

CLAIMS CONFERENCE SUMMARIES
OF SWISS BANKS SETTLEMENT SLAVE LABOR CASES

Nos. 1 – 110

1. 8340269

Claimant was born in Czop, Czechoslovakia, on July 6, 1924, and eventually settled in the United States after the war. Initially, claimant was required to wear a yellow Star of David on her clothing, identifying her as Jewish. In addition, once the Germans occupied the area where claimant lived, which Hungary had previously annexed, she was imprisoned in the Ungvar (Uzhgorod) Ghetto in April and May 1944. Around May 1944, claimant was transferred to Auschwitz, where she worked “under very strict and very, inhumane and unhealthy conditions” and was tattooed with a prisoner identification number. Some months later, around November 1944, claimant was moved to Weisswasser, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp, where she was forced to work in an underground airplane factory, until she was liberated in May 1945.

2. 8486328

Claimant, born in Odessa, Ukraine on April 10, 1937, currently resides in the United States. Following the German occupation of Odessa, claimant went into hiding with his family for several months. Upon being discovered, claimant and his family were placed in the ghetto in Slobodka, where he remained confined from approximately January 1942 to May 1942. Subsequently, he was moved to the Domanevka Ghetto, near the Bug River, in Transnistria, where “[t]he conditions ... were horrible. Dozens of people were dying every day from starvation and diseases.” He was confined in the ghetto from May 1942 to March 1944, during which time, he later learned, his mother had been shot and killed. “[W]e were hungry all the time and often sick besides ... medical care was out of the question. I do not know how I managed to survive.” In or around March or April 1944, claimant was liberated from the Domanevka Ghetto by the Soviet Army.

3. 8016798

Claimant was born in Vilna, then located in Poland, on November 15, 1906, settled in the United States following the war. From July 1941 to June 1943, claimant was confined to the Vilna Ghetto, where he “liv[ed] in terror of being beaten” and was forced to perform hard labor. It also was during that period that his “family [was] taken away to be killed.” In the summer or fall of 1944, he was moved to the Stutthof concentration camp, some 20 miles east of Danzig (Gdansk), where he received his “worst beatings.” Approximately a half year later, around December 1944, claimant was transferred to Dautmergen, a sub-camp of the Natzweiler concentration camp, near the town of Natzweiler and some 30 miles southwest of Strasbourg. The U.S. Army liberated claimant in April 1945.

4. 8321043

Claimant, born in Tarnow, Poland, on January 20, 1916, settled in the United States after the war. Following the German invasion of Poland, claimant was confined to the Lodz Ghetto from approximately May 1940 to February 1943, after which time he was moved to a labor camp in Skarzisko-Kammiena and compelled to perform grueling, heavy work. Subsequently, he was imprisoned in a series of concentration camps, including Schlieben, then a sub-camp of Ravensbrück, and Theresienstadt. Soviet troops freed claimant in May 1945.

5. 8234094

Claimant, born in Lochow, Poland on March 19, 1923, eventually settled in the United States following the war. As the Germans approached the Luchow area, claimant went into hiding. He was able to escape to Rovno, Poland but, after being captured there by the Soviet Army, he was taken to Osvia, in the Minsk region and was forced to work in a factory until around June 1941. Claimant escaped from Osvia but, eventually, was captured and imprisoned in the Minsk Ghetto, from August 1941 to September 1943, where he "work[ed] very hard ... loaded and unloaded cars, cleaned the streets, worked at [the] depot." Around September 1943, claimant escaped from the ghetto and, for almost one year, wandered from village to village, seeking to hide from and otherwise evade the Germans, during which time "[n]obody helped us." Eventually, around the summer of 1944, as the Soviet Army took over the area, he began serving in the army and did so until the war's end.

6. 8034192

Claimant, born in Panticeu, Romania, on June 6, 1922, settled in the United States following the war. In or around March 1944, the Germans occupied the Panticeu area and removed claimant to the Kolozsvar Ghetto, in Hungary. Around May 1944, claimant, confined to a cattle car, was transferred to Auschwitz, where his parents were murdered in the gas chambers. In Auschwitz, claimant was tattooed with a prisoner identification number and was "witness to electrocutions, beatings and suicides ... [He] was forced to work every day at the gas chambers[.]" Around June 1944, claimant was sent to Longwy, a sub-camp of the Natzweiler concentration camp, in northeastern France, where he worked as a locksmith, after which he was moved again, this time to Kochendorf, another sub-camp of Natzweiler, where he did hard labor in the salt mine. In January 1945, he was forced to march, for almost two weeks, to Dachau, where he was compelled to do construction work. Around March 1945, as Dachau was being evacuated, claimant again was ordered to march, to Mittenwald, and, in April 1945, was liberated by the U.S. Army.

7. 8000514

Claimant, born on March 22, 1916, in Uzhorod, Czechoslovakia, which Hungary annexed at the outbreak of the war, settled in the United States after the war. Around October 1941, claimant was sent to Kosice, in Slovakia, one among a number of camps in which he was incarcerated, and forced to perform hard, physical labor, including digging trenches and helping to construct roads and railroads. At one point, claimant was sent to the Russian Front to help build fortifications, dig trenches and establish other obstacles to impede the Soviet Army's advance. "We had little food, suffered from cold, used to sleep on the ground or snow. A lot of people died that time being frozen or sick." In the summer of 1944, claimant arrived in Debrecen and was imprisoned in the labor camp for several months, after which he "was ordered to walk on foot to the West[ern] part of Hungary. It was a very difficult march. Those who couldn't continue walking, were severe[ly] beaten by SS-men and no food was available during our jo[u]rney. Many people were killed[.]" At the Austrian border, claimant was confined in two labor camps, including in Sopron where, again, he was forced to dig anti-Soviet trenches. Liberated by the Soviet Army in March 1945, claimant returned home "and was told that all [his] family was deported to Auschwitz and killed there."

8. 8150869

Claimant was born on March 15, 1927 in Uzhorod, Czechoslovakia –which was annexed by Hungary at the outbreak of the war – and eventually settled in the United States. During April and May 1944, claimant was confined to the Uzhorod (also known as Ungvar) Ghetto. Subsequently, claimant was transferred to Auschwitz-Birkenau and, in June 1944, moved to the Mauthausen concentration camp. Following his imprisonment in Mauthausen and two of its subcamps, Melk and Ebensee, claimant was liberated by the U.S. Army in May 1945.

9. 8034281

Claimant, born on May 12, 1924, in Paglise, Romania, resided in the United States after the war. In March 1944, claimant was "[f]orcefully removed from home ... leaving all possessions behind," and was confined in the ghetto in Kolozsvár, Hungary. Around May 1944, claimant was deported – by cattle car, over a several days journey – to Auschwitz. "Upon arrival Dr. Mengele directed us to either left or right." While incarcerated in Auschwitz, "[w]e were witness to electrocutions, beatings and suicides. Witnessed my parents being sent to the gas chambers." In July 1944, claimant was moved again, to the Stutthof concentration camp and, within a month, to Glöwen, a subcamp of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. While in Glöwen, "[w]e worked in an ammunition factory hidden in the woods" and, eventually, claimant was forced on a four-week march which terminated at

Ravensbrück, in February 1945. Claimant was liberated by the Soviet Army in May 1945.

10. 8297568

Claimant, born on August 30, 1929 in Chust, Czechoslovakia, eventually came to live in the United States following the war. Initially forced into and confined to the Chust Ghetto in March 1944, claimant was deported to Auschwitz in May 1944. At that point, the Germans "rent my family forever. I never saw my mother, brother or two sisters again." In Auschwitz, "[a] man separated us into groups ... we slept in triple-decker beds. The only food meted out was a piece of bread and thin unnamable broth and this was once a day." Tattooed with a prisoner's identification number, claimant was sent to Buna, a sub-camp of Auschwitz, where he was relegated to digging trenches for heavy cables. The "work was endless, despite the bitter cold weather." Around December 1944, he was forced to march through the snow to Gleiwitz, another Auschwitz sub-camp. "Those too weak, died and were left where they fell dead ... At Camp Gleiwitz, there was no room to sleep and I was forced to sleep outdoors in the snow." Soon after, in late 1944 or January 1945, claimant was transferred to Dora, originally a sub-camp of the Buchenwald concentration camp. During the journey, "cars were stopped at each station so that the dead could be hauled off." In Dora, he toiled in one of the tunnels: "We were given almost no food. The work was arduous beginning in the dark and ending in the dark ... I saw pyres of corpses, alternating with wood, more corpses, more wood ... burning non stop. The reeking fetid odor of burning bodies filled the air. We saw rows of men hanged by the neck until dead. Then another ten were strung up ... We were told they were saboteurs and said the same would happen to us." In April 1945, claimant was sent to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp where "conditions worsened. We were given no food whatsoever. People were dying all around me. I became blind and could not see when I was able to stand." British forces liberated claimant in April 1945.

11. 8127921

Claimant, born in Posen, Germany on September 28, 1921, came to the United States after the war. Claimant lived in Berlin at the outbreak of the war and, around December 1941/January 1942, was sent to the ghetto in Riga, Latvia. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Salaspils concentration camp – about ten miles southeast of Riga – only to be returned to the Riga Ghetto around June 1942, after which he also was confined to the concentration camp in Riga (Kaiserwald). Subsequently, claimant was sent to the Stutthof concentration camp, some 20 miles east of Danzig (Gdansk). During the war, he was separated from his family, whom he never saw again. Claimant "was often not humanly treated and often abused, many times I feared for my li[f]e." He was liberated at Lauenburg by the Soviet Army in March 1945.

12. 9021809

Claimant was born in Bilky, Czechoslovakia, on July 30, 1912, and settled in the United States following the war. After the German occupation of her hometown, claimant and her family were sent to the ghetto in Beregovo, Hungary, in April 1944. Not long after, the family was transferred to Auschwitz, where claimant's parents, brother and sister were executed. Claimant was "beaten, tortured, starved, stripped of any sense of being a human being ... Every day, some of us were sent to the ovens. We had no idea what was next. Whoever survived, survived by sheer luck." After confinement in Auschwitz for several months, claimant was taken to Fallersleben, Germany, a sub-camp of the Neuengamme concentration camp, where she was forced to work in a munitions factory. In the factory, she "had to work long hours hardly dressed, wearing wooden shoes. Nobody took care of our meals. We were hungry, often sick. Hundreds of girls fell ill and died." In May 1945, she was transferred to the Salzwedel concentration camp, in Germany, where the "conditions of life were as awful as in the previous camps [and where she] was often beaten[.]" She was liberated while imprisoned in Salzwedel by U.S. troops.

13. 8376603

Claimant, born in Nove Barovo (also known as Ujbard), Czechoslovakia, on June 6, 1926, eventually came to the United States after the war. In 1939, after his father was taken away and forced to be part of a Hungarian Army labor battalion, claimant had to support his remaining family. "Nazi sympathizers marched, threw stones, beat and scared us regularly. Gendarmes beat [him] up because boots [he] made were not water proof." In 1944, after living in constant fear for years, claimant and his family were taken to and confined in a labor camp in Mátészalka, Hungary, where they were underfed and forced to perform grueling work in a nearby factory. Claimant "had to clean toilets, cut wood and ate only beans and cabbage." Not long after, the family was transferred to Auschwitz, where claimant was separated from his mother and siblings, who "were murdered ... probably sent to the gas chamber." While in Auschwitz, he "saw people die every night and beaten to death." Subsequently transferred in a crowded cattle car to Buchenwald, a four to five day journey, he was beaten and forced to work in a quarry, then next moved, in the summer of 1944, to Magdeburg, a sub-camp of the Buchenwald concentration camp, where he remained through February 1945. "In Magdeburg we were marched 6 km every morning to work, 12 hours work, then marched back. I was beaten badly in the head and arm and shoulder." Around February 1945, claimant was sent back to the main

Buchenwald camp, where the beatings continued and he contracted typhus. U.S. forces arrived at Buchenwald several months later.

14. 8034338

Claimant, born in Barkasova, Czechoslovakia, on December 29, 1921, came to the United States following the war. In 1942, claimant was forcibly taken into a labor battalion of the Hungarian Army to work as a slave laborer. Separated from his family and forced to wear a yellow armband – which identified him as Jewish – over the next several years, claimant was underfed and constantly abused. “I had no freedom, harsh punishments, little food, separation from my family.” As part of the labor battalion, claimant was forced to do the arduous work required in constructing a military airfield, barracks and roads in various work camps on the Eastern Front. Around October or November 1944, claimant was taken on a ten-day journey by train to Bergen-Belsen, where “the horrors continued,” indeed, “it is impossible for me to describe the horrors I witnessed[.]” While confined in Bergen-Belsen, claimant went without food or water for days and was subjected to medical experiments. Barely alive, after six months, around April 1945, he and other inmates were sent on a march east from Bergen-Belsen, and reached Magdeburg, where they were liberated by U.S. troops.

15. 8000573

Claimant was born in Remetske Hamre, Czechoslovakia, on July 5, 1921, and eventually settled in the United States following the war. After the Germans invaded and occupied her hometown, which Hungary had previously annexed, claimant was forced to perform slave labor in a series of work camps, in addition to being imprisoned for a time in the Uzhorod (Ungvar) Ghetto. Subsequently, around May or June 1944, claimant was transferred to Auschwitz and, subsequently, in October 1944, to Buchenwald Kommando Altenburg, where she was liberated by the U.S. Army several months later.

16. 8094314

Claimant, born in Pecs, Hungary, on March 6, 1920, ultimately settled in the United States after the war. Beginning in October 1941, claimant was forced to perform hard labor as part of a Hungarian Army labor battalion in, among a number of work camps, Szeged, Hungary. In 1943, he was taken to Bor and forced to work for Siemens A.G. under the supervision of Organisation Todt. Following the German occupation of Hungary, around March 1944, claimant was forced to march from the labor camp in Bor to the Flossenbürg concentration camp. He was subsequently sent to Hohenstein-Ernstthal, a sub-camp of Flossenbürg, where he again was forced to

perform grueling work. Claimant was liberated in May 1945, only to eventually learn that his entire family had been murdered.

17. 8376646

Claimant, born in Danilovo, Czechoslovakia, on May 5, 1925, currently lives in the United States. Beginning in October 1939, claimant and her family, living in fear of the increasing anti-Semitism in her country; they “saw mass demonstrations, shouting Nazi slogans, breaking windows, Jews were attacked and people shouted we should go to Palestine[.]” The family went into hiding but was discovered and forced into the Danilovo Ghetto, in or around March or April 1944. Soon thereafter, claimant, along with her family, was forced onto an overcrowded train transport in which “[p]eople were robbed and beaten horribly[.]” Indeed, “I saw my mother suffer because she hid one apple and that was what we had to eat for three days and nights.” Upon arriving at Auschwitz, claimant’s mother, brother and a sister were immediately taken to the gas chamber. Further, while in Auschwitz, “[w]e were beaten. Mothers howled all night because their babies were murdered. Every day I saw murder and smelled it.” Claimant was tattooed with a prisoner’s identification number and forced to sort clothes near the crematorium until October 1944, when she was sent to Obernheim, a sub-camp of the Natzweiler concentration camp. Allied troops liberated the camp in May 1945.

18. 8351899

Claimant, born in Craciunesti (Tiszakaracsonyfalva), Romania, on January 12, 1922, eventually came to live in the United States after the war. Following the German invasion of Hungary (which previously had annexed the region of Romania in which claimant resided), claimant was taken, around April 1944, to the Szatmar-Nemeti Ghetto. In May 1944, she was moved to Auschwitz and, not long after, was moved again, to Gelsenkirchen, a sub-camp of the Buchenwald concentration camp. Some weeks later, after being transferred to the Krupp munitions factory in Essen, she was forced to work in the rolling mill and the electrode workshop. Around February or March 1945, claimant was sent to Bergen-Belsen where, while suffering from “typhus and ... in very dangerous health,” she was eventually liberated by British troops.

19. 8351961

Claimant, who ultimately settled in the United States following the war, was born in Okna-Sugatag, Romania, on January 6, 1920. After his hometown (which Hungary had previously annexed) was occupied, claimant was forced into a Hungarian Army labor battalion in late 1941. He was sent to a work camp in Petervasara, where he began what would become years of arduous, slave labor. Moved from Petervasara to a number of labor camps, including Rimaszombat, Sopron, Szombathely and

Jolsva-Losonc, among others, claimant ended up in Jennersdorf, Austria. Subsequently, claimant was taken to Graz, Austria, where he was liberated by Soviet troops in April 1945.

20. 9113495

Born in Ostrow Mazowieki, Poland, on September 11, 1916, claimant came to the United States following the war. At the outbreak of World War II, claimant was a student in the Mir Yeshiva, in Vilna (then in Poland). As Germany invaded and occupied more and more of Poland, claimant fled to Vladisvostok in 1941 and, eventually, reached Kobe, Japan. Subsequently, the Japanese expelled claimant to China where, beginning in May 1943, he was imprisoned in the Shanghai Ghetto for over two years. In the Shanghai Ghetto, claimant was relentlessly exposed to “terrible conditions ... a great deal from famine, dirt and diseases.”

21. 9148914

Claimant was born in Slonim, Poland, on May 23, 1920, and settled in the United States following the war. After the German occupation of Slonim in August 1941, claimant and her family were confined to the ghetto, where she witnessed and experienced horrible brutality by the police officers and guards. Daily, she was forced to perform the arduous work of loading and unloading trains and helping to dig and construct roads. One night, while claimant went foraging for food for her family, her parents and young child were murdered. Claimant notes that “[n]o pen can convey the suffering that I had to endure during the war.” In February 1943, claimant escaped from the ghetto and, with the assistance of two friends, began hiding in the Lipichanskaya Pushcha forest. She eventually returned home after her town was liberated in June 1944.

22. 92166685

Claimant, born in Bad-Elster, Germany, on November 6, 1922, ultimately came to the United States after the war. After being prohibited from attending school or working in a government office because she was Jewish, claimant joined the Jewish resistance against the Nazis in Czechoslovakia. After the Nazis seized her family in 1942, she never saw them, or countless other relatives, again. Claimant was arrested in 1943 and sent to Theresienstadt, where she was forced to work in the adjacent fields. Around September 1944, en route to being transferred to Ravensbrück, “[w]e saw the airplanes and heard the bombing and assumed the war would be over in a short time. If we’d known we’d be at the camp for almost a year, we would’ve committed suicide.” During claimant’s confinement in Ravensbrück, she was forced to perform heavy labor, including carrying coal and shoveling. Subsequently, claimant was assigned to perform slave labor at Siemens. In April 1945, the Nazis

began a death march with the remaining Ravensbrück survivors. "The Russians came with airplanes ... so the Germans commanded us to lie with our heads down ... I looked up and saw the Germans hiding in ditches. So I ran into the forest[.]" Claimant was liberated by the Soviet Army in May of 1945.

23. 92162874

Claimant was born in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on January 23, 1935, and settled in the United States following the war. After the Nazis occupied Prague, numerous anti-Jewish edicts were implemented, leading to the confiscation of her family's business and, eventually, "[p]eople began to disappear in the night and we didn't know what happened or where they had gone." Claimant and her family were able to reach a not yet German-occupied Budapest, with only the "clothes on our backs." While life was difficult for Jews in Hungary, conditions, at the time, were an improvement over Prague. There came a point, however, when the Jews in Budapest were rounded up and claimant notes there was "no one to help us, nowhere to go, nothing to do ... where would a Jewish child go? I felt the absolute terror of being helpless and isolated in a hostile world." Not long after the Nazi occupation of Budapest, claimant and her family were literally given minutes to pack their belongings before being moved to the Budapest Ghetto. "We were marched through the streets to the ... ghetto. I looked up and some of the people were staring at us and laughing. But some people cried, too." While in the ghetto, the Germans' idea "was to make us slaves, to take away our human will, to make us obey automatically." Further, "[i]n the ghetto, we lived 30 to a room. I had one meal a day of pea soup ... The bombings came three times a day. The U.S. planes would bomb in the evening, the English in the afternoon, and the Russians in the morning." Claimant's brother, whom she was never to see again, was deported to the Buchenwald concentration camp. The Soviet Army eventually liberated Budapest in February 1945.

24. 8414114

Claimant, born in Budapest, Hungary, on May 14, 1929, currently resides in the United States. After graduating high school, claimant was prohibited from working and daily faced a lack of food due to the stringent restrictions placed on members of the Jewish community. When the Nazis occupied Hungary, in March 1944, claimant was staying with her relatives in Csorna, a small town near the Austrian border. Eventually, she was imprisoned in the ghetto in Csorna and, several months later, moved to the Sopron Ghetto. Not long after, in the summer of 1944, claimant was transferred to Auschwitz. Her "relatives were killed in Auschwitz. I was lucky to survive. We did not have food ... many people were sick. The Nazis lined up the prisoners and often hit us." After several months, claimant was moved to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp and confined for approximately three months.

- She was then sent, by foot, to Markkleeberg, initially a sub-camp of Ravensbrück and later of Buchenwald, where she was forced to work at an airplane factory for four months. After the factory was destroyed in an air raid, she was forced to march toward Dresden and was liberated by the Russian Army in May 1945.
- 25. 20448759**
Claimant, born in Zywiec, Poland, on December 8, 1931, came to live in the United States following the war. Claimant's parents, sensing the impending danger of the German invasion, sent claimant and his siblings to live with relatives in Czestochowa, Poland, where he was soon placed in the ghetto. Subsequently, claimant was moved and confined to a camp in Czestochowa, which provided labor for Hasag, an armaments company. He eventually escaped from the labor camp and went into hiding in the woods, having to live from hand to mouth, in constant fear, and forced to steal food from nearby farms simply to stay alive during the remainder of the war.
- 26. 8006814**
Claimant, born in Tarna-Mare, Romania, on March 17, 1920, ultimately settled in the United States after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary in March 1944, claimant was confined to the Oradea-Mare Ghetto, the second largest ghetto in Hungary. Around May or June 1944, claimant was transferred to Auschwitz, where he was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number and remained imprisoned in various Auschwitz sub-camps through 1944. He was subsequently moved to several other camps until liberated by U.S. troops in April 1945.
- 27. 8059853**
Born in Beuthen, Germany, on December 10, 1923, claimant settled in the United States following the war. As persecution of Jews in the country intensified, claimant and her parents fled Germany and ended up in Italy for a period of time, before ultimately fleeing to China. From May 1943 through May 1945, claimant was confined in the Shanghai Ghetto.
- 28. 8550727**
Claimant, born in Vilna, Poland, on April 1, 1931, eventually came to reside in the United States after the war. At the outbreak of World War II, claimant lived in Dubenov, Poland. Because his parents had been able to obtain visas, the family escaped to Kobe, Japan, around March 1941. Some months later, around December 1941, claimant was deported to Shanghai, China, and imprisoned in the Shanghai Ghetto from December 1943 through May 1945. In the ghetto, there was "[n]o freedom, no education, and no medical attention, just human suffering. Deprivation of food and drink, suffering continuous hunger and thirst pangs. Exposed to

diseases, lice, rodents. Strict harsh laws with severe inhumane punishment, such as hangings ... I had to endure only continuous suffering."

29. 8145008

Claimant, born in Dzialoszyce, Poland, on January 15, 1921, eventually came to the United States after the war. Following the German invasion and occupation of Poland, claimant, who was living in his hometown, was sent to and imprisoned in various ghettos from December 1939 – June 1944, including the Dzialoszyce Ghetto, the Kobierzyn Ghetto and its related labor camp, and the Plaszow Ghetto, as well as its related labor camp. Subsequently, and through May 1945, claimant was confined, among other places, in Wieliczka, a sub-camp of Krakow-Plaszow, where the Germans operated an underground factory making airplane parts, as well as in Ebensee, a sub-camp of the Mauthausen concentration camp, from which he was liberated by U.S. troops in May 1945.

30. 8150443

Claimant, born in Poleno, Czechoslovakia, on December 28, 1928, settled in the United States following the war. Once the Germans occupied her hometown, which Hungary had previously annexed, claimant was sent to and confined in the Munkacs Ghetto, where she was "beaten and starved." Around May 1944, she was moved to Auschwitz, where she "witnessed [her] parents and siblings tortured and murdered in the gas chamber. After [she] became a subject for various experiments as well as daily torture until January 1945[.]" Claimant was moved to Grunbert, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp in January 1945. During a death march, in May 1945, she was able to escape into the woods and, eventually, was liberated by U.S. troops.

31. 8219109

Claimant was born in Munkacs (Mukachevo), Czechoslovakia, on December 31, 1923, and settled in the United States following the war. In March 1944, after the Germans occupied his hometown, which Hungary previously had annexed, claimant was forced into a Hungarian labor battalion. From that time until early 1945, while confined to a number of camps, including in Nagybanya, Szombathely and Woppendorf, in Hungary and Austria, he was compelled to do grueling work, including helping to construct and repair roads, railroad tacks and bridges, collecting the dead and wounded, as well as dig trenches. "The only food given to us was tea and bread for breakfast and a bowl of soup for dinner. We had almost no clothes. I worked with no shoes all winter in the freezing snow." Around February 1945, claimant was transferred to the Mauthausen concentration camp. After the

war, when claimant returned to his hometown, he learned that his father and two brothers had been killed in Auschwitz.

32. 8219079

Claimant, born in Mukachevo (Munkacs), Czechoslovakia, on September 26, 1924, came to reside in the United States after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary, in March 1944, claimant was forced into in the Mukachevo (Munkacs) Ghetto. She was transferred to Auschwitz in May 1944, tattooed with a prisoner identification number, and imprisoned there until January 1945, when she was sent to the work camp at Reichenbach. Soviet troops liberated the camp in May 1945.

33. 8234566

Claimant, born in Czernovitz, Romania, on March 7, 1928, eventually came to the United States following the war. In October 1941, claimant was confined to the Czernovitz Ghetto. Over the next years, she was moved to the Transnistria region, initially to a camp where the prisoners worked in a stone quarry, then to the Ladijin labor camp, among other places, before being sent to a labor camp in Tulczyn.

34. 8323011

Claimant was born in Berehove (Beregszáz), Czechoslovakia, on March 8, 1928, and eventually settled in the United States after the war. Following the German occupation of his hometown, which Hungary had previously annexed, claimant and his family were imprisoned in the Berehove Ghetto in or around April 1944. Several weeks later, claimant's family was moved to Auschwitz, where he was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number. In Auschwitz, his parents and four brothers and sisters were murdered. Subsequently, claimant was transferred to the concentration camp in Sachsenhausen, and then to the Mauthausen camp, among others. Throughout this period, claimant was "sever[e]ly beaten by [the] Nazis" and, when finally liberated in May 1945, "was a skeleton." Claimant is "mental[l]y and [physically] ruined and h[a]unted by nightmares. The memories from KZ lagers are painful and unforgettable. [His] hardship is pain, lots of pain and poor health."

35. 8330816

Claimant, born in Miechow, Poland, on April 15, 1926, came to reside in the United States following the war. The Germans initially sent claimant to the Podgorcz-Bonarka labor camp, in February 1941. A little more than one year later, he was moved to the Krakow-Plaszow labor camp, where he remained confined and was forced to perform hard, difficult labor until around October 1943. Claimant was then

transferred to the labor camp in Pionki and, subsequently, around June 1944, was moved to Auschwitz, where he worked in the mine at Libiacz Janina, an Auschwitz sub-camp. He was liberated in the winter of 1945 by Soviet troops.

36. 8351473

Claimant, born in Tarnograd, Poland, on March 5, 1922, eventually came to the United States after the war. Once the Germans occupied claimant's home town, in September 1939, "[t]he actions against Jews started immediately. I was taken every day for hard labor. I was taken for road construction and repair, [and to] clean stables." Early in 1941, the Germans confined his family in the Tarnograd Ghetto where claimant was "forced to work every day ... The territory of the ghetto was surrounded. Nobody was allowed to leave the enclosed territory." Around November 1942, claimant, along with his mother and sister, escaped from the ghetto, fleeing first to a local cemetery, where they hid, and then to the nearby woods. Eventually, he reached the village of Rozhanets, where a family acquaintance hid him in the barn. There, he "lived in a constant fear to be discovered and killed ... I never went outside the barn[.]" Claimant was liberated in 1944 by the Soviet Army.

37. 8318581

Claimant, born in Salaj, Romania, on July 26, 1928, moved to the United States after the war. Following the German invasion and occupation of Hungary, which previously had annexed the area of Northern Transylvania where claimant resided, she was imprisoned, from around July 1944 through March or April 1945, in the Shomnoczechi Ghetto. Subsequently, claimant was transferred to a series of concentration camps, including Auschwitz, Riga, and Stutthof.

38. 8800375

Claimant, born in Zambrov, Poland on August 12, 1917, eventually settled in the United States following the war. With the German occupation of Zambrov in October 1939, soldiers broke into claimant's home and stole all of their valuable assets. Claimant was marched to a labor camp outside of Lomza, Poland, where she was treated cruelly, forced to clean windows, floors and Nazi vehicles, from early morning to sundown, seven days a week. She also was "raped one night by enemy soldiers" which "ruined [her] hope and [her] life forever" Subsequently, she "became devastated when [she] found out that [she] was pregnant ... [she] wanted an abortion[.]" She was able, however, to escape with her family to Vilna and, eventually, reached Minsk and Vladivostok. Subsequently, she fled further to Kobe,

Japan, and in or around December 1941/January 1942, ended up in Shanghai, China. She was confined to the Shanghai Ghetto from approximately May 1943 until she was freed in August 1945.

39. 8316651

Claimant, born in Buczacz, Poland, on May 15, 1924, moved to and resided in the United States following the war. After the German occupation of the region in Poland where claimant lived, around July 1941, she was confined to the Buczacz Ghetto, where “[f]or a year [she] was forced to work for the Gestapo military kitchen.” Around November 1942, her “whole family was rounded up into cattle cars and never returned.” In the Buczacz Ghetto, claimant moved from house to house, trying to evade the Germans. “[T]he Nazis rounded up all the children ... and threw them on trucks to their death. Simultaneously, they rounded up as many Jews as they could, outside the Jewish cemetery. They made them dig their own common grave. I heard constant shooting in my bunker. The living and dead all were buried.” In February 1943, “[t]he Nazis ... started shooting. I only survived by putting my body between dead ones in the snow. I stayed in the snow all night. When the sun came out the blood with the melting snow started turning the river blood red.” Most of the time, claimant “survived ... under the sewer bunker of [her] husband’s boss’ house ... The condition in the sewer lines were inhuman. Lice, mice, rats and months of darkness.” Fearful of being discovered, claimant escaped from the ghetto around August or September 1943, and hid in the surrounding fields, “surviving like animals.”

40. 8338604

Claimant, born in Warsaw, Poland, on December 26, 1923, eventually settled in the United States after the war. Following the German occupation of Poland in 1939, claimant was imprisoned, for a total of more than four years, in various ghettos and slave labor camps, until she was liberated in January 1945. From around November 1940 to October 1942, claimant was confined to the Warsaw Ghetto. She was then moved to the Czestochowa Ghetto, where she remained until around July 1943, when she was transferred to the Czestochowa labor camp. Claimant was forced to work in the labor camp from July 1943 to January 1945, when Soviet troops emancipated the camp.

41. 9087036

Claimant was born in Sarkesuylak, Romania, on June 26, 1928, and came to live in the United States following the war. Ordered to abandon their home and possessions by the Hungarian police, around April 1944, claimant and his family were moved to the ghetto in Satu Mare. Several weeks later, in May 1944, the Germans transferred

claimant, by cattle car, to Auschwitz. "We were so many people [in the cattle car] we couldn't sit down only stand up. The doors were closed and locked. The only air we could get was from small openings at the top. We were taken like this for 3 days and 2 nights with no food or water." Upon arriving at Auschwitz, "[t]he people who

couldn't walk out of the cars were thrown right onto trucks on top of each other crying and moaning." "Every day" while in Auschwitz, the guards "woke us up at approx. 3 a.m., chased us out of the barracks into the cold, rain, and mud with no shoes." After seven weeks of abuse in Auschwitz, claimant was taken to the Mauthausen concentration camp, where he was separated from his father, never to see him again. Some two weeks later, claimant was moved to Ebensee, a sub-camp of Mauthausen. Several months after that, claimant again was moved, to the labor camp at Wels, where he and others were forced to work, through the nights, repairing train lines that had been destroyed by Allied bombings during the day. Few of those transferred to Wels with claimant survived the ordeal of the slave labor camp. Subsequently, he was sent by cattle car back to Ebensee, where claimant remained imprisoned until May 1945, when U.S. soldiers liberated the camp.

42. 8007004

Claimant, born on May 19, 1921, in Miedzyrzecz, Poland, eventually settled in the United States following the war. German troops invaded and occupied claimant's hometown in late 1939 and, in the summer of 1942, she was forced into the Miedzyrzecz Podlaski Ghetto, where she remained confined until the summer of 1943. Around that time, claimant, along with her parents, escaped from the ghetto and were able to find hiding places in the surrounding forest, avoiding the liquidation of the ghetto town that followed soon after. Claimant was liberated by Soviet troops in August of 1944.

43. 8203873

Claimant was born on April 23, 1922, in Kataj, Hungary, and came to the United States following the war. At the outbreak of the war, claimant lived and worked as a tailor in Budapest. His business was seized and claimant, initially required to wear a yellow Star of David armband, identifying him as Jewish, was forcibly taken into a Hungarian labor battalion and compelled to perform arduous work from around October 1943 to October 1944. In November 1944, claimant and others were "shipped like cattle" to the Bruck an der Leitha labor camp in Austria. He was "given no food, no water, forced to dig ditches ... [and] beaten severely every day ... in the head, neck and back with heavy wooden boards[.]" yet endured, only to be sent "like a half dead corpse to Mauthausen" around January 1945. In the Mauthausen concentration camp, claimant was forced to collect and carry corpses to

mass graves. In April 1945, claimant was moved to the Gunskirchen concentration camp, where he contracted typhus and lay untreated in the mud, “waiting to die.” It was in Gunskirchen, in May 1945, that U.S. troops liberated claimant.

44. 8772827

Claimant was born on January 26, 1921, in Jaszkarajeno, Hungary, and settled in Canada following the war. After the German occupation of Hungary, the property and business of claimant’s family were confiscated and, in or around April 1944, claimant was forced to walk 18 kilometers to the Abony Ghetto. She was imprisoned in the ghetto for approximately one month, before being transferred, by freight train, to the Kecskemet Ghetto. Claimant was constantly beaten and subjected to violating searches, as Nazis attempted to find smuggled jewelry or money on the prisoners. Around May or June 1944, claimant was transferred to Auschwitz, a four-day train journey, during which she was provided with no food, water, or bathroom facilities. Claimant had her head shaved when she arrived at Auschwitz, where she also was beaten, given almost no food, and forced to stand for hours during the daily roll calls. In or around June or July 1944, claimant was transferred to Langenbielau, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp, where she worked in a knitting factory for twelve to fourteen hour days. She was liberated by U.S. troops in May 1945.

45. 8538115

Claimant, born December 18, 1924, in Ciumarna-Zalau, Romania, now resides in the United States. At the outbreak of the war, claimant was living in his hometown, which was located in an area Hungary had previously annexed. Following the Nazi occupation of Hungary, claimant was imprisoned in the Zilah Ghetto, around April 1944, and subsequently was transferred to Auschwitz, then to the Gross Rosen concentration camp. American troops liberated claimant from a sub-camp of the Buchenwald concentration camp in May 1945.

46. 8538123

Claimant, born on November 27, 1928, in Galautas, Romania, settled in the United States after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary, claimant initially was imprisoned in the Sovata Ghetto, around March 1944, then sent to the ghetto in Marosvasarhely (Targu-Mures). Several months later, after being transferred to Auschwitz in September 1944, claimant was forced to endure the selection process under the direction of Josef Mengele. She was moved again, in October 1944, to Dresden where she was forced to work in a munitions factory. In February 1945, during the Allied bombing of Dresden, claimant was forced to march

to Theresienstadt, during which time bombs fell all around the convoy of prisoners on the way to the camp. Claimant was liberated from Theresienstadt in May 1945 by Russian troops.

47. 8015295

Claimant, born on June 3, 1930, in Klaczanova, Czechoslovakia, came to reside in the United States following the war. After its occupation of Hungary, the Germans imposed a curfew on claimant's town; "Jews were forbidden in movie houses and parks. Then Jewish owned stores were closed ... The yellow Jewish star was imposed." Eventually, claimant and her family were ordered to leave their home and most of their possessions and forced into the Nagyvarad Ghetto. "The Ghetto was about 5 or 6 families living in one house." Several months later, around April 1944, she was transferred to Auschwitz. "We were packed into cattle cars. It was so crowded we hardly had room to sit down. I can't remember how many days we were on this train without food or water ... We had no idea where we were going." Once in Auschwitz, "[w]hen we got off, they separated me from my mother. That was the last time I saw my mother." After several days, claimant was moved to a camp in Riga, forced to work removing graphite from dead batteries. Around September 1944, claimant again was moved, to the Stutthof concentration camp, and recalls having few clothes and no shoes during the winter, and how "[e]very morning they would pick up the dead and pile them up on top of the snow." In May 1945, there were rumors that the Allied armies were approaching Stutthof and the Gestapo forced claimant and others to walk to a port where they boarded a barge. Drifting on the barge for days, without food or water, claimant stated "[t]here were so many dead people on the barge that I couldn't stand up. Finally we stopped and we were told to get off. Most people were too weak to even stand up. The Gestapo shot everyone who couldn't get off and threw them into the water. I will never forget how red the water was from the blood near the barge." Those who survived the ordeal were forced to walk to the town of Neustadt-Holstein, while the Gestapo shot everyone who could not walk, leaving them on the road. British troops liberated those who made it to Neustadt-Holstein.

48. 8190437

Claimant, born May 14, 1931, in Sierpc, Poland, moved to the United States after the war. In early 1940, several months after the outbreak of the war, the Germans captured and confined claimant, along with his family, in the Strzegowo Ghetto. In the ghetto, "[a] great part of the Jewish community, young and old, died of hunger, sickness and torture by the Nazis ... The days as well as the nights were very scary, one never knew what [would] happen to yourself or someone in your family."

Claimant would smuggle food from outside of the ghetto to his family. Once, the guards caught claimant as he tried to sneak back into the ghetto and "beat [him] so bad that they broke [his] bones." As the liquidation of the ghetto began, the Germans sent the other members of his family to Auschwitz and Majdanek, while claimant

escaped from the ghetto and was hidden by a nearby Polish farmer. Eventually, however, claimant was turned into the Germans and was sent to the Warsaw Ghetto where, in early 1943, he was able to escape for a second time. Claimant hid in various farms, toiled as a farmer's helper to prolong his survival, and "slept in barns with the animals or where ever [he] could find a safe place to sleep." Soviet troops liberated the area in January 1945. Claimant was fourteen years old when the war ended and was the only member of his family to survive.

49. 8198543

Claimant, born July 24, 1920, in Chorzow, Poland, ultimately settled in the United States following the war. Around April 1941, after the Germans occupied Czystochowa, where claimant lived at the time, he was confined to the Czystochowa Ghetto where "the living conditions were terrible" and he and his family "practically starved to death." While imprisoned, claimant was compelled to do difficult, onerous work, including laying down railroad tracks. Around February 1942, claimant was moved to a camp where he worked in a factory providing labor for Hasag, loading munitions onto cargo trains. "[T]he living conditions were inhuman ... many people died by starving to death ... [Claimant's] parents [and] two sisters were sent to Treblinka by wagons like animals to die." Claimant was liberated from the labor camp in January 1945 by Soviet troops.

50. 8002622

Claimant was born October 12, 1927, in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, and came to settle in the United States following the war. Beginning in 1942, claimant was required to wear a yellow star identifying her as Jewish. Moreover, she was "not able to study [and] lived in fear every minute for us to be taken to the concentration camps." In 1943, claimant's parents sent her and her little brother to Hungary, in the hope that they would be safe there but, eventually, claimant was forced into the Monor Ghetto, near Budapest. A few weeks later, she was transferred to Auschwitz, imprisoned there for several weeks, and then moved to the Stutthof concentration camp. She was forced to do heavy, grueling work, including helping to construct roads for tanks. In January 1945, claimant was evacuated from the camp and, upon

reaching Deutsch Krone (now Walcz), was confined to a prison. In January 1945, claimant was freed by Soviet troops.

51. 9198377

Claimant, born January 7, 1922, in Vatra Dorna, Romania, ultimately settled in the United States after the war. Around October 1941, the entire Jewish population in claimant's hometown was loaded onto a cargo train, sent to Atari and, several days later, moved to the transit camp in Mogilev-Podolsky, where her grandparents died of typhus. Subsequently, claimant was transferred to the Tulchin Ghetto and, some months after that, she and her mother, after bribing a guard, were able to return to Mogilev-Podolsky, where they were confined to the ghetto. In March 1944, claimant was liberated from the ghetto by the Soviet Army.

52. 9198369

Claimant, born May 1, 1920, in Iernuteni, Romania, eventually came to the United States following the war. At the outbreak of the war, claimant was living in Palotailva, which Hungary had previously annexed. From around January 1941 to December 1944, he was compelled to work as part of a Hungarian labor battalion, after which claimant was transferred to the Mauthausen concentration camp, where he was threatened daily with death. Subsequently, around the end of 1944, claimant was moved to the Gunskirchen concentration camp, where he remained confined until May 1945, when American troops liberated the camp. Claimant's parents, older sister, and four year-old nephew, were all murdered in the gas chambers at Auschwitz.

53. 8061742

Claimant was born October 20, 1926, in Czestochowa, Poland, and moved to the United States after the war. Following the German invasion and occupation of Czestochowa in 1939, claimant was confined to the ghetto and slave labor camp in Czestochowa, where he worked at the Hasag factory for several years. In or around late December 1944 or early January 1945, claimant was transferred to the Buchenwald concentration camp, where he was forced to perform hard labor of various sorts. Claimant was moved again, this time to Theresienstadt, around March or April 1945, and remained there until liberated by the Soviet Army.

54. 8486395

Claimant was born January 29, 1912, in Banffyhungyad, Romania, and ultimately settled in the United States following the war. From early childhood, claimant lived in Oradea Mare (Nagyvarad), which German troops occupied in March 1944. Claimant and her family were required to wear a yellow star armband, to identify them as Jewish, and were forced into the Oradea Mare Ghetto around April 1944. The following month, she was transferred to Auschwitz and imprisoned “[u]nder inhuman conditions,” as well as tattooed with a prisoner identification number. In November 1944, claimant was moved to Zschopau, a sub-camp of the Flossenbürg concentration camp, where she was forced to work in a Nazi-run factory. In April 1945, the factory was evacuated and claimant was sent to Theresienstadt, where she was liberated by Soviet troops in May 1945.

55. 8499446

Claimant, born September 25, 1927, in Chechelnik, Ukraine, came to live in the United States following the war. In the summer of 1941, after the occupation of her village, widespread looting of Jewish homes began and her family’s property and other valuable possessions were stolen or seized. Around July 1941, claimant was imprisoned in the ghetto established in Chechelnik. Constrained by barbed wire fences encompassing the ghetto, horrible living conditions prevailed: “we all lived in a small room which we shared with 10-15 people. We had to sleep on a cold dirty floor, were deprived of heat, light, drinkable water and warm clothes. My family suffered from starvation ... All the ghetto prisoners had to wear yellow David’s stars sewn to their clothes. For any violation of the ghetto regime people were brutally tortured and killed.” Claimant and her mother were forced to “work ... in the field I summer, and clean ... roads from the snow in winter. This daily drudgery – hard, back-breaking labor in any weather, without any food and proper clothes undermined our health. I was constantly sick and extremely weak.” Further, she was often severely beaten and became sick with typhus, barely surviving. Claimant recalls that “[v]ery often we were assembled at the square for execution, but by the evening we were let go. We lived in constant stress and panic, and always thought that tomorrow we all would be killed.” This abuse continued until March 1944, when Soviet troops liberated the area.

56. 8234795

Claimant, born January 1, 1908, in Gostynin, Poland, eventually came to the United States after the war. Following the German invasion of Gostynin, claimant was forced into the local ghetto, ordered to wear a yellow Star of David armband, identifying him as Jewish, and worked as a tailor. Subsequently, in 1941, claimant was moved to the Plock (Plotsk) Ghetto, which was surrounded by barbed wire, “was severely guarded and [we were] prohibited to leave,” where he again labored as a tailor “and was beaten a lot.” On or around September 1942, claimant was sent to the slave labor camp in the town of Skarzysko-Kamienna, where he worked at the Hasag munitions factory until around July of 1944. Around that time, he was again

moved, this time to the Czestochowa labor camp, where he was required to work at the Warta factory, involving more hard labor related to manufacturing munitions. Anyone who fell ill and was unable to work was shot outside of the camp. Claimant remarked that his “whole family perished during the war. I survived by miracle.” In January 1945, claimant was liberated by Soviet troops.

57. 8952132

Claimant, born August 3, 1908, in Ostrow Mazowiecka, Poland, settled in the United States following the war. Around November 1940, claimant, along with his wife and two children, were sent to and imprisoned in the Warsaw Ghetto. In the Spring of 1943, he was sent to the Majdanek concentration camp and, not long after, to the labor camp in Skarzysko-Kamienna. In August of 1944, claimant again was moved, this time to the labor camp in Czestochowa, where he remained interned until January 1945, when the Soviet Army liberated the camp.

58. 8053782

Claimant was born June 11, 1924, in Sarospatak, Hungary, and came to reside in the United States following the war. Not long after the German occupation of Hungary in March 1944, claimant was imprisoned in the ghetto established in Kisvarda, in northeastern Hungary. Around the end of May or in early June 1944, claimant was transferred to Auschwitz, where he remained imprisoned until the end of June 1944, when he was sent to the slave labor camp at Bunzlau, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp. In Bunzlau, claimant was compelled to perform arduous manual labor, including digging ditches and pulling underground cables. Soviet troops liberated the camp in February 1945.

59. 8044279

Claimant, born April 15, 1928, in Czestochowa, Poland, currently resides in the United States. Around April 1941, the Germans established a ghetto in Czestochowa and, from that time through September 1942, claimant was confined to the ghetto, after which she was moved to the Czestochowa labor camp. In the custody of German soldiers, she was forced to sweep the streets, clean city public toilets, and was often beaten, as well as required to work longer hours when she did not perform exactly as ordered. Claimant was forced to work twelve to sixteen hour days at a local factory, manufacturing shells for bullets: “we had to be fast and precise, and stand on our feet, if they caught us resting for a second, we were beaten until blood covered us from head to foot, and our bread ration was taken away from us for several days. The same 3 pieces of clothing we wore in summer and winter,

and once every 2 months we were allowed to wash it without soap.” Claimant was freed by the Soviet Army in January 1945.

60. 8147787

Claimant, born January 1, 1926, in Jaroslaw, Poland, eventually settled in the United States following the war. At the outbreak of World War II, claimant lived in Satu Mare (Romania), which Hungary had annexed in 1940. From around April 1944 until May 1944, claimant was confined to the Satu Mare Ghetto. She was subsequently transferred to a series of concentration camps, including Auschwitz and Kaiserwald (outside of Riga) and, in August 1944, Leipzig, a sub-camp of the Buchenwald concentration camp, where she worked in an airplane factory until being liberated in April 1945.

61. 9034927

Claimant, born November 4, 1938, in Königsberg, Germany, presently resides in the Dominican Republic. Living in Königsberg at the start of the war, claimant’s family fled Germany to avoid further persecution. After a difficult journey at sea, including through the Suez Canal, claimant and her family eventually reached Shanghai. In Shanghai, they were confined to the ghetto from approximately May 1943 to May 1945. There, “[o]ur life was very hard, and we were in danger most of the time ... very little food and we lived with many people in one room.” Claimant and her family were severely restricted in their movements and there often was bombing in the area in which the Shanghai Ghetto was located.

62. 8986177

Claimant was born November 9, 1930, in Krosno, Poland, and settled in the United States after the war. Following the German invasion and occupation of Poland, claimant was forced into the Krosno Ghetto, then moved to the ghetto in Rzeszow (also known as Reische). In the summer of 1943, he was sent to the Pustkowice labor camp, where he worked as a shoemaker in the clothing factory, until he was transferred to Auschwitz-Birkenau in July 1944, where he was tattooed with a prisoner’s identification number. Subsequently, around August of 1944, claimant was moved again, this time to the Gleiwitz concentration camp, where he was forced to work as a welder in the munitions factory until December of 1944, when he was transferred to the Blechhammer concentration camp. Claimant was liberated in February 1945.

63. 8830193

Claimant, born May 1, 1926, in Lipcani, Moldova, eventually settled in the United States after the war. Following the German invasion and occupation of Moldova, claimant and his family were required to wear a yellow Star of David to identify them as Jewish. Eventually, claimant and his family were forced to march – while being denied food throughout the trip – to Ataky, with numerous stops along the way. Subsequently, and upon reaching Bor, in the Vinnitsa region, around September 1941, claimant was confined to the ghetto and forced to work, by digging in a peat-bog in the area. While confined in the Bor Ghetto, claimant's father was murdered, but claimant was able to escape, fleeing to Bershad, around October 1942, in search of remaining family members. Claimant was captured and imprisoned in the Bershad Ghetto, where he remained from around October 1942 until March of 1944. In the ghetto, claimant was forced to work fourteen-hour days and was often the target of severe beatings. "The winters were especially horrible ... we slept on the floor, many times I got frost-bitten feet and hands. Very often we did not get even one meal a day." In March 1944, the approach of the Soviet Army provided claimant with the opportunity to escape from the ghetto.

64. 8261105

Claimant was born September 15, 1927, in Berlin, and came to the United States following the war. Claimant was able to escape from Berlin in May 1939 and eventually reached Shanghai, where she and her family were confined to the Shanghai Ghetto from May 1943 until around August 1945. Life in the ghetto was harsh, as claimant faced cramped quarters and was not able to search for work. She lived among inmates who were in bad health and infected with cholera and other diseases. The inhumane conditions continued until the end of the war.

65. 8350426

Claimant was born June 10, 1919, in Zambrow, Poland, and settled in the United States following the war. Beginning around June 1941, after the German occupation of Zambrow, claimant was forced to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying him as Jewish, and was forced, under armed guard, to do the backbreaking work of repairing roads, which continued through November of 1941, when the ghetto in Zambrow was established. Around November or December 1942, claimant managed to escape from the ghetto and remained in hiding, in the surrounding forests, "in the most dangerous and inhumane conditions," for almost two years. Nightly, claimant would venture out of his hiding place – basically, a bunker or hole dug in the forest and covered with whatever was available – to forage for vegetables and potatoes in the nearby fields. "I could not leave the hiding place during the day, because the Germans were looking for escaped Jews ... my brother ... who was hiding together with me, was more daring, left during the day to forage for food, and was caught by the Germans and killed[.]" During the winter, when no crops were available, claimant, "under greatest risk," would beg for food at adjacent farms.

While the risk was incredibly high in leaving his hiding place, claimant would not have survived without obtaining the food obtained from such scavenging. Claimant lived in these inhumane conditions – “beneath any human or even animal dignity” – until late August 1944, when Soviet troops liberated the area.

66. 8538573

Claimant, born May 1, 1907, in Jaroslaw, Poland, eventually came to the United States following the war. Prior to the war, claimant lived in Krakow and “when we left shule, Polish students attacked the men with beards. They hacked off the beards with knives, not scissors. This was the beginning.” In September 1939, as the Germans occupied Krakow, with bombs constantly falling, claimant was able to escape and hide in the nearby fields, finally arriving in Pszemiesz, where his father and brother lived. The Germans murdered his father and brother and claimant fled again and reached then Russian-controlled Tarnopol. Once the Germans occupied Tarnopol, claimant was, at different times, imprisoned in the Tarnopol Ghetto and the nearby labor camp. He was starved, beaten, and forced to break headstones in a Jewish cemetery. During this period, he contracted typhus, but continued working because, otherwise, as happened with many of those who suffered from typhus, claimant would likely have been executed; “my companions in camp pulled me daily to work[.]” As word spread in the Spring of 1943 that the camp was going to be liquidated, claimant was able to escape and hide, with the assistance of a non-Jewish family, in an underground bunker near the family’s house. For months, claimant sat hunched in the bunker, only coming out at night for temporary relief from the frightening cramped conditions. In April 1944, Russian troops returned to the area and claimant came out of hiding after the Soviets liberated the Tarnopol camp.

67. 8468796

Claimant was born August 27, 1925, in Zwolen, Poland, and came to the United States after the war. In September 1939, German troops invaded Zwolen and claimant was part of a group forced to bury the corpses from the homes that were set on fire. Soon thereafter, claimant was imprisoned in the Zwolen Ghetto, during which time he was compelled to help construct roads, as well as perform other onerous tasks. Claimant was eventually moved to the labor camp in Pustkowo, where he was compelled to work at a construction facility. After about six months, claimant and his brother managed to escape from the Pustkowo camp, but his brother was soon captured and murdered. Subsequently, claimant also was captured and, around late 1942, was sent to the Skarzysko Kamienna labor camp, where he toiled in the Hasag ammunition factory, then moved to Schleiben, a sub-camp of the Buchenwald concentration camp. Claimant was part of a death march from the camp, which ended in May 1945, with liberation by the Soviet Army.

68. 8487936

Claimant, born August 5, 1927, in Schaulen (Siauliai), Lithuania, came to reside in the United States following the war. After the Germans invaded and occupied her hometown, she was imprisoned in the ghetto established in Schaulen, during which time claimant was forced to help construct an airplane hanger and transfer coal from train cars. In or around July 1944, claimant was moved to the Stutthof concentration camp, then transferred to a series of smaller camps, including in Sztynort. While in these camps, claimant was forced to help dig anti-tank ditches. In the beginning of 1945, she was part of a death march, but was liberated in March 1945, in Chynow, Poland.

69. 9022589

Claimant was born on December 22, 1928, in Salonica, Greece, and eventually came to the United States after the war. Upon invading Greece in April 1941, German troops established a ghetto in Salonica, restricting the movement of Jews in the community and forcing them to wear the yellow Star of David as identification. Around March 1943, claimant and his family were transferred to Auschwitz-Birkenau. On the day claimant was tattooed with a prisoner identification number, his mother and three sisters were murdered. Subsequently, sometime in July or August 1943, claimant's father also was murdered in Auschwitz. Claimant was later moved to several other camps, including Sachsenhausen, Landsberg, and Müldorf, being forced to perform arduous labor at each place. Claimant was liberated by U.S. troops on April 29, 1945.

70. 9197362

Claimant, born November 20, 1921, in Lodz, Poland, settled in the United States following the war. After the invasion and occupation of Lodz, the Germans seized the leather goods store owned by claimant's family, as well as all of their other belongings. For a period of time after the German invasion, claimant worked in the fields near Lodz for a family who helped to hide him. However, around May 1940, claimant was caught by the Germans and imprisoned in the Lodz Ghetto, where he remained for several years. During that time, claimant's sister and his sister's child were killed. Eventually, claimant escaped and was hidden again, this time in stables owned by a non-Jewish farmer. He remained in hiding until January 1945, when Soviet troops liberated the area.

71. 8044023

Claimant was born on May 15, 1912, in Lodz, Poland, and eventually came to the United States after the war. She was confined to the Lodz Ghetto from around May 1940 until August 1944. In the ghetto, she was forced, among other tasks, to

assemble wooden boxes and work in the hospital. Claimant and others in the ghetto were permitted little food and her father died of starvation in the ghetto. Around August 1944, claimant was transferred, among the last transports from the ghetto, to Auschwitz, then was moved to Bremen, a sub-camp of the Neuengamme concentration camp, located outside of Hamburg, where she was imprisoned for eight months. While in Bremen, claimant was forced to march five kilometers to work daily to clear streets cluttered and blocked by the debris left from bombings. If her work was not done quickly enough, claimant and others would be punished by having to kneel through the night. While in Bremen, the barracks in which she was confined was bombed by the Allies. Claimant was subsequently transferred to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in March 1945 and freed by British forces in April of the same year.

72. 8092966

Claimant, born on January 9, 1928, in Sighet, Romania, settled in the United States following the war. After German troops occupied Sighet, where claimant resided at the time, she was sent to Auschwitz and separated from her family. Several weeks later, she was moved to a camp near Essen, forced to work clearing rubble from the Allied bombings, as well as in an ammunitions factory. Subsequently, she was sent to several sub-camps of the Buchenwald concentration camp, including Gelsenkirchen-Horst and Sommerda. In May 1945, claimant was part of a death march from the concentration camp and recalls how, one morning, she awoke to find that all the guards had left as she was liberated by Soviet troops.

73. 8107629

Claimant, born October 5, 1915, in Subotica, Yugoslavia, eventually came to the United States after the war. Claimant was transferred to a series of Hungarian labor camps from 1941 through 1944, including Bilke, Kophaza Turko and Fertorakos, in each of which he was compelled to perform arduous work, such as helping to build make-shift airports, construct shooting ranges, as well as dig traps and set up other obstacles for tanks. In the labor camps, "we worked very hard. Never enough food, warm clothing or roof over our heads. The worst was that we did not know if our families were alive or dead." Around February 1945, claimant was transferred to Gunskirchen, a sub-camp of the Mauthausen concentration camp and, in or around May of 1945, he was forced on a death march, during which he was liberated. Upon returning to Hungary in August 1945, claimant discovered that his wife and young daughter had been murdered in Auschwitz.

74. 8611289

Claimant, born June 9, 1928, in Lodz, Poland, moved to the United States after the war. Following the German invasion and occupation of Lodz, claimant was forced

to wear a yellow star, identifying her as Jewish. Soon thereafter, she was confined to the ghetto in Lodz, where she was forced to perform onerous tasks. While in the Lodz Ghetto, claimant's sister and father both died from starvation. In the summer of 1944, as the liquidation of the Lodz Ghetto proceeded, claimant and her mother were transferred by cattle car to Auschwitz. Separated upon arrival, claimant later

(after the war) learned that her mother had died of typhus at the Stutthoff concentration camp. Subsequently, around September 1944, claimant was sent to the Mittelstein labor camp where she was confined until April 1945, forced to work 12-hour days at a munitions factory, alternating weeks of working during the day and working during the night. Provided with almost no food, claimant became swollen and emaciated, and was beaten incessantly when unable to produce to the satisfaction and whim of the Nazi guards. Claimant was in the Wiesswasser labor camp when, in May 1945, she was freed by Russian troops.

75. 8403961

Claimant, born on March 16, 1922, in Szikszó, in northern Hungary, eventually came to the United States following the war. After the German occupation of Hungary, the property and other possessions of claimant and her family were seized and they were required to wear a yellow Star of David, identifying them as Jewish. The family was confined to the Kosice (Kassa) Ghetto around April 1944, then transferred to Auschwitz several weeks later. She was tattooed with a prisoner identification number while in Auschwitz and recalls, "I was on line, and a German officer said to me: 'Krank oder gesund?' Since my first language was German ... I understood, and answered 'Gesund.' I learned very shortly, he was Mengele. He selected me two other times, and I was lucky. I survived." In May 1944, claimant was moved to Krakow-Plaszow, where she was imprisoned until around August 1944 and where "they beat me terribly." Several months later, around September 1944, claimant was sent to Augsburg, a sub-camp of the Dachau concentration camp, where she was forced to work in a factory making airplane parts. Around April 1945, claimant was moved again, this time to Mühldorf, another Dachau sub-camp, where she again was forced to perform grueling labor under brutal conditions. During that same month, claimant was placed on a train, in which she remained for approximately four to seven days, which was attacked by Allied planes unaware that the train passengers were Nazi victims. Surviving the train trip without food or water, claimant was liberated by American troops at the end of April 1945.

76. 8446423

Born on September 5, 1922, in Bonyhád, in southwestern Hungary, claimant settled in the United States following the war. He was taken into a labor battalion of the Hungarian Army in October of 1943. A number of months after the German occupation of Hungary, claimant was transferred, in late fall/early winter of 1944, to

the Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Oranienburg, where he was imprisoned until the end of April 1945, when he was forced to be part of a death march. In May 1945, claimant was liberated by Allied troops.

77. 8789525

Claimant, born on April 3, 1923, in Moisen, Romania, eventually came to the United States following the war. In April 1944, while visiting her sister in Baia Mare, Romania, claimant was forced into and confined to the local ghetto. Not long after, she was moved to Budapest, was required to wear a yellow star identifying her as Jewish, and forced to work in a factory. Around the summer of 1944, claimant was transferred to Auschwitz and forced to help with road construction. In or around November 1944, claimant was sent to the Dachau concentration camp and, in December, moved again, to Bergen-Belsen, where she was confined until her liberation in April of 1945 by Allied forces.

78. 9033882

Claimant was born August 30, 1917, in Budapest, Hungary, and eventually settled in the United States after the war. Soon after the German occupation of Hungary, claimant was imprisoned in the Budapest Ghetto in April of 1944 and, not long afterward, sent to the area of Vacbottyan, Hungary, to do hard labor, including digging ditches and cutting down trees. Around October 1944, claimant was forced on a long march to Zurndorf, Austria and, subsequently, was moved by cattle car to the Dachau concentration camp where “they gave [her] a sterilization injection and ... [she] was never able to have children.” Subsequently, claimant was marched to slave labor camps in Allach and Spandau – where she worked in a munitions factory – as well as the Ravensbrück concentration camp, where she was regularly beaten. Claimant eventually ended up near Hamburg, where she was liberated by the U.S. Army in May 1945.

79. 8953074

Claimant, born December 23, 1926, in Valea Lui Mihai, Romania, now resides in the United States. Soon after the Germans occupied Hungary, claimant, in the spring of 1944, was confined to the ghetto in Nagyvarad (Oradea) for several weeks, before being transferred, by cattle car – in which the people were crammed “together with terrible sanitary conditions” and no food or water was provided – to Auschwitz. Upon arriving at Auschwitz, the people “were pulled out of the wagons, the German soldiers yelling and the dogs barking” and claimant was separated from her parents, younger brothers and sister. Claimant was constantly hungry and terrified. Confined in Auschwitz until in or around the late summer or early fall of 1944, she was transferred to Fallersleben, a sub-camp of the Neuengamme concentration camp, outside of Hamburg, and was forced to march to work in the snow, to a

munitions factory and, among other tasks, carry heavy loads of metal. In April 1945, claimant was transferred to Salzwedel, a labor camp, where she remained until liberated by the U.S. Army later in the month.

80. 9233946

Claimant, born December 17, 1928, in Andrychow, Poland, moved to and settled in the United States following the war. Once the Germans occupied the area where she lived, claimant was required to wear a yellow star, identifying her as Jewish. Eventually, she was sent and confined to the Krakow Ghetto from around 1941 to 1943. At some point in 1943, after the Germans arrested her father, claimant never saw him again. Subsequently, her mother urged claimant and her brother to flee, in the middle of the night, and try to seek shelter in the surrounding countryside. Claimant and her brother were able to escape from the ghetto with the assistance of their father's former co-worker, hiding in a number of places, including in Pradnik-Bialy and Myslenice, until the spring of 1945, when Soviet troops liberated the area.

81. 9265678

Claimant, born March 12, 1924, in Nagykanizsa, Hungary, came to the United States after the war. Following the German invasion of Hungary, life for claimant and her family became unbearable and included her sister's suicide and the unrelenting persecution and public humiliation they were forced to endure. She was required to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish, and "most people spit on us in the street." After being imprisoned in the Budapest Ghetto from the Spring of 1944 to around October – where "ev[e]ry day they took the younger people including me to the harbor of the Danube to load ships" – claimant was moved, by cattle car, to the Ravensbrück concentration camp, where she was forced to work in a factory, during which time she was often beaten, sustaining injuries which, among other problems, prevented her from bearing children. In May 1945, Soviet troops freed claimant.

82. 8661111

Claimant, born on September 18, 1929, in Kaunas (Kovno), Lithuania, came to the United States after the war. In the summer of 1941, following the German occupation of Lithuania, claimant, as part of the Jewish community, was forced into the ghetto in Kaunas and, in the fall of 1943, the labor camp there where he "lived with fear and terror for [his] life." Forced to perform onerous, burdensome labor, he was beaten daily and suffered from malnutrition. During his confinement, claimant was shot in the leg by one German guard and was beaten so badly by another that his leg was broken. "German soldier guards would have a 'Feast' by shooting into the house during all hours of the night." To this day, claimant uses a cane for walking as a result of his injuries. Claimant's parents were murdered in the Dachau concentration camp, but claimant, in 1944, eventually escaped from the camp and

went into hiding, where he remained until liberation. Claimant notes that, prior to his escape, he was “subjected to the horror of being forced to watch a hanging of those Jews who had tried to escape. The daily events, life in the Ghetto and life in hiding, were filled with endless agony and terror.”

83. 8093628

Claimant was born on February 8, 1923, in Lodz, Poland, and eventually settled in the United States after the war. Confined to the Lodz Ghetto around January or February 1940, claimant was threatened with death if he even attempted to escape. He was compelled to participate in forced labor under unbearable, subhuman living conditions. Claimant was transferred to Auschwitz around the summer of 1942 and, a number of weeks later, sent to Görlitz, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp. While in Gross Rosen, claimant was forced to dig tank trenches to impede oncoming tanks and work at the Wulmac factory, assembling trucks. He was liberated by Soviet troops in May 1945.

84. 8004455

Claimant, born on August 31, 1921, in Lodz, Poland, eventually came to the United States following the war. The Germans forced his family out of their home and into the Lodz Ghetto where they were confined from the time the ghetto was established in the winter of 1940 until its liquidation in August 1944. “[T]he starvation ... endured is impossible to describe, one could think only of one thing – something to eat ... people were dying by the hundreds daily. There weren’t any medication[s] for sickness, so if one got sick, he was as good as dead. And then there were the raids, the German SS would encircle a few streets, run everybody to the street, select a major part which they took with them in trucks, and we never saw these people again.” This went on until around August 1944 when claimant was transferred, by cattle car, to Auschwitz, where his mother and other family members were murdered. Subsequently, claimant also was also moved to Hannover-Stöcken and Hannover-Ahlem, subcamps of the Neuengamme concentration camp, where he was forced to work under horrible conditions. He was liberated in May 1945 by Allied forces; “[a]fter the hours standing outside in the freezing air, beatings for any infraction, or no reason at all ... I don’t know how we survived at all.”

85. 8057362

Claimant, born on March 30, 1923, in Sokolow, Poland, settled in the United States following the war. Once the Germans had invaded and occupied Poland, claimant was sent to the labor camp in Sokolow, Poland around February 1940. In or about December 1941, he was transferred to Gorno, a nearby labor camp, where he was forced to do difficult, arduous work until around June 1942. About that time, claimant was sent to the Czezow Ghetto and, in July 1943, again transferred, this

time to the labor camp in Plaszow. In October 1944, after over a year of confinement in Plaszow, and approximately three years in total spent performing forced labor, claimant was deported to Ebensee and Melk, sub-camps of the Mauthausen concentration camp, where he was confined until May 1945. He was liberated by U.S. troops in May 1945.

86. 8056862

Claimant was born on September 27, 1926, in Sarnaki, Poland, and eventually settled in the United States following the war. While claimant was visiting family in Warsaw, the Germans invaded and occupied the city. Prevented from returning to her hometown of Sarnaki, she was confined in the Warsaw Ghetto, where she remained for several years. Claimant escaped from the ghetto and fled to the woods, where she went into hiding, in various places, often having to dig bunkers, covering them with branches and leaves. Claimant often had to sneak out in the middle of the night, to forage for food from nearby fields. She was liberated in October 1944, when Russian troops gained control of the area.

87. 8052174

Claimant, born on June 28, 1922, in Ostrowiec, Poland, came to reside in the United States after the war. Following the German invasion and occupation of her hometown in September 1939, claimant was confined to the Orstrowiec Ghetto. Compelled to perform hard labor while imprisoned in the ghetto, around March 1941, she was transferred to the Warsaw Ghetto. Subsequently, around February/March 1943, claimant was transferred to Czestochowa, where she was confined to the labor camp. Afterward, from around August 1944 through April 1945, claimant was moved to and imprisoned in Salzwedel, a sub-camp of the Neuengamme concentration camp, as well as to the Stutthof and Bergen-Belsen concentration camps. Claimant was in Bergen-Belsen when liberated by the British army in April 1945.

88. 8055866

Claimant, born on February 23, 1921, in Bonyretalap, Hungary, eventually came to the United States following the war. She was living in Györ, Hungary, in March 1944 when the Germans occupied the region. Claimant was dismissed from her position at an architect's firm, forced to wear the yellow Star of David identifying her as Jewish, and her jewelry, as well as other precious possessions and valuables of her family, including their home, were confiscated. Around June 1944, claimant was imprisoned in the Györ Ghetto and, several weeks later, marched to the train station and forced to board a cattle car. In the train, en route to Auschwitz-Birkenau, there was no water, food or toilet available, and everyone was ordered to remain silent. The corpses of those who died on the way to the concentration camp were not removed from the car. When claimant arrived at Auschwitz-Birkenau, she was injected with experimental drugs that caused her to stop menstruating for several years. Claimant was later sent to Lippstädter Eisen-und Metallwerke, a sub-camp of

the Buchenwald concentration camp, where she was compelled to perform hard labor during twelve-hour shifts. At the end of March 1945, as Allied forces approached, claimant was forced on a death march lasting days, with only short periods of rest and barely enough food to sustain life. When claimant reached Kaunitz, a small town in Germany, in April 1945, the U.S. Army liberated her.

89. 8796629

Claimant was born on February 8, 1920, in Chelm, Poland, and settled in the United States after the war. Following the German invasion of Poland, claimant was forced to perform onerous labor, including helping to widen the local river while standing, day after day, in "knee high water," under the supervision of armed Nazi soldiers and their watch dogs. She worked ten to twelve hours a day – "No food – constant beatings ... Drank dirty water to survive." While imprisoned in the Chelm Ghetto, she also was as forced to perform heavy labor, including pouring cement. During this time, she was attacked and bitten by an SS watchdog, sustained an open leg wound that went untreated and contracted typhus. Claimant survived, but her mother, father, brother, and sister were murdered. Claimant escaped and made it to the Poplowicze woods, outside of Chelm, and lived in hiding. She "lived like [an] animal hiding under trees, eating potato peels & rotten food, no clothes, constantly wet from the rain – constantly running and hiding." Soviet troops liberated the area in July 1944.

90. 9336176

Claimant, born on October 4, 1923, in Bologd, Slovakia, eventually came to the United States following the war. In April 1944, claimant was forced to leave her home in Ungvar, Hungary (now Uzhhorod, in Ukraine). "They marched us through the streets, shouting at us, while the people of the town jeered." Her family was imprisoned in the Ungvar Ghetto and, several weeks later, moved by cattle car to Auschwitz, where she was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number and separated from her family. While in Auschwitz, claimant worked carrying heavy loads of feed. "I had to stand to be counted at least twice daily, for hours on end. I was often beaten for no reason at all." Around the fall or winter of 1944, claimant was transferred to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. Toward the end of her imprisonment, "conditions became unbearable, they stopped giving us any food rations, we lived on what we were able to find growing wild. I got sick and was delirious when we were liberated by the British Armed Forces in April 15, 1945."

91. 8003866

Claimant was born on February 12, 1922 in Zitomir, Ukraine, and came to the United States following the war. After German forces occupied the area around Kaunas (Kovno), Lithuania, where claimant's family had settled, he was confined to the Kovno Ghetto. Around July 1941, claimant was forced, under the threat of death, to

work at the military airport doing difficult and dangerous work. Around July 1944, as the Russian army approached Kovno, the SS set the ghetto on fire. Claimant's family perished in the fire, but he escaped and hid in the woods for several weeks, until Russian troops arrived and liberated the area in July 1944.

92. 8037248

Claimant, born in Debrecen, Hungary, on January 17, 1944, settled in the United States after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary, claimant and his family were confined to the Debrecen Ghetto around March or April 1944. Later that year, claimant and his family were transferred, among other places, to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, where they remained until April 1945. A young child during the entire period of his persecution, claimant "was forcibly starved" during his various internments and "became severely malnourished." Subsequently, claimant and his family were transferred to Theresienstadt, where they remained until liberated by Soviet troops in May 1945.

93. 8016712

Claimant was born on February 6, 1929, in Ada, Yugoslavia, and came to and settled in the United States following the war. When the Germans invaded, claimant was living in her hometown, which Hungary had previously annexed. The German Army took the adult Jewish males, including her father, and claimant never saw him again. Claimant, along with her mother and brother, were sent by cattle car to the Szeged Ghetto around April 1944. Later that month or in May 1944, claimant and her remaining family members were moved to the ghetto in Baya, Hungary, where she was forced to live in a pig sty. Around June 1944, she was transferred to Strasshof, then to the labor camp in Grossbach, Austria, where she was forced to perform farm work. In January 1945, claimant was transferred to the labor camp in Lundenburg and forced to work in a factory. Claimant was returned to Strasshof in March 1945, and liberated by the Soviet Army in April 1945.

94. 8051216

Born in Starachowice, Poland, on February 19, 1919, claimant ultimately settled in the United States after the war. Following the German invasion and occupation of Poland, claimant was confined to the Starachowice labor camp. She lived in wooden barracks "with no sanitation facilities other than holes in the ground" and was beaten and otherwise assaulted regularly. Claimant worked extremely long days assembling and packaging bombs. In or around November 1942, she was transferred from the camp, ending up in Auschwitz. While in Auschwitz, claimant's head was shaven, her teeth were knocked out from the beatings she received, and she was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number. In or around the latter part

of 1943, claimant was moved to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, where she was forced to endure similar, hideous conditions and treatment. British forces liberated claimant in April 1945.

95. 8390509

Claimant was born on April 12, 1926, in Szilagy Somlyo, Hungary (formerly, Silvanez, Romania), and eventually settled in Colombia after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary, claimant was confined to the ghetto in Szilagy. In or around May 1944, claimant was transferred to Auschwitz, where she was tattooed with a prisoner identification number. Subsequently, claimant was moved to the Flossenbürg concentration camp and forced to work in a munitions factory. In March or April 1945, she was moved again, this time to Theresienstadt, and, within weeks, was liberated from the camp.

96. 8451788

Claimant, born in Eger, Hungary, on December 4, 1919, came to the United States following the war. Claimant was seized by the Hungarian Army and placed into a labor battalion. Initially compelled to work in and around his hometown, he was eventually sent to work on the Eastern Front, forced to bring guns and armor to soldiers on the front line, as well as to remove corpses from the field and bring them back to the camp. The labor battalion moved with the army, digging bunkers for the Germans. During this time, claimant sustained a shrapnel injury to his head; the shrapnel remains in his skull, causing continuing health problems. "During the battle, I was wounded. I hardly survived." Of the approximately 370 men working with him, only some 25 survived. In or around October 1944, as claimant and others were sent to Germany, he managed to escape and hid in the woods until November 1944, when Russian forces liberated the area.

97. 8509158

Claimant, born in Marcalto, Hungary, on May 19, 1924, eventually moved to the United States following the war. After the Germans occupied Hungary, claimant was confined to the ghetto in Palhaza in March or April 1944 and forced to perform strenuous, burdensome work. In the summer of 1944, claimant and her family were deported to Auschwitz. While in Auschwitz, claimant was tattooed with a prisoner identification number and separated from her family, never to see them again. In or around November 1944, claimant was transferred to Liebau, a sub-camp of the Gross

Rosen concentration camp, where she was forced to work in a munitions factory. Claimant was liberated by U.S. troops in May 1945.

98. 8152977

Claimant, born on September 15, 1922, in Halmasd, Romania, came to the United States following the war. After German forces occupied Hungary, which had previously annexed the area in which claimant lived at the time, claimant and her family were confined, along with several other families, to a small space in the Szilagysomlyo Ghetto. While imprisoned in the ghetto, claimant was beaten by the police, as they tried to obtain information about the location of jewelry and other assets her family still held. Around May 1944, claimant was transferred, by train, to Auschwitz. “[W]e had to travel in horrible conditions for three days. 80 persons in each car ... We could not sleep. There was not enough water and we could not keep hygiene.” In Auschwitz, claimant was separated from her family and she was unable to consume the meager rations they were given without becoming ill. In September 1944, claimant was moved to Ober-Hohenelbe, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp, where she was forced to work through the nights and was constantly undernourished. When liberated by the Soviet Army in May 1945, claimant weighed 68 pounds.

99. 8191514

Claimant, born in Nyirbator, Hungary, on September 3, 1926, moved to and settled in the United States following the war. In April 1944, soon after the German occupation of Hungary, claimant was confined in the Simapuszta Ghetto, where he and others were confined to a barn for about a month, before being sent by cattle car, over a three to four day journey, to Auschwitz. Several weeks later, claimant was transferred to the Gross Rosen concentration camp, and then immediately moved to the Dyhernfurth concentration camp. From around late June to the beginning of August 1944, claimant was forced to carry cement blocks to build bunkers and, subsequently, was moved to Reichenbach Langenbielau, where he worked at the Krupp Ammunition Factory. In or about March 1945, claimant travelled in an open train cattle car, for some ten days, without food, water, or toilets. During the trip, SS guards shot at him and others; claimant still has marks on his neck and arm from being grazed by the bullets. The train eventually arrived at the Dachau concentration camp and, of the four cattle cars – into which people were packed

“like sardines” – that left Reichenbach Langenbielau, only a few people survived. Claimant was incarcerated at Dachau until liberated by U.S. troops in April 1945.

100. 8122857

Claimant was born on January 24, 1914, in Tiszaeluc, Hungary, and eventually settled in the United States after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary, claimant was confined to the Miskolc Ghetto beginning around April 1944. In the ghetto, she was forced to perform numerous onerous tasks, was given little to eat, and was constantly subjected to harassment. In June 1944, claimant was transferred to Auschwitz, confined there for a number of weeks and, subsequently, moved to the Krakow-Plaszow concentration camp. While in Krakow-Plaszow, claimant contracted typhus and constantly feared for her life, as those who were old, weak, or sick were often shot dead. Around August 1944, claimant was returned to Auschwitz and tattooed with a prisoner's identification number. In September 1944, she was moved, yet again, to Augsburg, a sub-camp of the Dachau concentration camp, where she worked in an airplane manufacturing factory. Around April 1945, claimant and others were put into cattle cars and forced to travel for over a week across Bavaria, without food or light. Along the way, they were bombed by American troops who believed German soldiers were on the train. U.S. troops freed claimant in May 1945.

101. 8150532

Claimant, born in Sevlus, Czechoslovakia, on August 5, 1924 eventually came to the United States after the war. Initially confined, in or around April 1944, to the ghetto in Sevlus, which Hungary had previously annexed, claimant was transferred to Auschwitz and, subsequently, moved again to the Stutthof concentration camp, where she remained until February 1945. Claimant was brutally beaten and still suffers from the after-effects of having frozen extremities from being forced to work outdoors in the winter. Soviet troops liberated claimant in February 1945.

102. 8150591

Claimant, born on June 22, 1922, in Reghin, Romania, settled in the United States following the war. After the German occupation of Hungary, which had annexed the area in which he had been living, claimant was confined to the ghetto in Sevlus (Szeles), beginning in April 1944. In or around June 1944, claimant was transferred to Auschwitz, where he was confined through January 1945. He was then sent to the Mauthausen concentration camp and, subsequently, moved to Ebensee, a

Mauthausen sub-camp where, while working in a stone quarry, his leg was broken in multiple places. Since that time, claimant has suffered from health problems related to the injuries and the inadequate treatment received in the camps. He was liberated in May 1945 by U.S. troops.

103. 8250251

Claimant, born in Rapid (Bistritz), in the Zakarpatska Region of what was then Czechoslovakia, on September 19, 1923, came to the United States following the war. After the German occupation of Hungary, which had previously annexed the area in which she was living, claimant was confined to the Munkács (Mukacheve) Ghetto, beginning around May 1944. In June 1944, she was transferred to Auschwitz and tattooed with a prisoner identification number. Some months later, around January 1945, claimant was moved again, by train in an open cattle car, to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. It snowed during the entire trip and no food or water was provided. After arriving at Bergen-Belsen, claimant was forced to march for a week in the frigid winter's cold, during which time she developed kidney problems that affect her to this day. Claimant was forced to work in the fields, planting and digging, and was often beaten at the whim of the guards. British forces liberated her in April 1945.

104. 8219346

Claimant was born on July 12, 1925, in Nyirbator, Hungary, and eventually settled in the United States after the war. Initially imprisoned in the Nyirbator Ghetto around March 1944, she was transferred to Auschwitz in May 1944. Claimant was tattooed with a prisoner identification number and remained in Auschwitz until around November of 1944, when she was sent to Hochweiler, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp. While in Hochweiler, claimant slept in a windowless barn where "snow was our blanket most of the time," and was forced to walk for hours daily to the site where she and others dug ditches. Those "who stopped w[ere] sho[t], no food, no sleep, no clothing, no shoes." Around March 1945, German soldiers herded her and other prisoners into open cattle cars on a train, in which they were sent to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. During the trip from Gross Rosen, they were bombed by Allied forces that had mistaken the train for one that was transporting German soldiers. Claimant was liberated in April 1945 by British troops.

105. 8390487

Claimant, born June 15, 1923, in Camar, Romania, moved to and settled in Colombia after the war. When the Germans occupied Hungary, claimant was living in Salaj, Hungary. He was taken into a military labor battalion of the Hungarian Army. From March to October 1944, claimant's labor battalion was constantly involved in performing grueling tasks under the brutal supervision of Nazi guards in a number

of places, including Nagybanja, Marghita, and Budakalasz. During this period, claimant's foot was injured; the untreated wound led to his hospitalization after liberation and lingering damage, years after, making walking and standing difficult. Among other camps, claimant was imprisoned in Flossenbürg, where he was forced to work in a factory. Around April or May 1945, claimant was liberated by U.S. troops.

106. 8484147

Claimant was born August 20, 1920, in Cepeleuti, Romania, and came to the United States following the war. After the German forces invaded and occupied the region, claimant was confined to the ghetto in Czernowitz beginning around October of 1941. Eventually, she was taken by freight train to the village of Ataki, then forced to march, on foot, to various villages in the Vinnista region, ending up in the Khrenovka Ghetto, near Kopaigorod. "Many people, especially the elderly, died on the way of exhaustion. Hundreds of others, who could not walk any further, were killed by the guards." In the ghetto, "many prisoners had to live right on the street, in barns or pigsties," since there were so few houses. In the winter of 1942, there was an outbreak of typhus and many died due to the absence of medical care. Claimant was confined to the ghetto until March 1944, when liberated by the Soviet Army.

107. 8446296

Claimant, born September 20, 1927, in Dzygovka, Ukraine, eventually came to the United States following the war. After German forces invaded Ukraine, it was around July 1941 when claimant and her mother were forced into the barbed wire enclosed Dzygovka Ghetto. Daily, she was forced to work, mainly in the adjacent fields, doing difficult, agricultural labor but, at times "[t]he Nazis also forced us to clean their houses, do laundry for them and perform other menial tasks." In the ghetto, there never was enough food and sufficient clothing. Claimant's mother was often ill and, due to her poor health resulting from confinement in unlivable circumstances, died shortly after liberation. The Soviet Army freed claimant in March 1944.

108. 8187738

Claimant was born February 12, 1922, in Torchin, Poland, and settled in the United States after the war. German forces established the Torchin Ghetto around September 1941 and threatened all Jewish residents, including claimant, with death should they resisted confinement in the ghetto. Through the end of 1942, claimant was forced to work in fields adjacent to the ghetto and it was during this period that the Germans killed claimant's parents. Subsequently, around December 1942, as the Torchin Ghetto was being liquidated, the Germans sent truckloads of people from the ghetto to a Jewish cemetery, where they were to be executed. Claimant jumped

out of the truck while on the way to the cemetery and escaped, wandering from hiding place to hiding place in different villages. She remained in hiding or under false identity in Boremel, where a sister lived, and eventually reached the village of Bacovcy, where she remained until her liberation in the summer of 1944.

109. 8216029

Claimant, born on June 2, 1928, in Huedin, Romania, came to the United States after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary, her family and other Jewish residents were forced to wear yellow Stars of David, identifying them as Jewish. Around April 1944, claimant and her family were taken to the Cluj Ghetto and confined to a brick factory. Several weeks later, the family was transferred, by cattle car, to Auschwitz, where claimant was separated from her father, never to see him again, while her mother and grandmother were immediately sent to the gas chambers. Claimant and her sisters had their heads shaved and given the tasks of undressing the bodies and sorting the clothes of people murdered in the gas chambers. Around September 1944, claimant and her two sisters were sent to do factory work at a labor camp in Grünau, near Berlin. They had to solder wires and “had a quota to make or were punished by the foreman. Some prisoners who didn’t make quota were never seen again.” In February 1945, all Jewish workers at the factory were forced to march to the Bergen Belsen concentration camp. “We slept at night on the side of the road. I don’t remember how long the trip took or how many of the group died in the process.” In Bergen Belsen, claimant was confined to the barracks. As British troops approached the camp, “[t]he last two weeks before we were liberated most of the Germans were gone from the camp. The few that were left would not let us out of the barracks ... We disposed of the bodies of prisoners that died during the night, including one of my sisters, by placing them outside through the open barrack window. My other sister was sick when we were liberated and she died in a hospital two weeks later of tuberculosis. They are both buried in Be[r]gen Belsen Concentration Camp in a common grave[.]” Claimant was liberated in April 1945 by British forces.

110. 8213518

Claimant was born in Königsberg, Germany, on September 5, 1927, and settled in the United States following the war. In August 1941, while claimant lived in Kovno (Kaunas), Lithuania, German forces occupying the town required her to wear a yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish, and, soon thereafter, confined her to the Kovno Ghetto. She was forced to wash uniforms for the military, load trucks and perform various onerous work, “7 days a week from early morning till dark. Rations were barely enough for one meal – hunger was constant.” In July of 1944, as the

ghetto was being liquidated, claimant was transferred, “stuffed into cattle wagons and brought to” the Stutthof concentration camp. Not long after arriving in Stutthof, claimant’s mother and brother were killed, while her father was sent to Dachau, where he subsequently died. In August 1944, claimant was forced to walk, barefoot, to the Trunz labor camp, during which march she was beaten whenever she fell behind the other prisoners. Some two months later, claimant was moved to several other labor camps, including in Marzen and Lubicz. The conditions at the camps were “horrible and inhuman” and she was forced to dig anti-tank trenches and bunkers, as well as build tunnels, all the while being beaten with whips and gun butts by the brutal guards. In January 1945, claimant was evacuated from the camp and forced to march for two days, until abandoned by the Germans guards. Days later, claimant and the other prisoners were freed by Soviet troops.

CLAIMS CONFERENCE SUMMARIES
OF SWISS BANKS SETTLEMENT SLAVE LABOR CASES

Nos. 111 – 250

111. 8318484

Claimant, born on November 6, 1922, in Cepeleuti, Romania, came to the United States following the war. Around July 1941, claimant was forced into the Czernowitz Ghetto, remaining imprisoned there until around October 1941, when she was sent to a series of labor camps and ghettos in Transnistria, including in Ataki and Mogilev-Podolsky. While being moved from place to place, claimant and the other inmates were permitted water only once a day, and then only from local wells. "Many people died on the way from exhaustion or were beaten to death or killed by the guards. The most awful part of the trip was the crossing of the river Dn[i]jest[e]r, where many people were shot or drowned" prior to arriving at Mogilev-Podolsky. The ghetto in Mogilev-Podolsky "was surrounded by barbed wire. Everybody was made to work. Anyone who for some reason could not work was severely beaten ... Dozens of people were dying daily of starvation. Because of [the] conditions and lack of medication terrible epidemics of typhoid started." Subsequently, claimant was marched to and confined in the Khrenovka Ghetto, near Kopaigorod. While confined to these sites, claimant and others were forced to undertake "the hardest jobs: digging trenches, chopping trees in the woods, building the railroads, clearing up the ruins after the bombings. The conditions were too hard for many of the prisoners to endure and people were dying in hundreds from cold, starvation, diseases. We were constantly beaten up by the Nazis, sometimes to death. I went through impossible horrors and survived by a miracle. My parents died in Khrenovka." Claimant was eventually liberated from the Khrenovka Ghetto by Soviet troops.

112. 8389985

Claimant was born December 12, 1929, in Erkortvelyes, Hungary, and eventually settled in the United States after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary, claimant was forced into the Nyirbator Ghetto. Not long after, around May 1944, claimant was transferred to Auschwitz and, several weeks after that, was moved again, to the Stutthof concentration camp. Subsequently, she was sent to Bromberg-Brano, where she was forced to perform hard labor in a munitions factory "under inhuman conditions and treatment." As the Allies approached the area, claimant was sent on a death march, but was liberated by Soviet troops in January 1945.

113. 8889422

Claimant, born in Salonika, Greece, on January 15, 1926, moved to Canada following the war. Claimant was initially sent to perform hard labor, mostly roadwork under the supervision of German soldiers, outside of Salonika in 1941. In or around May 1943, he and his family were transferred to Auschwitz, tattooed with a prisoner's identification number, and relegated to Block 25, in Birkenau, where his parents and sister were murdered. Claimant was moved to Warsaw in or around November 1943, and was forced to work 12-hour days to clean up and rebuild the area where the ghetto had stood, clearing the streets of rubble and debris and constructing barracks. In or around July or August 1944, claimant was marched out of Warsaw and, eventually, was taken by train to Dachau, where he was confined for a little over a week, before being moved to Mühldorf, a Dachau sub-camp. There he was forced to work for the Todt Organization, carrying heavy sacks of cement from freight trains, for 10-12 hours daily. Claimant was in Mühldorf when freed in April 1945 by U.S. troops.

114. 8452512

Claimant was born on June 26, 1927, in Nagyleta, Hungary, and eventually settled in Canada following the war. After the Germans occupied Hungary, claimant was sent from his hometown in Nagyleta to the Nagyváradi (Oradea) Ghetto, in March 1944, where "we slept on the floor and could hardly get anything to eat." Deported by cattle car to Auschwitz in early April, she was separated from her family and placed, with other women, in Block 28. Daily, in the morning and afternoon, claimant was forced to stand for hours during the 'appel' or roll call, inspected to see if she was "clean and 'in health.'" Those "[w]ho could not stand anymore [were] beaten or taken away." Claimant was transferred to Ober Hohenelbe, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp, in September 1944. She both lived and worked in the Lorenz munitions factory, forced to clean the factory after each day's work and fed once a day, with a meal consisting of two potatoes. Allied forces freed claimant in May 1945.

115. 8569819

Born in Plzen, Czechoslovakia, on March 30, 1937, claimant eventually settled in Canada following the war. Claimant was four years old when, in January of 1942, he was sent to Theresienstadt. Confined in Theresienstadt for over three years, he was freed by the Soviet troops in May 1945.

116. 8949972

Claimant was born on May 1, 1930, in Czernowitz, Romania, and settled in Canada after the war. From around July to October 1941, he was confined to the Czernowitz Ghetto, living under inhumane conditions throughout his imprisonment. In October 1941, claimant was forced to march to Mogilov and, after being held in the ghetto there, was moved to Tropova. During his imprisonment in Tropova, where he remained until February 1943, his father, confined in the same camp, died of typhus. Claimant was moved to Voroshilova in mid-February 1943. During his confinement in various camps, the "[e]xistence was hellish. We were brutalized, savagely beaten, and subjected to unrelenting cruelty. We were under constant surveillance, and were denied all personal privacy. We ... were totally isolated. We were deprived of decent food and clothing, and existed under conditions of near-starvation. We were treated as worse than animals, and suffered terribly from cold, wind and dampness." Claimant was liberated in March 1944 by Soviet forces.

117. 8035911

Claimant, born October 23, 1919, in Munkach, Czechoslovakia, eventually came to Canada after the war. She was confined to the ghetto in Uzhhorod beginning in April 1944 and in the next month was transferred to Auschwitz, where she was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number. Claimant subsequently was moved to Leipzig, a sub-camp of the Buchenwald concentration camp, in January 1945, and remained confined there until April of the same year, when she was sent to Ravensbrück. In May 1945, claimant was liberated from Ravensbrück by Soviet troops.

118. 9104976

Claimant, born on August 11, 1924, in Győr, Hungary, eventually settled in Canada following the war. Not long after being ordered to report to Komárom in May 1944, claimant was sent, with several hundred others, to Kunmadaras to help build a military defense installation under the supervision of the Todt Organization, the major state construction operation in the Third Reich. Around October 1944, claimant was marched to Budapest, confined to a barrack there for a short period, and later compelled to continue marching toward Austria. Claimant arrived in the Mauthausen concentration camp around November 1944. Following his imprisonment in Mauthausen, claimant was forced to march again, this time to Gunskirchen, where he was confined from January to May 1945, at which time U.S. forces liberated him.

119. 8537135

Claimant, the son of Polish parents, was born September 21, 1926, in Paris, France, and settled in Canada following the war. In July 1942, while living in Paris, claimant and his mother were arrested and taken by the police to the Velodrom d'hiver, where they were confined for several days. Claimant's mother was sent to Auschwitz, where she perished, but claimant managed to escape and, while seeking refuge, was given work by a friend. In September 1942, claimant was again arrested, under suspicion of being Jewish. Beaten and chained as punishment, he was subsequently sent to a series of camps, including Pithiviers, Beaune-la-Rolande, and Drancy. Insisting that he was not Jewish and, using his blond hair as evidence, a German official freed him from Drancy in October 1943. Claimant returned to Paris and was hidden by a priest, during which time his health improved, as he had contracted tuberculosis while in Drancy. Eventually leaving his hiding place with the priest, claimant headed for Vendome, a small city southwest of Paris, where he again went into hiding, until arrested in July 1944. Beaten by the Gestapo and sent to the prison in Blois, claimant was freed by French Liberation forces in August 1944 as he awaited deportation to Germany.

120. 9274642

Claimant was born March 15, 1943, in Budapest, Hungary, and eventually came to Canada after the war. Following the German invasion of Hungary and beginning in March 1944, claimant was confined to the Budapest Ghetto. At some point, claimant, her mother and grandfather were supposed to be moved by train, along with around 1,600 other Jews, to a neutral country, thanks to Rudolf Kazstner, a Hungarian Jewish leader involved in negotiations that led to the rescue of these Jews for a payment involving jewels, gold, stock and cash. Despite the agreement that the train would go directly to a neutral country, it went instead to the Bergen Belsen concentration camp. Subsequently, claimant was among several hundred of the prisoners that were transferred, by train, to Switzerland.

121. 8454531

Claimant, born in Satu Mare, Romania, on January 23, 1925, settled in Canada after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary, which had previously annexed the part of Romania in which claimant resided, she was forced into the Satu Mare Ghetto beginning around March or April 1944. Subsequently, claimant was transferred by cattle car, around May 1944, to Auschwitz, a trip during which numerous people died. After weeks in Auschwitz, claimant was next moved to the Stutthof concentration camp, where she was forced to dig ditches and clean toilets. During that time, an officer whipped her, injuring her right eye that, to this day, continues to detrimentally affect her vision. At the daily camp roll call, beginning at 4:00 a.m. daily, prisoners were required to stand for hours. Claimant's mother, for lack of medical treatment, died in Stutthof. After being moved, in March 1945, to Neustadt Holstein, "one morning, we all

had to get in a boat, they shipped us to the middle of the river, there they stopped and threw all of us out of the boat. Many of us could not swi[m] and they drowned. Me and my sister also were not able to swi[m], but ... we [claimant and her sister] were lucky and someone pulled me out of the water on the other side and brought us to a big football field where the English [troops] were." Claimant was liberated in May 1945.

122. 9315306

Claimant was born in Kistarna (Tarna Mare), Romania, on February 11, 1920, and eventually came to Canada following the war. Claimant recalls that, "[o]n Pesach 1944 we [claimant, her parents and four siblings] were taken to a Schul for one week and then to the ghetto in Nagy Soelosh, CSR, for 6 to 7 weeks." Following their confinement in the Nagyszőlős Ghetto in April or May 1944, they were transferred by train cattle car to Auschwitz. In Auschwitz, claimant and other prisoners had their heads shaved and were forced to stand for hours, twice daily, morning and evening, for the roll calls. In October 1944, claimant was moved to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, where she was imprisoned until January 1945. She was then sent to Aschersleben, a sub-camp of Buchenwald, where she was forced to work in a munitions factory. After being moved to Theresienstadt, in April 1945, she was forced on a death march until liberated around April or May 1945. She has been "unable to erase this experience out of [her] mind, it is da[i]ly with [her] ... The fear, the terror!"

123. 9308318

Claimant, born April 29, 1929, in Kistarna (Tarna Mare), Romania, settled in Canada after the war. She "lived with [her] parents three sisters and one brother in Tarna Mare. In 1944 right after Pesach [they] were taken to the Ghetto Nagy Soelosh where [they] were ... maybe 3 weeks, when [they] were transported by cattlecars – no food, no water, no sanitary facilities – it was awful – to Auschwitz." In Auschwitz, claimant's head was shaved and she was forced to wear flimsy, paper-like clothing. Subsequently, claimant was transferred and imprisoned in the Bergen Belsen concentration camp and Aschersleben, a sub-camp of Buchenwald, where she was forced to work in an airplane factory. After a short time in Aschersleben, claimant was moved again, this time to Theresienstadt, and confined until May 1945, when liberated by the Soviet Army.

124. 8838232

Claimant was born in Nyirbator, Hungary, on June 2, 1911, and eventually settled in Canada following the war. As part of a military labor battalion, claimant was taken to and forced to work in a series of labor camps from September 1940 through 1944, including in Bestercza, Kolomyja, Sarospatak and Munkach, which involved performing hard labor, such as constructing bunkers and setting up defensive fences. Around the end of September 1944, claimant was transferred to the Mauthausen concentration camp

and, in December 1944, was again moved, this time to Gunskirchen, where he remained until liberated in May 1945 by U.S. troops.

125. 8948275

Claimant was born in Balmazujvaros, Hungary, on November 8, 1923, and eventually came to reside in Canada following the war. From around October or November 1943, claimant was confined to labor camps in Balmazujvaros, Torokbalint and Szolnok, where he was forced to do hard labor, including laying down railroad tracks. In May or June 1944, claimant was transferred to Auschwitz and, in or around January 1945, when Auschwitz was being evacuated, claimant was sent to a series of camps, including Flossenbürg. In March 1945, claimant was transferred to the Dachau concentration camp where, in April 1945, he was freed by U.S. troops.

126. 8454418

Claimant, born March 26, 1930, in Irshava, Czechoslovakia, eventually settled in Canada after the war. Initially confined to the Munkács Ghetto in March or April 1944 – where they “lived under horrible conditions ... crowded together in small rooms, slept on the floor and had nothing to eat” – her father was sent to a labor camp and claimant never saw him again. After several weeks in the ghetto, claimant, her mother and siblings were packed into cattle cars and transferred to Auschwitz in or around April or May 1944. While confined in Auschwitz, early every morning, she was forced to stand at the ‘appel’ – or roll call – for several hours. On one occasion, she was subjected to a particularly harsh beating for having tried to go alone to relieve herself. Confined to Auschwitz until June or July 1944, claimant was then moved to Gelsenkirchen, a sub-camp of the Buchenwald concentration camp, where she and her sister, among other prisoners, were required to do grueling construction work. Given little food, she nonetheless was forced to work at least twelve hours a day. Some months later, after the Allied bombing of the building claimant had been working on, she was moved to Sömmerda, another Buchenwald sub-camp. In Sömmerda, claimant worked twelve to fourteen hour days in an underground munitions factory. Claimant’s older sister collapsed and died in Sömmerda while working. As U.S. and Russian troops approached the camp, claimant was forced on a death march where, during “the nights, they locked us in barns and sometimes, we could eat the food, which was there for the animals. In the morning, they opened the door and we had to continue to march. One morning, nobody came to unlock the door, we tried all together to open the door and then we realized, that the German soldiers were disappeared. After a while, the Russian soldiers discovered us and liberated us.” Claimant was freed in March 1945.

127. 8536406

Claimant was born in Tiszaok, Hungary, on March 20, 1931, and eventually came to and settled in Canada following the war. At the end of April 1944, claimant and her brother, among other family members, were forcibly removed to the ghetto in Hajdunánás. In May, she was taken to the Debrecen Ghetto, where a large number of the Jews in the province had been segregated, and "stay[ed] in a factory and sle[pt] on a cement floor." Subsequently, in June 1944, she was transferred by train cattle car to the concentration camp in Strasshof, near Vienna. At the end of June, as claimant was being moved to Auschwitz, the train was diverted and she was taken instead to Wien-Lobau, in Austria. There, claimant was forced to clear bomb debris and rubble from the fields, under SS supervision, from morning until night. Claimant was freed by Soviet troops at the end of April 1945.

128. 8920664

Claimant was born on December 21, 1914, in Sacueni, Romania, and settled in Canada after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary, claimant was initially imprisoned in the Nagyvárad (Oradea) Ghetto from April to May 1944. She was transferred to Auschwitz in May 1944, where she was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number, starved, and forced to stand outdoors for hours every morning during the roll calls. Around October 1944, claimant was moved, with several hundred other women, to Freudenthal, an Auschwitz sub-camp. While there, daily, claimant received only a slice of bread for breakfast, was forced to do arduous work through the day in a factory, "and after work [received] potato soup with potatoes boiled in the skin. We were constantly hungry." Claimant was liberated in May 1945 by Soviet troops.

129. 9055444

Claimant was born in Szerencs, Hungary, on July 8, 1928 and eventually came to and settled in Canada following the war. Confined to the Szerencs Ghetto from March to April 1944, claimant was then sent to the ghetto in Sátoraljaujhely. Around May 1944, claimant was transferred to Auschwitz and, several weeks later, moved again, this time to Kraków-Płaszów, where she worked in a tailor shop and slept in barracks guarded by the SS. At the beginning of July 1944, claimant was returned to Auschwitz, where she was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number. Subsequently, around August 1944, she was moved to a labor camp in Breslau and worked in a munitions factory. In or around January 1945, as the Breslau camp was liquidated, claimant was sent to the Gross Rosen concentration camp and, after about two weeks, was moved again to the Mauthausen concentration camp. In February 1945, claimant was taken to Bergen Belsen, from which she was freed by British forces in April 1945.

130. 8839069

Born on December 8, 1927, in Reghin, Romania, claimant settled in Canada following the war. After the German occupation of Hungary, claimant and his family were forced, with numerous other families, into a house in the Regin (Szaszregen) Ghetto, in or around April 1944. While confined to the ghetto, several family members had to sleep in a stable and claimant was forced, daily, to carry heavy loads to the synagogue, which had been converted into a warehouse. In early June 1944, claimant was transferred to Auschwitz-Birkenau and, a short time later, sent to the Mauthausen concentration camp where "we were sleeping very close together, and they would beat us to get closer together." Around July 1944, claimant was moved to Melk, a Mauthausen sub-camp, and was forced to work in a mine. During his time in Melk, the camp and surrounding areas was heavily bombed. At some point in 1945, claimant was taken to Ebensee, another Mauthausen sub-camp, where he worked at the rail station, until his liberation. With respect to his liberation, the "Germans wanted to lead us into a mine ... but nobody wanted to follow: they didn't have the force and fled ... We were afraid that they were planning to explode the mine, so we didn't follow the Germans. We were freed the 6 of May 1945 by the Americans." Claimant was the only one of six siblings to have survived the Nazi persecution.

131. 9320741

Claimant, born in Mateszalka, Hungary, on January 26, 1924, eventually came to Canada after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary, claimant was forced to work in a labor camp in Szolnok, then was transferred to St. Martin, Austria, beginning around October 1944, where he was involved in constructing concrete bunkers, traps for tanks, and other defensive fortifications. In late 1944 or early 1945, claimant was transferred to the Mauthausen concentration camp and remained imprisoned there until March 1945. Subsequently, he was transferred to Gunskirchen, a Mauthausen sub-camp, and was liberated in May 1945.

132. 8947988

Claimant was born on July 5, 1926, in Debrecen, Hungary, and eventually settled in Canada after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary, claimant was confined to the ghetto in Debrecen around May 1944, while her husband was sent to a labor camp. After approximately six weeks in the ghetto, claimant was packed into a cattle car, "with no windows, no air and nothing to eat or drink," and transferred, in what turned out to be a four-day journey, to Auschwitz. Upon arriving at Auschwitz, once the cattle car doors were opened, about "1/4 of the people fell out dead." Separated from her parents almost immediately – never to see them again – claimant had her head shaved, was stripped of her clothing, given prisoner's clothes, as well as wooden clogs

for shoes, and was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number. Claimant had to stand for the "appel," or roll call, beginning at 4:00 a.m. daily, during which time prisoners were beaten with whips or the butts of guns for any of a number of reasons, for instance, if the line-up was not completely straight. "[W]e received our 'meal' for the day which was a tiny piece of bread, a little bit of margarine, and that was all for the day." Around mid-August 1944, claimant was sent to Allendorf, a sub-camp of the Buchenwald concentration camp. Daily, she had to march four or five kilometers to an underground factory for Dynamit-Nobel, a munitions and chemical products factory. She worked twelve-hour days, preparing bombs and "[a]fter a few days, my skin, my nails and my hair became yellow because of all the chemicals, we often fainted and when we were finally liberated on March 27, 1945 by the Americans, we were all terribly sick. My weight was 35 kg."

133. 8317704

Born in Wadowice, Poland, on April 22, 1922, claimant settled in Australia following the war. At the outset of the war, claimant and his family moved to Działoszyce, Poland. After the Germans occupied the town, they "demanded that the Jews surrender all their valuables, gold etc." and required that "all able men [do] hard work such as building roads[.]" To protect themselves, claimant and his siblings went into hiding, in a bunker they dug and covered with straw, at the home of a nearby farmer they knew. Claimant's parents were shot and murdered by the Germans in Działoszyce, while his sister was taken to and killed in Treblinka. In September 1942, the farmer made claimant and his remaining brothers and sisters leave their hiding place and claimant and several siblings were captured and ended up in the Kraków Ghetto. Claimant was forced to help build a railway, while his brother fell ill and was given a lethal injection, part of the hospital's "fulfill[ing] a quota of 500 Jews that had to be eliminated at that time." In October 1943, claimant was moved to a labor camp in Starzyńsko-Kamienna and was made to live and work in a munitions factory, mostly loading parts onto railway cars. "There were huge boxes standing in the grounds and if somebody died or was near death he was thrown into a box; they filled up quickly." In or around July or August 1944, claimant was moved to Piotrków, where he was forced to dig trenches. Subsequently, he was transferred to Częstochowa, where he worked loading and unloading coal, as well as made parts for trucks and tanks. As word came that the Russians were approaching, claimant was transferred to Buchenwald, where "[t]here were thousands of people, all looking like s[k]eletons and hardly able to walk." In Buchenwald, claimant was "shaved disinfected and given new clothes, striped uniforms." Eventually, claimant was taken to the Flossenbürg concentration camp and, several days later, placed in a train in what turned out to be more than a week's journey. "Many of us had died in the wa[g]ons and the smell was unbearable. After about eight days without food or water the train stopped and the ones that were alive were told to remove the dead ones and bury them."

At first it made me sick but then one did it mechanically." The train trip continued for another six days or so and when the train stopped in Mauthausen, "we could hardly get off the train. From 1500 people there were only 470 alive ... We were taken straight to the crematorium. I hoped it would not take too long and not be too painful] ... Some of us dropped dead then and there." In May 1945, U.S. troops entered the camp and liberated claimant.

134. 8391874

Claimant was born in Sighet, Romania, on April 23, 1918, and eventually settled in Canada after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary, which previously had annexed the area where claimant had been living, she was required to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish. In or around April 1944, claimant was confined to the Sighet Ghetto and, several weeks later, was transferred, along with her mother and siblings, to Auschwitz. While imprisoned in Auschwitz, "they did medical experiments, they took our blood and gave us not much to eat, they gave us medication to hinder our menstrual period." In or around August 1944, claimant was moved again, this time to the Mühldorf camp complex, a satellite system of the Dachau concentration camp, where she was forced to work washing and disinfecting clothes. In April 1945, claimant was forced on a death march to Feldafing, another Dachau sub-camp, and was liberated that month by U.S. forces.

135. 8392234

Claimant, born August 12, 1920, in Viseului Bistra, Romania, came to Canada following the war. Around August 1941, claimant was forced into the Hungarian Army and was segregated with other Jews, identified by having to wear a yellow Star of David and given less food than the non-Jews. As part of a military labor battalion, claimant engaged in forced labor in various places and, in or around January 1943, was moved to the Russian front, forced to chop trees and help construct roads. Identified to the Germans as Jewish by the Hungarians, at some point in 1944, claimant was taken by train to the Dachau concentration camp, where he was stripped of his clothing, had his hair shaved and his body doused with alcohol; he "thought [he] was going to die." In or around April 1944, claimant was transferred by train to Feldafing, a sub-camp of Dachau, where he worked twelve to fifteen hour days, carrying heavy bags of cement. Claimant and his fellow prisoners were forced to sleep in the cold and, for food, were given a cup of coffee or water in the morning and about ten grams of bread at night. Claimant was transferred to Mühldorf, another Dachau sub-camp, around September 1944, where he was forced to pour cement floors and chop wood. While imprisoned in Mühldorf, the camp commandant smashed and broke claimant's hand with a hammer but, instead of being given proper medical care, his hand was merely wrapped in paper and, to this day, the injury continues to make it difficult for him to use his hand. In April 1945, claimant was placed on a train to be sent to another camp, but U.S. forces stopped the train and liberated claimant on April 28, 1945.

136. 8840237

Claimant was born in Slatina, Czechoslovakia, on March 19, 1928, and settled in Canada following the war. At the outbreak of the war, claimant and his family lived in Sevlus, Czechoslovakia and, in April 1944, were forced out of their home and confined to the local ghetto, which was enclosed by barbed wire and guarded by Hungarian police under German command. In the Sevlus Ghetto, claimant had to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish, and was prohibited from leaving the ghetto under penalty of death. In May or June 1944, she was transferred, under guard, in an enclosed train car, to Auschwitz. Three days later, claimant was moved to the labor camp in Krottingen, outside of Riga, where she lived in barracks surrounded by barbed wire, was guarded by German soldiers and, under terrible conditions, was forced to repair damaged military uniforms. Several months later, around September 1944, claimant was moved to the Stutthof concentration camp, where she received several injections which were never explained to her. Claimant was liberated by Soviet troops in April 1945.

137. 8303169

Claimant, born in the Volosko, in the Irshava region of Transcarpathia, Czechoslovakia, on May 2, 1922, eventually came to Canada after the war. In April 1944, claimant was forced into and confined to the Mukachevo (Munkács) Ghetto. After about three weeks, her family was transferred to Auschwitz and, almost immediately thereafter, claimant and one of her sisters were separated from their parents and other siblings – never to see them again – and sent to Kraków-Płaszów, where she was imprisoned until mid-summer 1944. While in Kraków-Płaszów, claimant was forced to do burdensome, arbitrary work, such as removing and “organizing” stones. In or around July or August 1944, claimant was returned to Auschwitz, where she was tattooed with a prisoner’s identification number and, in or around August or September 1944, was moved to Markkleeberg, a sub-camp of the Buchenwald concentration camp, where she was confined until the end of April 1945. While imprisoned in Markkleeberg, which was surrounded by an electrified barbed wire fence and monitored by SS guards, claimant worked in a factory that produced airplane parts. Near the end of April 1945, claimant was forced to evacuate the camp and to march, for over two weeks, to Theresienstadt – “many girls did not survive this march” – where she was freed by Soviet forces in May 1945.

138. 8785368

Claimant, born on June 25, 1920, in Fehergyarmat, Hungary, eventually settled in Canada after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary, her family was forced, in April 1944, into the Mátészalka Ghetto, where much of the Jewish population in the region was imprisoned. Those confined to the ghetto “lived in houses, every family had one room, we were all pressed together ... in one street, surrounded by a

fence. Soldiers guarded the gates and we were not allowed to go out. There was almost no food and we lived from the food that we had been able to bring with us from home." After about six weeks, claimant was transferred, by train, to Auschwitz. "It ... took 3 days in closed cattle-cars, without light, the food was thrown on the floor. The same floor, which was also our toilet ... It was terrible, I saw people crying and dying." Once in Auschwitz, claimant was separated from her parents, who were murdered in the gas chamber. Several days later, around June 1944, claimant was again moved, by train, to Kraków-Płaszów, where she was forced to help build barracks, by digging and carrying stones, during 12-hour work days, without breaks, and only provided with "a thin, watery soup of wheat" to eat. In or around August 1944, claimant was returned to Auschwitz, where she was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number. Hundreds of people were pressed into one barrack, with as many as twelve people sharing a single bed. Every morning, and again later in the day, claimant had to stand for hours during the roll call. Around October 1944, claimant, who was separated from her sister, never to see her again, was sent to Zittau, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp, and was again forced to do heavy construction work. Soviet troops liberated claimant in May 1945.

139. 8785465

Claimant was born in Hajdunanas, Hungary, on August 4, 1933, and eventually came to Canada after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary, claimant was forced to wear a yellow Star of David identifying him as Jewish and, in April 1944, was confined to the ghetto in Hajdunanas, "leav[ing] all our belongings behind. We were closed in [and] had no food." In late May 1944, claimant was transferred to the Strasshof concentration camp, near Vienna, by train, "squeezed into cattle cars – over 80 persons to one car. There were no toilets, food or water – real inhuman conditions." After arriving at Strasshof, claimant was taken to a labor camp in Waidhofen, where he was forced to work outdoors, in the cold, without shoes and sufficient clothing. "Here we performed back breaking labor from early morning till late at night ... I was brutally beaten for no reason at all. I severely suffered from malnutrition]." In late winter/early spring of 1945, claimant was transferred to Theresienstadt and, subsequently, liberated in May 1945.

140. 9129391

Claimant, born June 26, 1927, in Prague, Czechoslovakia, eventually settled in Australia following the war. Because he was Jewish, claimant was forced to leave school in March 1939 and was prevented from becoming an apprentice or obtaining a job, among a number of other prohibitions, once the Germans occupied Prague. Further, beginning around September 1941, claimant was forced to wear the yellow Star of David,

identifying him as Jewish. In or around October 1942, claimant was deported to Theresienstadt, where he was forced to work in various capacities. Subsequently, in or around August 1944, claimant was transferred to Auschwitz and, soon after arriving there, was forced to march towards the Buchenwald concentration camp, ending up in the labor camp in Meuselwitz, a sub-camp of Buchenwald, where he was forced to work in a munitions factory. Around early April 1945, as the camp was being evacuated, claimant and his brother managed to escape near the Czech border. They received the help of a Czech man, who provided shelter, clothing and some money, which enabled them to ultimately make it back to Prague.

141. 8772835

Claimant, born in Jászkarajenő, Hungary, on April 14, 1922, eventually settled in Canada following the war. Drafted into a Hungarian labor battalion, claimant was forced, among other tasks, to help level the ground for the construction of a German military airport facility in Kaschau (Košice) in January 1943. In or around June 1943, claimant was taken to Nagybaracska where, for several months, he was forced to cut down trees and carry the timber down the mountain. Subsequently, in a number of locations, including in Herzberg and Gomel, claimant again was required to perform various onerous tasks, including helping to construct a road and railway, as well as help build barricades and tank trenches as obstacles in the path of Allied troops. In or around December 1944, claimant was sent to the Dachau concentration camp, where he contracted typhus. Several months later, in May 1945, U.S. forces liberated claimant. He suffered various issues arising from his imprisonment and the back-breaking work he was forced to perform, including typhus, broken bones, and a bone marrow infection due to an untreated lesion. Claimant also lost 30-40 kilos during his confinement in the camps where, at one point, he was tortured by being hanged, by his hands, from a tree.

142. 8394172

Claimant, born in Dukla, Poland, on January 3, 1925, came to reside in Canada following the war. After German forces invaded Dukla, members of the Jewish community were required to wear armbands with a yellow Star of David, identifying them as Jewish. In or around August 1942, the Germans confined claimant to the ghetto in Dukla, where he was compelled to clean the roads, remove snow, and work in a stone quarry. Around December 1942, following the liquidation of the Dukla Ghetto, claimant was moved to Krosno and, subsequently, to the ghetto in Rzeszow, during which time he was forced to load coal onto freight cars at the train station under the constant guard of the SS. Subsequently, as the Rzeszow Ghetto was being liquidated, claimant escaped. Ultimately, he was hidden on the farm of an acquaintance, in a bunker located behind two false walls, where seven other Jews already were being concealed. The extremely crowded hiding place made it difficult to breathe; moreover, some of those hiding were ill, without any possibility of receiving medical attention. At some point, local farmers

discovered that Jews were being concealed in the community and denounced claimant's friend to the Gestapo. When the Gestapo came to search the barn, claimant heard their voices and footsteps, but the hiding place had been so effectively constructed that the Germans left, without detecting him or the others hiding. Claimant emerged from hiding around September 1944, when Russian troops liberated the area.

143. 8385173

Born on September 17, 1918, in Kispest, Hungary, claimant settled in Australia following the war. Initially required to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish, claimant and her family were confined to the ghetto in Pestszentlőrinc in April 1944. In June or July 1944, claimant, who never saw her family again, was transferred to Auschwitz, where she had her head shaven, was sprayed against lice, tattooed with a prisoner's identification number, and forced to clean latrines and carry heavy loads of bricks. She was beaten with wooden sticks and her meals consisted of watery soup and a slice of bread. Around September 1944, she was sent to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, where she again was beaten – for stepping out of line while waiting for food – then sent to the Neuengamme concentration camp, where she stayed for a brief period, before being moved to Salzwedel, a Neuengamme sub-camp, in January 1945. In Salzwedel, claimant was forced to work twelve-hour shifts in a munitions factory. British troops liberated claimant in April 1945.

144. 9034986

Claimant was born in Baranowicze, Poland, on January 12, 1933, and came to Australia after the war. Following the German invasion of Poland, claimant was required to wear a yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish and, eventually, in early 1940, was confined to the ghetto in Gnievoszów, Poland, where she and her family were living when the Germans invaded Poland. Around September 1942, claimant was moved to Kozienice and forced to work digging ditches to create canals. In or around December 1942, claimant was moved again, to the labor camp in Skarżysko-Kamienna, where she was worked in a munitions factory. Claimant was subsequently transferred to the Częstochowa labor camp and toiled at a factory there until her liberation by Soviet troops in January 1945.

145. 8897247

Born in Odessa, Ukraine, on November 11, 1929, claimant eventually settled in Australia after the war. At the outset of the war, claimant's father was drafted into the army and claimant, along with her mother and brother, hid themselves in the local catacombs. Once discovered and arrested, they were sent to Mostovoy, around November 1941, and forced to live, under constant guard, in barns and storefronts. Some weeks later, claimant was forced to march to Domanivka, to an area enclosed by barbed wire, where

she had to live in small quarters with over fifty other families. Their only food was what they could find by scavenging from the farms they were forced to work at, or what local peasants gave them. Often beaten and otherwise abused by the guards, many of those incarcerated suffered from typhus, which claimant also contracted. Soviet forces liberated claimant in the spring of 1944.

146. 8390819

Claimant, born January 12, 1928, in Budapest, Hungary, came to reside in Australia following the war. After the German occupation of Hungary, claimant was forced to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish and, around April 1944, was confined to a brick factory in Monor. In June or July 1944, she and her family were deported to Auschwitz. While incarcerated in Auschwitz, claimant was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number and forced to work in a garment factory, making uniforms for German soldiers, during which time she fell ill with scarlet fever. In spite of her illness, claimant was forced to stand at the daily roll calls, for hours at a time, which in her condition was almost impossible. In January 1945, as Soviet forces approached Auschwitz, claimant was sent to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, where she contracted typhus. On the verge of death, claimant was liberated in April 1945.

147. 8307059

Claimant, born in Pabianice, Poland, on October 22, 1923, eventually moved to Australia following the war. Initially confined in 1940 to the ghetto established by the Germans in Pabianice, claimant was forced to work in the tailor's workshop, making uniforms for soldiers stationed on the Russian front. Around May 1942, as the Pabianice Ghetto was being evacuated, claimant was moved to the Lodz Ghetto, where he was confined to and worked in a soup kitchen which supplied nearby factories, until his transfer to Auschwitz in July or August 1944. While imprisoned in Auschwitz, claimant was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number and, among the continual and numerous abuses suffered, was repeatedly kicked by an SS officer which split his head open, leaving a wound that never properly healed. Eventually, claimant was forced to work destroying the crematoriums and, in mid-January 1945, as Soviet forces approached Auschwitz, was sent on a death march that lasted for about one week. Subsequently, claimant was put on a train to the Mauthausen concentration camp and, after several days there, was transferred to Güssen, a sub-camp of Mauthausen, where he was forced to work assembling planes. Claimant was liberated in May 1945.

148. 8303916

Claimant was born on October 11, 1923, in Satu Mare (Szatmár), Romania. Following the German occupation of Hungary which, by that time, had annexed Satu Mare, claimant was confined to the ghetto there, around April 1944, where she and her family were forced to live in a house "with 4 rooms shared by about 60 people." Around May or June 1944, claimant and her family were deported to Auschwitz. The trip by train lasted three to four days, with claimant standing the entire way, as the car was lined, wall-to-wall, with people. "Many people arrived dead to Auschwitz ... We were unable to eat or drink for the entire journey ... Urination and excretion had to be done standing in the same place." In Auschwitz, claimant's head was shaved and she was confined to an all-women's block, assigned to a wooden bunk with six other people. Claimant was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number and, during the twice daily – early morning and evening – roll calls, claimant was required to stand outside for hours. Except for one sister, her entire family was murdered. Claimant "was beaten a number of times (for no reason at all)" and "[e]xposed on a daily basis to starvation, cruelty and hard labour ... Our entire existence while incarcerated was beyond description." Around mid-July 1944, claimant was moved to Birkenau where, daily, she was forced to dig trenches and help construct concrete bases for artillery. One night, in or around November 1944, claimant was transferred, along with several hundred others, to Ober Hohenelbe, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp, where she was forced to work twelve-hour days at the Lorenz Werke factory. She was constantly threatened with being returned to Auschwitz if her work was not perfect although, at some point, Auschwitz had been evacuated. Soviet forces liberated claimant in May 1945.

149. 8031452

Claimant, born in Satu Mare, Romania, on April 17, 1914, eventually settled in Australia following the war. From September 1942 through around October 1943, claimant was forced to work in several labor camps, including in Slatina. In or around October 1943, claimant managed to escape from a train taking him to the Russian front. He made his way back to near Satu Mare, remaining there in hiding, from November 1943 until May 1944, when he was captured and sent to Auschwitz. Subsequently, he was moved to Säuerwassergraben, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp, where he was forced to dig trenches and move timber. At some point during his confinement in the camp, after breaking his shoulder, claimant was taken to a provisional camp hospital but, subsequently, was sent back to work, digging trenches. Russian forces freed claimant in April 1945.

150. 8033528

Born on May 4, 1926, in Prossnitz, Czechoslovakia, claimant eventually resided in Australia after the war. Beginning in September 1941, claimant was forced to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish, and in March 1942 was sent to the labor

camp in Zarovice. Subsequently, claimant was transferred to Theresienstadt, remaining confined there until September 1942, when she was sent to various labor camps, including in Raasiku and Jagala. Over the next two years, between September 1942 and September 1944, claimant was moved around to a number of additional camps, ending up in the Stutthof concentration camp. In January 1945, claimant was moved to Hamburg, to a sub-camp of Neuengamme, and in February 1945, was taken, among other places of confinement, to Bergen Belsen. British forces liberated claimant in April 1945.

151. 8296839

Claimant, born in Kiswarda, Hungary, on September 3, 1922, came to reside in Australia after the war. In late April or May 1944, claimant was confined to the ghetto in his hometown of Kiswarda. Claimant remained imprisoned in the ghetto until early June, when she was deported, by cattle car, to Auschwitz. In or around October 1944, claimant was transferred to the labor camp in Halbstadt, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp, where she worked, under constant guard by the SS, in a munitions factory for twelve hours a day, during which she was provided with pitifully insufficient food rations. Claimant was freed in May 1945.

152. 8947015

Born in Briceni, Romania, on September 3, 1932, claimant eventually settled in Australia after the war. At the outbreak of the war, claimant's house was looted and she and her family fled the area. From late 1941 until her liberation in 1944, claimant was marched to and confined in a series of ghettos and camps – including in Mogilev-Podolsky, Kryzhopil, Trostyanets (Trostinets) and Bershad – from which she constantly attempted to escape. The conditions she was forced to endure were “unbearable,” often having to sleep “in stables or in cow sheds, together with the animals. We slept next to corpses. Bodily functions were carried out in the same place ... Lice, fleas and bugs ate us alive ... Our clothes turned into rags. Many infectious diseases were widely prevalent ... We were beaten for no reason, shot for no reason – my father and brother were shot ... People were forced to dig their own graves, before being buried alive. I was in constant anxiety over death.” At one point, the Germans gathered claimant and her family, among others, and moved them toward the railroad station. Soviet forces overtook the group and the German guards simply did not have the time to kill all of them as they had intended. Claimant was liberated around March 1944.

153. 8391114

Born on August 20, 1921, in Yampol, Ukraine, claimant came to Australia after the war. Confined to the Yampol Ghetto beginning in June or July 1941, she was forced to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish, and in October 1942 was moved to a

building in Ladyzhyn, which was constantly monitored. In or around December 1942, claimant was moved again, to the barbed-wire surrounded Tulchyn Ghetto and, in April 1943, was transferred to the Belousovka Ghetto. While imprisoned in the ghetto, claimant was forced to work in the fields from morning until night and sleep in a stable-like room, with some 80 people crammed together. "There was food only once a day, some soup and a piece of bread. The Ukrainian guard ... hit people if he saw somebody resting even for only 5 minutes." In or around March 1944, Soviet forces liberated claimant.

154. 8296081

Claimant was born in Odessa, Ukraine, on June 1, 1931, and eventually moved to Australia after the war. In October 1941, claimant and his remaining family were imprisoned in an Odessa jail. About one month later, he was able to return to his home in Odessa but, upon arriving there, discovered that the house had been looted and occupied by strangers. As a result, claimant and his family had to wander from place to place, living and sleeping where they could, in cellars and catacombs, until around January 1942, when they were discovered and moved to and confined in the ghetto in Slobodka. Subsequently, claimant was transferred to and imprisoned in the Domanivka Ghetto, during which time he was forced to perform agricultural work in the fields. Soviet forces freed claimant in March 1944.

155. 9315608

Claimant, born on May 23, 1920, in Budapest, Hungary, eventually lived in Australia following the war. In April 1944, she was forced to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish, and was confined in a 'Sternhouse' – a star house – where her activities and movements were tightly restricted. Around November 1944, claimant was deported, in freezing conditions, to the Ravensbrück concentration camp, remaining imprisoned there until around early January 1945, when she was moved to Penig, a sub-camp of the Buchenwald concentration camp. In Penig, claimant was forced to work in a factory, both manufacturing and transporting metal aircraft pieces. Claimant was undernourished, not properly clothed and suffered severely from the harsh, cold weather. U.S. troops liberated her in April 1945.

156. 8663564

Born in Mukacheve (Munkács), Czechoslovakia, on January 10, 1917, claimant moved to Australia after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary, which had previously annexed the region in which she lived, claimant and her family were taken from their home in April 1944 and confined to the Mukacheve Ghetto, where they were forced to live in a factory building. Around May 1944, the police "herded [claimant's

family, along with others], hitting and bashing us with sticks, like cattle being driven to market, through the streets," to the railway station, where they were transferred to Auschwitz. "The cattle trucks were crowded with people. There was nowhere to move. We spent four terrible days and nights in that cattle truck ... there was only a tiny window letting in little air and light. There was no food, no drink, no place to lie down, no sleep. People relieved themselves in buckets where they stood. They had no other choice." In Auschwitz, claimant was separated from her mother, never to see her again. On being sent to the showers, "[g]irls up ahead were screaming as they had seen, only a short distance away, dead bodies from the gas chambers, piled up in the yard ... We were herded into a long corridor and ordered to strip, to bundle up all our clothing and shoes. They shaved all my hair off – from my head, underarms, and pubic area. And I stood there naked and totally shaven, with all those SS men watching." Claimant was given prisoner's clothing, "a single grey cotton dress, and nothing else. It was freezing cold. We spent the whole night outside in a yard." Every morning, "irrespective of the weather – rain, hail, snow," she was forced to rise early for the 'appel,' or roll call, at which she stood for hours, as SS guards counted and recounted the group; a process repeated twice daily. "Some could not take it – they dropped dead where they stood." At some point, she was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number. Claimant was forced to work "closely supervised by SS women overseers [and] [o]n more than one occasion ... was bashed over the head for no reason at all." Early in 1945, claimant was compelled to march for four days and nights through the snow, finally arriving at a railway station, from which she was taken by cattle car to the Ravensbrück concentration camp. In Ravensbrück, "[w]herever you turned there were dead bodies. It was the most terrible place." Not long after, she was moved again, this time to Malchow, a sub-camp of the Ravensbrück concentration camp in Germany. "There was no food, just water with the occasional potato peel in it ... There was just lice. We could not shower or disinfect our clothes ... I cannot remember how long I spent in that camp, but it was like an eternity." In early spring 1945, claimant was transferred to Leipzig, where she was required to work in a factory until around May 1945 when, as Soviet forces came closer, the inmates were sent on a death march which lasted approximately four weeks. "We ... walk[ed] around in circles, without direction. They did not know where to take us and they did not want to leave us ... We noticed our numbers were swindling, both prisoners and soldiers." Eventually, they reached and were freed in a Soviet controlled area.

157. 8301824

Born on February 22, 1925, in Teplitz-Schönau, Czechoslovakia, claimant eventually settled in Australia after the war. In March 1939, claimant was forced to leave school, abide by a curfew, prohibited from being in public spaces in the city, and forced to wear the yellow Star of David as well as carry identification papers with a 'J' by her name, identifying her as Jewish. In April 1942, claimant was moved to the ghetto in Theresienstadt, remaining there until her deportation to Auschwitz in or around

October 1944. Subsequently, claimant was transferred to Oederan, a sub-camp of the Flossenbürg concentration camp, and forced to work, for daily twelve-hour shifts, in a munitions factory. In the spring of 1945, claimant was evacuated from Flossenbürg and crammed into a train cattle car for what became a two to three week journey. Due to the increasing Allied presence, once at the Czech border, claimant and the other camp inmates were, from that point, forced to walk to Theresienstadt. Soviet forces liberated claimant in May 1945.

158. 8959862

Claimant, born on January 23, 1911, in Halmeu (Halmi), Romania, came to live in Australia after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary, claimant was confined to the Ungvár (Uzhhorod) Ghetto beginning in May 1944. Approximately one month later, claimant and her family were taken, on a three-day trek, to Auschwitz. "When we arrived we heard loud music to cover the shouting of the people who were beaten and who were bitten by dogs. We were stripped nude and shaved." Many family members were murdered at Auschwitz, where claimant was deprived of food and water for days and was put to work helping to lay down railroad tracks. Eventually, she was moved to the Kaiserwald concentration camp, outside of Riga, and after about ten days, moved to Riga. En route to Riga, claimant was "put in the bottom of a big boat that normally carried soldiers ... could only see the sky nothing else and ... could not move. We had no food, water or toilet. After 3 days of this trip we had to walk 5 days, with still no food or water. By this time my shoes were worn out and I had to walk barefoot." In Riga, claimant had to cut down trees in the nearby forest and carry full drums of oil up the mountain. Daily, she had to get up by 5 a.m. and stand outside for the 'appel' or roll call before beginning her twelve-hour days of hard labor. At some point, claimant was forced to walk for days to Dundaga, a labor camp in Latvia, where they "had to make trenches but because the soil was sandy the soil collapsed in and the SS woman punished us all for this ... [i]t was unbearably difficult work for the women." Around August 1944, claimant was moved again, ending up in Danzig, a sub-camp of the Stutthof concentration camp. There, claimant and others "were put into barracks, laid like herrings, it was even difficult to breathe. To wake us up every morning they threw empty bottles at us. We were left to stand all day on the burning sun naked and without shoes. Those who were unable to stand were immediately shot." As the Russians approached, the Nazis decided to liquidate the camp. "They gave everybody an 'injection' in the hospital to kill us all. I laid down next to the people who already had the injection, pretending that I had been given the injection. This is how I survived. The SS left us for dead. To make sure that after the injection we [we]re all dead they returned and anyone still moving was beaten to death." Claimant was liberated by Soviet forces in January 1945.

159. 8245908

Claimant was born in Vienna, Austria, on December 18, 1922, and came to live in Australia following the war. After the German occupation of Hungary, claimant was required to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish, and around April 1944, was confined to the Győr (Raab) Ghetto. In June 1944, claimant, pregnant at the time, was deported to Auschwitz and, some six weeks later, was moved again, to Lippstadt, a sub-camp of the Buchenwald concentration camp, where she was forced to work at Lippstädter Eisen- und Metallwerk, a munitions factory. Although her pregnancy was discovered, the SS guard in charge did not take punitive action and claimant's baby was delivered in October 1944, in Lippstadt. The birth, which occurred without medical assistance, led to numerous medical complications, including a nerve problem that made it difficult for her to subsequently walk or stand. Claimant eventually was taken to Bergen-Belsen for medical treatment, where she contracted – and her newborn child died of – typhus. In Bergen-Belsen, claimant was forced to work cleaning and performing other tasks in the kitchen. She was liberated in April 1945.

160. 8040184

Born in Győrtelek, Hungary, on February 3, 1928, claimant settled in Australia after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary, claimant was forced to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish, and was imprisoned in the ghetto in Mátészalka from April to June of 1944. Deported to Auschwitz in or around June 1944, claimant was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number. After being moved to Kraków in July 1944, claimant was forced to work in a stone quarry and compelled to help construct roads. Around September 1944, claimant was returned to Auschwitz and, a number of weeks later, moved to Grünberg, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp, where she was forced to work in a munitions factory. In or around March 1945, she was transferred to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp and confined there until her liberation in April 1945. During her confinement in various camps, claimant contracted tuberculosis and, after the war, was quarantined in a sanatorium for six months before being able to return to her home country.

161. 8030863

Claimant, born on August 13, 1908, in Budapest, Hungary, settled in Australia after the war. Beginning in the spring of 1943, claimant was sent to and confined in a series of labor camps, including in Nagykáta, Abda, and Székesfehérvár, before ending up in Gunskirchen, a sub-camp of the Mauthausen concentration camp in November 1944. While in the camps, claimant seriously injured his back and, after having contracted typhus, lost consciousness for about a month. U.S. forces liberated claimant in May 1945. Claimant continues to suffer from medical problems brought on by the torture he suffered in the camps. The high fever he endured because of typhus seriously affected claimant's vision, and his back injury led to surgery that required the removal of certain muscles in his back, leading to scoliosis.

162. 8488843

Born in Blatná Czechoslovakia, on March 26, 1928, claimant moved to Canada following the war. Claimant was forced to wear a yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish, beginning in September 1941. She was confined to the Theresienstadt Ghetto in or around November 1942 and was moved to Auschwitz in December 1943. While confined in Auschwitz, claimant's mother and sister were both murdered. Claimant was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number and was forced to work cleaning the area of the camp in which she was imprisoned. Subsequently, claimant was sent to a sub-camp of Neuengamme, where she worked at an oil factory. In Neuengamme, she had to stand for the 'appel,' or roll call, for hours, both early in the morning, before the day's work began, and in the evening, after each day's work. In April 1945, claimant was moved again, to the Bergen Belsen concentration camp, where British troops freed her.

163. 9249672

Claimant was born in Lodz, Poland, on May 30, 1918, and eventually resided in Canada following the war. Initially confined with his family in the Lodz Ghetto, around May 1940, claimant was imprisoned under "appal[l]ing and inhuman conditions on starvation rations and hard forced labor." In or around August 1944, as the ghetto in Lodz was being liquidated, claimant and his family were deported to Auschwitz, where claimant's parents were immediately selected for the gas chambers. Claimant and his brother were moved to a transit camp and, eventually, around September 1944, sent to Friedland, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp. While in Friedland, he was forced to work at the Deutsche Metallwerke, a factory in which airplane parts were manufactured. Compelled to toil for twelve-hour shifts, in unheated sheds, "our faces [were] blacken[ed] by aluminum and our lungs filled with ... aluminum dust. We worked and slept in the same rags for 8 months ... we carried heavy rocks up and down the hill[.]" Soviet troops liberated claimant in May 1945.

164. 8033692

Claimant, born on July 27, 1925, in Nyírájkó, Hungary, moved to Canada after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary, claimant was confined to the Kisvárdá Ghetto, around April 1944, where she was required to wear a yellow Star of David outdoors, identifying her as Jewish. Several weeks later, she escaped and reached Budapest, where she stayed with her aunt. Claimant was arrested in June 1944 and held in a factory building. In or around early August 1944, she was moved to Kópháza (in Hungary), forced to do heavy labor, including digging and carting dirt and, subsequently, was sent to Heidenreichstein, where she labored in a factory manufacturing clothing for German soldiers. After a few weeks, claimant was forced to walk to the Gmünd labor camp and, subsequently, moved to several other camps, including Amstetten and Linz, sub-camps of the Mauthausen concentration camp, as

well as to Regensburg and Nürnberg, sub-camps of the Flossenbürg concentration camp. In these camps, among other work, she was forced to help clear debris resulting from Allied bombing raids. In late 1944 or early 1945, claimant was taken, by train, to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, where she contracted typhus. After partially recovering, claimant was put to work again, collecting and carrying laundry. British forces freed claimant around April or May 1945.

165. 8033749

Claimant was born in Alsóújlak, Hungary, on November 18, 1923, and settled in Canada following the war. Beginning in April 1944, claimant was forced to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying him as Jewish, and was eventually sent to the labor camp in Kőszeg, where he was forced to perform hard physical labor, including working in a quarry. Subsequently, he was moved to Isaszeg, Hungary, where he worked in the forest and, afterwards, in the summer of 1944, was transferred to Budapest. In or around November or December 1944, claimant was moved to Magdeburg, a sub-camp of the Buchenwald concentration camp, where he worked at Polte-Werke, a munitions factory. Claimant was liberated in May 1945.

166. 8786399

Born on November 5, 1934, in Czernowitz (Chernivtsi), Romania, claimant eventually resided in Canada after the war. Living in Gura Humorului, Romania at the outbreak of the war, claimant and his mother were deported to Transnistria in or around October 1941, where they were confined to the ghetto in Obodovka. "The Ghetto was composed of barracks and barbed wire. There were thousands of people. There was such disease. My uncle who was with us, died of typhus." Constantly guarded by German and Ukrainian soldiers, claimant and his mother were forced to do agricultural work in the nearby fields. "Some time during my stay there, the Germans used a poisonous spray, and passed it off as soap, to the camp tenants. Thousands died because they washed themselves. We carried the dead to a mass grave." Claimant was freed by Soviet troops in March 1944.

167. 9070184

Claimant, born in Szentes, Hungary, on February 24, 1927, eventually settled in Canada following the war. In or around April or May 1944, claimant was confined to the ghetto established in his hometown. Several months later, in or around June 1944, claimant was moved to a forced labor camp in Tribuswinkel, in northeast Austria. While imprisoned in the labor camp, he was provided with little or no food, improperly clothed, and constantly ill. Soviet forces liberated claimant in April 1945.

168. 9290281

Claimant was born in Konyár, Hungary, on February 25, 1932, and eventually lived in Canada. Following the German occupation of Hungary, claimant was initially confined to the Hajdúhadház Ghetto. Beginning around June 1944, he was moved to a series of places, including to the Strasshof concentration camp and, around July 1944, to Theresienstadt. While in Theresienstadt, claimant was forced to perform hard labor until his liberation in May 1945.

169. 8786496

Claimant was born on May 20, 1922, in Gacsály, a small village in Hungary, and eventually settled in Canada after the war. Following the German occupation of Hungary, claimant, around April 1944, was confined to the Mátészalka Ghetto, forced to live in a two-room house crammed with people. "It is difficult to imagine how many people could be crowded into the house." In May 1944, claimant was deported to Auschwitz – "we were not allowed to look outside the train, or we would be shot" – placed in C Lager, and forced to sleep on a dirt floor. In or around the summer of 1944, she was moved to a labor camp in Reichenbach, and then was sent, by truck, to Langenbilau, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp. Claimant was forced to march for an hour daily, in the dark, in the early morning and the evening, from the camp to the munitions factory and back. As to the day of liberation; "One morning, we woke up and all the Germans were gone. We were alone for 3-4 days, then the Russians came in. This was in May 1945."

170. 8310815

Claimant was born December 5, 1924, in Debrecen, Hungary, and came to reside in Canada following the war. Forced to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish, claimant was confined to the Debrecen Ghetto, beginning in or around April or May 1944. In June 1944, claimant was deported, by cattle car, to the Strasshof concentration camp and, subsequently, moved to the labor camp in Angelbach, Austria. While in Angelbach, claimant, who had been forced to cut down trees and help construct roads, contracted a lung problem. Although claimant was selected to be transferred to Auschwitz, heavy Allied bombing prevented her family from being sent there and, instead, she was taken to Theresienstadt. Soviet forces freed claimant in late May 1945.

171. 8536163

Claimant, born in Sighet, Romania, on April 6, 1930, eventually settled in Canada after the war. In March 1944, claimant was confined to the ghetto in his hometown of Sighet. Around May 1944, he was transferred to Auschwitz and, subsequently, sent to Wüstegiersdorf, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp. Moved again, in

February 1945, to the Flossenbürg concentration camp, claimant remained there until U.S. forces liberated him in April 1945.

172. 9044884

Born on October 6, 1919, in Budapest, Hungary, claimant eventually lived in Canada after the war. Claimant was serving in the Hungarian army at the outbreak of the war but, in May 1942, was confined to the labor camp in Jászberény, from which he escaped around September 1942. Over approximately the next year, he stayed in hiding, moving constantly from place to place. Around March 1944, claimant was captured, sent to the labor camp in Kistarcsa and, after escaping again, remained on the run for about three weeks, until he was recaptured and confined to the labor cap in Vac, Hungary, in May 1944. In the Vac camp, among other tasks, he worked gathering the valuables of previous residents of the area. Around November 1944, claimant was put in a train car, with approximately "80 to 100 people ... without food and water for several days," arriving in Zundorf, after which he was sent to Engerau, "a village at the meeting point of the Hungarian, C[z]ech, Hungarian, and Austrian border[s]," and was forced to live on the floor of a shack, sleeping amidst rabbit excrement, and carry heavy loads to help construct bunkers. Around April or May 1945, claimant was shipped to the Mauthausen concentration camp, during which time no food or water was provided for the approximately week-long journey and claimant had to discard the corpses of those who died on the ship's deck into the Danube. In Mauthausen, "[w]e lived like animals ... people died like flies in the fall," as claimant was required to bury corpses in mass graves. After several weeks there, claimant was evacuated and forced to march two days to Gunskirchen. In or around May 1945, claimant and a group of other prisoners were forced to march in the direction of Hungary. During the march, he became unconscious and woke up in a hospital in St. Polten, Austria, in or around May 1945.

173. 9299718

Claimant, born on November 2, 1923, in Nyírmeggyes, Hungary, came to live in Canada following the war. Beginning around March 1944, claimant was confined to a synagogue in Budapest from which, under SS guard, he was led to the port every morning to work, where he loaded cargo ships bound for Germany. In or around October 1944, he was moved to the forced labor camp in Kőszeg, Hungary, where he helped construct bunkers and establish road obstacles for enemy tanks. In or around December 1944, claimant was forced to march, for about twelve days, to Graz, Austria. Once in Graz, claimant and other prisoners were loaded onto trucks and sent to the Mauthausen concentration camp, where he was imprisoned until April 1945, then moved to Gunskirchen. In May 1945, U.S. forces liberated claimant.

174. 9265198

Claimant, born in Dudar, a village in Hungary, on July 20, 1913, resided in Canada following the war. She was confined to the ghetto in Újpest in May and June 1944. One day while in the ghetto, claimant was forced to stand in line for the entire day at the train station, with hundreds of others, provided with no food or water through the day, and forced to wait until the train arrived in the evening. Eventually, claimant was deported to Auschwitz, where she was separated from her five-year old son and parents, who were murdered in the camp. Confined in Auschwitz for two months, claimant was next sent to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in August 1944. In October, claimant was moved to Duderstadt, a sub-camp of Bergen-Belsen, and forced to work polishing bullet casings in the munitions factory. Around six months later, in April 1945, she was forced on a death march to Theresienstadt, during which she was liberated by Soviet forces in May 1945.

175. 9034641

Born on August 18, 1921, in Nowy Sącz, Poland, claimant eventually settled in Canada following the war. Claimant, her parents, two sisters and two brothers lived in Biczycze until August 1941. At that time, all of the Jews in Biczycze, including claimant and her family, were rounded up, then sent to and confined in the ghetto in Nowy Sącz. More than one year later, as the process of deporting ghetto residents to various camps commenced, claimant, along with a brother and sister, escaped and fled to the forest, "where we hid, hungry, cold and thirsty." In or around September 1942, claimant and her siblings found refuge in the home of a woman who lived near Nowy Sącz. They built an underground bunker in the home, where they hid and lived for over two years, coming out of hiding only during some evenings, to scavenge for and steal food. "The conditions were inhuman, with no sanitation, no food and no heat ... We suffered the most in the winters without any warm clothing and near starvation." After about six months, in or around February or March 1943, claimant's sister died of pneumonia and claimant and her brother buried their sister in the nearby forest. It was only in April 1945, when Soviet forces liberated the Nowy Sącz area, that claimant and her brother emerged from hiding. One of the individuals who had helped to conceal claimant during the war has been recognized by Yad Vashem as a Righteous Gentile.

176. 8980187

Claimant was born in Tarcal, Hungary, on December 13, 1919, and came to live in Canada after the war. After the German occupation of Hungary, claimant was confined to the Sátoraljaújhely Ghetto in April 1944 and, about one month later, was deported to Auschwitz. In Auschwitz, early every morning, she was forced to stand outside for hours during the 'appel' or roll call. In October 1944, claimant was transferred to Langenbielau, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp, where, daily, she was compelled to walk many kilometers to and from work at a clothing factory, at which she

labored under constant SS guard. In January 1945, claimant was sent to Bergen-Belsen, nearly dying during the typhus epidemic there, but where she was freed by British troops in April 1945.

177. 8536791

Claimant, born December 24, 1924, in Tolcsva, Hungary, settled in Canada after the war. At the outbreak of the war, claimant lived in her hometown but, in April 1944, she was sent and confined to the ghetto in Sátoraljaújhely. About one month later, she was deported to Auschwitz where she was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number. Claimant subsequently was transferred to Ravensbrück and Mauthausen, where U.S. troops liberated her in May 1945.

178. 8921237

Claimant was born in Debrecen, Hungary, on October 30, 1929, and came to live in Canada following the war. Beginning in April 1944, she was forced to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish, and eventually was confined to the ghetto in Debrecen. She remained in the Debrecen Ghetto until July 1944, after which time she was transferred to Gmünd, in Germany, a sub-camp of the Dachau concentration camp, where she was forced to do hard labor. In September 1944, claimant was moved to Amaliendorf, another labor camp, where she worked in a cement factory. In March 1945, after being moved to Theresienstadt, Soviet forces freed her in May 1945.

179. 8031746

Born July 14, 1934, in Mako, Hungary, claimant settled in Canada after the war. While in Mako at the outbreak of war, claimant had to wear the yellow Star of David identifying him as Jewish. In June 1944, he was sent to and confined in the Szeged (Újszeged) Ghetto. In or around July 1944, he was moved to Austria and forced to work in the labor camp in Mannersdorf. While only ten years old, claimant, like the other prisoners, was nonetheless forced to do agricultural work. In early December 1944, claimant was again moved and confined to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp – “where we were locked behind electric wired fences, no food, no drink” – and forced to stand for hours during the ‘appel’ or roll call, twice daily, “in cold, rainy weather.” In April 1945, claimant and other prisoners were taken from Bergen Belsen and moved from camp to camp, until liberated by Soviet forces in late April 1945. Claimant was hospitalized after liberation with typhus and pneumonia, and lost most of his teeth at an early age due to malnutrition as a child.

180. 8558973

Claimant, born in Jászkarajenő, Hungary, on September 11, 1917, eventually settled in Canada after the war. "In May 1944, gendarmes knocked at our door [in Jászkarajenő] and we had to leave immediately. They took us with wagons to the Ghetto in Abony, [Hungary] ... In the Ghetto, we were always under the control of gendarmes, the Ghetto was surrounded by a fence and nobody was allowed to go out, except of going out to work." During her confinement in the Abony Ghetto, claimant was forced to work – "[t]his work was hard work" – for the farmers in the adjacent agricultural fields. Around June 1944, claimant was moved to Kecskemét, in central Hungary, where she was held in a brick factory for ten days, before her deportation to Auschwitz; "[t]he transport to Auschwitz took 5 days. 5 days in cattle-cars, no food, no water and no toilet." In Auschwitz, claimant was separated from her parents, never to see them again, and eventually was sent to Langenbielau, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp, in August 1944. Claimant was forced to work twelve-hour days – "[o]ne week, I worked at day, one week at night" – in a textile factory and, while working, was "not allowed to speak to other workers, not even to look at them. When the 'Aufseherin' [overseer] saw us looking around, she came and slapped our faces." Claimant lost 30 kilograms while confined in the camps and, when liberated by Soviet troops in May 1945, was unable to walk due to the horrible conditions and abuse she had been forced to endure.

181. 8536376

Claimant, born November 24, 1929, in Nyírbátor, Hungary, eventually came to reside in Canada after the war. Claimant lived in Nyírbátor when the war began and, in early April 1944, was sent to the Simapuszta Ghetto where she was constantly monitored by guards and forced to live in various barns. There were several thousand people crammed into the ghetto who, daily, were forced to do agricultural work in nearby fields. In or around May 1944, claimant was deported to Auschwitz. Subsequently, in June 1944, claimant was transferred to Stutthof, where she was confined for about one month, before being moved to Bromberg-Brahna, a Stutthof sub-camp. In Bromberg-Brahna, claimant was required, among other tasks, to work in the forest and carry loads of coal. In or around January 1945, claimant was part of a death march and, approximately three weeks into the march, managed to escape with a small group of women, hiding in the forest until Soviet forces liberated the area.

182. 8211302

Claimant was born in Budapest, Hungary, on November 21, 1918, and eventually settled in Australia following the war. Claimant lived in Budapest at the time of occupation, and was sent to the ghetto in Hatvan, in or around April 1944. In June 1944, claimant was deported to Auschwitz, where she was separated from her parents and tattooed with a prisoner identification number. Several months later, in or around August 1944,

claimant was transferred to Kraków-Płaszów where, among other onerous tasks, she was forced to break stones. Claimant was moved to the labor camp in Oederan, a sub-camp of the Flossenbürg concentration camp, in September 1944, and was forced to work in a factory. In or around March 1945, claimant was sent to Theresienstadt, where she was liberated by the Soviet Army in April 1945.

183. 9051481

Born on March 26, 1935, in Debrecen, Hungary, claimant eventually settled in Canada following the war. Beginning in April 1944, claimant was required to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying him as Jewish. "We were exposed to humiliation and beatings on the streets if we dared to leave the house." Around that time, the Germans confiscated his father's wine and liquor business. In May 1944, claimant was confined to the ghetto in Debrecen "where ... we were put in line-ups for finding valuables, segregation of families, deportation, or other unknown purposes. These line-ups came without warning, day or night, many times a day." Several months later, around July 1944, claimant and his family were deported to the Strasshof concentration camp, during which journey "it was impossible to lie down and where sitting was a luxury. There were of course no toilets nor washing facilities, therefore the smell was unbearable ... that 'trip' was almost the most humiliating and unforgettable nightmare." En route to Strasshof, claimant witnessed the murder of a number of elderly people. While in the Strasshof camp, claimant was forced to perform agricultural work in the fields under constant Gestapo supervision. One morning, as he was forced to stand at the daily 'appel' or roll call, claimant's father, standing next to him, fell and was shot and killed. Claimant was subsequently moved from Strasshof to Florisdorf, a labor camp in Vienna. Soviet forces liberated the area in April 1945.

184. 8454485

Claimant, born November 12, 1912, in Debrecen, Hungary, came to eventually live in Canada after the war. In January 1943, claimant was confined to a labor camp in Nagykáta, where he was forced to unload wagons stacked with ammunition and help erect barricades in nearby cities. Around the end of December 1943, claimant was moved to Ukraine and forced to help lay down railroad tracks in the towns of Korosten and Dolina. The work was extremely difficult and claimant was beaten and tortured by the SS troops supervising the labor. While interned at the forced labor camp, claimant's wife and son were deported to Auschwitz, where they were murdered. Claimant was transferred to Lwow, where he was forced to dig trenches, then subsequently sent further into areas under Nazi-Hungarian control. At some point, he was forced to march from Ukraine to Harka, in Hungary, where he was freed by Soviet forces in April 1945.

185. 8454507

Claimant was born on May 10, 1920, in Hajdúhadház, Hungary, and settled in Canada following the war. In April 1944, she was confined to the ghetto in Hajdúhadház and, several months later, deported to Auschwitz. In Auschwitz, in addition to the constant abuse, there was little protection from harsh weather conditions in the barracks where they “slept on the floor like sardines.” Around August 1944, claimant was moved, by cattle car on a train, to Ravensbrück and, several weeks later, to Sachsenhausen, specifically to the Schönholz labor camp in Berlin. She worked in the Argus Motoren Fabrik, a factory making aircraft motors, which entailed daily, hour-long walks, to and from work, and twelve hour-long shifts, during which claimant “was subjected to beatings and torture.” Once punched in the ear while in the camp, claimant’s eardrum was punctured, leaving her permanently deaf in the injured ear. As Allied forces neared the labor camp, claimant was forced on a death march and walked, with very little food or water, for two weeks. Soviet forces liberated claimant in the beginning of May 1945.

186. 8838097

Claimant, born in Nagyigmánd, Hungary, on September 17, 1922, eventually resided in Canada following the war. Around April 1944, claimant and her family were confined to the ghetto in the town of Kisber, where she was forced to perform agricultural work in the adjacent fields. About one month later, claimant was moved to and confined for several weeks in Komárom, until her deportation in June 1944 to Auschwitz by cattle car, which was “so full that we had no place to even sit down and like that we travelled for 2 days.” In Auschwitz, claimant’s sister, thirteen month-old niece and parents were murdered upon arrival. In her barrack, there was “[n]o food, no water and no toilets ... [w]e slept on the floor” and claimant was forced to stand daily, morning and evening, during the “appel,” for at least two hours each roll call. Subsequently, claimant was moved to Kraków-Płaszów, where she was forced to carry stones all day long, without purpose to the labor, except abuse. Claimant was eventually returned to Auschwitz, where she was tattooed with a prisoner’s identification number. Some three weeks later, she was transferred again, to Markkleeberg, a sub-camp of the Buchenwald concentration camp, where she worked twelve-hour shifts in a factory manufacturing airplane parts. Claimant was confined to Markkleeberg from around September 1944 to April 1945, at which time she was forced on a thirteen-day death march to Theresienstadt, deprived of food and water, apart from what she could scavenge from the surroundings. Claimant was liberated by Soviet forces in May 1945.

187. 8882266

Claimant was born on March 15, 1911 in Miskolc, Hungary, and eventually settled in Canada following the war. Claimant was imprisoned in a series of labor camps, beginning with the Miskolc camp in his hometown. In July 1942, he was transferred by cattle car to Gödöllő, Hungary, then was confined for over two weeks in a freight car, as

he was sent to Stary Oskol, in Russia and, in late 1943, he was part of a weeks long march, in freezing weather, that approached Kiev, during which he fell victim to typhus. Among other tasks, claimant delivered food supplies to Hungarian and German soldiers on the Eastern front from late July 1942 to November 1944. In November and December 1944, claimant was forced to march to Linz, Austria and, subsequently, was transferred to a series of camps, including Mauthausen, where he was forced to endure horrendous conditions, including "routine daily executions." In or around March 1945, claimant was forced to march to the Gunskirchen concentration camp, where U.S. forces liberated him in May 1945.

188. 8255792

Claimant was born on November 24, 1929, in Mezökászony (Kosino), Hungary, and came to live in Canada after the war. In April 1944, claimant was confined to the ghetto in Beregszász (Berehove) and forced to live in "conditions [that] were inhuman" in a brick factory. In May 1944, she was deported to Auschwitz and forced to work cleaning and repairing roads in the camp, all the while being subjected to starvation, selections, and succumbing to frequent illnesses. Around September 1944, claimant was moved to Ober Hohenelbe, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp, where she worked in a factory, mainly manufacturing U-boat parts, and suffered from tuberculosis, in addition to "living under hard conditions ... and brutality." She was freed in May 1945 by the Soviet army.

189. 8662754

Born in Czernowitz, Romania, on August 16, 1930, claimant moved to Australia after the war. In or around August 1941, claimant was placed in custody and confined to the Czernowitz Ghetto, where he was forced to sleep, without shelter, in the street. In the next month or so, he was sent, by cattle car, to Moghilev-Podolski, during which trip prisoners were shot on the spot in the forest. From Moghilev-Podolski, claimant, members of his family and others were forced to walk until they came to Obadovka, where they were compelled to live in a cowshed. During that time, hundreds of people froze to death or died of typhoid, including claimant's parents and two sisters. Claimant eventually was sent to other camps, including in Balta and Bershad, before being moved to Jassi, Romania in or around December 1943, where he remained until the area was liberated in August 1944.

190. 8447667

Claimant was born in Lodz, Poland, on February 2, 1916, and eventually settled in Canada after the war. Claimant was confined to Weiluń, Poland beginning around November 1941, where he was forced to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying him as Jewish. In the summer of 1942, claimant was taken to the Lodz Ghetto and worked in

various local factories. In or around August 1944, he was deported by cattle car to Auschwitz, where he had to sleep on the ground in a converted stable for about eleven days, before being transferred to Friedland-Niederschlesien, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp. Daily, for ten to twelve hours, claimant worked in a factory manufacturing propellers and wings, given only a few potatoes to eat. In addition, claimant was forced to help construct trenches and install barbed wire in an effort to slow the Russian advance. The Soviet Army liberated claimant on May 8, 1945.

191. 9189149

Claimant, born in Encsencs, Hungary, on December 25, 1931, settled in Canada after the war. First confined to the Nyíregyháza Ghetto in April 1944, claimant and her family were deported to Auschwitz in June 1944. In Auschwitz, claimant was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number and, in the fall of 1944, she was sent, with a large group of women, to Lübbstedt, a sub-camp of the Neuengamme concentration camp. Every morning, claimant was forced to walk three kilometers to the munitions factory where she worked. In April 1945, she was transferred by train and, in part, by foot, to Plön, a town in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. As British troops approached the area, the Nazis fled and claimant was liberated in May 1945.

192. 8454361

Claimant was born in Dombrova, Poland, on April 19, 1937, and came to live in Canada following the war. Claimant and his brother were confined together during the war. In or around October 1940, while claimant and his family lived in Kraków, they were confined to the ghetto there, "under the most inhumane conditions imaginable. No food, no clothing, cold and wet areas where to stay in, and very crowded ... often beaten with a club or stick and kicked by the Nazi guards and treated most inhumanely by them." In the summer of 1943, claimant and his brother escaped from the ghetto and went into hiding, concealing themselves in various bunkers and ditches, covered by branches and soil, in villages around Dombrova and Tarnow. "The conditions in these holes [where claimant concealed himself] were not fit for [r]ats, it was wet and full of all kinds of insects. I had to stay hid[d]en in these holes because of constant Nazi Patrols looking for Jews." Claimant emerged from hiding in January 1945, when Russian troops liberated the area.

193. 8031444

Claimant, born on January 10, 1922, in Satu Mare, Romania, eventually settled in Australia following the war. Confined to the ghetto in Satu Mare in April 1944, claimant was deported to Auschwitz at the end of May 1944, where she was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number. Claimant remained imprisoned in Auschwitz for

around six months, until November 1944, when she was moved to Ober Hohenelbe, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp, and forced to work in a factory manufacturing airplane parts. Soviet troops freed claimant in early April 1945.

194. 8307628

Claimant was born in Tluste, Poland (now Tovste, Ukraine), on July 26, 1937, and came to live in Australia after the war. Claimant, along with his parents and four siblings, were confined to the ghetto in Tluste in July 1941 and, during his imprisonment, thousands of Jews were murdered in the ghetto. Claimant and his father escaped from the ghetto and fled to the woods outside of Tluste, where they lived in inhumane conditions, had little food and were constantly exposed to harsh weather conditions. While occasionally helped by people his father knew before the war, claimant eventually left the woods when living in such conditions became unsustainable. He and his father were quickly captured and sent to the labor camp in Kozia Góra in the autumn of 1944, where they were forced to do arduous agricultural work until liberated by Soviet troops.

195. 8804192

Claimant was born on June 20, 1926, in Szombathely, Hungary, and settled in Australia after the war. Beginning in April 1944, claimant was required to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying him as Jewish, and in May 1944 was confined to the ghetto in Szombathely. He remained imprisoned in the ghetto until early July 1944, when he was deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau. Claimant was held in Birkenau for approximately one week before being sent to the Buchenwald concentration camp. Not long after, he was moved to Magdeburg, a Buchenwald sub-camp, where he remained until the end of September. At that point, claimant was returned to Buchenwald and remained confined there until April 1945. Claimant was sent on a death march to Theresienstadt and was liberated by U.S. troops at the end of the month.

196. 8839603

Claimant, born March 10, 1922, in Krakow, Poland, eventually settled in Australia following the war. Claimant, who had trained to be an actress, was living in Warsaw at the outbreak of the war and, in November 1940, was confined to the Warsaw Ghetto. In or around July 1942, she escaped from the ghetto and lived on the "Aryan" side of Warsaw for awhile, before eventually fleeing to the mountains. Claimant possessed false identity papers and, during the time she lived under an assumed name, was able to work as a maid in Zakopane, in southern Poland, until the spring of 1944. She continued living under a false identity and in hiding, moving from place to place, including in Pruszków. Claimant emerged from hiding in January 1945, when Soviet troops liberated the area.

197. 8312885

Born on January 5, 1929, in Budapest, Hungary, claimant moved to Australia after the war. Beginning around April 1944, claimant was required to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish and, several months later, around August 1944, she was moved to and required to work in a munitions factory in Budapest. Several months later, in November 1944, claimant was deported to Ravensbrück and was confined there until March 1945, when she was transferred to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. Claimant's mother died of typhus while they were in Bergen-Belsen and British troops freed claimant in April 1945.

198. 8675813

Claimant was born in Brno (Brünn), Czechoslovakia, on August 14, 1924, and eventually came to live in Australia following the war. In 1939, claimant was forbidden from attending school because she was Jewish and, soon after, was required to wear the yellow Star of David. In the summer of 1942, claimant was forced to perform agricultural work in Hrušky, a village outside of Brno. Upon her return to Brno, claimant was directed to clean the homes of Jews who had been deported and make detailed inventories of items seized by the Nazis. In early 1943, when claimant came to believe that the remaining Jews in town would be deported, she escaped to Prague. In Prague, claimant falsified being registered with the police to show prospective landlords, frequently moving from one rented room to another to evade authorities searching for Jews. To give landlords the impression she had a job, claimant "left [her] rented room every morning and could only return in the evening," though she had no job or school to attend. Claimant initially possessed jewels and furs that she sold to purchase food on the black market but, eventually, ran out of assets. She was captured and arrested in early summer 1944, and sent to two prisons – where she "became very ill" – before being deported to Theresienstadt in late August 1944. Claimant was forced to work in a factory but, as the various illnesses she contracted progressed, she was sent to the camp hospital. Claimant was liberated by Soviet forces in Theresienstadt in May 1945, but continued to be hospitalized for as long as the tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhus, and hepatitis she had contracted persisted.

199. 9214879

Claimant, born May 20, 1923, in Czernowitz (Chernivtsi), Ukraine, eventually came to reside in Australia after the war. Confined to the ghetto in Czernowitz, in August 1941, she "suffered from severe malnutrition, did not have enough clothes and no shoes. Very often people were taken away by the Germans, never to come back." Claimant remained imprisoned in the ghetto until March 1944, when Russian troops liberated the area.

200. 8113939

Claimant was born in Prešov, Czechoslovakia, on November 25, 1920 and settled in Australia following the war. When the Germans occupied Hungary, claimant lived in Košice (Kassa), Hungary and was confined, beginning in April 1944, to the local ghetto. Soon after, claimant was deported to Auschwitz, where she was imprisoned from May to July of 1944 under "very harsh circumstances." Subsequently, she was moved to Ziellerthal-Erdmannsdorf (Mysłakowice), a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp, where she was forced to work in a local factory. Subsequently, around February 1945, claimant was transferred to Parschnitz, another Gross Rosen sub-camp, where she was again forced to work in a factory, manufacturing airplane parts. Soviet forces freed claimant in May 1945.

201. 8298246

Claimant, born on May 28, 1926, in Odessa, Ukraine, came to live in Australia following the war. In July 1941, once German troops occupied Kodyma, where claimant was living, she and her family were confined to the local ghetto. Around August 1944, Germans seized claimant on the street and locked her in a room with a number of other girls and women, where they were abused and humiliated, then released after approximately one week, with the soldiers shooting and laughing at them as they fled. In November 1941, as the Jews of the ghetto were assembled at the square in preparation for deportation, claimant, along with her mother and sister, were able to escape and came across a woman willing to help and hide them. They concealed themselves in the woman's attic for a number of months, receiving "soup, sometimes vegetables and water" from the woman hiding them. Around June or July 1942, a neighbor, hearing activity in the attic, informed the police who arrested them. They were turned over to the German authorities and sent to Tiraspol, where they were imprisoned for approximately six months. In or around December 1942, claimant was moved to a barbed-wire enclosed building, already housing approximately 40 people, in the village of Mostovoe. "They hardly fed us there and some people died." Subsequently, in April 1943, claimant was transferred to the camp in Sukhaya Balka and forced with others to perform agricultural work in the fields, daily, for twelve hours "and ... were beaten for any offence." Soviet forces freed claimant in March 1944.

202. 8295808

Claimant was born on May 15, 1939, in Zhabokrych, Ukraine, and eventually settled in Australia after the war. Once German forces occupied her village, in July 1941, claimant, along with most of the Jewish population in the village, were confined to the barbed-wire enclosed ghetto in the village of Zhabokrych. At some point, many of the Jewish residents were forced into the cellars and became the target of a slaughter, as German soldiers randomly shot at the cornered Jews. Claimant's mother was wounded in her right arm during these shootings. Once convinced the Germans and their Ukrainian

collaborators were gone, claimant and her sister emerged from the cellar and were hidden by a local Ukrainian in a shed, among a series of hiding places they used. Soviet troops came to area and liberated claimant around March 1944.

203. 8350523

Claimant, born in Balta, Ukraine, on August 5, 1927, came to reside in Australia following the war. Claimant lived in Balta when, in late July 1941, German troops began bombing the town, driving claimant and his family, by foot, to the village of Ploskoe where they were stopped by the occupying German troops, "brutal[l]y abused" and immediately returned to Balta. They were then confined to the ghetto in Balta in August 1941. Living in a tiny house, with several other families, claimant was required to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying him as Jewish, on both the front and back of his clothing. "Hungry and cold I had to work every day under strict supervision of soldiers." In late March 1944, German soldiers stormed the house, shooting almost all of its occupants. While his father was killed, claimant survived as a result of being pinned under the body of his father. Soviet forces freed liberated claimant in March 1944.

204. 8379661

Claimant, born on March 16, 1915, in Zhabokrych, Ukraine, eventually came to live in in Australia following the war. At the outbreak of the war, claimant lived in Zhabokrych and, in June 1941, was forced into the local ghetto. During the first days of his confinement, German soldiers indiscriminately shot at the Jewish ghetto residents. Concealing himself in the corner of a basement, claimant was able to avoid the slaughter, but his brother, his brother's wife and their three children, as well as his sister, her husband and their three children, were all killed in the same basement. Upon emerging from his small hiding place and returning to the streets, claimant was forced to bury the approximate 200 bodies from the killings in a mass grave. Subsequently, claimant was forced to chop down trees and engage in other onerous labor. The only food provided was a watery soup, but residents of the town outside the ghetto, when possible, periodically threw bread and vegetables over the barbed-wire fence. In March 1944, when liberated by Russian troops, claimant's weight had dropped from his normal 70 kilograms to 42 kilograms.

205. 8379939

Claimant was born in Zhabokrych, Ukraine, on April 5, 1925, and came to live in Australia following the war. In or around June or July 1941, claimant was confined to the ghetto in Zhabokrych, in which the Jewish population of the town was placed in various buildings where mass exterminations were carried out. "The territory of the ghetto was three streets by two streets, with high fencing capped with barbed wire." In the basement claimant was hiding in, approximately twenty people were shot and

murdered by soldiers, but claimant managed to escape death as she was shielded by the bodies of her mother and aunt, who were themselves seriously wounded. "After the executions had taken place, the victims['] bodies were removed from the various basements and placed in near[by] mass graves, after which the special police group assigned to carry out the executions moved on to further towns." Claimant was forced to clear the roads of the ghetto and town of debris, and was forced to shovel snow in the winter. The guards in the ghetto "carried out beatings, torture plus other acts of cruelty including, forced starvation, and general harassment and humiliation upon us. These events continued on a daily basis up until our liberation by the Russian army" in March 1944.

206. 8349916

Claimant, born in Vasvár, Hungary, on March 13, 1923, eventually settled in Australia after the war. Claimant lived in Budapest at the outbreak of the war and, in April 1944, was sent to the labor camp in Jolsva. At the end of May 1944, he was transferred to Csepel and forced to work in the Manfréd Weiss factory. In November 1944, claimant was deported to Bruck an der Leitha, a special camp for Jews in Austria, then sent to the labor camp in Deutsch-Altenburg. Eventually, claimant was moved to Wels, a sub-camp of the Mauthausen concentration camp, then taken to work at Gunskirchen. U.S. forces freed claimant in early May 1945.

207. 8300127

Claimant was born in Košice, Czechoslovakia, on January 20, 1924, and moved to Australia following the war. Claimant lived in Košice at the beginning of the war and was sent, with thousands of other Jews from his hometown, to a nearby holding camp. A little over one month later, around the end of May 1944, he was transferred to Auschwitz, by cattle car. Not long after, claimant was taken to Wolfsberg, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp. In Wolfsberg, claimant was forced to dig tunnels through the mountain. Around January 1945, as the area was being bombed, claimant was evacuated and forced to march for three days. Eventually, claimant was forced into an open boxcar and taken to Ebensee, a sub-camp of the Mauthausen concentration camp. Claimant weighed only 38 kilograms at the time of his liberation in early May 1945.

208. 8317372

Born in Maramures-Moiseiu, Romania, on December 31, 1917, claimant eventually settled in Australia. At the outbreak of the war, claimant lived in Cluj (Kolozsvár) and was required to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish, beginning in April 1944. The Germans forced claimant to leave her home and belongings in early May 1944 and she was "herded into the ghetto." In the Cluj Ghetto, there was "no proper

accommodation and hardly any food." Several days later, claimant and others "were herded in cattle wa[g]ons" and were transferred to Auschwitz. The cattle car claimant was in "contained 100 people, only 80 were alive when we arrived." Upon arrival in Auschwitz, claimant's head and body were shaved and she was "given some rags to wear." Claimant was soon sent to the camp in Krottingen, connected to the Kaiserwald concentration camp, where she was forced to unload heavy bales of clothes from trains, then sort and repair the uniforms among them. In August 1944, claimant was moved to Stutthof, where the conditions were horrible. "We were hungry, we were sick, we were weak, we had to stand outside the barracks for hours" and, on one occasion, claimant was beaten so badly by a German guard that she was unable to stand for two weeks without assistance. Around November 1944, claimant was put to work loading and unloading trucks and again repairing uniforms. In or around January 1945, claimant was part of a death march, with only about one quarter of the 800 people at the start of the march surviving. Soviet forces liberated claimant in March 1945.

209. 8308357

Claimant was born on May 20, 1919, in Tarnogród, Poland, and eventually came to Australia following the war. Claimant was confined to the Tarnogród Ghetto beginning in August 1941 and was forced to perform hard labor, during which time she was often beaten. Around the time the ghetto was being liquidated, claimant escaped to the adjacent forest and lived in hiding, setting up a bunker in which she concealed herself, with several others who had fled from the ghetto. She emerged from hiding in or around August 1944, when Soviet forces liberated the area.

210. 8295069

Born in Miskolc, Hungary, on June 14, 1923, claimant eventually came to live in Australia following the war. Claimant and her family were initially confined in the Miskolc Ghetto, where they were stripped of all possessions. In May 1944, she and her family were transferred to Auschwitz by cattle wagon, where she was immediately separated from her family, never to see her father again. Several months later, around September 1944, claimant was moved to the Buchenwald concentration camp, where she was forced to work in a munitions factory at Magdeburg, a Buchenwald sub-camp. Subsequently, she was taken to the labor camp in Duderstadt, in late 1944 or early 1945 and, weeks later, was deported to Bergen-Belsen. Around February 1945, claimant was sent to Theresienstadt and the Soviet Army liberated her in May 1945.

211. 8031592

Claimant, born on June 25, 1925, in Bershad, Ukraine, eventually settled in Australia after the war. Claimant, who had graduated from the Bershad School for Medical Nurses, lived in her hometown at the beginning of the war and was confined to the local

ghetto beginning in June 1942. She was sent to the labor camp at Tulchyn for a short period of time, but was then returned to the Bershad Ghetto. While imprisoned in the ghetto, claimant worked in the ghetto hospital, where she was often beaten, otherwise abused and constantly threatened with execution by German soldiers. Soviet forces took over the area in March 1944.

212. 8839352

Claimant, born in Budapest on April 28, 1926, eventually settled in Australia after the war. Claimant was initially directed to work in a factory in Budapest in March 1944. In mid-October 1944, she was sent to the holding camp in Óbuda, and kept there for several days before being forced to march to Győr (Raab), where she was loaded onto a cattle wagon and sent to the Ravensbrück concentration camp. Subsequently, in December 1944, claimant was moved to Spandau, a sub-camp of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. While in Spandau, claimant was forced to work in a munitions factory and sleep on wooden beds among other "very harsh" conditions. In April 1945, claimant was moved by truck to Oranienburg, but was saved from the gas chambers as they had been destroyed as the Allies approached. Claimant was taken back to Spandau, where she and others were left to fend for themselves, and where they were liberated in early May 1945 by Soviet forces.

213. 8031363

Claimant, born in Brzostek, Poland, on September 1, 1917, eventually came to Australia after the war. At the outbreak of the war, claimant resided in his hometown, was taken into custody, and forced to perform hard labor. In early 1940, he was transferred to the labor camp in Wisniowa "where it was common to be beaten with clubs for no reason. It was extremely cold and many died from the winter as no clothing was provided." While working at the labor camp, claimant's left leg was broken when run over by a truck. He was transferred to the labor camp in Siebnia, Poland in May 1941, but managed to escape around September 1941. He returned to Brzostek, living in hiding until captured in December 1941. From January to March 1942, claimant was confined to another labor camp outside of Lwow and forced to work helping to build railways, during which time he "was beaten many many times ... by the Schutz Bahn police." In April 1942, claimant was deported to the Janowska-Lwow camp, where he was forced to work as a metal laborer for various German companies and, subsequently, put into a brigade whose task was to destroy Jewish cemeteries. "There were daily killings in the cemetery ... We were used to dig very large holes to be used as mass graves for thousands[.]" At some point, brigade members were subject to "selections" to be killed themselves and forced to undress, but claimant hid among the discarded clothing as the shooting started. Claimant was able to return to the camp, where he was subjected to various forms of

torture, ranging from beatings to watching other prisoners being hung by their legs and being shot at by the SS. In August 1943, claimant again was able to escape from the camp and hid in the Lwow Jewish cemetery, then fled to the forest. He stayed in hiding until January 1945, when Russian troops liberated the area.

214. 8385904

Claimant, born on March 20, 1912 in Galánta, Czechoslovakia, moved to Australia following the war. While living in her hometown at the beginning of the war, claimant was confined to the ghetto in Galánta in April 1944, then, in June 1944, was deported to Auschwitz. Subsequently, several months later, around August 1944, claimant was transferred Peterswaldau, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp. While imprisoned in Peterswaldau from August 1944 to May 1945, claimant was forced to work in a munitions factory. Soviet forces liberated claimant in May 1945.

215. 8312753

Born in Budapest, Hungary, on March 23, 1923, claimant settled in Australia after the war. At the outbreak of the war, while living in Budapest, claimant and her family were confined to the ghetto and forced to perform hard labor in a factory. In the fall of 1944, claimant was deported to the Ravensbrück concentration camp, where she was stripped of her clothes and had her head shaved. In or around March 1945, claimant was transferred to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, where “next to our block was a big cement pool with dirty water with dead people floating in it – not far from that was a big hole with mountain full of dead bodies.” Claimant was liberated on May 15, 1945 by British troops.

216. 8489084

Claimant was born on October 15, 1924, in Szentlőrincskáta, Hungary, and eventually settled in Australia following the war. At the outbreak of the war, claimant lived in Tóalmás, Hungary. On May 22, 1944, soldiers raided the house of claimant and her family – consisting of her mother, father, a cousin and her children, grandmother and mother’s three sisters – and they were taken away, ending up confined to the Nagykáta Ghetto. Later, claimant was taken to the town of Monor and, in July 1944, was transferred to Auschwitz, separated from almost her entire family, never to see them again, tattooed with a prisoner’s identification number, and given a black dress, her only piece of clothing for the next year. Claimant did see her father one more time and was whipped and forced to kneel on the ground for the next 24 hours as a punishment for speaking to him. Every morning, she was required to stand at the outdoor ‘appel’ or roll calls. Claimant was transferred to Bergen-Belsen in September 1944 and, subsequently, in December, was taken to Markkleeberg, where she was forced to work in the Szimensz factory, manufacturing airplane parts. In April 1945, claimant was part of a death

march, where she walked for over two weeks towards Theresienstadt, during which march those who stopped to rest were whipped, beaten or shot. To stay alive, many ate grass and potato peels. Allied forces had surrounded Theresienstadt and freed claimant when she arrived there in May 1945.

217. 8558337

Born in Uzhorod (Ungvár), Czechoslovakia, on June 3, 1925, claimant eventually settled in Australia following the war. In April 1944, claimant was confined to the ghetto in her hometown until she was deported to Auschwitz in May 1944. After three months of imprisonment in Auschwitz, she was sent to Guben, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp, where she was forced to manufacture airplane parts for Siemens from August 1944 to February 1945. Around February 1945, as the Guben camp was being liquidated, claimant was forced on a death march to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. In the camp, "[h]yg[i]enic conditions were practically nonexistent[t] and soon everyone came down with a b[a]d case of diarrh[e]a. Human [ex]cretion were everywhere, we stepped into it and many times even slept in it. The camp also became infested with typhoid carrying lice. We all became victims of this illness too. My only surviving sister was not strong enough to survive these condition[s] and died in Bergen-Belsen." British forces liberated claimant in April 1945 and she was subsequently treated for tuberculosis in a makeshift hospital in Sweden.

218. 8272441

Born in Warsaw, Poland, on August 16, 1910, claimant moved to Australia after the war. Once the Germans occupied Warsaw, claimant was required to wear a yellow Star of David, identifying him as Jewish, and "was forced to carry out heavy, dirty manual labour under constant beating and humiliation." After the establishment of the Warsaw Ghetto in October 1940, claimant, as well as his wife and parents, "were forced to abandon our apartment ... and had to look for any accommodation in [the] Jewish Quarters[.] Due to lack of food and [the] primitive condition[s] of living, we were constantly ill and deteriorating as time went by." As deportations of ghetto inmates to the camps commenced, "the population of the ghetto b[e]gan to diminish [and we] started to look for possibilities of escape." Claimant's wife was able to escape to the Aryan side of Warsaw by bribing a Polish policeman, while claimant later escaped from the factory where he worked and joined his wife at the home of a Christian man who offered to help them in early 1943. They "were living in constant fear of being found and killed and ... had to live in total silence, not to be heard by adjoining neighbors." Eventually, a resistance member warned the man helping to conceal claimant that his home was going to be raided, because of his suspected involvement in the resistance. As a result, claimant fled to the forest in or around February 1944, and lived from hand-to-mouth in the forest until the same man who had helped him hide originally led them to

an abandoned hut in Falencia, not far from Warsaw, where claimant concealed himself under a floorboard in a makeshift bunker until January 1945, when Soviet forces liberated the area.

219. 8316171

Claimant, born on August 12, 1924, in Uzhorod (Ungvár), Czechoslovakia, eventually lived in Australia following the war. At the outbreak of World War II, claimant resided in Berechovo (Berehovo), Hungary and, in April 1944, was confined to the local ghetto. In the late spring or summer of 1944, she was deported to Auschwitz and tattooed with a prisoner's identification number. While in Auschwitz, claimant's mother was killed and claimant contracted tuberculosis which, since it went untreated for over a year, led to the development of long term health problems, including severe asthma and respiratory disease. In December 1944, claimant was transferred to the labor camp in St. Georgenthal, where she was forced to work unloading and loading trucks. Soviet forces liberated claimant in May 1945.

220. 9298185

Born in Nove Barovo, Czechoslovakia, on May 27, 1929, claimant moved to Australia after the war. Claimant was confined to the ghetto in Mátészalka in April 1944, for approximately six weeks, before being deported to Auschwitz, where he was imprisoned for about one week. Subsequently, around June 1944, claimant was sent to Magdeburg, a sub-camp of the Buchenwald concentration camp, where he was forced to work at the Brabag Werke factory, a munitions plant. Claimant was returned to Buchenwald in February 1945, but escaped several months later with a group of Czech guerillas. Claimant almost made it to Kralovice, when he was freed by Allied troops in May 1945.

221. 8680876

Claimant, born on September 29, 1923, in Újpest, Hungary, eventually settled in Australia after the war. Initially required to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish, claimant was confined to the Újpest Ghetto in May 1944. In or around late June 1944, claimant was deported to Auschwitz and, upon arriving at the camp, all of her hair was shaved and, among other abuses, she was left to stand naked for hours before given any clothes. Several months later, in August 1944, claimant was transferred to Frankfurt/Main, a sub-camp of the Natzweiler concentration camp, where she was forced to help build a makeshift airport, for ten to twelve hours daily. In November 1944, claimant was sent to Ravensbrück and, about one month later, to Ziellerthal, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp. Claimant was separated from her sister in Ziellerthal, never to see her again, and was forced to work at a textile factory. In March 1945, claimant was moved to Mauthausen where, on May 5, 1945, she was liberated by U.S. troops. Claimant weighed 26 kilograms at the time of liberation, only slightly more than half of her weight before the war.

222. 8033005

Born on November 23, 1924, in Szombathely, Hungary, claimant came to live in Australia following the war. Claimant was confined to the ghetto in her hometown of Szombathely at the beginning of May 1944 and, one month later, was deported to Auschwitz, where her mother was murdered and she was imprisoned in Block 8. Several months later, around August 1944, claimant was selected to be sent to Peterswaldau, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp, where she was forced to work in a textile factory, making material for Nazi uniforms. Claimant was liberated from Peterswaldau in May 1945.

223. 8032335

Claimant, born in Stará L'ubovňa, Czechoslovakia, on January 30, 1921, eventually came to reside in Australia after the war. When the war began, claimant was attending school in Stará L'ubovňa, but was soon prohibited from continuing his studies. In or around September 1944, claimant was arrested and placed in prison in Kežmarok, where he remained until October 1944, when he was deported to and imprisoned in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. In or around January or February 1945, claimant was taken by truck to Lieberose, a sub-camp of Sachsenhausen, and put to work digging trenches. In mid-February, claimant was moved to the Mauthausen concentration camp and, one month later, taken to Gunskirchen, a sub-camp of the Mauthausen concentration camp. U.S. forces freed claimant on May 4, 1945.

224. 8086699

Born on December 1, 1928, in Subotica, Yugoslavia, claimant resided in Australia following the war. Claimant lived in his hometown of Subotica at the outbreak of the war, and was confined to the ghetto there in April 1944, where he was forced to perform hard labor. In June 1944, he was transferred to the ghetto in Bácsalmás, Hungary, where he was imprisoned for several weeks, then was deported to Auschwitz. In Auschwitz, claimant was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number, directed to stand outdoors for hours daily during the 'appel' or roll call, and forced to perform hard labor. In or around August 1944, claimant was sent to Golleschau, a sub-camp of Auschwitz-Birkenau, where he slept in a converted mill and was forced to work twelve to fifteen hour days, provided with almost no food and was constantly watched by the SS. In January 1945, claimant was moved to the Gross Rosen concentration camp and put to work at Brünnlitz, a Gross Rosen sub-camp, in a munitions factory. Soviet troops liberated claimant in late April 1945.

225. 8088675

Born in Czernowitz (Chernivtsi), Romania, on November 12, 1923, claimant settled in Australia after the war. In October 1941, claimant was confined to the ghetto in Czernowitz and, several weeks later, was moved to the Obodovka Ghetto. Claimant was forced to clean the streets, shovel snow and cut wood during the long and harsh Ukrainian winter, during which time he did not receive appropriate clothing or medical care, and contracted typhus. Claimant was eventually incarcerated in the prison in Obodovka, from which he escaped, in early 1944. Claimant was soon caught, confined to the ghetto in the Balta, and forced to work in a munitions factory loading trucks, for twelve hours a day, given little or no food. In early March 1944, the Soviet Army freed claimant.

226. 8283621

Claimant, born in Budapest, Hungary, on April 21, 1914, eventually moved to Australia after the war. Beginning around August 1940, claimant was forced to perform hard labor in Törökszentmiklós, Hungary, where he was subjected to beatings by the military police. In or around July 1941, claimant was sent to Yugoslavia and forced to help build a road between the villages of Stapar and Silberek. He was later sent to work in Sombor, where he was hung from a wall by his bound hands, beaten and otherwise tortured. Claimant was moved to the labor camp in Nagykáta in April 1942 and, shortly after arriving there, his labor battalion was sent to the Russian front, to Kharkov, in Ukraine. Moving along the front line, claimant was forced to walk, from town to town, erecting barbed-wire fences and clearing mines from the fields. Daily, people in claimant's battalion were injured and killed working on the front. In or around November 1942, the battalion was sent to Kiev and forced to work in a mine, during which time, claimant, because he used the bathroom without permission, was beaten mercilessly and placed in prison for 30 days. In August 1944, claimant was forced on a long march – “under unbelievable circumstances for we walked amidst[t] our tired hungry and cruel enemies” – ending up in Budapest in the fall of 1944. At that point, claimant was imprisoned in the labor camp in Jászberény, Hungary, and soon after sent to a location near Munkachevo at the Hungarian-Russian border, where he was forced to work laying down railroad tracks. Claimant and a number of others managed to escape in November 1944, concealing themselves in the woods as the rest of the battalion was put in cattle cars and sent to Germany. Claimant remained in hiding until January 1945, when Soviet forces gained control of the area.

227. 8424179

Claimant, born in Uzhhorod (Ungvár), Czechoslovakia, on August 1, 1923, resided in Australia after the war. At the outbreak of the war, claimant lived in her hometown and, in April 1944, was forced into and confined in a brick factory in the local ghetto. Claimant and her parents were deported to Auschwitz in May 1944, where she

remained until the middle of June, when she was moved to the Stutthof concentration camp. Subsequently, claimant was sent to Thorn (Toruń), a sub-camp of Stutthof, where she “was forced to do hard labor, and was taken to the front area to dig trenches ... had to work from morning to nightfall without a break, and were supervised and guarded by armed soldiers. We had to sleep in the open on frozen ground in freezing conditions.” Claimant was forced on a death march, finally arriving in Krone an der Brahe (Koronowo), where she was imprisoned. In January 1945, claimant was liberated by Soviet troops.

228. 8425221

Born on July 9, 1930, in Innsbruck, Austria, claimant eventually settled in Australia after the war. At the outbreak of the war, claimant lived in Bratislava and was required to wear a yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish, at all times. In May 1942, claimant was sent to Sered, a holding camp in Slovakia, during which time she was under constant risk of deportation to a concentration camp. Several months later, around August 1944, following her release from the camp, claimant made her way back to Bratislava with the remaining members of her family. They were able to obtain false identity papers but, in October 1944, after her brother was arrested and sent to Auschwitz, she never saw him again. In or around December 1944, claimant, her mother and grandmother were arrested and sent back to Sered, before being deported to the Ravensbrück concentration camp. While claimant was moved to Rechlin, a Ravensbrück sub-camp, to work, performing agricultural tasks in nearby fields and clearing debris from the airport after bombings, her grandmother died of malnutrition and starvation in Ravensbrück. To survive, claimant and her mother were attentive to when garbage bins were taken out, as they would forage through the garbage, eating potato peels, rotten bread, and any food items they found. Claimant was forced on a death march as Russian forces approached Rechlin and was freed in Malchow by the Russians on May 8, 1945.

229. 8535434

Claimant, born on June 22, 1922, in Topol'čany, Czechoslovakia, eventually settled in Australia following the war. At the outbreak of the war, claimant lived in Topol'čany and, pursuant to anti-Jewish legislation issued in 1939, had to drop out of school. In early October 1941, claimant was sent to a labor camp in Nováky and forced to work helping to build the camp, as well as in the camp's carpentry shop. In or around August 1944, during an uprising by the local Czechs, the camp's gates were opened and he managed to flee to the nearby mountains. Claimant went into hiding, though had precious little to eat and was constantly in jeopardy of being discovered by Nazis and shot on the spot. Claimant emerged from hiding around April 1945 when Soviet forces liberated the area.

230. 8218374

Claimant was born July 8, 1919, in Sniatyn, Poland, and came to live in Australia following the war. The Romanian allies of Germany occupied Sniatyn in July 1941 and, after the Germans took control of the area, claimant was moved and confined to a small quarter of the city where the Jews were concentrated in early 1942. There was extreme overcrowding in the ghetto, sanitary conditions were abysmal and many died from hunger and disease. Within several weeks of being confined to the ghetto, claimant managed to escape and went into hiding in Załucze, a farming area approximately 5 kilometers from her hometown. The Ukrainian couple protecting claimant had her work long hours on the farm in exchange for food and shelter in the stable, never asking if she was Jewish. Claimant emerged from hiding in January 1945, when Soviet troops liberated the area.

231. 8209359

Claimant, born in Senta, Yugoslavia, on December 20, 1923, settled in Australia after the war. At the outbreak of the war, claimant lived in her hometown, which had previously been annexed by Hungary. Initially placed under house arrest in early April 1944, claimant and other local Jews were loaded onto trains and sent to Szeged in May 1944, where they "were packed like sardines in a hall ... and slept on the bare wooden floor." Subsequently, claimant was moved to Baja, Hungary, where she was confined to an empty pig stall; "the place as well as the water was not fit for humans." In or around late May 1944, claimant was loaded onto a freight car crammed tight with people – "The train was surrounded by German soldiers with machine guns on the ready. There was no food, no water, no sanitation [and] hardly any air." At the conclusion of the four-day trip into Austria, "the doors were open [and] the dead people removed[.]" Claimant was taken to the Strasshof concentration camp and, almost immediately, moved to the labor camp in Ulrichskirchen, where she was confined to an old mill and forced to dig trenches even though, in light of the conditions, "it was not possible to work ... Most of us got very bad frostbite. My hands were frozen to the bones. I had open wounds on my fingers all winter ... we had no medication or bandages." After working outside all winter, with no proper food or clothing provided, claimant was returned to Strasshof in or around March 1945. The Germans fled from the camp soon after her arrival and Soviet forces entered the camp in early April 1945.

232. 8208778

Born on May 15, 1925, in Rákospalota, Hungary, claimant resided in Australia following the war. At the outbreak of war, claimant resided in Újpest, Hungary and was taken to work, as part of a labor battalion in late March 1944, forced to dig trenches between Újpest and Megyer, an adjacent village. Around the middle of May, claimant was moved to the labor camp at Vác and, not long after, was transferred, by train, to the Bor

labor camp in Yugoslavia, which was administered by the engineering corps of the German Army. Claimant was part of a battalion directed to help with the construction of a railway through the mountain. In early September, claimant was returned to Bor, to work on road construction and, around the end of September 1944, he was forced to march back to Hungary, eventually arriving in the village of Szentkirályszabadja, at the end of October, where they set up camp near an airfield and worked to repair the runway. In November, the battalion moved on, by foot, to Hegyeshalom, on the Austrian-Hungarian border. Approximately one week later, claimant was moved, by train, to Oranienburg, a sub-camp of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Germany, and kept quarantined for about a week because of an outbreak of typhus. Eventually, the battalion was transferred to Henkel Airplane Factory, in Germany, and forced to work at the Henkel factory until the end of March 1945. Claimant was forced on a march to a forest near Bergen-Belsen and remained there until May 1945, when he was liberated by U.S. troops.

233. 8271577

Claimant, born in Balkány, Hungary, on December 4, 1924, eventually settled in Australia after the war. At the outbreak of the war, claimant lived in Nyíregyháza, Hungary and, in April 1944, she was confined to the ghetto there. At the beginning of June 1944, claimant was deported to Auschwitz, where her mother and sister were murdered and where she remained for a short period of time, before being transferred to the labor camp in Riga-Kaiserwald. While at the camp, claimant helped do roadwork until the first week in July, when she was moved to the Dundaga labor camp, where she was forced to build railways and work in the forest. In August 1944, claimant was moved to Stutthof, remaining there for over week before being transferred to the Ravensbrück concentration camp. One month later, she was taken to labor camps in Leipzig-Schönau and Plömnitz, sub-camps of the Buchenwald concentration camp, where she was forced to do a number of tasks, including working in an airplane factory. The camp barracks were a number of kilometers away from the factory, and camp inmates, including claimant, were forced to walk there and back daily. In mid-April 1945, claimant was evacuated from the camp and sent on a death march. Soviet forces liberated claimant near Würzen on April 29, 1945.

234. 8350493

Born in Munkács (Mukacheve), Czechoslovakia, on July 13, 1926, claimant lived in Australia following the war. At the outbreak of the war, claimant resided in Munkács, which had previously been annexed by Hungary. In early April 1944, claimant and her parents were confined to the Munkács Ghetto, where they remained until May 1944. At that time, claimant was deported to Auschwitz by cattle car, imprisoned there for two months, and subsequently was transferred to Stutthof, where she worked in a munitions

factory in a labor camp. Claimant was taken to the Ravensbrück concentration camp by cattle car in January 1945 and was liberated in March 1945 by Soviet troops.

235. 8032157

Claimant, born on June 9, 1928, in Szolnok, Hungary, came to live in Australia after the war. At the beginning of the war, claimant resided in Dévaványa, Hungary and was confined to the ghetto in Dévaványa in early April 1944. She was subsequently taken to a holding camp in Szolnok, then moved to the Strasshof concentration camp at the beginning of June 1944. In Strasshof, claimant was forced to work in a factory, under atrocious conditions, producing steel parts for airplanes. In spring 1945, claimant was taken from Strasshof to a transit camp near Theresienstadt, where the Soviet Army freed her in April 19, 1945.

236. 8033803

Claimant was born in Pápa, Hungary, on December 1, 1929, and eventually lived in Australia following the war. At the outbreak of the war, claimant resided in his hometown and, in April 1944, was imprisoned in the Munkács (Mukachevo) Ghetto. Around the end of May 1944, she was deported to Auschwitz and tattooed with a prisoner's identification number. In early 1945, claimant was transferred, on the last transport from Auschwitz, to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. Stricken with typhus, claimant lived in constant fear of being executed. British forces liberated claimant from Bergen-Belsen in April 1945.

237. 8030189

Born in Satu Mare (Szatmárnémeti), Romania, on March 29, 1925, claimant eventually settled in Australia after the war. When the Germans invaded Hungary in March 1944, claimant lived with her mother in Satu Mare and, in early in May 1944, they were confined to the local ghetto. They were forced to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying them as Jewish, and allowed to bring with them into the ghetto only what they could carry. Claimant was deported to Auschwitz a month later and, at the end of October, as evacuations from Auschwitz began, she was sent to the village of Hochweiler, to a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp. In Hochweiler, claimant lived in a brick factory and daily went to the woods to cut timber. When the camp was evacuated around the middle of January 1945, claimant was sent on a death march towards the Gross Rosen concentration camp. Claimant and her mother managed to escape from the death march near the town of Kant. A nun took them in and hid them in a convent for a week, until the arrival of Soviet forces in February 1945.

238. 8042985

Claimant was born on July 21, 1923, in Miskolc, Hungary, and settled in Australia after the war. Living in her hometown at the outbreak of the war, claimant was imprisoned in the Miskolc Ghetto at the end of April 1944. While confined to the ghetto, claimant was forced to perform agricultural work from very early in the morning until late into the evening. Imprisoned in the ghetto for about one month, claimant was deported to Auschwitz at the beginning of June. After nine weeks of confinement in Auschwitz, claimant was transferred to the labor camp in Allendorf, a sub-camp of the Buchenwald concentration camp, where she worked in a munitions factory preparing bombs for the German army. At the end of March 1945, claimant was liberated while being taken to Frielendorf.

239. 8105928

Born on April 28, 1924, in Budapest, Hungary, claimant lived in Australia following the war. Claimant resided in Rákospalota, part of Budapest, Hungary, at the beginning of the war. In or around mid-March 1944, she was forced to wear the yellow Star of David, identifying her as Jewish, and work in a factory in Budapest. Eventually, she was taken and confined to the ghetto in the village of Megyer, where her parents were imprisoned. Around June 1944, claimant was deported, by cattle car on a train, to Auschwitz, where she was separated from her parents, who were sent to the gas chambers. Claimant was confined to the C Lager, "where conditions were appalling." Some six weeks later, after "horrible suffering and degradation," claimant was transferred to Neusalz (Nowa Sól), a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp, where she was forced to perform agricultural work and later to work in a cotton factory for twelve hours daily. After about six months, around February 1945, claimant was forced on a death march, which lasted for weeks, wearing summer clothing, without food, water, or shelter. "The German soldiers accompanied us and sh[o]t dead lots of people who could not walk fast enough." During that time, claimant was confined in Flossenbürg for a time, before arriving in Bergen-Belsen "in terrible condition" at the end of March 1945, and almost immediately contracted typhus. Claimant was lying on the floor, semi-conscious, when British forces liberated the camp on April 15, 1945.

240. 8108455

Claimant was born on January 3, 1929, in Ružomberok, Czechoslovakia, and moved to Australia following the war. At the outbreak of the war, claimant lived in Bratislava and, in August 1942, was moved and confined to the ghetto in Žilina, where she was forced to do agricultural work in the adjacent fields. Subsequently, claimant was taken to the ghetto in Sered, in the late summer or early fall of 1942. In September 1944, claimant was deported to Auschwitz, where she was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number. In or around January 1945, claimant was moved to Birkenau and,

some two weeks later, as the camp was being liquidated, claimant was forced on a death march, ending up on a train to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. Claimant contracted typhus and tuberculosis at the camp, and was freed by the British army in April 1945. Claimant weighed 22 kilograms at the time of liberation.

241. 8272239

Claimant was born in Tiszakarád, Hungary, on January 18, 1925, and now lives in Australia. Claimant was living in Monor, Hungary, at the beginning of the war and was taken to the Monor Ghetto, to a brickworks factory, in April 1944. In early June, Claimant was moved by cattle car to Auschwitz, "where we were imprisoned without water or food with the bodies of the dead around us until we arrived[.]" In Auschwitz, claimant had her hair shaved, and was given one item of clothing and wooden clogs. "In the barracks there was not enough room for us all and I had to spend a week sleeping in the latrines. After that I slept on the bare floors of the barracks." It was in Auschwitz that claimant was separated from her mother, never to see her again. Claimant was sent to the Stutthof concentration camp in late July 1944, then moved to the forest near Thorn (Toruń), a sub-camp of Stutthof, where she worked digging trenches. "We spent the winter [t]here and many died ... of starvation, from the cold and from lice infestation." Claimant also was confined to Bromberg, another Stutthof sub-camp and, around late January 1945, she and others began a two-week death march. German guards were ordered to burn the buildings in which the prisoners were sleeping so they would perish, but when Russian troops neared, the Germans fled. Claimant was freed in January 1945.

242. 8271763

Claimant was born in Szemere, Hungary, on January 21, 1921, and currently resides in Australia. Claimant was living in his hometown at the outbreak of the war and, in October 1942, he was drafted into a Hungarian labor battalion and taken to the labor camp in Kőszeg, Hungary, where he was forced to work in a quarry and threatened with death, on a daily basis, if he failed to follow orders. Beginning around January 1943, claimant was sent to a series of labor camps – including in Várpalota and Szőc – where he was involved in the demanding work of repairing railroad tracks, restoring tracks to and from local mines and dragging cars filled with bauxite ore from the mines. Around April 1944, claimant and his labor battalion were sent to the Carpathian Mountains, near the Polish border, where he worked in a quarry, as well as helped build fortifications and barbed wire fences to slow down the advancing Soviet forces. As the Germans continued their retreat to the west, they and the labor battalion sustained many casualties as a result of the heavy bombardments they were subjected to. Around late October 1944, claimant arrived at a holding camp in the village of Hidasnémeti. Several weeks later, he was forced to march to Kosice, and then was taken to the labor camp in

Sopron, Austria, where people were dying from typhus, abuse, shootings, and malnutrition. Claimant was freed in April 1945, when Russian troops liberated the camp.

243. 8281424

Claimant was born in Vác, Hungary, on March 11, 1918, and eventually settled in Australia following the war. At the beginning of the war, claimant was in her hometown of Vác and, in or around May 1944, was confined in the local ghetto. Subsequently, she was taken, with her mother and infant, to the Monor Ghetto several weeks later, where they were forced to live in a brick factory. In or around the end of June 1944, claimant was transferred to Auschwitz "by cattle train in terrible conditions." Once in Auschwitz, claimant was immediately separated from her mother and 20-month old child, never to see them again. Claimant was directed to the disinfection unit, where all of her hair was shaved, and was tattooed with a prisoner's identification number. Several months later, around September 1944, after another selection, claimant was moved, "in open trucks, chased by dogs," to Bergen-Belsen, where she was forced to sleep on the floor. Not long after, she was sent to Markkleberg, a sub-camp of the Buchenwald concentration camp and worked twelve-hour shifts at the Junkers factory, manufacturing airplane parts, during which she "only got starvation rations, and [was] beaten frequently." In March 1945, claimant was forced to march, for over a two-week period, to Theresienstadt, "eating grass" in order to survive. Soviet troops liberated claimant in early May 1945.

244. 8210748

Born on April 23, 1910, in Dolina, Poland, claimant moved to Australia after the war. Claimant had been drafted into the Polish Army and, after its defeat at the hands of the Germans, he fled, but was captured and confined to the labor camp in Vámosmikola, Hungary. After the Germans evacuated the camp, in or around October 1944, claimant was marched to and imprisoned in the labor camp in Győr, on the Austro-Hungarian border, where a makeshift hospital had been established. Claimant, who was a physician, was allowed to care for poor Hungarian families in the vicinity, but was unable to do much without access to proper medicines and instruments. In or around December 1944, claimant was forced to continue marching and, on the way to the Mauthausen concentration camp, claimant and others were directed to bury at least 40 Jews who had died during the march from exhaustion and malnutrition. After a brief stop in Mauthausen, claimant marched and was confined to Gunskirchen. There, large numbers of Hungarian and Romanian Jews died daily from typhoid, starvation, and fatigue. In early May 1945, the U.S. Army freed claimant.

245. 8305072

Claimant, born March 6, 1926, in Michalovce, Czechoslovakia, settled in Australia after the war. Claimant lived in her hometown of Michalovce at the outbreak of the war and, as deportations of people in the area began, she went into hiding in or around March 1942. After several months in hiding, her parents bribed a local official which enabled claimant to work as a gardener in a nursery. In or around January 1944, as Jews were deported from eastern Slovakia, claimant was sent to Ružomberok. In late October 1944, claimant was moved to the labor camp in Sered, where she remained until November. At the at time, she and her mother were transferred, "by cattle train," to the Ravensbrück concentration camp, where she had to endure "appalling conditions," while her father was sent to Sachsenhausen. As the Soviet Army approached Ravensbrück, claimant was forced on a death march toward Mecklenburg, but was intercepted and liberated by Soviet forces in April 1945.

246. 8318603

Claimant, born in Vama, Romania, on February 20, 1936, moved to Australia following the war. In or around December 1940, claimant was driven out of this hometown and confined to the ghetto in Gura Humorului. In early October 1941, claimant was deported – "under inhumane conditions by cattle train with each carriage containing minimum of 80 people, lasting five days" – to Ataky on the Dniester River and, days later, was moved to the Mogilev Ghetto in Ukraine. Claimant's grandparents "passed away [in Mogilev] as a result of hunger and persecution." In or around November 1941, claimant and others "were once again herded and forced to walk in convoys by foot" to the ghetto in Murafa, in Transnistria, where his mother died of starvation and exhaustion, leaving claimant and his brother to fend for themselves. Soviet troops freed claimant in March 1944.

247. 8289204

Born in Radvaň, Czechoslovakia, on August 2, 1927, claimant eventually moved to Australia after the war. At the outbreak of the war, claimant was living in her hometown, but went into and stayed in hiding in various locations in Hungary and Czechoslovakia from 1942 to around September 1944. Claimant and her mother were captured at that time and sent to the labor camp in Sered. Transferred to Auschwitz in October 1944, claimant was separated from her mother in the camp. In or around November 1944, she was moved to Sackisch, a sub-camp of the Gross Rosen concentration camp. Daily, for twelve hours, claimant was forced to work in an aircraft manufacturing factory. Claimant remained confined in the camp until liberated by Soviet forces in early May 1945.

248. 8296405

Claimant, born on August 21, 1915, in Cluj, Romania, lived in Australia following the war. Claimant resided in Czernowitz (Chernivtsi) when the war began, was required to wear the yellow Star of David identifying her as Jewish beginning in July 1941, and was confined to the Czernowitz Ghetto in or around October 1941. In November 1941, Claimant was deported to the ghetto in Mogilev, Transnistria. While imprisoned in Mogilev, claimant was forced to work constructing a bridge over the Dniester River and building a railway, among other arduous tasks. Claimant worked without proper food, clothing or shelter, in the cold weather. Many of the workers died from exposure to the inclement weather, hunger, and illness. Claimant was freed in March 1944 by the Soviet Army.

249. 9051317

Claimant, born in Vertes, Hungary, on December 5, 1925, eventually settled in Canada following the war. In June 1944, Hungarian police rounded up claimant, among other young men in Vertes, marched them to the train station, and sent them in wagons to Püspökladány, Hungary. Claimant's parents and two brothers were sent to Auschwitz. In the Püspökladány labor camp, claimant was forced to shovel coal into train engines all day while closely guarded by Hungarian soldiers. Subsequently, claimant was sent to Mosonmagyaróvár, and forced to work in the nearby agricultural fields. In or around early November 1944, claimant was taken to Bruck, Austria, where he was required to dig trenches meant to trap and pose obstacles for Soviet tanks. In mid-November, claimant was sent to Mauthausen by boat and many of "the people inside the ship were shot by" the Germans because of a shortage of space. Claimant remained confined in Mauthausen until May 1945, when he was liberated by U.S. troops.

250. 9099387

Claimant was born on October 17, 1925, in Perbál, Hungary, and moved to Canada following the war. At the outbreak of the war, claimant lived in Perbal but, in May 1944, was confined to the Budakalász Ghetto in May 1944. Deported to Auschwitz in July 1944, claimant was daily forced to stand at the 'appel' or roll call for hours, and was often mistreated, starved, and ill. In the fall of 1944, claimant was moved to a camp for forced laborers in Boizenburg, a sub-camp of the Neuengamme concentration camp outside of Hamburg. Claimant was forced to work producing ship and airplane parts until April 1945, when she was evacuated and sent marching towards Neustadt, and then to Ludwigslust. U.S. forces liberated claimant in Ludwigslust in May 1945.