss authorities in Switzerland. Claimants' mother was born in Zurich and she still had cousins there as well as her mother in Lugano. The cousins applied in Zurich and claimants' grandmother applied in Lugano for permission for claimants and their brother to find refuge in Switzerland. These applications

were denied. Claimants were placed in a Catholic boarding school and their brother was placed with a family of farmers. Claimants' brother died in 1942 and their mother in 1944.

59. Claimant, born on 02/21/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant escaped from Germany in November 1940 and fled to Yugoslavia and then to Italy where he was part of a children's group. In 1943, the group planned on crossing into Switzerland. He was separated from the group and attempted to enter Switzerland on his own. Upon reaching the border near Ponte Tresa, he saw Swiss border guards. Having been told the Swiss guards would hand him over to the Nazis if they caught him, he turned back and returned to Italy. He subsequently joined the Italian partisans.
60. Claimant, born on 07/02/1934 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland with family sometime between 1941 and 1942 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and her family were living in Slovakia and claimant's sister obtained a visa or entry form from the Red Cross in Geneva to go to Switzerland. The family traveled by train and, with the help of a guide, walked to the Swiss border. Claimant's father spoke with Swiss officials, who refused them entry even though they had a visa or entry form. The Swiss officials did not let claimant's father contact their family in Switzerland and subsequently, they returned to Slovakia. Claimant went into hiding and her father perished in a concentration camp.
61. Claimant, born on 08/17/1912 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland on August 31, 1933. When the Nazis began threatening Jews, claimant was offered a job by his uncle in Geneva, Switzerland. Claimant wrote all German correspondence for his uncle's business. Claimant tried to extend his residency permit but Swiss authorities denied the extension. Claimant was forced to leave Switzerland on August 31, 1933. Claimant left for London and then South Africa and arrived in the United States in 1937.
62. Claimants were denied visas to Switzerland in early 1939 at the Swiss Consulate in Berlin, Germany. Claimant had relatives living in Bern, Switzerland but claimants were declined even a tourist visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate. Thanks to claimant's uncle, they were able to obtain false visas to Bolivia.
63. Claimant, born on 06/13/1928 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with his mother in late 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant resided in Lyon, France with his parents in 1941. After claimant's father's arrest and deportation, claimant and his mother attempted to reach Geneva and then Zurich where they had connections. They paid a smuggler in Annemasse who was to take them over the French-Swiss border. They were stopped by Swiss border guards in a wooded area who threatened to hand them over to German authorities. Claimant and his mother escaped back to France and remained in hiding in Lyon until the end of the war.
64. Claimant, born on 05/15/1928 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family sometime between October 1940 and March 1941 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant was living with his grandparents when on October 22, 1940, the Nazis deported them and they were taken to camp Gurs in France. Claimant, his grandfather and his aunts escaped and traveled by van to the Swiss border. With the help of farmers, they crossed the border, but were caught by a Swiss patrol and sent back to France. Claimant was taken to several camps in France and later, with the help of French Jewish scouts, he traveled to Switzerland again. Claimant crossed the French-Swiss border on October 12, 1943 and upon arrival, he was intercepted by Swiss patrol guards. Claimant was sent to several refugee camps including Charmille, Champelle, Au Bout du Monde, and Les Avants. On December 9, 1943, he was liberated and stayed in Geneva until the end of the war.



65. Claimant, born on 05/09/1919 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland with family in 1938 by Swiss authorities in Germany. Around Kristallnacht, claimant's father was deported to Buchenwald and was later released on the condition that he leave Germany within two weeks. Claimant and her mother went to the Swiss Consulate to request a transit visa for the family so that they may go to Palestine. Claimant's mother had two sisters in Diessenhofen, Switzerland, who supported the family's application by offering to take them in so that they would not be a burden on the Swiss government. The family's application was denied.
66. Claimant, born on 11/18/1928 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland with his family sometime between late 1938 and early 1939 at the Swiss Embassy in Berlin, Germany. After claimant's parent's store was expropriated by the Nazis, they tried to find refuge in several countries. They applied for a visa to Switzerland on behalf of the family, but they were denied. Subsequently, claimant's parents were arrested and claimant and his sister were placed on a Kindertransport to England. Soon thereafter, they were sent to Northern Ireland to work on a farm with other refugees, where they stayed for the duration of the war.
67. Claimant, born on 02/02/1922 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland with a group in late 1942. Claimant fled from Paris to Lyon and attempted to enter Switzerland near Chamonix with a smuggler and a group. Swiss uniformed officials denied them entry and returned them to France. Claimant fought for the French resistance until the end of the war.
68. Claimant, born on 10/20/1938 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family sometime between 1938 and 1944. Claimant and her family traveled by train and truck from Poland to the Swiss border. They were refused entry and returned to Poland. Claimant and her parents were placed in work camps and her brothers perished.
69. Claimant, born on 03/09/1918 in Poland, was denied a visa to Switzerland in 1939 at the Swiss Embassy in Warsaw, Poland. In an attempt to flee the German invasion claimant applied for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Warsaw, Poland. The reply was delayed until finally a negative response arrived. In the month after the attempt, claimant was placed in a ghetto and then sent to various concentration camps.
70. Claimant, born on 09/15/1922 in Germany, was repeatedly denied a visa to Switzerland with parents between 1936 and 1939. Claimant's father applied for a visa to Switzerland in an attempt to get his family out of Nazi Germany. The family traveled to Switzerland on numerous occasions prior to the war and they had a bank account there. Claimant also had an uncle living there. All applications were denied including claimant's father's attempt to exchange four patents for their entry. In February 1943, claimant's parents were taken to Auschwitz. Claimant was captured soon after and placed into the labor camp in Ravensbruck.
71. Claimant, born on 10/12/1933 in Germany, was denied an entry permit to Switzerland with family in 1939 by Swiss authorities in Switzerland. After claimant's father was deported to Buchenwald, claimant's mother was told that the only way he could be released from the concentration camp is if he received an entry permit to another country. Claimant's mother wrote to her cousin in Geneva who applied on behalf of claimant and her family to go to Switzerland. The application was denied. Claimant managed to flee to England.
72. Claimant, born on 05/31/1926 in Germany, was repeatedly denied a visa to Switzerland with family sometime between 1935 and 1937. Claimant's parents, repeatedly applied for emigration visas to

Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Berlin on behalf of the whole family. They continued to make applications to several countries over the two years until they managed to obtain visas to England in 1937.

73. Claimant, born on 04/24/1926 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between 1939 and 1940 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant traveled by train from Belgium via France to the Swiss border near Basel. Swiss border police refused her entry and sent claimant back to Belgium. Claimant is the sole survivor of her family.
74. Claimant, born on 07/19/1926 in Bulgaria, was denied a visa to Switzerland with family in 1940 at the Swiss Legation in Sofia, Bulgaria. Claimant's father went to the Swiss legation in Sofia, Bulgaria in the hopes of obtaining a visa for himself and his family but his request was rejected. In 1941, claimant was taken to a labor camp until 1943, when he was liberated by the Russians.
75. Claimant, born on 12/11/1907 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between 1943 and 1945 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant vacationed in Austria as a child and she had many friends there. She attempted to get into Switzerland and with the help of her friends and traveled to the Swiss border. She was denied entry. Claimant had to return to Hungary where she was placed in a ghetto.
76. Claimant, born on 10/01/1901 in Poland, was expelled from Switzerland with her family in 1938. Claimant fled Austria with her husband, two daughters and parents-in-law after Kristallnacht. The family had transit visas valid to go through Switzerland to Italy. They traveled to Zurich where they tried to obtain permanent visas. They were denied repeatedly in several Swiss cities and were expelled to Italy after two weeks. Claimant and her family remained in hiding in Milan for a year until they obtained visas to the United States.
77. Claimant, born on 03/03/1928 in Austria, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland with family in 1938 at the Swiss Consulate in Vienna, Austria. After the Anschluss, claimant's father was discharged from his employment and the family was evicted from their residence. Claimant's father went to the Swiss Consulate in Vienna to apply for entry permits to Switzerland for the family. He was told that Switzerland was not accepting Jewish refugees. In 1939, claimant and his mother received visas to the United States and his father went into hiding until he received his visa to the United States.
78. Claimant, born on 04/12/1926 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1938 by Swiss authorities in Vienna, Austria. Following the Anschluss, claimant's father, who had worked in Switzerland for many years, applied for permission to seek refuge in Switzerland with his wife and his daughter. He was granted the relevant authorization, but his family, including claimant, was not. Claimant and her parents subsequently fled to Belgium. In 1940, the family was deported, first to France and later to various camps in Germany. Claimant was the sole survivor.
79. Claimant, born on 06/05/1914 in Austria, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland in 1938 at the Swiss Consulate in Vienna, Austria. Claimant was a medical student in Austria and wanted to finish his studies in Basel, Switzerland. Claimant applied at the Swiss Consulate in Vienna for permission to go to Switzerland but his request was denied. In 1939, claimant fled to the United States.
80. Claimant was born on 02/11/1939 in Switzerland. Claimant's parents entered Switzerland in 1938 from Austria. Claimant suffered many years of prejudice and physical and mental abuse in Switzerland. He was beaten many times by adults and called a dirty Jew. School teachers locked him in a dark basement in school. He was not able to leave his home without a parent due to these abuses. Claimant left

Switzerland in 1949 for the United States.

81. Claimant, born on 02/01/1937 in Paris, was denied entry into Switzerland from France in 1942. Claimant and her family fled Paris to the free zone. Claimant went to live with her aunt and uncle near Grenoble with the intention of trying to get into Switzerland. The attempt failed and they returned to France. Subsequently, claimant was reunited with her parents in Sainte-Feyre, France. She remained there in hiding until the end of the war.
82. Claimant, born on 06/18/1917 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland on April 19, 1933. Following the murder of their cousin, claimant and his brother fled to Zurich in order to escape arrest by the SS. Since claimant had no identification papers, he went to the Polish Consulate in Bern, which provided him with a passport. Claimant received an expulsion order, which required that he leave the country by April 18, 1933. On April 19, the expulsion order was executed and claimant was forced to leave Switzerland. Claimant fled to Paris.
83. Claimant, born on 02/11/1933 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with parents in 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and her parents fled Vienna to the Swiss border at Sargens. Upon reaching the border, Swiss border guards blocked their passage and they were forced to return to Vienna. Claimant's father was arrested and sent to Buchenwald and Dachau. In late 1938, claimant's mother obtained passes to Shanghai for the family and secured claimant's father's release. Claimant and her family arrived in Shanghai in early 1939.
84. Claimant, born on 06/13/1930 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with family in 1938 at the German-Swiss border. In an attempt to flee Nazi persecution claimant and her family traveled to the Swiss border but were denied entry. They found refuge in Belgium and later in France. In 1942, claimant's parents were deported to Auschwitz and claimant was placed in an orphanage and deported to Auschwitz a year later.
85. Claimant, born on 08/23/1912 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in September 1938. Claimant and his brother fled Austria in June 1938 and went to Venice and then Padua. When their visas expired in July, they traveled to Switzerland. They petitioned for visa extensions but were denied and subsequently expelled. Claimant and his brother then traveled to France, Bolivia and finally Argentina before the end of 1938.
86. Claimant, born on 07/10/1938 in Hungary, entered Switzerland in early 1944. Claimant's father had a bank account in Switzerland. Claimant's family fled Hungary and went to the Swiss border by train and by car. At the border, they were placed in a detention camp under Swiss supervision. Claimant states they were detained at least several days before being placed on a train back to Budapest. Claimant remained in hiding until the end of the war.
87. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland with their mother sometime between fall and winter 1944 at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. Claimants' father was detained in Germany and had contacted claimants' mother and told her to go to the Swiss Embassy. Claimants and their mother went to the Swiss Embassy, waited in line for a long time, and were told by Swiss guards that the quota had been filled and that they should go home. Claimants were placed in a Star House and were later separated from their mother and placed in the Budapest ghetto. In 1945, they were reunited with their mother.
88. Claimant, born on 07/14/1928 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with family sometime between 1940 and 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant, her sister and her parents traveled by

train and by taxi from Paris to the Swiss border. At the border, a Swiss border guard and police officer approached the car and claimant's father got out and spoke to them. After a lengthy conversation, claimant's father returned to the car and said that they had to go back. Subsequently, they went back to Paris. Claimant's father perished in Auschwitz and claimant, her sister and mother hid as Christians until liberation.

89. Claimant, born on 03/05/1935 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland with his family sometime after March 1944 at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's father was taken away by the Germans and killed. Claimant's mother applied for a visa to Switzerland, but was denied. Instead, she received a Schutzpass, which enabled claimant, her mother and her sister to live in a Swiss protected house. Subsequently, Germans arrived at the house. Claimant's mother and sister were taken to a labor camp and claimant was sent to the ghetto. Later, they met again and stayed together until the end of the war.
90. Claimant, born on 01/16/1934 in The Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland with family sometime between 1943 and 1944 at the French-Swiss border. After claimant's father's business was taken away, claimant and his family traveled to Switzerland on foot and by bicycle. They traveled from Holland, through Belgium and France with the help of a smuggler. At the Swiss border, claimant's mother gave the Swiss border guards jewelry and the family presented their false passports. They gained entry, hid in the forests for two days, and were caught by Swiss guards and told to leave. Subsequently, they returned to France and claimant's father secured papers for them to go to Holland. They stayed in Holland until the end of the war.
91. Claimant, born on 07/11/1928 in Romania, was repeatedly denied a visa to Switzerland with family in late 1942 by Swiss authorities in Romania and in early 1943 by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. The family had a bank account in Switzerland. After they were denied a visa to Switzerland in Romania, they traveled to Budapest, Hungary and applied for a visa there. They were denied and were later sent to Auschwitz. Claimant is the sole survivor of her family.
92. Claimant, born on 03/05/1933 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland with family in 1938 at the Swiss Consulate in Leipzig, Germany. Claimant's father applied for a visa for his family and also obtained traveler's checks in preparation for the trip. When the entry visa was refused, claimant's father attempted to get his money back, without success. The family was ordered to leave Germany by June 20, 1939. In June 1939, they fled to Brussels. When the Germans invaded Belgium, the family had to flee to France, where they were interned in Rivesaltes. Claimant's parents were deported and perished, while claimant and his sister were saved by the children's organization OSE (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants).
93. Claimant, born on 07/20/1921 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland twice at the Italian-Swiss border in late October 1943. Claimant and her family attempted to enter Switzerland from Italy and were rejected at Ponte Chiasso and Maslianico by Swiss guards. Claimant made a third attempt on November 11, 1943 at Brogeda and was allowed to enter after paying a Swiss border guard. Claimant was five months pregnant and was immediately sent to a special camp for pregnant women in Lausanne. There she had to sleep on the floor. Claimant was in several work camps and forced to work in an inn for students. In July 1944, claimant and her daughter were expelled to Italy. Claimant remained in hiding in Milan until the end of the war.
94. Claimant, born on 09/28/1922 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant lost his job and claimant and his parents were forced out of their house in Austria. Claimant and his parents wanted to go to Zurich where they had family friends. They were

refused entry at the Austrian-Swiss border in Vorarlberg, Austria and sent back to Austria. In fall 1938, claimant's mother went to England. In February 1939, claimant and his father went to England. In July 1939, claimant went to Palestine.

95. Claimant, born in 06/30/1932 in Czechoslovakia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1938 at the Swiss Embassy in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Following the annexation of the Sudeten territories by Germany, claimant and her family were deported from their hometown and became refugees. They applied for a visa as refugees at the Swiss Embassy in Prague and after a long wait they received a denial letter and were informed that Switzerland could not accept them. In 1942 claimant and her family were taken to Theresienstadt.
96. Claimant, born in 05/29/1912 in Romania was denied entry into Switzerland twice in 1943/1944 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant, her husband and two children traveled from Romania to Austria by foot and by train and hired a guide to bring them to Switzerland. They arrived at the border with the help of the guide who turned claimant and her family over to Swiss border officials. They were not able to enter Switzerland and they went back to Romania. Claimant later made another attempt to cross into Switzerland but again was not able to enter. Claimant and her family remained in Romania until the end of the war.
97. Claimant, born on 01/31/1922 in Germany, was denied an entry permit to Switzerland between 1936 and 1938. Claimant and her parents lost their citizenship in Germany. Claimant's parents attempted to get permission to go to several countries to escape Nazi persecution. Claimant's parents applied for permission to enter Switzerland between 1936 and 1938 but were refused entry. In autumn of 1938, claimant and her family immigrated to Australia.
98. Claimant, born in 01/09/1922 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1942. Claimant was taken to perform slave labor at the Austrian-Hungarian border. While in the camp, claimant and other prisoners paid someone to go to Switzerland. Claimant and his companions escaped from the camp and traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border. Despite their pleading, Swiss authorities refused to let them in. They were caught by the German Army and taken to Mauthausen and later to Gunskirchen until liberation.
99. Claimant, born in 12/16/1918 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1942/1943. After the German occupation of Poland, claimant was placed in the Lvov ghetto. Claimant escaped from the ghetto and traveled from village to village until he reached the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant attempted to gain entry into Switzerland for refuge but was stopped by Swiss authorities and arrested. He was imprisoned for over a month and was beaten and abused. Claimant was later released and taken back to the Austrian border. Claimant remained in hiding in villages in Austria until liberation.
100. Claimant, born on 03/16/1912 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in summer 1944. In 1932, claimant moved to Italy. His property was later confiscated and he was jailed in Milan. Claimant escaped from jail and went to Lake Maggiore on the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant was denied entry to Switzerland, arrested by border guard and jailed for a few days. Claimant was then ordered to return to Italy. Several months later, claimant tried to enter Switzerland again. At the border, Swiss border guards shot at him. Claimant was shot in the head and was subsequently hospitalized in Mendrisio, Switzerland. Claimant was not allowed to leave the hospital without permission from the military command. On April 30, 1945, claimant was liberated and returned to Italy.
101. Claimant, born on 07/27/1925 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in

Budapest in 1944. Claimant's father had deposited money and gold in a Swiss bank in St. Moritz in February 1940. Claimant and his family sought to go to Palestine through Switzerland. On February 15, 1944, claimant's father requested an entry visa for his family at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary and his request was denied. Claimant and his family were later deported. Claimant's mother and father perished in a concentration camp.

102. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in 1943. Claimants and their family fled to southern France in May 1940. They were later placed in the camp d'Agde and in Rivesaltes. In 1941, claimants managed to get out of Rivesaltes and were later sent by the OSE (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants) to Le Courret, a Jewish children's institution. In 1943 they had to pass several medical examinations to determine if they are healthy enough to be transported to Switzerland. They were told by the management of the institution that Switzerland denied their applications to enter Switzerland. Claimants were given false identities and spent the rest of the war living in orphanages and institutions in France.
103. Claimant, born on 08/29/1926 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in May 1940. After the Nazis conquered Belgium, claimant and his family traveled by train to De Panne, Belgium and crossed into France on foot. They traveled through France and reached the French-Swiss border. Claimant and his family were caught trying to cross into Switzerland and sent back by Swiss officers. They returned to Brussels and spent the rest of the war in hiding.
104. Claimant, born on 05/06/1934 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in 1942 or 1943. Claimant fled Belgium with his mother and brother and traveled by truck through France to Italy. They attempted to enter Switzerland from Italy in 1942 or 1943. They stayed at the border for 10 – 14 days but were denied entry by Swiss border guards. They returned to France by truck and then continued to Belgium. Belgian partisans provided them with false papers. Claimant and his brother were sent to a Catholic monastery where they remained in hiding until liberation.
105. Claimant, born on 06/26/1910 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in September 1943. Claimant was living in an internment camp in Vincenza, Italy. He traveled from Vicenza to Milan and then to Como. Claimant attempted to cross into Switzerland at the border near Como, Italy and was not allowed to enter Switzerland without a visa. Claimant went to Rome to get a visa, was arrested there and spent six weeks in jail. Italian police sent claimant to a camp. Claimant later lived in a monastery in Fara Sabina, Italy until liberation.
106. Claimant, born on 12/26/1910 in Poland, was expelled from Switzerland in August 1938. Claimant and his wife wanted to leave Austria after their business was closed in Vienna, Austria in March 1938. They could not get passports and left Vienna in August 1938 on a tourist bus to Zurich, Switzerland. They were permitted to stay for three days but did not return with the bus to Vienna. On the fourth day the police came to their hotel and took claimant to the police station and interrogated him. Claimant was released from jail after a few days with help from the Jewish community in Zurich. Claimant and his wife were taken to the border and expelled from Switzerland. They traveled to France and later boarded a ship to South America.
107. Claimant, born on 04/01/1937 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1939. Claimant was on a Kindertransport that traveled from Vienna, Austria to Switzerland by train and on foot. At the Austrian-Swiss border, Swiss authorities did not let them in. Claimant later went on a Kindertransport to Belgium. She stayed in a convent and an orphanage and with a family in Belgium. Claimant was reunited with her mother after the war.
108. Claimant, born on 05/05/1919 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland after September

1939. Claimant escaped the German invasion of Poland and traveled on foot and by horse-wagon to Switzerland. At the Swiss border, claimant was denied entrance by guards and transferred to the Red Cross quarter. Subsequently, he was sent to Germany and he spent the rest of the war in ghettos and concentration camps.

109. Claimant, born on 01/19/1936 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1940 or 1941. Claimant and her mother paid Romanian soldiers in order to leave Romania. They traveled to the Swiss border by train and Swiss soldiers denied them entrance to Switzerland. They stayed at the border for a few days and then went back to Romania. They returned to Iasi, Romania and later fled to Bershad, where they stayed until liberation.
110. Claimant, born on 10/18/1936 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1940 or 1941. Claimant's mother applied twice for a visa to Switzerland but was denied. Claimant and his family went into hiding and later fled Poland to Austria where claimant's aunt lived. They attempted to cross the border into Switzerland but were denied entry and sent away. Claimant and his family fled to Slovakia and then to Hungary, where claimant and his brother were put in an orphanage until the end of the war.
111. Claimant, born on 06/16/1925 in Czechoslovakia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1939. Claimant and his parents fled from Czechoslovakia after their hometown was ceded to Hungary in 1938 and moved to Budapest, Hungary in March 1939. Claimant's father applied at numerous embassies in Budapest including the Swiss Embassy to escape Nazi persecution. His request to enter Switzerland was denied. Claimant and his family managed to flee to Italy. They later found refuge in Tangier, Morocco and stayed there from June 1939 until March 1941. They arrived in the United States in March 1941.
112. Claimant, born on 07/16/1937 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1941. Claimant and his family traveled from Romania by wagon and train to the Swiss border. Claimant's father pleaded with the Swiss border guards to be admitted but was refused and after a long wait they were sent back. Claimant and his family returned to Romania and claimant's parents were arrested on the train on the way back. Claimant managed to hide and stayed in hiding throughout the war in villages in Romania.
113. Claimant, born on 07/18/1940 in Holland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her parents traveled by train from The Netherlands through Belgium and France to the French-Swiss border. They were denied permission to enter by Swiss authorities. Claimant and her family returned to Amsterdam where her parents were captured and sent to Westerbork and then to Sobibor. Claimant and her grandmother fled to the country and went into hiding. Claimant was later captured and put in Westerbork and remained there until liberation.
114. Claimant, born on 08/05/1931 in Poland, was denied a visa to Switzerland in 1943 by Swiss authorities in Berne, Switzerland. Claimant and her family were interned in a ghetto in Sosnowiec, Poland. Claimant's aunt lived in Aarberg, Switzerland and applied for visas for claimant and her family at immigration offices in Berne in 1943. Her requests were denied. Claimant later went into hiding and was allowed to join her aunt in Switzerland after the war.
115. Claimant, born on 02/22/1921 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1938 or 1939. Claimant wanted to meet friends in Geneva, Switzerland and paid a driver who promised to take her and other refugees in a van across the border. At the border Austrian-Swiss border, claimant and the other refugees were not let in by the Swiss officials because they did not have

proper papers and they had to return to Vienna. Claimant later fled to Budapest, Hungary, where she lived under a false identity until the end of the war.

116. Claimant, born on 05/29/1913 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1939 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant lived in Gyur, Hungary and illegally entered Austria on foot. Claimant then took train across Austria to the Swiss border where he was asked for papers. Unable to provide proper papers, claimant was denied entry and threatened. Claimant traveled to Vienna, Austria and then to Czechoslovakia. Claimant received help from an English organization and was able to go to London and stayed there until the end of the war.
117. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in August 1942 at the French-Swiss border. After both their parents and oldest brother were deported, claimants and their sister were arrested and later released. They went to Lyon, where a family friend took care of them. Claimants traveled by bicycle through St. Julien to the French-Swiss border. Swiss border guards asked claimants for their papers and if they were Jews. They were denied entry and went back to Lyon. They later went to live with an aunt in Limoges, France and also lived in French youth camps.
118. Claimant, born on 05/07/1938 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in October 1944. Claimant's mother went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest and requested permission to enter Switzerland for the family. She was given only temporary papers and was told that she would be informed of their decision, but never received an answer. Claimant and her family were taken to the Budapest ghetto where they stayed until liberation.
119. Claimant, born on 06/04/1933 in Bulgaria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Sofia, Bulgaria in 1939 or 1940. Claimant and his family deposited monies in a bank in Geneva. They applied for visas to Switzerland and were told that the Swiss government is not accepting refugees. Claimant's father was taken into slave labor. Claimant and his mother went into hiding in villages in Bulgaria and remained in hiding until liberation.
120. Claimant, born on 07/20/1920 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in September 1943. In April 1941, claimant and her family escaped Belgrade, Yugoslavia and went to Italy. They were smuggled to San Vincenzo, Italy. After the Germans occupied Italy, claimant's father-in-law traveled to the Swiss border on foot from Aosta, where claimant and her family waited for him. He requested entry on behalf of claimant and her family and was denied entry. After he returned to Aosta, they returned to San Vincenzo and went into hiding until the end of the war.
121. Claimant, born on 08/22/1923 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland with family in 1943 or 1944. Claimant and her family lived in Transylvania, Romania and traveled to Budapest, Hungary after 1940. Claimant's family had relatives in Budapest and claimant's parents went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest to obtain visas for the family. They never received an answer to their request. In April 1944, claimant and her family were placed in the Satu-Mare ghetto and in June of 1944 were taken to Auschwitz.
122. Claimant, born on 06/26/1926 in Czechoslovakia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1939 at the Swiss Consulate in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Claimant's father was a businessman who had a bank account in Switzerland. After Germany acquired the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia, claimant and her parents applied for an entry visa to Switzerland. Claimant and her family did not have citizenship and the Swiss representatives denied their application. Claimant later immigrated to Israel.
123. Claimant, born on 02/02/1914 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss



border in 1938. Claimant had lost his job in Vienna in August 1938 and decided to seek refuge in Switzerland. He was initially denied entry at Basel because he had a "J" stamped on his passport and no visa. Upon returning to Germany, claimant and a friend decided to cross the border illegally and they were apprehended by a German border guard. After being threatened at the headquarters, the chief guard instructed them how to get into Switzerland and gave them the address of the Jewish Cultural Community in Basel. Claimant and his friend entered Switzerland and went to Basel where they received asylum from the police. Several months later, claimant and other refugees were taken to a penal institution that included Swiss criminals. They were forced to shovel snow from one place to another and back again. Claimant later escaped from prison and found shelter with Swiss friends until he was smuggled into France. Claimant eventually received an immigration visa to the United States and boarded a ship in southern France.

124. Claimant, born on 04/30/1924 in Germany, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland in 1936. Claimant's parents wanted to send claimant to an all girls school in Lausanne, Switzerland to escape persecution. Claimant was denied permission to go to school in Switzerland. Claimant went to school in Manheim, Germany from 1936 until 1939. In December 1939, claimant and her family left for the United States.
125. Claimant, born on 05/05/1935 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Vienna, Austria in 1938. In 1933, claimant's father was banned from working as a stage actor in Munich, Germany and the family moved to Vienna. Claimant's father was banned from working in Vienna in 1938 and the family applied for a visa to Switzerland. Their request was denied. Claimant and her family also attempted to go to the United States but were unable. Claimant's father was later forced to work and her family's apartment was marked with the Star of David. Claimant's mother was not Jewish, providing claimant and her mother some protection throughout the war.
126. Claimant, born on 11/12/1927 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in February 1939. Claimant and her family moved to Galingen, Germany on the German-Swiss border in 1938. Claimant's parents immigrated to Palestine and made arrangements for claimant and her brother to stay with two families in Switzerland. Claimant and her brother walked to the Swiss border and were denied entry even though they explained that two families were expecting them. Subsequently, they returned to Galingen. Claimant went to Palestine in late 1939. Claimant's brother was deported to Russia where he was murdered.
127. Claimant, born on 10/19/1933 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942. A friend of the family, who was a German military attaché, smuggled them in an armored car to the French-Swiss border where claimant and her family applied for an entry permit. Claimant's father referred to an insurance policy in Switzerland and also pleaded to get into Switzerland to escape Nazi persecution. While waiting for the answer, claimant and her family were approached by German officers and asked for papers. Upon learning that they were Jewish, claimant was separated from her parents and abused and later reunited with them. They had to return to Romania and were interned in a camp.
128. Claimant, born on 04/12/1927 in Hungary, was denied an entry permit into Switzerland in November 1944. Claimant's father was a doctor in Budapest and had contacts in the Swiss Embassy. Claimant's mother went to the Swiss Embassy and applied for an entry permit for the family. Claimant and her family were promised passports but they never received them. Claimant's father was deported to Loretto, Austria and killed. Claimant and her mother lived in hiding and were later placed in the ghetto in Budapest.

129. Claimant, born on 12/15/1925 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland with family in 1944. Claimant and her family lived in Budapest, Hungary and sought asylum in Switzerland after the German occupation. Claimant's father went to the Swiss Embassy and submitted the application for the family and the request was denied. Claimant and her family were deported to Auschwitz in July 1944.
130. Claimant, born on 12/09/1923 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1938 or 1939. Claimant lived in Austria and had an uncle that lived in Zurich, Switzerland. Claimant's uncle attempted to get permission for claimant to travel to Switzerland to live with him, but his request was denied. In March 1939, claimant left Austria on a children's transport and went to Belgium.
131. Claimant, born on 01/10/1937 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant fled Belgium with her parents and traveled by train through France to the French-Swiss border. The train was stopped on the border and claimant and her parents were taken off the train by Swiss authorities. They pleaded to be allowed to enter but were refused entry. Claimant and her parents were handed over to the Germans and were taken to camp Malines. Claimant was later smuggled out and placed in hiding in Belgium. Claimant's parents perished in Auschwitz.
132. Claimant, born on 12/19/1936 in Germany, entered Switzerland in 1939. Claimant's father was sent to Buchenwald, and in 1939, claimant and his family were ordered to leave Germany. They boarded a train in Frankfurt intending on traveling to Italy. At the Swiss border, they had to get off the train. Claimant and his family were kept at the Swiss border for ten days and treated terrible and inhuman. Subsequently, the family was expelled from Switzerland and sent back to Frankfurt. They later traveled to Italy and from there went to China where they stayed until 1946.
133. Claimant, born on 01/13/1918 in Czechoslovakia, was denied an entry visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Prague, Czechoslovakia in spring 1940. Claimant was invited to study medicine at the University of Berne in April 1940. Claimant went to the Swiss Consulate to request a visa to Switzerland. Swiss officials told him that he would receive a visa only if he could procure a certificate from the authorities of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia allowing him to return to the Protectorate following the conclusion of his studies. The authority in charge of Jews of the Protectorate threw claimant out of his office. In 1942, claimant was deported to Theresienstadt and in 1943 to Auschwitz. Claimant was later sent to Schwarzheide, from where he was driven on a hunger march back to Theresienstadt.
134. Claimant, born on 08/23/1931 in Yugoslavia, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Zagreb, Croatia in 1942. Claimant's father and grandfather had been arrested twice and released. In spring or summer of 1942, claimant's father applied for visas to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Zagreb and his request was denied. Claimant and his family moved to Mostar, Croatia in fall 1942. In spring of 1943, claimant and his family were placed in a camp Dubrovnik, Croatia and later in the concentration camp Rab. They were liberated by the partisans after Italy fell and remained on partisan territory until the end of the war.
135. Claimant, born on 06/13/1926 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in spring 1933 with her family. Claimant's family fled Germany and reached Basel where claimant's grandfather resided. They were expelled by Swiss authorities three weeks after entering because they were Jewish refugees. They returned to Germany and then fled to France in 1934. Claimant's parents were both interned by French authorities in 1939. In 1942, claimant and her brother fled to the unoccupied part of France and then to Switzerland. In September 1942, claimant and her brother entered Switzerland through Annemasse. Claimant was separated from her brother and placed in three camps. The camps were poorly heated and claimant volunteered for a job to keep warm. She was kept under military guard and

not allowed to leave the camp. Claimant left Switzerland for France at the end of the war.

136. Claimant, born on 01/11/1933 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant's family was taken away by the Nazis in 1944 and claimant was left orphaned. Claimant went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest by herself and asked for protection and to be sent to safety. Claimant was told by a man at the embassy that he could not help her. Claimant was later taken to the Budapest ghetto where she stayed until liberation.
137. Claimant, born on 12/03/1933 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1938 or 1939. To avoid Nazi persecution, claimant and her parents traveled from Germany by car, train and on foot to the German-Swiss border. They were detained at the border for 12 - 15 hours before being denied entry. Claimant and her parents returned to Germany and lived in Munich until they could escape to Shanghai, China in September 1939.
138. Claimant, born on 04/08/1920 in Hungary, was expelled from Switzerland in 1940. Claimant entered Switzerland by train from France in December 1939. When the train stopped before reaching a station in Switzerland, claimant jumped off. Claimant met a Jewish man who took him into his house, and in the following months, claimant lived with other families. In May 1940, claimant went to city hall to get papers. Claimant was handed over to the police and put on a train to Italy. Claimant was later sent to Hungary and arrived in Budapest at the beginning of June. In summer of 1941, claimant was called up to a labor camp and he worked in the camp for three years.
139. Claimant, born on 01/09/1938 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1942. Claimant and his parents tried to board a ship to Palestine from Marseilles, France but could not board because claimant was too young at the time. Claimant's father boarded the ship alone and claimant and his mother traveled to Switzerland, where members of claimant's mother's family had found refuge. Claimant and his mother traveled from Marseilles to Diepoldsau, Switzerland with a smuggler. They went to Schonegrund where their relatives lived, but they were not allowed to stay and had to leave Switzerland. Claimant's mother was deported to Auschwitz and killed. Claimant was picked up by the Red Cross and placed with a Jewish family in St. Gallen, Switzerland.
140. Claimant, born on 10/14/1927 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in November 1943. After the deportation of her parents on July 13, 1942, claimant was taken to a children's home in Bergerac, France. When the home was liquidated in November 1943, a social worker took claimant together with a group of children to the Swiss border at Annemasse. The group was denied entry and went to Moissac, France. Claimant was hidden in a convent in Perigueux until liberation in 1945.
141. Claimant, born on 07/25/1922 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with family in spring 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant's passport was stamped with a "J" and in spring 1938, claimant traveled by train to the Austrian-Swiss border near Feldkirch. Claimant was not allowed into Switzerland and had to return to Vienna. Claimant later went to Shanghai, China with his uncle's family.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 24

1. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Zurich, Switzerland between 1942 and 1943. When the Nazis rose to power, claimants and their family were forced to move from Germany to Holland. Claimants' grandparents lived in Zurich, Switzerland. They applied for permission to enter Switzerland on behalf of claimants and their family, but their request was denied. In addition, the chief rabbi of Zurich, a family friend, attempted to gain permission for the family, but was also unsuccessful. Subsequently, the family was arrested and sent to Westerbork, later to Bergen Belsen.
2. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border near Annemasse in 1943. After claimants' father was deported in late 1942, claimants contacted their uncle who resided in Lausanne, Switzerland. Claimants' uncle transmitted them a certificate issued by the municipality on January 11, 1943 allowing them to live with him. With the help of a smuggler, claimants attempted to cross the Swiss border from Annemasse, France. They were intercepted by Swiss border guards, arrested and interrogated. Despite their certificate they were escorted back to French border by Swiss military the next day. They were warned not to try and enter Switzerland again.
3. Claimant, born on 05/25/1920 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in fall 1940. In 1937/38, claimant's parents sent claimant to France. Claimant's father had a bank account in Zurich, Switzerland. In 1940, claimant fled Paris and attempted to enter Switzerland from Annemasse, France. He was apprehended by Swiss border guards who detained him for less than an hour and beat him. Claimant was then returned to the French side of the border. Claimant headed towards the south of France and hid in Saint Girons near Toulouse. In 1942, he fled to Spain where he was detained in two camps. In late 1943, claimant fled to Palestine.
4. Claimant, born on 02/01/1919 in Romania, entered Switzerland with her husband in late 1942. In November 1942, claimant and her husband escaped from the ghetto in Cernăuți, where the Germans had forced them to live since 1941. Via Bucharest, Budapest, Croatia and Italy, they fled to Geneva, Switzerland. At first, they were supported and housed by the Jewish community and were later placed in the Boniface Home. Claimant and her husband lived in hardship there, without heating and with inadequate nutrition. Claimant had a severe stomach ulcer for which she did not receive appropriate treatment. Throughout their stay in Switzerland, claimant worked without pay at a public kitchen while her husband had to work for the Swiss Red Cross. The couple had to report to the police at least once a month. At the end of the war, claimant and her husband left Switzerland.
5. Claimant, born on 02/20/1924 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in August 1941. Claimant was residing in Paris, France where he had joined the resistance. After claimant's friend had been arrested, he decided to flee to Switzerland and traveled to the Jura region. Claimant reported to the border post on the French-Swiss border and was immediately arrested by Swiss border guards. They threatened to hand him over to Nazi police and then send him back to France. Claimant remained in hiding until October 1941 when he was able to flee to North Africa.
6. Claimant, born on 06/30/1933 in Austria, entered Switzerland with her brother in early 1939. Under the care of a relative, claimant traveled with her brother from Hungary to Switzerland. Claimant's father had already entered Switzerland. Claimant and her brother were kept separately from their father in a convalescent home near Zurich, Switzerland. In December 1941, claimant's family left Switzerland to

escape the detention camp. Claimant and her family traveled to Cuba, and in 1943 obtained visas to the United States.

7. Claimants entered Switzerland from France on May 25, 1944. When claimants and their mother entered Switzerland near Geneva, their mother was turned away at the Swiss border. Claimants were subsequently interned at the refugee center Henri Dunant in Geneva until July 1944. When one claimant fell ill, he was hospitalized for about one month and then put into the care of a family in Zizers. Meanwhile other claimant, without any news about his older brother, was brought to a children' home at Flims. Until their return to France in May 1945, claimants were separated and without any news of each other.
8. Claimants were born in Switzerland. Claimants' parents were refugees at the time of their birth and interned in a labor camp. Claimant's parents were forced to work under harsh conditions in several labor camps while in Switzerland and they could not adequately care for claimants. At the end of the war, the family had to leave Switzerland and boarded a ship in Marseille, France and went to Australia.
9. Claimant, born on 03/25/1920 in Poland, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Kaunas, Lithuania between October 1939 and 1940. In September 1939, claimant survived an execution by the Nazis. Having fled to Ostrow, Poland, claimant was again rounded up by the Nazis and taken to a place near Bialystok. Claimant was able to flee to Baranowicz, Poland where he joined other students to go to Vilnius, Lithuania. Claimant continued to Kaunas and went immediately to the Swiss Consulate to apply for a visa. After waiting for many days in front of the consulate, Swiss officials shut their doors to him, refusing to grant him a visa because he was Jewish. When the Germans invaded Lithuania in 1941, claimant went into hiding and eventually made his way to Russia.
10. Claimants were repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in October 1942. When claimants' father was deported in 1941, claimants' mother decided to join friends residing in Lausanne, Switzerland. Claimants and their mother made two attempts to cross the French-Swiss border at Annemasse and Le Fornet. Swiss police denied them entry both times and claimants and their mother were forced to return to France. They fled to Cannes and then Nice, France where their mother was denounced and deported. Claimants survived the war in hiding with friends of their parents.
11. Claimant, born on 05/04/1918 in Poland, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in May 1942. Claimant and his family tried to enter Switzerland twice at a small border post in the Geneva region. Despite their pleading to let them in Swiss police denied them entry. Claimant and his family subsequently returned to their house in Coelly-Champigny, France. Claimant's entire family was deported over the next few years. Claimant was the only one who survived the war.
12. Claimant, born on 04/01/1918 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in early 1939. At the end of 1938, claimant was released from Dachau. He then left Austria by train towards Italy and illegally crossed the Italian border. Claimant could not stay in Italy and attempted to enter Switzerland from Como, Italy by foot. Swiss authorities turned him away at the border. Subsequently, he returned to Vienna, Austria and then traveled via Cologne, Germany to Antwerp, Belgium. In November 1939, claimant was able to obtain a visa for the United States and left Belgium.
13. Claimant, born on 10/19/1924 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in early 1938. Claimant fled Berlin, Germany by train with her parents intent on traveling to Basel, Switzerland. At the Swiss border, Swiss authorities turned them away because they did not have a visa. Claimant and her parents returned to Berlin by train. In March 1938, claimant and her family

traveled to Poland, before leaving via Le Havre, France to the United States, where they arrived in May 1938.

14. Claimant, born on 01/09/1920 in Austria, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in February 1939. After claimant was released by the Gestapo, he decided to escape to Switzerland. Claimant fled Vienna, Austria and attempted to cross the Swiss border three times from Vorarlberg, Austria. Each time he was denied entry and sent back to Austria. Subsequently, claimant took a train back to Vienna. In September 1939, claimant was deported to Buchenwald and was later sent to various concentration camps.
15. Claimant, born on 09/18/1938 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in September 1939. After claimant's mother was killed, claimant's father escaped with claimant from Poland to France by freight train. They attempted to enter Switzerland from France but were denied entry at the Swiss border. Claimant and his father then returned to Poland by freight train. Claimant's father had sought refuge in Palestine and the United States, but was unsuccessful. Claimant's father hid claimant with different Catholic families until he was liberated by the Russian Army.
16. Claimant, born on 08/30/1929 in Belgium, entered Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in October 1942. Claimant, her parents and her brothers entered Switzerland through Annecy, France. Upon reaching Geneva, claimant's family was placed in a camp in Varembe and then they were moved to camp Les Avants near Montreux. The camp was under military guard. Claimant states that they were kept like prisoners. Claimant suffered from hunger and was not allowed to attend school. She was then separated from her family and placed with strangers in Lausanne. Claimant states that conditions were awful there. After the war, she returned to Antwerp, Belgium.
17. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Germany between 1936 and 1939. When claimant's father was imprisoned in Buchenwald, the family was forced to move to Leipzig, Germany. After claimant's father's release, claimant's parents attempted to obtain visas for different countries including Switzerland. The family was helped by friends and distant relatives, but they never received permission to enter Switzerland. In December 1939, claimants and their family immigrated via Holland to the United States.
18. Claimant, born on 10/10/1914 in Turkey, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border between 1940 and 1943. Claimant fled on foot from France towards Switzerland. At the Swiss border, a Swiss guard denied him entry. Claimant then fled to the region of Grenoble where he was caught by the Germans and put into a camp. He was liberated by the Russian Army in March 1945.
19. Claimant, born on 12/01/1935 in France, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Switzerland in late 1942/early 1943. Claimant's mother was in a sanatorium in Hauteville-Lompnes, France near Switzerland. Claimant hid in the same town with a family. Claimant's mother wrote a letter to the Swiss government in Switzerland, asking for entry for herself and her family. The written reply from the Swiss authorities was negative, stating that the family would have to prove they possess a Swiss bank account. Claimant spent the rest of the war in hiding.
20. Claimant, born on 01/10/1924 in France, entered Switzerland from France in summer 1943. When the Germans invaded France, claimant fled Besançon to hide in Lyon, France. In June 1943, he entered Switzerland illegally through Archamps near Geneva. The next day, claimant went by train to Vevey, Switzerland where he took refuge in his uncle's house. Claimant's uncle reported his nephew as a refugee to the police. Claimant was immediately taken to the St. Maurice prison where he was detained for approximately one week. Subsequently, claimant was escorted to the border with other refugees and

expelled from Switzerland. Claimant returned to Lyon. In late 1943, he joined the underground organization F.F.I. (Forces Françaises de l'Intérieur) with whom he fought until the end of the war.

21. Claimant, born on 09/19/1934 in The Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in April 1943. Claimant and her family, along with a group of refugees, attempted to cross into Switzerland from Annemasse, France. Near Geneva, the group was denied entry into Switzerland. Two or three days later, claimant and her family made a second attempt and successfully crossed the Swiss border. First, they were quarantined in Geneva, then transferred to Lausanne. Claimant was subsequently placed in a camp under surveillance. Claimant was only allowed to leave the camp to go to school. Claimant stated that on her way to school, Swiss children threw stones at her.
22. Claimant, born on 03/10/1939 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in winter 1940/41. Claimant's father had a friend who had entered Switzerland previously and lived near Zurich. Claimant's family stayed in Evian, France for a few weeks to attempt to enter Switzerland. They traveled by foot as part of a group but were not allowed to cross into Switzerland. Claimant, who was an infant at the time, came back very ill from the expedition and claimant's parents returned immediately to Paris to treat her. Claimant and her mother survived in hiding throughout France.
23. Claimant, born on 07/27/1921 in Austria, entered Switzerland in fall 1938. Claimant crossed with four other men from Austria into Liechtenstein where they hired a smuggler to take them to Zurich, Switzerland. They were stopped near Zurich by Swiss police and taken to a prison and kept for five nights in poor living conditions. Subsequently, claimant was expelled from Switzerland and handed over to the Gestapo at the Austrian border. Claimant was taken to a prison in Feldkirch. After his release, he returned to Vienna, Austria where he arrived shortly before Kristallnacht.
24. Claimant, born on 07/11/1927 in Germany, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border between 1937 and 1938. Claimant lived with her family in Gailingen, Germany near the Swiss border. Her mother and her aunt worked across the border in Diessenhofen, Switzerland. They regularly deposited money into a bank account in Diessenhofen. Claimant also had an uncle in Zurich. In 1937 and in 1938, claimant and her family made several attempts to cross the Swiss border. They were refused entry each time because they did not have any travel papers and visas. Claimant's family also applied for a visa to Switzerland. In 1938, the family was deported to Poland but was sent back to Germany by Polish authorities. Upon their return to Gailingen, they were forced to stay at a Jewish hospital because their house had been seized. Claimant's mother was able to send claimant aboard a Kindertransport to England.
25. Claimant, born on 04/11/1937 in the Soviet Union, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Switzerland in spring 1941. Learning of the Germans' imminent attack on the Ukraine, claimant's father began searching for ways to flee with his family. Claimant's father sent a letter to claimant's aunt in the United States in which he included a request for asylum in Switzerland. Claimant's aunt sent the request to Switzerland for permission to enter on behalf of claimant and his family. However, neither she nor claimant's father ever received a response. In July 1941, claimant and his family were forced to leave their home and subsequently, escaped to Siberia.
26. Claimant, born on 02/25/1935 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1940. Beginning in June 1940, claimant's family sought refuge throughout France. Claimant and his family then fled to St. Claude from where they attempted to cross the Swiss border. They were denied entry into Switzerland by the Swiss authorities. Subsequently, they fled further south to Toulouse, France. Claimant's family was subsequently forced to live in Luchon, France. In winter 1942, claimant

and his sister were hidden with a Christian family in France. In May 1943, claimant and his sister crossed the Spanish border and joined their parents in Barcelona, Spain.

27. Claimant, born on 02/24/1916 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in summer 1936. In the early 1930s, claimant took several vacation trips to Switzerland, where his sister was attending a boarding school in Lausanne. In summer 1936, claimant attempted to flee Germany by crossing from Constance, Germany into Switzerland on foot. He was denied entry into Switzerland. Claimant went to Nuremberg, Germany, where he tried unsuccessfully to obtain an "innocuous" visa from German authorities. After a similar attempt failed in Berlin, claimant fled to Czechoslovakia, where he obtained a visa to the United States in 1938.
28. Claimant, born on 02/22/1920 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in March 1942. Claimant traveled from Poland through France to Switzerland with his brother and two other men. They first entered Switzerland at Damvant, where they contacted a priest. They were intercepted by a customs officer who took them to his office. Subsequently, they were escorted back to France. The next day, claimant and the other men crossed back into Switzerland. They traveled to the Dutch Legation in Berne and the police were contacted. Claimant and his brother were imprisoned first in Berne, then in Fribourg, where they were forced to perform hard labor. In August 1942, they were sent to a labor camp in Wallis. Claimant was subsequently transferred to several other camps where he performed hard labor. In October 1944, claimant and his brother left Switzerland to join the Allied Forces in France.
29. Claimants were repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland between 1942 and 1945. Claimants' family was living in France. Claimant (RC 10710) managed to escape camp Gurs, France and she fled to Lyon, France. From there, claimants and their family made several attempts to gain entry into Switzerland. Claimants were denied entry each time at the Swiss border near Annemasse. Claimants and their family continued to hide in France for the remainder of the war.
30. Claimant, born on 12/20/1926 in Germany, was forced to leave Switzerland in early 1938. Claimant's family entered Switzerland in fall 1937 through Basel. They traveled to Zurich where they had relatives. They stayed in a boarding house while claimant's father tried to obtain residency and work permits. When both were denied, claimant's family was forced to leave Switzerland. They fled to The Netherlands in February 1938. In 1941, they were sent to Westerbork, later to Theresienstadt and Auschwitz. Claimant was liberated in April 1945 by the Russian Army.
31. Claimant, born on 05/11/1930 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1934. Claimant fled Berlin, Germany with his family by train to the German-Swiss border. After a long discussion with Swiss authorities, claimant's father told his family that they were denied entry. Subsequently, the family traveled by train to Romania where claimant survived the war under very difficult circumstances.
32. Claimant, born on 11/23/1923 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Vienna, Austria in 1938. In March 1938, claimant and her family were ordered to leave Göllersdorf, Austria within 48 hours and move to Vienna. Through the Jewish Cultural Community in Vienna, claimant's parents repeatedly applied for entry permits for the family to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Vienna but their requests were denied. In December 1938, claimant and her brother were sent on a Kindertransport via Holland to England.
33. Claimant, born on 07/22/1910 in Poland, entered Switzerland in 1943 with his family. Upon entering, claimant and his family were placed in quarantine in Geneva. He was subsequently separated from his



family and sent to Liestal near Basel where he had to perform forced labor. Due to poor health, he was released from the labor camp. He was reunited with his family in a camp in Champéry, where they stayed until the end of the war.

34. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in July 1942. Fearing deportation, claimants and their parents fled with forged papers from Liege, Belgium to Besançon, France by train. They then continued by car to the border near Morteau, France. At the Swiss border, claimants and their parents were denied entry into Switzerland by Swiss border guards because they were Jewish. Claimants' family returned to Besançon and then to Liege, Belgium. Claimant stayed in hiding until their liberation in September 1944.
35. Claimant, born on 01/09/1921 in The Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in April 1942. Claimant arrived at the Swiss border at Porrentruy, where he was arrested by a Swiss border guard. Claimant was taken to the guard post and then returned to France. The next day, he attempted to enter again and with the help of two women he reached the Dutch Embassy in Berne, Switzerland. The Dutch Embassy informed the police and claimant was arrested and imprisoned for approximately two weeks in very poor living conditions. He was subsequently transferred to several camps, including two work camps, where he performed hard labor. He was also sent to prison camp for lifelong criminals. After the war, claimant was presented with a bill from the Swiss government for his 'upkeep' during the war.
36. Claimant, born on 08/18/1922 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in early 1938. Claimant's father arranged to send claimant to school in Neuchatel, Switzerland. Claimant and her father traveled by train from Germany to the Swiss border. At the border they were denied entry and had to return to Germany. Subsequently, claimant was sent to school in Florence, Italy, which was closed after only five months due to Nazi influence. Claimant then managed to join her sister in England and later joined the British Army.
37. Claimant, born on 08/31/1923 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Hamburg, Germany between 1935 and 1939. Claimant's father applied for entry visas for the family at the Swiss Consulate in Hamburg. The application was denied. In 1939, claimant was no longer allowed to attend school. In 1943, claimant managed to immigrate to the United States.
38. Claimant, born on 10/22/1936 in Belgium, entered Switzerland from France in June 1942. Claimant and her parents crossed the Jura Mountains by foot. At the Swiss border, they were denied entry and they waited at the border. Claimant was sick, so a border guard took pity on them and allowed them in. Claimant's father was taken to a labor camp while claimant and her mother were placed in a camp near Lausanne under military guard. Claimant and her mother suffered from hunger. Claimant and her mother were forced to return to Belgium after liberation.
39. Claimant, born on 03/05/1935 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in early 1942. Claimant's family traveled from The Netherlands through France to the Swiss border. They were denied entry initially but after paying an amount of money, they were allowed to cross the Swiss border. The family resided in Geneva. Later, the family was separated and sent to different camps. Claimant was placed in a camp near the German-Swiss border where she was neglected and did not receive food or clothes. In fall 1944, claimant's father succeeded in getting her out of the camp and claimant was sent to a boarding school in Montreux.
40. Claimant, born on 09/08/1923 in France, entered Switzerland from France in November 1942. Claimant fled by bicycle from Paris, France to Chalons-sur-Saône, France. He continued on foot through

Annemasse to St. Gingolph, Switzerland. At the Swiss border, claimant was caught and detained by police and border guards for six days. Subsequently, claimant was expelled from Switzerland. Claimant returned to Paris where he remained in hiding in a cellar until his liberation.

41. Claimant, born on 12/29/1926 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in fall 1943. After claimant's family was deported, claimant got stuck in Yugoslavia on his way to Palestine. From there, claimant managed to get to Italy, where he went into hiding. In October 1943, claimant tried to enter Switzerland from Ponte Tresa, Italy, but was denied entry and told by Swiss border police to return to Italy. One week later, claimant illegally entered Switzerland from Lake Cernobbio, Italy. He managed to travel to Zurich, where he reported to the police. Claimant was jailed and then sent to several refugee camps including Laufen, Olten, and Zofingen. He was subjected to harsh living conditions and his movement was restricted. Claimant returned to Italy in 1945.
42. Claimant, born on 08/25/1928 in France, entered Switzerland from France in early 1944. Upon entering, claimant was interned in the reception camp Campex, where living conditions were very poor and claimant had to sleep on straw. She was then transferred to a hotel in Vevey, which was an Italian refugee camp although she was French. Claimant stated that she was not allowed to leave this camp. Later, she was transferred to Langenbruck near Basel, where claimant was allowed to learn a profession. Claimant left Switzerland after the liberation of France.
43. Claimants arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen with their father on December 1944. They were sent to St. Gallen and later to Hotel Regina in Caux sur Montreux. Claimants were not allowed to leave the hotel and they were asked to clean the building and work in the kitchen. Claimant (RC 2365) also stated they were treated badly by the hotel's receptionist.
44. Claimant, born on 05/01/1928 in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen with her sister and her brother in law on December 1944. They were sent to St. Gallen and from there to Caux where they were interned in a hotel until the end of the war. Claimant was not allowed to leave the hotel and suffered from lack of heating and poor treatment by local Swiss officials.
45. Claimant, born in 11/06/1937 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1944 at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. Claimant's mother received a Schutzpass in Budapest in 1944. She was later interned in a work camp and was able to leave the camp with the Schutzpass in summer of 1944. Claimant's mother applied for an entry visa three times for claimant and herself after she was released from the work camp. She was denied each time and claimant and his mother were taken to the Budapest ghetto until liberation.
46. Claimant, born on 01/18/1937 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland with his family in spring 1944 at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. After Nazi persecutions began in Budapest, claimant and his family tried to leave Hungary. Claimant went to the Swiss Consulate with his mother and sister. They were allowed into the embassy, but their application was not approved. They applied several more times and were rejected each time.
47. Claimant, born on 09/22/1937 in Belgium, entered Switzerland from France in 1941. Claimant, his sister and mother fled Belgium and went through France into Switzerland with the help of a guide in 1941. After crossing the border they were stopped by Swiss soldiers and taken to an army barracks. Claimant's mother was held for three weeks and interrogated. Claimant and his sister were separated from their mother and placed in a refugee camp. Claimant did not know where his mother was and states that he felt homeless.

48. Claimant, born on 09/08/1920 in Germany, entered Switzerland in 1936. Claimant attended a boarding school in Lausanne between March 1936 and June 1938, and then attended another school in Neuchatel between September 1938 and June 1939. Claimant returned to Lausanne to attend university, but he was forced into Geisshof, a labor camp near Bremgarten. Claimant was detained in the camp between September 1940 and April 1941. After his release, claimant immigrated to the United States in July 1941.
49. Claimant, born on 06/26/1921 in Poland, entered Switzerland in October 1942 with her husband and child at the French-Swiss border. They were stopped upon entry near Annemasse by a Swiss soldier and taken to a refugee camp in Geneva. Claimant was then separated from her child and placed in an abandoned factory in Basel and another camp in Lausanne. Claimant was later transferred to a hotel where she was forced to clean the floors. Claimant was again transferred and kept separate from her son and remained in Switzerland for the rest of the war.
50. Claimant, born on 12/03/1932 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in summer 1940. Claimant and his family fled Belgium and traveled through France to the French-Swiss border. They spent less than a day at the border and uniformed guards denied them entrance to Switzerland. The family returned to Belgium by foot, train, and truck. Claimant was subsequently placed in a Catholic convent in Belgium.
51. Claimant, born on 12/01/1933 in Hungary was denied permission to enter Switzerland in March 1944 at the Swiss Consulate in Budapest. Claimant and her mother went to the consulate and waited in line for a visa to Switzerland. After waiting a long time, they were told that their application for a visa was denied. They tried several times but were always refused. Claimant spent the rest of the war in hiding and then in the Budapest ghetto.
52. Claimant, born on 01/14/1935 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Budapest in 1943. Claimant's mother obtained papers to go to Switzerland where claimant's great aunt and uncle lived. In 1943, claimant and her mother were denied a visa to Switzerland. Shortly after claimant and family were denied entry, claimant's parents were taken away to camps. Claimant and grandfather were placed in the Budapest ghetto, where she was forced to clean the streets and remove valuables from corpses.
53. Claimants entered Switzerland from France on October 3, 1942. Upon entering Switzerland, claimants sought refuge with a Swiss woman, who phoned the police. Claimants were picked up by guards, who wanted to take them to the German border, but claimants were later allowed into Switzerland. They were sent to camp Augstertal where they slept on straw with other refugees. One claimant was sent to a work camp in Hedingen for 18 months and was released after showing that his mental health was not stable. Other claimant spent a month in the hospital. Subsequently, they stayed in a pension in Zurich where they had to register with the police every Saturday. After a complicated pregnancy, claimant was ordered to leave Zurich and moved to Hedingen where she rented two rooms on a farm. Claimant then moved to Baden where she rented a room in a hotel but was again ordered to leave. Claimants later moved to Geneva, where they stayed until the end of the war.
54. Claimant, born on 04/11/1944 in Hungary, arrived in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen with her family in December 1944. Claimant states she was imprisoned in different camps including Caux sur Montreux, St. Gallen, Engelberg and Lausanne. During her stay in Switzerland she was denied proper medical care and was under constant threat of expulsion.
55. Claimant, born on 09/18/1920, entered Switzerland from France with her husband. They were first

interned in Adliswil and stayed there for eight months. Claimant states that they had to sleep on straw in a factory where there were rats and mice. Claimant also states that she had difficulty getting medical treatment for her eyes and that Swiss officials took money that was sent to her on a monthly basis by her brother in New York.

56. Claimant, born on 02/12/1914 in Greece, was denied entry to Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in July/August 1944. Claimant and her husband lived in hiding in France. They met a member of the resistance who took them to the French-Swiss border near Annemasse. They crossed the barbed wire fence and were caught by a border guard who brought them to a border post. They were sent back to France where they continued living in hiding.
57. Claimants entered Switzerland from Italy in November 1943. After crossing the border they were caught and were held in detention for a week. Claimants were later sent to a refugee camp in Ringlikon, where conditions were harsh and food was scarce. At the camp, claimants were separated. One claimant was sent to a foster family and other claimant remained in the camp. After three weeks claimants were reunited at a refugee camp in Adliswil, but were later separated again. Claimant was sent to another foster family, while other claimant remained in the camp. At the camp, claimant slept on straw scattered on the floor in a large hall together with two hundred women. Claimants were reunited when the war ended.
58. Claimant, born on 11/14/1936 in Hungary was denied permission to enter Switzerland in fall 1944 at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. Claimants' parents had friends residing in Geneva. Claimant states that he and his parents stood in line a long time in order to get visas at the Swiss Embassy. They were told that they would not be given visas. Claimant spent the remainder of the war in Budapest.
59. Claimant, born on 11/02/1927 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland between early 1934 and November 1939 by Swiss authorities. In 1933, claimant's parents began searching for ways to leave Germany. Claimant's parents applied for visas to several countries including Switzerland. In 1935, claimant's father traveled to Palestine and on his way back, he traveled through Switzerland, where claimant states that he may have applied for a visa. Claimant and her parents were denied visas to Switzerland and in November 1939, they left for the United States.
60. Claimant, born on 11/22/1937 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in early 1939 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and her parents fled Germany and attempted to enter Switzerland. They were denied entry to Switzerland and traveled to Marseilles, France. They boarded the ship Orazio in July 1939 and went to Arica, Chile. They later traveled to La Paz, Bolivia and in 1945 moved to Buenos Aires, Argentina.
61. Claimant, born on 04/04/1939 in Belgium, was smuggled into Switzerland with his mother and his sister in December 1943. They were caught and sent to a refugee camp in Geneva. While in the camp claimant became ill and spent six months in various hospitals. Claimant was later separated from his mother and sister and sent to a sanitarium in Chexbres, where he stayed for six months. Claimant states that he was mistreated at the sanitarium. Claimant was later sent to a foster home with his sister, where he stayed until the end of the war.
62. Claimant, born on 05/09/1922 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in the region of Martigny in 1942. From 1937 until 1942, claimant and his mother were residing in Montlucon, France. In August 1942, claimant's mother was deported and claimant subsequently traveled to the French-Swiss border where he was stopped by the Swiss military and sent back. One week later, claimant attempted to enter Switzerland again and was admitted. Claimant was placed in at least five different camps under military

guard, two of which required him to perform hard labor.

63. Claimants were denied permission to remain in Switzerland in fall 1933. After claimant's father was dismissed from his work as a researcher, the family had to leave Germany. They were issued visas to Switzerland and were admitted at Kreuzlingen on the German-Swiss border. While in Switzerland, claimants' parents attempted to enroll claimants at a boarding school and leave them there. They were refused although they had sufficient money to support them and were forced to leave Switzerland. The family traveled through France to Palestine and later to South America.
64. Claimant, born on 10/20/1921 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942. Claimant and her parents left France and went to the French-Swiss border between Mulhouse and Basel. They were denied entrance to Switzerland by Swiss authorities. The family then went to central France until Paris was liberated in summer of 1944 and then went to Paris.
65. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1944 at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. In January 1942, claimants and their family fled to Budapest following severe persecutions in their hometown. They planned to find refuge in another country and applied for a visa to Switzerland. They made several attempts that were all declined and in the end received a Schutzpass. Claimants remained in Hungary until the end of the war.
66. Claimant, born on 06/23/1936 in France, entered Switzerland from France in November 1942. Claimant and her family entered Switzerland from France near Annemasse. They were taken by truck to Bex, where they were detained in a barrack for several weeks. Claimant and her mother were transferred to Morgins, while her father stayed behind to work as an unpaid laborer. After Morgins, claimant and her mother were transferred to a camp in Champéry, where they stayed for about a year and were later joined by her father. Shortly thereafter, claimant was separated from her parents and placed in the care of a childless Jewish couple in Basel for two and a half years.
67. Claimant, born on 10/05/1942 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland with her mother in 1944 at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's mother had family in Lausanne, Switzerland. After claimant's father was deported, claimant and her mother went to the Swiss Embassy and applied for a visa. After applying several times, their requests were denied. Claimant spent the rest of the war in the Budapest ghetto.
68. Claimant, born in 01/26/1920 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1941-1942 at the German-Swiss border near Schaffhausen. Claimant was enlisted in the Hungarian army in 1941. He escaped from the army and traveled through Austria and Germany to the German-Swiss border. He pleaded with the Swiss border guards to be admitted but was denied entry and sent back. Claimant returned to Hungary and in May 1944 was taken to Auschwitz with his family.
69. Claimant, born in 01/13/1930 in Lithuania, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1939 at the Swiss Consulate in Kaunas, Lithuania. Claimant's father was a businessman and traveled often to Switzerland where he deposited monies in a Swiss bank. Claimant's father applied for a visa to Switzerland for the whole family after the war started but his application was denied. In 1940 the family fled east and stayed in Siberia throughout the war.
70. Claimant, born on 08/15/1927 in France, entered Switzerland on September 24th, 1943 at the French-Swiss border near St. Julien. Claimant's parents organized the attempt from Nice and had smugglers bring claimant into Switzerland. At the border he was arrested and placed in the Cropettes transit camp and then the Charmilles camp. In the camp claimant states he had to sleep on straw and was hardly

ever allowed to leave.

71. Claimant, born on 06/20/1934 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in 1939, 1940 or 1941 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant and his family traveled by car and by train from Romania via Italy to the Swiss border. They were denied entry into Switzerland and had to return to Iasi, Romania. Claimant's parents were arrested, and he never saw them again. Claimant was beaten and sexually abused by German soldiers and then found by priests who cared for him in a psychiatric hospital and hid him until liberation in 1945.
72. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in 1940 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimants fled Romania and traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border via Hungary. They waited at the border for a long time with many other refugees and then were told that Switzerland had too many refugees. They were denied entry and sent back to Romania. Claimants were later taken to Russia to a work camp.
73. Claimant, born in 07/08/1920 in Austria, was forced to leave Switzerland in 1938. Claimant left Austria in April 1938 to join his relatives in Zurich. He was stopped by the Swiss police in Vaduz but was released after a day and was allowed to continue by train to Zurich. Claimant stayed with his relatives in Zurich and did not leave the house for four months, as he and his relatives were afraid the Zurich Police would discover him. Claimant received letters from Austria and Swiss police started inquiring about his identity and warned his relatives not to let him stay. Claimant states that he and his family were afraid and it became difficult to continue hiding there. Claimant left for France and shortly after went to Israel via Italy.
74. Claimant, born on 11/24/1923 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Vienna, Austria in 1938 or 1939. Claimant and his family were blacklisted and wanted to leave Austria as quickly as possible. Claimant's father attempted to obtain an entry visa for the family at the Swiss Consulate in Vienna, but his request was refused. Claimant's father then went to the French Consulate, where his request for entry was denied as well. A Portuguese doctor advised the family to go to Brazil. Claimant and his family were able to get the documents to travel to Brazil and in April 1940 left Vienna.
75. Claimant, born on 05/15/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in June 1938. Claimant traveled by train from Berlin together with her parents. When they arrived at the Swiss border they were denied entry. They then went into hiding in different places. Claimant and her family later boarded a ship in Hamburg and moved to Argentina.
76. Claimant, born on 03/26/1924 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland in March 1944 by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. After the Nazis invaded Hungary, claimant's father traveled from Oradea, Romania to Budapest and applied for visas to Switzerland on behalf of claimant, her mother and brother. Claimant's father owned a significant portion of a company and intended to move to Basel, where his close friend resided. Claimant's father was denied the visas. Subsequently, claimant and her family were placed in the Oradea ghetto and were later sent to Auschwitz. Claimant and her mother survived the war.
77. Claimant, born on 01/10/1915 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1944 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant worked in farms in Ardennes, France from 1941 to 1944 and lived in hiding in Charleville. Claimant took a train to Montbéliard and then a bus to Blamont and walked to the Swiss border. He was denied entry and made a second attempt the next night and successfully crossed into Switzerland. When claimant went to register with the police, he was escorted back to France. Claimant joined the resistance and helped pilots gain entry into Switzerland.

78. Claimant, born on 07/31/1924 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Germany on June 21, 1939. Upon arrival, claimant was placed in Bad Schauenburg, a labor camp in the Basel region. Claimant was forced to do roadwork from July 1941 until late August 1942. Subsequently, claimant went to Lucerne, where he became an apprentice for a furrier in order to prepare for his future emigration. Claimant left Switzerland and went to England after the war.
79. Claimant, born on 01/01/1933 in Belgium, entered Switzerland from Annemasse, France on October 30, 1942. Claimant left Belgium and lived in France under a false identity. He and his father crossed into Switzerland, but they were separated soon thereafter. Claimant was arrested by Swiss national guards and transferred to a camp Charmilles. Claimant states conditions were very poor and claimant slept on straw and was surrounded by barbed wire. Two weeks later, claimant was transferred to Büren, where there was no heat, barely any food, and no bathrooms. In 1943, claimant was placed in a home in Wattwil with orphaned Jewish children, where he was mistreated. In March 1945, he was transferred to Speicher and he returned to Belgium in June 1945.
80. Claimant, born on 10/25/1925 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland in 1938 or 1939 at the Swiss Embassy in Berlin. Claimant's aunt had an account in Switzerland. Claimant's father went to the Swiss Embassy in Berlin to get permission for the family to go to Switzerland and his request was denied. In June 1939, claimant's father got tickets to Shanghai, China and the family fled there later that year.
81. Claimant, born on 05/07/1930 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border late in 1938. Following his release from the Dachau concentration camp, claimant's father took claimant and his brother by train from Graz, Austria, to Buchs, Switzerland. At the border, uniformed guards took them off the train and escorted them to a train back to Feldkirch, from where they returned to Graz. Claimant and his brother were taken by the Gestapo to an orphanage in Vienna, where they stayed for six months.
82. Claimant, born on 11/06/1924 in Holland, entered Switzerland illegally on September 9, 1942. He stayed in Geneva under the protection of the Consulate of the Netherlands until October 1, 1942. From October 10, 1942 to November 24, 1943, claimant was detained in various camps, among them labor camps at Cossonay, Les Verriers, and Le Chaluet-Court. Claimant later entered the University of Geneva as a student, but in summer 1944 was recalled for two months service at Raron labor camp.
83. Claimant, born in 05/26/1915 in Romania, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1943 at the Swiss Consulate in Bucharest, Romania. Claimant's brother had many business connections in Zurich and Geneva and often traveled between France and Switzerland. Claimant intended to join him and applied for an entry visa at the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest. Claimant was denied a visa and remained in Romania until the end of the war.
84. Claimants and their parents were denied permission to stay in Switzerland on August 20, 1938. On June 17, 1938 claimants and their parents traveled by plane from Vienna to Zurich. Shortly after, they were approached by the Swiss Police for Foreigners and were ordered to leave Switzerland by August 20, 1938, and were told that there were too many foreigners in Switzerland. Claimants and their parents traveled to Brussels, Belgium by train via France and went into hiding until the end of the war.
85. Claimant, born in 09/17/1928 in Yugoslavia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in March-April 1941 at the Swiss Embassy in Zagreb, Croatia. After the German occupation of Yugoslavia, claimant and his father sought to join claimant's uncle in Switzerland. They went to the Swiss Embassy several times

and filled out applications for visas to Switzerland and were denied each time. In 1943 claimant left for Budapest and traveled to Israel via Turkey, Syria and Lebanon.

86. Claimant, born on 01/20/1920 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland in 1938. Claimant studied in Lausanne and on October 1940 was summoned by Swiss authorities in Berne to report to a labor camp. Claimant was unable to perform manual labor and was required by authorities to undergo surgery or face imprisonment. After the surgery claimant was still unable to perform manual labor yet he was required to report to a labor camp in Vouvry. He stayed at the labor camp until July 1941 and was forced to perform hard labor. He was threatened with imprisonment for resisting to work as a result of his recent surgery. Through the aid of the Czech delegation in Switzerland claimant was able to leave Switzerland in 1942.



## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 25

1. Claimant, born on 11/07/1930 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Berlin, Germany between November 9, 1938 and September 1, 1939. Claimant's father was arrested during Kristallnacht and the Gestapo told claimant's mother that in order for him to be released from prison, she had to get a visa for him to another country. Claimant's mother first attempted to get a visa in Koenigsberg, Germany. Claimant and his mother later traveled to Berlin where claimant's mother again attempted to get a visa. Claimant's mother was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Berlin. Claimant and his parents later fled to Shanghai, China where they remained for the rest of the war.
2. Claimant, born on 07/17/1926 in France, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in August 1943. In November 1941, claimant and her family left Paris to join claimant's father in Lyon. When they passed the demarcation line they were arrested and put under forced residence in Nontron, France. In March 1943, claimant and her family escaped raids in Nontron. They went into hiding in Megève, France under the protection of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. The Joint Committee in Saint Gervais asked Swiss authorities to obtain permission to enter Switzerland for claimant and her sister, but they never received a response. In September 1943, claimant and her family fled to Nice and then later to Lyon, where claimant spent the rest of the war in hiding.
3. Claimant born on 07/11/1920 in Czechoslovakia was denied permission to enter Switzerland with his family between 1939 and 1945. After the German invasion of Czechoslovakia, claimant's family contacted claimant's uncle who resided in Zurich, Switzerland. Claimant's uncle petitioned the Swiss Immigration Authority in Zurich to allow claimant's family to join him and permission was denied. Claimant spent the remainder of the war in various concentration camps.
4. Claimant, born on 12/09/1932 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in fall 1941/1942. Claimant's father had a Swiss bank account. Claimant and her family traveled by train from France to Geneva, Switzerland. When they arrived at the Swiss border, claimant's father spoke to the Swiss guards and explained that they have a bank account and would be no burden to Switzerland. The family was beaten by Swiss border guards and then denied entry. Subsequently, they fled to Marseille and then hid in Villeneuve sur Lot, France.
5. Claimant, born on 09/10/1922 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1937 or 1938. Claimant's uncle resided in Switzerland and attempted to obtain asylum for claimant and his mother. Swiss authorities in Berne demanded that claimant and his mother have a visa to exit Switzerland before they would grant a visa to Switzerland. Claimant and his mother were unable to procure such a visa and could not enter Switzerland. Claimant's mother was deported to Riga and claimant was able to flee to the United States in July 1941.
6. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland in Budapest, Hungary with their family in February 1944. Claimants' family stood in line outside the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary to obtain visas to Switzerland. They were stopped by guards and not permitted to obtain the visas. They then returned to their village and lived in hiding. They were later caught and deported.
7. Claimant, born on 02/02/1921 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-

Swiss border in spring 1939. Claimant was hiding in the mountains in Slovakia. Claimant traveled through Austria by train and on foot and was led to the Austrian-Swiss border by a guide. When border guards were in view, the guide got scared and warned that if they were to continue, they would be arrested. Subsequently, the guide ran away. Claimant went to Hungary and was later forced to work in a kitchen. In 1944, claimant escaped with a group and hid in the Slovak mountains until the end of the war.

8. Claimant, born on 07/13/1924 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Vienna, Austria in 1938 with her family. After the Anschluss, claimant's family applied for visas to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Vienna. The Swiss Embassy only offered a visa to claimant's mother and denied entrance to the entire family. Claimant and her family later traveled to Hungary and spent the rest of the war there.
9. Claimant born on 05/29/1924 in Germany was denied a visa to Switzerland before November 9, 1938. Claimant's father applied for visas to Switzerland for his family at a Swiss Embassy in Germany. They waited for a reply from authorities but never received one. Claimant's father was later deported to Poland, and in spring 1939, claimant traveled to the Netherlands. In May 1940, claimant met his mother and sisters in Belgium. In 1941, claimant was deported to several labor camps in France. Claimant escaped from a transport to Auschwitz in 1942 and lived underground until liberation.
10. Claimant, born on 06/10/1909 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1938 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant left Austria and fled through France to the Swiss border, near Mulhausen. Claimant slipped through the border, but was caught by police two miles from the border and taken to a police station, where he was interrogated and beaten unconscious. The police took claimant back to the border, while he was unconscious and he awoke back in France. He was blind in one eye, had several broken ribs and had lost three teeth as a result of the beating. Claimant managed to flee to Czechoslovakia, where he stayed for nine months. Claimant later fled to Poland and England.
11. Claimant, born on 08/30/1924 in Italy, entered Switzerland in 1943. Upon entering, claimant was placed in the camp in Adliswil, near Zurich, where he had to guard mentally sick people. He was subsequently sent to Murimoo where he was forced to work in a peat bog from February 1944 to April 1944 which resulted in respiratory tract problems. He then was transferred to the camp of Castello di Trevano and stayed with students. Claimant had to sleep on hay and was not allowed to leave freely. Claimant left Switzerland to go back home when Italy was liberated on April 25, 1945.
12. Claimant, born on 03/03/1928 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in April, 1945. In 1944 claimant was transferred to concentration camp Allach (sub-camp of Dachau). In April 1945 claimant was put on a train to Switzerland with 2500 other prisoners of Dachau. Upon their arrival at the border, Swiss guards refused entry of the train. Claimant and other prisoners were returned by train to Staaltach, where they remained without food, water and clothes until being liberated by United States soldiers.
13. Claimant, born on 01/25/1936 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1944 at the Swiss Consulate in Budapest. Claimant and her mother went to the Swiss Embassy to apply for an entry visa to Switzerland and to seek protection. They were not let into the consulate by the Swiss guards saying that Switzerland could not accept any more refugees' applications. Claimant and her mother were later put into the ghetto, where they stayed until liberation.
14. Claimant, born on 02/07/1935 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1942 with her mother. Claimant and her mother traveled by various means to the Swiss

border through Austria and Lichtenstein. They spent several days at the border, and despite claimant's mother's pleading, they were not allowed to enter. They then took a train to Hungary and went into hiding under false identifications. They were later caught and deported to several camps.

15. Claimant, born on 05/04/1929 in Hungary, entered Switzerland on a Kastner transport in December 1944. Claimant was first interned in a military camp in St. Gallen and then transferred to Caux. Claimant stayed in different hotels where his freedom to move was restricted.
16. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in April 1945 at the German-Swiss border. Claimants were liberated from Buchenwald on April 11, 1945 and immediately traveled to Switzerland by train. They arrived at the border and were subsequently denied entry into Switzerland. Claimants immigrated to Palestine in June 1945.
17. Claimant, born on 02/11/1933 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant and her parents had obtained a Swiss Schutzpass. When the situation worsened, claimant and her mother applied for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Legation, but the request was denied. Subsequently, claimant's mother was deported and claimant stayed in the Budapest ghetto with her aunt. Claimant was liberated in February 1945.
18. Claimant, born on 08/24/1924 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in August 1942. Claimant and his family fled by train from Valras-Plage, France, to Annemasse, at the French-Swiss border and they were denied entry to Switzerland by Swiss authorities. They returned to Valras-Plage and went into hiding. Claimant and his family were arrested and deported first to Rivesaltes, then to Drancy and eventually to Germany.
19. Claimant, born on 10/28/1936 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1938 or 1939 in Vienna, Austria with his parents. Claimant and his family resided in Vienna, Austria and applied for entry to Switzerland to escape Nazi persecution and were denied entry. In 1940, claimant and his family abandoned the family business and traveled to Antwerp, Belgium. They left Antwerp in late 1940 and went to Brussels. In 1942, claimant and his brother were placed in a gentile home outside Brussels where they remained until the end of the war.
20. Claimant, born on 10/28/1915 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Hamburg, Germany between 1934 and 1939. Claimant's aunt and uncle were arrested and deported. Claimant and her grandparents wanted to flee to Switzerland and first asked the Red Cross for help to go to Switzerland. The Red Cross could not help them and claimant and her grandmother next went to the Swiss Consulate in Hamburg to obtain entry permits to Switzerland. Their request was denied and they were sent away. In June 1939, claimant fled Germany for Mexico with the help of her father.
21. Claimant, born on 11/24/1937 in Austria, was smuggled from France into Switzerland with her brother on September 1942. Claimant and her brother reached Geneva where they were separated. Claimant's brother was sent to a children's home and claimant was sent to an orphanage. At the orphanage claimant states she was treated poorly. Claimant was later sent to a convent in Lugano and from there to a children's home in Sarnen where she stayed until the end of the war.
22. Claimant, born on 08/1/1944 in Switzerland, was mistreated in Switzerland with her mother. Claimant's mother and her family entered Switzerland from Italy. Claimant was born in Lausanne and was placed in a home in Clarens while her mother worked in a separate refugee camp. One of the home's monitors was mentally retarded and in one instance broke all the windows in claimant's room. As a result from

the trauma, claimant states she had difficulty eating and sleeping appropriately.

23. Claimant, born on 02/28/1920 in Germany, was ordered to a labor camp by Swiss authorities in 1940. Claimant was forced to cut peat in Muri near Bremgarten for three months. Subsequently, claimant was released. In 1941, claimant was ordered again to a labor camp in Vouvry. He had to cut peat for the next nine months. In 1942, claimant immigrated to Palestine via Africa.
24. Claimant, born on 07/08/1930 in Romania, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in winter 1944/1945. In 1941, claimant was forced to work in labor camps in Bucharest, Romania. In early 1944 claimant fled Bucharest and went to a refugee camp in Hungary. Claimant stayed in the refugee camp for three months before being sent to other camps. Claimant left the camps and traveled toward the Alps. He was captured by Russians in Austria in winter 1945 and later released. Claimant traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border and attempted to enter Switzerland. Claimant was denied entry to Switzerland by a border patrol. Claimant subsequently traveled to Italy where he was put in a refugee camp.
25. Claimant, born on 06/15/1918 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary in 1940. Claimant had lived with his family in Geneva until 1930 when they returned to Hungary. When persecutions began in 1940, claimant and his family wanted to return to Switzerland and claimant's aunt resided in Zurich. They requested visas at the Swiss Consulate but their request was denied. Claimant was later sent to Nagy Kata where he was forced to work. Claimant was later sent to various labor camps throughout the rest of the war.
26. Claimant, born on 02/11/1916 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Vienna, Austria in early 1940. Claimant's sister was previously admitted to Neuchatel, Switzerland and claimant's husband had left for England in 1939. Claimant and her parents went to the Swiss Embassy in order to obtain visas and join claimant's sister in Neuchatel. Claimant's parents were given permanent visas but claimant was offered a one day visa only and denied a permanent visa. Claimant fled Vienna and traveled to Croatia where she was placed in a camp. She was then sent to Italy where she was detained until the end of the war.
27. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland together with family in winter 1940. Claimants' father/husband had extensive business contacts in Switzerland who recommended the family to seek refuge in Switzerland. When the family attempted to enter, Swiss authorities denied them entry although claimant (RC 11092) pleaded for the sake of the life of her daughter (RC 10705). After the failed attempt, claimants' father/husband was caught and killed while claimants were hiding under bridges and in the woods. Claimants fled from place to place and later went to the United States.
28. Claimant, born on 01/07/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in summer 1937. Claimant and family lived in Darmstadt, Germany, where they were continuously harassed and mistreated beginning in 1934. In July or August 1937, claimant's father arranged for someone to drive them to the German-Swiss border near Basel. When they arrived at the border, claimant's father pleaded with border officials but they were denied entry. The same man that drove them to the border drove them back to Darmstadt. In September 1938, claimant and family immigrated to the United States.
29. Claimant, born on 11/27/1935 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime during or after 1942. Claimant's family was living in Budapest, Hungary since 1938. In 1942, claimant's father bought Swiss travel documents and deposited money in a Swiss bank. Claimant and her family then traveled with a group by bus from Hungary to Switzerland. When the family arrived at the Swiss

border, they had to wait for a long time and were then denied entry. Subsequently, the family was arrested and sent to a ghetto and later to a concentration camp.

30. Claimant, born on 08/08/1920 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1939 or early 1940. Claimant's family's property was confiscated and their rights of citizenship denied. Fearing further persecution they left Poland and traveled through Czechoslovakia and Austria to the Austrian-Swiss border. They presented documents to Swiss officials and were detained while the documents were checked. After one to two hours they were told that the documents were invalid and that they should go back home. Claimant and her family returned to Poland traveling by train and getting rides through bribes. Claimant was later sent to a concentration camp.
31. Claimant, born on 06/23/1929 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in August 1943. In late 1942, claimant and his family fled Toulon, France to Megève in the Savoy region of France. With the help of a smuggler the family attempted to cross the Swiss border in the valley of Chamonix. Claimant and his family were arrested by Swiss soldiers. They were taken to Le Châtelard where his father was questioned before they were brought back to the French border. The family returned to Megève, France and claimant's parents placed him in a Catholic boarding-house.
32. Claimant, born on 01/28/1921 in Hungary, entered Switzerland with the Kastner transport from Bergen Belsen in 1944. Upon arriving in Switzerland, claimant was placed in a camp. Claimant states that while in Switzerland she was not provided sufficient food, that she was not allowed to leave the camp and was kept under guard.
33. Claimant, born on 03/30/1923 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1942 with her husband. After the Germans seized Radom, Poland, claimant and her husband escaped into the forest. They traveled without direction for some time and in spring or summer of 1942 they went through Austria to the Austrian-Swiss border. They were asked for documents at the border and were refused entry since they did not have any. They later returned to Poland and lived in hiding in the forest.
34. Claimant born on 03/23/1932 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in July 1943 with her brother. Claimant left Belgium for France in 1940. After escaping the Gurs concentration camp, claimant and her brother were placed with the Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants (OSE). Together with a group of other Jewish children being cared for by the OSE, they attempted to cross the border near Evians les Bains and were refused entry. Claimant was then hidden on a farm in Souspieres, France where she remained for the rest of the war.
35. Claimant, born on 04/09/1928 in Germany, was denied a visa to enter Switzerland in the late 1930's by Swiss authorities in Germany. Claimant and his parents sought to leave Germany to escape Nazi persecution. Claimant's father traveled often and during his travels in the late 1930's, claimant's father applied for three visas for the family at a Swiss consulate in Germany. Claimant's father was subsequently deported to Buchenwald.
36. Claimant, born on 01/01/1943 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland from Germany at the end of April 1945. Claimant and her family were sent to Westerbork in June 1943 and later sent to Bergen Belsen. In April 1945 they were sent from Bergen Belsen with an exchange transport to Biberach, Germany and then to Switzerland. Claimant was very ill at the time and was refused adequate medical treatment in Switzerland. In late June 1945, claimant and her family were forced to leave Switzerland and went to The Netherlands.

37. Claimant, born on 06/11/1933 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime in 1937, 1938 or 1939. Claimant was taken to a children's camp in Germany. Claimant's uncle was able to secure claimant's release and took him through Furtwanger, Freiburg and Waldshut, Germany across the Swiss border and to Berne. In Berne, they were discovered by Swiss police and brought back to the German border. Claimant's uncle bribed a German soldier to allow them to return to Switzerland. Claimant and his uncle entered Switzerland at night. They traveled through Switzerland to France and continued to Spain and Portugal and the United States.
38. Claimant, born on 08/29/1928 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Vienna, Austria and in Berne, Switzerland in 1938. Claimant's father was taken to Dachau and Buchenwald in 1938. Claimant's aunt lived in Berne and attempted to get permission for claimant to live in Switzerland and was denied. Claimant's mother also attempted to get permission for claimant to enter Switzerland in Vienna and was denied. Claimant was placed on a Kindertransport in December 1938 and was sent to the United States in 1940.
39. Claimant, born on 05/15/1933 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1940 at the Swiss border. Claimant's uncle was in Switzerland waiting for claimant and his family to take them to the United States. Claimant and his family traveled from Poland to the Swiss border and made three attempts to enter Switzerland. They were denied each time and three of claimant's family members were lost. The family returned to Poland and spent the rest of the war in ghettos and in hiding.
40. Claimant, born on 07/25/1923 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in June 1938. Claimant traveled from Frankfurt, Germany and entered Switzerland in January 1938. Claimant attended the International Pastry School in Basel and claimant's request to renew his work permit was denied. Claimant had to go back to Germany. Claimant left Germany and arrived in the States in December 1938. Claimant later served in the United States Army for four years.
41. Claimant, born on 03/03/1923 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Prague, Czechoslovakia in 1940. After the Anschluss, claimant and her sister fled Austria to join their grandmother in Humpolec, Czechoslovakia. Claimant's parents joined them in 1939. In 1940, claimant's father traveled to Prague and attempted to obtain Swiss visas at the Swiss Consulate for claimant and her sister and the request was denied. In June 1942, claimant and her family were deported to Theresienstadt, later to Auschwitz and Bergen Belsen.
42. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Berlin, Germany in 1943. Claimant (RC 5780) requested permission to enter Switzerland for himself and his family sometime in late 1942 and early 1943 and his request was denied. Claimants were arrested in April 1943 in The Netherlands and taken to Westerbork. In January 1944, claimants were sent as exchange prisoners to Bergen-Belsen. In April 1945 they boarded a train for Switzerland. The train wandered through Germany for two weeks before it was liberated by the Russian Army near Troebitz, Germany.
43. Claimant, born on 02/15/1935, in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant's father worked for a Swiss company in Budapest and sought permission to enter Switzerland for himself and his family. Claimant's father's employer promised claimant's father work in Switzerland in Zurich or Berne. Claimant applied for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy and his request was denied. Claimant's father was later sent to Yugoslavia and forced to work. Claimant and her mother were forced into the ghetto in Budapest. Claimant was later put into the ghetto in Debrecen and was sent to various camps including Eisentstadt, Strasshof and Theresienstadt.

44. Claimant, born on 05/20/1926 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in November 1939 with her father at the German-Swiss border. Claimant and her father left Poland and traveled to the German-Swiss border via Czechoslovakia. At the border, the Swiss would not let them enter. Claimant and her father fled east toward Russia. After a difficult journey, they were later admitted to Russia.
45. Claimant, born on 04/18/1921 in China, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1942. In 1933, claimant and her family fled Berlin, Germany for Switzerland. The family lived in Geneva, Switzerland for about one year. They then left for France to join claimant's uncle in Nice. In fall 1942, claimant left Juan-les-Pins, France for Switzerland with two friends and a guide. They attempted to cross the Swiss border from Annemasse, France. At the border, they managed to cross the barbed wire but Swiss border guards intercepted them. They were brought with other refugees to the border post, where their papers were checked. Claimant and her friends were denied entry into Switzerland and escorted back to the French border. Claimant returned to France where she lived in hiding with her mother until she joined the French resistance.
46. Claimant, born on 06/01/1922 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1938 with her mother at the Austrian-Swiss border near Feldkirch, Austria. Claimant and her mother left on a transport with other people to the Swiss border and tried to get a visa to enter. It was denied and after two weeks and they returned to Vienna. In winter 1938, they traveled to Palestine.
47. Claimant, born on 03/21/1917 in The Netherlands, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family at the French-Swiss border after 1940. Claimant and his family fled Belgium in 1940 and went to France. During the occupation of France they attempted to enter Switzerland and were denied and returned to France. Claimant and his family tried to enter Switzerland at the French-Swiss border a year later. They were detained for one night in a prison and then went to a shelter. After three months claimant was sent to a labor camp at Les Enjenes.
48. Claimant, born on 10/16/1942 in France, was admitted into Switzerland in with his parents in 1943. Claimant and his parents were detained in the camp Mont-Choisi. Claimant's father was forced to work and claimant and his mother were not allowed to leave. Claimant states that they were poorly nourished. They remained in the camp until 1945.
49. Claimant, born on 06/23/1924 in Germany, entered Switzerland from France with his parents. Claimant and his parents fled Germany in 1933 and lived in France. During the war they fled to Switzerland. After crossing the border they were intercepted by Swiss soldiers and sent to a reception camp in Martigny, where they had to sleep on straw. Subsequently, the family was separated and claimant and his father were transferred to a labor camp. Claimant was interned in different labor camps, including Bonstetten, Büsserach for about three years. He was forced to work in the forests and later as a night guard and received little pay. Claimant left Switzerland for France after the war.
50. Claimant, born on 05/11/1929 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. In March 1944, claimant went with her mother to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest to get permission to enter Switzerland but their request was denied. They also asked for a Schutzpass and did not receive one either. Claimant was placed in the Budapest ghetto where she was liberated in January 1945.
51. Claimant, born on 11/18/1922 in The Netherlands, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Amsterdam, The Netherlands in 1942 and Swiss authorities in Switzerland. Claimant's mother had Swiss citizenship until she married a Dutch citizen and in 1934 her husband died. Claimant's mother sought to enter Switzerland with her children in summer 1942. She

appealed to Swiss authorities to return her citizenship and allow her and her children to enter Switzerland. Claimant's mother could not regain Swiss citizenship nor secure a residency permit. Claimant's mother and sister were deported to Auschwitz. Claimant and two other siblings survived the war living in hiding.

52. Claimant, born on 04/27/1918 in Poland, was expelled from Switzerland in 1942/43. When the Germans invaded Belgium, claimant fled for France and lived under false identity. In 1942/43, claimant entered Switzerland from France with the help of a smuggler. She traveled to Geneva and made a bank deposit. Shortly after, she was stopped by Swiss Police, taken back to the border and expelled to France. Claimant was later arrested by French authorities and sent to different camps where she stayed until her liberation.
53. Claimant, born on 05/31/1944 in Russia, was expelled from Switzerland in early 1945. Claimant's aunt resided in Switzerland and claimant's family started sending money there from Poland. They traveled to Minsk where claimant was born. In September or October 1944, they attempted to enter Switzerland. Claimant and her sister were allowed into Switzerland but claimant's parents were denied entry. Claimant stayed for a few weeks in a refugee camp. In early 1945, claimant was then expelled into Austria.
54. Claimant, born on 08/06/1925 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Switzerland in 1938 or 1939. Claimant's cousin lived in Davos, Switzerland and attempted to obtain permission for claimant to enter and to attend school in Switzerland. The application was denied because claimant was Jewish. Claimant and her family fled from Germany to The Netherlands in September 1939. In October 1939, claimant and her family traveled to the United States by ship.
55. Claimants were denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Germany in 1938. In 1938, claimants' parents applied for a visa to Switzerland at a Swiss consulate in Germany, but the request was denied. Subsequently, claimant's parents unsuccessfully attempted to obtain visas for Great Britain. Claimant's father was later deported and perished. Claimants and her mother survived the war hiding in the countryside.
56. Claimant, born on 12/10/1920 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border. In 1941, claimant and her brother fled Poland. They traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border and were denied entry into Switzerland. Claimant remembered waiting some time at the border and then being sent back to Austria. Subsequently, claimant fled to Czechoslovakia and then to Russia where they stayed until 1944. They then returned to Poland.
57. Claimant, born on 02/02/1922 in Tunisia, was expelled from Switzerland in 1942/43. When the Nazis entered Tunisia, claimant's parents sent claimant to Switzerland. Claimant traveled by ship from Tunisia to France. In France, claimant had an uncle who helped her flee to Switzerland. In Switzerland, claimant deposited money in a Swiss bank but was subsequently arrested by Swiss authorities. Claimant was then expelled from Switzerland. She ended up in a factory in Germany, where she had to perform labor for about three months. She was subsequently sent to France and later managed to return to Tunisia.
58. Claimant, born on 08/04/1933 in the Soviet Union, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1941 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant's grandfather had business connections in Switzerland. Claimant's family traveled via Poland and Slovakia to the Austrian-Swiss border. They made two or three attempts to gain entry. After crossing the border, claimant's family was stopped by Swiss Police, kept for a few hours and then returned to Austria. From there, the family traveled to Kazakhstan and subsequently they returned to Kiev, Soviet Union.



59. Claimant, born on 02/10/1940 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in summer 1940. Claimant's family had relatives in Switzerland. In summer 1940, they were living as refugees in France. After they received a letter from claimant's aunt to join her in Switzerland, claimant and his family attempted to enter Switzerland from southern France. At the French-Swiss border, the family was denied entry and sent back to France. Subsequently, they stayed in France but later returned to Belgium. In 1942, claimant and his sister were hidden separately from their parents in Belgium. In 1944, claimant and his sister were taken by the Gestapo to a home in the outskirts of Brussels where they stayed until their liberation.
60. Claimant, born on 04/21/1920 in Poland, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Poland in September 1939. Claimant's father made several trips to Switzerland before the war to deposit money in Swiss banks. In September 1939, claimant's father asked Swiss authorities in Poland for a visa to Switzerland but was denied. Claimant and his family left Poland for Russia and remained there throughout the rest of the war.
61. Claimant, born on 11/14/1916 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland in winter 1944. In December 1939, claimant was taken by the German Army to a labor camp in Zakopane, Poland. In late 1942, claimant escaped from the camp and fled to Hungary. Claimant was caught by the SS in Hungary and put in another camp. In winter 1943, he managed to escape and traveled by car and train to the Swiss border within a group of people. At the Swiss border, claimant was denied entry into Switzerland. He returned to Hungary and was later sent to Linz, Austria where he was liberated in May 1945.
62. Claimant, born on 05/18/1944 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in late 1944. Claimant's family had relatives in Zurich, Switzerland. Claimant's family applied for permission to enter Switzerland but the request was denied by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. Claimant's relatives in Zurich also attempted to obtain visas for claimant's family. Claimant and her family stayed in the ghetto in Budapest.
63. Claimant, born on 02/18/1921 in Czechoslovakia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary in 1943. In 1942, claimant fled Czechoslovakia for Hungary with the help of a smuggler. He then applied at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest for permission to enter Switzerland but his request was denied. Subsequently, claimant was arrested and deported to Auschwitz.
64. Claimant, born on 07/11/1919 in Poland, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Berne, Switzerland in late 1938. Claimant was studying medicine at the University of Bologna in Italy and was expelled from the university because he was Jewish. Claimant was accepted to the University of Geneva and applied for a visa to Switzerland through the police department in Berne. Claimant received a written refusal from the police department. A dean from the University of Geneva sent a recommendation to the police department but claimant received no response. Claimant left Italy and went to Poland in January 1939. In June 1940, claimant was sent to a labor camp in Siberia where he remained throughout the rest of the war.
65. Claimant, born on 03/25/1924 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1941/42. Claimant's parents had deposited money in Swiss banks. Claimant and his brother traveled from Czechoslovakia through Austria. At the Swiss border, they were denied entry into Switzerland. Subsequently, claimant fled to Hungary. In 1944, claimant was taken to the ghetto and later to various concentration camps.

66. Claimant, born on 10/02/1933 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland at the German-Swiss border sometime after October 1939. In October 1939, German troops occupied claimant's hometown and claimant was forced to work making bunkers. Russian forces later occupied the area and two months later, claimant was told to leave the area. Claimant and his family decided to try to enter Switzerland. They traveled from Poland through Czechoslovakia and Germany to Thayngen, at the German-Swiss border. They were denied entry by Swiss guards. Claimant went to Czechoslovakia, then to Poland and later to Russia.
67. Claimant, born on 08/11/1918 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in spring 1945. In 1944, claimant was deported from Hungary to Auschwitz. She was later sent to perform slave labor in Berlin, Germany. Claimant managed to escape and headed for Switzerland. She joined other people on the way. They went to the city of Singen, Germany and at the German-Swiss border towns of Rielasingen, Randegg, Stein, claimant attempted to enter Switzerland but was denied entry. Subsequently, claimant returned to Hungary.
68. Claimants were denied visas to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Germany in 1939. Claimants' family was told to leave Germany by August 1939. Subsequently, the family applied for visas to Switzerland. They had already sent belongings to Basel and transferred their funds to a bank in Basel but the visas were denied. The family managed to obtain visas for Italy and fled there. They unsuccessfully attempted to immigrate to Palestine and had to stay for a few months in Benghazi, Libya but were then returned to Italy. Claimants and their family remained in Italy as prisoners until the end of the war.
69. Claimant, born on 03/08/1939 in France, was denied entry to Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1940/41. Claimant and her family traveled to the French-Swiss border and attempted to enter Switzerland. They were denied entry. They remained in the south of France for a few weeks and then went to northern France. In September 1942, they were on a transport to Malines in Belgium. On the way to Malines, the resistance was able to separate the train car with children and send the children to live with families. Claimant was sent to live with one of her father's clients in Bethune, France and stayed there until the end of the war.
70. Claimant, born on 11/16/1937 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Vienna, Austria. Claimant's family had friends in Zurich. In 1938, claimant's family applied for an entry visa at the Swiss Embassy in Vienna but their request was denied. Subsequently, claimant's father fled to Shanghai. In 1939, claimant and his family left Austria and joined claimant's father in Shanghai.
71. Claimant, born on 09/05/1940 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary in spring 1942. Claimant's father had money in Switzerland. Claimant's father went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest and requested asylum to Switzerland for the whole family. The request was denied. While claimant's father was deported to a labor camp, claimant and the rest of the family were taken to a collecting camp in 1944 where they survived the war.
72. Claimants were denied permission to remain in Switzerland in December 1938. After claimant (RC 9407) was laid off, claimants fled to Italy. Claimant's (RC 9387) sister and brother-in-law had left Austria before and settled in Chur, Switzerland. In July 1938, claimants entered Switzerland with a tourist visa to join their relatives. While claimant asked for an extension of their Swiss visa, claimants were threatened with being sent to Germany on several occasions and finally received a denial of the renewal. Claimants state that they suffered great anguish by Swiss officials. In December 1938, claimants had to leave Switzerland and left for Colombia.

73. Claimant, born on 03/20/1924 in Romania, entered Switzerland in 1941. Claimant traveled from Romania with a family to the Swiss border. They stayed in Lausanne for about two months. They were housed in barracks under poor living conditions with other children. After two months, claimant and the family were forced to leave by Swiss officials. They returned to Romania where she spent the remainder of the war in hiding.
74. Claimant, born on 01/08/1925 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in late 1942. Following the occupation of the 'free' zone in France, claimant fled towards the Swiss border near Annemasse. With the help of a smuggler, claimant crossed the Swiss border but was apprehended by guards and sent back to France. Claimant returned to Lyon, where his family stayed. In 1944, claimant was arrested and then deported to Drancy, later to Auschwitz and Dachau.
75. Claimant, born on 03/30/1929 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in September 1943. Claimant and her parents attempted to enter Switzerland in the region of Lanzo d'Intelvi/Como. At the Swiss border, claimant and her parents were denied entry by Swiss guards and sent back to Italy. Subsequently, they stayed in hiding to avoid the Germans. On October 10, 1943, claimant and her mother made a second attempt and they successfully crossed the Swiss border. They reached Lugano where they reported to the police. In the beginning, claimant stayed with her mother in a camp and later was with her father in Montreux. Claimant attended school in Locarno, Ticino. They left Switzerland in July 1945.
76. Claimant, born on 09/19/1939 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in fall 1939. Claimant and his family fled their hometown near Warsaw, Poland after it was bombed by the Germans. They took a train to Vienna, Austria and then went to the Austrian-Swiss border. They were caught by a Swiss patrol and held for two days before being put on a train back to Vienna. They later returned to Warsaw and fled to the Russian occupied territories. Claimant eventually went to Bialystok and was drafted into the Russian Army. Claimant was later forced to perform slave labor for the Russians in the Ural region.
77. Claimants' fled Belgium in 1940 after the German invasion and got on a refugee train. They traveled to Revel in the south of France and stayed there for three months before Vichy authorities transferred them to a camp in Agde, France. While in the camp, claimants' father escaped and traveled to the Swiss border to obtain permission for the family to enter Switzerland but was denied permission for the family by Swiss authorities. Claimants' father returned to the camp and smuggled the family out of the camp at night and they returned to their home in Belgium. After persecutions began in 1942, claimants went into hiding and spent the rest of the war in various places in Belgium. Claimants' parents were caught in 1943 and deported to Auschwitz.
78. Claimant, born on 9/4/1925 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary in April 1944. Claimant's father went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest and applied for a visa to Switzerland but claimant and her family were denied entry. Subsequently, claimant and her mother were taken to Ravensbruck concentration camp. They were liberated in spring 1945.
79. Claimant, born on 02/10/1915 in Poland, was expelled from Switzerland in 1942. Claimant had relatives in Switzerland. Claimant traveled by train from Poland to Switzerland. Claimant was caught by Swiss police on the way to Zurich, Switzerland. Swiss officials then handed claimant over to the Gestapo. Claimant was sent to different concentration camps including Buchenwald.
80. Claimant, born on 09/18/1931 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in fall 1938. In September 1938, claimant and his family fled Vienna, Austria for Switzerland. They lived with claimant's

grandfather's family in Zurich, Switzerland. After three weeks in Switzerland, claimant and his family were expelled from Switzerland. The family fled first to Lyon, later to Vichy, France. In 1940, they went into hiding and claimant survived the war separated from his parents.

81. Claimants were denied entry permits into Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Berlin, Germany in 1939. Claimants' family lived in Berlin, and in 1939, their father was arrested and their mother was beaten. Their father was later released and sought entry to several countries including Switzerland. Claimants' father applied for entry visas to Switzerland in Berlin and was denied. Claimants and their family fled to Shanghai, China and remained there until 1949. Claimant, born on 05/20/1938 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1941/42. Claimant and her family fled Belgium for Switzerland. They traveled through France and attempted to seek refuge in Switzerland. At the French-Swiss border, claimant and her family were denied entry by Swiss guards. Subsequently, the family went into hiding in a small village in the region of Puy-de-Dôme, France. The family returned later to Belgium, where claimant survived the war in hiding with nuns in Moulin.
82. Claimant, born on 12/01/1937 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Berlin, Germany. In 1938/39, claimant's parents applied for permission to enter Switzerland in Berlin. Swiss authorities denied the request. In May 1939, claimant and her mother fled to Great Britain.
83. Claimant, born on 08/15/1921 in Romania, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's father asked for a visa to Switzerland in winter 1943 or spring 1944 and was denied entry. Claimant and her family were put in a ghetto after Germans entered Hungary. Claimant and her father were later deported to Auschwitz.
84. Claimant, born on 10/13/1932 in Czechoslovakia, was denied a visa by Swiss authorities in Bratislava, Slovakia in spring 1943. Claimant's uncle in Switzerland helped claimant's family to obtain a protection certificate from El Salvador. After claimant's family had received this certificate, Aryan friends applied on their behalf for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Bratislava, Slovakia. The request was denied. Subsequently, claimant hid in a mental institution with nuns until there was a raid by the Gestapo. Claimant managed to escape and hid in the woods until his liberation by the Russian Army in January 1945.
85. Claimant, born in 1925 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1941. Claimant escaped from the ghetto with her mother and traveled by train to the Austrian-Swiss border. They attempted to enter several times within two weeks but were caught and denied entry by Swiss authorities who beat claimant severely. Subsequently, claimant returned to Poland and fled to the eastern part of Russia where she spent the rest of the war in hiding.
86. Claimant, born on 04/01/1939 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1944. Claimant and his mother left Poland by train. They arrived at the Swiss border where claimant's mother spoke with border officials who denied them entry. Claimant and his mother fled to Italy, then to Romania. Claimant was later placed in a children's group which immigrated to Palestine in October 1945.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 26

1. Claimant, born on 06/12/1908 in Poland was denied entry into Switzerland around the year 1938 at the Swiss border. Claimant and her sister fled Nazi persecution. They reached Swiss border from Austria or Germany by train and foot. Claimant returned to Poland by train and foot after being denied entry into Switzerland and went into hiding for the remainder of the war.
2. Claimant, born on 07/14/1934 in France, was smuggled into Switzerland from France with a group of children in September 1943. In the area around Geneva, claimant was instructed by the guide to say he was Polish in order to avoid being handed over to the Germans and the French. Claimant was sent to a refugee camp. Claimant was later transferred to two children homes.
3. Claimant, born on 07/18/1934 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in May, 1944. To avoid persecution, claimant and his family fled Hungary by train, foot and wagon to the Swiss border. Swiss border officers refused them entry and threatened to turn them over to the Germans. After being denied entry, claimant's family was captured and put into a concentration camp.
4. Claimant, born on 12/22/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1939 at the German-Swiss border. Claimant wanted to avoid persecution in Germany. Claimant and her parents traveled by train to the Swiss border and were told that the Swiss border is closed. Claimant and her family later left for Great Britain and then came to the United States.
5. Claimant, born on 12/09/1933 in Belgium, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1940. Claimant and her family lived in Brussels, Belgium and attempted to get permission to enter Switzerland and were denied permission to enter as refugees. Claimant and her family joined a group of refugees and traveled in a cart to France shortly before France was occupied by Germany. Claimant's mother was killed in an aerial bombing. Claimant, her siblings and her father returned to Brussels. Claimant and her sisters were placed in hiding. Claimant's father was caught and sent to Auschwitz.
6. Claimant, born on 11/30/1926 in Bulgaria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in August 1942. Claimant's father traveled to seek permission to enter Switzerland for his family in an attempt to escape Nazi persecution. His request was denied by Swiss authorities. Claimant and his family were beaten by a group of Nazis and returned to Bulgaria. They remained in Sofia throughout the rest of the war and suffered further persecutions.
7. Claimant, born on 05/08/1925 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1938. To avoid Nazi persecution, claimant and her family fled Austria for Switzerland. At the Swiss border, they were denied entry and claimant and her family returned to Vienna, Austria. In July 1939, claimant fled to England with a Kindertransport.
8. Claimant, born on 10/18/1925 in Czechoslovakia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland between March 1938 and October 1938. Claimant's father was the General Secretary of the Czech Democratic Socialist party and tried to get permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant's grandfather and brother also had connections in Switzerland and claimant's family planned on traveling to Lugano and Berne. Swiss authorities refused to give claimant and his family asylum because his family was part Jewish. Claimant was later sent to work in a slave labor camp. Claimant's father was sent to Dachau and

Buchenwald. Claimant escaped and lived in hiding for the rest of the war.

9. Claimant, born on 09/20/1939 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1942. In spring 1942, claimant's father and uncle were deported. Claimant's mother and aunt then applied for permission to enter Switzerland for the rest of the family but their request was denied. Subsequently, claimant, her mother, aunt and cousin fled France by train with the help of a smuggler and attempted to enter Switzerland. Claimant and her family were arrested. Claimant and her mother managed to escape while her aunt and cousin were deported. Claimant spent the rest of the war in hiding in a suburb of Paris, France.
10. Claimants were denied entry to Switzerland at the Swiss-German border. Claimants' father transferred money to banks in Switzerland. Claimants traveled from Berlin to the Swiss border to escape Nazi persecution and were denied entry. Claimants and their parents later left Germany and went to Shanghai, China where they remained throughout the rest of the war.
11. Claimant, born on 08/05/1931 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland sometime before November 1938. Claimant's father was a lawyer in Hamburg, Germany and the family had assets in Swiss banks. Switzerland refused to allow entry to claimant and his parents. Claimant and his parents emigrated to the United States in the months before Kristallnacht.
12. Claimant, born on 08/24/1921 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1935, 1936 or 1937. Claimant and her family left Germany in 1934 or 1935 and went to Muhlhausen, France. Claimant's father worked in Zurich, Switzerland and attempted to move his family to Switzerland. Claimant, her mother and brother were denied entry to Switzerland. In 1937, claimant traveled to Palestine with her mother and brother. Claimant's father stayed and worked in Switzerland. He was captured and transferred to Drancy and Auschwitz in June 1942.
13. Claimant, born on 02/18/1933 in Poland, was denied permission to enter Switzerland between September 1939 and March 1941. Claimant and her family sought entrance to Switzerland to avoid Nazi persecution and were denied entry. Claimant's family went into hiding with non-Jewish families in Poland. Claimant was in the Podgorze Ghetto in Krakow, Poland from March 1941 to October 1943. In October 1943, claimant escaped from the ghetto with her father and was in hiding in Velichka until January 1945. Claimant's parents were killed during the war.
14. Claimant, born on 03/05/1929 in Poland was denied permission to enter Switzerland. After the German occupation of Poland in 1939, claimant's father tried to get transit visas to Switzerland through Rabbi Botshko who lived in Montre, Switzerland and was known to help people who sought entry into Switzerland. Their request for transit visas was refused and claimant's family lost contact with Rabbi Botshko. Claimant and his family suffered from Nazi persecution.
15. Claimant, born on 05/18/1928 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1939 or 1940. Claimant and her family traveled from Czechoslovakia to Antwerp, Belgium and attempted to enter Switzerland in order to escape Nazi persecution. They were denied entry and returned to Antwerp. Claimant's father and one of claimant's sisters were killed during the war. Claimant's mother obtained false documents and claimant went into hiding with her mother and other sisters throughout the war.
16. Claimant, born on 05/27/1938 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland sometime between May 1938 and March 1939. To avoid Nazi persecution, claimant and her family traveled from Hamburg, Germany to the German-Swiss border and were denied entry to Switzerland. Claimant and her mother

left for the United States in March 1939. Claimant's father had to go into hiding for several months before also leaving for the United States.

17. Claimant, born on 05/23/1938 in Hungary, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1943. To avoid persecutions in Hungary, claimant and her family traveled to Switzerland by train. They were removed from the train and sent back to Hungary. Claimant's father was sent to a slave labor camp. Claimant and her mother were put into a ghetto where they remained until liberation.
18. Claimant, born on 04/21/1921 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland between 1935 and 1940. Claimant and her family were subject to Nazi persecution in Leipzig, Germany. Claimant's parents attempted to gain entrance to Switzerland from Leipzig but they were unsuccessful. After Kristallnacht, in December 1938, claimant and her sister managed to get on a Kindertransport to The Netherlands and later to England. Claimant's parents were forced to work and deported to Riga, Latvia in 1942 where they perished.
19. Claimant, born on 10/10/1937 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in January 1939. Claimant and his parents were Hungarian citizens and claimant was traveling with his mother. They had a visa to enter Switzerland and were denied entrance.
20. Claimants illegally entered Switzerland from France with a group of children in spring 1940. Upon arrival, claimants were put in a reception camp. They were first transferred to the 'Hotel Carlton' in Geneva, then to a hostel in Villars. Later they were moved again to a different children home and then to Aix-les-Bains. While in Switzerland claimants suffered from loneliness and confusion and felt pushed around. Claimant (RC 2258) stated that she was uncomfortable and anxious there.
21. Claimant, born on 04/10/1915 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1941. In order to avoid Nazi persecution, claimant traveled by foot and on horseback from Poland to the Swiss border. When she reached the border, she was told by Swiss guards that she lacked the proper documents and was turned back. Claimant then went to Saratov where she was confined.
22. Claimant, born on 10/11/1935 in Italy, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1941. Sometime during the war, claimant and her mother went from Italy to Nice, France. Claimant's aunt and uncle lived in Switzerland and claimant and her mother sought entrance to Switzerland to join them. They were denied entrance to Switzerland. Claimant's mother was deported from Nice to Auschwitz where she perished. Claimant was hidden in different places during the war and later adopted.
23. Claimant, born on 05/02/1921 in Hungary, was denied permission to stay in Switzerland in the summer of 1939. Claimant and his parents were in Basel, Switzerland in the summer of 1939 and claimant was to continue his studies at Zurich University. Claimant and his parents had to leave Switzerland and they returned to Hungary via Italy. Claimant and his family were later subjected to Nazi persecution in Hungary.
24. Claimant, born on 05/16/1927 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland between November 9, 1938 and June 1939. Claimant's family lived in Vienna and was persecuted during Kristallnacht. Several days after Kristallnacht, claimant and her family tried to get into Switzerland from Austria since the family had relatives there and they were denied entry to Switzerland. Claimant was put on a Kindertransport to England in June 1939. Claimant's parents were killed in a concentration camp.
25. Claimant, born on 10/14/1928 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1941 or 1942. Claimant's parents were liquidated in October 1941. Claimant survived and went to live with her uncle in Mir,

Poland and was with them when the Mir ghetto was liquidated in 1942. While in Mir, claimant's aunt tried to get claimant to Switzerland but claimant was denied entry. Claimant remained in Poland and was put in a concentration camp.

26. Claimant, born on 09/14/1940 in Hungary, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1944. Claimant and his parents sought to avoid persecution by the Arrow Cross in Hungary. They traveled to Switzerland by train and truck through Austria to the Swiss border and were denied entry to Switzerland. Claimant and parents had to return to Hungary where claimant and his family suffered from persecution.
27. Claimant, born on 01/12/1929 in Romania, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1943. Claimant fled Romania and traveled to Belgium, where claimant's family had relatives. Claimant and his father traveled to a small village on the Swiss border in 1943. Claimant's father spoke French with the border officials and claimant states that the border officials screamed at them and pushed them away. Claimant and his father returned to Soviet occupied territory and were later evacuated to central Asia.
28. Claimant, born on 09/25/1925 in Bulgaria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss officials in Bulgaria in fall 1942. Claimant's family suffered from Nazi persecution beginning in 1941. In 1942, claimant's father requested permission from the Swiss Consulate in Sofia, Bulgaria for the family to travel to Zurich, Switzerland and he never received an answer. In 1942 and 1943, claimant was forced to work for an electric company and was never paid.
29. Claimant, born on 08/08/1939 in Hungary, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1942 or 1943. In order to avoid persecution in Hungary, claimant, his father and his paternal grandparents traveled from Hungary to Switzerland. They were denied entry and forced to return to Hungary. Claimant and his grandparents lived in a Swedish protected house until June 1944 when they were deported to the ghetto. Claimant's father was deported from Hungary to Mauthausen where he perished.
30. Claimant, born on 08/04/1929 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Germany in 1936. Claimant's father lost his job as a stockbroker at the Berlin Stock Exchange and claimant's family suffered from persecutions in Germany. In 1936, claimant's father attempted to get permission to enter Switzerland and was denied. Claimant's father had a cousin in Brazil and the family got a visa to Brazil in 1936. In 1939 claimant and his family went to Shanghai, China.
31. Claimant, born on 06/19/1921 in Czechoslovakia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1939. After Germany occupied Czechoslovakia, claimant's father applied for a visa for claimant to study medicine in Switzerland. The Swiss consulate repeatedly delayed the visa request and claimant never got a visa. Later in 1939 claimant was forced to work in the area where he lived, and in September 1941, was sent to Slovakia where he was forced to work in a camp. In September 1944, claimant went into hiding in the forest and mountains in central Slovakia and remained in hiding until March 1945.
32. Claimant, born on 11/10/1935 in Germany, was denied entry to Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1938. Claimant and his family sought to avoid Nazi persecution and traveled to the German-Swiss border and were denied entry to Switzerland. Claimant and his siblings were brought to Frankfurt in August 1939 and put on a Kindertransport to England and never saw their parents again.
33. Claimant, born on 01/17/1937 in Yugoslavia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1942 or 1943. Claimant, his mother, brother and two aunts and uncles left Zagreb, Yugoslavia in 1942 or 1943 and went to central Italy. The situation became more dangerous in Italy and one aunt and uncle left for Switzerland and were able to enter Switzerland. Claimant and his family remained in Italy and claimant's



mother applied for entry into Switzerland and was denied. Claimant then spent time in an internment camp in Bedizzole, Italy. In August 1943, claimant and his family went south to Tuscany and hid in various locations until they were liberated by the allied forces in 1944.

34. Claimant, born on 12/05/1930 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1945. After being liberated from a labor camp in Poland in early 1945, claimant and her parents traveled to by train, bus and foot to the Swiss border. They were denied entry and told to find refuge somewhere else. Claimant and her parents then traveled to Germany where they were placed in a refugee camp.
35. Claimant, born on 02/22/1937 in Austria, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1937 or 1938. Claimant and his parents sought to avoid persecution in Austria and traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border where they were denied entry. They later fled to Yugoslavia and then to Hungary where they suffered from Nazi persecution.
36. Claimant, born on 10/25/1926 in Czechoslovakia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland during the period 1939-1942. Claimant and his family sold their house and store in Czechoslovakia in 1939. They traveled to Antwerp, Belgium where they sought entrance visas to Switzerland and never got permission to enter Switzerland. In 1942, Germans murdered his parents and sisters. Claimant survived the war in hiding.
37. Claimant, born on 09/03/1929 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1937 or 1938. Claimant and her parents fled Vienna and attempted to enter Switzerland and were not able to enter. Claimant later suffered from Nazi persecution.
38. Claimants were denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border between July 1938 and April 1939. In order to avoid Nazi persecution in Austria, claimants and their parents traveled from Vienna to the Austrian-Swiss border and were denied entry to Switzerland. They returned to Vienna and tried to get exit visas. Claimants left Austria on a Kindertransport in April 1939. A few months later, their parents received visas to the United States.
39. Claimant, born on 03/04/1940 in France, was denied entry to Switzerland at the French-Swiss border. Claimant's father was deported from Paris to Auschwitz in 1940. Claimant and her mother fled Paris and claimant's mother was refused entry to Switzerland. Claimant and her mother lived in the woods in a small village in France. They survived the war receiving help from a woman who hid them when the Germans came to look for them.
40. Claimant, born on 10/12/1929 in Romania, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in Romania in 1941. Claimant and her family wanted to leave Romania because of the pogroms. Claimant's father applied to go to Switzerland and was denied entry. Claimant and her family went to Bucharest and were in a refugee camp. While in the camp, claimant was forced to work long hours for the Germans knitting socks and other clothes.
41. Claimant, born on 01/17/1941 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland between 1941 and 1944. Claimant's father had money in Switzerland and claimant's family's fear of persecution increased in Budapest. Claimant and her family traveled by train to the Swiss border and sought entry into Switzerland. They were turned away at the border and went back to Budapest. Claimant's father was taken to a camp in Hungary and later to Mauthausen.
42. Claimant, born on 08/08/1936 in Germany, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1938 or 1939. Claimant and her parents wanted to escape Nazi persecution in Germany and sought refuge in Switzerland, but

were denied entry. Claimant's father was taken to Buchenwald and held for six weeks. Claimant's mother was able to get passage to Shanghai, China. When claimant's father was released, the family had 24 hours to leave Germany. They emigrated to Shanghai, China where they lived as refugees until 1947.

43. Claimant, born on 05/19/1919 in France, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1942. Claimant's parents contacted the Red Cross in Paris in an attempt to send claimant to Switzerland along with a group of children. Swiss authorities refused to allow the children entry. Claimant's parents were deported to Auschwitz in 1942. Claimant resided with her grandmother until 1943, when her grandmother was sent to a concentration camp. Claimant lived in hiding and then moved to the south of France.
44. Claimant, born on 08/13/1933 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1941. To avoid Nazi persecution after the German invasion, claimant and his parents fled Poland and traveled to the Swiss border. They were denied entry to Switzerland and returned to Poland. They survived the war hiding from the Germans in woods and in bunkers. Claimant states that the time in hiding has had many negative effects on his health.
45. Claimant, born on 09/30/1921 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in late 1938. Claimant, her parents and four siblings left Vienna and traveled by foot to Brno, Czechoslovakia. They applied for entry to Switzerland and were refused entrance. Claimant was admitted to Great Britain and left for London in December 1938. Claimant's parents escaped occupation and went to Poland and were imprisoned in several concentration camps.
46. Claimant, born on 08/02/1940 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in December, 1943 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant's father had money in Swiss banks. Claimant and his family wanted to travel through Switzerland on the way to Palestine. They left Romania by train and went to the Swiss border but were denied entry. They then went back to Constanta, Romania. In 1944 they boarded a boat for Palestine and the boat was sent back to Europe. Claimant states they made a second attempt to enter Switzerland and then later went to Turkey, Lebanon and Palestine. Once in Palestine, they were placed in a camp.
47. Claimant, born on 04/19/1932 in Germany, was denied entry to Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1938. Claimant and her family were trying to escape Nazi persecution in Frankfurt, Germany. They traveled by train from Frankfurt and sought refuge in Switzerland, but were denied entry. Claimant and her family returned to Frankfurt and later fled to Italy. They subsequently went to Shanghai, China where they remained for nine years.
48. Claimant, born on 11/20/1937 in France, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities. In May 1941, claimant's father was arrested and deported to Auschwitz. Claimant's mother attempted to obtain permission to enter Switzerland for the family but the request was denied by the Swiss government. With the help of a Jewish organization, claimant's mother then sent claimant and his sister to a family in Marcilly sur Maulnes, France.
49. Claimant, born on 10/24/1940 in Hungary, was denied entry to Switzerland sometime during the war. Claimant's parents had money in Switzerland. They went to the Swiss border and were turned away. They returned to Budapest. Claimant's father was taken to Auschwitz and her mother went in and out of camps.
50. Claimant, born on 03/16/1922 in Austria, was admitted into Switzerland in September 1942 from France. Claimant crossed the border illegally and was interned in a hotel with her sister. She was allowed

to leave once a week and worked for her own upkeep.

51. Claimant, born on 05/11/1939 in Hungary, was denied entry to Switzerland. To avoid persecution in Hungary, claimant and her parents traveled by train to the Swiss border and they were denied entry to Switzerland. They returned to Budapest. Claimant's father was forced to work during the war and died. Claimant's mother was deported to Ravensbruck. Claimant ended up in the ghetto on Wesselenyi street in Budapest.
52. Claimant, born on 07/15/1920 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland. Claimant traveled through Munich and Kempen, Germany to the Swiss border and was not allowed into Switzerland. Claimant lived in hiding for a long time and was in the Lodz ghetto from 1940 - 1944.
53. Claimant, born on 08/22/1941 in Croatia, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Swiss border in 1941 or 1942. Claimant and her family fled Yugoslavia to escape Nazi persecution. They traveled to Italy and lived in hiding, moving from place to place. They attempted to enter Switzerland and were not permitted to enter. Claimant and her family lived in hiding in Italy until 1945.
54. Claimant, born on 08/29/1944 in Switzerland was detained with her parents. Claimant and her parents remained in Switzerland for a year. They were kept in Montreux.
55. Claimant, born on 12/05/1943 in Hungary, was denied entry to Switzerland in winter 1944. Claimant and her family were living in hiding in Budapest in fear of persecution. After claimant's aunt was murdered, claimant's mother chose to escape and obtained a Schutzpass. They traveled to the Swiss border but were not allowed to enter. They tried to return to Budapest and were captured and put in a camp in Austria.
56. Claimant, born on 12/18/1941 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1944. Claimant's family had relatives living in Berne, Switzerland. Claimant's father applied for a passport at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. In October 1944, claimant's father obtained a Schutzpass from the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. Claimant and his family were unable to get permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant and his grandmother were placed in a Ghetto in Budapest. They were later placed in a ghetto in Wesselenyi street.
57. Claimant, born on 12/07/1942 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1945. Claimant escaped from Treblinka in 1945. Claimant and her relatives lived in hiding in the Black Forest region of Germany. They approached the Swiss border near Basel and were denied entry to Switzerland. The Swiss border guards shot at them and claimant's cousin was killed by the Swiss guards. Claimant and her family returned to the forest and lived in hiding until the end of the war.
58. Claimant, born on 10/04/1926 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland between 1938 and 1941. Claimant and her family were trying to escape Nazi persecution in Germany where claimant and her siblings could not longer attend school because they were Jewish. Claimant and her siblings were sent to Belgium on a Kindertransport in 1939. They returned to Germany in 1940. Claimant's parents tried to get visas to Switzerland or through Switzerland to other countries and were denied entry. In 1941, the family secured visas and traveled to Lisbon, Portugal and traveled by boat to the United States.
59. Claimant, born on 01/23/1921 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1943. After claimant's family was deported claimant fled Poland for Switzerland traveling mainly by foot and in wagons. He arrived at the German-Swiss border and waited along the border for

three weeks with other refugee families and children. Claimant was beaten by guards at the border and turned away. Claimant was later captured and taken to camps in Germany and Poland.

60. Claimant, born on 07/08/1928 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1937. Between 1933 and 1937, claimant's family moved several times in Germany. In 1935, claimant was expelled from elementary school and claimant's father's business was targeted by Nazi officials. Claimant's family had relatives living in Switzerland. In early 1937, claimant's father traveled to Basel, Switzerland to request permission to enter Switzerland for his family. Claimant and her family were denied permission to enter Switzerland. In August 1937, they were able to obtain certificates to Palestine and leave Germany.
61. Claimant, born on 05/22/1925 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1939. Fleeing Nazi persecution, claimant attempted to enter Switzerland with a group of four friends. They traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border, where Swiss authorities denied them entry. The group then separated and claimant unsuccessfully attempted to enter at a different location. Subsequently, claimant managed to get on a Kindertransport to England.
62. Claimant, born on 02/21/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in late June 1934. In February 1934, claimant's father was arrested by the Gestapo. Three months later claimant's father was released and the family escaped to Holland. They stayed one month there and then headed for Vienna, Austria. To avoid Germany, the family traveled via Belgium, France and Switzerland. At the end of June, they arrived in Switzerland, but claimant and his parents were prohibited to stay although they pleaded with Swiss officials. The family was escorted by police to a hotel and the next morning put on a train to Vienna, Austria.
63. Claimant, born on 06/11/1923 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant and her fiancé wanted to escape to Switzerland in order to escape Nazi persecution in Hungary. They went several times to the Swiss Consulate to get permission to go to Switzerland. Claimant received a Schutzpass with promises to get on a transport to Switzerland. Claimant was later placed in the Budapest ghetto.
64. Claimant, born on 07/17/1927 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant went to the Swiss Embassy after Germany occupied Hungary in March 1944 to obtain a visa to Switzerland. Claimant made many attempts to get a visa but was refused. Claimant was later caught by the Nazis and put into a ghetto and later had to perform forced labor.
65. Claimant, born on 04/03/1931 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer/ winter 1938. Claimant's father had business connections in Switzerland and had transferred money to Switzerland. When claimant's father had to give up the business in Vienna, claimant and his mother left Austria for Switzerland. In summer/winter 1938, they traveled by train to the Swiss border but were denied entry into Switzerland. Subsequently, claimant and his mother fled by train to England.
66. Claimant was born on 05/23/1944 in Switzerland. Claimant's parents entered Switzerland in February 1943. Claimant's parents were refugees in Switzerland at the time of her birth. Claimant was interned in a refugee camp and claimant's parents had to work for little pay.
67. Claimant, born on 09/07/1925 in Germany, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in 1934. In 1933, claimant and his family left Germany and went to Zurich, Switzerland. In April 1934, their request to get a residence permit renewed was denied and they had to leave Switzerland. The family first went

to Vesoul, France and later to Bregenz, Austria. In 1936, they traveled to Paris, France and then received papers to travel to Argentina.

68. Claimant, born on 07/14/1936 in Italy, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in Budapest, Hungary in summer 1944. Claimant and his mother lived in Hungary. In late 1943, they tried to return to Italy to join claimant's father but failed. Subsequently, claimant's father contacted the Swiss Embassy in Budapest to make arrangements for their return to Italy. In early 1944, an official from the Swiss Embassy visited claimant and his mother and promised passage to Lugano, Switzerland. In March or April 1944, claimant and his mother were forced to the "Star House." In June 1944, claimant and his mother met at the Swiss Embassy to be escorted to Switzerland. Claimant's mother paid the amount charged for passage to Switzerland and claimant was to be taken to Lugano. Claimant was instead brought to a camp in Visegrad, Hungary and told to wait there until being sent to Switzerland. Claimant was never brought to Switzerland and was forced to work in the camp. Claimant remained in the camp until liberation in February 1945.
69. Claimant, born on 06/27/1926 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Germany and Brussels, Belgium. Claimant's family lived in Dortmund, Germany and claimant's father owned a haberdashery. When claimant's father's store became a target of Nazi officials in 1933, claimant's father went to the Swiss Consulate to seek entry to Switzerland. A Swiss official at the Consulate did not allow claimant's father to speak to the Consul when he heard it was a Jewish family seeking entry to Switzerland. Claimant's father later left for Brussels where he went to the Swiss Consulate and was again denied permission to enter Switzerland.
70. Claimant, born on 10/31/1934 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Austria in 1938. Claimant and his family prepared to leave Austria in summer 1938. Claimant and his parents sought entrance into Switzerland and they had attempted to ship their family belongings to Switzerland but Swiss authorities denied them entry. Claimant was later put on a children's transport to The Netherlands where he remained until 1947.
71. Claimant, born on 10/16/1919 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1939/40. Claimant fled Romania by train and on foot for Switzerland. When claimant illegally entered Switzerland near Geneva he was caught by Swiss border guards. Claimant was interrogated and beaten and then escorted to the border and sent back to Romania by Swiss soldiers. Claimant stayed about three days at the border and then returned to Romania. Back in Romania, claimant was arrested and forced to work in Besarabia.
72. Claimant, born on 07/18/1926 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1940. Claimant and her parents fled Romania by train and on foot for Switzerland within a group. They traveled through Austria and reached the Austrian-Swiss border. Swiss guards denied them entry into Switzerland and they had to return to Romania. Subsequently, claimant was forced to perform forced labor for the Nazis.
73. Claimant, born on 02/23/1923 in Romania, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary in 1943. Claimant escaped from a labor camp and went to the Swiss Consulate in Budapest in 1943. Claimant stood in line and after a long time was told by Swiss officials that the consulate was not issuing any more visas nor accepting any applications. Claimant later sought protection at the Swiss Embassy and was not let in. He later managed to get into the "Swiss Protective House" and remained there until bombing started.
74. Claimant, born on 04/17/1928 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Germany in 1938. Claimant's family had been living in Berlin, Germany. To avoid the Gestapo, claimant's

father applied for visas to Switzerland for the whole family and his application was denied. Claimant's father managed to flee to Shanghai, China in December 1938. Claimant, his brother and his mother also left for China and arrived in Shanghai in November 1939.

75. Claimants were denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. In 1944, claimants' aunt wanted to take claimant's family to England via Switzerland. Claimants' aunt applied for a transit visa to Switzerland in Budapest for the whole family but the request was denied. Subsequently, claimants and their family went into hiding.
76. Claimant, born on 09/18/1914 in Austria, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in August 1938. In June 1938, claimant fled Vienna, Austria and entered Switzerland from Lindau, Germany with the help of an Austrian railway employee. Claimant was brought by Swiss police to Zurich. With the help of the Jewish community, claimant was housed privately. After two months in Zurich, claimant's permit expired and he was forced to leave Switzerland. Claimant went to Alleville, France. In August 1939, claimant joined the French Army. In 1942, he was arrested by the Gestapo and deported to Drancy, then to Auschwitz. Claimant was liberated by the Russian Army in January 1945.
77. Claimant, born on 05/08/1930 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary in 1943. Claimant's father requested entry into Switzerland for claimant's family in early 1943 and received a written denial at the end of 1943. In April 1944, claimant and his father were forced to work in Budapest. Claimant was later put in the ghetto and in the care of the Red Cross. In December 1944, claimant was deported to Austria. Claimant returned to Hungary in June 1945.
78. Claimant, born on 02/16/1935 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer/fall 1940. After the invasion of Belgium, claimant's family fled the country. They traveled to the Swiss border where claimant's father made several unsuccessful attempts to enter Switzerland. Subsequently, claimant and his family returned to Belgium. They later fled through France, Spain, and Portugal to Cuba and arrived in the United States in April 1941.
79. Claimants entered Switzerland with their mother. Claimants and their family fled Russia through Poland and Austria to Switzerland. Upon arrival, they were put in a refugee camp. Claimants were then separated from their mother and taken to an orphanage where they were mistreated. Claimants also spent some time in a camp in Switzerland where living conditions were very difficult. After one and a half years, claimants and their family managed to travel to Palestine via Italy.
80. Claimant, born on 07/20/1928 in Bulgaria, was denied entry in Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in 1940. Claimant's family had money in Swiss banks. Claimant's family from Bulgaria, Greece and Yugoslavia all met in Italy and they traveled with a guide to Switzerland. At the Italian-Swiss border they were stopped. After long negotiations, they were denied entry into Switzerland. Subsequently, claimant and his family returned to Bulgaria where claimant was put into a concentration camp. Claimant was liberated by the Russian Army in September 1944.
81. Claimant, born on 01/15/1922 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in late 1943/early 1944. Claimant's family attempted to obtain permission to enter Switzerland but the request was denied by Swiss authorities in Budapest. They received a Schutzpass instead. When the Germans occupied Hungary in March 1944, claimant and his family were deported.
82. Claimant, born on 05/23/1928 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss

border in January 1945. Claimant was in Auschwitz and was sent on a march with other children. Claimant was freed by partisans who smuggled claimant and other children through Munich, Frankfurt, and Strasbourg to the Swiss border. When the group reached the Swiss border, the partisans leading the group spoke with Swiss officials. The group was refused entry and they were sent back to France. Claimant later returned to Germany to look for his family.

83. Claimant, born on 12/11/1924 in Romania, was denied permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant was part of a labor battalion in Hungary. The battalion was supposed to be sent to Switzerland but claimant was not chosen for the transport. Subsequently, claimant went to the Swiss Consulate in Budapest and asked for a visa to Switzerland which was denied. Claimant was later sent to concentration camps Mauthausen and Gunskirchen, Austria.
84. Claimant, born on 08/02/1921 in Poland, entered Switzerland from France in 1942. Claimant was interned in different camps in Adliswil and Lucerne where she had to perform hard labor. Claimant left Switzerland in 1945.
85. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Sofia, Bulgaria in 1943. Claimants intended to study at the University of Geneva and then join a family business in France. They applied for student visas at the Swiss Embassy in Sofia. Their applications were denied. Claimants state that they were rejected because they were Jews while their non-Jewish friends were granted the visa. Claimants stayed in Bulgaria and claimant was later sent to a slave labor camp.
86. Claimant, born on 09/29/1931 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. In fall 1944, claimant's family applied for permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy but the request was denied and they received a Schutzpass instead. Subsequently, they were taken to the ghetto.
87. Claimant, born 09/15/1911 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in early 1945. In 1943, claimant managed to escape the ghetto in Korzec, Poland. With other refugees he headed for Switzerland. In early 1945, claimant and the group arrived at the Italian-Swiss border but they were denied entry into Switzerland twice. Subsequently, claimant hid in the woods with the group until he was liberated by the Russian Army in 1945.
88. Claimant, born on 02/13/1938 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. In April 1944, claimant's family was living in the protected house in Budapest. The family attempted to enter Switzerland and applied for a permit to Switzerland but the request was denied. Subsequently, claimant's mother was deported. In September 1944, claimant was cared for by his aunt in the Budapest ghetto.
89. Claimant, born on 07/05/1942 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary after July 1942. Claimant's family sought to leave Hungary in early 1940. Claimant's aunt first applied for permission to enter Switzerland for herself in 1940. After claimant was born, claimant's aunt continued to attempt to get permission to enter Switzerland for herself and claimant but was denied. Claimant was left alone in 1944, when members of her family were deported. Claimant survived the rest of the war in the care of the Red Cross and her grandparents.
90. Claimant, born on 12/17/1918 in Austria, entered Switzerland in January 1939. Claimant was brought to the Jewish Federation in St. Gallen to get a permit to stay in Switzerland. Claimant was interned with other women in St. Gallen and her fiancé was interned in Diepoldsau. They joined a group in Zurich and

planned on traveling to Palestine. Claimant and her fiancé got illegally married in Zurich in March 1939. They traveled to the Swiss-Italian border but the border guard would not let them into Italy. A Swiss border guard sent them to a camp in Diepoldsau under police supervision. Claimant states she was treated cruelly and interrogated. Claimant and her husband got permission to leave the camp and married legally in Appenzell. Claimant stayed in Teufen and her husband was sent to a labor camp. They remained in Switzerland until 1947.

91. Claimant, born on 06/01/1935 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant and her family were forced to move into the "Star House" in Budapest in 1942. Claimant's mother went to the Swiss Embassy to speak to Swiss officials about sending her children to Switzerland and was not able to speak with anyone. Claimant and her family also asked for protection from the embassy and were denied. Claimant and her family were later allowed into the "Swiss Protected House." Claimant and her brother were later taken to the ghetto by Germans and remained there until the end of the war.
92. Claimant, born on 12/02/1927 in Germany, was forced to leave Switzerland in 1939. Claimant's father was released from Sachsenhausen on the condition that the family leave Germany within 24 hours. Claimant and his family traveled by train from Berlin to the German-Swiss border. At the border, claimant's parents gave money and jewelry to border guards and they entered Switzerland. The family went to a hotel. Claimant's father left for long periods and the rest of the family remained in the hotel room for fear of being caught. Claimant states that his family's papers were not in order and that they were forced to leave Switzerland. Claimant and his family then fled to Italy. In Italy, they boarded a ship to Shanghai, China where they spent the rest of the war.
93. Claimant, born on 02/14/1924 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's uncle, a wealthy businessman, had deposited money in Switzerland. When the situation worsened in Hungary, claimant's uncle and parents applied for a visa to Switzerland for the family in Budapest but the request was denied. Claimant's uncle was later deported. Claimant was later in a safe house in Budapest.
94. Claimant, born on 09/17/1925 in Lithuania, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1941/1942. In June 1941, claimant's village was bombed. Shortly after, claimant's family fled Lithuania by truck, train and on foot for Austria. A month later, they arrived at the Swiss border, near Bruggen. They stayed about one week at the border while they tried to enter Switzerland. Claimant's father spoke to the border guards but they were denied entry into Switzerland. Subsequently, claimant and her family left by train towards the Russian border. In Russia, claimant hid in forests and later returned to Vilna, Lithuania.
95. Claimant, born on 02/08/1940 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant's father applied for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest for the family but the request was denied. Subsequently, claimant's parents were deported. Claimant stayed with his grandfather in the ghetto.
96. Claimant, born on 02/26/1940 in the Soviet Union, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1941. In May 1941, claimant and her mother went to visit claimant's father who was serving in the Soviet Army on the western border of the Soviet Union. After Germany invaded the Soviet Union, claimant and her mother went into hiding in the woods and met other refugees. They decided to travel to Switzerland and received help from a Polish man. After a month of traveling, they reached the Swiss border near Chur, Switzerland. They asked to enter Switzerland but were denied. Claimant states the border patrol beat her mother and threatened her. They received help from locals and traveled by train, truck and



horse drawn carriage back to Donetsk in the Ukrainian territory of the Soviet Union. They later fled the advancing German army further east into the Soviet Union.

97. Claimant, born on 12/30/1935 in the Soviet Union, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1939. In July 1939, claimant's mother brought claimant to live with his grandmother in Warsaw, Poland. After Germany invaded Poland, claimant and his grandmother joined claimant's grandmother's neighbors to try to go to Switzerland. They traveled by truck and after two to three weeks arrived at the Swiss border near Glarus. The group was denied entry into Switzerland, were pushed away by border guards and threatened. Claimant and his grandmother returned to Poland. Claimant's grandmother put claimant in the care of her friends who brought claimant back to his parents in Nikolayev in the Ukrainian territory of the Soviet Union.
98. Claimant, born on 12/17/1928 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant was forced to work for the Hungarian army. Claimant's mother obtained a Schutzpass and also applied for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy for claimant and herself. Claimant's mother was denied permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant suffered from further persecutions in Hungary.
99. Claimant, born on 01/11/1932 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in late 1937/early 1938. Claimant's father lost his job and fearing further persecution, claimant and her family sought entry to Switzerland. They traveled by train from Cologne, Germany to the German-Swiss border. They were denied entry because they were Jewish and did not have visas. Subsequently, they returned to Cologne. In June 1938, they received visas to the United States and emigrated in September 1938.
100. Claimant, born on 12/03/1930 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1943. In 1941, claimant was deported from Poland to the Soviet Union. In 1943, he managed to cross the front line and fled to France. Claimant had a cousin living in Switzerland and traveled by train from France to Lausanne, Switzerland. At the Swiss border at Vallorbé, claimant was intercepted by Swiss police, denied entry into Switzerland and forced to go back. Claimant spent the remainder of the war in hiding trying to escape Nazi persecution.
101. Claimant, born on 12/24/1932 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in 1938/1939. Claimant's father traveled from Vienna, Austria to the Austrian-Swiss border in 1938/1939 and requested transit visas for his family. Claimant's father was denied entry into Switzerland and could not obtain the visas. Claimant's father returned to Austria and later fled via Italy to Shanghai, China. Claimant and other family members joined claimant's father in Shanghai. The family remained there until 1949.
102. Claimant, born on 06/24/1932 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland after 1941. After claimant's parents were killed in 1941, claimant was taken to Hungary where he stayed with relatives. Claimant was later sent to an orphanage in Budapest, Hungary under Swiss protection. The orphanage organized a children's transport to Switzerland by train. Near the Swiss border, the transport was stopped and they were denied entry into Switzerland by Swiss authorities. Subsequently, the train was sent to Germany where claimant worked in a factory in Nuremberg for the remainder of the war.
103. Claimant, born on 08/18/1936 in Germany, was forced to leave Switzerland in 1943/1944. In 1939/1940, claimant and her parents fled Germany for Berne, Switzerland where claimant's grandmother lived. The family lived with claimant's grandparents in Berne. Claimant's father was not allowed to work. Claimant stated that her family suffered and was scared in Switzerland. In 1943/1944,

the family had to return to Germany. They took a train to France and from there a ship to Argentina.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 27

1. Refugee, born on 03/29/1920 in Austria and died on 12/08/2000, was interned in Switzerland in early 1943. Refugee and her fiancé were interned in different camps in Neuhausen, Lungern and Obwalden. Refugee had to work mostly in child care while her fiancé worked as a mechanic in a labor camp. Refugee stated that living conditions were very difficult in these camps.
2. Refugee, born on 09/14/1914 in Austria and died on 04/30/2002, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1939/1940. When refugee's family was taken to a camp, he fled Austria in April 1939. Refugee attempted to enter Switzerland two times over a span of a few months. On his third attempt, refugee successfully entered Switzerland. Refugee met his wife in Switzerland and they were sent to a camp. Refugee's son was born in Switzerland in 1942 and the family was released from the camp in 1943. Swiss authorities did not give refugee a work permit and he got temporary jobs. Refugee and his family suffered from economic hardship and psychological stress. Refugee and his wife later sent their son to a Catholic orphanage.
3. Refugee, born on 08/16/1913 in Hungary and died on 01/10/2002, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in January 1940. Refugee was a medical student at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland from 1938 to 1940. In January 1940, refugee tried to extend her residence permit in Berne but was refused. She had to return to Budapest, Hungary. In 1944, refugee was taken to Austria to work on a farm and a factory until April 1945.
4. Refugee, born on 05/13/1912 in Austria and died on 06/21/2001, was denied entry into Switzerland in late 1939 or early 1940. Refugee traveled by train from Austria close to the Swiss border. Refugee and a friend then attempted to cross a bridge into Switzerland. They were stopped by two guards on the bridge, questioned about their papers and turned back. Refugee then lived in various places before going to Belgium. He later immigrated to England and then to the United States.
5. Refugee, born on 02/24/1911 in Yugoslavia and died on 06/04/1999, entered Switzerland from Italy on August 28, 1944. Refugee and his family were first detained and quarantined for six weeks in a transit camp in Chiasso, Switzerland. Refugee's daughter was then taken to a children's home in Rovio while refugee was interned in a home in Rovio.
6. Refugees were expelled from Switzerland in 1938 or 1939. In August 1938, refugees had to leave Austria. They fled to Switzerland where they received assistance from the Jewish community. After several months, the refugees were compelled to immediately leave the country by Swiss authorities. They traveled to Italy and went by cargo ship to Palestine in April 1939.
7. Refugee, born on 10/06/1911 in Romania and died on 06/18/2001, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1942. Refugee and her daughter traveled to the Swiss border through Austria and Liechtenstein. They spent several days at the Swiss border, and despite claimant's mother's pleading, they were not allowed to enter. They then took a train to Hungary and went into hiding using false identification. They were later caught and deported to several camps.
8. Refugee, born on 08/15/1912 in Romania and died on 07/19/2000, entered Switzerland from France with his wife. They were first interned in Adliswil and stayed there for eight months. Refugee and his wife had to sleep on straw in a factory with rats and mice. Refugee was later sent to a mental institution in

Malevo without any reason and his wife had a difficult time getting him out.

9. Refugee, born on 10/10/1910 in Hungary and died on 05/05/2000, was admitted into Switzerland in 1943-1944 together with her husband and son. Refugee and her family escaped from concentration camp and fled to Switzerland. The family was placed in a camp in Chamby near Montreux. They were detained under military guard and not allowed to leave. Refugee's husband was forced to work. After the war, the family immigrated to the United Kingdom and later to the United States.
10. Refugee, born on 02/07/1904 in Germany and died on 07/30/2002, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in 1939. Refugee and her husband were unable to obtain exit visas in Germany. They traveled by car with two Swiss citizens from Munich, Germany and entered Switzerland illegally. They were helped across the Rhine river by fishermen and were later brought to St. Gallen and then to Zurich. Their stay in Zurich was restricted to six months by Swiss authorities. They received a "Nansen Pass" and left for Great Britain in March or April 1939.
11. Refugee, born on 03/24/1910 in Poland and died on 04/26/2000, was denied entry into Switzerland with her son in fall/winter of 1941 or 1942. Refugee and son traveled to the Swiss border from The Netherlands by train and on a wagon. Refugee had relatives in Zurich and they were scheduled to meet refugee and her son at the border. When refugee and her son arrived at the Swiss border, they were denied entry. They returned to Amsterdam, in The Netherlands and were subsequently deported to Westerbork and Bergen Belsen.
12. Refugee, born on 05/01/1910 in Poland and died on 06/05/2000, was interned in Switzerland. During her stay, refugee was detained in several camps including Buren/Aare, Sonnenberg, Luzerne and Tivoli. Refugee was separated from her husband and children. She was allowed to visit her children once in three months and needed a special permit. During her stay in the camps refugee's health deteriorated.
13. Refugee, born on 07/04/1909 in Germany and died on 06/10/1999, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1935. After refugee lost his job in Bochum, Germany, refugee and his wife sought refuge in Switzerland. They entered Switzerland twice but were chased away and threatened to be handed over to the Gestapo. Subsequently, they returned to Germany and moved to Heidelberg where they received support from a priest. Refugee was later put in different camps in France while his wife and children survived the war in hiding.
14. Refugee, born on 08/17/1907 in Poland and died on 04/28/2001, entered Switzerland from Germany in December 1943. Refugee and his wife were sent from Poland to Germany to work in a factory in Singen, near the Swiss border. In December 1943, they escaped to Switzerland. They were put in a barn and the next day sent to a prison in Schaffhausen. They were subsequently sent to a quarantine camp in Ringlikon near Zurich and suffered from poor living conditions. Refugee and his wife had to sleep on straw in the winter with rats and later developed health problems requiring hospitalization.
15. Refugee, born on 08/07/1922 in Germany and died on 01/12/2003, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border between 1933 and 1937. Escaping Nazi persecution, refugee and his mother traveled by train from Germany to Switzerland. When they reached the Swiss border, all their belongings were taken away and they were sent back. Refugee and his mother managed to escape to London, Great Britain and later immigrated to Cuba and then to the United States.
16. Refugee, born on 11/12/1926 in Hungary and died on 09/07/2001, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1943. Refugee and her father left Hungary for Switzerland during the summer of 1943. They

traveled by train with false papers. Upon arriving at the Swiss border, they were denied entry and turned back. Refugee and her father returned to Gyögyös, Hungary. Refugee and her family were later deported to Auschwitz.

17. Refugee, born on 05/06/1926 in Hungary and died on 01/17/2002, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942. Refugee traveled from Hungary to the Swiss border by train. Refugee spent a long time at the Swiss border pleading with guards to enter Switzerland. He was ridiculed, mistreated and sent back to Hungary. Refugee was detained in a slave labor camp and his family was sent to Auschwitz.
18. Refugee, born on 04/18/1926 in Austria and died on 04/23/2001, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1940. Refugee and a companion traveled by train and on foot to Dornbirn on the Austrian-Swiss border. Officials denied them entry into Switzerland, threatened and insulted them. Refugee again attempted to enter Switzerland but was denied. He returned to Austria and joined his parents. Refugee and his parents left Austria for the United States in spring 1941.
19. Refugees were denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in November 1944. Refugees received a Schutzpass in Hungary and fled to Switzerland with their baby son. At the Swiss border, south of Lake Constance, they were denied entry by Swiss authorities. Subsequently, the family returned to Budapest, Hungary via Austria. They were later moved to the ghetto in Budapest. Refugee (RC 5470) and her son were liberated in the ghetto.
20. Refugee, born on 09/02/1917 in Romania and died on 11/25/2000, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942/1943. Refugee escaped from a forced labor camp in Germany. He traveled from Germany to the Swiss border and was stopped by Swiss authorities who handed him over to the Germans. Refugee was once again placed in a forced labor camp and later sent to Buchenwald where he spent the remainder of the war.
21. Refugee, born on 07/29/1903 in Germany and died on 07/28/2000, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in France and in Basel, Switzerland. In 1940, refugee, who had lived in Basel, applied for permission to enter Switzerland for her family but was denied by Swiss authorities in France. At the same time, refugee's relative, who was a Swiss citizen living in Basel, applied for a visa to Switzerland for refugee's family but was denied by Swiss authorities in Basel. Consequently, refugee and her family were forced to leave their house in Mulhouse, France. Refugee's husband was sent to concentration camps and never returned. In August 1943, refugee crossed the Swiss border with her two children. Upon arrival, refugee was separated from her children. She was first interned in Lausanne and then sent to a labor camp in Morgins.
22. Refugee, born on 05/30/1914 in Germany and died on 12/07/2002, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border on December 1, 1935. In November 1935, claimant refused to sign papers enlisting him in the military. Refugee then fled by train from Berlin to Weil am Rhein, Germany near the Swiss border. Swiss officials denied him entry because he did not have a visa. Refugee then traveled via Paris, France to Amsterdam, in The Netherlands. A few months later, refugee immigrated to Argentina.
23. Refugee, born on 10/02/1910 in Austria and died on 02/10/2003, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Vienna, Austria in June 1938. Refugee and her husband sought entry into Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Vienna and their request was denied. End of June 1938, refugee and her husband obtained temporary visas to Belgium and escaped Vienna. Refugee was later permitted to enter the United Kingdom but returned to Belgium to join her husband. They escaped to Shanghai, China in March 1939.

24. Refugee, born on 04/01/1919 in Czechoslovakia and died on 09/18/2003, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Prague, Czechoslovakia between 1939 and 1940. Refugee and her husband applied for a visa at the Swiss Embassy in Prague but never received a response. They were subsequently interned in a ghetto in Podivin, Czechoslovakia. Refugee and her husband were later deported to Auschwitz but managed to escape from the transport in Slovakia. Refugee and her husband survived the war hiding in Slovakia.
25. Refugee, born on 02/14/1914 in Poland and died on 04/18/2002, entered Switzerland from France in September 1943. Refugee was interned in several different labor camps. Refugee stated that living conditions were very inhuman; she had to sleep on straw and was forced to work in road constructions in the mountains under military surveillance.
26. Refugee, born on 04/19/1913 in Czechoslovakia and died on 12/27/2000, was expelled from Switzerland in spring 1940. When refugee was forced to leave school in Hungary, he went to Switzerland to finish medical school in late 1939. He was denied permission to attend school and was not allowed to work. After six months, refugee was forced to leave the country by Swiss authorities. He then returned to Hungary where he was put in a forced labor camp.
27. Refugee, born on 06/11/1933 in France and died on 03/20/1999, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border on December 31, 1942. With the help of smugglers, refugee and her family walked from the mountains near La Chapelle d'Abondance and Châtel to Switzerland. Near the border, smugglers left them. The family got lost but was later guided to a Swiss village. They paid their rescuers who promised to guide them to a refugee camp in Martigny, Switzerland. Instead, the family was taken to the border at Saint-Gingolph, where they were handed over to French and German police. After being detained for several days, they were transferred to Thonon-les-Bains, France, from where they were able to escape.
28. Refugee, born on 07/28/1921 in Germany and died on 08/14/1999, was denied entry into Switzerland after 1933. When Hitler came to power in Germany, refugee could no longer attend school and fled to Switzerland. Refugee traveled from Hoppstädten, Germany to Bauma, Switzerland. Refugee encountered Swiss authorities who denied him entry into Switzerland. He then returned to Hoppstädten. In 1938, refugee fled to Luxemburg and later to France where he was subsequently detained in camp Gurs. He managed to escape the camp and joined the French underground until the end of the war.
29. Refugee, born on 10/12/1922 in France and died on 06/07/2002, entered Switzerland from France in May 1944. Refugee was interned in a camp in Champel where he had to work in construction. Subsequently, he was transferred to the labor camp Viege where he worked in canal construction.
30. Refugee, born on 03/01/1929 in Romania and died on 04/07/2000, entered Switzerland on a Kasztner transport in September 1944. Refugee was sent from Bergen Belsen to Switzerland. At the border, the group was held for five days and then allowed in. Refugee was detained in a refugee camp for several weeks before she managed to immigrate to Palestine. Refugee stated that she was badly treated while in Switzerland and kept like a prisoner.
31. Refugee, born on 01/08/1915 in Switzerland and died on 01/16/2001, entered Switzerland from France in late 1942. In 1941, refugee married and they lived in Antwerp, Belgium. In late 1942, refugee and her family fled Belgium for France and hid in different places. After refugee's mother was arrested in Aix-les-Bains, France and deported to Auschwitz, the family attempted to enter Switzerland. They were denied entry into Switzerland several times at different locations but finally managed to cross the Swiss

border with the help of a guide. Upon arrival, the family was interned in different labor camps in Liestal and Lausanne separated from each other. In 1945, refugee and her family returned to Antwerp, Belgium.

32. Refugee, born on 01/23/1915 in Belgium and died on 01/16/2003, entered Switzerland from France in September 1942. Refugee and her family stayed for a few months in Geneva, Switzerland. The family was then separated. Refugee was transferred to Sierre-Montana, a camp where she was restricted in her freedom to move. She was not allowed to have contact with the local people. Refugee left Switzerland for Belgium in August 1945 with the help of the Red Cross.
33. Refugee, born on 02/10/1911 in Poland and died on 04/12/2000, entered Switzerland from France in summer 1943. Refugee and her daughter were interned in several camps including Geneva, Tech, and Montreux where they constantly suffered from hunger and cold. The refugee was subsequently separated from her daughter and sent to a camp where she was forced to work as a maid for the director of the camp without pay. Subsequently, she accepted to work in a sanatorium for tuberculosis at Leysin to be closer to her daughter, where she had to deal with infected patients. Refugee was lodged near the morgue and received very little compensation for this burdensome work. A few months after liberation, the refugee was allowed to leave the sanatorium and to return with her daughter to Grenoble, France.
34. Refugee, born on 06/14/1905 in Poland and died on 02/07/2000, entered Switzerland on October 30, 1942. After a few days, refugee was separated from his son. He was placed in different camps including Buren, Charmilles and Frauenfeld where he was forced to work in cutting trees and digging in the fields. Refugee suffered from malnutrition and poor hygiene conditions. He had to sleep in barracks and was guarded by Swiss military. Refugee was allowed to see his son only a couple of times a year. Refugee returned to Belgium in June 1945.
35. Refugee, born on 08/03/1923 in The Netherlands and died on 02/07/2000, was expelled from Switzerland in 1942/43. In 1942, refugee fled The Netherlands through Belgium for France. In France, refugee was interned in concentration camp. Refugee managed to escape the camp and attempted to enter Switzerland. He reached Berne, Switzerland but was arrested and deported to France. Refugee was brought back to the camp and was punished for escaping. Refugee then fled again the camp and succeeded in entering Switzerland. He was immediately detained in a camp in Les Verrières where he was forced to work without pay until 1945.
36. Refugee, born on 11/05/1910 in Germany and died on 05/19/1999, entered Switzerland from France with her children in 1943. Refugee was separated from her children and placed in a camp in Morgins. Refugee had to work in a laundry room and in the kitchen. She was restricted in her freedom to move and had to obtain a police permission to leave the camp. Refugee was only allowed to see her children twice a year. After the war, refugee and her family left Switzerland for Palestine.
37. Refugee, born on 03/19/1910 in Slovakia and died on 01/15/2001, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in February 1943. Fearing deportation, refugee, her son and her brother decided to flee to Switzerland. Refugee's father exported charcoal to Switzerland and they hid in one of the charcoal wagon. After an exhausting journey to the Swiss border, Swiss police discovered them and handed them over to the Gestapo. They were first imprisoned in Lustenau, Austria and then deported to Auschwitz.
38. Refugee, born on 01/25/1909 in Germany and died on 03/12/2003, was interned in Switzerland in 1943. Refugee was forced to work in a labor camp.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 28

1. Refugee, born on 02/26/1911 in Germany and died on 11/14/2000, entered Switzerland on January 25, 1945. Refugee and her family were transported by train from Bergen Belsen to Switzerland. They arrived in St. Gallen and were put in a barn where they had to sleep on straw and were held under military guard for five days. Refugee and her family were then forced to leave Switzerland. They were sent to Marseilles, France with other refugees transported from Bergen Belsen and then shipped to a refugee camp in Philippeville, Algeria.

Note: Refugee's son, previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Eighteenth Group.

2. Refugee, born on 01/06/1898 in Switzerland and died on 09/02/2003, was denied entry to Switzerland at the German-Swiss border. Refugee and his family were living in Germany and refugee sought for ways to get his family out of Germany. Refugee wanted to exchange his camera factory in Dresden, Germany for a winery in Switzerland. He traveled from Dresden to the German-Swiss border. When he arrived at the Swiss border, Swiss border guards denied him entry. Refugee ended up traveling to the United States in 1938 together with his two children.
3. Wife, born on 09/15/1922 in The Netherlands and died on 03/02/2000
4. Husband, born on 02/21/1912 in Germany and died on 03/03/2001
5. Refugees entered Switzerland from France in September 1942 with their son. Once in Switzerland they were separated. Refugee, was sent to various work camps including Raron and Chaluet and worked on military equipment. Refugee, was detained in a camp. Refugees remained in Switzerland for about three years before traveling to The Netherlands.
6. Refugee, born on 09/22/1915 in Hungary and died on 01/25/2000, entered Switzerland from Bergen Belsen with a Kastner transport in December 1944. Upon arrival, refugee and her family were interned in camps in Clarens and Le Savonne. The family had a very difficult time in Switzerland.
7. Refugee, born on 02/01/1914 in France and died on 02/21/1999, was denied entry into Switzerland in late 1943/early 1944. When refugee escaped a raid in Paris, France, she decided to flee to Lyon, France. From Lyon, refugee fled with a group to Switzerland. At the Swiss border, they were denied entry into Switzerland. Refugee subsequently returned to Lyon where she stayed in hiding with a police inspector with other refugees for the remainder of the war.
8. Refugee, born on 07/04/1920 in Germany and died on 06/14/2003, entered Switzerland in June 1940. Upon arrival, refugee was transferred to camp Büren where he had to work in road construction for two years. Refugee was housed in barracks and suffered from hunger and cold. He was then sent to a farm in Adliswil where he had to work. Later he had to do carpentry work without any pay.
9. Refugee, born on 01/07/1910 in Hungary and died on 07/31/1999, was denied entry into Switzerland in February 1940. Refugee was forced to do slave labor in Munkacs, Ukraine and later escaped from the camp and went to Budapest. He hid in Budapest and in February 1940 went to the Swiss Consulate in Budapest and requested an entry visa to Switzerland. Refugee was thrown out of the consulate and then



captured by the Nazis who tortured him. Refugee escaped from the Nazis and hid in Budapest. Refugee later traveled to Ukraine and was caught and sent to a labor camp. Refugee escaped from the camp in 1942 and returned to Budapest where he got false papers and went to Romania.

10. Refugee, born on 11/04/1918 in Poland and died on 10/28/1999, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in late 1942/early 1943. Refugee attempted to enter Switzerland by train but was intercepted at the train station in Geneva, Switzerland and denied entry into Switzerland. Subsequently, the Gestapo caught refugee in Chambéry, France and deported her first to Drancy, then to Auschwitz.
11. Refugee, born on 04/02/1927 in Germany and died on 06/22/2003, entered Switzerland from Germany in April 1939. Refugee's father was forced to leave Germany. Refugee traveled with her parents and sisters from Germany to Switzerland and entered with a tourist visa. Upon arrival, they received support from a Jewish agency. Swiss police harassed the family. They lived under constant intimidations and threat of deportation. Refugee's father was also arrested and interrogated. In September 1939, Swiss authorities threatened the family with immediate deportation. Refugee's father managed to convince Swiss authorities to delay their deportation. Two weeks later, they obtained visas to Ecuador and the family left Switzerland for Ecuador, where they remained until the end of the war.

Note: Refugee's sisters previously submitted claims which were approved in the Eighth and Twenty-third Groups respectively.

12. Refugee, born on 06/30/1917 in Austria and died on 01/06/2003, entered Switzerland in spring 1938. One month after the Anschluss, refugee was ordered to appear at the Gestapo. She decided to flee Vienna, Austria for Switzerland. Refugee attempted several times to cross the Swiss border over a period of a few weeks but was denied entry. Finally, she succeeded in crossing near Lörrach at the German-Swiss border. Upon arrival, refugee was arrested and jailed for three days in Basel. With the help of the Jewish community, she was released and transferred to the camp 'Altes Kasino' in Basel where she stayed for about one year. Refugee then left Switzerland.
13. Refugee, born on 11/22/1927 in Hungary and died on 09/18/1999, entered Switzerland in December 1944. Refugee lived in Hungary until Germany invaded in March 1944. Refugee was able to leave Hungary on the Kastner transport and went to Bergen Belsen where he stayed from June 1944 until December 1944. In December 1944, refugee entered Switzerland at St. Gallen on the Kastner transport. Upon arrival, refugee was sent to work in a hotel kitchen in Caux. After several months there he moved to a Aliyat Hanoar House. He stayed in Switzerland until September 1945 before immigrating to Palestine.
14. Refugee, born on 12/09/1925 in Germany and died on 02/06/2002, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in The Hague, The Netherlands in 1942. Refugee's grandparents were living in Zurich, Switzerland. In fall 1933, refugee's family fled from Germany to The Netherlands. They first lived in Rotterdam and then Utrecht. When a large deportation started in 1942, refugee's father applied for a visa at the Swiss Embassy in The Hague for the whole family, but the visa was not granted. The Chief Rabbi of Zurich also applied on their behalf for their entrance into Switzerland to save them from deportation. In June 1943, refugee and his family were arrested by the police while in hiding. They were first jailed in Utrecht and then deported to Bergen Belsen.

Note: Refugee's siblings previously submitted claims, which were approved in the Twenty-first Group.

15. Refugee, born on 05/09/1921 in The Netherlands and died on 04/14/2001, entered Switzerland in 1942. Upon arrival, refugee was imprisoned and then transferred to camp Sonnenberg where she had to work as a maid until June 1945.
16. Refugee, born on 01/13/1927 in Romania and died on 10/21/2001, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in 1943. Refugee was forced to work in Moghilev from November 1941 to November 1943 when he was sent on an animal transport to Romania. Refugee was able to get off the transport and traveled through Yugoslavia and Italy. Upon reaching the Italian-Swiss border, refugee was refused entry into Switzerland. Refugee returned to Romania and went into hiding.
17. Refugee, born on 10/21/1931 in Poland and died on 11/15/2003
18. Refugee, born on 11/27/1927 in Poland and died on 12/21/2001  
Refugees were denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Poland in September 1939. Refugees' father made several trips to Switzerland before the war to deposit money in Swiss banks. In September 1939, their father asked Swiss authorities in Poland for a visa to Switzerland but was denied. Refugees left Poland for Russia and remained there throughout the rest of the war.
19. Refugee, born on 10/29/1915 in Czechoslovakia and died on 08/07/2001, was denied permission to enter Switzerland sometime between 1942 and 1945. Refugee was taken to a forced labor camp near Budapest in 1942. Refugee was able to go to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest to request permission to enter Switzerland. The Swiss officials denied refugee's request, stating that the list is full and told him to return in six months. Refugee was then taken to Mauthausen and Bergen-Belsen where he worked as a forced laborer digging graves. In May 1945, refugee was liberated from the camp.
20. Refugee, born on 05/07/1914 in Czechoslovakia and died on 02/19/2001, was admitted into Switzerland in October 1942 with her family. Upon entry, refugee was separated from her family and put in a working camp in Bienenberg. Refugee worked there without compensation. Refugee gave birth to her daughter in June 1943 in Switzerland and was separated from her. Refugee and her family remained in Switzerland until March 1945.

Note: Refugee's daughter previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Fourteenth Group.

21. Refugee, born on 07/17/1927 in Hungary and died on 09/23/2001, entered Switzerland on the Kastner transport in 1944. Refugee left Hungary in June 1944 on the Kastner transport and went to Bergen-Belsen. After several months there, refugee went to Switzerland on the transport and suffered while in Switzerland. Refugee later immigrated to Palestine.
22. Refugee, born on 08/30/1936 in Hungary and died on 05/31/2002, was denied entry to Switzerland in the summer of 1943. Refugee's father was taken to work as a forced laborer in February 1942. Refugee's parents sent valuables to Switzerland intending on sending refugee, his siblings and his grandmother first and join them later. Refugee, his sibling and grandmother went to Austria in the summer of 1943 acting as if they were tourists and tried to enter Switzerland. Their papers were not accepted by Swiss authorities and they were denied entry permits to Switzerland. They returned to Budapest and suffered persecutions.
23. Refugee, born on 11/15/1919 in Germany and died on 10/01/2000, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Berlin, Germany in 1936/1937. Refugee's parents applied for visas for the whole family in Berlin, Germany. The request was denied by Swiss authorities. In November 1938, refugee was deported to Sachsenhausen concentration camp. Two months later, he managed to obtain passage

to England and arrived there in February 1939.

24. Refugee, born on 06/25/1913 in the Netherlands and died on 03/26/1999, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1941. In December 1941, refugee and his brother fled from The Netherlands through Belgium to Toulouse, France. In February 1942, they went by train through Annecy to Annemasse, near the Swiss border. At Ville-la-Grand, a Swiss soldier denied them entry into Switzerland. On their way back to Annemasse, refugee and his brother were arrested by French border guards and imprisoned. They were transferred to a labor camp in Annecy. They later fled the camp and made their way through Spain to England.

Note: Refugee's brother previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Twelfth Group.

25. Refugee, born on 04/13/1916 in Czechoslovakia and died on 01/31/2003, was denied entry to Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1941 or 1942 and in 1943. Refugee and his family went to Belgium from Czechoslovakia before the war began. After Germany invaded Belgium, they fled to Paris, France. They hired a car and attempted to enter Switzerland from France in spring 1941 or 1942. They showed their papers to guards at the border and were told that there was no room for them and they were sent back to France. The family returned to Paris and then went to the area of France occupied by Italy. They again tried to enter Switzerland in 1943 and were denied. They were later caught by German soldiers in Italy and sent to a labor camp in France and then deported to Auschwitz.
26. Refugee, born on 04/08/1922 in Germany and died on 10/18/2000, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in March 1939. Refugee was living in Germany in 1939 and was pregnant with her son. She sought permission to enter several countries including Switzerland. She requested permission to enter Switzerland in Berlin and did not receive permission. Refugee traveled to Shanghai, China and stayed there until 1947.
27. Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted for a husband and wife.
28. Wife, born on 07/24/1924 in Poland and died on 04/13/2001
29. Husband, born on 12/01/1920 in Hungary and died on 09/04/2001
30. Refugees were denied entry into Switzerland in 1942 or 1943. Refugees were hiding in Lyon, France. When friends and relatives of the family were arrested, they attempted to cross the Swiss border. Swiss police arrested them and denied them entry into Switzerland. They were handed over to the French authorities who sent them to Gurs concentration camp. Refugees eventually escaped from the camp and went to Lyon where they hid until liberation in 1944.
31. Refugee, born on 10/06/1935 in Germany and died on 03/31/2002, entered Switzerland from Germany in 1939. Refugee and her family had family in Switzerland and wanted to flee persecution in Germany. They traveled from Berlin, Germany to Zurich in early 1939. They remained in Switzerland for two to three months and were then expelled. They went to Italy for a short time, and then to Cuba, where they remained until the end of the war.
32. Refugee, born on 08/21/1902 in Germany and died on 04/24/2001, was expelled from Switzerland in 1936. Refugee left Germany after Hitler came to power to study in Italy. He left Italy for Spain to avoid Mussolini's regime. In 1936 refugee traveled by train from Spain to Switzerland where he had

relatives. Refugee was able to work in Switzerland for a month, but his permit to stay there was not renewed. Refugee then traveled to London, England where he inquired about employment opportunities with the same international company he had worked for in Switzerland. Since refugee was not allowed to re-enter Switzerland he was offered to work for the company in Yugoslavia. After arriving in Yugoslavia, refugee was not permitted to remain there. He later made his way to Palestine.

33. Refugee, born on 03/14/1940 in Belarus and died on 02/11/2004, was expelled from Switzerland in June 1941. In April 1941, refugee and his family traveled to their grandfather in Switzerland. When Germany attacked the Soviet Union, the family was informed by Swiss authorities that they had to leave Switzerland. Refugee's grandfather attempted to help them, but the family was expelled from Switzerland and had to return to the Soviet Union.

Note: Refugee's siblings have also submitted claims.

34. Refugee, born on 09/03/1921 in Germany and died on 05/22/2001 was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1934 and 1935. Refugee's family suffered persecutions in Germany and began seeking a way out of Germany in 1934. Refugee's parents applied for entry to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Frankfurt in 1934 and 1935 and made other attempts to escape to Switzerland but were refused. Refugee and her sister were sent to New York in January 1935.
35. Refugee, born on 02/20/1923 in Germany and died on 08/02/2000, was admitted to Switzerland in September 1943. Refugee entered Switzerland after traveling over mountains from Italy. He was interned in ten camps where he did not have freedom of movement and did not get paid for his work. Refugee left Switzerland in May 1945.
36. Refugee, born on 10/04/1898 in Germany and died on 09/03/1999, was denied entry to Switzerland from France in 1941 and 1942. In 1933, refugee and her family fled to Strasbourg, France and in 1935 moved to Paris. They later fled to Limoges where they stayed for a year and then went to Lyon. Between late 1941 and early 1942 they made several attempts to enter Switzerland from France. They crossed difficult mountain roads but were refused entry each time by Swiss guards. Some of refugee's family members were apprehended by Swiss guards and deported to Drancy. Refugee acquired false identity papers and fled from village to village in southern France until the end of the war.

Note: Refugee's daughter previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Eleventh Group.

37. Refugee, born on 07/14/1913 in Poland and died on 05/22/1999, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942. Refugee was a student at the University of Strasbourg, France. In 1941 he joined the resistance. In 1942, refugee attempted to enter Switzerland with two other companions. They took a train to Annecy, France via Grenoble and then a bus to Chamonix. With the help of a guide, they walked up the mountains and reached the Swiss border where Swiss border guards shot at them. The guards took them to the command post and they were later returned to the border. They were threatened to be handed over to the Germans if they attempted to enter again.
38. Refugee, born on 12/01/1911 in Poland and died on 10/05/2002, was forced to leave Switzerland in 1939. Refugee entered Switzerland with a companion near Basel in November 1938 and lived in Zurich. While in Zurich refugee and his companion were not allowed to work. They were contacted several times by Swiss authorities and told to leave Switzerland. Refugee remained in Switzerland for eight months before leaving. Refugee then traveled to Panama.
39. Refugee, born on 04/19/1931 in Germany and died on 10/25/2000, was admitted to Switzerland in

1943. Refugee fled with her parents from Germany to Paris, France in 1934. In 1941, the family fled to Marseilles, France, and lived there illegally. In 1943, refugee and her family crossed the mountains near Annecy, France into Switzerland. Upon entry, refugee and parents were arrested and interned. Refugee was later separated from her parents and placed with several families in Zurich. Refugee left Switzerland for the United States in 1946.

40. Refugee, born on 06/12/1918 in Germany and died on 04/12/2000, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Munich, Germany in 1938. Refugee went to the Swiss Embassy in Munich but her application was denied. She then attempted to cross the Swiss border but the border police refused her entry. Refugee returned to Munich and later managed to escape to Palestine.
41. Refugee, born on 10/10/1921 in Romania and died on 03/31/2003, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1944. Refugee was put in a labor camp in Hungary in 1941. In spring 1944, refugee was granted a furlough to visit his sick mother. While away from the camp, refugee traveled to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest to get a visa to Switzerland. The guards at the embassy told refugee that the list was full and that he should come back in six months. Refugee was later captured by the Soviet Army who held him until late 1944.
42. Refugee, born on 10/26/1919 in Romania and died on 05/05/2003, was expelled from Switzerland in fall 1939. Fleeing the German S.S., refugee traveled by train and on foot via Austria to Switzerland. He crossed the Swiss border near St. Margarethen. He was there for two weeks before being forced out of the country. He then went to Focsani, Moldavia, where he lived for the remainder of the war.
43. Refugee, born on 03/29/1910 in Poland and died 01/21/2002, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1942. Refugee and his wife fled Poland for Switzerland. The family had assets in Switzerland and wanted to meet family in Switzerland. They traveled through Austria by foot and train. At the Swiss border, refugee and his wife were denied entry because he did not have proper papers. They later returned to Poland and lived in hiding in the forest.

Note: Refugee's wife previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-fifth Group.

44. Refugee, born on 08/10/1913 in Italy and died on 12/02/2001, entered Switzerland from Italy in July 1943. Upon entry, refugee was placed in different camps including Sierre, Mezzovico and Castello di Travano. Refugee was forced to work. Subsequently, refugee was expelled from Switzerland on August 13, 1943. Refugee returned clandestinely to Italy and joined the Italian partisans.
45. Refugee, born on 03/30/1916 in Italy and died on 02/05/2004, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border at the end of October 1943. After refugee was evacuated from Lanzo d'Intelvi, she attempted with part of her family to enter Switzerland on foot. The group managed to pass the barbed wire at the Swiss border. They reached the shore of Lake Lugano where Swiss border police refused them entry and told them to turn back. They returned to the Italian border police who helped them and hid the group in a barn until they were able to return home. In November 1943, refugee and her parents made a second attempt and succeeded in entering Switzerland from Malianco, Italy. Upon arrival, refugee was separated from her father and detained in a camp in Agnuzzo. She was then transferred to a camp in Balerna where living conditions were bad. Refugee stayed in Switzerland until May/June 1945.
46. Refugee, born on 08/07/1907 in Germany and died on 02/23/1999, was denied entry into Switzerland

at the French-Swiss border in 1941/1942. After refugee was released by the Nazis, he fled to Belgium. When the Nazis invaded Belgium refugee was deported to southern France. Upon arrival, he managed to escape and attempted to enter Switzerland. At the Swiss border, refugee was denied entry into Switzerland. Refugee was later caught by the S.S. and deported to concentration camp Gurs, then Auschwitz and Buchenwald.

47. Refugee, born on 11/26/1931 in Austria and died on 09/01/1999, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Vienna, Austria in 1938. Refugee's parents asked for permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Vienna but the request was denied. In 1939, refugee was sent on the Kindertransport to England. Refugee left England in 1945 and was reunited with his mother in the United States.

Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted for wife and husband.

48. Husband, born on 10/04/1913 in Poland and died on 08/04/1999
49. Wife, born on 08/15/1918 in Poland and died 12/24/2000
50. Refugees were denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border after March 1940. In March 1940, refugees fled Warsaw, Poland and traveled with forged papers to Trieste, Italy. After failed attempts to immigrate to Palestine, refugees returned to Italy. They spent the next three years in hiding in various places in Italy. They then attempted to enter Switzerland through the San Bernard pass but Swiss police denied them entry and sent them back. After the war, they immigrated to Palestine.
51. Refugee, born on 10/09/1919 in Czechoslovakia and died on 04/03/2002, was denied entry into Switzerland with his brother at the Austrian-Swiss border in spring 1942. Refugee's family had previously attempted to obtain a visa from the Swiss Consulate in Bratislava in spring 1940 but was denied. In spring 1942, refugee and his brother traveled from Bratislava via Austria to the Swiss border near Alstatten. The Swiss authorities denied them entry and sent them back to Slovakia where refugee and his brother were sent to a concentration camp. They escaped and remained in hiding until liberation.
52. Refugee, born on 06/11/1914 in Germany and died on 05/26/1999, entered Switzerland with her family in 1942. Upon entry, refugee and her family were put into detention in the village of Budry. Refugee had to endure interrogations and humiliation and was treated brutally by the superintendent of the prison who also asked refugee's husband if he had any money. After refugee's release from jail, she was forced to care for her children alone because her husband was still kept in jail. Refugee also did not know what was happening to her husband. The family lived then in Lugano. When one of refugee's children was hospitalized, refugee was not permitted to be with her child.

Note: Refugee's children previously submitted claims which were approved in the Thirteenth Group.

53. Refugee, born on 01/18/1907 in The Netherlands and died on 10/15/1999, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Legation in Berlin, Germany in late 1942 or early 1943. Refugee's husband requested permission to enter Switzerland for himself and his family sometime in late 1942 and early 1943 and his request was denied. Refugee was arrested with her family in April 1943 and taken to Westerbork. In January 1944, refugee and her family were sent as exchange prisoners to Bergen-Belsen. In April 1945, they boarded a train for Switzerland. The train wandered through Germany for two weeks before it was liberated by the Russian Army near Troebitz, Germany.

Note: Refugee's husband and son previously submitted claims which were approved in the Twenty-fifth Group.

54. Refugee, born on 12/20/1912 in Czechoslovakia and died on 12/07/2001, was denied a visa by the Swiss Embassy in Prague, Czechoslovakia in winter 1938. Refugee had family in Geneva, Switzerland. Refugee applied at the Swiss Embassy in Prague for a visa but his request was denied. Refugee was subsequently deported to a concentration camp.
55. Refugee, born on 12/02/1904 in Germany and died on 10/29/2001, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1938. Refugee's husband was released from prison in 1938 and refugee and her husband traveled to the Swiss Consulate in Frankfurt or Stuttgart and attempted to get permission to enter Switzerland. They were questioned by an official at the consulate and were denied admission to Switzerland. Refugee and her family received visas from relatives in the United States. They left Germany and traveled through The Netherlands and England arriving in the United States in October 1938.
56. Refugee, born on 04/08/1923 in Austria and died on 09/08/2002, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in late November 1938. In October 1938, refugee, her mother, and sister fled Vienna, Austria and traveled to Ulm, Germany. They attempted to obtain Swiss visas at different consulates but without any success. After a few days, refugee and her family decided to attempt crossing into Switzerland. They traveled to the Swiss border near Kreuzlingen. After crossing into Switzerland, they were caught by Swiss border guards who took their personal belongings and jailed them. They were released the following day and returned to Ulm. One month later, claimant's mother was able to obtain a transit visa for the family. They traveled to Switzerland and lived in Zurich until August 1940, when the family immigrated to the United States.

Note: Refugee's sister previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Nineteenth Group.

57. Refugee, born on 03/11/1920 in Hungary and died on 02/08/2001, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border with her family in winter 1944. Refugee's family traveled by wagon, truck and train from Hungary to the Swiss border via Austria. Swiss border guards denied them entry. The family waited in the border vicinity while arrangements for their return to Hungary were made. The family eventually made it to Palestine.

Note: Refugee's son previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Thirteenth Group.

58. Refugee, born on 05/28/1914 in Germany and died on 02/16/2001 was expelled from Switzerland 1939. Refugee received help from a childhood friend and received a four day visa to Switzerland in July 1939. Once in Switzerland, refugee applied for permission to stay, but permission was denied. Swiss police escorted her to the border after her four day visa expired. After being expelled from Switzerland, refugee received a visa from England and traveled there by train.
59. Refugee, born on 03/18/1933 in Germany and died on 04/02/2000, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer or fall 1938. Refugee and his family attempted to gain entry into Switzerland from Germany after all their assets were confiscated. They traveled to the Swiss border by train in summer or fall 1938. Upon reaching the Swiss border the family was denied entry. Refugee and his family returned to Glewitz, Germany. In February 1939, they managed to leave for Cuba and later moved to the United

States.

60. Refugee, born on 10/17/1922 in Hungary and died on 11/17/2001, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1944. Refugee and her family lived in Wiener-Neustadt, Austria until Austria was annexed by Germany. They fled Austria and went to Budapest, Hungary. Refugee and her family were forced to work in Budapest and refugee was able to escape from a transport. In 1944, refugee was placed in a ghetto. Refugee went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest to get a visa or Schutzpass and was refused entry and turned away.
61. Refugee, born on 02/03/1914 in Romania and died on 12/03/1999, entered Switzerland on the Kastner transport on December 6, 1944. Refugee escaped from a slave labor camp in Hungary and was taken to Bergen Belsen on the Kastner transport in June 1944. He was transported to Switzerland in December 1944. Refugee was taken to Caux sur Montreux under guard by Swiss military. Refugee was later transferred to a children's institution in Bex where he was a teacher. Refugee left Switzerland in August 1945.
62. Refugee, born on 10/28/1914 in Czechoslovakia and died on 03/10/2000, entered Switzerland in 1944. Refugee and her mother escaped from the Munkacs ghetto by posing as the wife and child of a Hungarian military official. Refugee was taken to Budapest and ultimately ended up on the Kastner train to Bergen-Belsen and arrived in Switzerland in December 1944. While in Switzerland, refugee was mistreated.

Note: Refugee's daughter previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Third Group.

63. Refugee, born on 06/10/1932 in Germany and died on 04/28/2000, was forced to leave Switzerland in September 1938. Refugee's father travelled from Frankfurt to Zurich, where he obtained visas for the family to immigrate to Palestine. At the end of August 1938, the family travelled from Frankfurt to Switzerland and entered at Basel with permission to stay for one month. They lived in a small town near Basel where they experienced anti-Semitism. The family wanted to stay in Switzerland with their relatives but they were forced to leave. After three weeks in Switzerland, refugee and his siblings travelled with their parents to Venice, Italy. In September 1938, the family immigrated to Palestine.

Note: Refugee's siblings previously submitted claims which were approved in the Fifteenth Group.

64. Refugee, born on 03/28/1905 in Switzerland and died on 08/16/2000, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Hamburg, Germany sometime between 1938 and 1939. Refugee was born in Zurich, Switzerland and still had family there. Her application on behalf of herself and her daughters to enter Switzerland was denied on the grounds that the family was unable to pay the sum of money required to gain entry. In March 1939, refugee and her daughters obtained visas to the United States.

Note: Refugee's daughters previously submitted claims which were approved in the Twenty-third Group.



65. Refugee, born on 04/02/1911 and died on 01/11/2004, entered Switzerland from France in 1941. In 1940, refugee and her family left Antwerp, Belgium and went to France. They hid in France for a year and then crossed into Switzerland. Upon entry, refugee was separated from other family members. Refugee's husband was sent to a work camp and refugee and her children were placed in a refugee camp. At the camp, refugee was separated from her two children and forced to work cleaning the living quarters of the Swiss staff. They remained in the camp until the end of the war.

Note: Refugee's children previously submitted claims, which were approved in the Seventeenth & Eighth Groups respectively.

66. Refugee, born on 08/07/1914 in Austria and died on 04/25/2003, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border. Refugee and family lived in Vienna and attempted to enter Switzerland from Austria to avoid Nazi persecution. Refugee was denied entry and he and his father were arrested by the Nazis and deported to Dachau and Buchenwald. While they were in the camps, their family possessions were stolen. Refugee later fled to Shanghai, China where he stayed in a ghetto for ten years.

67. Refugee, born on 03/03/1918 in Poland and died on 08/19/2001, was denied entry into Switzerland in December 1939. Refugee suffered from persecutions in Poland after the German occupation. Refugee had an acquaintance in Switzerland and traveled to the Swiss border on foot. Refugee was denied entry to Switzerland. In 1941, refugee fled to Russia and was deported to Siberia and forced to work for six years.

68. Refugee, born on 01/03/1924 in Germany and died on 05/09/1999, was admitted into Switzerland in 1939. Refugee entered Switzerland on a children's transport when he was fifteen. He was told what profession to study and did an apprenticeship as a tailor. After being qualified to work as a tailor, refugee was not allowed to work and could not earn a living. Every so often, he was asked when he would leave the country. Refugee managed to obtain a six month visiting permit to England and was able to stay in England.

69. Refugee, born on 01/20/1914 in Poland and died on 09/18/1999, was denied entry into Switzerland at the beginning of World War II. Refugee fled to the Swiss border in an attempt to escape Nazi persecution with a group of other refugees. Upon arriving at the border, refugee was denied entry, taunted and beaten unconscious by the Swiss guards. When he awoke, he was in a German camp. Refugee immigrated to Israel after the war.

70. Refugee, born on 03/26/1917 in The Netherlands and died on 04/07/2001, entered Switzerland with her husband and daughter on January 1, 1943. Refugee and her family fled The Netherlands and traveled through France to Switzerland. Refugee's husband was sent to several camps where he worked without pay. Refugee was also interned in several camps including work camps. The conditions in the camps were bad. Refugee gave birth to her son in Switzerland on October 30, 1943.

Note: Refugee's husband and children previously submitted claims which were approved in the Fourth and Fifteenth Groups respectively.

71. Refugee, born on 01/10/1920 in Russia and died on 06/05/2003, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1941. In order to avoid Nazi persecution, refugee along with her sister and mother traveled by foot and on horseback from Poland to the Swiss border. At the Swiss border they were told by Swiss guards that they lacked the proper documents and were turned back. Refugee and her sister separated and hid in

different places for fear of being captured.

Note: Refugee's sister previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-sixth Group.

72. Refugee, born on 06/05/1912 in Hungary and died on 11/15/2000, entered Switzerland on the Kastner transport in December 1944. Refugee went from Budapest, Hungary to Bergen Belsen in June 1944. Refugee was held for half a year in Bergen Belsen and entered Switzerland at St. Gallen with the Kastner transport in December 1944. Refugee was sent to Caux and was there for nine months. Refugee was kept under military guard and had little food and clothing while in Switzerland. Refugee left Switzerland in September 1945 and immigrated to Palestine.
73. Refugee, born on 05/17/1929 in Poland and died on 09/22/2002, entered Switzerland in 1943. Refugee was forced to work in a children's home in Switzerland and had to take care of the whole household. When refugee asked to be sent to school, she was transferred to a Jewish family near Zurich where she had to work as a maid without pay.
74. Refugee, born on 07/18/1919 in Germany and died on 07/12/2000, was expelled from Switzerland in 1939 or 1940. Refugee and her husband lived in Hamburg, Germany and fled Germany to avoid Nazi persecution. They were admitted to Switzerland in 1939 or 1940. They remained in Switzerland approximately thirty days in a detention camp before being told they had to leave by Swiss authorities. They fled to Italy and later to Shanghai, China where they remained until 1947.
75. Refugee, born on 12/24/1926 in Poland and died on 03/22/2002 entered Switzerland from France at the end of 1943. Refugee escaped from Belgium in 1943 and traveled to Switzerland. Refugee was arrested by Swiss police and placed in jail in Troistorrent or Porrentuy. The Swiss authorities decided to deport refugee to France, but the car transporting refugee to the border was in an accident and refugee ended up in a Swiss hospital where he stayed for six months. Refugee was then placed in camps including Morgin, Chateauneuf, Raron and Herzberg. Refugee was forced to work and was not allowed to leave.
76. Refugee, born on 02/15/1924 in Hungary and died on 01/18/2001, entered Switzerland with her daughter on December 7, 1944. Refugee and her daughter traveled on a Kastner transport and upon arrival in Switzerland, were interned in the Hotel Regina in Caux - Montreux. They were guarded by the Swiss army and not allowed to leave the property.

Note: Refugee's daughter previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Seventeenth Group.

77. Refugee, born on 11/15/1915 in Poland and died on 11/16/2000, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1939/1940. Refugee fled Poland after persecutions began and traveled through Czechoslovakia to Lake Constance on the Swiss border. Refugee attempted to enter Switzerland with a group of other refugees and they were denied entry. Refugee returned to Poland and was later taken to several concentration camps.
78. Refugee, born 04/05/1930 in Germany and died on 08/28/2001, was denied entry to Switzerland at the French-Swiss border. Refugee was in a Jewish orphanage in Brussels, Belgium. Fearing persecution by the Gestapo, refugee's family wanted to smuggle him to Switzerland. A Belgian smuggler brought refugee and a friend through France to the French-Swiss border. They were told that another smuggler would come and take them across the border but the other smuggler never arrived. They decided to

cross into Switzerland without a smuggler. They tried to cross the border near Belfort, France, were shot at and refugee was wounded. Refugee was later hospitalized in Belfort and from there was sent to Auschwitz and Buchenwald.

79. Refugee, born on 01/31/1932 in Czechoslovakia and died on 10/22/2001, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in 1941. Refugee and his mother secured gentile passports and fled Italy by train and headed for Switzerland. Upon reaching the Swiss border, refugee and his mother were denied entry by Swiss guards. They went to Bratislava, Slovakia and then in 1942 to Hungary and refugee was hidden in a cellar. In 1944 they were captured by the Gestapo and refugee was taken to a children's camp while his mother was sent to Auschwitz. Refugee escaped the children's camp and hid until December 1944 when he was sent to a camp in Slovakia. In 1945 he was taken to Theresienstadt.
80. Refugee, born on 10/22/1927 in Hungary and died on 08/02/2000, entered Switzerland in December 1944 from Bergen Belsen. Refugee was placed in a sealed refugee camp from where he was not allowed to leave. Refugee was separated from his brother and placed in a different location due to his young age. In September of 1945, refugee immigrated to Israel.
81. Refugee, born on 04/09/1908 in Germany and died on 12/31/1999, entered Switzerland in 1943. Upon arrival, refugee was separated from her children. Refugee was detained in several camps. Refugee left Switzerland for Israel in 1949.

Note: Refugee's children submitted claims which were approved in the Fourth and Fifth Groups respectively.

82. Refugee, born on 07/08/1920 in Poland and died on 01/20/2001 entered Switzerland.
83. Refugee fled Belgium and went to Switzerland. Refugee was interned in labor camps and suffered from hunger. Refugee left Switzerland in 1945 and went back to Belgium.
84. Refugee, born on 05/01/1937 in Belgium and died on 01/30/2000, entered Switzerland from France in 1942. Refugee fled from Nazi persecution and was placed with a gentile family who abused her and forced her to convert to Christianity. In 1942 refugee traveled with several families to Switzerland through Belgium and France by foot and with the assistance of a smuggler. After entering Switzerland, refugee was arrested and placed in a camp where living conditions were very difficult. Refugee slept on the floor, food was sparse and refugee was threatened with being handed over to the Nazis. Refugee returned to Belgium in 1945.
85. Refugee, born on 12/27/1913 in Germany and died on 12/22/1999, was forced to leave Switzerland in 1937. Refugee was a student in Basel, Switzerland. After she finished her studies, Swiss authorities forced her to leave Switzerland because she was Jewish.
86. Refugee, born on 05/24/1925 in Germany and died on 05/13/2000, was admitted to Switzerland sometime before July 1941. Claimant was interned in a children's home in Langenbruck and in a labor camp Schauenburg.

87. Refugee, born on 07/18/1910 in Hungary and died on 11/20/2000, entered Switzerland in 1944 on a Kastner transport. Refugee entered Switzerland with other family members. Upon arriving in Switzerland, refugee and her family members were interned in Caux, Lausanne, Lucerne and Engelberg camps. They were threatened with deportation, were underfed and prohibited from religious prayer.
88. Refugee, born on 10/22/1922 in Hungary and died on 01/04/2000, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1943. Refugee traveled from Budapest, Hungary through northern Italy to Switzerland. The border officials in Switzerland refused her entry. Refugee traveled back to Hungary via Italy with the help of the Joint Distribution Committee. Upon her arrival, refugee had to wear a yellow star and move into a Star House. In November of 1944, she got in to a safe house where she stayed until liberation in 1945.
89. Refugee, born on 12/27/1921 in Germany and died on 07/04/2002, entered Switzerland in November 1942. Refugee was arrested by Swiss police and placed in a convent in Porrentruy before being transferred to several different camps, including Büren, Langenbruck, Bienenberg and Hasenberg. Refugee suffered from the lack of medical care, poor sleeping conditions and hard work. Refugee left Switzerland in the summer of 1945.

Note: Refugee's sister previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Nineteenth Group.

90. Refugee, born on 09/02/1904 and died on 06/14/2001, was expelled from Switzerland in November 1938. Refugee and her family fled Frankfurt to Freiburg, Germany on November 10, 1938. The family contacted refugee's sister-in-law, who lived in Basel. She drove to Freiburg and brought refugee's children to Allschwil, a village in Switzerland near Basel. Refugee and her husband remained in Germany and were able to get into Switzerland with false papers after five days. Refugee's children were later ordered to leave and were then allowed to stay in Switzerland for eight days because refugee's sister-in-law promised to take the children out of Switzerland. After several days refugee's children were smuggled to France and placed in a children's home near Aix les Bains, where they were alone for a few months. Refugee and her husband later met their children in Marseilles, France and the family immigrated to Palestine in spring 1939.

Note: Refugee's children previously submitted claims which were approved in the Fourteenth Group.

91. Refugee, born on 08/30/1934 in Germany and died on 03/04/2002, entered Switzerland from France in May 1944. Refugee entered Switzerland with help from the French underground. Swiss border guards brought refugee and others to a closed camp near Geneva. The conditions in the camp were hard. Refugee was later sent to a home for refugees.
92. Refugee, born on 07/12/1918 in Poland and died on 09/09/2000, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Poland in September 1939. Refugee and her family contacted Swiss officials in Lublin and Warsaw and requested entry into Switzerland in an attempt to escape Nazi persecution. Despite repeated requests, they were denied entry into Switzerland. Refugee's parents and family perished in concentration camps in 1941/1942. Refugee and her sister escaped to Russia.
93. Refugee, born on 12/28/1908 in Poland and died on 11/25/2001, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in December 1939. Refugee and his family lived in Graz, Austria. Their

property was confiscated and they were expelled in November 1938. They traveled by train to the Swiss border where they were to meet a guide. The guide did not show up and they crossed on their own. They were caught by Swiss border guards and turned back. They were arrested in Austria and released the next day. They went into hiding in Austria until the family was able to leave for England in 1939.

94. Refugee, born on 03/28/1907 in Poland and died on 12/30/2000, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in January 1939. Refugee and his family took a train from Vienna, Austria to the Swiss border. They spent the entire day at the border but were told by Swiss officials that they would not be admitted and were turned away. Refugee and his family hid near the border and were subsequently smuggled into Switzerland. They spent a few months hiding in La Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland in the home of the French national who helped them. They were able to get visas to the United States and left in January 1940.
95. Refugee, born on 04/20/1909 in Russia and died on 10/06/1999, was denied entry to Switzerland between September 1939 and mid 1940. Refugee and her family fled from Lvov, Poland to Warsaw to stay with refugee's sister after September 1939. Fearing persecution in Warsaw, refugee and her family decided to flee to Switzerland where refugee's uncle lived. They managed to reach the Swiss border by train and were not allowed to enter. Refugee's father was taken away. Refugee and her son were taken to a camp by Germans. They were later released after a representative from the Soviet Union intervened on their behalf. They were sent back to Lvov and later to Kharkov in the Soviet Union.
96. Refugee, born on 11/01/1924 in Hungary and died 01/01/2000, entered Switzerland in 1944. Refugee's family had relatives living in Lausanne, Switzerland. Refugee traveled to Switzerland in 1944 and was caught and put in jail. Refugee spent two months in jail before receiving help from the Joint Distribution Committee to free him. Refugee was told by Swiss authorities to leave Switzerland. Refugee went to France and then to Romania.
97. Refugee, born on 02/15/1902 in Germany and died on 12/15/2001, entered Switzerland from Germany in 1934. Refugee suffered from persecutions in Germany after the Nazis came to power. Refugee had to flee Germany and went to Switzerland. He applied for refugee status and a work permit and both his requests were turned down. Refugee was threatened by Swiss police and authorities and was forced to live clandestinely in Switzerland under humiliating conditions. The situation became so dangerous for refugee that he was forced to leave Switzerland after two months. Refugee fled to Sweden where he stayed a few months. Refugee then went to England before immigrating to Palestine.
98. Refugee, born on 12/30/1914 in Germany and died on 09/13/2001, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1938. Refugee was living in Vienna, Austria and fled to Switzerland. Refugee crossed into Switzerland at Bregenz, Austria and was arrested soon after. He spent a night in jail and was sent back to Austria the next day. Refugee later went through Cologne, Germany to Belgium, where he lived in a refugee camp for six months. Refugee then spent nine months in a refugee camp in England and immigrated to the United States in 1940.
99. Refugee, born on 08/06/1916 in Austria and died on 05/28/2001, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Bucharest, Romania. In 1941, refugee was forced to work by the Romanian Army. In late 1943, refugee was given time off because his father was ill. In spring 1944, refugee and his wife traveled to Bucharest from Timisoara, where they lived in hiding, and applied for a visa but were denied. They were told that the list of applicants was already full and were advised to try again in five months. Refugee and his wife were unable to return to Bucharest from their hiding place in Timisoara, where they stayed until the end of the war.

Note: Refugee's wife submitted a claim which was approved in the Seventeenth Group.

100. Refugee, born on 06/26/1911 in Austria and died on 05/08/2001, was denied entry to Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in spring 1944. Refugee fled the Nazi occupation of Poland and went to Brandsk, Poland which was under Russian control. When Brandsk fell to the Nazis in 1941, refugee went into hiding as a Christian. When the Soviet Army liberated the town in 1944, refugee joined the partisan movement in occupied Europe attacking German convoys. In spring 1944, refugee attempted to enter Switzerland near Mont Saxonnex, France, and was denied entry and sent back to occupied France. Refugee went into hiding until liberation.
101. Refugee, born on 08/17/1910 in The Netherlands and died on 04/14/1999, entered Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in early 1942. Refugee and her family traveled from The Netherlands through France to the Swiss border. They were denied entry initially but after paying an amount of money, they were allowed to cross the Swiss border. The family resided in Geneva. Later, they were separated and sent to different camps. Refugee was sent to camp Chamby where she had to work.  
Note: Refugee's daughter previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-fourth Group.
102. Refugee, born on 01/14/1922 in Czechoslovakia and died on 03/11/2001, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in Budapest, Hungary in 1940 or 1941. Refugee had a cousin living in Zurich, Switzerland. Refugee was living in Kosice, Czechoslovakia and contacted Swiss officials in Bratislava to request permission to enter Switzerland in 1940. Refugee went to Budapest in 1940 and was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss officials in Budapest in 1940 or 1941. Refugee returned to Kosice in 1941. Refugee and her mother were later deported to several camps including Auschwitz, where refugee's mother perished.
103. Refugee, born on 02/14/1925 in Romania and died on 11/23/2001, was denied entry to Switzerland. Refugee was in a ghetto in Hungary and escaped from the ghetto with his family. They reached the Swiss border and were turned away from the border. They were sent to Auschwitz. Refugee and his family were divided in the camp. Refugee was later sent to Mauthausen and other camps.
104. Refugee, born on 10/12/1906 in Poland and died on 06/11/1999, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in fall 1940. Refugee's relatives had fled to Switzerland in May 1940 and refugee and her husband decided to join them. Refugee and her family fled Brussels for France in fall 1940 and then traveled to the Swiss border at Geneva. They traveled with a group of refugees but were denied entry by a Swiss border patrol. The family then traveled to Fronton in the south of France but was unable to stay there and had to return to Belgium. On the way back to Belgium they were arrested by the French and later sent to Rivesaltes. They stayed in Rivesaltes for a year before escaping and then returned to Brussels, Belgium. Refugee's husband was later deported and refugee went into hiding alone. Refugee daughters were sent by the Joint Distribution Committee to live with a family in Florival, Belgium.

Note: Refugee's children previously submitted claims which were approved in the Thirteenth Group.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 29

### Case Summaries Group 29, volume I

1. Claimant, born on 09/10/1919 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943. Claimant lived in Warsaw, Poland and in 1941 the Germans took over her family's business and she was forced to work. In 1943 claimant escaped through the sewers to the Aryan side of Warsaw and moved to a village and stayed with a Polish family. Claimant went to the Hotel Polski and was part of an organized exchange transport to Palestine. The transport left Warsaw and headed towards Switzerland. They were denied entry and then taken to Bergen-Belsen where claimant remained until 1945.
2. Claimant, born on 11/19/1929 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant states that her parents asked for entry permits to Switzerland and were denied. Claimant's father and two brothers were sent to camps after Germany invaded Hungary. Claimant and her mother and sister were placed in the "Star House" in Budapest. Claimant's mother went to the Swiss Embassy in fall 1944 and waited with other people and was told to leave. Claimant's mother and sister were caught by Hungarian Nazis and deported to Ravensbruck. Claimant went into hiding and lived in a temple and at the Red Cross orphanage until she was forced into the ghetto. She escaped from the ghetto and hid in a cellar until liberation.
3. Claimant, born on 03/04/1924 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant was interned in a slave labor camp overseen by the Hungarian army. Claimant escaped from the camp and went to Budapest. Claimant stayed in the "Glass House" in Budapest and was given a Schutzpass by Swiss authorities. Claimant was not allowed to go to Switzerland and remained in Budapest until liberation in January 1945.
4. Claimant, born on 09/07/1913 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1943. Claimant and her family lived in Warsaw, Poland. When the war started, claimant's husband was able to flee to Palestine and arrived there in 1941. Claimant and the rest of the family were put in the Warsaw ghetto and claimant had to work. Claimant's family was deported and claimant survived the Warsaw ghetto uprising and found a place to hide on the Aryan side of Warsaw. Claimant's husband requested papers for claimant to travel from Poland through Switzerland to Palestine. Claimant boarded a transport in Warsaw that was part of an organized exchange. Representatives from Switzerland and Swiss journalists were at the train station. The train traveled 30 hours and then stopped. German soldiers aboard the train told the passengers that they were refused entry into Switzerland. Part of the train was then transferred to France. Claimant and other passengers were sent to Bergen-Belsen. Claimant was forced to work in Bergen-Belsen until being liberated in 1945.
5. Claimant, born on 11/10/1931 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant and his family sought permission to go to Switzerland by train but could not. They were issued Schutzpasses from Swiss authorities at the Swiss Consulate in Budapest and were told that they would be transferred to Switzerland. Claimant and his mother received the Schutzpass after claimant's father was taken away. Claimant and his mother found refuge in a "Swiss House" for a few weeks before seeking refuge in the Swiss Consulate. They were not able to get into the consulate and went into hiding. They were later in the ghetto from December 20, 1944 until January 17, 1945.
6. Claimant, born on 08/15/1934 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in Budapest,

Hungary in 1944. Claimant's mother requested permission for her and claimant to go to Switzerland and permission was not granted. In October 1944, claimant and her mother escaped from a group that was brought to a field. They found shelter in the "Swiss House" and after a few days received Schutzpasses and were told that they were candidates for refuge in Switzerland. They later went to a Swiss protected house but were driven out by German and Hungarian Nazis. They went from one place to another and were also in the ghetto.

7. Claimant, born on 01/03/1931 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's family and most of her relatives had been deported by fall 1944. Claimant and her mother were living in Budapest and claimant's mother wanted to go to Switzerland. They received Schutzpasses in October 1944. Claimant's mother contacted Hungarian authorities about going to Switzerland but the Swiss Embassy did not support her efforts. Claimant and her mother remained in Budapest for the rest of the war.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by mother and son who each applied separately.
8. Mother (RC 5608) – born on 12/16/1920 in Hungary Son (RC 5591) – born on 08/16/1941 in Hungary
9. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimants were living in Szeged, Hungary when it was occupied by German troops in March 1944. Claimants traveled to Budapest in early April 1944. They went to the Swiss Embassy and could not contact the ambassador but were able to reach another Swiss official. They asked the official for help and protection to leave the country and the official told them he could not help them. Claimants were put in a ghetto in May 1944 in Szeged. They were deported to Bergen Belsen in June 1944.
10. Claimant, born on 01/02/1930 in Belgium, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1944. Claimant and her parents left Belgium in May 1940 and fled to the south of France. In August 1942, claimant's parents were caught and sent to Auschwitz. Claimant arrived at the Red Cross orphanage in Arriège, France when she was twelve. The managers of the orphanage requested permission to take the children of the orphanage to an orphanage in Switzerland. Swiss officials denied the request. Claimant was put into hiding in a monastery in Pamiers, France and was later smuggled to Spain. Claimant immigrated to Palestine in 1944.
11. Claimant, born on 06/10/1923 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant was taken to a camp after March 1944 in Jaszbereny, Hungary and later to Bor, Yugoslavia where he worked as a slave laborer in copper mines. While claimant was working as a slave laborer, his mother attempted to get permission for claimant to travel to Switzerland from Swiss authorities and was unsuccessful. The mines were evacuated in September and October 1944 and claimant was part of a group that was leaving the area and marching toward Hungary. Claimant escaped from the group and went into hiding. With help from a group of partisans, claimant was able to reach Romania.  
Please Note: The three successive claims were submitted by three siblings who each applied separately.
12. Sister (RC 11036) – born on 12/16/1931 in Germany Brother (RC 10974) – born on 06/29/1929 in Germany Brother (RC 11052) – born on 04/20/1935 in Germany
13. Claimants' parents sought to flee Nazi persecution in Germany and the family received visas to Colombia. In mid October 1938 the family boarded a train and went to Switzerland and was detained in Basel. The family was separated in Basel. Claimant (RC 11036) was subject to a strip search with claimants' mother and grandmother. Claimants (RC 10974 & 11052) were kept in a small room. Claimants and their family left Switzerland later the same day. They later traveled through France



to Colombia.

14. Claimant, born in 1941 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1941. Claimant's parents had money in a Swiss bank. They sought to go to Switzerland to escape Nazi persecution. Claimant and her mother traveled from Slonim, Poland to the Swiss border in 1941. They were denied entry to Switzerland and returned to Poland. Claimant was hidden in Poland with a Catholic family. Claimant's parents perished.
15. Claimant, born on 03/31/1940 in Germany, was denied entry to Switzerland at the German-Swiss border between March 1940 and May 9, 1945. Claimant's father was taken away by the SS and sent to Theresienstadt and Dachau. Claimant's mother tried to take claimant and her sister from Frankfurt, Germany to Switzerland but they could not enter. They went back to Frankfurt and hid in many places while fleeing from the Nazis.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two sisters who each applied separately.
16. Sister (RC 10933) – born on 05/26/1944 in Hungary Sister (RC 10932) – born on 05/11/1940 in Hungary
17. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary in late 1944/early 1945. Claimants and their mother were in the Budapest ghetto beginning in 1943. Claimants' father was in forced labor camps for various periods. Claimants' parents went to the Swiss Consulate in late 1944/early 1945 to get permission to go to Switzerland and were denied. Claimants and their mother remained in the ghetto through 1944 and into 1945.
18. Claimant, born on 02/09/1930 in Romania, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1941 in Bucharest, Romania. Claimant and his parents sought permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Bucharest. They were denied entry by a written order from Berne, Switzerland. Claimant and his parents were deported to Transnistria after requesting permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant was in Transnistria until it was liberated by Russia in 1943 and claimant went to Bucharest. Claimant remained in Bucharest for the rest of the war.
19. Claimant, born on 07/29/1919 in Yugoslavia, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant and her husband were living in Budapest in October 1944. They often had to change their place of residence in fear of being persecuted. They submitted a written request for permission to enter Switzerland with the Swiss legation in Budapest and only received a Schutzpass. They made several attempts to leave Budapest but were unable and ended up in the ghetto.
20. Claimant, born on 08/10/1923 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant's family lived near Budapest. Claimant's father was a jeweler and watchmaker and had business connections in Switzerland. Claimant's family also had relatives and money in Switzerland and wanted to go to Zurich. Claimant's parents sent a letter to Swiss authorities in Switzerland requesting to enter Switzerland and their request was denied. Claimant and her parents were put in a ghetto and claimant had to work. They were later deported to Auschwitz.
21. Claimant, born on 02/24/1924 in Poland, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in spring 1944. In 1937, claimant was taken to Leysin, Switzerland for health reasons. With support from the Jewish community, claimant was able to attend school in Geneva. In April 1944 he received a re-entry visa to Switzerland to visit his hospitalized sister in Paris, France. Claimant requested an extension of the visa while in Paris. He received a letter from Swiss authorities informing him that the extension was denied. Claimant lived clandestinely in France for the rest of war.

22. Claimant, born on 06/08/1915 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1938 or 1939. Claimant and her family suffered from Nazi persecution in Germany and her father was killed in a concentration camp. Claimant had an uncle living in Switzerland and she requested permission from Swiss authorities to enter Switzerland and was denied entry. Claimant subsequently immigrated to England.
23. Claimant, born on 07/30/1935 in Italy, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1935 or 1936. Claimants' father, an anti-Nazi journalist, was expelled from Germany in February 1934. Claimant's family was transported by the Gestapo from Hamburg, Germany to Switzerland. At the Swiss border, the family was not allowed to get off the train and Swiss police denied them entry. The family was subsequently transported through Switzerland to Italy under Swiss police custody and claimant was born in Italy. From Italy, they fled to Nice, France. The family attempted to enter Switzerland again in 1935 or 1936 and join claimant's grandmother, who was living in Switzerland. They spent most of the war hiding or interned in Italy. Note: Claimant's siblings (RC 11197, RC 11263, RC 11269 & RC 11202) previously submitted claims, which were approved in the Twenty-third Group.
24. Claimant, born on 09/30/1919 in Germany, was forced to leave Switzerland in 1937. Claimant entered Switzerland from Germany in 1934 and began training to be a baker. Claimant got a contract to work in a bakery in Basel for three years and lived in the same home as his employer. Claimant's contract ended in summer 1937 and he was not allowed to renew the contract because he was Jewish. Claimant had to leave Switzerland and went to Germany. Claimant later left Germany and went to Montevideo, Uruguay to join his family.
25. Claimant, born on 04/12/1915 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1940. Claimant moved from Warsaw, Poland to Paris, France in November 1938. When the war started, claimant was drafted into the French military and served in the military until August 1940. Claimant states that shortly after leaving the military he attempted to enter Switzerland with a friend and they could not enter. Claimant obtained false documents and lived under different names. Claimant lived illegally in Paris from August 1940 until the end of 1942 and was often hungry. Claimant left Paris and went to Toulouse and lived there until July 1944.
26. Claimant, born on 04/05/1932 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Germany between 1938 and 1941. Claimant and her parents lived in Hamburg, Germany. Claimant's father sought permission to enter Switzerland from Swiss authorities and through HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society). Claimant and her family were able to get a temporary permit to Spain and went to Barcelona hidden in a laundry truck. They had to report to the police in Spain. In 1943 they got permission to go to the United States and left from Portugal on a Portuguese boat.  
Please Note: The three successive claims were submitted by three siblings who each applied separately.
27. Sister (RC 10665) – born on 09/19/1936 in Hungary Brother (RC 11027) – born on 12/24/1939 in Hungary Sister (RC 10504) – born on 08/20/1935 in Hungary
28. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1944. In June 1944, claimants and their family had to leave their home in Budapest, Hungary and move into a house designated for Jews. Claimants' father tried to get papers to Switzerland. He later enlisted claimants on a transport to go to Switzerland in summer 1944. The papers to go to Switzerland were denied or delayed. In October 1944, claimants were on their way to a convent and were captured by German soldiers who robbed them.

29. Claimant, born on 11/07/1942 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland in 1943 or 1944 by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant and his parents were detained in a "Safe House" in 1943-1944. Claimant's parents sought entry to Switzerland and received Schutzpasses. They tried several times to get visas to Switzerland and were never given visas. Claimant's father was deported toward Mauthausen and perished. Claimant and his mother survived the war in the "Safe House."
30. Claimant, born on 12/08/1919 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1943. Beginning in November 1939, claimant had to wear a yellow star and was forced to work for the Germans. Claimant worked in forced labor until May 1940. Around the same time, claimant's family was deported to Majdanek. Claimant fled to the area of Lublin and lived in hiding. In fall 1943, claimant traveled by night and in wagons from Poland and through Czechoslovakia to France. Claimant attempted to enter Switzerland with a group of other refugees. They had problems at the border and could not get in to Switzerland. Claimant was later shot by Germans and survived by going to farms for food. Claimant returned to Poland in late 1944.
31. Claimant, born on 04/08/1921 in Poland, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Switzerland between 1941 and 1944. Claimant's family lived in Poland, and in 1942, claimant's father was sent to Auschwitz where he perished. Claimant and her mother and brother traveled through Slovakia to Hungary with the help of the Zionist Youth Underground. They lived in Hungary as refugees. While in Hungary they were in contact with a family friend who lived in Lausanne and tried to get permission for claimant and her family to enter Switzerland. Requests for visas for the family made by their friend were denied.
32. Claimant, born on 06/25/1931 in Germany, was denied entry to Switzerland sometime between 1934 and 1940. Claimant and his family fled their hometown of Wiesbaden, Germany in 1934. Claimant and his family were denied entry to Switzerland and went to Austria as refugees. They lived in Austria until May 1938. Claimant and his family traveled for a long period on foot and by train through Italy and ended up in France. Claimant and his brother were put in a children's home in France in September 1940 and remained there until December 1945.
33. Claimant, born on 07/29/1931 was denied permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant fled Germany in 1939 and was in several children's institutions in France. Claimant was in a Swiss Red Cross home for children in France in 1941 and had a godmother in Switzerland. The leader of the Red Cross camp first promised the children that they would go to Switzerland to visit their godparents and later told them they could not travel to Switzerland. Claimant was later sent to a monastery.
34. Claimant, born on 04/09/1928 in Germany, was denied entry to Switzerland at the German-Swiss border sometime between 1937 and 1939. Claimant's father was a Jewish official in claimant's town in Germany and the family suffered from persecution. They traveled by train to Switzerland between 1937 and 1939. At the border, uniformed officials asked for papers. Claimant and his family had to return to Germany. They remained in their hometown until the end of 1939. One of claimant's brothers was sent to the United States. Claimant's father was unable to leave. Claimant and his three other brothers immigrated to Argentina in 1940.
35. Claimant, born on 05/25/1924 in Romania, was denied entry to Switzerland in May 1944. Claimant, her sister and mother left Transylvania and traveled to the Swiss border. They were stopped at the border, turned away, and returned to Transylvania. On May 25, 1944 claimant and her family were arrested and deported. Claimant was sent to Auschwitz and Bergen Belsen and worked in the Junkers airplane factory.

36. Claimant, born on 12/01/1925 in Romania was denied permission to enter Switzerland in the 1940's. Claimant's father was a businessman and claimant's family sold everything before the Nazi occupation. Claimant traveled to Bucharest to get an application for a visa and he and his family were denied the application because they were Jewish. In 1941, claimant was sent from Romania to a slave labor camp in Transnistria. In 1944, claimant was liberated by the Russians.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two siblings who each applied separately.
37. Sister (RC 11215) – born on 09/03/1928 in Hungary Brother (RC 11243) – born on 03/21/1925 in Hungary
38. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland in Hungary in March 1944. Claimants' uncle worked with the Jewish Committee and had connections with Swiss officials in Budapest, Hungary. Claimants were to be allowed to enter Switzerland as part of a group but they were denied entry. Claimant (RC 11243) was taken to a labor camp in April 1944 to build an airport.
39. Please see claim number RC 10665 above for summary of claims by three siblings RC 10665, RC 11027, and RC 10504.
40. Claimant, born on 04/16/1915 in Austria, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1939 or 1940. Claimant and a friend traveled to the Swiss border. They were denied entry to Switzerland in Feldkirch, Austria on the border. Claimant returned to Vienna by train. She received an affidavit to travel to the United States and left Austria in 1939 or 1940.
41. Claimant, born on 12/13/1920 in Romania, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Bucharest, Romania in 1943. Claimant was living in Romania when it was occupied. She went to Bucharest to get a visa to Switzerland. She was denied a visa for herself as well as for her family. Claimant was later interned in Bucovina and was liberated by the Russians.
42. Claimant, born on 07/04/1927 in Poland, entered Switzerland on a Kastner transport in 1944. Claimant's family was murdered and she fled from Poland to Hungary in May 1942. Claimant was sent to Bergen Belsen by the Germans in March 1944. Claimant traveled to Switzerland on a Kastner transport later in 1944. She was interned in Versoix until the end of the war.
43. Claimant, born on 03/02/1926 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland after March 1938. Claimant had relatives that managed to escape to Switzerland. Claimant's father was trying to get visas for himself and his son to leave Austria. Claimant's father tried to get permission to enter Switzerland in Vienna and was unsuccessful. Claimant's father managed to get claimant on a children's transport to England. Claimant's father perished in Buchenwald in May 1942.
44. Please see claim number RC 10665 above for summary of claims by three siblings RC 10665, RC 11027, and RC 10504.
45. Claimant, born on 06/30/1924 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland between 1935 and 1940. Claimant and her family were subject to Nazi persecution in Leipzig, Germany. Claimant's parents attempted to gain entrance to Switzerland from Leipzig but they were unsuccessful. After Kristallnacht, in December 1938, claimant and her sister managed to get on a Kindertransport to The Netherlands and later to England. Claimant's parents were forced to work and deported to Riga, Latvia in 1942 where they perished. Note: Claimant's sister (RC 11025) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Twenty-sixth Group.

46. Claimant, born on 08/03/1941 in Russia, was expelled from Switzerland in early 1945. Claimant's aunt resided in Switzerland and claimant's family started sending money there from Poland. They traveled to Minsk, where claimant was born. In September or October 1944, they attempted to enter Switzerland. Claimant and her sister were allowed into Switzerland but claimant's parents were denied entry. Claimant stayed for a few weeks in a refugee camp. In early 1945, claimant was then expelled into Austria. Note: Claimant's sister (RC 9927) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Twenty-fifth Group.
47. Claimant, born on 10/26/1924 in Czechoslovakia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in early 1944. Claimant left her hometown in Czechoslovakia in 1942 and went to Budapest to learn sewing. Claimant made a written request to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest to go to Switzerland and never receive an answer. In May 1944, claimant was deported to Bergen Belsen and in March 1945 was transferred to Theresienstadt. Claimant was liberated from Theresienstadt by the Russian.
48. Claimant, born on 09/27/1928 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland in September or October 1939. Claimant's family had money in a Swiss bank. Claimant's uncle was living in Prague, Czechoslovakia at the time and made arrangements for the family to travel to Switzerland. A few weeks after Germany invaded Poland, they traveled to the Swiss border. At the Swiss border, claimant's father and grandfather spoke to border officials and the family was turned away. They traveled two days back to Poland and claimant and his family were put in the Warsaw ghetto. Claimant's father was killed in the ghetto. Claimant and his family were sent to Majdanek and claimant was later sent to Auschwitz and Buchenwald.
49. Claimant, born on 09/30/1920 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in August 1939. Claimant and her fiancé entered Switzerland at Buchs on the Swiss border with Lichtenstein in July 1938. Claimant's fiancé was expelled from Switzerland in September 1938 and found refuge in Lichtenstein. He later clandestinely entered Switzerland and claimant and her fiancé married in December 1938 and lived in Vaduz. Claimant was told by Swiss authorities that she could no longer reside in Switzerland after marrying her husband and was forced to leave. Claimant left for Lichtenstein and traveled to the United States in August 1939.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two brothers who each applied separately.
50. Brother (RC 1462) – born on 01/03/1930 in Hungary Brother (RC 2045) – born on 07/24/1935 in Hungary
51. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary. Claimants' father was involved with transferring money to Switzerland. Claimants were forced to wear yellow stars and put into a designated house after the Nazis entered Hungary. Claimants asked for permission to enter Switzerland beginning in March 1944. They did not get permission to go to Switzerland but did receive Swiss citizenship papers. Claimants' names were included on a list of children to go to Switzerland with the Kastner train but they were not able to go. Claimants were put in the ghetto and remained there until liberation.
52. Please see claim number RC 11215 above for summary of claims by two siblings RC 11215 and RC 11243.
53. Claimant, born on 10/01/1936 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland in March 1942. Claimant and her family suffered from persecution in Poland after Germany invaded. Claimant and her great aunt escaped from Poland and went to the Swiss border in March 1942. At the border, claimant's great aunt

paid the border guards but they were both refused entry. They traveled to France and hid in a basement with other people for two years until being liberated by British troops.

54. Claimant, born on 06/24/1936 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1944. In March 1944, claimant had to wear a yellow star and live in a "Star House" in Budapest. Claimant went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest several times to apply for passports to enter Switzerland and could not get one. Later in 1944, claimant was rounded up with other Jews and marched to a factory. Claimant was sick but managed to escape and go to Komarom, Hungary. On December 4, 1944, claimant was again rounded up in Budapest and deported to Bergen Belsen. She was supposed to be part of a German prisoner exchange through Switzerland but was not included. Claimant was put onto a train by the Germans to avoid advancing Russian forces. The train was abandoned on April 23, 1945 near Trobitz, Germany. Claimant returned to Budapest in June 1945.
55. Claimant, born on 04/21/1918 in Hungary, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1944. Claimant and her husband fled Nazi persecution in Hungary and traveled by car through Austria to the Swiss border. They were not allowed to enter Switzerland and returned to Hungary. Claimant was later deported to a labor camp in Austria.
56. Claimant, born on 08/22/1925 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1944. Claimant's parents tried to get permission to enter Switzerland after March 1944. They could only get Schutzpasses. Claimant's father and brother were taken away by the Nazis. Claimant and her mother moved to a Swiss protected building. In December 1944, the building was raided by the Arrow Cross and claimant's mother was taken away. Claimant tried to get help from the Swiss Consulate and could not get any. Claimant lived hiding in the street in Budapest from the end of October to the beginning of January.
57. Claimant, born on 02/02/1937 in Poland, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in late 1939. Claimant's father owned businesses in Poland and his uncle had deposited money in a bank in Switzerland. When the war started, claimant's uncle got sick and claimant's father wanted to go to Switzerland to claim the money. Claimant's father applied for entry into Switzerland for his family and to access the family account in the end of 1939 and was denied entry. Claimant's family fled from place to place and ended up hiding in Russia.
58. Claimant, born on 03/25/1944 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary between March and August 1944. Claimant's father had a business and business relations in Switzerland. Claimant's father applied for permission for the family to enter Switzerland and could not get permission. Claimant's father was caught by the Gestapo, imprisoned, and taken to a forced labor camp where he died. Claimant and her mother remained in Budapest during the war and were able to find refuge through the Swedish Consulate.
59. Claimant, born on 12/27/1924 in Germany, was denied entry to Switzerland in November 1938. Claimant's father was released from Buchenwald in October 1938 and was ordered to leave Germany within 24 hours. He left for Italy and was detained at the Swiss border for two days before being able to continue. Claimant and her mother left for Italy three weeks later. They were also stopped at the border and were subject to body searches and interrogation. They spent a night in Switzerland and took another train to Genoa, Italy the next day. The family stayed in Genoa until they were able to get on a ship to Shanghai, China. They remained in Shanghai for four years.
60. Claimant, born on 12/21/1931 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant and her family suffered from Nazi persecution in Hungary.

They wanted to flee Hungary and went to the Swiss Embassy to emigrate to Switzerland. They were not given permission to go to Switzerland and got a Schutzpass. Claimant was forced to move to the ghetto in Budapest in December 1944.

61. Claimant, born on 12/26/1928 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant and his family wanted to flee Hungary and went to the Swiss Embassy to emigrate to Switzerland. They were not given permission to go to Switzerland and got a Schutzpass. In June 1944, claimant was forced to work on a farm in Beratvas Bela, Hungary. In November 1944 he escaped from a death march and returned to Budapest. Claimant was put in the ghetto in Budapest at the end of November 1944 and sent to work in a brick factory.
62. Claimant, born on 11/13/1930 in Hungary, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1943. Claimant's family had money in Switzerland. Claimant, her siblings and parents traveled through Austria to the Swiss border and were denied entry. They returned to Hungary by train. Six months later, claimant was put in a ghetto and deported to Auschwitz.
63. Claimant, born on 12/01/1928 in Russia, was denied entry to Switzerland between September 1939 and mid 1940. Claimant and his family fled from Lvov, Poland to Warsaw to stay with claimant's sister after September 1939. Fearing persecution in Warsaw, claimant and his family fled to Switzerland where claimant's great uncle lived. They managed to reach the Swiss border by train and were not allowed to enter. Claimant's grandfather was taken away. Claimant and his mother were taken to a camp by Germans. They were later released after a representative from the Soviet Union intervened on their behalf. They were sent back to Lvov and later to Kharkov in the Soviet Union.
64. Claimant, born on 10/17/1920 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1944. In March 1944, claimant was called to work in Koszeg, Hungary. In October 1944, claimant's parents decided to flee from Hungary and wanted to go to Switzerland. They had bank documents from Switzerland and passports. Claimant's parents received Schutzpasses to Switzerland and claimant and his parents were unable to leave Hungary. In November 1944, claimant was loaded into a train car and brought to two Hungarian cities before being transported to Mauthausen and Gunskirchen in Austria. Claimant was liberated in May 1945.
65. Claimant, born on 06/24/1921 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in April 1940. Claimant's father entered Switzerland in 1938 and was interned there. Claimant's sister also entered Switzerland. Claimant suffered from Nazi persecution in Vienna and in April 1940, fled to Switzerland. She was allowed into Switzerland at the border because she had a visa to the United States. Claimant wanted to remain in Switzerland with her family but was told that she could not stay there. Claimant went to Italy and then to the United States.
66. Case Summaries Group 29, volume II
67. Claimant, born on 05/14/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border with her mother in 1938. Claimant lived in Konstanz, Germany near the Swiss border. Claimant and her mother attempted to flee to Switzerland on several occasions, each time they were denied entry by the Swiss border guards. In October of 1940 claimant was deported to a concentration camp in Gurs, France.
68. Claimant, born on 08/08/1931 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in summer 1940. Claimant's family had relatives in Switzerland. In summer 1940, they were living as refugees in France. After they received a letter from claimant's aunt to join her in Switzerland, claimant

and her family attempted to enter Switzerland from southern France. At the French-Swiss border, the family was denied entry and sent back to France. Subsequently, they stayed in France but later returned to Belgium. In 1942, claimant and her brother were hidden separately from their parents in Belgium. In 1944, they were taken by the Gestapo to a home in the outskirts of Brussels where they stayed until their liberation. Note: Claimant's brother (RC 5286) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Twenty-fifth Group.

69. Claimant, born on 05/03/1931 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in between 1941 and 1942. Claimant, his brother and other companions traveled from Romania to the Austrian-Swiss border. Upon arrival at the border, claimant's friend spoke to border guards, who denied the entire group entry into Switzerland. They then returned to Austria and traveled to Romania. Claimant was in Iasi, Romania until the end of the war. Note: Claimant's brother (RC 1607) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Eighteenth Group.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two sisters who each applied separately.
70. Sister (RC11527) – born on 10/24/1929 in Czechoslovakia Sister (RC 11524) – born on 12/23/1932 in Czechoslovakia
71. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border between 1941 and 1942. Claimants and their family were living in Slovakia. Claimants' sister, who was living in Palestine, obtained a Swiss visa from the Red Cross for the family. The family traveled by train and walked to the Swiss border with the help of a guide. Claimants' father spoke with Swiss officials, who refused them entry even though they had a visa from the Red Cross. The Swiss officials did not let claimants' father contact their family in Switzerland and subsequently, they returned to Nitra, Slovakia. They hid with a family. In 1944, claimant (RC 11527) was caught by the S.S. and sent to different concentration camps including Auschwitz. Note: Claimants' sister (RC 5616) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Twenty-third Group.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two sisters who each applied separately.
72. Sister (RC11372) – born on 01/13/1939 in Belgium Sister (RC 11383) – born on 12/02/1940 in Belgium
73. Claimants entered Switzerland from Italy in March 1945. Claimants and their parents fled from Belgium and went to Italy in April 1944. Claimants were left in a Catholic orphanage in Italy and claimants' parents fled to Switzerland. Italian partisans brought claimants to Switzerland in March 1945. Claimants were detained for a period with other refugee soldiers before being admitted. They were reunited with their father for a couple of hours before their father had to return to his camp. Claimants were sent to live in a camp with their mother and aunts in Chamby. They remained in Switzerland throughout the rest of the war. Note: Claimants' aunt (RC 11379) has also applied and her application is submitted in this Group.
74. Claimant, born on 05/09/1936 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in early 1939 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and her parents fled Vienna to Switzerland first by train and then on foot. At the Swiss border, border guards forced them to turn back. Claimant and her mother went to live in the Sudetenland, where they were forced to remain until the end of the war. Note: Claimants' mother (RC 12020M) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Twenty-third Group.
75. Claimant, born on 05/12/1939 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland with family in 1941 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and her parents traveled by train through Austria to the Swiss border where they were denied entry by Swiss soldiers. Claimant and her parents went to Vienna and then had to return to Budapest, Hungary. They were later placed in the ghetto in Budapest.



76. Claimant, born on 12/22/1934 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland in March or April 1944 in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant and his family sought to avoid Nazi persecution in Hungary. Claimant and his mother and brother went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest and requested entry visas to Switzerland. They were refused several times. Claimant remained in Hungary in hiding throughout the rest of the war.
77. Claimant, born on 01/08/1939 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland with her family at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. After the Nazis occupied Budapest in March 1944, claimant and her parents applied for entry visas to Switzerland. They waited in line on several occasions, but were denied visas each time. Claimant and her family spent the rest of the war in the Budapest ghetto.
78. Claimant, born on 04/24/1932 in Hungary, entered Switzerland with her parents in December 1944. Claimant left Hungary on the Kastner transport in June 1944. She was detained in Bergen Belsen before being transferred to Switzerland in December 1944. Claimant and her parents were interned in Montreux. Claimant was separated from her parents and transferred to a dormitory in Montreux and was not allowed to leave the dormitory.
79. Claimant, born on 08/26/1921 in Austria, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in summer 1938. Claimant's family had applied for a visa to the United States but did not know when it would be granted. Due to the increasing hostility against Jews in Vienna, claimant decided to try and enter Switzerland. Claimant left Vienna by bike and traveled to Hohenems, Austria on the border with Switzerland. Claimant left his bike with a member of the resistance and crossed the Alten Rhein river into Switzerland on foot. A border patrolman stopped claimant after claimant crossed the river and sent him back to Hohenems. Claimant returned to Vienna and in October 1939 got a visa for the United States.
80. Claimant, born on 06/20/1936 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and her mother fled Austria and traveled by train to the Swiss border. They were denied entry to Switzerland. They later fled to Holland and in September 1938, claimant immigrated to the United States. Note: Claimant's mother (RC 10054) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Nineteenth Group.
81. Claimant, born on 05/06/1937 in Austria, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in late 1938/early 1939. Claimant and her parents fled Vienna, Austria fearing Nazi persecution and went to Italy. They had to leave Italy also and crossed into Switzerland by train in late 1938 or early 1939 and traveled to Montreux or Vevey. They stayed there for a few months but were denied residence and not allowed to stay in Switzerland. They were later able to get to the United States.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two siblings who each applied separately.
82. Brother (RC 11367) – born on 09/24/1936 in France Sister (RC11366) – born on 03/25/1931 in France
83. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in 1942 at the French-Swiss border with their parents. Claimants along with their mother were living in Paris. They left Paris to join claimants' father near Lyon. Once reunited, they all traveled to the Swiss border intending to reach Geneva. They were not allowed to enter Switzerland and traveled back into France and went to Pau where they stayed until 1944.
84. Please see claim RC 11372 above for summary of claims by two sisters RC 11372 and RC 11383.

85. Claimant, born on 11/18/1936 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942. When the Germans invaded France, claimant and his mother left their hometown Bully-les-Mines and hid in a cave in Grenay, France. Claimant's father was drafted by the French Army and the family decided that they would meet in Geneva, Switzerland. In 1942, claimant and his mother crossed the demarcation line to southern France. They continued to Bourg-en-Bresse and then toward Switzerland. At the Swiss border near St. Genis-Pouilly, claimant and his mother were denied entry by border guards because they were Jewish. Subsequently, they fled to Ligueux, France where they hid with a family.
86. Claimant, born on 01/26/1933, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's father had acquired a Swiss passport before being arrested and deported, and he instructed claimant's mother to go to the Swiss Consulate. Claimant's mother applied at the consulate for permission to enter Switzerland in 1944, but her request was denied. Claimant was later placed in an orphanage. Note: Claimant's sister (RC 12003M) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-first Group.
87. Claimant, born on 05/17/1926 in Belgium, entered Switzerland from France in September 1942. Claimant entered Switzerland near Geneva and was taken to the military camp Varembe. Claimant states she was treated like a servant and had to clean the canteen. Claimant was then sent to the Salvation Army for a week and then with her two sisters to a children's home in Wartheim Appenzell for nine months. Claimant had to clean the home everyday and states she was abused by the director. Claimant was separated from her family and sent to a labor camp in Morgins where she worked in the laundry. Claimant was not allowed to go to school and was not allowed to leave the camp without permission. Claimant returned to Belgium in June 1945.
88. Claimant, born on 11/25/1936 in Belgium, was admitted into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942 with his family. Claimant, his parents and his sister fled Belgium due to raids in Brussels and traveled through France to Switzerland. They crossed the border at St. Julien and were placed in a transit camp. Claimant and his sister were separated from their parents and placed in a correction house and then sent to live with a family. They were beaten, poorly fed and poorly clothed. In 1944, the entire family was reunited in La Tour de Pelz and then traveled back to Belgium in 1945.
89. Claimant, born on 01/24/1919 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland from Italy in 1942 or 1943. Claimant fled Belgium with her family in 1940 and went to France. They later went to Italy and were able to hide with a Swedish Consul. They went to Switzerland in 1942 or 1943. They had to spend some time at customs and were sent to a reception camp. They were later divided into groups to work. Claimant had to take care of children in a Dutch camp and was not paid for her work. Claimant left Switzerland in 1945. Note: Claimant's nieces (RC 11372 & RC 11383) have also applied and their applications are submitted in this Group.
90. Claimant, born on 10/21/1912 in Austria, was denied entry to Switzerland in spring 1941 from France. After the occupation of Austria, claimant and family fled to Belgium. In 1940 they escaped to Paris and then to the unoccupied zone of France. Claimant and family were kept under town arrest in Tarascon, France and feared deportation. They hired a guide to take them to the Swiss border by car. At the border, the guide took them through the forest. When they reached the Swiss side, border police turned them back to France on the route from which they came. Claimant and his family returned to Marseille and claimant left for the United States in June 1941. Note: Claimant's sister (RC 9997) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Eighth Group.
91. Claimant (RC 11431) – born on 11/14/1922 in Czechoslovakia Claimant (RC 11444) – born on

09/22/1922 in Czechoslovakia

92. Claimants were denied entry to Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in the beginning of 1944. Claimants fled Lucenec, Hungary, and traveled together with another companion in a truck with a driver. They went through Germany to the border and were denied entry by Swiss authorities. They had to return to Hungary. Claimants were later interned in Neustadt bei Cobourg, Germany and forced to work.
93. Claimant, born on 01/11/1939 in France, entered Switzerland illegally with his brother in April 1944. Claimant and his brother were detained in the Henri Dunant center in Geneva. They were then sent to the adult camp Chesieres where they were kept under military guard and were confined to a small room during the night. After 3 months, they were placed with a Christian family with whom they remained until the end of the war. Note: Claimant's brother (RC 5867) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Fifth Group.
94. Claimant, born on 03/10/1927 in Poland, entered Switzerland from France in June 1944. Claimant and her two brothers were part of a group of children smuggled to Switzerland. They traveled by train and then on foot crossing over barbed wire into Switzerland. They were stopped by Swiss guards and taken to the police where they were interrogated. They were then put into quarantine in Champel. Claimant was separated from her brothers and sent to Aargau and then to a camp near Thun. Claimant was reunited with her brothers when they were sent back to France after liberation.
95. Please see claim RC 11527 above for summary of claims by two sisters RC 11527 and RC 11524.
96. Claimant, born on 10/28/1931 in France, was denied permission to enter Switzerland from Swiss authorities in France and a visa to Switzerland from Swiss authorities in Basel, Switzerland. In 1940, claimant's mother, who had lived in Basel, applied for permission to enter Switzerland for claimant's family but was denied by Swiss authorities in France. At the same time, claimant's aunt, who was a Swiss citizen living in Basel, applied for a visa to Switzerland for claimant's family but was denied by Swiss authorities in Basel. Consequently, claimant and his family were forced to leave their house in Mulhouse, France and claimant's father was sent to concentration camps and never returned. Claimant lived in several different children's institutions in southern France and in August 1943 was able to cross the border to Switzerland with his mother and brother. Claimant was sent to two camps in Lausanne and was later separated from his mother and placed in a children's institution with his brother. Note: Claimant's brother (RC 2334) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Sixteenth Group.  
Please Note: The five successive claims were submitted by five siblings who each applied separately.
97. Sister (RC 11467) – born on 03/26/1934 in France Brother (RC 11468) – born on 01/07/1931 in France  
Sister (RC 11465) – born on 03/25/1936 in France Brother (RC 11464) – born on 01/08/1942 in France  
Brother (RC 11463) – born on 12/12/1938 in France
98. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland near Annemasse in fall 1943. Claimants were living in Chambéry, France when it was invaded by Germany in 1943. In fall 1943 they made several attempts to enter Switzerland. On one attempt they traveled to the Swiss border near Annemasse. After long and difficult discussions the Swiss authorities refused to let them enter. Claimants returned to Chambéry and went into hiding in a house in the country. Claimants' father was subsequently deported to Drancy. Note: Claimants' sister (RC 5706) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Thirteenth Group.

99. Claimant, born on 06/18/1929 in Belgium, was admitted into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border with her family in May 1942. Claimant, her mother and brother crossed mountains into Switzerland in the Evian region and were taken to a camp in Bex and later Munchwielen. Claimant's father arrived in Switzerland and was kept in a separate camp. Claimant was then placed with a family in Zurich. She was treated like a maid with no pay and had to constantly take care of the family's baby. She was not allowed to attend school. She was then moved to another family where she lived in spartan conditions.
100. Claimant, born on 04/15/1921 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with her infant daughter in 1942 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant sought to escape Nazi persecution in France and traveled from Paris to the Swiss border near Basel. Claimant and her daughter were refused entry by the border guards. Afterwards, claimant traveled to Lyon and had to go into hiding until liberation in 1945.
101. Claimant, born on 01/10/1922 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Vienna sometime between March and December 1938. Claimant's father owned a silk factory in Vienna and had many business contacts in Switzerland. He attempted to obtain visas for the entire family from the Swiss Consulate in Vienna on several occasions. When these attempts failed, claimant's father was deported to the Dachau concentration camp. Later the family received entry visas to the United States and left Austria in December 1938. Note: Claimant's brother (RC 9783) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Sixteenth Group.
102. Claimant, born on 02/03/1924 in Germany, entered Switzerland from France in 1942. Claimant was living in Marseille and found out he was on a list of people to be deported. He crossed into Switzerland at the border near Vouvry, Switzerland and traveled to Lausanne where he had friends. Claimant registered with the police in Lausanne and two weeks later was ordered to report to camp Adliswil. Claimant was then sent to Girenbad and Mezzovico. In Mezzovico, claimant had to work in the fields under guard and states he was not fed well. Claimant was later sent to Wallisellen where he made uniforms. Claimant left Switzerland in February 1946 and went to Belgium.
103. Claimant, born on 09/19/1942 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland in summer 1944. In 1944, claimant escaped the Novaki concentration camp in Slovakia to Hungary and made arrangements to go to Switzerland with the help of the Betar organization. Claimant left Budapest for Switzerland by train with her family, together with 20 other people. At the border, they were denied entry into Switzerland. Claimant went back to Hungary and remained in the ghetto for the rest of the war. Note: Claimant's mother (RC 10423) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Thirteenth Group.
104. Claimant, born on 03/10/1912, in Czechoslovakia, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in 1939. On March 15, 1939 claimant left Prague for Switzerland to flee Nazi persecution and join her husband there. Upon arrival at the Swiss border at Basel, claimant was denied entry for lack of a visa and returned to Germany. Claimant made two more attempts within the next two days and successfully gained entry upon her third attempt as her husband had secured a transit visa for her. Claimant requested a visa to be allowed to stay in Switzerland but her request was denied and claimant and her husband were forced to leave Switzerland. After 8-10 days in Switzerland claimant and her husband fled to England.
105. Claimant, born on 11/10/1925 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in February 1943. Claimant was living in a children's home in France in 1942 and was arrested and placed in various camps, the last one being Rivesaltes. Claimant was released from Rivesaltes because he was an employee of the OSE (Oeuvre de Secour aux Enfants). Claimant received false identity papers and in February 1943, traveled from France by train with a group in an attempt to enter

Switzerland at Annemasse. At the border they were denied entry. Claimant was sent to Treve, France to work on a farm and later joined the underground forces.

106. Claimant, born on 10/15/1909 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942. Claimant and her family fled Nancy, France in 1942. With the help of a smuggler they reached the Swiss border, hiding during the day and walking at night. The family attempted to cross into Switzerland near Pontarlier but was stopped by Swiss border guards who sent them back to France. Claimant and her family fled to the unoccupied area of France and hid in several cities. They finally reached a small village near Perigueux where they stayed until the end of the war. Note: Claimant's daughter (RC 1920) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Eleventh Group.
107. Claimant, born on 11/14/1936 in Austria, was denied an entry visa to Switzerland with his family in Austria in late 1938. Claimant was living with his family in Graz, Austria where claimant's father was a well-known lawyer. Claimant's father applied for Swiss visas for the whole family and the family intended to stay in Zurich until they received visas to the United States. Swiss authorities informed them that Jews and Gypsies are not welcome in Switzerland and their request was denied. In May 1939, the family fled to Stockholm, Sweden after claimant's father had been arrested three times. At the beginning of World War II, they received visas for the United States and traveled via Goetheburg, Sweden by ship to New York where they arrived in October 1939. Note: Claimant's mother (RC 9579) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Fifteenth Group. Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by a husband and wife who each applied separately.
108. Husband (RC 11533) – born on 11/27/1915 in Germany Wife (RC 11532) – born on 12/08/1915 in Germany
109. Claimants were denied permission to remain in Switzerland in 1939/1940. After claimant's (RC 11533) father was expelled from Germany, claimants fled to Switzerland, where claimant's (RC 11533) sister was married to a Swiss citizen. While in Switzerland, claimants married in Basel. But although claimant's brother-in-law assisted them in trying to obtain permission to remain in Switzerland, the request was denied and claimants had to leave Switzerland. They subsequently fled to France. Note: The husband's brother (RC 9471) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Fifteenth Group.
110. Claimant, born on 09/19/1937 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in 1944. Claimant and her family traveled on a truck from Hungary to the Swiss border where they were detained and denied entry by Swiss authorities. Claimant and her family had to return to Hungary and were placed in the Budapest ghetto until liberation.
111. Claimant, born on 07/23/1927 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in March 1939 at the German-Swiss border. After claimant's parents left Germany, claimant stayed in an orphanage in Berlin with his brother. In March 1939, a guide from the orphanage took claimant and a group of children by train from Berlin to the Swiss border near Friedrichshafen. They were stopped by Swiss border guards who forced them to return. In June 1939, claimant and his brother were able to leave Germany and joined their parents in Shanghai. Note: Claimant's brother (RC 9204) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Fifteenth Group.
112. Claimant, born on 11/07/1917 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland from France. Claimant illegally crossed into Switzerland with his wife and child and they were arrested at a train station in Geneva. They were admitted to Switzerland and claimant was separated from his family. Claimant's son was sick and sent to a hospital. Claimant and his wife were sent to camps. Claimant was interned in several

camps while in Switzerland, including Adliswil, Chaluet-Court, Raron and Morgins.

113. Claimant, born on 04/07/1939 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1942 at the French-Swiss border with her mother. Following the raids in Paris in July 1942, claimant and her mother attempted to join a relative who had found refuge in Switzerland. They were denied entry at the border near Abondance by Swiss police and returned to the Paris region by train. They remained there in hiding until the end of the war.
114. Please see claim RC 11431 above for summary of claims by two companions RC 11431 and RC 11444.
115. Claimant, born on 08/10/1925 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border. After Kristallnacht, claimant's father was arrested but soon released. The family immediately fled Vienna, Austria for Switzerland with a guide. Claimant had an aunt in Geneva, Switzerland. At the Austrian-Swiss border at Feldkirch, claimant and her family were denied entry into Switzerland and sent back to Austria. In March 1939, claimant and her family left Austria for the United States.
116. Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two siblings who each applied separately.
117. Brother (RC 11566) – born on 08/11/1922 in Austria Sister (RC 11567) – born on 02/19/1921 in Austria
118. Claimants were denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border after November 9, 1938. Claimant's father decided to send claimant and their mother to Switzerland after Kristallnacht. They took a train from Vienna to the Swiss border and attempted to cross the border on foot. They were stopped by Swiss guards and turned back. They spent the night at an inn and tried to enter again the next day and again were refused entry. Claimants then returned to Vienna.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 30

1. Claimant, born on 04/16/1922 in Italy, entered Switzerland from Italy in September 1943. Claimant attempted to enter over Porto Ceresio but was denied entry by Swiss soldiers. After a few days in hiding, claimant successfully crossed the Swiss border. Claimant was temporarily accepted and jailed in Mendrisio. He was then transferred to Bellinzona, where he was interrogated and his assets were confiscated. Subsequently, he was transferred to different labor camps, including Felsberg, Hedingen and Pont de la Morge. He received little compensation. Claimant stated that living conditions were very poor. He suffered from cold and hunger and did not receive adequate medical treatment when he was hurt. Claimant left Switzerland for Italy on April 25, 1945.
2. Claimant, born on 09/05/1931 in Germany, entered Switzerland with her father and brother. Claimant and her brother were separated from their father and placed in a children's home in Bex and transferred to a camp in Hasenberg after a few weeks. Claimant and her family were then sent to live with Jewish families in Zurich and then claimant's father sent claimant to another children's home in Heiden. Claimant wanted to stay with her father but claimant's father had to report back to his work camp. Eventually claimant's father was able to get claimant transferred to his work camp in Aschers. Other members of claimant's family later came to Switzerland.
3. Claimant, born on 02/06/1935 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in early 1944. Claimant and her family traveled from Hungary to the Austrian-Swiss border by train. Upon arriving at the border in early 1944, they were turned away. Claimant and her family spent the night near the border and tried to enter the next day but were again denied entry. Claimant and her family returned to Hungary by train. Claimant was later deported to Auschwitz, where she and her twin brother were subject to medical experiments. Note: Claimant's brother (RC 1606) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Seventeenth Group.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by mother and daughter who each applied separately.
4. Mother (RC11479) – born on 05/18/1910 in Poland Daughter (RC 11480) – born on 05/04/1941 in France
5. Claimant (RC 11479) was living in Brussels, Belgium in 1939 with her husband. They fled Belgium in the middle of 1940 and went to Graulhet, France where claimant (RC 11480) was born. Claimants stayed in France until late 1942, when it became too dangerous in France. Claimants fled to Switzerland and upon entering Switzerland claimants were separated from their husband/father who was sent to a labor camp. Claimants were interned in a refugee camp and state they were discriminated against and mistreated in Switzerland.
6. Claimant, born on 03/05/1935 in Romania, entered Switzerland with her mother from Bergen Belsen on a Kastner transport in December 1944. Claimant and her mother fled to Romania after being jailed by the Gestapo in Hungary. They were later caught by the Germans and sent back to Hungary. They were interned in the ghetto and transported to Bergen Belsen. They were sent to Switzerland on a Kastner transport and interned in a camp in Caux. Claimant and her mother left Switzerland in September 1945.
7. Claimant, born on 01/18/1931 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss

border in 1942. In May 1940, claimant and his parents fled Belgium for France. They returned to Belgium when Germany invaded France and lived in hiding. In 1942, claimant's parents decided to flee to Switzerland. After several days, claimant and his parents arrived at the Swiss border at Neuchatel. Swiss border guards denied them entry. Subsequently, the family returned to Belgium and went into hiding until liberation.

8. Claimant, born on 10/09/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1943. In July 1942, claimant fled to Limoges to the unoccupied part of France. He was placed in a children's home of the O.S.E (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants) in La Creuse. He escaped raids in early 1943 and obtained false identity papers. Claimant with a group by train, bus and on foot to Annemasse, at the French-Swiss border. The O.S.E tried to negotiate with the Swiss border guards but they were denied entry. Subsequently, claimant was sent to Taluyers, France where he worked on a farm. Note: Claimant (RC 10202) who had the same experience, previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Eleventh Group.
9. Claimant, born on 10/15/1933 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland in March 1944. In early 1944, claimant's mother traveled to the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary in order to obtain a visa to Switzerland, but was denied several times. Claimant's mother sent claimant and her sister to Switzerland by train, but they were denied entry at the Austrian-Swiss border by Swiss officials and were forced to return by train to Hungary. In April 1944, claimant and her sister were sent to Auschwitz. Claimant was later transferred to various camps and was liberated in April 1945. Note: Claimant's sister (RC 9318) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Fifteenth Group.
10. Claimant, born on 04/03/1924 in Hungary, entered Switzerland in December 1944 from Bergen Belsen on a Kastner transport. Claimant and her family were put into the ghetto in Budapest in June 1944 and later in the Columbus ghetto. In July 1944 they were sent to Bergen Belsen with the Kastner group. They remained in Bergen Belsen until December 1944 when they were transferred to Switzerland. Upon arrival, claimant was interned in Caux/Montreux where she was kept under the supervision of the police and suffered from hunger.  
Please Note: The three successive claims were submitted by three sisters who each applied separately.
11. Sister (RC 11646) – born on 12/10/1936 in Holland Sister (RC 11636) – born on 10/19/1934 in Holland Sister (RC 11643) – born on 02/27/1933 in Germany
12. Claimants were denied visas to Switzerland between August 1942 and June 1943. Claimants' family lived in The Hague, Holland. When deportations began in Holland, claimants' family tried to obtain visas to Switzerland through the claimants' grandparents, who lived in Zurich. Despite repeated attempts by relatives in Zurich, claimants' family was refused entry visas. Claimants were subsequently sent to Westerbork and Bergen-Belsen.
13. Claimant, born on 05/28/1929 in Belgium, was admitted into Switzerland in September 1942 with her siblings. Upon entry, they were sent to a children's home in Appenzell and claimant was forced to work. Claimant was also interned in Varembe and developed jaundice and suffered from poor nutrition and lack of medical treatment. In 1944 she was sent to a camp in Romanshorn where her parents were being detained.
14. Claimant, born on 01/23/1930 in Hungary, entered Switzerland from Bergen Belsen on a Kastner transport on December 7, 1944. Upon arrival in St. Gallen, claimant was placed in a building where she was guarded by Swiss soldiers and was forced to sleep on the floor. Claimant was moved from there to quarantine in the Regina hotel in Caux - Montreux. She was not allowed to leave the building without



special permission from the Swiss officer. Claimant suffered from the lack of heating, lack of sufficient food, and was forced to clean the living quarters of the Swiss guards.

Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two siblings who each applied separately.

15. Sister (RC 11451) – born on 06/16/1933 in France Sister (RC 11450) – born on 10/01/1939 in France
16. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in July 1942. Claimants and their family fled Paris for the Haute-Savoie region in the free zone of France intending to enter Switzerland from Annemasse. They met with smugglers, who upon verifying the situation at the border, reported to them that the Swiss guards would not let them enter. The family made three more attempts over the next several days but were unsuccessful. They then went to Avignon, France. Claimants hid separately from the family on a farm in Chambon-sur-Lignon until the end of the war. Note: Claimants' brother (RC 10075) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twelfth Group.
17. Claimant, born on 11/12/1929 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in September 1940. Claimant and his family fled Brussels in May 1940 and traveled toward France. They reached the town of Allraire, where claimant's family was separated. They later reunited in Paris and claimant's father hired a guide, who traveled with the family to Neuchâtel. Upon their arrival at the border in September 1940, Swiss police stopped the family and denied them entry into Switzerland. The family arrived at the border at night and they were given tents in which to sleep. The following morning, they traveled to France, and by October 1940, claimant and his family had returned to Brussels. Claimant and his family went into hiding until liberation. Please note: Claimant's sister (RC 1734) previously submitted a claim and was approved in the Seventeenth Group.
18. Claimant, born on 11/15/1923 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in November 1942. Claimant was living in France when the war started and fled Paris for Lyon in 1942 after the Paris raids. In November 1942 claimant and a companion fled Lyon and traveled to the Swiss border near Geneva. They were refused entry by Swiss border guards. He returned to Lyon and was arrested in August 1943 and deported to Germany. Please note: Claimant's companion (RC 10821) previously submitted a claim and was approved in the Twentieth Group.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two siblings who each applied separately.
19. Sister (RC 11541) - born on 03/12/1930 in Belgium Brother (RC 11542) – born on 06/16/1931 in Belgium
20. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942. Fearing deportation after the German occupation, claimant's father arranged for claimants and their brother to be taken to Switzerland from Belgium. Two men brought them to eastern France by train in order to cross the border by foot. Not far from the border, the men told claimants and their brother that they must return to Brussels as the Swiss were no longer accepting Jewish refugees and were turning people over to German authorities. Claimants returned to Belgium and spent the rest of the war in hiding in southern Belgium. Note: Claimants' brother (RC 9886) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Nineteenth Group.
21. Claimant, born on 08/19/1940 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1944. Claimant's family was part of a group that left Hungary in a truck in an attempt to get to Switzerland. At the Austrian-Swiss border, they were told it was closed and that they had to return to Budapest. Upon their return, claimant's family was put in the ghetto.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two sisters who each applied separately.

22. Sister (RC 11640) – born on 08/15/1933 in Belgium Sister (RC 11639) – born on 01/11/1931 in Germany
23. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942. In order to avoid Nazi persecution, claimants' family fled from Brussels, Belgium. They traveled through France and reached the Swiss border at Annemasse, where they were denied entry to Switzerland. They returned to Belgium and claimants' father was sent to Auschwitz. Claimants went into hiding with their mother until the end of the war.
24. Claimant, born on 02/03/1926 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1943. Claimant's father was interned in Drancy in 1941. Claimant and his family left Paris in 1942 and claimant went into hiding in Lyon. In 1943 claimant decided to try to escape to Switzerland. With the help of a "ferryman," claimant attempted to enter Switzerland from Morez, France but was rejected at the border because he was over sixteen years old. Claimant returned to the Lyon region, where he remained until liberation.
25. Claimant, born on 06/24/1920 in Austria, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in spring 1939. Claimant fled Austria fearing persecution and traveled to Italy by train. Claimant then traveled from Milan, Italy to the Swiss border by train. Claimant tried to enter Switzerland and showed his passport with the "J" stamp and was told that Switzerland did not want any Jews and that he should not come back. Claimant returned to Italy by train. Claimant went to France and was later taken by Germans and put in a camp in Strasbourg.
26. Claimant, born on 10/05/1930 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with his parents at the French-Swiss border in 1942. Earlier in 1942, claimant's family left northern France for Lyon. They then traveled to Saint Gingolph on the French-Swiss border and were able to pass the French side of the border but were stopped and turned back at the Swiss border. They were arrested by the French gendarme and spent two days in prison before being sent to Rivesaltes.
27. Claimant, born 01/30/1925 in Germany, entered Switzerland from France in September 1942. Claimant and her mother fled France and crossed Lake Geneva from Thonon-les-Bains by boat. Claimant's sister, who was a Swiss citizen, took them to Zurich where they reported to the police. After a few days, claimant and her mother were taken to a reception camp in Adliswil. In November 1942, claimant was separated from her sick mother and sent to the labor camp Bienenberg. In July 1943, claimant was released and sent to Zurich, where she worked as a maid. Claimant had to report to the police twice a week. Claimant remained in Switzerland until 1946.
28. Claimant, born on 06/25/1931 in Austria, was repeatedly denied a visa to Switzerland with family between 1941 and 1943 at the Swiss Embassy in Vienna. Claimant's father fled to Switzerland in 1940/1941 and claimant's family had other relatives in Switzerland. Claimant's mother went to the Swiss Embassy in Vienna on numerous occasions with claimant and her brother and applied for visas to Switzerland. All of her requests were denied. Claimant was later deported to Theresienstadt with her mother and brother. Note: Claimant's brother (RC 9532) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in Group Nineteen.
29. Please see claim number RC 11451 above for summary of claims by two sisters, RC 11451 and RC 11450.
30. Claimant, born on 06/29/1930 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in fall 1938. In August 1938, claimant was forced to leave school. Claimant, his father and a

friend left Vienna by train and traveled via Ulm, Germany to Lorrach, near the German-Swiss border. At the border, claimant and his father and friend were denied entry by Swiss authorities because they had a 'J'-stamp in their passports. They returned to Lorrach and attempted to cross the border through Basel the next day. Swiss border police caught them and put them in jail in Basel. The next day, they were escorted back to the German border and sent back. Claimant ended up in a children's camp of the Red Cross in Gurs, France.

31. Claimant, born on 02/04/1933 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1943. In June 1940, claimant's family was forced to move to Germany when their hometown Czernowitz, Poland was occupied by the Russian Army. Claimant's family lived in hiding in Germany. In 1943, claimant's parents traveled from Dresden, Germany via Bregenz, Austria to Switzerland. At the Swiss border at St. Magarethen, the family was caught by German and Swiss border guards, interrogated and then denied entry into Switzerland. The family was put on a train to Lodz, Poland from where they managed to escape.
32. Claimant, born on 04/29/1937 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in late 1944. Claimant's family had relatives in Zurich, Switzerland. Claimant's family applied for permission to enter Switzerland but the request was denied by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. Claimant's relatives in Zurich also attempted to obtain visas for claimant's family. Claimant and his family stayed in the ghetto in Budapest. Note: Claimant's sister (RC 1560) previously submitted a claim in which was approved in the Twenty-fifth Group.
33. Claimant, born on 11/16/1939 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1941. Claimant's mother was born in Switzerland and moved to Belgium in 1938 after her marriage. After the Germans invaded Belgium, claimant fled Antwerp with her parents and attempted to join her grandparents in Zurich. The family was denied entry at the Swiss border. Claimant and her family returned to Belgium and remained in hiding throughout the war. Note: Claimant's mother (RC 2342) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-second Group.
34. Claimant, born on 09/11/1930 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in September 1942. Claimant's father had previously lived in Switzerland and part of the family had successfully crossed the border two weeks before claimant and her family attempted to enter. Claimant and her family fled Belgium and attempted to cross the Swiss border near Les Verieres with a hired guide. The guide betrayed the family and they were arrested and interrogated. Claimant and her family were then sent to prison in Belfort, France and later to Drancy. Claimant's parents were deported and claimant and her brother remained in Paris until the end of the war. Note: Claimant's brother (RC 9744) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Fourteenth Group. Please Note: The three successive claims were submitted by three siblings who each applied separately.
35. Brother (RC 11584) – born on 10/10/1932 in Austria Brother (RC 11574) – born on 10/10/1932 in Austria Brother (RC 11472) – born on 04/28/1930 in Austria
36. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in June or July 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border with their parents. Shortly after the Nazis took over Austria, claimants' family traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border by train. At the border, claimants got off the train and their father spoke to uniformed officials who shouted at him. Their father told claimants they were not allowed to enter Switzerland. They had to return to Austria. In 1943, claimants traveled to Shanghai where they were detained until the end of the war.
37. Claimant, born on 11/27/1931 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1944 at the French-Swiss

border. Claimant and her parents sought to enter Switzerland fearing Nazi persecution in France. Claimant and parents were smuggled to the French-Swiss border at Annemasse but were then abandoned and they became lost. While trying to find their way, they were intercepted by a Swiss border guard. They were turned back to France and fled to St. Gervais, Lyon and finally Limoges where they remained in hiding until the end of the war.

Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two sisters who each applied separately.

38. Sister (RC 11622) – born on 08/08/1929 in Belgium Sister (RC 11488) – born on 01/02/1928 in Belgium
39. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland between late 1942 and 1944. Claimants, and their family fled Belgium in 1940 and sought refuge in several places throughout France. Eventually, they ended up in the Italian occupied zone of France. They traveled from Albertville, France to the Swiss border, but were denied entry. They returned to France, and the family hid separately at different locations. After March 1944, claimants and their sisters joined a group and successfully crossed the French-Swiss border. Claimants were interned in different locations. Claimant (RC 11622) and one of her sisters were sent to a children's home near Winterthur. Claimant (RC 11488) was interned in different camps, including Au Bout du Monde. They were all subsequently reunited in Basel. Note: Claimant's sister (RC 1238) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Fifteenth Group.
40. Claimant, born on 01/08/1935 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in December 1943. Claimant fled Hungary with his family and went through Austria to the Austrian-Swiss border. The family was denied entry by Swiss authorities and sent back to Feldkirch, Austria. Subsequently, they were arrested by the SS and then handed over to Hungarian gendarmes. In May 1944, the family was deported to Strasshof concentration camp in Austria. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Note: Claimant's brother (RC 11461) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-third Group.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two brothers who each applied separately.
41. Brother (RC 11517) – born on 06/01/1939 in Hungary Brother (RC 11518) – born on 07/07/1940 in Hungary
42. Claimants entered Switzerland from Bergen Belsen on a Kastner transport in 1944. In Switzerland claimants were put in camps Caux-Montreux, Chamberie and Engelberg.
43. Claimant, born on 02/18/1944 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Bucharest, Romania. In spring 1944, claimant and her parents traveled to Bucharest from Timisoara, where they lived in hiding, and applied for a visa but were denied. They were told that the list of applicants was already full and were advised to try again in five months. Claimant and her parents were unable to return to Bucharest from their hiding place in Timisoara, where they stayed until the end of the war. Note: Claimant's mother (RC 1172) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Seventeenth Group.
44. Claimant, born on 09/10/1935 in Belgium, entered Switzerland from France. Claimant and her family fled Belgium in 1942 and went to France. They were admitted to Switzerland and claimant's parents were sent to a work camp. Claimant and her brother were brought to a home where claimant had to work in the kitchen. Claimant also had to clean and worked with handicapped children. Claimant and her family returned to Belgium in 1945.
45. Claimant, born on 04/16/1937 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss

authorities in Budapest, Hungary. In the beginning of 1944, claimant and his family went to the consulate to apply for permission to enter Switzerland, but Swiss guards did not let them in the building. Claimant's father was later taken to a labor camp and never returned. Claimant and the rest of the family fled to Pilis, Hungary, where they hid until the end of the war. Note: Claimant's sisters (RC 1861 & RC 10655) previously submitted claims which were approved in the Twentieth Group.

46. Claimant, born on 01/24/1924 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1940. Claimant and his family traveled from Lodz, Poland to Warsaw by train and then by train and foot to the Austrian-Swiss border at Feldkirch, Austria. Claimant and his family stayed at the Swiss border for few days and tried to convince the border guard to let them in but were denied entry. They had to return to Poland and traveled back by train and foot. In Poland they were sent to the Lodz ghetto and from there to Auschwitz.
47. Claimant, born on 04/15/1923 in Russia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in the end of 1939/beginning of 1940. Claimant and her family traveled from Poland to the Austrian-Swiss border. They stayed at the Swiss border for few days and tried to reason with the border guard, but were denied entry and forced to return to Poland. In Poland claimant was taken away from parents and was sent to the Lodz ghetto with her siblings and then to Auschwitz.
48. Claimant, born on 05/15/1922 in Yugoslavia, illegally entered Switzerland in 1944. Claimant first worked for a Swiss farmer in Rotrit and later requested to be moved to a camp in Laufen. The Swiss farmer called the police after claimant received a bad prognosis from a doctor. Swiss police on bicycles tied claimant's hands to take him away. They beat him after he could not keep up and jailed him for ten days. Claimant was then sent to camp Laufen and later to camps Eggiswil-Sieben, Sierre and Hasenberg. In the end of 1945 claimant immigrated to Israel.
49. Claimant, born on 11/15/1920 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in December 1944 or January 1945 in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant was forced to work for the army from March 1943 until November 1944. Claimant sought to leave Hungary and applied to the Swiss Consulate in Budapest for entry into Switzerland and was denied. Claimant was subsequently allowed to stay in the Swedish Embassy for two months.
50. Claimant, born on 10/30/1926 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942. Claimant and his family traveled by train, truck and on foot from Belgium to Switzerland. At the Swiss border near Pontarlier, France, claimant and his family attempted to enter several times but were denied entry into Switzerland and threatened to be handed over to the German guards. Subsequently, claimant and his family returned to Belgium and claimant's father was deported and murdered. Claimant and his mother later made another attempt to seek refuge in Switzerland. They traveled to the Swiss border but Swiss guards denied them entry. Claimant and his mother returned to Belgium where they hid in different locations until liberation.
51. Please see claim number RC 11640 above for summary of claims by siblings RC 11640 and RC 11639.
52. Please see claim number RC 11480 above for summary of claims by mother and daughter RC 11480 and RC 11479.
53. Please see claim number RC 11646 above for summary of claims by three sisters, RC 11646, RC 11643, and RC 11636.
54. Please see claim number RC 11541 above for summary of claims by siblings, RC 11541 and RC 11542.

55. Please see claim number RC 11646 above for summary of claims by three sisters, RC 11646, RC 11643, and RC 11636.
56. Please see claim number RC 11622 above for summary of claims by two sisters, RC 11622 and RC 11488.
57. Case Summaries Group 30, vol. II  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two sisters who each applied separately.
58. Sister (RC 11494) – born on 06/10/1933 in Germany Sister (RC 11522) – born on 08/04/1927 in Germany
59. Claimants entered Switzerland in January 1945. Claimants and her mother were transported by train with other refugees from Bergen Belsen to Switzerland. When they arrived in St. Gallen, claimants' sick mother was put in a hospital. Claimants were not allowed to come with her. They were taken to a heavily guarded camp in Bühler where they were placed in a barn and had to sleep on straw. Claimants stated that they received inadequate food while in Switzerland. When claimants' mother died, only claimant (RC 11522) was allowed to attend the funeral under Swiss guard. After a few days, claimants were expelled from Switzerland and sent to Marseilles, France with other refugees transported from Bergen Belsen.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two siblings who each applied separately.
60. Sister (RC 11437) – born on 03/27/1936 in Algeria Brother (RC 11420) – born on 04/06/1939 in Algeria
61. Claimants were admitted into Switzerland in December 1942 with their mother at the French-Swiss border. Upon entry, claimants and their mother were taken to a camp in Bienenberg-Liestal. The camp guards were very harsh and hostile. Food was insufficient and claimants' mother had to work hard to feed the children. They were later transferred to the Valais where they remained until October 26th, 1944.  
Please Note: The five successive claims were submitted by five siblings who each applied separately.
62. Sister (RC 11413) – born on 08/22/1927 in Czechoslovakia Brother (RC 11419) – born on 08/22/1934 in Belgium Brother (RC 11418) – born on 01/16/1942 in France Brother (RC 11417) – born on 06/22/1929 in Czechoslovakia Sister (RC 11411) – born on 01/02/1926 in Czechoslovakia
63. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in early 1943. Claimants' family fled Belgium for France and lived under forced residence in France between 1940 and 1942. Subsequently, the family fled to Nice, France from where they attempted to enter Switzerland. They traveled by train to the Swiss border and were denied entry into Switzerland by Swiss border guards. Subsequently, claimants and their family returned to Nice and were later sent to forced residence at St. Martin Vésubie. In September 1943, they fled to Italy. Note: Claimants' sister (RC 1794) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Eighteenth Group.
64. Claimant, born on 03/24/1931 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1943. To avoid deportation, claimant's father sent claimant with help of a guide by train and on foot to Switzerland. At the Swiss border, Swiss police intercepted and interrogated them. They were threatened to be handed over to the Germans and then denied entry into Switzerland. Subsequently, claimant returned home but her family was already deported. Claimant was placed in an orphanage until

the end of the war.

65. Claimant, born on 06/02/1922 in Germany, entered Switzerland with his parents from France in October 1942. Claimant and his parents left Germany in 1939 and fled to Belgium. They fled Belgium for France in 1940 after Germany invaded. In October 1942, they went to Switzerland. After entering Switzerland, claimant was separated from his parents and sent to several labor camps. Claimant states he had to perform hard labor in the camps until the end of the war.  
Please Note: The three successive claims were submitted by three brothers who each applied separately.
66. Brother (RC 11667) – born on 04/18/1926 in Germany Brother (RC 11666) – born on 03/21/1934 in Germany Brother (RC 11669) – born on 09/22/1929 in Germany
67. Claimants were denied entry to Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1938. Claimants' father was a Jewish official in claimants' town in Germany and the family suffered from persecution. They traveled by train to Switzerland in 1938. At the border, uniformed officials asked for papers. Claimant and his family had to return to Germany. They remained in their hometown until the end of 1939. Claimant (RC 11667) was sent to the United States. Claimants' father was unable to leave. The other claimants immigrated to Argentina in 1940 with their brothers and mother. Note: Claimants' brother (RC 5955) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Twenty-sixth Group.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two sisters who each applied separately.
68. Sister (RC 11443) – born on 02/05/1930 in Germany Sister (RC 11460) – born on 05/27/1937 in Germany
69. Claimants were denied visas to Switzerland with family sometime in 1937 by Swiss officials in Germany. Claimants' father was arrested for degrading the Nazi party. After six months, claimants' mother managed to obtain his release on the condition that he leave Germany immediately. As claimants' father had business connections and a bank account in Switzerland, claimants' mother applied for visas to Switzerland for the family. The application was denied. In spring 1939, claimants, their mother and siblings immigrated to the United States where their father had immigrated in 1938. Note: Claimants' siblings (RC 10655, RC 11160, RC 10506) previously submitted claims which were approved in the Twenty-second Group.
70. Claimant, born on 08/24/1924 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in fall 1938. In September 1938, claimant and her parents fled Austria to avoid Nazi persecution. They traveled by car to Switzerland. They arrived in Zurich where they were only allowed to stay for about two weeks before being forced to leave. The family fled to France where claimant's father died in 1943.
71. Claimant, born on 06/10/1932 in Austria, entered Switzerland in December 1942. Upon arrival, claimant and his parents were interned in a camp. The family was then separated. Claimant and his mother were sent to a camp and claimant's father to a different one. In February 1943, claimant was placed with a family in Meiringen. He was then sent to families in Zurich and Lugano. Claimant stated that he was deprived of food and that one of the families was abusive.
72. Please see claim number RC 11494 above for summary of claims by two siblings, RC 11494 and RC 11522.
73. Claimant, born on 06/30/1935 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Vienna, Austria. Claimant's parents sought to go to Switzerland in early 1939 because

they had relatives who had found refuge in Switzerland. Claimant's family was not able to get permission to enter Switzerland because they had no citizenship. Claimant and his family fled to Belgium, where they remained for six months before traveling to the United States by ship. Note: Claimant's brother (RC 10311) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twentieth Group.

74. Please see claim number RC 11413 above for summary of claims by five siblings, RC 11413, RC 11419, RC 11418, RC 11417 and RC 11411.
75. Claimant, born on 05/28/1921 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Budapest, Hungary. Between 1940 and 1944 claimant's brother and her mother made several attempts to obtain visas to Switzerland for the family. Claimant's family had contacts in Switzerland through claimant's father and claimant's brother had studied in Switzerland from 1936 to 1938. All of their requests for visas were denied. In 1944, claimant and her family were sent to the ghetto and later to Auschwitz. Note: Claimant's brother (RC 9268) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Fifteenth Group.
76. Claimant, born on 05/11/1929 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in November/December 1938. Claimant's family traveled from their home in Berlin to the Swiss border by train. A guide took claimant's family through the woods to Switzerland. They proceeded on their own to the closest train station, where they tried to buy tickets from an agent who instead called the police. The police who came escorted the family back to the border. There they were told that they should never try to enter Switzerland again. Subsequently claimant and her family returned to Berlin. Claimant continued to suffer from Nazi abuse. She and her siblings were subsequently sent on a children's transport to England. Note: Claimant's sister (RC9561) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Seventh Group.
77. Claimant, born on 10/06/1922, in Germany was expelled from Switzerland in early 1939. Claimant and her mother and brother travelled from Munich, Germany to Switzerland by train and attempted to enter Switzerland with valid visitor's visas. On the train, Swiss border police asked claimant and her family to leave the train suspecting that they intended to stay in Switzerland. Claimant's mother then hired a taxi to Zurich, where they traveled to meet claimant's father. Upon arriving in Zurich, they were arrested and jailed for two days. Claimant and her family were put on a train and escorted to the Swiss border. When claimant and her family returned to Munich, the Gestapo gave them 30 days to leave the country. The family subsequently fled to Shanghai, China. Note: Claimant's brother (RC 10666) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Fifteenth Group.
78. Claimant, born 02/22/1931 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in 1944. In 1943, claimant and his family left Torino, Italy and went into hiding in a small settlement in Cuveglio, Lombardy. After escaping a raid, claimant's parents decided to escape to Switzerland. Claimant's father paid a smuggler to cross the Swiss border. After two days of travel the guide abandoned them near the border guard station. Claimant and his family were denied entry into Switzerland and sent away. The family returned to Torino where the family separated. Claimant was sent to a Christian family in San Mauro Torinese. He was later sent to an orphanage near Moncalieri, Italy.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two brothers who each applied separately.
79. Brother (RC 11353) – born on 01/07/1942 in France Brother (RC 11354) – born on 10/01/1939 in Luxembourg Claimants were admitted into Switzerland in 1943 with their parents at the French-Swiss border. After seeking refuge in the south of France, claimants' family fled to Switzerland where they



were allowed to enter because they had children. Their jewelry and money worth several tens of thousands of dollars were confiscated. Claimants and their mother were separated from their father and placed in a camp for women and children where they received minimal nourishment and slept on a floor mattress. Claimants state they suffer from permanent health problems due to the conditions in the camp.

80. Claimant, born on 11/29/1933 in Yugoslavia, entered Switzerland from Italy with his family in December 1944. Claimant and his mother fled Yugoslavia in 1942 and were interned in Italy until September 1943. They fled from place to place in Italy and crossed into Switzerland near Domodossola, Italy in March 1945. They were caught, interrogated and sent to a closed refugee camp in Lugano. After one month the family was transferred to a closed refugee camp in Montana. Their movement was restricted and they suffered from hunger. In 1945 the family returned to Yugoslavia.
81. Claimant, born on 04/20/1939 in Belgium, entered Switzerland from France in September 1942 with his family. Upon arrival, the family was separated. Claimant's father and grandmother were sent to a labor camp while claimant and his mother stayed for a short time in Geneva. Subsequently, claimant and his mother were transferred to Sierre-Montana, a closed camp where their movement was restricted and they were not allowed to have contact with the local people. Claimant left Switzerland for Belgium in August 1945 with the help of the Red Cross.
82. Claimant, born on 01/21/1927 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Italy in August 1943. In 1943, claimant's family fled from Italy to Switzerland. They were first sent to a reception camp in Adliswil, where they were guarded like prisoners. The family was ridiculed and hassled. They were then transferred to a camp in Gattikon where claimant worked in the kitchen the whole day. In December 1943, claimant and her family were transferred to a labor camp in Kriens. Claimant was forced to work, stand in roll call and suffered from hunger. In September 1944, claimant was sent to Langenbruck where she worked as a maid. Claimant and her family were later transferred to Lugano, where in August 1945 they were forced to leave Switzerland.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two siblings who each applied separately.
83. Brother (RC 11481) – born on 10/28/1933 in France Sister (RC 11483) – born on 02/19/1940 in France
84. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942/1943. Claimants' family was living in Nancy, France until 1942. When persecutions worsened, the family decided to flee to Switzerland. Claimants traveled to the Swiss border with their parents and their brother by truck and on foot. They were turned away by uniformed men at the border. The family returned to France and hid in small villages in the region of Auvergne. Note: Claimants' brother (RC 5256) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Sixteenth Group.
85. Please see claim number RC 11413 above for summary of claims by five siblings, RC 11413, RC 11419, RC 11418, RC 11417 and RC 11411.
86. Claimant, born on 09/08/1917 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Vienna, Austria after March 1938. Claimant wanted to leave Austria and go to England where her aunt lived. Claimant requested a transit visa to Switzerland where she also had relatives. Her request was denied and she was told that they could not allow Jewish people into Switzerland. Claimant and her brother later left Austria and went to Antwerp, Belgium. They later left Antwerp and traveled to the United States.
87. Claimant, born on 03/29/1927 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1938 at the

German-Swiss border. Claimant and his mother had to leave Vienna in 1938 and were unable to secure visas to several countries. They first tried to enter France but were caught. They then tried to enter Switzerland near Basel in September 1938 and a Swiss border patrol stopped them and handed them over to the German border post. Claimant's mother stayed in Freiburg, Germany and claimant tried to enter Switzerland again at the Basel train station and was caught by railroad workers and handed over to the Gestapo. Claimant was interrogated and sent back to Freiburg, Germany. Claimant and his mother returned to Austria, and on November 10, 1938, they fled to France. They were arrested in Strassburg and claimant's mother was imprisoned for thirty days while claimant was put in a hospital ward. They then received an order to leave France within three days. Claimant was placed with the OSE, was later sent to Rivesaltes, and then escaped to St. Martin Vésubie. He later escaped into Italy, where he hid in the mountains from 1942 until 1944. He was liberated in Italy in June 1944.

88. Claimant, born on 12/25/1931 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in February 1944 in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's family applied to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest for entry into Switzerland but their application was denied. In May 1944, claimant and his family were put in the Szolnok ghetto, and sent from there to a concentration camp in Wien-Lobau, Austria.
89. Claimant, born on 09/15/1930 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Vienna, Austria. Claimant's father had assets in a Swiss bank in Switzerland. After the Anschluss, claimant's father attempted to obtain visas to Switzerland for his family at the Swiss Embassy in Vienna but his request was denied. Subsequently, claimant's family fled to Italy and later to France. During the war, claimant and his family again attempted to enter Switzerland. They traveled from Grenoble, France to the Swiss border but shortly before the border they were told that Swiss authorities had closed the border and it would be too dangerous to cross. Claimant's family returned to Grenoble, where they survived the war in hiding underground.
90. Claimant, born on 06/14/1929 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in late 1938. When claimant's father was released from Dachau, claimant's family was ordered to leave Austria immediately. Claimant's family decided to go to Switzerland. They went over the mountains to the Swiss border and were detained and then sent back to Austria. Austrian border police advised them to go via Germany to Poland. Subsequently, they were smuggled over the border to Poland but were later taken to a labor camp in Siberia, Russia for nine years.
91. Please see claim number RC 11443 above for summary of claims by two siblings, RC 11443 and RC 11460.
92. Claimant, born on 07/24/1931 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1940. Claimant and her family traveled by train from Antwerp, Belgium to the Swiss border. At the border they were detained by the border patrol, interrogated, and then denied entrance. After being denied entry, claimant and her family first went to France and then returned to Antwerp. In January 1941, the Gestapo sent claimant and her family to a ghetto in Zonhoven, Belgium, where they had to perform forced labor. After seven months in the ghetto, claimant was sent back to Antwerp and later moved to Brussels where she went into hiding. Note: Claimant's sister (RC 10083) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Thirteenth Group.
93. Claimant, born on 04/13/1931 in Romania, entered Switzerland from Bergen Belsen on December 6, 1944. Upon arrival, claimant was sent to a hotel in Caux sur Montreux where living conditions were very poor. Claimant had to stay with eight to ten people in one room without heat and she constantly suffered from hunger. After three or four months the Red Cross transferred her to a family. Claimant left Switzerland in December 1945.

94. Claimant, born on 07/22/1931 in the United States, was denied permission to enter Switzerland with her brother in 1943 at the Swiss Legation in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant and her brother were citizens of the United States and in 1934 moved to Hungary and resided with their grandmother. In 1943, when conditions worsened, claimant and her brother applied for Swiss entry permits and Swiss identity cards at the Swiss Legation in Budapest. Claimant and his sister were denied entry into Switzerland. Consequently, they were forced into a Nazi camp and then into a displaced persons camp. Note: Claimant's brother (RC 11178) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Eighteenth Group.
95. Claimant, born on 05/23/1937 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1940. Claimant's family sought refuge throughout France. Claimant and her family then fled to St. Claude, France from where they attempted to cross the Swiss border. They were denied entry into Switzerland by Swiss authorities. They then fled further south to Toulouse, France. Claimant's family was subsequently forced to live in Luchon, France. In 1942, claimant and her brother were hidden with a Christian family in France until they managed to join their parents in Spain in May 1943. Note: Claimant's brother (RC 5852) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-fourth Group.
96. Claimant, born on 11/03/1936 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1940. Claimant had relatives who had succeeded in crossing into Switzerland. After the Nazi invasion of Belgium, claimant's family decided to seek refuge there as well. They traveled from Belgium to the Swiss border by car. Claimant's father spoke to border officials, who denied the family entry into Switzerland. The family returned to Belgium and was caught in Antwerp and sent to Malines. Claimant and his brother were released from the camp and sent to live with a priest who helped hide them until the end of the war. Note: Claimant's brother (RC1678) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Eighteenth Group.
97. Claimant, born on 12/25/1936 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in late 1938 or early 1939 with his parents at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant's father had been imprisoned in Vienna and was released with a 48 hour expulsion notice. Their property was confiscated and they were expelled in November 1938. Claimant and his parents took a train to the Swiss border where they were to meet a guide. The guide did not show up and they crossed on their own. They were caught by Swiss border guards and turned back. They were arrested in Austria and released the next day. They went into hiding in Austria until the family was able to leave for England in 1939. Note: Claimant previously submitted an application for his late father (RC 9296H) which was approved in the Twenty-eighth Group.
98. Please see claim number RC 11481 above for summary of claims by two siblings, RC 11483 and RC 11481.
99. Claimant, born on 04/17/1921 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in fall 1943. In winter 1942, claimant, with her mother and her sister, entered the Italian occupied town of Ljubljana, Slovenia with false documents. After a few months, they were sent to Italy and held in the towns of Vergato and Minerbio. In September 1943, the family fled to the north by train. They attempted to cross into Switzerland at Lago Maggiore, in the Locarno-Stresa area. At the border they asked for asylum but were refused entry by the Swiss border guards. Claimant and her family returned to Milan, Italy by train and went into hiding until the end of the war. Note: Claimant's sister (RC 9160) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Ninth Group.
100. Claimant, born on 12/10/1923 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942 or 1943 at the

French-Swiss border. Claimant was hiding in Belgium and traveled through France to the Swiss border. He obtained a guide but was stopped by a border guard who told the guide that claimant could not enter. They spent the night at the border and tried to enter again. Claimant was once more rejected and traveled back to Belgium where he remained in hiding until the end of the war.

101. Claimant, born on 02/16/1942 in Germany, was denied permission to stay in Switzerland in spring 1938. Claimant and her family fled Germany in April 1938 and went to Geneva, Switzerland where claimant's grandmother lived. They were denied permission to stay in Switzerland and forced to leave. They fled to France and lived in hiding near Lyon, Ambilly and Annemasse. Claimant's father was sent to a refugee camp near Lyon. In October 1942, claimant and her mother and sister were able to enter Switzerland with help from family members living in Switzerland. Claimant and her family lived in the Appenzell Canton and claimant began going to school in Switzerland. Claimant's father was able to escape from the camp in France and joined the family in Switzerland in 1943/1944 and the family remained in Switzerland throughout the rest of the war.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two siblings who each applied separately.
102. Sister (RC 12028M) – born on 04/04/1926 in France Brother (RC 11562) – born on 02/13/1920 in France
103. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in late 1941/ early 1942. Claimants' father had a Swiss bank account. Claimants and their family traveled by train from France to Geneva, Switzerland. When they arrived at the Swiss border, claimants' father spoke to the Swiss guards and explained that they have a bank account and would be no burden to Switzerland. The family was severely beaten by Swiss border guards and then denied entry. Subsequently, they fled to Marseille and then hid in Villeneuve sur Lot, France. Note: Claimants' sister (RC 6154) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-fifth Group.
104. Claimant, born on 04/26/1943 in France, was repeatedly denied entry into Switzerland between April 1943 and 1945. Claimant's family was living in France. Claimant's mother managed to escape from the camp in Gurs, France and fled to Lyon. From there, claimant and her family made several attempts to gain entry into Switzerland. They were denied entry each time at the Swiss border near Annemasse. Claimant and her family continued to hide in France for the remainder of the war. Note: Claimant's sister (RC 11159) and mother (RC 10710) previously submitted claims, which were approved in the Twenty-fourth Group.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two brothers who each applied separately.
105. Brother (RC 11515) – born on 05/15/1933 in Austria Brother (RC 11529) – born on 03/19/1931 in Austria
106. Claimants were denied a visa to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in Vienna, Austria. On November 8, 1938 claimant's family went to the consulate to apply for permission to enter Switzerland, but Swiss authorities denied them. In December 1938 the family was order to leave Austria within sixteen days. The family then immigrated to Palestine.
107. Please see claim number RC 11437 above for summary of claims by two siblings, RC 11437 and RC 11420.
108. Case Summaries Group 30, vol. III  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two sisters who each applied separately.

109. Sister (RC 11670) – born on 12/05/1930 in Poland Sister (RC 11632) – born on 01/01/1925 in Poland
110. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in late 1939. In order to escape the Germans entering Poland in September 1939, claimants and their family decided to flee to Switzerland. They traveled to the Swiss-Austrian border at Feldkirch, Austria by train and foot. At the border, they were refused entry by a border guard. They remained at the border for a few days, unsuccessfully attempting to convince the guards to let them enter. Claimants returned to Poland with their family, where they were placed in a ghetto in December 1939.
111. Claimant, born on 11/22/1914 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Vienna, Austria in 1938. The police came to claimant's home after Austria was annexed by Germany and arrested his father. Claimant escaped and went to the Swiss Consulate to get a visa to Switzerland and his request was refused. Claimant went to Tyrolia in Austria and skied through the mountains into Switzerland. When claimant arrived in Berne he was arrested and deported to France. Note: Claimant's sister (RC 11769) has also submitted an application and is included in this Thirtieth Group.
112. Claimant, born on 02/04/1925 in Germany, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Swiss border in late 1938. Claimant's father was arrested and shortly after Kristallnacht, claimant's mother decided to send claimant to Switzerland. Claimant boarded a train in Berlin, Germany with two other boys. They got off the train with other passengers and walked to a checkpoint. They stood in line and there were men in uniforms yelling at the people in line. Claimant was not allowed to cross into Switzerland and was turned back. Claimant returned to Berlin by train and continued in school until the Jewish schools were closed. Claimant was forced to work and was arrested in December 1942. Claimant was sent to Auschwitz with his mother and sister in January 1943.
113. Claimant, born on 11/16/1930 in Paris, was admitted into Switzerland in 1943 with a group of children near Annemasse. The group departed Paris in September 1943 and was smuggled across the border and intercepted by a soldier. Claimant was successively placed with three families. The second and third families treated her like a maid and she was very poorly fed. She was never allowed to attend school while in Switzerland and returned to France in July 1945.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two siblings who each applied separately.
114. Sister (RC 11595) – born on 04/19/1936 in Yugoslavia Brother (RC 11593) – born on 12/19/1932 in Yugoslavia
115. Claimants entered Switzerland with a group of children on October 10, 1943. Claimants were smuggled into Switzerland from Italy by Italian smugglers at Ponte-Tresa. On their second day in Switzerland, claimants were transferred under military guard to Castle-Unterwald, Bellinzona, where their freedom of movement was restricted. After a month, claimants were sent to Adliswil, where they were subject to military supervision and claimant (RC 11593) worked in the kitchen. Claimant (RC 11593) fell ill and underwent an operation a few months later, after which claimants were sent to stay with Swiss families.
116. Claimant, born on 05/11/1937 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943. Claimant had a pass to Switzerland that was obtained from the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. Claimant and her parents traveled to the Swiss border at Buchs. Claimant recalls singing for the Swiss soldiers for permission to enter Switzerland but the family was turned back. Claimant was interned in the Budapest ghetto in 1944.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two siblings who each applied separately.
117. Brother (RC 11433) – born on 04/03/1932 in Belarus Sister (RC 11434) – born on 05/19/1935 in

## Belarus

118. Claimants were expelled from Switzerland with their family in June 1941. In April 1941, claimant and their family traveled to their grandfather's home in Switzerland. When Germany attacked the Soviet Union, the family was informed by Swiss authorities that they had to leave Switzerland. Claimants' grandfather attempted to help them, but the family was expelled from Switzerland and had to return to the Soviet Union. Note: Claimants' brother (RC 1921) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Twenty-third Group.
119. Claimant, born on 04/11/1926 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Liechtenstein-Swiss border sometime after November 1944. Claimant was put inside the Budapest ghetto in November 1944. Claimant was able to leave the ghetto and fled through Austria to the Liechtenstein-Swiss border at Vaduz. Claimant was refused entry by Swiss border guards and returned to Budapest. Claimant was in the ghetto again and from there she was taken to Ravensbruck. She remained there until the end of the war.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two siblings who each applied separately.
120. Sister (RC 11592) – born on 06/14/1937 in Belgium Brother (RC 11575) – born on 04/03/1934 in Belgium
121. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in July 1942 with their family at the French-Swiss border. Claimants and their parents were living in Belgium when persecutions began in 1942. They left Brussels in June 1942 and fled to France. They traveled through Besancon to the French-Swiss border and tried to enter Switzerland. They were intercepted by Swiss border guards and turned back to France. They went to Divonne, France and several days later made a second unsuccessful attempt to enter Switzerland. Their father then contacted a smuggler to help them cross but a planned third attempt was canceled due to inclement weather. They arranged a fourth attempt and were able to enter Switzerland clandestinely and went to Lausanne. They were interned in a camp and the family was separated. Claimants' father was sent to a different camp. Claimants state that the living conditions were difficult for children. The family was reunited in 1944 and left for Belgium in February 1945.
122. Claimant, born on 04/04/1932 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in late 1941. Claimant's family decided to leave Paris in 1941. They hired a guide who took them to Thonon-les-Bains at the French-Swiss border. They stayed two days at the border while they attempted to enter but were denied entry by Swiss border guards. Subsequently, the family went into hiding in the La Creuse region of France. In 1943, claimant's father and grandmother were deported and perished.
123. Claimant, born on 11/06/1931 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1938/1939. Claimant and his family fled Austria and traveled to the Swiss border by train and car. At the border the family was denied entry because they had no visas or other forms of documentation. Claimant's family returned to Austria and his father was taken to a camp. In 1940, claimant immigrated to the United States. Note: Claimant's sister (RC 9237) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Fourteenth Group.
124. Claimant, born on 03/19/1931 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland after May 1940. In May 1940, claimant's family fled by train to France and lived as refugees in the province of Revel. Claimant's parents then decided to flee to Switzerland. After traveling a few days, the family arrived at the Swiss border at Neuchatel but claimant and her parents were denied entry into Switzerland. Subsequently, the family returned to Brussels, Belgium. In 1942, fearing deportation, claimant and her family went into

hiding in different places in Belgium.

125. Claimant, born on 09/02/1924 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in September 1942. Claimant and his cousin and her husband fled Belgium for Switzerland. At the French-Swiss border near Herimontcourt, claimant and his family were detained and then denied entry by Swiss border guards. They subsequently returned to Belgium without a guide.
126. Claimant, born on 03/15/1931 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1940. Claimant was smuggled out of the Warsaw ghetto and went to the Swiss border with his family. Claimant and his family were escorted over the border in the night. They were stopped by Swiss authorities who questioned them, held them for a day and told to return to where they came from. They returned to Warsaw and went back to the ghetto. Claimant was again smuggled out of the ghetto in 1941 and was transferred to Siberia by the Russians.
127. Claimant, born on 02/09/1923 in Romania, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest, Romania in 1941. Claimant's father had deposited money in a Swiss bank. Fearing persecution, claimant and his family sought to leave Romania. Claimant's father went to the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest several times and applied for a visa to Switzerland for the family. His requests were denied. Claimant was later sent to a labor camp in Romania.
128. Claimant, born on 10/20/1930 in Germany, was denied entry to Switzerland at the German-Swiss border between November 9, 1938 and April 1940. Claimant's family suffered from persecution after Kristallnacht and her family had relatives in Basel, Switzerland. Claimant, her mother and brother attempted to enter Switzerland at Kreuzlingen on the German-Swiss border, but were turned away. After returning to their hometown, claimant and her mother traveled on the SS St. Louis to Cuba and were sent to Belgium after the passengers were denied entry. In 1940 claimant and her mother were able to travel to the United States and join her father and brother.
129. Claimant, born on 02/03/1943 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1944. Claimant's father was able to get a job in Switzerland as a music conductor. Claimant and her family traveled to the Austrian-Swiss border with a Schutzpass. At St. Margrethen, the family was denied entry and kept for three days at the border. Subsequently, Swiss authorities put them on a train back to Hungary. At the Hungarian border, claimant's father was taken to a labor camp and claimant and her mother were sent to the Budapest ghetto.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by mother and son who each applied separately.
130. Son (RC 11447) – born on 06/23/1942 in The Netherlands Mother (RC 11445) – born on 01/10/1920 in The Netherlands
131. Claimants were admitted to Switzerland from France. Claimants fled from Belgium through France to the French-Swiss border. Claimants and their father/husband fled to the border with other refugees. They were interned in the camp Buren in 1943. Once in Switzerland the men and women were separated. Claimants had to sleep on a cold floor and were not provided a sufficient amount of food.
132. Claimant, born on 03/12/1924 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1941. After the Germans entered Lvov in 1941, claimant's family decided to flee to Switzerland. After spending two days at Feldkirch, Austria, claimant and her family were refused entry and returned to Poland. Claimant's parents and brother were taken away, and claimant was in the Lvov ghetto. Just before the ghetto was liquidated, claimant went into hiding with a family and stayed with them until liberation.

133. Claimant, born on 10/20/1939 in Poland, entered Switzerland from France in 1942. Claimant's father was arrested in February 1942 and was deported to Drancy and Majdenek. Claimant and his mother fled to Switzerland and entered illegally. Claimant was separated from his mother and interned in a different camp. He was later sent to live with different families. Claimant states that he suffered from the separation. Claimant left Switzerland for France in October 1945.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two brothers who each applied separately.
134. Brother (RC 11523) – born on 04/24/1937 in Belgium Brother (RC 11556) – born on 09/29/1941 in France
135. Claimants entered Switzerland from France. Upon arrival, claimants were separated. Claimant (RC 11556) was sent with his mother to a refugee camp in Crans-Montana. Claimants' father was sent to a work camp. Claimant (RC 11523) and his older brother were sent to an orphanage. Later, they were also separated and sent to foster homes in Winterthur. In winter 1944, claimant (RC 11523) and his older brother were placed in a convent for a few months until they were reunited with their family in 1945.
136. Claimant, born 02/15/1935 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1944. Claimant and his sister were taken to an orphanage in Budapest. Claimant states that at first the Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) tried to get visas for the children from the Swiss Embassy, but failed. The children were then placed on a children's transport to Switzerland organized by the JDC in 1944. At the border, claimant and the other children remained in the train. They were then told that they could not enter Switzerland and were forced to return to Budapest. Claimant was placed in a safe house in Budapest and was later taken to a ghetto in Budapest. Note: Claimant's sister (RC 1280) previously submitted a claim which was approved in Twentieth Group.
137. Claimant, born on 12/09/1936 in Belgium, was admitted into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border with her mother. They were initially told they could not enter but after claimant's mother pleaded with Swiss guards, they were allowed to stay. They were placed in a military camp and then separated. Claimant's mother was sent to another camp and claimant was taken in by a family in Ermatingen. Claimant rarely saw her mother, was forced to clean, help with the garden and in the fields. When she did not perform her work appropriately, she was beaten with branches.
138. Claimant, born on 06/01/1933 in Slovakia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in early 1944 in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's family was deported from Slovakia to Budapest in 1942. In response to rumors in January 1944 that the Nazis would soon be arriving in Hungary, claimant's family applied to the Swiss Consulate in Budapest for entry into Switzerland, but their application was denied. Claimant's parents were subsequently sent to different camps, and claimant lived in hiding until he entered the ghetto.
139. Claimant, born on 04/08/1936 in Romania, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943/ 1944. Claimant, who had family in Lucerne, traveled from Romania to the Swiss border with her brothers and a Christian guide. Upon arrival at the border, claimant's guide spoke to border officials, who denied the group entry into Switzerland. Claimant and her siblings then traveled to Hungary, and later to Transnistria, where claimant remained until the end of the war. Note: Claimant's brother (RC1503) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Nineteenth Group.
140. Please see claim number RC 11433 above for summary of claims by two siblings, RC 11433 and RC 11434.



141. Claimant, born on 05/22/1935 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in May 1939. Claimant and his family fled Germany and entered Basel, Switzerland in February 1939 with a temporary visa that allowed them to remain for two months. The family had to deposit a certain amount with the Swiss Volksbank as bail money that would have been forfeited in case they overstayed their visa. The family stayed in Bern and Engelberg but was unable to renew their visa and was forced to leave. They subsequently fled to France. Note: Claimant's sister (RC10420) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Fourteenth Group.
142. Claimant, born on 08/20/1919 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland after September 1939. Claimant's family had relatives in Switzerland. Claimant attempted to enter Switzerland and traveled from Poland to Switzerland. At the Swiss border, claimant was caught by police and denied entry. Claimant had to return to Lodz and was subsequently sent to different concentration camps including Auschwitz.
143. Claimant, born on 07/12/1934 in Hungary, was denied an entry visa to Switzerland in the summer of 1944 in Budapest, Hungary. In March 1944, claimant's family was expelled from their house by the Arrow Cross. Claimant and his parents sought to leave Hungary and went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest to request an entry visa to Switzerland. Their request was refused. They were put in the ghetto in November 1944 and stayed there until January 1945.
144. Claimant, born on 02/26/1914 in Germany, entered Switzerland from France in the end of 1941. Claimant fled Germany in November 1938 and lived as a refugee in Antwerp, Belgium until May 1940. Claimant was deported to France and was in different camps including labor camps. Claimant fled to Switzerland at the end of 1941 and was interned in various camps including a labor camp. Claimant left Switzerland for France in 1945.
145. Claimant, born on 3/16/1926 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland from Bergen Belsen on a Kastner transport in 1944. Upon arrival, claimant was placed in a closed camp in Caux where she was guarded by Swiss soldiers. Claimant stated that she suffered from hunger while in Switzerland. She left Switzerland at the end of the war.
146. Claimant, born on 11/23/1919 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Vienna, Austria in 1938. After the German occupation of Vienna in March 1938, claimant was forced to perform slave labor, cleaning streets and washing floors. In order to avoid further persecution, claimant and her husband applied at the Swiss Consulate for a visa to enter Switzerland and their requests were denied. Claimant subsequently left Vienna on December 24, 1938.
147. Claimant, born 08/24/1940 in Hungary, entered Switzerland on a Kastner transport from Bergen Belsen. Claimant stated that he and his mother had a difficult time while in Switzerland. They were in camps in Caux and Chambéry. Claimant's mother had to report to the police, they suffered from lack of food and were housed in a one room shack. They left Switzerland in 1951.
148. Claimant, born on 02/15/1918 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in July 1938. Claimant and her fiancé had planned to immigrate to the United States and intended to wait for the visa in Switzerland. They fled with six other people by train from Vienna, Austria to Switzerland. At the Swiss border, near Diepoldsau, the group was stopped by guards and police and denied entry into Switzerland. Subsequently, claimant and her fiancé attempted to enter again at a different location without success. They returned to Vienna, where they hid until they received the visa to the United States in December 1938.

149. Claimant, born on 10/07/1922 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland from Germany in October 1938. Claimant's parents wanted to send claimant to Switzerland on a Kindertransport. Claimant and other Jewish children traveled from Dresden, Germany to the Swiss border by train or bus. Swiss soldiers denied the group entry, questioned them and sent them back to Dresden. On December 14, 1938, claimant's parents placed her on a Kindertransport to England. Claimant and her parents later immigrated to Bolivia.
150. Claimant, born on 07/26/1936 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in 1938-1939. In March 1938, claimant's family attempted to flee to Switzerland from Innsbruck, Austria by foot with some other families. They were arrested by Swiss police and sent back to Austria. One year later, claimant's family attempted to enter Switzerland again. They were arrested but allowed to stay, because the claimant was very ill and put in a hospital. During the claimant's two-month stay in the hospital in Berne, his parents were constantly told that they must leave Switzerland. Claimant's father snuck claimant out of hospital and the family escaped to France by foot.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two brothers who each applied separately.
151. Claimant (RC 11630) - born on 03/27/1936 in Hungary Claimant (RC 11632) - born on 12/03/1931 in Hungary
152. Claimants entered Switzerland from Bergen Belsen on a Kastner transport in December 1944. Upon arrival, claimants were placed in a closed camp in St. Gallen, which was guarded by Swiss soldiers. Claimants were then sent to Caux-Montreux, where they first stayed in the Esplanade hotel and afterwards in the Regina. Claimants were not allowed to leave these places without special permission.
153. Claimant, born on 10/31/1934 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family in 1941. When the political situation worsened in Belgium, claimant's father opened a bank account in Switzerland. In spring 1941, claimant and his parents traveled by car from Brussels, Belgium to the Swiss border. They attempted to enter Switzerland twice, but were denied entry each time. Claimant and his parents returned to Brussels, where they hid separated from each other until the end of the war.  
Note: Claimant's mother (RC 10570) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-second Group.
154. Please see claim number RC 11670 above for summary of claims by two sisters, RC 11670 and RC 11632.
155. Claimant, born on 03/10/1940 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in August or September 1943 at the French-Swiss border. Claimant and her family had been in flight from the Nazis across France. They attempted to enter Switzerland at Saint Gervais les Bains in the Alps. They were refused entry and were told there was no more room and to go elsewhere. They returned to Saint Gervais and were deported by train to Italy in September 1943. They remained in Italy for the remainder of the war.  
Note: Claimant's sisters and mother (RC 9609, RC 9655, RC 9267) previously submitted claims which were approved in the Sixth Group.
156. Claimant, born on 11/24/1930 in Poland, entered Switzerland from Bergen Belsen on a Kastner transport in 1944. Claimant entered Switzerland on a Kastner transport that first stopped in Schaffhausen. The group that claimant was traveling with was not allowed to enter immediately and shortly after crossing into Switzerland had to go back to Germany and spend a night in the cold before entering the next day. After being allowed into Switzerland, claimant was first sent to St. Gallen and then to a closed camp in Caux.

157. Claimant, born on 01/29/1926 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Vienna, Austria in November 1938. After Kristallnacht, claimant's family's apartment was taken away and claimant lived with her neighbor. Claimant went with her father to the Swiss Embassy in Vienna to get a visa but their request was denied. Claimant was subsequently sent by train with other Jewish children to Holland.
  
158. Claimant, born on 10/21/1935 in Germany, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in fall 1936. Claimant and his parents left Germany and entered Basel, Switzerland on a tourist visa. They traveled to Lugano and inquired about purchasing property in order to secure immigrant visas. They were told by real estate agents and other Swiss officials that only Swiss citizens could own property and that Jews were restricted from becoming Swiss citizens. After several days in Switzerland, they returned to Germany. In 1938, they moved to France, where they stayed for six months before immigrating to the United States. Note: Claimant's mother (RC 9734) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-second Group.
  
159. Claimant, born on 08/02/1924 in Germany was denied permission to enter Switzerland between 1938-1941. Claimant and her family were trying to escape Nazi persecution in Germany, where claimant and her siblings could not longer attend school because they were Jewish. Claimant's parents were denied permission to go to Switzerland. Claimant and her siblings were then sent to Belgium on a Kindertransport and eventually came to the United States. Note: Claimant's sister (RC9721) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-sixth Group.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 31

1. Claimant, born on 08/22/1918 in Austria, entered Switzerland from Austria in August 1938. Claimant crossed over the Rhine river into Switzerland illegally and was interned in the camp Diepoldsau. In early 1941, claimant was ordered by the Swiss Federal Police to go to a work camp in Gordola to work on a land draining operation and received little pay for his work. Due to the strenuous work claimant developed a heart condition. Claimant was dismissed and sent to Zurich, where he worked in a shoe factory until October 1941.
2. Claimant, born on 03/07/1922 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in winter 1943. Claimant traveled with his sister and another companion from Poland to Slovakia by foot through the Carpathian mountains. In Slovakia, they met people who helped smuggle them onto a freight train to Switzerland and they remained on the train for several days. At Feldkirch on the Austrian-Swiss border, dogs detected claimants and his companions and their group and they were denied entry to Switzerland. They were arrested and taken to a prison in Bregenz, Austria and then transferred to other cities in Austria. Claimant was deported to Auschwitz in May 1943. Note: Claimant's sister and their companion (RC 2006 & RC 1566) previously submitted claims, which were approved in the Fifteenth Group.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by siblings who each applied separately.
3. Sister (RC 5454) – born on 03/21/1934 in Hungary Brother (RC 5450) – born on 01/20/1937 in Hungary Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimants' father was taken away in 1942 and their mother was deported to Auschwitz in July 1944. Claimants were in the Swiss "safe house" in 1944. They asked for protection and for permission to go to Switzerland. They did not have any papers and were not granted permission to go to Switzerland. They wandered around until mid-November until they were taken to the ghetto. They were liberated from the ghetto in January 1945.  
Please Note: The five successive claims were submitted by five siblings who each applied separately.
4. Sister (RC 6104) – born on 02/20/1926 in France Brother (RC 6058) – born on 05/31/1924 in France Brother (RC 6001) – born on 05/08/1927 in France Sister (RC 6127) – born on 11/08/1929 in France Sister (RC 6003) – born on 05/20/1939 in France Claimants' family was living in Nancy, France. In May 1940, they fled the approaching Germans and sought refuge in Gujean Mestras, France. In 1942, the family had to flee further south to the unoccupied zone of France. Claimants and their family were hiding in Chalus, near Limoges, France. In 1943, due to Vichy legislation, the family was stripped of their French citizenship and feared deportation. Claimants' father applied for permission to enter Switzerland with assistance from a Jewish organization and the request was denied. The family survived the war in hiding in Chalus.
5. Claimant, born on 08/13/1913 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Vienna, Austria in 1939. Claimant went to the Swiss Consulate in Vienna and was denied a visa to Switzerland. Claimant was denied a visa to other countries and went to Palestine in 1939. Claimant's parents were deported to Auschwitz.
6. Claimant, born on 11/06/1919 in Germany, was admitted to Switzerland. Claimant legally emigrated from Germany to Switzerland. In 1941 claimant was forced to work and sent to Schauenburg by the Swiss Federal Police. Claimant worked in Schauenburg building streets in 1941, 1942 and 1943. In

1945, claimant was sent to Champéry to work collecting wood.

7. Claimant, born on 08/28/1930 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant lived in a "star house" in Budapest in January 1944 and from there had to perform forced labor. In April 1944 claimant had to wear a yellow star. Claimant worked with the Hungarian Jewish Congregation as a messenger while in Budapest in 1944 and had contact with Swiss authorities. Claimant completed an application for permission to enter Switzerland and was told that he would be contacted later but never received an answer. Claimant was later deported.
8. Claimant, born on 06/01/1920 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in April 1944. After claimant escaped from a train to Drancy, he decided to seek refuge in Switzerland. Arriving at the train station in Annemasse, France, claimant contacted a smuggler who helped him to cross the Swiss border over the mountains. At the Swiss border, claimant and two other refugees were denied entry into Switzerland by Swiss border officials. They had to return to France.
9. Claimant, born on 08/24/1937 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant and her family suffered from persecution after the German occupation of Hungary. Claimant and her mother went to the Swiss Embassy on several occasions in 1944 and requested permission to enter Switzerland. They were not allowed permission to go to Switzerland and received Schutzpasses. Claimant and her mother were put in the ghetto.
10. Claimant, born on 11/28/1924 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's father first traveled to Como on the Italian-Swiss border in early summer 1942 in order to save the family from the war. He was rejected at the border and went back to Hungary. Claimant's father requested permission for the family to enter Switzerland from Swiss authorities in Hungary and was denied. Claimant and her family were deported in 1944 and claimant is the only member of her family to survive.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two siblings who each applied separately.
11. Brother (RC 5583) – born on 09/18/1929 in Hungary Sister (RC 5584) – born on 01/11/1920 in Hungary Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary between 1937 and 1944. Claimants had relatives in the United States and their family wanted to travel through Switzerland to the United States. Claimants' uncle traveled to Zurich, Switzerland and deposited money in a bank. When their uncle returned to Budapest, the family went to the Swiss Consulate to apply for visas to Switzerland several times between 1937 and 1944 and were denied. Claimants and their mother were later taken to the ghetto in Budapest and remained there until liberation.  
Please see claim RC 6104 above for summary of claims by siblings, RC 6104, RC 6058, RC 6001, RC 6127 and RC 6003.
12. Claimant, born on 11/06/1935 in France, entered Switzerland from France in December 1940. Claimant and his brother were sent to Switzerland by the Red Cross. They stayed with a family in Yverdon. Claimant had to work on the farm there and never received any pay and states he suffered from being away from his parents. After six months, claimant had to leave Switzerland and go to France. Claimant survived the war in hiding in different places in the unoccupied zone of France.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two siblings who each applied separately.
13. Brother (RC 9560) – born on 07/23/1936 in Hungary Brother (RC 9740) – born on 02/25/1933 in Hungary Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest,

Hungary. Claimant (RC 9740) applied to leave Hungary and was contacted by Swiss authorities and interviewed. He was told that he could not go to Switzerland since his parents were still alive. Claimants' parents sought permission for the family to go to Switzerland and were denied and the family received Schutzpasses. Claimants and their family were moved from their home to a "Swiss protected" house where they were subject to raids and deportation.

14. Claimant, born on 06/16/1920 in Romania, was denied permission to Switzerland in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant's father had business several business contacts in Eastern European countries and had money in Swiss banks. Claimant's family had to leave their home town in Romania and moved to Sziget, Hungary after October 1938. Claimant's father traveled to many cities. He requested permission for the family to enter Switzerland in Budapest in early 1944 and was denied. Claimant and his family were put in the ghetto in spring 1944 and later sent to Auschwitz.  
Please Note: The four successive claims were submitted by family members who each applied separately.
15. Child (RC 6149) – born on 10/23/1937 in Hungary Mother (RC 6150) – born on 05/05/1904 in Hungary Child (RC 6148) – born on 05/08/1944 in Hungary Child (RC 6147) – born on 05/08/1944 in Hungary Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimants suffered from persecution in Budapest and were interned in the Budapest ghetto. They escaped from the ghetto at the end of October or beginning of November 1944. They had Schutzpasses and went to the Swiss Embassy. They sought protection at the Swiss Embassy and wanted to apply for visas to Switzerland and were denied permission to enter Switzerland. Claimants spent the rest of the war hiding with a Christian woman.
16. Claimant, born on 12/28/1928 in Germany, was denied entry to Switzerland sometime between 1933 and 1941. Claimant and his family suffered from Nazi persecution in Germany and fled Germany. While in flight and living in hiding they attempted to enter Switzerland and were denied. Claimant and his family were later sent to Dachau and several members of claimant's family perished.
17. Claimant, born on 02/24/1929 in Germany, was denied entry to Switzerland at the French-Swiss border sometime between September 1939 and May 1945. Claimant was separated from her family in Terrasson, France during the war. A Jewish organization sent her to Limoges and then to Lyon with a group of children and they went into hiding. The group lived in flight and in hiding and went to the Swiss border. Swiss border guards did not permit the group to cross a fence into Switzerland. While some of the children were crossing the fence when the guards were not looking, German soldiers began firing at the group. Claimant and others ran back into the forest on the French side of the border. About a week or ten days later, claimant and the others tried to enter Switzerland at a different location. After speaking with Swiss authorities, they were allowed into Switzerland. Claimant was placed in a children's home in Geneva and later moved to Engelberg and stated that she was mistreated while in Switzerland.
18. Claimant, born on 01/05/1924 in Poland, was denied permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant and her family lived in Belgium in the years before the war and claimant's aunt lived in Switzerland. Claimant's mother applied for permission to enter Switzerland before the war in Brussels. Claimant's aunt also applied for claimant's entry to Switzerland during the war and permission was denied. Claimant and her family fled to France in May 1940. They traveled to the Pyrenees and were later taken to camps in Clairfont and Brens in the unoccupied zone of France. They later escaped from the camps and returned to Belgium, where they lived in hiding for the rest of the war.
19. Claimant, born on 11/16/1923 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Germany in 1938. Claimant's

uncle helped claimant enter Switzerland. After staying with her uncle for a couple of months in Berne, claimant was sent to work on a chicken farm. Claimant lived with other refugees and had to work on the farm for a year. Claimant was then sent to a home near Lausanne where she took care of children. Claimant was not compensated for the work she did in Switzerland and stayed there until 1946.

20. Claimant, born on 12/12/1936 in France, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1943. Claimant's father was arrested and deported to Germany in 1941. Claimant's mother decided to leave Paris in July 1942 and took claimant and her sister to Lyon. In 1943, claimant's mother went to the Red Cross for help and the Red Cross planned to send claimant to Switzerland but Swiss authorities refused them entry. They subsequently went into hiding in Lyon. Claimant and her sister were later placed in a Catholic orphanage.

Please see claim RC 5583 above for summary of claims by siblings, RC 5583 and RC 5584.

Please see claim RC 6104 above for summary of claims by siblings, RC 6104, RC 6058, RC 6001, RC 6127 and RC 6003.

Please see claim RC 6149 above for summary of claims by family members, RC 6150, RC 6149, RC 6148 and RC 6147.

21. Claimant, born on 04/07/1933 in Hungary, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1943. Claimant and his family feared persecution due to their religious status and claimant's disability being deaf and mute. They traveled from Budapest, Hungary through Austria and arrived at the Austrian-Swiss border by train. They were denied entry to Switzerland and went back to Austria. Claimant's parents worked in Austria to make money to travel back to Hungary.
22. Claimant, born on 03/03/1915 in Switzerland, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Switzerland. Claimant's father was German and her family was living in Germany in 1937 when claimant was threatened with being arrested in Germany. Claimant immediately left Germany and was able to enter Switzerland with her German passport. She went to Zurich and stayed with her cousin. Claimant asked for permission from Swiss authorities to stay in Switzerland and work and permission was denied. Claimant was in Switzerland for 4-5 months before getting permission to go to Australia.  
Please see claim RC 5454 above for summary of claims by siblings, RC 5454 and 5450.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two siblings who each applied separately.
23. Sister (RC 5809) – born on 09/10/1932 in France Brother (RC 5900) – born on 09/21/1931 in France Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1944. Claimants lived in Paris and went into hiding in different places including a convent in Solon la Tour. They barely escaped from the convent in March 1944 after it was raided by Germans. Claimants' mother sent them to Limoges under the care of Rabbi Deutsch who was going to take them to Switzerland. When they arrived in Limoges in April 1944, they were told that they could not go to Switzerland. Claimants were then sent over the Pyrenees to Spain with help from the Joint Distribution Committee.
24. Claimant, born on 03/09/1931 in Belgium, was admitted to Switzerland. Claimant fled Belgium for France in 1940. Claimant went to Vichy, France and later entered Switzerland illegally through Annemasse. Claimant was first interned in Champel and was later sent to a home in Appenzell. Claimant states that she suffered in the home, that there were difficulties with the director of the home and claimant could not go to school. Claimant remained in the home in Appenzell until the end of the war.

25. Claimant, born on 07/05/1923 in Bulgaria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Bulgaria. Claimant sought to flee Nazi persecution and go to Zurich, Switzerland. Claimant requested permission to enter Switzerland from the Swiss Consulate in Sofia, Bulgaria in 1944 and was denied. Claimant remained in Sofia throughout the rest of the war. Please see claim RC 6104 above for summary of claims by siblings, RC 6104, RC 6058, RC 6001, RC 6127 and RC 6003.
26. Claimant, born on 06/26/1927 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's family suffered from persecution and claimant was forced to work in Budapest in October 1944. Claimant's family went to the Swiss Embassy in the end of October. They requested a Schutzpasses and visas to Switzerland. Claimant got a Schutzpass but never received a visa to Switzerland. Claimant was liberated in April 1945.
27. Claimant, born on 07/01/1933 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's family was forced to live in the "star house" in Budapest in June 1944. Claimant's father was deported to Mauthausen and her mother was forced into slave labor. Claimant went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest in November 1944. She requested a Schutzpass and a visa and never received the visa. Claimant was later sent to the Budapest ghetto and was liberated from the ghetto in January 1945.
28. Claimant, born on 02/20/1920 in Bulgaria, entered Switzerland from Italy in 1943. Claimant and his family left Belgrade, Yugoslavia in April 1941 and fled to Montenegro. They were arrested by Italian authorities in June 1941 and sent to a camp. In October 1941, they were taken to a camp in Ferramonti, Italy and imprisoned until June 1942. They were then transferred to Mirandola and stayed there until October 1943. They escaped from Mirandola and traveled through Milan and Como to Switzerland. Claimant was interned in several camps in Switzerland including work camps Laufen, Siehen, Mezzovico and Zweidlen. Claimant and his family left Switzerland in September 1945.
29. Claimant, born on 07/09/1925 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland with family in spring 1938 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant's passport was stamped with a "J" and in spring 1938, claimant and her family traveled by train to the Austrian-Swiss border near Feldkirch. They were not allowed into Switzerland and had to return to Vienna. Claimant and her family went to Shanghai, China in December 1938. Note: Claimant's brother (RC 10474) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Twenty-third Group.
30. Claimant, born on 01/08/1943 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant's father requested Schutzpasses and permission to enter Switzerland for his family from the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. Permission to enter Switzerland was denied. In early 1944, claimant and her family were moved into a protective house and were later interned in the ghetto.
31. Claimant, born on 01/16/1922 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant and his family were transported from St. Michel Vesubie, France to Italy in 1943. After hiding from the Germans there, claimant's family decided to try to flee to Switzerland. Claimant's father had money deposited in Mobiliare, in Zurich. They arrived at the Italian-Swiss border at Chiasso with the help of Italians. Claimant and his family were turned back at the border and warned that if they tried to enter Switzerland again, they would be turned over to the Germans. Claimant and his family found refuge in eastern Hungary in September 1943. Claimant was deported in March 1944 and taken to a forced labor camp and later to Mauthausen.



32. Claimant, born on 10/13/1935 in Russia, was expelled from Switzerland with his family in June 1944. In 1942, claimant and his parents were taken by the Germans from Porkhov, Russia, and sent through the Baltic countries and Poland to a concentration camp in Salzburg, Austria. From there, they were sent to Germany, and in 1944 were sent to Friedrichshafen, on the Bodan Lake to work in coal shipping. With the help of a German guard, claimant's family escaped across the lake to Switzerland. Upon arrival, they were immediately arrested by Swiss police and taken to a police house where they were questioned. Claimant's family was held for three weeks, during which they were placed under guard and were not allowed to move freely. After three weeks, they were handed over to the Germans in Konstanz. Claimant's family was sent to a camp in Freiburg and subsequently to Strasbourg, where they remained until the end of the war.
33. Claimant, born on 03/16/1933 in Belgium, entered Switzerland with her parents and sister in October 1942. Claimant's father was taken to a camp in Berne, while the rest of the family was sent to Munchwielen. Claimant had to sleep on straw on the floor there, and developed eczema as a result. She was forced to take sulfur baths in a hospital and was brushed with iron brushes. Claimant states she was also not allowed to go to school. Claimant was later sent to live with a family in Basel.
34. Claimant, born on 08/10/1923 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Consulate in the Free City of Danzig in 1938. Claimant's father applied for visas for the family at the Swiss Consulate in Danzig with his stateless passport. The Swiss consul first granted claimant's father the visa. Claimant's father later applied for a transit visa at the French Consulate in Danzig and the French consul alerted the Swiss consul of his stateless status. The following day, claimant's father received a telegram from the Swiss Consulate ordering him to appear at the consulate to annul the visa. Claimant and his father fled to France and the rest of the family followed a year later. In 1939, the family was expelled from France and went to Argentina. Note: Claimant's siblings (RC 10510, RC 10004, and RC 10513) previously submitted claims, which were approved in the Twenty-first Group.
35. Claimant, born on 12/05/1922 in Romania, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in April 1945. Claimant was deported from Hungary to Auschwitz in spring 1944 and was sent to Dachau in summer 1944. He was later sent to Wald Lager in Ampfing, Germany. This camp was evacuated in the beginning of April 1945 and claimant was put on a train. Towards the end of the month, claimant was informed by the Red Cross that they were being taken to Switzerland. They were subsequently told that the Swiss authorities refused to take them, as they had too many refugees. Claimant was then taken to Seeshaupt, Germany where he was liberated by American soldiers.
36. Claimant, born on 03/15/1934 in Romania, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in early 1944. Claimant traveled with his mother and brothers from Romania to the Swiss border near Basel. Despite their requests and pleadings, they were denied entry and had to return to Romania. Claimant remained in Romania until the end of the war.
37. Claimant, born on 11/22/1938 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1944/1945. Claimant was living in the "safe house" in Budapest with his mother. A woman arranged for a group of children to go to Switzerland. Claimant left with this group by train. After claimant was told that they were close to the Swiss border, the train was stopped and German officials threw them off the train. They were then put on a train back to Budapest. Claimant and his mother lived on the streets for a few days until they found a place to live in someone's cellar.
38. Claimant, born on 09/05/1936 in Hungary, entered Switzerland from Austria in March 1945. Claimant's family had been prisoners in a brick factory in Vienna. They escaped with a group and fled to Switzerland. Claimant remembers being called a dirty Jew in Switzerland. She was sent to a place

where there were many other refugees. The conditions there were harsh and they had no beds to sleep on.

39. Claimant, born on 07/17/1928 in Hungary, entered Switzerland from Bergen Belsen on a Kastner transport on December 7, 1944. Upon arrival in St. Gallen, claimant was placed in a building where he was guarded by Swiss soldiers and was forced to sleep on the floor. Claimant was moved from there to quarantine in the Regina hotel in Caux - Montreux. He was not allowed to leave the building without special permission. Claimant suffered from the lack of heating, lack of sufficient food and was forced to work. Claimant left Switzerland in September 1945. Note: Claimant's sister (RC 11603) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Thirtieth Group.
40. Claimant, born on 02/25/1934 in Hungary, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1944. After the Nazi invasion of Hungary, claimant and his family fled from their home for Switzerland. Once they arrived at the Swiss border, they were not allowed to enter and were sent back to Budapest. Claimant's parents were taken to Auschwitz, where they perished. Claimant and his two brothers were sent to the ghetto in Budapest where his siblings were murdered.
41. Claimant, born on 12/24/1937 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1940 or 1941. Claimant's mother applied twice for a visa to Switzerland but was denied. Claimant and his family went into hiding and later fled Poland to Austria where claimant's aunt lived. They attempted to cross the border into Switzerland but were denied entry and sent away. Claimant and his family fled to Slovakia and then to Hungary, where claimant and his brother were put in an orphanage until the end of the war. Note: Claimant's brother (RC 1869) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-third Group. Claimant, born on 09/21/1935 in Belgium, was admitted into Switzerland in September 1942 with her parents. Upon entry, claimant was separated from her parents and sent to an orphanage in Heiden Appenzell where she was treated very poorly. After a year and a half in the orphanage, claimant was reunited with her parents.
42. Claimant, born on 08/13/1928 in Romania, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border. After Poland fell to the Germans in 1939, claimant's father decided to take the family to Switzerland due to the worsening situation. After getting the necessary documents, claimant's family fled Radautz, Romania, and made their way to the Swiss border. At the Austrian-Swiss border near St. Gallen, they were denied entry. They returned to Romania and claimant was later interned in Transnistria and Mogilev.
43. Claimant, born on 01/12/1928 in Romania, was denied permission to enter Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and her family fled Romania in 1943. They had travel documents and went through Austria to the Swiss border. At the border near St. Gallen, they were denied entry to Switzerland. After returning to Romania, claimant was placed in the ghetto. Claimant was later sent to Auschwitz.
44. Claimant, born on 12/19/1938 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in December 1943 with her family at the Austrian-Swiss border near Dornbirn, Austria. Claimant's family left Hungary in December 1943 intent on finding refuge in Schaffhausen, Switzerland. On December 25, they encountered Swiss policemen at the border and were placed in a warehouse without heating. After three days they were handed over to German authorities and forced to return to Hungary.
45. Claimant, born on 03/12/1929 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland with his family in Belgium in late 1939 - 1940. Claimant and his family fled Austria after the Anschluss and went to Belgium. Claimant's father had business connections in Zurich, Switzerland and he tried to get visas for

the family. Swiss officials in Belgium refused the family's request. After May 1940, claimant and his family fled to southern France. Claimant was placed in a children's home by the Ouvre de Secour aux Enfants (OSE), which unsuccessfully attempted to send claimant with a group of other children to Switzerland in 1943. Claimant went into hiding with a farmer until the end of the war.

46. Claimant, born on 05/05/1932 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in late 1944. Claimant's family had relatives in Zurich, Switzerland. Claimant's family applied for permission to enter Switzerland but the request was denied by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. Claimant's relatives in Zurich also attempted to obtain visas for claimant's family. Claimant and her family were later put in the ghetto in Budapest. Note: Claimant's sister (RC 1560) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Twenty-fifth Group.
47. Claimant, born on 09/23/1923 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1942. Claimant was living in Tokaj, Hungary and worked in her father's store. In 1942, claimant's family took her to Budapest in order to send her to Switzerland. Their request for permission for entry was denied. Claimant was subsequently subjected to forced labor in the ghetto and was sent to Auschwitz.
48. Claimant, born on 01/25/1930 in Poland, was denied permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss border in the winter of 1943. Claimant's family traveled with a guide by train from Lvov, Poland toward the Swiss border. They got off the train and their guide took them on foot at night through the snow. As they came close to the border, they were shot at. The guide left them and claimant's family fled. They took a train back to Lvov. They were put in a building with others and taken to Bergen Belsen in the spring.
49. Claimant, born on 04/17/1926 in Poland, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in November 1943 at the Italian-Swiss border. Claimant's family left Germany in 1933 and moved between different countries before ending up in Italy. After her parents and brother were taken to a concentration camp in Ferramonti, claimant decided to flee to Switzerland. In November 1943, claimant traveled to the Swiss border at Ponte Chiasso with her siblings. Claimant and her brother were rejected, while her sister was able to enter Switzerland. Claimant spent rest of the war in Italy, living in parks and hiding in a cellar.
50. Claimant, born on 10/16/1919 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942 at the French-Swiss border near Evian, France. Claimant was smuggled to the border by the French underground. He was denied entry a first time by the Swiss border patrol and pushed back to France where he was arrested by the French police. The underground helped him escape again and claimant was put into hiding. Three weeks after his first attempt, claimant again attempted to enter Switzerland and was admitted. During his stay, claimant was detained in two military camps and two labor camps where he performed hard physical labor. He was released in May, 1945.
51. Claimant, born on 09/15/1930 in Romania, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest between 1938 and 1941. Claimant lived with her grandparents in Ismail, Romania from 1934 until 1940. Claimant's grandfather owned a lumber factory and had business contacts and personal assets in Switzerland. In September 1938 and spring 1939, claimant's grandfather applied for asylum for the whole family at the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest, but their request for visas was denied. Claimant went to Bucharest in 1940 to live with her mother and stepfather. Her stepfather was a lawyer and he also made attempts to get permission to enter Switzerland and was also denied. Many of claimant's family members were deported. Claimant spent the rest of the war in Bucharest with her mother and stepfather.

52. Claimant, born on 07/26/1925 in Romania was denied a visa to Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest, Romania. Claimant's family had assets deposited in Swiss banks. In October 1939, claimant's father and uncle applied for visas to Switzerland for the family but their request was denied. In late 1943, claimant's family tried to obtain transit visas to Palestine via Switzerland but was denied again by the Swiss Embassy in Bucharest. Claimant remained in Romania until his liberation by the Soviet Union in April 1944.
53. Claimant, born on 03/02/1939 in Hungary, entered Switzerland from Bergen Belsen in February 1945. Claimant was initially placed in Roche de Noy, near Montreux. Claimant and his sister were then separated from their mother and sent to a children's institution in St. Moritz. They stayed there for a few months before being brought back to their mother in Montreux.
54. Claimant, born on 08/03/1941 in France, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities. In May 1941, claimant's father was arrested and deported to Auschwitz. Claimant's mother attempted to obtain permission to enter Switzerland for the family but the request was denied by the Swiss government. Claimant's mother made several attempts while she was pregnant with claimant and also after claimant's birth. With the help of a Jewish organization, claimant's mother then sent claimant and her brother to a family in Marcilly sur Maulnes, France. Note: Claimant's brother (RC 6002) previously submitted a claim and was approved in the Twenty-sixth Group.  
Please Note: The three successive claims were submitted by three siblings who each applied separately.
55. Sister (RC 11547) – born on 05/07/1921 in Czechoslovakia Brother (RC 11550) – born on 07/08/1929 in Czechoslovakia Brother (RC 11549) – born on 05/03/1926 in Czechoslovakia Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1941 or 1942. Claimants had an uncle living in Switzerland, and claimant's parents decided to try to obtain permission to enter Switzerland but did not get permission to enter Switzerland. Claimants' family left Neresnice, Czechoslovakia for Switzerland. Shortly after leaving, claimants' parents told them that they have to turn back, as they were not being allowed to enter. The family was put in a ghetto in Hungary and subsequently sent to Auschwitz.
56. Claimant, born on 06/10/1926 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Germany in 1938 or 1939. Claimant's family was dispossessed of their apartment in Berlin in 1938. They attempted to flee Germany by applying for permission to enter from Switzerland, France, and England. They were refused by the Swiss and French, but received a visa from England. Claimant and her family escaped Germany on a fishing boat from Hamburg to England, and remained there for the duration of the war.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by a mother and her son who each applied separately.
57. Son (RC 11530) – born on 08/25/1942 in The Netherlands Mother (RC 11531) – born on 01/01/1920 in The Netherlands Claimants entered Switzerland from Annemasse, France on October 24, 1942. Upon arrival they were placed in the refugee camp Val Fleurie, near Geneva. They remained in the camp for three months and suffered from malnutrition and had to be hospitalized. They were then transferred to La Capite camp for eight months. Claimants had to sleep on straw mattresses, they did not have enough food and suffered from anti-Semitic treatment by the Swiss. They lived in fear due to constant threats of being deported from Switzerland. Claimants were later transferred to Beau Site where they were supposed to be united with their husband/father, but they were put in jail in Annemasse. In May 1945, claimants returned to The Netherlands.

58. Claimant, born on 11/17/1913 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary between April 1944 and November 1944. Claimant began seeking permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest after the German occupation and permission was denied. Claimant and her husband tried to leave Hungary in November 1944 and were caught at the border. Claimant's husband was deported and sent to Gunskirchen where he was killed. Claimant was forced to work in Budapest in a factory. She continued asking for permission to enter Switzerland while in Budapest in November and December 1944 and was denied. Claimant was liberated in January 1945.
59. Claimant, born on 06/27/1926 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Germany in January 1939. Claimant was sent on a children's transport to Basel, Switzerland. He was first placed in a children's home in Basel and was then sent to Langenbruck, where he had to work for a craftsman. In 1942, claimant was sent back to Basel and worked in a leather manufactory. In 1945, he left Switzerland for Belgium.  
Please see claim RC 11547 above for summary of claims by siblings, RC 11547, RC 11550 and RC 11549.
60. Claimant, born on 10/01/1928 in Austria, entered Switzerland in spring 1938. Claimant was first sent to a girl's home and later had a few jobs. Claimant met a man and wanted to get married in Switzerland. Claimant was arrested and sent to prison in Bellechase for about nine months and then sent to a Jewish home in Basel. Claimant left Switzerland in 1948.
61. Claimant, born on 03/16/1929 in Hungary, was denied an entry visa to Switzerland in April 1944 in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant and her family wanted to escape persecution in Hungary. They went to the Swiss embassy in Budapest and requested visas to Switzerland and were denied. Claimant was later in the Swiss "safe house" and then placed in a Hungarian detention camp. Claimant was liberated in January 1945.
62. Claimant, born on 03/20/1932 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in late 1938/early 1939. Claimant's father had business contacts in Switzerland. In late 1938, claimant's father was deported from Germany to Poland and claimant's mother sought help from her husband's business associates in other countries. One associate in Switzerland offered to help the family and they arranged to meet at the Swiss border. Claimant's father fled from Poland and met claimant and her mother at the Swiss border and the family was smuggled into Switzerland. After a few weeks in Switzerland, claimant and her parents were denounced by a neighbor. The police took claimant and her parents to the Italian-Swiss border and sent them to Italy. In May 1939, claimant and her parents left Italy and traveled to Shanghai, China by boat.
63. Claimant, born on 01/06/1935 in Hungary, entered Switzerland on the Kastner transport in 1944. Claimant and his mother were transferred from Bergen Belsen to Switzerland. Claimant was separated from his mother in Switzerland and only saw her once in the eight months they spent in Switzerland. They left Switzerland in 1945 and went to Palestine.
64. Claimant was born on 02/27/1943 in Switzerland. Claimant's parents fled Belgium at the end of 1942. They went through France and were smuggled into Switzerland. Once in Switzerland they were put in various labor camps. Claimant was born in Liestal in one of the labor camps in February 1943. The family was separated and claimant's father was forced to work in various camps. Claimant and his family went to Belgium in 1945. Note: A claim for claimant's mother (RC 5829H) was previously submitted and approved in the Twenty-seventh Group.

65. Claimant, born on 12/15/1925 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in late 1939/early 1940. Claimant and her family fled Nazi persecution in Poland and traveled to Feldkirch on the Austrian-Swiss border. They were detained at the border for many days and were denied entry. They had to return to Poland. Claimant was put in the Lodz ghetto and sent to Auschwitz.
66. Claimant, born on 10/10/1926 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in late 1939/early 1940. Claimant and his family fled Poland and traveled to Feldkirch on the Austrian-Swiss border. They stayed at the border for a several days and were denied entry. They had to return to Brezegin, Poland. Claimant was put in the Lodz ghetto and sent to Auschwitz.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two sisters who each applied separately.
67. Sister (RC 11665) – born on 04/29/1913 in Austria Sister (RC 11652) – born on 05/03/1920 in Austria Claimants were denied visas to Switzerland by Austrian authorities in 1938. Claimants sought to leave Austria after the Anschluss. They went to several consulates including the Swiss Consulate and were refused permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant (RC 11665) left Austria in September 1939. She traveled to Hamburg and then to Cuba. Her husband later left Austria and joined her in Cuba and they went to the United States. Claimant (RC 11652) left Austria in October 1939. She first went to Trieste, Italy and then traveled by boat to the United States.  
Please Note: The three successive claims were submitted by three siblings who each applied separately.
68. Sister (RC 11605) – born on 04/25/1927 in The Netherlands Sister (RC 11610) – born on 10/20/1931 in The Netherlands Brother (RC 11607) – born on 06/08/1935 in The Netherlands Claimants entered Switzerland on a transport from Theresienstadt in January 1945. Claimants were forced into closed camps under the Nazi occupation of Holland. They were first held in two camps in The Netherlands, Barneveld and Westerbork from May 1943 until September 1944. They were then transferred to Theresienstadt and from there entered Switzerland on an exchange transport in January 1945. Claimants were in St. Gallen and in Adliswil and held under military supervision. Claimants were later separated from their parents and sent to a children's home in Caux. They were allowed to see their parents once every two weeks. Claimants left Switzerland in August 1945.  
Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two siblings who each applied separately.
69. Brother (RC 11672) – born on 04/23/1940 in The Netherlands Sister (RC 11671) – born on 03/09/1944 in Switzerland Claimant (RC 11672) fled The Netherlands with claimants' parents and entered Switzerland in the middle of the night. They were interned with a large group of Jewish refugees. Claimant (RC 11671) was born in a labor camp in Vevey, Switzerland. Claimants were separated from their parents and sent to foster homes. Their parents were sent to work camps.  
Please Note: The three successive claims were submitted by three siblings who each applied separately.
70. Sister (RC 11655) – born on 02/20/1934 in Hungary Brother (RC 11657) – born on 11/27/1935 in Hungary Sister (RC 11655) – born on 12/19/1931 in Hungary Claimants entered Switzerland with their mother in April 1945. Upon arrival, claimants were placed in a refugee holding camp in the Hotel Belmont in Montreux. Claimants state they did not receive enough food while there and that their mother worked to help obtain food. Claimants were later separated from their mother and sent to Bex. While in Bex, claimants worked in various capacities and state that they were mistreated and exploited. Their mother was sent to another camp where she had to clean rooms.
71. Claimant, born on 08/24/1935 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland with her family

sometime between fall and winter 1944 at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's father was detained in Germany and had contacted claimant's mother and told her to go to the Swiss Embassy. Claimant and her family went to the Swiss Embassy, waited in line for a long time, and were told by Swiss guards that the quota had been filled and that they should go home. Claimant and her family were placed in a "star house" and claimant and her siblings were later separated from their mother and placed in the Budapest ghetto. In 1945, they were reunited with their mother. Note: Claimant's brothers (RC 9220 and 9458) previously submitted claims which were approved in the Twenty-third Group.

72. Claimant, born on 08/07/1933 in Hungary, was denied a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's family had relatives who had lived in Switzerland. From April through September 1944, claimant's parents attempted to obtain visas and Schutzpasses from the Swiss Embassy. The requests were denied. Claimant's parents were subsequently sent to various concentration camps and his father was killed. Claimant was taken to the Budapest ghetto until liberation.
73. Claimant, born on 09/15/1928 in Yugoslavia, entered Switzerland from Italy in October 1943. Claimant and her family escaped from Italy after it was occupied by Germany. They traveled through the Alps and were joined by two Yugoslavian officers and allowed to enter Switzerland. Claimant and her family were first put into the camp Les Avans and quarantined for three months. The family was then separated and claimant was sent to Freiburg. Claimant suffered from loneliness and from illnesses until the end of the war and was then reunited with her family before going back to Yugoslavia.
74. Claimant, born on 04/14/1923 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland in 1939. Claimant's parents sent claimant to live with her aunt in Stuttgart, Germany. Claimant's aunt had business relations in Switzerland and claimant and her aunt traveled to Switzerland in February 1939. They stayed in Zurich and in Berne and claimant's aunt deposited money in Swiss banks. They planned on staying in Switzerland until getting permission to go to the United States. Claimant was not allowed to stay with her aunt in Switzerland and was expelled later in 1939. Claimant's aunt was able to stay in Switzerland and remained there throughout the war. Claimant had to return to Germany. Claimant's parents were deported to concentration camps and perished. Claimant was able to leave Germany in 1941 and went to the United States.
75. Claimant, born on 11/21/1936 in Hungary, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Liechtenstein-Swiss border in 1943. Claimant's family had friends in Chur, Switzerland. Claimant and her parents left Hungary and traveled to the Swiss border at Buchs, Liechtenstein. They were stopped at the border and held under police guard for three days. They were not allowed into Switzerland and were taken to a train station and got on a train back to Hungary. Claimant's father was removed from the train at the Hungarian border. Claimant and her mother were taken to a protected house and then to the ghetto. They were liberated in January 1945.
76. Claimant, born on 10/29/1919 in Austria, entered Switzerland in June 1938. Once in Switzerland, claimant made contact with the Swiss Jewish Community and was provided with food and shelter. After staying in Basel a short time, claimant and other emigrants were to be moved into an abandoned building. Claimant and twelve other emigrants had to clean up the building before moving in. Claimant remained in Switzerland for about nine months and spent most of the time in Switzerland in Basel and was kept under a strict curfew. Claimant had an affidavit to the United States. Claimant left Switzerland and went to England in early 1939.
77. Claimant, born on 11/26/1931 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss

authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant and her family were forced to leave their home in Budapest and were put into a house with other Jews. Claimant's father had obtained Schutzpasses for the family and they were accepted by the guards. The family was later marched to the Danube River and claimant and her family were able to escape. They lived in hiding and claimant's father went to the Swiss Consulate with false Hungarian papers. He applied to enter Switzerland and was denied. The family later ended up in the Budapest ghetto and was liberated in January 1945.

78. Claimant, born on 04/24/1920 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in early 1940. Claimant was drafted into the Polish Army in early 1939. When Germany invaded Poland, claimant escaped and fled to southern Germany. Claimant attempted to enter Switzerland at Schaffhausen on the German-Swiss border and was denied entry. Claimant returned to Poland and was later captured and sent to Auschwitz.
79. Claimant, born on 10/19/1921 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland on a transport from Theresienstadt in February 1945. Claimant was on the transport with other refugees and they arrived in St. Gallen. They were officially arrested as illegal immigrants. Their fingerprints were taken and they were questioned. Claimant was sent to Adliswil the next day and stayed there for three months. Claimant was then transferred with a police escort to Caux and later to camps in Bex les Bain and Treveno. Claimant left Switzerland in mid-1946.
80. Claimant, born on 07/29/1932 in Belgium, was denied entry to Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942. Claimant and his family traveled from Belgium through France to the French-Swiss border. Claimant's father made several attempts at the Swiss border to get the family into Switzerland but they were denied entry. Claimant's father was caught and sent to Drancy. Claimant, his mother and sisters returned to Belgium. Claimant went into hiding in the Ardenne. Claimant's mother and sisters went into hiding in Brussels. One sister was later caught and deported to Auschwitz.
81. Claimant, born on 10/02/1930 in Germany, was denied entry into Switzerland with her family in late 1938 at the German-Swiss border and in 1940 at the French-Swiss border. In the first attempt, after Kristallnacht, claimant and her family tried to cross the border as tourists and join claimant's grandfather, who was a Swiss citizen living in Zurich. They were denied entry at the border and went to Epinal, France. In 1940, they went on a cattle train to Montreux, Switzerland, but were not allowed to stay and consequently went to Chamonix, France. In August 1941, they joined a British soldier, who helped them walk across the Alps for five days and illegally cross the border. They hid in a house in Engelberg, which was designated by Swiss authorities as a "restricted house." The living conditions there were very harsh and she was not allowed to leave. Claimant was later separated from her father who was taken to a labor camp in Schauenberg. In 1948, claimant and her family immigrated to the United States. Note: Claimant's sister (RC 10656) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Fifteenth Group.
82. Claimant, born on 09/27/1930 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border between September 1939 and May 9, 1945. Claimant was visiting her aunt in Warsaw when the war started and could not return to her home town. Claimant joined a group of people that were going to Switzerland. They traveled by foot and train mostly at night and reached Feldkirch on the Austrian-Swiss border and tried to bribe the border guard. They were not allowed to enter Switzerland and had to go back to Poland. Claimant was later interned in the ghetto.
83. Claimant, born on 07/13/1920 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland at the German-Swiss border and Austrian-Swiss border in late 1939/ 1940. Claimant and two of his neighbors traveled from Lodz, Poland to Warsaw in October 1939. Claimant then went to Konstanz, on the German-Swiss border in the



south of Germany. Claimant spent a few days there and could not get into Switzerland. Claimant then went to Rorschach near the Austrian-Swiss border and stayed for another few days but was not allowed into Switzerland. Claimant returned to Lodz and was put in the ghetto. In 1940, claimant was sent to Germany. Claimant was liberated in April 1945.

84. Claimant, born on 03/31/1921 in Germany, entered Switzerland in 1937. Claimant started an apprenticeship as a baker in Switzerland. After receiving a federal identification, claimant was not allowed to work for wages in Switzerland and worked as a volunteer. Claimant was ordered to work in labor camps beginning in July 1941. Claimant worked in several camps including Bad Schauenburg and Champéry until May 1945.
85. Claimant was born on 11/30/1924 in Switzerland. Claimant was born with German citizenship in Switzerland and moved to France in 1938. In 1942, claimant left France for Switzerland. Claimant entered Switzerland from France and was caught by a Swiss soldier and brought to a border post. Claimant was later interrogated by a Swiss officer and taken to jail. After two or three days in jail, claimant was released and she traveled by train to her sister in Basel. Claimant's mother later also fled from France to Basel. Claimant was not allowed to work for wages while in Switzerland and stayed in Switzerland until 1946.
86. Claimant, born on 01/22/1922 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Germany in August 1939. Claimant fled Germany to avoid Nazi persecution. Once in Switzerland, claimant was interned in a camp. He had to work for two years building roads and in agriculture. Claimant was able to get an apprenticeship with a small Swiss company and worked as a mechanic. Claimant left Switzerland in August 1945.
87. Claimant, born on 10/10/1935 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1943. Claimant and his family were in hiding in the "Aryan" section of Warsaw beginning in 1942. Claimant went to the Hotel Polski and was part of an organized exchange transport to Palestine. Claimant and his family boarded a transport in Warsaw that was part of an organized exchange. Representatives from Switzerland and Swiss journalists were at the train station. The transport left Warsaw and headed towards Switzerland. They were denied entry and then taken to Bergen-Belsen where claimant remained until 1945. Note: Claims for survivors with similar experiences (RC 1965 and RC 2004) were previously submitted and approved in the Twenty-ninth Group.
88. Claimant, born on 08/07/1937 in Austria, entered Switzerland from France in April 1944. In July 1939, claimant and his mother fled through Belgium to France. In September 1942, they were deported from Drancy to Auschwitz. Claimant's mother was able to get claimant out of the train. Claimant and another companion wandered around staying with farmers and lived in a cellar in France for six months. In April 1944, claimant and two other children were brought into Switzerland. Claimant was arrested in Fossard and interrogated. Claimant was then interned in Switzerland and left in 1947.
89. Claimant, born on 05/20/1928 in Germany, was denied entry to Switzerland at the French-Swiss border sometime after May 1940. Claimant and her family fled from the German invasion of Paris, France and went to Villenouvelle, France. Fearing persecution under the Vichy regime in France, they decided to try to flee to Switzerland. They went to Lons Le Saunier, France near the Swiss border. They were picked up by a smuggler and brought to a small hut on the Swiss border. They could not cross the border because Swiss and German officials were patrolling the border with dogs and returned to Lons Le Saunier. Claimant and her family then went to Nice and her mother and sister were deported. Claimant and her father survived.  
Please see claim RC 11605 above for summary of claims by siblings, RC 11605, RC 11610 and RC

11607.

Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two sisters who each applied separately.

90. Sister (RC 11560) - born on 07/12/1928 in Hungary Sister (RC 11546) - born on 03/15/1930 in Hungary Claimants were denied entry to Switzerland in 1943. In 1942 claimants' father wanted to take the family to Switzerland to avoid Nazi persecution and claimants' had an uncle in Switzerland. In 1943 the family traveled by train to Switzerland and was denied entrance to Switzerland at the Swiss border. After Passover in 1944, claimants and their family were interned in separate ghettos. After being sent to various camps, claimants were then transferred to Dachau. Claimants were liberated on April 29, 1945
91. Claimant, born on 06/17/1929 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Zurich, Switzerland between 1940 and 1943. Claimant's family had relatives in Zurich, Switzerland. Claimant's family requested permission to enter Switzerland, but the request was denied. Claimant's relatives in Zurich also attempted to obtain visas for claimant's family but without success. In June 1943, claimant and her family were sent to Westerbork in Holland, and in February 1944, they were transported to Bergen Belsen.
92. Claimant, born on 03/02/1936 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's parents tried to apply to enter Switzerland three times and were denied. Claimant states they did not have enough money to bribe the officials at the embassy. Claimant was later interned in the ghetto in Budapest.
93. Claimant, born on 04/26/1934 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant and her parents wanted to flee Hungary. They went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest in 1944 and sought permission to enter Switzerland to travel through to another country and their request was refused. They later tried to get into the Swiss "safe house" in Budapest and were refused. Claimant was later put in the ghetto and her mother was sent to Ravensbruck.
94. Claimant, born on 04/03/1926 in Germany, was denied a visa to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Berlin, Germany. Claimant's father applied for a visa to Switzerland in Berlin, Germany in 1939, but the application was denied. Claimant and his family went through many difficulties in Germany and managed to get tourist visas to Bolivia. They left Germany in May 1939 and went to Italy and then took a boat to Bolivia.
95. Claimant, born on 10/11/1930 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Italy in December 1943. Claimant and his family had to leave Germany in March 1938 and went to Italy. They were interned in camps in Italy in 1940 and 1941. After the German occupation of Italy they fled to Switzerland. Claimant's parents were sent to work camps in Switzerland. Claimant and his siblings were sent to live with families. Claimant states he was not well nourished by the family. Claimant and his family left Switzerland in April 1945.
96. Claimant, born on 02/09/1919 in Austria, entered Switzerland from Austria in 1938. Claimant was first kept under military supervision and his movement was restricted from November 1938 until June 1940 in Deipoldsau. From June 1940 until September 1940 claimant worked in a quarry and was forced to work despite serious injuries. Claimant was recruited to work in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic and left Switzerland in late 1940.  
Please see claim RC 11656 above for summary of claims by siblings, RC 11656, RC 11657 and RC 11655.

Please see claim RC 11605 above for summary of claims by siblings, RC 11605, RC 11610 and RC 11607.

97. Claimant, born on 03/15/1934 in The Netherlands, entered Switzerland from France in December 1942. Claimant and her family fled The Netherlands in June 1942 and traveled through Belgium and France to Annemasse on the French-Swiss border. After crossing into Switzerland, they were arrested and put in a reception camp. They were later transferred to the refugee camp Beau Site. While in the camp, they had to report to authorities on a daily basis and they were not allowed to travel freely. Claimant and her family were in the camp until May 1945.
98. Claimant, born on 06/18/1924 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in late 1939. Claimant and his family fled Warsaw, Poland and traveled by train and on foot to Feldkirch, Austria on the Austrian-Swiss border. They encountered Swiss guards at the border and were denied entry. They made more attempts to enter over a period of a few days and were not allowed into Switzerland. Claimant and his family returned to Poland and were forced into the Warsaw ghetto. They were later sent to concentration camps.
99. Claimant, born on 11/15/1935 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in early 1940. Claimant and her parents wanted to avoid Nazi persecution and decided to flee to Switzerland. They traveled from Lublin, Poland through Czechoslovakia and went part of the way by horse drawn wagon. They continued traveling mostly by train to Feldkirch, Austria on the Austrian-Swiss border. They were denied entry to Switzerland after several attempts to enter. They had to return to Poland and were put in the ghetto. Claimant was later sent to Majdanek.
100. Claimant, born on 11/07/1941 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's father was sent off and forced to work. Claimant and her mother were in the Swiss "safe house" in the summer of 1944. Claimant's mother went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest to get permission to go to Switzerland to save claimant's father from slave labor and for the family to leave Hungary and permission was denied. Claimant's mother received a Schutzpass from the Swiss Embassy. Claimant and her mother tried to leave Hungary by train. They were stopped before the Hungarian border, taken off the train and sent to the ghetto.
101. Claimant, born on 04/09/1921 in Austria, entered Switzerland in August 1938. Claimant entered Switzerland as an immigrant and spent three and a half years in various camps including work camps in Diepoldsau, Felsberg, Tamin, Gordola, Locarno and Vouvry. After spring 1942, claimant was able to get an apprenticeship as a cook in Geneva. Claimant remained in Switzerland for the rest of the war. Please see claim RC 11560 above for summary of claims by siblings, RC 11560 and RC 11546.
102. Claimant, born on 09/10/1919 in Austria, was denied a visa to Switzerland in Vienna, Austria in April 1938. Many of claimant's friends and relatives were arrested after the Anschluss and claimant sought to leave Austria. She applied for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Vienna and was denied. Claimant then registered with an organization to go to Palestine illegally and left Austria.
103. Claimant, born on 05/31/1914 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1938. Claimant and her husband wanted to flee Austria and went to the Austrian-Swiss border at Diepoldsau. They were denied entry into Switzerland and had to return to Vienna. Claimant's husband was arrested in Vienna and sent to Dachau and claimant suffered from persecution in Vienna. Claimant's husband was later released, and with the help of friends, they managed to obtain an affidavit and left for the United States in March 1939.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 32

1. Refugee, born on 05/12/1921 in Austria and died on 11/03/2002, entered Switzerland from Austria in 1938. Refugee fled Austria after the Anschluss and traveled to Zurich by train. Refugee was arrested at the train station and jailed for several days. Refugee was later sent to a labor camp. The conditions in the camp were poor and refugee was mistreated. Refugee got married in Switzerland in 1944 and left for the United States in 1948.
2. Refugee, born on 05/18/1915 in Germany and died on 06/15/2002, entered Switzerland in 1940. Refugee crossed into Switzerland with a group of French soldiers after France's defeat in June 1940. They first stayed in barns in Gettenau near Lausanne and then traveled by train to Belinzonna where Swiss authorities and companies forced them work in road construction. The work was very burdensome and they did not receive enough food.
3. Refugee, born on 09/17/1909 in Bulgaria and died on 07/25/2001, was denied entry twice into Switzerland between 1942 and 1944. After refugee and his wife were denied entry into Switzerland the first time they returned to Lyon, France. They managed to escape a raid by the Gestapo and went into hiding. They later made a second attempt and tried to cross the border at Geneva, where relatives lived. Refugee and his wife were again refused entry into Switzerland and forced to return to their hideout in Lyon.
4. Refugee, born on 07/02/1912 in Czechoslovakia and died on 11/20/1999, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Bratislava, Slovakia in 1942. Refugee sought to escape Nazi persecution. She applied for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Bratislava in 1942 in order to go to Zurich and her request was denied.
5. Refugee, born on 02/14/1928 in Poland and died on 07/04/2001, entered Switzerland from France in spring 1944. Refugee entered a few weeks later than her brother and was placed in different homes with a false identity. Refugee stated she lived under difficult circumstances. She was placed with a family in Geneva and suffered from their racism and anti-Semitism. Refugee's brother (RC 5227) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Sixth Group.
6. Refugee, born on 05/01/1934 in Greece and died on 08/19/2001, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Greece in 1941, 1942 or 1943. Refugee and his family lived in Larisa, Greece. After the German invasion of Greece, refugee's family fled Larisa. They requested permission to enter Switzerland from Swiss authorities in Greece and were denied. They later fled to a small village and then hid in the mountains when the Germans came to the village. They were helped by partisans until liberation in 1944, when refugee and his family returned to Larisa.
7. Refugee, born on 12/24/1912 in Czechoslovakia and died on 02/20/2000, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Slovakia and Hungary. Refugee sought to flee Nazi persecution and had relatives living in Zurich, Switzerland. She applied for a visa to Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Bratislava in early 1942 and was denied. Refugee went to Hungary and applied for a visa at the Swiss Consulate in Budapest in 1943 and was again denied. Refugee was later put in the Budapest ghetto.
8. Refugee, born on 12/04/1922 in Germany and died on 03/23/2001, was expelled from Switzerland in

summer 1934. In April 1933, refugee's father escaped from the Gestapo and went to Switzerland with refugee and refugee's brother. With the help of an English banker, refugee's father obtained a residence permit and authorization to work in Switzerland. Refugee and his brother attended school in Lucerne from November 1933 until July 1934. In summer 1934, refugee and his family received an expulsion order and had to leave Switzerland. Note: Refugee's brother (RC 9720) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Twenty-first Group.

9. Refugee, born on 03/17/1914 in Poland and died on 01/10/2000, entered Switzerland illegally in 1943 with his family. Upon arrival, refugee had to work in a camp. He and his family were transferred to different camps while in Switzerland including Champel, Sierre and the labor camp Montana. Refugee's wife (RC 5166) and daughter (RC 5167) submitted claims which were approved in the Fourth Group.
10. Refugee, born on 07/26/1905 in Austria and died on 04/24/2000, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in late 1938/early 1939. Refugee and her family fled Vienna, Austria fearing Nazi persecution and went to Italy. They had to leave Italy also and crossed into Switzerland by train in late 1938 or early 1939 and traveled to Montreux or Vevey. They stayed there for a few months but were denied residence and not allowed to stay in Switzerland. They were later able to get to the United States. Refugee's daughter (RC 11486) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-ninth Group.
11. Refugee, born on 05/02/1909 in Germany and died on 08/17/2000, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942. In order to avoid Nazi persecution, refugee's family fled from Brussels, Belgium. They traveled through France and reached the Swiss border at Annemasse, where refugee's husband pleaded for their lives. They were denied entry into Switzerland and had to return to Belgium. Refugee's husband was later arrested and sent to Auschwitz where he perished. Refugee went into hiding with her children until the end of the war. Note: Refugee's children (RC 11640, RC 11639) previously submitted claims which were approved in the Thirtieth Group.
12. Refugee, born on 07/07/1929 in Hungary and died on 01/06/2003, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Refugee and his family lived in Budapest and for part of the war hid in the basement of their apartment building. Refugee and his parents requested permission to go to Switzerland from the Swiss Embassy in Budapest in fall 1944 and were denied. They received Schutzpasses and spent the rest of the war living in hiding in Budapest.
13. Refugee, born on 04/26/1911 in Hungary and died on 10/01/2000, was denied entry to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Hungary. Refugee was subject to forced labor in Poland and sent to Hungary in 1942. Refugee was able to go to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest and he requested permission to enter Switzerland. The Swiss official at the embassy rejected his request, telling him that the lists were full and that he should return in six months. Refugee was later taken back to Poland and was again sent to Hungary. He was liberated by the Soviet army in January 1945.
14. Refugee, born on 07/03/1914 in Hungary and died on 06/27/2000, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in fall 1939. Claimant lived with his aunt for one month in Paris, France in 1939. He entered Switzerland with a three month permit to stay in Switzerland shortly before the war started and studied at a university in Zurich. Claimant feared persecution after the war started and sought permission to remain in Switzerland after his permit expired and permission was denied. Swiss police arrested claimant and imprisoned him for about eleven days. Claimant was then brought to the train station by Swiss officials. He was expelled to Italy and ended up in Milan and went back to Hungary through Yugoslavia. In 1940, he was ordered by the Hungarian army to report for work and had to work in Ukraine.

15. Refugee, born on 07/02/1908 in the Austrian-Hungarian Empire and died on 12/19/1999, entered Switzerland with his family in 1943. Refugee and his family were placed in a camp near Fribourg. They were then separated and sent to different places and refugee had to work in construction. Before the end of the war refugee was expelled from Switzerland and had to return to France. Note: Refugee's son (RC 5158) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Fourth Group.
16. Refugee, born on 04/03/1941 in France and died on 10/13/2000, illegally entered Switzerland with her family in 1943. Upon arrival, refugee and her family were arrested and then placed in a camp near Fribourg, Refugee and her brother were then separated from their parents. While refugee's father was expelled, refugee, her brother and mother were able to stay in the camp. After the war, they returned to France. Note: Refugee's brother (RC 5158) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Fourth Group.
17. Refugee, born on 12/24/1926 in Hungary and died on 04/04/2003, entered Switzerland on a Kastner transport in December 1944. Refugee was first interned in a military camp in St. Gallen and then transferred to Caux. Refugee stayed in different hotels where her freedom to move was restricted. In September 1945, refugee left Switzerland for Palestine via Italy. Refugee's brother (RC 6200) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-fifth Group.
18. Refugee, born on 08/25/1902 in Poland and died on 05/11/2001, was denied entry to Switzerland by Swiss authorities at the Swiss-French border. Refugee had been living in Belfort, France. In 1943, refugee took her two children and tried to escape to Switzerland. They traveled to the border near Annemasse in two groups, with refugee and one son in one group and her older son in the other group. Refugee and her son were denied entry, while her older son was allowed to enter. Refugee spent the rest of the war in a small village in central France. Note: Refugee's son (RC 1685) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Seventh Group.
19. Refugee, born on 01/31/1916 in Italy and died on 03/27/1999, entered Switzerland from Italy with her family. Refugee's child was born in Lausanne in 1944 and was placed in a home in Clarens while refugee worked in a separate refugee camp. One of the home's monitors was mentally retarded and in one instance broke all the windows in refugee's child's room. Note: Refugee's daughter (RC 11395) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-fifth Group.
20. Refugee, born on 04/18/1914 in Romania and died on 07/29/2002, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border with her children in February 1943. After refugee's husband was deported to Auschwitz, refugee attempted to enter Switzerland with her children. They traveled by train from Paris to Annemasse, France. At the French-Swiss border, they were denied entry and were forced back. Refugee and her children survived the war in hiding in the suburbs of Paris. Note: Refugee's sons (RC 12018M, RC 12007M) previously submitted claims which were approved in the Eighteenth Group.
21. Refugee, born on 05/27/1915 in Austria and died on 04/22/1999, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Austria in 1938. After Hitler came to power in March 1938, refugee attempted to obtain permission to enter Switzerland but the Swiss Consulate in Vienna denied the request. Refugee suffered extreme hardship because of the denial.
22. Refugee, born on 05/03/1915 in Poland and died on 07/18/2003, was denied entry to Switzerland by Swiss authorities at the Swiss-German border. Refugee had been in the Blechhammer work camp until January 1945, when the inmates of the camp were sent out on a death march. Refugee managed to escape the march on April 27, 1945 and make his way to the Swiss border near Memmingen. Refugee

contacted a family friend from Lausanne who met him at the border and tried to arrange for refugee's entry to Switzerland, but the Swiss authorities denied him entry. Refugee stayed in Memmingen until it was liberated by American forces.

23. Refugee, born on 07/18/1902 in Belgium and died on 06/06/1999, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border on October 2, 1942. Refugee and her family fled Belgium and traveled through France by train, car and on foot to the French-Swiss border. They attempted to enter Switzerland at La Cure, Switzerland, where they encountered uniformed Swiss officials. They were turned away and a smuggler brought them to Antibes, France. They later went to Marseilles before settling in Saint-Saturnin-Lès-Apt. In June 1944, they fled to the mountains to avoid deportation and lived in Vaucluse, France for the remainder of the war. Note: Refugee's children (RC 5836, RC 5834 & RC 5835) previously submitted claims which were approved in the Twenty-first Group.
24. Refugee, born on 01/02/1913 in Poland and died on 01/26/2000, entered Switzerland in March 1944. Upon arrival in Switzerland, refugee was interned and monitored by federal authorities. In September 1944, refugee gave birth to a child. At the end of 1944 she was taken out of the camp due to poor health and sent to live with a family. In October 1945, refugee left Switzerland.
25. Refugee, born on 03/11/1917 in Austria and died on 12/10/1999, was expelled from Switzerland in fall 1938. Refugee, her siblings and father entered Switzerland from Austria in summer 1938. They were detained in Switzerland and regularly given expulsion notices and ordered to report to the police. Refugee was able to obtain an immigration permit for England and left Switzerland. Note: Refugee's siblings (RC 5956, RC 9607 & RC 9774) submitted claims which were approved in the Sixth Group.
26. Refugee, born on 07/26/1928 in Romania and died on 07/31/2002, was denied entry to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Romania. Refugee lived in Iasi, Romania and his father had connections with the local administration. In 1942 or 1943, refugee's father tried to obtain visas from the Swiss Embassy for refugee and his brother to go to Switzerland, but the Swiss officials denied their request. Refugee spent rest of the war in hiding.
27. Refugee, born on 05/04/1924 in Hungary and died on 01/27/2004, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Refugee sought to leave Hungary and went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. He requested permission to enter Switzerland and was denied and threatened with being arrested. In May 1944, refugee was forced to work and later sent to Mauthausen.
28. Refugee, born on 10/02/1913 in Austria and died on 03/03/2000, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in 1938. Refugee and her mother fled Austria for Rome, Italy using forged papers. In late September/early October 1938 they entered Switzerland and tried to remain there but were refused. They fled to Paris, France and later to the United States.
29. Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two siblings for their parents in separate applications.
30. Mother (RC 11650) - born on 04/24/1910 in Poland and died on 01/22/2004 Father (RC 11649) - born on 12/20/1901 in Poland and died on 04/15/1999
31. Refugees were denied entry into Switzerland in late 1938 at the German-Swiss border and in 1940 at the French-Swiss border. In the first attempt, after Kristallnacht, refugees and their children tried to cross the border as tourists and join a relative, who was a Swiss citizen living in Zurich. They were

denied entry at the border and went to Epinal, France. In 1940, they went on a cattle train to Montreux, Switzerland, but were not allowed to stay and consequently went to Chamonix, France. In August 1941, they joined a British soldier, who helped them walk across the Alps for five days and illegally cross the border. They hid in a house in Engelberg, which was designated by Swiss authorities as a "restricted house." The living conditions there were very harsh and they were not allowed to leave. Refugee (RC 11649) was later taken to a labor camp in Schauenberg. In 1948, refugees and their children immigrated to the United States. Note: Refugees' children (RC 10656 & RC 11650) previously submitted claims which were approved in the Fifteenth and Thirty-first Groups respectively.

32. Refugee, born on 02/08/1919 in Poland and died on 02/09/2001, was detained in Switzerland in 1944. Refugee was detained in the camp Les Avants and also spent time in refugee centers in St. Niklaus and La Rosiaz-Lausanne.
33. Refugee, born on 04/24/1918 in Hungary and died on 08/14/2001, was denied entry to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Hungary. Refugee was working in forced labor, fixing railroad tracks in Szolnok. In October 1944, the workers were loaded on to trains to be sent to concentration camps. When the train stopped due to a problem, refugee escaped and made his way to Budapest. He requested a visa from the Swiss Embassy, but was denied and instead received a Schutzpass. Two days later, refugee was caught by the Nazis and sent to Germany, where he ended up in the Ziegendorf camp.
34. Refugee, born on 04/21/1916 in Hungary and died on 09/18/2001, was denied permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary in March 1944. Refugee had an uncle in Geneva, Switzerland. Refugee went with her husband and child to the Swiss Embassy to obtain travel permits for Switzerland but the request was denied. The family later ended up in the ghetto. Refugee's husband was deported to Dachau where he perished. Note: Refugee's daughter (RC 5857) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-second Group.
35. Refugee, born on 10/31/1922 in Germany and died on 06/09/2000, was denied entry to Switzerland after November 1938. Refugee tried to enter Switzerland while fleeing Germany after Kristallnacht and had an uncle living in Switzerland. Refugee was denied entry because his German passport was stamped with a "J." Refugee later went to Italy and traveled from Italy to Palestine sometime before September 1939.
36. Refugee, born on 08/18/1916 in France and died on 06/07/1999, illegally entered Switzerland from France in December 1942. Refugee was immediately arrested by Swiss border guards and brought to a police office where all of his money and papers were confiscated. He was then transferred to the refugee camp Champel near Geneva. The camp was guarded by armed Swiss soldiers. Refugee was not allowed to leave the camp and received insufficient food. In February 1943, he was transferred to the camp Birmensdorf near Zurich. He was forced to perform hard labor in the camps. In September 1944, refugee left Switzerland for France.
37. Refugee, born on 04/27/1924 in Yugoslavia and died on 01/28/2001, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border. Refugee was fleeing Nazi persecution and joined a group of children in Italy. The group had to leave Italy and was led over mountains from Italy into Switzerland. At the border, the group was stopped by Swiss guards and they were denied entry. The group again tried to enter Switzerland ten to fourteen days later and was permitted entry. Refugee was interned in Switzerland where he had to work without pay and was mistreated.
38. Refugee, born on 12/20/1925 in Germany and died on 01/07/2002, entered Switzerland in 1942. Upon arrival, refugee was separated from his sister. He was interned in a labor camp in Tessin where he had



to work during his stay. Refugee stated that at some point he had to work as a gravedigger which distressed him.

39. Refugee, born on 05/08/1911 in The Netherlands and died on 02/03/2002, entered Switzerland from France in 1943. Refugee and his family fled to Switzerland with other refugees. They were interned in the camp Buren in 1943. Once in Switzerland the men and women were separated. Refugee and his family had to sleep on a cold floor and were not provided a sufficient amount of food. Note: Refugee's wife and son (RC 11445 & RC 11447) previously submitted claims which were approved in the Thirtieth Group.
40. Claimant, born on 02/08/1908 in Yugoslavia and died on 02/29/2000, entered Switzerland from Italy with his family in December 1944. Refugee and her son fled Yugoslavia for Italy with forged papers. They fled from place to place in Italy and crossed into Switzerland near Domodossola, Italy. They were caught, interrogated and sent to a closed refugee camp in Lugano. After one month the family was transferred to a closed refugee camp in Montana. Their movement was restricted and they suffered from hunger. In 1945 the family returned to Yugoslavia. Note: Refugee's son (RC 11536) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Thirtieth Group.
41. Refugee, born on 10/29/1934 and died on 10/19/2001, entered Switzerland from France with his family. Upon arrival, refugee's family was separated. Refugee's mother and a younger brother were sent to a refugee camp in Crans-Montana. Refugee's father was sent to a work camp. Refugee and another brother were sent to an orphanage. Later, they were also separated and sent to foster homes in Winterthur. In winter 1944, refugee and his brother were placed in a convent for a few months until they were reunited with their family in 1945. Note: Refugee's brothers (RC 11523 & RC 11556) previously submitted claims which were approved in the Thirtieth Group.
42. Refugee, born on 06/02/1925 in France and died on 08/03/2002, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1941. Refugee fled Nancy, France with her parents. They went to the Swiss border and joined refugee's relatives at the border. Refugee and her extended family members were denied entry into Switzerland. Note: Refugee's cousins (RC 9359 & RC 6048) previously submitted claims which were approved in the Sixth and Fifteenth Groups respectively.
43. Refugee, born on 11/30/1902 in Romania and died on 04/22/1999, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1942. A friend of the family, who was a German military attaché, smuggled refugee and her daughter in an armored car to the French-Swiss border where refugee and his family applied for an entry permit. Refugee referred to an insurance policy in Switzerland and also pleaded to get into Switzerland to escape Nazi persecution. While waiting for the answer, the family was approached by German officers and asked for papers. Upon learning that they were Jewish, the family was separated and refugee's daughter was abused and later reunited with them. They had to return to Romania and were interned in a camp. Note: Refugee's daughter (RC 11279) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-third Group.
44. Refugee, born on 11/25/1932 in France and died on 08/06/2001, was denied entry into Switzerland in July 1944. Refugee's family was living in Lille, France. Following Nazi persecution, the family left Lille for Switzerland. They first traveled to Grenoble where refugee's father was shot by Germans. Refugee and his mother were subsequently forced to go into hiding. They attempted to enter Switzerland from France and were denied entry. They returned to Lille and remained there until the end of the war.
45. Refugee, born on 07/28/1914 in the Austro-Hungarian Empire and died on 08/11/2003, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1939 at the Austrian-Swiss border. Refugee was a student in Vienna, Austria

at the time of the Anschluss and he was arrested and sent to Dachau. Refugee escaped from Dachau and walked to the Austrian-Swiss border in the vicinity of Lake Constance. He attempted to go to Switzerland where his uncle and a friend lived. Swiss authorities denied refugee entry and sent him back to Austria. Refugee later left Austria with help from a friend and went to Pecs, Hungary. Refugee was later forced to work in Hungary.

46. Refugee, born on 05/20/1924 in Germany and died on 10/31/1999, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1941. Refugee's father had deposited money in a Swiss bank and the family had friends in Zurich. In 1941, refugee and her father attempted to enter Switzerland to retrieve their assets from the Swiss bank. When they arrived at the German-Swiss border they were denied entry because they were Jewish. They had to return to Germany. Refugee's father was later arrested in Berlin and deported to Auschwitz.
47. Refugee, born on 10/14/1944 in Hungary and died on 01/17/2002, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant and his family were in the Swiss "Safe House" in Budapest after claimant's birth. Claimant's parents asked for permission to go to Switzerland and were denied. They later left the "Safe House" and went into hiding. They were caught and interned in the ghetto.
48. Refugee, born on 01/04/1908 in Hungary and died on 04/19/2001, was denied permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Refugee's parents wanted to flee Hungary. They went to the Swiss Embassy and applied for a travel permit through Switzerland but their request was denied. The family was also refused to enter the Swiss safe house in Budapest. Refugee was later deported to a concentration camp. Note: Refugee's daughter (RC 11645) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Thirty-first Group.
49. Refugee, born on 09/24/1927 in Hungary and died on 04/01/2004, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Refugee had a cousin living in Switzerland and sought permission to go to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. His request was denied and refugee received a Schutzpass. Refugee was later interned in Salgotarjan, Hungary.
50. Refugee, born on 05/22/1928 in Germany and died on 08/06/2001, entered Switzerland from Italy in October 1943. Upon arrival, refugee was interned in several different refugee camps including Bex les Bains. During her stay in Switzerland her movement was restricted and if she wanted to leave the camp she had to request permission from the Federal Police Department. Refugee was also forced to work without any pay. Refugee left Switzerland for Palestine in May 1945.
51. Refugee, born on 08/06/1934 in Hungary and died on 03/24/2003, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary after March 1944. Refugee's father was sent to forced labor and then deported. Refugee's mother went with refugee and his brother to the Swiss Embassy and applied for permission to enter Switzerland and permission was denied. They paid money and were later brought to a safe house and expected to be brought to Switzerland. They remained in Budapest for the rest of the war.
52. Refugee, born on 03/18/1913 in Romania and died on 05/04/1999, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border. After refugee's husband escaped a camp in Pithiviers, France, refugee and her husband fled to southern France. They passed Lyon, Grenoble and Annemasse, France and attempted to enter Switzerland at Chene. The Swiss border patrol arrested them and they were sent back to France after one night in jail. Refugee and her husband returned to Lyon where they hid in a cellar.

53. Refugee, born on 06/20/1910 in Hungary and died on 11/13/2003, entered Switzerland with her children in April 1945. Upon arrival, the family was placed in a refugee holding camp in the Hotel Belmont in Montreux. They did not receive enough food while there and the refugee had to work to help obtain food. The refugee was later separated from her children and they were sent to Bex where they had to work and were mistreated and exploited. The refugee was sent to another camp where she had to clean rooms. Note: Refugee's children (RC 11656, RC 11657, RC 11655) previously submitted claims which were approved in the Thirty-first Group.
54. Refugee, born on 11/19/1914 in Germany and died on 05/15/2001, entered Switzerland from France at Annemasse in 1942. After a series of camps, the refugee ended up in the Ampfernhöhe work camp, near Brugg, where he was put to work breaking up old bunkers. The refugee also performed agricultural work near Rheinfelden. After D-Day, the refugee tried to return to France but was caught, interrogated, and placed in prison in Lausanne by a Swiss police officer. After being released and falling ill, the refugee spent the remainder of the war in Montreux.
55. Refugee, born on 06/09/1924 in Germany and died on 11/11/2002, denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1938. The refugee was living in Cologne, Germany. After the refugee was denied medical treatment because she was Jewish, her parents sent her by train to Switzerland. At the Swiss border in Lörrach, Swiss border officials boarded the train. The refugee was denied an entry stamp and forced to leave the train.
56. Refugee, born on 09/10/1920 in Poland and died on 11/18/1999, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1942. The refugee lived with his wife in Krakau, Poland since 1939. In 1942 the refugee's father intended to flee to South America with his family and sought to go through Switzerland. They were led to the border by a smuggler and had to pay a lot of money when they arrived at Meiningen, Austria on the Austrian-Swiss border. They were arrested when they tried to cross into Switzerland. The family was denied entry into Switzerland and they lost all their belongings. The refugee was later deported to Sachsenhausen while his wife was deported to Dachau. His father was deported to Auschwitz where he perished.
57. Refugee, born on 04/13/1925 in Poland and died on 05/21/2000, entered Switzerland from France in July 1942. Claimant and his family were living in Belgium and fled to southern France in May 1940. Claimant's mother and brother were sent to Drancy in 1942. Claimant fled to Switzerland and arrived in Geneva. He registered with the police who sent him to Zurich. Claimant was then sent to various labor camps including Sierre. He left Switzerland in spring 1945.
58. Refugee, born on 01/10/1921 in Tunisia and died on 07/30/2000, was denied entry to Switzerland by Swiss authorities at the Swiss-French border. The refugee's husband was taken to a work camp in Tunisia and released in May 1943. After his release, they and other refugees in their community decided to travel to Switzerland and seek asylum there as a group. In France, they were joined by French-Jewish refugees. The group continued to the French-Swiss border near Besancon, France. The refugee and her husband, who did not have identification papers, were not allowed to enter. Other members of the group, who spoke fluent French, were admitted. They subsequently traveled through Spain and Morocco and later returned to Tunisia. Note: Refugee's husband (RC 1842) previously submitted a claim, which was approved in the Seventeenth Group.
59. Refugee, born on 12/25/1909 in Poland and died on 06/02/2002, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1940. Claimant was in Stryi, Poland and left when the ghettos were established. Claimant sought entry to Switzerland and was refused. Claimant later fled to Russia and was in various locations in Russia until

the end of the war.

60. Refugee, born on 08/18/1923 in Hungary and died on 12/03/2003, was denied entry to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Hungary. Refugee was living in a train car outside of Budapest. Refugee went to Budapest with a few people and spoke to someone at the Swiss Consulate about getting citizenship and permission to go to Switzerland. Refugee was told the list is full and his request was denied. In December 1944, he was taken by the Germans to work on railroads.
61. Case Summaries – Eligible Heirs – Group 32, volume II
62. Refugee, born on 11/08/1931 in Austria and died on 12/15/2000, was denied permission to enter Switzerland. Refugee's father was arrested by the Gestapo in 1938 and sent to Dachau and held for nine months. Refugee's family sought to leave Austria and refugee's father applied for permission for the family to go to Switzerland and permission was denied. Refugee and his family fled Austria in 1939 and went to Trieste, Italy. They later went to Shanghai, China and remained there for the duration of the war.
63. Refugee, born on 01/11/1913 in Hungary and died on 06/14/2001, was denied entry into Switzerland in May 1944. To avoid persecution, refugee and her family fled Hungary by train, foot and wagon to the Swiss border. Swiss border officers refused them entry and threatened to turn them over to the Germans. After being denied entry, refugee's family was captured and put into a concentration camp. Note: Refugee's son (RC 11163) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-sixth Group.
64. Refugee, born on 09/01/1912 in Germany and died on 03/26/2002 entered Switzerland from Italy in March 1945. Refugee and his family fled from Belgium and went to Italy in April 1944. Refugee left his daughters with a Catholic orphanage in Italy and refugee and his wife fled to Switzerland. Refugee was interned in a camp in Switzerland separate from his wife. When his daughters were brought to Switzerland by Italian partisans he was allowed to see them for a few hours before having to return to the camp. Refugee and his family remained in Switzerland throughout the rest of the war. Note: Refugee's daughters (RC 11372 & RC 11383) previously submitted claims which were approved in the Twenty-ninth Group.
65. Refugee, born on 10/12/1918 in Poland and died on 07/16/2001, entered Switzerland from France in summer 1944. Refugee was working in Lyon, France and living with her mother. Refugee's husband was arrested and refugee's place of employment was forcing people to work in Germany. Refugee decided to flee to Switzerland with her mother. In June 1944, they were led by a smuggler into Switzerland. Once in Switzerland, refugee had to work in a camp. She worked with children and in agriculture and was held under guard while in the camp.
66. Refugee, born on 07/22/1918 in Hungary and died on 04/07/2002, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Refugee and her family applied for entry to Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. They were threatened and told to leave the embassy. Refugee had a Schutzpass that was later destroyed. Refugee was forced to work from March 1944 to December 1944 in a brick factory in Hungary. She was taken to work near the Austrian border and managed to escape from the transport. Refugee returned to work at the brick factory and remained there until liberation.
67. Refugee, born on 04/06/1906 in Austria and died on 04/21/2001 entered Switzerland with his wife in late 1942. In November 1942, refugee and his wife escaped from the ghetto in Cernăuți, where the

Germans had forced them to live since 1941. They fled to Geneva, Switzerland via Bucharest, Budapest, Croatia and Italy. At first, they were supported and housed by the Jewish community and were later placed in the Boniface Home. Refugee and his wife lived in hardship there, without heating and with inadequate nutrition. Claimant had a severe stomach ulcer for which she did not receive appropriate treatment. Throughout their stay in Switzerland, refugee had to work for the Swiss Red Cross and his wife worked without pay at a public kitchen. The couple had to report to the police at least once a month. At the end of the war, refugee and his wife left Switzerland. Note: Refugee's wife (RC 11136) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-fourth Group.

68. Refugee, born on 08/27/1922 in Czechoslovakia and died on 12/09/2001, entered Switzerland on the Kastner transport in December 1944. Refugee entered Switzerland and was detained in Les Avants for a month. Refugee was then transferred to Caux, where he stayed for fourteen months. Refugee left Switzerland in February 1946.
69. Refugee, born on 02/11/1910 in Germany and died on 11/14/2001, was denied entry to Switzerland between January 1933 and 1935. Refugee's family owned a butcher shop in their home town in Germany and they were targeted by Nazi officials. Refugee and her siblings were often put into hiding. Refugee's family tried all methods of getting out of Germany including trying to get permission to enter Switzerland and trying to enter Switzerland. Their attempts to enter Switzerland were denied. Refugee was able to leave Germany in 1934 or 1935.
70. Refugee, born on 08/17/1913 in The Netherlands and died on 04/10/2001, entered Switzerland from France. Refugee fled The Netherlands during the Nazi occupation. He spent months traveling around Europe looking for a safe place. When Germany occupied France, refugee tried to enter Switzerland. He was first denied entry and was able to enter a day later. After entering Switzerland, refugee was arrested and imprisoned for a few days and then sent to a work camp. Refugee worked in road construction without compensation for a few months and was interned in Les Verrieres and Cossonay. He later joined a Dutch military regiment of the Canadian Army and fought in the Battle of the Bulge.
71. Refugee, born on 08/18/1914 in Austria and died on 02/02/2000, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1938. Refugee fled Austria after the Anschluss and fled with a group of other refugees toward Switzerland. They tried to enter Switzerland five times at the Austrian-Swiss border and were denied entry by Swiss border guards. On the sixth attempt refugee and other members of the group were able to enter Switzerland with help from a farmer and went to St. Gallen. They were caught the next morning by border police and imprisoned for three days before being brought back to the border. Refugee was later able to enter Switzerland clandestinely and again went to St. Gallen and then Montreux. With help from a Talmud school, refugee was able to leave Switzerland and went to France. In May 1940 refugee was sent to Morocco and forced to work. Refugee was later sent back to France and was in France for the last eight months of the war.
72. Refugee, born on 03/20/1918 in Hungary and died on 09/03/2001, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in November 1944. Refugee escaped from a labor camp in 1941 and was hiding with false papers. In November 1944 refugee attempted to cross into Switzerland near Appenzell, but was denied entry by the Swiss border patrol. Refugee was arrested by the Austrian authorities and sent to Mauthausen, where he remained until liberation.
73. Refugee, born on 08/02/1902 in Austria and died on 08/08/1999, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1938/1939. Refugee and his family fled Austria and traveled to the Swiss border by train and car. At the border the family was denied entry because they had no visas or other

forms of documentation. Refugee's family returned to Austria and refugee was taken to a camp. He was released in April 1940 and the family left for the United States. Note: Refugee's son and daughter (RC 11509 & RC 9237) previously submitted claims which were approved in the Thirtieth and Fourteenth Groups respectively.

74. Refugee, born on 01/27/1906 in Austria and died on 09/07/1999, entered Switzerland from France in August 1942 with her family. Refugee and her family first attempted to enter Switzerland near Samoëns but Swiss guards caught them and sent them back to France. The family stayed with a farmer's family for 4-7 days before their second attempt to enter Switzerland. In August 1942, refugee and her family crossed into Switzerland and made their way to Lausanne. Refugee's daughter was sent to a children's hospital or orphanage. Refugee's husband was interned and refugee was put in a hotel under guard. After a while, refugee's family was reunited and they lived in a Salvation Army shelter. In December 1944 refugee and her family moved to Ticino where they stayed until the end of the war. Note: Refugee's daughter (RC 10847) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Thirteenth Group.
75. Refugee, born on 10/22/1900 in Poland and died on 11/10/2000, entered Switzerland from France in October or November 1942. Refugee and her family were separated once in Switzerland. Refugee and one of her sons were kept in an internment camp separately from refugee's husband and another child. The child that was with refugee was sent to a yeshiva and later reunited with the family in Geneva. Refugee's family suffered from malnutrition while in Switzerland. Note: Refugee's son (RC 10687) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Fourth Group.
76. Refugee, born on 01/05/1920 in Czechoslovakia and died on 03/16/1999, was denied entry to Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in the beginning of 1944. Refugee and two companions fled Lucenec, Hungary and traveled in a truck with a driver. They went through Germany to the border and were denied entry by Swiss authorities. They had to return to Hungary. Refugee was later interned in the ghetto and her parents were deported to Auschwitz. Note: Refugee's companions (RC 11431 & RC 11444) previously submitted claims which were approved in the Twenty-ninth Group.
77. Refugee, born on 04/29/1915 in Germany and died on 12/04/1999, entered Switzerland in December 1938. Refugee had applied for permission to enter Switzerland between 1936 and 1938 and was denied. Refugee entered Switzerland from Germany at Basel and was in Switzerland for 6-8 months. After a few months in Switzerland, refugee was arrested by Swiss police in Lugano. He was jailed, interrogated and threatened with deportation and later transferred to Bellinzona. Refugee was again jailed, mistreated and interrogated. Swiss authorities contacted the Gestapo to bring refugee back to Germany. Refugee was able to leave Switzerland before the Gestapo arrived because his family was able to send his Polish passport.
78. Refugee, born on 01/10/1916 in Czechoslovakia and died on 09/23/2002, entered Switzerland from Italy in 1940, 1941 or 1942. Refugee and a companion entered Switzerland. Refugee lived with different families in Switzerland and was sent to a labor camp in Schaumburg. Refugee married in Switzerland in 1944 and her husband was also forced to work in Switzerland. Refugee had a daughter in Switzerland in July 1945. Refugee and her family left Switzerland in 1948.
79. Refugee, born on 12/12/1912 in Hungary and died on 07/31/2000, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in January 1939. Refugee and her family were Hungarian citizens and refugee was traveling with her son. They had visas to enter Switzerland and were denied entrance. Note: Refugee's son (RC 11116) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-sixth Group.

80. Refugee, born on 03/28/1911 in Hungary and died on 04/30/2001, entered Switzerland from Bergen Belsen on a Kastner transport as part of a group of refugees. Refugee arrived in Switzerland and was very ill. He was sent to a camp in Caux and did not receive treatment for his illness.
81. Refugee, born on 01/20/1909 in Germany and died on 08/18/2002, entered Switzerland in 1941 or 1942 from France. Refugee was detained in a camp near Zurich for most of his time in Switzerland and kept under military guard.
82. Refugee, born on 11/22/1920 in Austria and died on 09/02/2002, entered Switzerland from France in 1942. Refugee entered Switzerland with his parents. Refugee was separated from his parents and his sister and was interned in camp Buren in a youth home. The conditions in the camp were so bad that claimant fled the camp and Switzerland. Claimant illegally returned to Switzerland several times to see his parents and his sister.
83. Refugee, born on 05/01/1910 in Hungary and died on 11/28/1999, was denied permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary sometime between September 1939 and May 1945. Refugee suffered from persecution in Hungary and was interned in labor camps and ghettos. He went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest for help and was denied permission to enter Switzerland.
84. Refugee, born on 07/04/1916 in Austria and died on 01/25/2003, was denied entry to Switzerland in June 1938. Refugee and his brothers left Vienna and traveled to Freiburg, Germany. Shortly after crossing the German-Swiss border into Switzerland, they were caught by Swiss border guards and sent back to Germany.
85. Refugee, born on 10/22/1911 in Poland and died on 07/08/2000, entered Switzerland from France in fall 1942. Refugee was interned in Champéry while in Switzerland and had a difficult time while in Switzerland. Refugee remained in Switzerland throughout the rest of the war.
86. Refugee, born on 11/07/1900 in Germany and died on 09/25/2000, was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in 1939. Refugee and his family entered Switzerland at the German-Swiss border near Basel. They tried to move to Zurich, where refugee's wife had lived as a child. The family had to register in Zurich and were allowed only a two week stay and were then forced to return to Germany. The family suffered from Nazi persecution after their return to Germany, losing their business and property. In November 1939, they were able to leave for the United States via Italy. Note: Refugee's son (RC 11212) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Eighth Group.
- 87.
88. Refugee, born on 07/16/1901 in Germany and died on 10/30/2001, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Germany. Refugee and her family sought to escape Nazi persecution. They contacted Swiss authorities in Germany and were denied permission to enter Switzerland. They were able to leave Germany in April 1938.
89. Refugee, born on 11/24/1910 in Hungary and died on 09/15/2003, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Refugee's son applied to leave Hungary and was contacted by Swiss authorities and interviewed. He was told that he could not go to Switzerland since his parents were still alive. Refugee and her husband sought permission for the family to go to Switzerland and were denied and the family received Schutzpasses. Refugee and her family were moved from their home to a "Swiss protected" house where they were subject to raids and deportation. Note: Refugee's sons (RC 9560 & RC 9740) previously submitted claims which were approved in the Thirty-

first Group.

90. Refugee, born on 12/27/1908 in Hungary and died on 06/01/2002, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Refugee and her family were living in Budapest. Refugee's husband was forced to work starting in 1942. Refugee and her children were interned in the ghetto in Budapest and transferred to a "Safe House." Refugee sought permission for the family to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Budapest and permission was denied. Refugee and her family were forced out of the "Safe House" by Nazis and taken to a horse track with other Jews. They were released one night and they wandered from place to place.
91. Refugee, born on 05/15/1915 in Czechoslovakia and died on 12/21/2001, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1938. Refugee was in the Czechoslovak army when the Sudetenland was occupied by Germany and sought refuge in Switzerland. He traveled to Zurich, Switzerland and was detained there for a day. Refugee had to return to his home town which had been ceded to Hungary. Refugee was forced to work during the war until 1945.
92. Refugee, born on 08/08/1923 in Austria and died on 05/22/2002, was denied permission to enter Switzerland after November 1938. Refugee suffered from Nazi persecution in Vienna, Austria after Kristallnacht. She sought to escape Austria and went to several consulates seeking permission to other countries. She was denied permission at the Swiss Consulate in Vienna. Refugee and her parents were able to get permission to go to Italy. They traveled to Trieste, Italy and then refugee traveled to Palestine by herself.
93. Refugee, born on 02/20/1920 in Poland and died on 03/04/2000, entered Switzerland from France in 1942. Refugee and her family fled Belgium in August 1942. They traveled through France and crossed the Swiss border illegally. Swiss authorities imprisoned refugee's husband in Boncourt and refugee and her daughter were placed with local inhabitants. Refugee's husband was sent to various camps. In late 1943, refugee and her family were sent to Churwalden, where they stayed until the end of the war. Note: Refugee's husband (RC 6100) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-third Group.
94. Refugee, born on 05/24/1912 in Poland and died on 04/29/1999, was denied entry into Switzerland together with family in winter 1940. Refugee had extensive business contacts in Switzerland who recommended the family to seek refuge in Switzerland. When the family attempted to enter, Swiss authorities denied them entry although refugee's wife pleaded for the sake of the life of their daughter. After the failed attempt, refugee and his family hid under bridges and in the woods. They fled from place to place and later went to the United States. Note: Refugee's wife and daughter (RC 11092 & RC 10705) previously submitted claims which were approved in the Twenty-fifth Group.
95. Refugee, born on 09/21/1923 in Germany and died on 07/21/2000, was denied entry to Switzerland. Refugee and her father sought to flee Nazi persecution in Germany. They applied for visas to Switzerland and were denied. They also tried to enter Switzerland at the Swiss border and were denied entry by Swiss authorities. Refugee and her father later got visas to the United States and left Germany by boat.
96. Refugee, born on 09/13/1907 in Germany and died on 11/09/2001, entered Switzerland from France in 1943. Refugee fled Belgium in May 1940 and fled to France where he was interned in Gurs. Refugee entered Switzerland in September 1943 and was interned in camp Charmilles for two months. Refugee left Switzerland in 1945.



97. Refugee, born on 10/05/1905 in Poland and died on 07/06/2001, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1942. Refugee had family living in Zurich, Switzerland. Refugee and her husband left The Netherlands and attempted to enter Switzerland at Basel. They were denied entry and returned to The Netherlands. Refugee, her husband and daughter were later sent to Westerbork. Refugee's family in Switzerland was able to obtain passports to Honduras for refugee and her family in Westerbork. Refugee and her family were later sent to Bergen Belsen.
- 98.
99. Refugee, born on 04/13/1927 in Germany and died on 09/20/1999, was denied entry to Switzerland. Refugee and his family were interned in Drancy. Refugee was sent to work on a farm in Gurs because he was young. He was helped by an agency to get to the Swiss border and was denied entry at the border. Refugee obtained a false identity and then tried to enter Switzerland again. He was able to enter Switzerland and stayed with his uncle for a brief period. Refugee was then sent to a home and stayed in Switzerland for the rest of the war.
100. Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by on behalf of a mother and father. A separate claim was filed for each parent.
101. Mother (RC 1858H) – born on 05/29/1911 in Czechoslovakia and died on 07/19/2001 Father (RC 1806H) – born on 04/01/1905 in Czechoslovakia and died on 03/30/1999
102. Refugees entered Switzerland on a Kastner transport from Bergen Belsen. Upon arrival they were quarantined and later transferred to the Hotel Regina in Caux sur Montreux. Refugees were detained under strict surveillance of the military guards. They were not allowed to move freely and were denied basic civil rights and freedom. Living conditions were poor and food was scarce. Note: Refugees' children (RC 1926, RC 1562 & RC 1837) previously submitted claims which were approved in the Fourth Group.
103. Refugee, born on 02/23/1923 in France and died on 10/19/2001, was denied entry to Switzerland at the French-Swiss border. Refugee participated in the French resistance and was wanted by the Gestapo. Refugee and his companion, who was pregnant, went to the Swiss border at Annemasse and the guard at the border refused them entry. They stayed near the border for a night and then went to Nice, France. Refugee was later arrested and sent to Drancy and then Auschwitz.
104. Refugee, born on 11/11/1906 in Austria and died on 04/05/2001, was expelled from Switzerland between late 1939 and mid 1940. Refugee was sent to Dachau in spring 1939. He was released later that year and signed documents abdicating his family's properties. Refugee then went to Switzerland. He was expelled from Switzerland because he had no funds and no job. He was treated badly by Swiss authorities who sent him back to Austria. Refugee left Austria in 1940.
105. Refugee, born on 05/13/1914 in Hungary and died on 03/22/2003, entered Switzerland from Austria in December 1938. After arriving in Switzerland, refugee was detained and sent to a work camp in St. Gallen. Refugee had to work in a tailor shop mending clothes and was not allowed to leave the camp. Refugee left Switzerland in 1949 and went through Great Britain to the United States.
106. Refugee, born on 01/31/1922 in Yugoslavia and died on 11/29/2002, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in 1943. Refugee was arrested in Zagreb, Yugoslavia and sent to work in the Spandau camp in Berlin, Germany for Siemens. Refugee escaped in 1943 and went to Verona, Italy. Refugee attempted to enter Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border and was denied entry. Refugee

was sent to prison in Como and then transferred to a prison in Milan. Refugee was later sent to several other camps and was liberated from Dachau in April 1945.

107. Refugee, born on 12/06/1915 in Germany and died on 04/12/2001, entered Switzerland in 1942 or 1943. Refugee was placed in camps Sierre and Montana. Refugee had to work as a gardener and was not properly fed. Refugee left Switzerland in 1945.
108. Refugee, born on 06/04/1936 in Belgium and died on 12/22/1999, was smuggled into Switzerland at the end of 1943 with her parents. The family was held in various military camps and separated from each other for some time. They were later interned together in three camps, at Montreux, Morgin and Beatenberg. Refugee's mother was harassed by a Swiss soldier who threatened to shoot her if she walked out of the courtyard of one of the camps. Refugee's husband was a rabbi and was forced to perform hard labor scrubbing floors on the Sabbath. Note: Refugee's mother and father (RC 9576 & RC 10107) previously submitted claims which were approved in the Fourth Group.
109. Refugee, born on 12/20/1920 in Germany and died on 10/29/2001, entered Switzerland from France in 1943. Refugee was part of a group and was first denied entry to Switzerland. Later that day, refugee was able to enter Switzerland with help from a family. Refugee was placed in quarantine for three weeks in Bale where conditions were harsh. Refugee was later transferred to camp Morgins and had to perform hard labor for little pay. Refugee was also interned near Lausanne and in Beatenberg. Refugee left Switzerland in 1947.
110. Refugee, born on 01/01/1914 in Germany and died on 05/03/2001, was denied entry to Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1939. Refugee was not allowed to attend school anymore in Germany and he feared persecution. He left his home town Essen, Germany and traveled to the Swiss border on foot in 1939. Refugee and others spent a few days at the border trying to get into Switzerland and were denied entry. Refugee then went to Holland where he stayed for two years with help from the Jewish community. Refugee then fled to Cyprus and spent another two years there. Refugee later immigrated to Palestine.
111. Refugee, born on 08/06/1919 in Romania and died on 10/23/1999, was expelled from Switzerland in 1938. Refugee's family moved from Romania to Austria in 1920. They escaped from Vienna, Austria and sought refuge in Geneva, Switzerland where refugee's father had business connections. Refugee and his family were not allowed to stay in Switzerland as immigrants and were expelled. They traveled to the United States through Great Britain.
112. Refugee, born on 10/14/1915 in Czechoslovakia and died on 06/07/2001, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border. Refugee was denied entry into Switzerland at Bregenz, Austria. Refugee went to Hungary in 1942 and lived in hiding. Refugee was later liberated from Theresienstadt.
113. Refugee, born on 08/22/1924 in Romania and died on 03/10/2000, entered Switzerland on a Kastner transport from Bergen Belsen in December. Refugee arrived in Switzerland at St. Gallen and was later interned in the Esplanade in Caux sur Montreux. Refugee was not allowed to leave and was held under military guard. Refugee had to work in the kitchen in Caux and was later sent to other places in Switzerland where he also had to work. Refugee left Switzerland in August 1945.
114. Refugee, born on 10/11/1911 in Poland and died on 11/04/1999, was expelled from Switzerland in 1939. Refugee was living in Austria and fled in January 1939. He illegally entered Switzerland and was able to get a ride to Zurich. Refugee went to his aunt's in Zurich but he could not stay there because she

feared for her own safety. Refugee lived homeless in Zurich for several months and was not allowed to stay in Switzerland. Refugee later met his brother and they immigrated to Cuba.

115. Refugee, born on 08/20/1915 in Austria and died on 12/16/2002, entered Switzerland from Austria in December 1938. Refugee fled the German occupation of Austria and after entering Switzerland was brought to the Foreign Police and then interned near Basel for a year. Refugee was later sent to Raron where he worked as camp doctor and had to perform other work. He was later sent to work camp Friedmatt near Basel where he also worked with psychiatric patients and worked on a farm. Refugee stayed in camps in Switzerland until the end of the war.
116. Refugee, born on 10/30/1918 in Austria and died on 09/14/2000, entered Switzerland from France. Refugee left Austria and went to France. After entering Switzerland he was sent to several camps including work camps Sierre and Montana. Refugee was forced to work without pay in agriculture. Refugee was malnourished and lived in harsh, unsanitary and overcrowded conditions for about a year in 1944/1945.
117. Refugee, born on 02/08/1913 in Austria and died on 06/29/1999, was expelled from Switzerland in summer 1938. Refugee fled Vienna, Austria fearing persecution. He clandestinely boarded a train and traveled through Austria and jumped off the train near St. Gallen, Switzerland. He went into St. Gallen and was interrogated by border guards who sent him back to Austria. He tried to enter Switzerland twice more on the same day and was eventually allowed in after begging for his life. Refugee was sent to a hotel and given a small amount of money by a Jewish organization. He was allowed to stay in Switzerland for about ten days before being told he had to leave. Refugee was expelled from Switzerland and went to northern France. He stayed in France for two years and later fought with British troops.
118. Refugee, born on 08/25/1917 in Bulgaria and died on 07/08/2000, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in Bulgaria in 1944. Refugee was drafted into the Bulgarian Army in 1940 and expelled after a year. He was later sent to work camps in Bulgaria. Refugee feared further persecution and sought to leave Bulgaria. He requested permission to enter Switzerland from Swiss authorities in Sofia, Bulgaria and was denied. Refugee stayed in Bulgaria for the rest of the war.
119. Refugee, born on 07/28/1912 in Poland and died on 12/01/2002, entered Switzerland in spring 1938. Refugee and two companions traveled from Vienna, Austria to the Swiss border after the Anschluss. They were denied entry by Swiss border officers. Refugee's friends returned to Vienna and refugee stayed in Bregenz, Austria on the Austrian-Swiss border for a few days. He met with a Swiss consul and was able to get a transit visa to Switzerland. Refugee was imprisoned in Zurich though he had a visa. Refugee was in Switzerland for about a year and he spent much of that time in jail. Refugee left Switzerland after getting a visa to the United States.
120. Refugee, born on 09/29/1930 in Austria and died on 12/05/2002, was denied entry into Switzerland with his family at the Austrian-Swiss border in late April to May 1938. Refugee fled Vienna with his parents and his brother for Switzerland. At the Austrian-Swiss border, in the vicinity of Bregenz and Feldkirch, the family attempted to enter Switzerland twice but was denied entry each time. Subsequently refugee and his family went back to Vienna. On May 17, 1938 refugee and his family fled for Belgium and later to Great Britain. Note: Refugee's brother (RC 10845) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Eighth Group.
121. Refugee, born on 11/13/1913 in Poland and died on 08/30/1999, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Vienna, Austria. Refugee's family moved to Austria when refugee

was one year old. Refugee and her two sisters sought to leave Austria after the Anschluss. They applied for visas at several embassies including the Swiss Embassy and were denied. Refugee later got a visa to Great Britain and left Austria. She went to Great Britain and then to Chile.

122. Refugee, born on 03/11/1903 in Hungary and died on 07/07/2000, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Refugee's husband was forced to work in camps beginning in 1940. Refugee went to the Swiss Embassy in 1944 after the German occupation and sought permission for her family to enter Switzerland and a Schutzpass to get her husband out of slave labor. Refugee received a Schutzpass but did not receive permission to enter Switzerland. Refugee's husband was later released from the slave labor camp. He sought help at the Swiss Embassy and could not get in. He was later killed on the streets in Budapest. Refugee and her daughter were later put in the ghetto.
123. Refugee, born on 05/13/1914 in Hungary and died on 08/07/2003, was denied a visa into Switzerland with family in 1942 at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. Refugee and her family fled to Budapest in 1942 to escape the deportations in Slovakia. They hid in her relative's small room. They attempted to apply for visas at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. Their request was denied and they went to Paszto where her sister lived. Refugee and her family hid there until May 1944 when they were deported to Auschwitz. Refugee and her sister were the only ones to survive.
124. Refugee, born on 06/05/1928 in Poland and died on 11/27/2002, entered Switzerland from France in November 1943. Refugee was part of a youth group that helped transport children to Switzerland. Refugee was caught by Swiss authorities while crossing the border with a group and brought to the police station in Porrentruy. Refugee and others were put in jail and sent back to France the same night. There was an accident on the way to the French border and refugee stayed in Switzerland to testify in court. Since refugee was not sixteen years old, he was prevented from testifying and sent from jail to a monastery until 2-3 months after the trial. Refugee was later transferred to a camp in Lausanne, to the Hotel Belmont in Montreux and to an Aliyah center in Bex les Bains. Refugee left Switzerland after the war ended.
125. Refugee, born on 06/28/1915 in Hungary and died on 04/10/2000, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Refugee sought to escape persecution in Budapest and requested permission to enter Switzerland for herself and her son. Permission to enter Switzerland was denied and refugee received a Schutzpass. Refugee and her son lived in hiding in Budapest and stayed with a woman who provided shelter for them.
126. Refugee, born on 01/11/1933 in The Netherlands and died on 09/07/2000, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1941. Refugee and his parents fled The Netherlands and traveled to the Swiss border. The family was denied entry to Switzerland and traveled back to The Netherlands. Refugee and his parents lived underground with a family in The Netherlands.
127. Refugee, born on 10/28/1903 in Austria and died on 02/05/2002, entered Switzerland from Austria in 1938. Refugee and family members left Austria after the Anschluss. They traveled by train and on foot and illegally entered Switzerland. Refugee was arrested by Swiss authorities, was jailed for a few weeks and then expelled from Switzerland. Refugee went to Belgium and later to France. He was captured and deported to Auschwitz.
128. Refugee, born on 02/15/1919 in Austria and died on 06/02/2001, was expelled from Switzerland in 1938 or 1939. Refugee left Austria and went to Zurich, Switzerland in 1938. Refugee stayed in Switzerland for six months. During the time refugee was in Switzerland he was not permitted to work

and was repeatedly harassed by the police. Refugee was told every week that he must leave Switzerland by Swiss police and was expelled. Refugee went to England and remained in England throughout the rest of the war.

129. Refugee, born on 07/22/1913 in Austria and died on 03/24/2001, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1938. Refugee was severely beaten by Nazis and he fled Vienna, Austria. He sought entry to Switzerland and was denied entry. Refugee went to Belgium later in 1938. Refugee stayed in Belgium and France, and was placed in a work camp in France. Refugee left for the United States in 1940.
130. Refugee, born on 05/01/1011 in Poland and died on 10/01/1999, entered Switzerland with her husband and daughter. Refugee and her family were interned in a refugee camp near St. Gallen. Refugee's husband was forced to work without pay. Refugee and her family were restricted in their freedom to move while in Switzerland. Note: Refugee's daughter (RC 10731) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Twenty-first Group.
131. Refugee, born on 05/29/1911 in Germany and died on 02/28/1999, was denied entry to Switzerland at the French-Swiss border between May 1940 and 1944. Refugee and her husband emigrated from Germany to France and lived in Paris. Refugee was arrested and interned in Gurs when the war started. Refugee's husband was able to join the French Foreign Legion and was sent to North Africa. When France fell to Germany, he was able to return to France and get refugee released from Gurs. They tried to enter Switzerland with a group of friends but were denied entry. Refugee and her husband then went to the area near Pau, France. They later hid on a farm in the Pyrenees until liberation.
132. Refugee, born on 06/02/1909 in The Netherlands and died on 10/29/2000, was denied entry to Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1943. Refugee's husband was sent to a slave labor camp and refugee and her daughter sought to enter Switzerland. They traveled from France by train to the Swiss border and were denied entry. Refugee had to give her daughter to a foster family and refugee went into hiding for the rest of the war.
133. Refugee, born on 08/18/1918 in Poland and died on 03/11/2004, was denied entry to Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1940. Refugee was enlisted in the Polish Army in 1939 and was taken as a German prisoner when Germany invaded Poland. Refugee was sent to Germany and forced to work for a few months. In January 1940, refugee was released with other prisoners. Refugee went to the German-Swiss border as part of a group and tried to enter Switzerland. Refugee was denied entry to Switzerland since he had no documents. Refugee returned to Poland and was later put in the ghetto.

## Case Summaries of Payment Recipients Group 33

1. Claimant, born on 09/23/1933 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Bergen Belsen and was denied permission to remain in Switzerland in January 1945. Claimant and his family were transported by train from Bergen Belsen to Switzerland. They arrived in St. Gallen and were put in a barn where they had to sleep on straw and were held under military guard. Claimant and his family were denied permission to remain in Switzerland and had to leave after staying five days. They were sent to Marseilles, France with other refugees transported from Bergen Belsen. In Marseilles they were not permitted to board a ship bound for the United States and were put on an Italian schooner and sent to a refugee camp in Philippeville, Algeria. Note: Claimant was previously submitted and approved as a Category 1 claim in the Eighteenth Group.
2. Claimant, born on 05/11/1932 in Yugoslavia, was denied entry into Switzerland in October 1943. In September 1941, claimant and her family were interned in Italy. They were able to leave the camp in 1943 and hid with a family. When Germany took over northern Italy, claimant and her family decided to flee Italy for Switzerland. They received the address of a guide to take them over the border. They traveled by train to Lago Maggiore and went to Luino, on the Italian-Swiss border. They were warned about the danger of crossing the border that was being patrolled by German guards with dogs. The smuggler refused to guide them over the border because of the increasing danger. Claimant and her family returned to living in hiding. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
3. Claimant, born on 12/31/1919 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943. In November 1941, claimant and his uncle were interned in Canova in northern Italy. Fearing German persecution, claimant and his uncle decided to flee to Switzerland with two friends. They escaped Canova by bicycle and reached the Swiss border near Bormio after four days. While trying to cross the border, the group was caught by Italian border police, denied entry and imprisoned. In May 1944, claimant was deported to Auschwitz from where he managed to escape in January 1945. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
4. Claimant, born on 03/16/1930 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. In November 1944, claimant was able to escape from the ghetto in Budapest. He went to the Swiss "Safe House" for protection and sought to enter Switzerland and was not allowed to stay there. Claimant later searched for a place to hide and was put back in the ghetto.
5. Claimant, born on 11/28/1926 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1942. Claimant fled the occupied zone of France for Switzerland. When he crossed the demarcation line to the free zone of France, he was arrested and placed in a gathering camp and then transferred to Rivesaltes. After three months, claimant was sent to a children's home. In 1943, the Red Cross sent claimant to work on a farm close to Geneva, Switzerland. Claimant was told that he would later be brought to Switzerland but claimant was never sent to Switzerland by the Red Cross. Claimant stayed on the farm until the end of the war.
6. Claimant, born on 12/11/1930 in Germany, entered Switzerland from Bergen Belsen and was later

expelled from Switzerland in January 1945. Claimant arrived in Switzerland on January 21, 1945 with her mother and brother from Bergen-Belsen, her father died on the transport. Claimant was separated from her family by Swiss authorities. Her mother was hospitalized in St. Gallen in critical condition and her brother was also hospitalized due to severe malnutrition. Claimant was forced to leave her family in Switzerland and expelled a few days later. She was sent to a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration camp in Algiers. Note: Claimant was previously submitted and approved as a Category 1 claim in the Seventh Group.

7. Claimant, born on 09/10/1918 in Czechoslovakia, entered Switzerland in the spring of 1944 from France. Claimant reached the border by foot through the mountains with her sister. At the border, they encountered a Protestant priest who told them he had to send them back to the German border. Claimant and her sister ran away and within days successfully crossed into Switzerland. In Switzerland, claimant and her sister were sent to a number of camps, including Sonnenberg and one near Lausanne. In the camps, claimant was forced to clean, work in the kitchen, and take care of younger children without pay. Claimant states she was constantly under the threat of being deported to Germany. Note: Claimant was previously submitted and approved as a Category 2 claim in the Nineteenth Group.
8. Claimant, born on 10/25/1928 in Germany, was denied entry to Switzerland from France in November/December 1943. Claimant and two acquaintances made three unsuccessful attempts to enter Switzerland in a one week period in the region of Fahy, near Porrentruy. Each time they were sent back by Swiss officials. Claimant entered Switzerland while attempting to cross alone on her fourth attempt. Upon arrival, claimant received help in Porrentruy to get to Zurich where she was placed in the Kinderhilfswerk and then transferred to a youth home near Versoix. Claimant stated that living conditions were very difficult there and she suffered constantly from hunger. Note: Claimant was previously submitted and approved as a Category 2 claim in the Fifteenth Group.
9. Claimant, born on 06/19/1937 in Austria, was denied entry to Switzerland from France in August 1942 with her family. Claimant and her family first attempted to enter Switzerland near Samoëns but Swiss guards caught them and sent them back to France. The family stayed with a farmer's family for 4-7 days before their second attempt to enter Switzerland. In August 1942, they crossed into Switzerland and made their way to Lausanne. Claimant was separated from her parents and sent to a children's hospital or orphanage. Her father was interned and her mother was put in a hotel under guard. This period was traumatic for them. The family was later reunited and they lived in a Salvation Army shelter. In December 1944 they moved to Ticino where they stayed until the end of the war. Note: Claimant (RC 10846) was previously submitted and approved as a Category 2 claim in the Thirteenth Group.
10. Claimant, born on 01/25/1925 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in fall 1942. In June 1940, claimant and his parents fled Metz, France to Castillon-en-Couserans, a village near the Spanish border. In late October 1942, claimant decided to flee to Switzerland with a friend. They arrived in Annemasse, at the Swiss border where they were supposed to meet a smuggler in a café. Claimant was informed that the smuggler had been arrested by French police and claimant was not able to cross the border. Claimant fled first to Marseille and later returned to Castillon-en-Couserans where he stayed with his family until November 1942. Subsequently, claimant hid in different cities throughout southern France constantly fleeing from the Nazis. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
11. Claimant, born on 04/01/1926 in Poland, entered Switzerland in October 1943. After crossing the French-Swiss border near Annemasse, claimant was taken to the Bon Accueil center in Geneva and

detained with his sister and her two children. After a week, his sister and her children were admitted to Switzerland while claimant was brought back to the French-Swiss border by Swiss police where he was delivered to German soldiers. Claimant was subsequently imprisoned in France but managed to escape. A few days later, he attempted to enter Switzerland a second time and was denied entry by Swiss border guards. After being returned to France, he joined the French underground. Note: Claimant was previously submitted and approved as a Category 1 claim in the Fifth Group.

12. Claimant, born on 09/23/1913 in Austria, was expelled from Switzerland in September 1938. Claimant fled Vienna and entered Switzerland with a valid passport and a visa. After three days in Zurich claimant was arrested and jailed. Claimant states that she was treated brutally and detained with other criminals for three to four days. Claimant was then ordered to leave within two days or be deported to Germany. Claimant was able to receive a visa to Belgium in Berne. She stayed in Brussels, Belgium until she received a visa to the United States in 1939. Note: Claimant was previously submitted and approved as a Category 1 claim in the Eighteenth Group.  
Please Note:: The two successive claims were submitted by family members who each applied separately.
13. Mother (RC 5940) – born on 04/ — /1911 in Poland Daughter (RC 5939) – born on 05/15/1933 in Belgium Son (RC 5941) – born on 06/05/1938 in Belgium Son (RC 5978) – born on 09/28/1936 in Belgium
14. Claimants were expelled from Switzerland in October 1943. Claimants traveled to Annemasse on the French/Swiss border and entered Switzerland clandestinely on October 27, 1943. They were held as a family in prison in Cropettes, where they had to sleep on straw. The children were later taken to a separate holding place. Swiss authorities confiscated claimants' valuables including diamonds that were never returned. Claimants were expelled from Switzerland on October 29, 1943. They were brought to St. Julien and were forced to go to France and under threat of being shot. The family went to France and remained there.
15. Claimant, born on 03/16/1924 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in May 1943. Claimant traveled from Grenoble, France to Annemasse, but was denied entry into Switzerland four times within a few days. On his fifth attempt, claimant successfully entered Switzerland with a children's group and was placed in different camps, including a military camp in Lausanne. Military officials guarded the camp and refugees were not allowed to leave. Claimant states that the treatment in the camps caused him physical and emotional trauma. Claimant was later granted permission to study in a yeshiva in Switzerland, where he remained until the end of the war. Note: Claimant was previously submitted and approved as a Category 2 claim in the Fifteenth Group.  
Please Note:: The two successive claims were submitted by two sisters who each applied separately.
16. Sister (RC 5105) – born on 07/26/1927 in Austria Sister (RC 5121) – born on 11/09/1931 in Austria
17. Claimants were first denied entry into Switzerland and then entered from Germany with their parents in August 1938. Claimants and their parents attempted to enter Switzerland near Weil am Rhein but were denied entry into Switzerland and sent back to Germany. Back in Germany they stayed in a reception camp for a few days where claimants' parents organized a guide. They then made a second attempt. They crossed into Switzerland and arrived in Riehen near Basel where they stayed in a hotel. They received help from a woman and traveled to Zurich. Claimant's family received support from a Jewish refugee organization in Zurich but they were harassed and threatened with deportation by the Swiss Police for Foreigners. Claimant's parents were not allowed to work and claimant's father was sent to a labor camp. Claimant and her mother lived first with a Jewish family and they were then moved to other



apartments, where their movement was restricted. Note: Claimants were previously submitted and approved as Category 2 claims in the Twenty-second Group (RC 5105) and the Fourteenth Group (RC 5121).

18. Claimant, born on 06/13/1924 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1941. Claimant left Belgium for Switzerland in May 1941. He traveled through France but was arrested in Lyon and jailed. After his release, claimant returned to Belgium. He later ended up in a slave labor camp in Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
19. Claimant, born on 01/17/1929 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland. After claimant's father was taken to a concentration camp, claimant was put into a house set aside for Jews with his mother and brother near the train station in Budapest. Claimant later tried to gain entry to a house that was protected by Swiss diplomatic representatives and sought to enter Switzerland. Claimant was not allowed to stay in the building and was later sent to a brick factory. Claimant was subsequently put into the Budapest ghetto where he remained until liberation in January 1945.
20. Claimant, born on 08/08/1937 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1941/1942. Claimant, his mother and brother left Belgium for Switzerland. They traveled by train through France. On their way the train was stopped by German soldiers and claimant and his family were taken off the train and imprisoned. Claimant's mother managed to convince the Germans to release claimant and his brother. They were sent to a Catholic convent where they remained until a cousin picked them up and brought them to their father. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
21. Claimant, born on 03/13/1935 in Austria, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1940. After claimant's father was released by the SS, claimant and his family left Vienna, Austria for Belgium. When Germany occupied Belgium, claimant's family attempted to enter Switzerland through France but failed. They returned to Brussels, Belgium. In November 1940 claimant's father was arrested and sent to Gurs, France. In 1942, claimant and his family went into hiding. Claimant's mother later sent claimant and his brother to a Catholic orphanage, where they hid until shortly before the liberation. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
22. Claimant, born on 11/18/1922 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in early 1944. Claimant was part of the underground movement and helped smuggle women into Switzerland. In early 1944, claimant decided that she wanted to enter Switzerland, as her father's cousin was a Swiss resident. She traveled to Evian near the French-Swiss border. She was informed that she was too old to enter Switzerland as a refugee and that there were German guards at the border. Claimant did not continue to the border and had to turn back. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
23. Claimant, born on 06/24/1935 was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Bucharest, Romania. Claimant and his family traveled from their home town to Bucharest sometime between November 1938 and October 1941. They stayed in Bucharest for a few weeks. Claimant's father went to the Swiss Consulate in Budapest several times to request visas to Switzerland and was denied. Claimant and his family later returned to their hometown and were deported to Transnistria in

October 1941.

24. Claimant, born on 08/03/1935 in France, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1943. In May 1941, claimant's father was deported by Germans. Claimant's mother decided to leave Paris in July 1942 and took claimant and her sister to Lyon. Subsequently, claimant's mother attempted to bring claimant and her sister to Switzerland but the Red Cross denied them permission to enter Switzerland. With the help of the French Resistance, the family hid with nuns near Lyon until the end of the war in constant fear of getting caught by the Gestapo. Note: Claimant's sister (RC 5260) previously submitted a claim which was approved in the Thirty-first Group.
25. Claimant, born on 05/18/1935 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1943. Claimant and her family were put in the ghetto in 1939. Claimant's mother disappeared and claimant and her two brothers were placed with gentile families outside the ghetto. In May 1943, claimant and other family members were part of an exchange at the Hotel Polski in Warsaw involving German authorities. They were taken with a group of others by bus toward Switzerland and denied entrance to Switzerland. They ended up in Bergen Belsen where claimant remained until liberation in April 1945. Note: Claims for survivors with similar experiences (RC 1965 and RC 2004) were previously approved in the Twenty-ninth Group.
26. Claimant, born on 03/12/1916 in Germany, was denied entry to Switzerland. Claimant's family had deposited money in Switzerland. After failed attempts to obtain permits to England in later 1938, claimant decided to escape to Switzerland. He traveled by train from Berlin, Germany to Wasserbillig on the German-Luxembourg border. Claimant was caught by the SS and jailed in Trier. He was later released under the condition that he leave Germany within 14 days. He returned to Berlin where he attempted to obtain permission to enter Switzerland and his request was denied. In March 1939, he obtained a permit for England and left Germany. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
27. Claimant, born on 11/22/1924 in Austria, entered Switzerland from Austria with her family in summer or fall 1938. After crossing the border, claimant and her family were picked up by Swiss police and taken to a police station, where they were questioned for several hours. Subsequently, claimant and her family were detained in a refugee camp in Diepoldsau, where they stayed for several days. Claimant and her family were told to return to Vienna, as 'Switzerland already had too many Jews.' After returning to Vienna, and after Kristallnacht, claimant and her family were thrown out of their home and the two stores they owned and placed in the second district ghetto. Claimant left Vienna in December 1939 for the United States. Note: Claimant was previously submitted and approved as a Category 1 claim in the Fifth Group.
28. Claimant, born on 04/05/1922 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1943. In January 1943, claimant managed to flee the ghetto in Czestochowa, Poland and hid together with his brother and a friend with a Polish man who helped them to obtain forged papers. They took a train via Nuremberg, Stuttgart and Ulm toward Switzerland. At the German-Swiss border near Lorrach, the group was denounced by other passengers and taken out of the train by a guard on the train. They were jailed for one night at the border and then brought to Waldshut, where the Gestapo interrogated them. The group was then sent to a Polish work camp. On their way to this camp they realized that they were very close to the border but they did not make a second attempt. Claimant was later put in another labor camp. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.

29. Claimant, born on 05/15/1923 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant was sent to a camp in Hungary in April 1944. A month later, he was sent to Budapest and forced to work in the factories around the city. In mid-November 1944, claimant and a group of others went to the Swiss Embassy. They stayed there for 12 days, and while there, asked for permission to enter Switzerland and protection papers and their requests were denied. Claimant left the embassy and was caught by Germans. He was later deported to Germany.
30. Claimant, born on 06/16/1932 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942. In 1941 claimant and her family hid in Belgium with a family. In fall 1942 the family fled to Switzerland. They reached the border in September with the help of a smuggler. Claimant and her family were denounced by the guide and intercepted by the Gestapo. The family was sent to the prison Belfort. Claimant was separated from her family and sent to a children's home in Paris from where she managed to escape. Claimant was placed with a family until the end of the war. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
31. Claimant, born on 10/10/1926 in Poland, was denied permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant and some of her family were interned in a ghetto in Chrzanow, Poland. Claimant's father was in Palestine and obtained documents through the British government and the Red Cross to leave Germany and enter Switzerland as soon as Switzerland gave them permission to enter. Claimant and her family never received permission to enter Switzerland. In 1943, claimant and her family were deported to concentration camps.
32. Claimant, born on 05/19/1922 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland after September 1939. Claimant was forced into the Warsaw ghetto where he had to perform slave labor. He was later transferred to Lvov camp from where he managed to escape with two other friends. They attempted to go to Switzerland but were arrested because they did not have proper papers. Claimant was sent back to Poland where he survived in the eastern part of Poland under false identity. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
33. Claimant, born on 08/02/1923 in Czechoslovakia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant was interned in various places in Hungary. Claimant was in Budapest in 1944 and sought a Schutzpass and permission to enter Switzerland from the Swiss Embassy and was denied. Claimant lived in hiding with false papers until the end of the war.
34. Claimant, born on 03/23/1932 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1944. Claimant's father had business contacts in Switzerland and he had a Schutzpass. Claimant and her parents fled Hungary for Switzerland. They traveled by train via Austria but were caught at the Hungarian-Austrian border by Hungarian soldiers and denied permission to continue travelling. The family was sent back to the Budapest ghetto. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
35. Claimant, born on 07/21/1925 in Czechoslovakia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1942. Claimant's family was living in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Claimant's father, who was a physician, was not allowed to continue practicing because he was Jewish. In 1942, claimant's father paid Swiss authorities to obtain Swiss travel documents and deposited part of their assets in Switzerland. The

family fled Bratislava for Switzerland but were arrested at the Slovakian-Austrian border and not allowed to continue. They were later sent to a gathering camp in Slovakia and claimant's father was forced to perform slave labor. Claimant and the rest of his family were later sent to Auschwitz. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.

Please Note:: The two successive claims were submitted by mother and daughter who each applied separately.

36. Mother (RC 1778) – born on 03/06/1914 in Germany Daughter (RC 1777) – born on 03/01/1944 in Germany
37. Claimants entered Switzerland in January 1945 and were later denied permission to remain in Switzerland. Claimant (RC 1778) was taken from Westerbork to Bergen Belsen and claimant (RC 1777) was born in Bergen Belsen. In January 1945, claimants were transported from Bergen Belsen by train to Switzerland. They arrived in St. Gallen and were housed in a school where they had to sleep on the floor, were kept under guard and not allowed to leave to visit relatives residing in Switzerland. They also received insufficient and poor food. Claimants were denied permission to stay in Switzerland and after a few days they were sent by train to Marseilles, France with other refugees transported from Bergen Belsen. In Marseilles they boarded a boat and were sent to a camp in Phillipeville, Algeria. Note: Claimants were previously submitted and approved as Category 1 claims in the Eighteenth Group.
38. Claimant, born on 09/22/1922 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1942. Claimant and her family fled raids in Nice, France for Switzerland. They traveled by train from Lyon. Near the Swiss border at St. Julien claimant and her mother were arrested by French gendarmes while claimant's father and brother were able to enter Switzerland. Claimant and her mother were transferred to Annemasse where they were sentenced to two months in prison in Annecy, France. They later managed to escape and hid in Vauvenargues until the end of the war. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
39. Claimant, born on 09/17/1918 in Austria, was detained in Switzerland and then denied entry into Switzerland in July 1938 with his brother at the Austrian-Swiss border. Claimant and his brother left Vienna after being expelled from law school there and went by train to Feldkirch, Austria. Continuing on foot, they entered Switzerland via Liechtenstein intending to go to Zurich. However, they did not make it very far before they were caught by Swiss gendarmes. They were detained in Switzerland for five days and then turned over to authorities in Buchs. Claimant and his brother returned to Vienna and were arrested after Kristallnacht. Note: Claimant was previously submitted and approved as a Category 1 claim in the Thirteenth Group.
40. Claimant, born on 06/16/1927 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. After fleeing from a work brigade in October 1944, claimant went to Budapest and stayed in a Swiss house on Vadasz Street. Claimant tried to get on a list of people going to Switzerland with the intention of then traveling to Palestine. Despite numerous attempts, claimant was not successful and could not go to Switzerland.
41. Claimant, born on 10/06/1932 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant's father obtained a Schutzpass from Swiss authorities in Budapest and claimant sought to go to Switzerland. He was deported to Strasshof in July 1944 and later sent to work in Vienna, Austria. Claimant attempted to leave the camp with the

Schutzpass and was unable. He had to continue performing forced labor until spring 1945.

42. Claimant, born 03/09/1938 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in September 1942. Claimant and his parents attempted to cross the Swiss border near Besancon but were arrested in a small hotel by the Gestapo. Claimant's parents were deported to Auschwitz and perished. Claimant was handed over to French gendarmes who sent him to a convent in Besancon. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
43. Claimant, born on 02/17/1932 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant and her family were put into a "Star House." When Nazi officials began interning Jews in the ghetto or deporting them in October 1944, claimant and her family escaped and went to the Swiss Embassy for permission to enter Switzerland and protection. They were not allowed in the embassy and were told to leave. They were interned in the ghetto and remained there throughout the winter.
44. Claimant, born on 12/21/1935 in Poland, was denied permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant's father had money Swiss banks and business connections throughout Europe. Claimant and some of her family were put into the ghetto in Warsaw. Claimant's father attempted to get permission for his family to enter Switzerland and was denied. He later smuggled claimant out of the ghetto. Claimant's family that remained in the ghetto perished.
45. Claimant, born on 10/12/1929 in Brazil, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities. Claimant and his family were traveling in Germany in 1939 and moved into a house in Holzzipper, Germany. In January 1940, they were registered as Jewish and his parents were sent to forced labor. In March 1943, claimant was identified as a foreign national and was interned in Hallein, Austria. In the summer of 1943, claimant wanted to go back to Brazil through Switzerland and the Red Cross but was unsuccessful. Claimant was sent to a holding camp near the Belgian-German border and tried to get repatriated through his uncle living in Holland but was unable. Claimant was later sent to a slave labor camp near Aachen, Germany. Claimant was later sent to other locations in Germany and was liberated by British troops in Derendorf, Germany.
46. Claimant, born on 10/17/1921 in Lithuania, was denied permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant and her family lived in eastern Lithuania and her family had deposited assets in Switzerland. When the region of Lithuania where claimant and her family lived was annexed by Germany in spring 1939, claimant and her family fled to other parts of Lithuania. Claimant's father often traveled while claimant and her family were living as refugees. He sought permission from Swiss authorities and was denied. Claimant and some of her family were deported to northern Russian in June 1941 and remained in Russia throughout the rest of the war.
47. Claimant, born on 12/04/1924 in Germany, was expelled from Switzerland from France end of 1942. Upon arrival, claimant was placed in a reception camp near Geneva. Claimant was ordered to a police station, where she was handcuffed and not allowed to call her mother in Zurich to receive help while in Switzerland. After 4-5 days claimant was sent back to France with three other refugees despite the fact that she was a minor. Claimant traveled to Annecy, France and later lived in a convent and in hiding under a false identity. Note: Claimant was previously submitted and approved as a Category 1 claim in the Fifteenth Group.
48. Claimant, born on 10/26/1914 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Beginning in 1939, claimant had to perform labor in different

places in Hungary. In 1943, the regiment he was working for received a general Schutzpass but Switzerland refused them entry. Subsequently, claimant was deported to Buchenwald

49. Claimant, born on 09/06/1922 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant was a forced laborer in Hungary in 1944. He was able to escape from his battalion November 1944 and had obtained a Schutzpass from Swiss authorities. Claimant attempted to flee to Switzerland. He tried to leave Hungary through Fehértó and Sopron but was stopped by border guards and not allowed to continue who put claimant back into forced labor. Claimant later went to Budapest and was interned in the ghetto until liberation. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
50. Claimant, born on 06/15/1928 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant was taken from her home and transferred to a Swiss "Safe House." Claimant and her family were able to get Schutzpasses but were denied permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant was taken to a labor camp by Nazis. She was able to escape and twice returned to the Swiss "Safe House." Claimant later spent time in the ghetto in Budapest.
51. Claimant, born on 03/17/1925 in Poland, entered Switzerland in 1942. Claimant and his family were apprehended by the Gestapo in Belgium and put on a transport headed east. Claimant and two friends jumped from the train and went into hiding. In the end of 1942 they traveled through France to the Swiss border. They were caught by Swiss gendarmes and sent back. They stayed with a French farmer for 4-5 days and then successfully crossed the Swiss border with a guide. Upon arrival, they stayed with a family in Porrentruy who told them to report to the police. When they went to the police, they were jailed with criminals for three months. They were subsequently transferred to different camps, first to a quarantine camp in Lausanne, then to a labor camp in Sierre. Claimant was also in camps in Gordola, Schlossburg and Hasenberg before emigrating to Palestine in 1945. Note: Claimant was previously submitted and approved as a Category 2 claim in the Twentieth Group.
52. Please see claim RC 5940 above for summary of claims by family members RC 5940, RC 5939, RC 5941 and RC 5978.
53. Claimant, born on 09/18/1934 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant and his mother were put into a designated house. His mother was able to get a Schutzpass but was denied permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant and his mother were put into the ghetto by Nazi officials in fall 1944. They stayed in the ghetto until liberation in January 1945.
54. Claimant, born on 10/26/1940 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant's family's house and valuables were confiscated and they sought to avoid persecution in Hungary. Claimant's father requested permission to go to Switzerland and was denied. Claimant and her family were told they had to leave Hungary because they were not Hungarian citizens. Claimant also lived in hiding and was interned in Budapest.
55. Please see claim RC 5105 above for summary of claims by two sisters RC 5105 and RC 5121.
56. Claimant, born on 01/05/1936 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant and her family suffered from persecution in Budapest. Their house was destroyed and claimant's parents sought permission to travel through Switzerland. Permission was denied and they received protection papers from the embassy. Claimant

spent time in the ghetto and her parents were deported to camps.

57. Please see claim RC 1778 above for summary of claims by mother and daughter RC 1778 and RC 1777.
58. Claimant, born on 09/20/1924 in Czechoslovakia, was denied permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant's parents applied for entry to Switzerland at a Swiss Embassy in Czechoslovakia after hearing that the Germans were building camps for Jews. Their application was denied and the family was later deported. Claimant was sent to Auschwitz, Bergen Belsen and Markkleeberg. Claimant escaped from a death march and hid in the forest until March 1945.
59. Claimant, born on 10/04/1933 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant and her family were in Budapest in 1944. Claimant's mother was able to get a Schutzpass but was denied permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant was interned in the ghetto in Budapest.
60. Claimant, born on 09/08/1922 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Italian-Swiss border in 1943. Claimant and her husband were living in Italy with false identities in 1943 and claimant was pregnant. They tried to enter Switzerland at Ponte Tresa and only claimant was allowed to enter because she was pregnant and they were denied entry as a family. They returned to Milan and claimant had a daughter. The family was arrested in January 1945 and sent to San Vitore. They were liberated in April 1945.
61. Claimant, born on 05/14/1937 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant and her family were living in Budapest from 1939 - 1942. They sought to escape persecution and claimant's father went into hiding and later went to Turkey. Claimant and other family members hid in the mountains in Slovakia. During this time, they sought permission to enter Switzerland from authorities in Austria and were denied. They later went to Italy and again sought permission to enter Switzerland from authorities and were again denied. Claimant's grandparents also applied for claimant and her mother and were denied. Claimant and her mother returned to Budapest and were arrested. They were later smuggled out and managed to go to Turkey.
62. Claimant, born on 01/30/1923 in Poland, was denied permission to enter Switzerland in 1942. Claimant and her family moved from Poland to Belgium in 1926 and had a jewelry store in Antwerp. Claimant's parents wanted to send claimant and her brother to Switzerland. They tried to get papers for them to go to Switzerland and were denied. Claimant and her family lived in hiding and moved from Antwerp to Brussels in 1942. In September 1942, the Gestapo came and took claimant's father and brother and they were deported to Auschwitz. Claimant and her mother went into hiding in Belgium for the rest of the war.
63. Case Summaries - Group 33, volume II
64. Claimant, born on 06/17/1937 in Hungary, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1943 or 1944. Claimant and her family got papers that allowed them to stay in the Swiss "Safe House" and guaranteed them entry to Switzerland. Claimant and her mother and sister took a train from Budapest to the Swiss border and were denied entry. They were jailed for two days before being sent back to Hungary. They were arrested a few days later and brought to the Danube River. Claimant's mother paid someone to bring them to the ghetto. In 1945, claimant was liberated by Russian troops. Claimant, born on 10/10/1923 in Romania, was denied permission to go to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant was able to get into the Swiss Embassy in October 1944. He sought to go to Switzerland and was given Swiss documents that would allow him to go to Switzerland. Claimant spent

one night in the embassy and German soldiers came to the embassy. He was ordered out of the embassy and not allowed to go to Switzerland. Claimant was later deported to Bergen Belsen.

65. Claimant, born on 02/13/1937 in Hungary, was denied permission to go to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant's parents paid for claimant and her brother to be put in a Swiss protected house. While in the house Swiss officials promised them entry to Switzerland but they could not go to Switzerland. German officials later came to the house and everyone had to leave. Claimant and her brother were able to escape. Claimant was interned in Budapest.
66. Claimant, born on 12/14/1924, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant fled from forced labor in September 1944. He went to the Swiss Consulate in Budapest and applied for permission to enter Switzerland and his request was rejected. Claimant was arrested by Hungarian police and later deported to Mauthausen.
67. Claimant, born on 11/12/1923 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant was working in a camp in Munkacs, Slovakia in October 1944. A friend escaped the camp and went to Budapest. He came back to the camp with passports and claimant and others were allowed out of the camp and escorted to Budapest. They stayed at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest and claimant wanted to go to Switzerland. He was given documents that would allow him onto a transport to Switzerland but he could not go to Switzerland. In December 1944 claimant and others with the same documents moved to a bunker. Claimant was liberated by the Russian army in January 1945.
68. Claimant, born on 12/22/1919 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in January or February 1945. Claimant was transported to Majdenek after the Warsaw ghetto uprising and later transported to Auschwitz and worked in an ammunition factory. In January 1945, claimant and a group of others were taken from Auschwitz and put on buses to Sweden and Switzerland. Claimant was on a bus to Switzerland and at the German-Swiss border they were denied entry. Claimant was taken to Ravensbruck and Malchow in Germany and later liberated by Russian troops.
69. Claimant, born on 10/15/1919 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant was taken into forced labor in October 1941 and worked for the army in several places for over three years. In 1944 claimant's work group had to retreat from the eastern front and was marched to Budapest. Claimant escaped from his work battalion while in Budapest and went to the Swiss Legation. He sought protection and permission to go to Switzerland from Swiss authorities and was denied and thrown out of the building. Claimant went into hiding and lived in the ghetto until liberation in January 1945.
70. Claimant, born on 12/24/1926 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant was issued a Schutzpass by Swiss authorities in Budapest. She sought permission to go to Switzerland and protection by the Swiss Embassy and was denied. Claimant was interned in the ghetto in Budapest. She tried to reach the Austrian-Swiss border but was caught and sent back to the ghetto.
71. Claimant, born on 12/20/1933 in Czechoslovakia, was denied permission to go to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant and her family were on a transport to Auschwitz. They were taken off the transport because claimant's mother had a United States passport. They were sent to Budapest and placed with the Swiss Consulate there. Claimant and her mother received Schutzpasses and sought permission to go to Switzerland and permission was denied. Claimant and her mother were taken out of the Swiss Consulate by Nazis and sent on a death march. Claimant's mother was killed and



claimant was sent to Ravensbruck.

Please Note:: The two successive claims were submitted by siblings who each filed separate claims.

72. Brother (RC 11668) – born on 01/29/1936 in Belgium Brother (RC 11526) – born on 03/26/1940 in Belgium
73. Claimants entered Switzerland from France with their parents in 1943. Claimants and their parents left Belgium in 1940 and fled to France. They stayed in France until 1943 and then entered Switzerland. The family was first interned in Montreux. Claimants and their mother were then sent to Cras sur Sierre and their father was sent to a camp where he was forced to work. Claimants were only able to see their father from time to time and suffered from hunger while in the camps.
74. Claimant, born on 10/01/1924 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant was sent to a ghetto in Hungary in 1944. In 1943 and 1944, an uncle living in Palestine tried to get permission for claimant and her family to enter Switzerland through the Red Cross and was unsuccessful. Claimant and her family were sent to Auschwitz in June 1944 and claimant was liberated in 1945.
75. Claimant, born on 11/15/1919 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland. Claimant was in the Lodz ghetto in 1940. He was able to escape from the ghetto with help from the underground. Claimant attempted to go to Switzerland by train, but he was caught by soldiers on the train on the way to Switzerland. Claimant was sent to work in forced labor in a factory until the end of the war. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
76. Claimant, born on 05/29/1934 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1943. Claimant and his mother sought to avoid Nazi persecution in Budapest and went to the Swiss Embassy seeking help and permission to enter Switzerland. They were not allowed into the embassy. Claimant and his mother were put in the ghetto in Budapest and were later able to move into a protected house with help from the Vatican.
77. Claimant, born on 05/31/1927 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary between 1939 and June 1944. Claimant's father had a business in Budapest. He applied for permission to enter Switzerland for the whole family and was denied entry and received a collective passport. Claimant and her family were put in the ghetto and claimant was later sent to Bergen Belsen.
78. Claimant, born on 10/20/1927 in Austria, was denied entry to Switzerland. Claimant and her family were forced to leave their home in Vienna, Austria in September 1938. Claimant's father was warned by the Gestapo that his children would be killed. The family left in the night and went to the train station to go to Switzerland. Claimant's father could not buy tickets to Switzerland and was told that no tickets were being sold to Jews and that Switzerland had closed its borders. Claimant and her family were able to go to Belgium. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
79. Claimant, born on 12/28/1933 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant and her mother lived in a house designated for Jews in Budapest. Claimant's father was sent to a forced labor camp. In October 1944 claimant and her mother got a Schutzpass and wanted to move into the Swiss "Safe House." They were stopped by the Arrow

Cross and claimant's mother was sent to Bergen Belsen. Claimant was placed in an orphanage. Her father was able to escape from the camp and repeatedly tried to get permission to enter Switzerland and could not. The orphanage was later moved into the ghetto. Claimant was liberated in the ghetto. Her father returned to Budapest, but her mother died in Bergen Belsen.

80. Claimant, born on 12/25/1932 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant and her family were living in Budapest. Claimant's father was forced to work starting in 1942. Claimant and her family were interned in the ghetto in Budapest and transferred to a "Safe House." Claimant's mother requested permission for the family to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Consulate in Budapest and permission was denied. They were forced out of the "Safe House" by Nazis and taken to a horse track with other Jews. They were released one night and they wandered from place to place. Note: A claim for claimant's mother (RC 1313H) was previously submitted in the Thirty-second Group.
81. Claimant, born on 01/16/1928 in Austria, was denied entry to Switzerland at the Austria-Swiss border. Claimant and his family were forced to leave their home in Vienna, Austria. Claimant and his parents tried to enter Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border and were denied entry. Claimant was sent to Great Britain on a children's transport and arrived there in December 1938. Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by siblings who each filed separate claims.
82. Brother (RC 5775) – born on 03/21/1933 in Hungary Sister (RC 5777) – born on 05/05/1928 in Hungary
83. Claimants were denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. In March 1944, claimants and their family were thrown out of their house and sent to the ghetto and then to a transport camp. A day before they were supposed to leave the camp, the SS told them that they were going to Switzerland, but it never happened. In September 1944, they were in the Swiss "Safe House" and they received documents that promised them passports but they could not go to Switzerland. Claimants and their parents got help from family friends and got out of the Swiss "Safe House" before being sent to the ghetto.
84. Claimant, born on 03/08/1938 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's parents were taken into forced labor starting in 1942. Claimant's grandfather sought protection papers and permission to enter Switzerland from the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. Since his grandfather did not have enough money, he could not get papers to arrange for claimant's escape to Switzerland. Claimant lived in a "Star House," and from spring 1944 until January 1945, he lived in the ghetto in Budapest.
85. Claimant, born on 02/25/1940 in Belgium, entered Switzerland from France in 1942. Claimant and her family fled Belgium in August 1942. They traveled through France and crossed the Swiss border illegally. Swiss authorities imprisoned claimant's father in Boncourt and claimant and her mother were placed with local inhabitants. Claimant's father was sent to various camps. In late 1943, claimant and her family were sent to Churwalden, where they stayed until the end of the war. Note: A claim for claimant's mother (RC 6099H) was previously submitted in the Thirty-second Group and a claim for her father (RC 6100) was previously approved in the Twenty-third Group.
86. Claimant, born on 05/09/1937 in Hungary, was denied entry Switzerland. Claimant and his parents were able to get Schutzpasses and other documents issued by the Swiss government to protect them and to travel out of Hungary. They attempted to leave Hungary for Switzerland with the documents and were not permitted. Claimant and his family also spent time in the Swiss "Safe House." Claimant was later

interned in the ghetto in Budapest.

87. Claimant, born on 01/26/1929 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry to Switzerland. Claimant's father had money he wanted to deposit in Switzerland. In 1942, claimant and her family packed their things and traveled through other countries toward Switzerland. They were refused entry and returned home. In April 1944 they were taken to the Mateszalka ghetto by Hungarian soldiers acting under German orders. They spent six weeks in the ghetto and were then sent to Auschwitz, Stutthof and other camps.
88. Claimant, born on 02/28/1916 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland at the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, Hungary sometime between September 1939 and May 1945. Claimant and her husband suffered from persecution in Hungary and claimant's husband was interned in labor camps and ghettos. They went to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest for help and were denied permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant was interned in a labor camp and ghetto. Note: A claim for claimant's husband (RC 9156H) was previously submitted in the Thirty-second Group.
89. Claimant, born on 08/30/1928 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland. Claimant and her family sought to escape from occupied Poland between 1939 and 1942. They tried to travel to Germany and then to Switzerland but were stopped at the Polish-German border. Claimant's father also tried to get documents to Switzerland through connections at the Ambassador Hotel in Warsaw. Claimant was later interned in the ghetto in Piaski, Poland and then put into a camp. Claimant was later sent to a convent and was liberated in 1944. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
90. Claimant, born on 10/18/1920 in Romania, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant was working in a slave labor battalion in Budapest in 1944. Claimant was able to get a Schutzpass and go to the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. He sought permission to enter Switzerland and protection in the embassy from the Hungarian army and was denied. Claimant was later put in the ghetto and remained there until liberation.
91. Claimant, born on 07/22/1926 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant was interned in the ghetto in Budapest from April 18, 1944 until June 15, 1944. Claimant went to the Swiss Consulate in Budapest in September 1944. Claimant received a Schutzpass from the consulate, but was denied permission to go to Switzerland. Claimant was sent by the Hungarian Army to work on the front line. In December 1944, claimant was taken prisoner by the Russian Army and spent 32 months in prison in Russia.
92. Claimant, born on 12/22/1923 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry to Switzerland. Claimant and her family fled Nazi persecution and traveled to Switzerland. They were caught by Nazis and brought to Poland. They were mistreated, beaten and forced to work. Claimant had to work in an ammunition factory. Claimant was interned in several camps including Auschwitz and Dachau.
93. Claimant, born on 08/17/1918 in Poland, was denied entry to Switzerland. Claimant fled Poland toward Switzerland and was stopped by German Nazis and taken to Lodz, Poland. Claimant had to work in ammunitions and was interned in several camps including Theresienstadt.
94. Claimant, born on 05/29/1921 in Austria, was denied entry to Switzerland in June 1938. Claimant's father and older brother left Austria in January 1938 and moved to Switzerland. Claimant left for Switzerland in June 1938 and traveled by train from Vienna. At Feldkirch, Austria, on the Austrian-Swiss border, he presented his passport that was stamped with a "J." Claimant went to Feldkirch and

clandestinely entered Switzerland later the same day. Claimant spent the night outside and his brother came to pick him up the same day. They went to Zurich by bus and claimant stayed in Switzerland illegally for two months. He and his brother went to Geneva and later crossed into France. Claimant was arrested in France and sent to prison.

95. Claimant, born on 02/15/1936 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's godfather worked at a bank in Hungary and had bank accounts in Switzerland. Claimant's family requested visas to Switzerland and were denied. Claimant and his family lived in the Swiss "Safe House" until they were brought to the ghetto in January 1945.
96. Claimant, born on 01/25/1908 in Germany, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Germany. Claimant's husband was sent to Dachau and Buchenwald and her family's passports were taken away in 1933 or 1934. Claimant and her family sought to leave Germany and applied for permission to enter Switzerland at a Swiss Consulate in Germany and permission was denied. They left Germany in 1938 and went to Holland, England and Cuba. They arrived in the United States in 1939.
97. Claimant, born on 01/01/1917 in Hungary, was denied permission to go to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant was issued a Schutzpass in October 1944. Fearing deportation, claimant sought to enter the Swiss Consulate in Budapest and was not allowed entry. Claimant was deported in late November 1944 and sent to Mauthausen. Claimant was liberated in May 1945.
98. Claimant, born on 11/20/1932 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant's father had business contacts with the Swiss Embassy in Budapest. His shop was confiscated in April 1944 and claimant and her family were given refuge in the Swiss Embassy. While in the embassy, they sought permission to go to Switzerland and were denied. They were expelled from the embassy in early November. They spent one night living on the street in Budapest and then hid in a cellar for several weeks.
99. Claimant, born on 01/29/1938 in Austria, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Vienna, Austria in 1938. Claimant and his family sought to leave Austria after the Anschluss. They were able to obtain passports issued by the Third Reich and sought ways to leave Austria. They requested permission to go to the United States and Switzerland and both countries refused entry. They left Austria in December 1938. They went to Trieste, Italy and from there to Shanghai, China.
100. Claimant, born on 09/18/1924 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant was forced into a work camp after March 1944 and was sent to Ukraine. Claimant was sent to Budapest to work in October 1944 and escaped while being sent further west. Claimant went to a Swiss building in Budapest and sought asylum and was denied. Claimant was later caught by the Arrow Cross and held in a cellar with others. He escaped from the group and was caught again and put in the ghetto. Claimant was liberated in January 1945.
101. Claimant, born on 05/30/1936 in Hungary, was denied entry to Switzerland in 1944. In 1943, claimant's family applied for a visa to Switzerland in Budapest, Hungary. They received a visa that included the names of the surviving members of the family. When claimant and her mother tried to leave Hungary they were stopped and not allowed to go. They also sought to go to the Swiss "Safe House" and were denied entry there as well.

102. Claimant, born on 03/21/1922 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant was taken into forced labor in Budapest in 1944 and worked in German controlled supply and ammunition depots. While in Budapest, he camped out for some time near the Swiss Embassy. Claimant sought to go to Switzerland and made several attempts to enter the Swiss Embassy in October/November 1944 but could not stay in the embassy. Claimant was later sent to work for the German army digging bunkers and in March 1945 was taken to Mauthausen. Claimant was liberated from Mauthausen in May 1945.
103. Claimant, born on 09/08/1926 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1944. Claimant and her family fled Belgium for Switzerland during the Nazi occupation of Belgium. They traveled through France with forged papers and paid a smuggler to cross the Swiss border. Close to the border the family was caught by Nazis. They were first jailed in Dôle and later in Pithivieres, France. After they were released from prison they were sent back to Antwerp, Belgium where they hid with a family until the end of the war. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
104. Claimant, born on 11/03/1935 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in August 1942. Claimant was living with her parents in Paris, France. After claimant's father was arrested and sent to Auschwitz in July 1942, claimant and her mother went into hiding. With the help of the resistance, they were able to obtain forged papers and documents for Switzerland. In August 1942, while on their way to Switzerland, claimant's mother was arrested at the train station and deported to Auschwitz. Claimant was sent to a children's home and later lived with her uncle in hiding in Baville, France. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
105. Claimant, born on 01/05/1923 in Czechoslovakia, was denied entry into Switzerland between 1939 and 1942. After her mother died when claimant was young, claimant went to live with her aunt. When the Germans invaded Prague in 1939, claimant's aunt left Czechoslovakia with her two children to go to Switzerland. She attempted to obtain permission for claimant, her niece, to accompany them. Claimant was not granted permission to join them because she was a Czechoslovakian citizen. Claimant was sent to Theresienstadt in 1942 and subsequently to Auschwitz.
106. Claimant, born on 04/10/1922 was denied entry to Switzerland in summer 1943. Claimant and her husband got married in ghetto in Petrikau, Poland on September 25, 1942 and fled the ghetto the same day. They traveled through Katowice to Uffenheim, Germany and registered there as Catholic Poles without papers with false names. In October 1942 they began living and working on a farm in Uffenheim. In summer 1943, claimant and her husband tried to enter Switzerland. Near the border in Innsbruck, Austria, they were arrested and sent to Nuremberg, Germany. Claimant gave birth to her daughter in November 1943. They were put into a camp for about six weeks and then sent to work on a farm in Kubenheim. They continued working on the farm until April 1945. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
107. Claimant, born on 02/01/1936 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. Claimant's father was forced to work in camps beginning in 1940. Claimant's mother went to the Swiss Embassy in 1944 after the German occupation and sought permission for her family to enter Switzerland and a Schutzpass to get her husband out of slave labor. She received a Schutzpass but did not receive permission to enter Switzerland. Claimant's father was later released from the slave labor camp. He sought help at the Swiss Embassy and could not get in. He

was later killed on the streets in Budapest. Claimant and her mother were later put in the ghetto. Note: A claim for claimant's mother (RC 10708H) was previously submitted in the Thirty-second Group.

108. Claimant, born on 05/09/1926 in Hungary, was denied permission to go to Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary. In 1944, claimant and his father went to the Swiss Embassy to arrange for claimant to be adopted by a Swiss woman and asked for permission to go to Switzerland. Permission was denied and the official did not help arrange the adoption. Later in 1944, claimant was sent to work in Munkacs and deported to camps in Germany.
109. Claimant, born on 10/20/1933 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in late 1940. Claimant and her parents fled Belgium in October 1940 to Toulouse. Her father tried to get them to Bordeaux and then to England, but claimant and her mother were sent to Rivesaltes. Claimant was included in a group of ten children taken out of the camp and brought towards the French-Swiss border in late 1940. They were stopped on their way to the border and claimant was put into an orphanage near the border in St. Cergues and stayed there until 1942. Claimant then traveled to Argentina with her mother to reunite with her father. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
110. Claimant, born on 03/12/1934 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943. Claimant and his family fled Decines, France towards Switzerland and found temporary refuge in Voiron, France. Claimant's parents organized claimant's departure to Switzerland as part of a group. Shortly before their departure the transport was cancelled because the convoy that left earlier was arrested at the Swiss border. Subsequently, claimant and his brother hid in a small village in southern France and his parents went into hiding in Roanne, France.
111. Claimant, born on 06/28/1934 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943. Claimant and her mother fled Lyon for Le Fayet sur St. Gervais which was occupied by Italy. When the Germans advanced, the Italians proposed to guide refugees to Switzerland. Claimant and her mother were part of the second convoy. When the first convoy reached the Swiss border, all people were arrested and deported. With the help of the Italians claimant and her mother were subsequently sent by truck to Nice, France.
112. Refugee, born on 01/20/1944 in Hungary, was denied permission to enter Switzerland by Swiss authorities in Budapest, Hungary in 1944. Claimant's mother sought to escape persecution in Budapest and requested permission to enter Switzerland for herself and claimant. Permission to enter Switzerland was denied and they received a Schutzpass. Claimant and his mother lived in hiding in Budapest and stayed with a woman who provided shelter for them. Note: A claim for claimant's mother (RC 5916H) was previously submitted in the Thirty-second Group.
113. Claimant, born on 04/08/1920 in Poland, entered Switzerland from France in September 1943. Claimant went from Poland to France in March 1939. Her family had to leave Paris, France in April 1942. Claimant and her family traveled through Grenoble to Switzerland in September 1943. Claimant spent two weeks in Champéry and was later sent to Lausanne. She stayed in a refugee home La Rozia and gave birth to her son in December 1943. Claimant's husband was then sent to work in road construction in Sierre. Claimant was sent to Montreux in June 1944. Claimant and her family left Switzerland in 1945.
114. Claimant, born on 02/18/1940 in Belarus, was denied entry to Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in May 1941. Claimant and her parents traveled from Lithuania through Poland and Germany to the German-Swiss border. In Konstanz, Germany on the border, they were told by German guards to go

back to where they came from. They took another train and went back to Lithuania. In June 1941, Germany invaded Lithuania and claimant and her family fled to Siberia where they stayed until the end of the war. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.

115. Claimant, born on 11/12/1908 in Poland, was denied entry into Switzerland at the Austrian-Swiss border in 1938. After claimant was released by the Nazis he traveled by train to the Swiss border. Near the border claimant was taken off the train by Nazi officials when they discovered that he was Jewish and he was denied entry. Claimant returned to Vienna, Austria. After failed attempts to flee to Belgium and Holland, claimant managed to escape to the United States. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
116. Claimant, born on 01/31/1918 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland at the German-Swiss border in 1945. After claimant was released from a concentration camp, claimant and two other women walked to the Swiss border from Germany. At border the police denied them entry because they did not have proper documents. They had to return to Germany. Claimant ended up in a displaced persons camp a few months later. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
117. Claimant, born on 03/22/1928 in Italy, was denied entry into Switzerland in May 1944. Claimant had been living in Italy under a false identity. When it became too dangerous, claimant decided to run away to Switzerland with her mother and sisters. On the night of May 1-2, two guides took them by foot towards the border near Cremenaga, where they were apprehended. The next day, claimant and her family were given by the Italians to the Germans and subsequently sent to Birkenau. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland. Please Note: The two successive claims were submitted by two sisters who each applied separately.
118. Sister (RC 9949) – born on 02/02/1929 in Yugoslavia Sister (RC 9181) – born on 06/09/1926 in Yugoslavia
119. Claimants were denied entry into Switzerland in October 1943. After the Germans had occupied Belgrade, Yugoslavia, claimants and their parents fled to Split, Croatia. The Italian army transported the family to northern Italy, where they were interned in Possagno del Grappa. In October 1943, claimants' parents decided to flee for Switzerland. They took a train to Luino, on the Italian-Swiss border, where claimant's father contacted a smuggler. When they arrived, the smuggler refused to guide them over the border because it was too dangerous being patrolled by German police and border guards. Many refugees had been killed there a few nights before. Subsequently, the family wandered from one place to another, hiding until the end of the war. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.
120. Claimant, born on 02/10/1923 in Hungary, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1943. Claimant's father had deposited money in Switzerland. They had no way of getting a visa to Switzerland, and in 1943, claimant and his father attempted to go to Switzerland. They left Hungary illegally but were caught by police and put in jail. Claimant's father was later deported to Auschwitz. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments

stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland.

121. Claimant, born on 03/09/1937 in Belgium, was denied entry into Switzerland in 1942. Claimant and her parents fled Belgium for Switzerland. With the help of a smuggler they attempted to reach Switzerland but it was impossible to enter the country. The family returned to Belgium and claimant hid in Beloeil with other children. In 1944 claimant's parents were deported and perished.
122. Claimant, born on 04/05/1938 in Belgium, was denied entry to Switzerland at the French-Swiss border in 1943. Claimant's father was sent to a slave labor camp and claimant and her mother sought to enter Switzerland. They traveled from France by train to the Swiss border and were denied entry. Claimant was sent to a foster family and her mother went into hiding for the rest of the war.
123. Claimant, born on 06/04/1933 in France, was denied entry into Switzerland. In 1941 claimant's mother and aunt decided to flee the occupied zone of France for Switzerland after claimant's father was deported. They intended to join claimant's grandparents who had found refuge in Faverges, Haute Savoie close to the Swiss border. When claimant and his family crossed into the free zone they were arrested and interned by the Gestapo. Claimant's mother and aunt were deported and perished. With the help of the Red Cross, claimant and his siblings were placed in an orphanage. Claimant and his siblings managed to escape and meet their grandparents in Saillat-sur-Vienne in August 1942. Claimant and the rest of his family survived the war in hiding throughout France. Note: See Bergier Interim Refugee Report pp. 75-85 for a discussion of agreement between Swiss and German governments stipulating that German agencies would be obligated to prevent entry into Switzerland. Please see claim RC 9949 above for summary of claims by two sisters RC 9949 and RC 9181.