

HOLOCAUST VICTIM ASSETS PROGRAMME (SWISS BANKS)

GROUP IX - SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II

CASE SUMMARIES

ALBANIA

3401352

Claimant was deported from Albania to Schleswig, Germany in April 1941. There he had to perform forced labour in agriculture for a farmer by the name of Henri David. He was released in May 1944. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

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BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

3401161

Claimant was captured in Izacic and deported to Slavonski Brod, Yugoslavia in May 1943. There, he had to perform forced labour in road construction. In September 1943, Claimant was deported to Munich where he had to perform forced labour in industry and agriculture. He had to stay in a camp and work for a brick factory. The place was called "Dahovo." (It is probable that the Claimant meant concentration camp Dachau). He was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401169

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Hannover, Germany in August 1941. He is of Sinti/Roma origin. There, he had to perform forced labour for a rubber company. He was released and allowed to return home in August 1943. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401174

Claimant was detained in the Sisak camp in Yugoslavia in 1942. In July 1942, he was deported to Lipten, Germany. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour for an ammunition plant. Claimant stated that he had to stay in Ostlager Mihlinburg – Jasenice. Claimant further stated that he was taken to a hospital in Warsaw at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401207

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Stalag Moosburg VIIa in Germany in April 1944. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour in a brick factory and a milk factory in Landshut. He also had to work in agriculture. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401239

Claimant was detained in Croatia. In July 1942, he was interned at the Jasenovac Concentration Camp. In October 1942, he was transferred to the Brezovac camp. He

was released in February 1943. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401332

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Dortmund, Germany in January 1943. There, he had to perform forced labour for a construction company, Brückenbau AG. He was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401334

Claimant was detained in Croatia. In July 1942, he was interned at Jasenovac Concentration Camp. In October 1942, he was transferred to the Grabovac camp. He was released in February 1943. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401348

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Brix, Sudetenland in September 1941. There, he had to dig trenches for the German Army. He was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401350

Claimant was deported with her whole family from Yugoslavia to Sonneberg, Germany in February 1942. There, she had to perform forced labour in the Louis Siegel ammunition plant. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401533

Claimant's husband (Victim) was of Serbian origin but was living in France at the time of the war. In August 1940, he was deported with other French nationals to Hannover, Germany. There, Victim had to perform forced labour in road construction and in a mine. He was liberated in May 1945. He died on 8 April 2001. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401580

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Liesing, Austria in May 1943. There, he had to perform forced labour for Norma, an industrial plant. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401637

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Dresden, Germany in September 1941. There, he had to perform forced labour at Lötampenfabrik Gustav Barthel, a company producing blowlamps. Claimant caught pneumonia in April 1943 and his supervisor arranged for his return home. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401648

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Leipzig, Germany in 1941. There, he had to perform forced labour for Hamag, a company producing machines for harvesting. He was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401863

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Kassel, Germany in May 1943. There, he had to perform forced labour at the airport. He was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402048

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Berlin, Germany in April 1941. Claimant had to stay in Stalag IIIa. There, he had to perform forced labour in a warehouse. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402049

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Potsdam, Germany in April 1941. There, he had to stay in Stalag IIIa. He had to perform general manual labour for Polte 14, an ammunition plant. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402050

Claimant was first detained at the Stara Gradiska camp in Yugoslavia before being deported to Duderstadt, Germany in June 1942. There, he had to perform forced labour for the ammunition plant Polte 14. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402052

Claimant's father (Victim) was of Serbian origin but was arrested as a military reservist in Slovenia in April 1941. Victim was deported to Neubrandenburg, Germany where he had to stay in Stalag IIa. Victim had to perform forced labour at the camp. He was liberated in May 1945. Victim died on 18 March 2000. Claimant did not provide a company name. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402198

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Ansfeld, Germany in April 1941. He had to stay in Stalag Xb (Sandbostel). There, he had to perform forced labour for Lorenz, an electrical company. He worked on high voltage electricity connections. In April 1943, Claimant was transferred to Boksee near Kiel where he had to work in agriculture. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402224

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Osnabrück, Germany in April 1941. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour in the "Johanna" mine. He had to stay in Stalag VIb. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402236

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Graz, Austria in August 1941. From there, she was sent to Kapfenberg where she had to perform forced labour for Böhler Edelstahlwerke, (a steel manufacturing company). She was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402258

Claimant and his family were taken to Jasenovac Concentration Camp in Croatia in March 1942. There, he had to perform forced labour in agriculture. He was released in May 1944. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402255

Claimant was arrested in January 1944. First he was detained in Banja Luka for a month and then in Zagreb for another month. In March 1944, he was deported to Buchenwald Concentration Camp. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour in a quarry. He was liberated in April 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402269

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Ellwangen, Germany in April 1941. There, he had to perform forced labour for Leonhard Company, a construction company. Claimant had to work on bridge construction. Sometimes, when there was no other work, he had to dig trenches. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402352

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Markt Pongau, Austria in April 1941. There he had to stay in Stalag XVIIIb/c. He had to perform forced labour for the construction company STUAG. Sometimes he had to work in agriculture as well. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402359

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to the Czech Republic in July 1942. There, he was detained in the Haret camp where he had to perform forced labour in a coalmine. In May 1943, he was transferred to the Bilin camp. He was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402361

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Germany in 1942. He cannot remember the name of the place where he had to stay. He only remembers that he had to perform forced labour for a company named "Lafenzi". He was released in 1944. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402385

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Dresden, Germany in July 1942. He had to perform forced labour in an ammunition plant. Claimant does not remember the name of the company for which he had to work. He was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402386

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Wittenberg, Germany in August 1942. There, he had to perform forced labour for the "Coswig" ammunition plant. Claimant's eye was injured and he had an operation in the hospital. Two months later, he returned to work in the company. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402390

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to the Czech Republic in July 1942. He had to stay in the Bilin camp where he had to perform forced labour at the "Patria" coalmine. He was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402397

Claimant claims for his late father (Victim). Victim is of Serbian origin but was deported from Romania to Hamburg, Germany in April 1941. There, he had to stay in a camp. He had to perform forced labour in agriculture for a farmer by the name of Friedrich Poljak. He was liberated in April 1945. Victim died on 29 February 2000. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402401

Claimant was arrested with his family in Serbia in June 1942. They were taken to the Hrvatska Dubica camp in Croatia. Two months later, he was taken to the Stara Gradiska Concentration Camp. He had to perform forced labour in an ammunition plant. He also had to donate blood frequently. Claimant was released in November 1942. Claimant also had to perform labour for the Borsig Breslau Company which manufactured locomotives. Claimant did not state where and when he had to work for this company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402413

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Bergamo, Italy in April 1941. He had to perform forced labour in a mine. Claimant also was subjected to an operation for no apparent reason. Claimant stated that in August 1943 he was deported to Switzerland where he had to work in a mine and also for different companies. He was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402428

Claimant's father (Victim) was in Yugoslavia where he was arrested and detained in Stara Gradiska, Sisak and Maribor Concentration Camps before he was deported to Auschwitz Concentration Camp in July 1942. Later, he was taken to the "Algarge" camp, where he had to perform forced labour at a building site. Victim was liberated in May 1945. Victim died on 14 February 2000. Claimant provided the names of the following companies: "Volfolc", "Brenerhanfarge" and "Burmajostor." Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402429

Claimant's father (Victim) was deported from Yugoslavia to Munich, Germany in July 1942. There, he had to perform forced labour in a wagon repair factory.

Claimant stated that Victim had to perform forced labour for the RWE Company which is a service provider for electricity, water and natural gas. It is possible that Victim worked on wagons with the logo of RWE. He was liberated in May 1945. Victim died on 12 August 1999. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402430

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Auschwitz Concentration Camp in July 1942. In September 1942, he was taken to "Mirken" where he had to perform forced labour in an airplane factory. He was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402431

Claimant was hiding with his family in the forest near his hometown of Podgraci. They were arrested and Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Bielefeld, Germany in July 1942. He had to perform forced labour in a bakery. Claimant also had to stay in prison for 2 ½ months. He was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402433

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Remscheid, Germany in July 1942. In Lennep, close to Remscheid, he had to perform forced labour in a dairy. He also had to load coal. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402440

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Warnemünde near Rostock, Germany in September 1941. He had to perform forced labour for the airplane manufacturer Arado. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402467

Claimant's father (Victim) was arrested and detained in Stara Gradiska Concentration Camp. In July 1942, Victim was deported to Wittenberg, Germany where he had to perform forced labour for the "Coswig" ammunition plant. He was liberated in May 1945. Victim died on 18 November 1999. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402468

Claimant was arrested and detained in Stara Gradiska Concentration Camp. In July 1942, he was deported to "Keiten," Germany. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour for an airplane manufacturer. In 1943, Claimant was sent to Graz, Austria where he had to work for the "Tondor" factory. He was liberated in May 1945.

Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402497

Victim died on 8 February 1963. Because Victim died before 16 February 1999, he is ineligible for a distribution from the Swiss Banks Settlement Fund. In addition, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402502

Claimant's father (Victim) was arrested and detained in Stara Gradiska Concentration Camp before being deported to Austria in July 1942. There, he had to perform forced labour for the construction company, Hildebrandt, in Liezen. Later, he was taken to Berlin, Germany where he had to work for the "Rothmann" company. From Berlin, he was transferred to Estonia where he had to stay in Feldpost Ostlager 15441, Grünefeld, then in the "Esknauf" camp, in Silesia. He was released in November 1943. Victim died on 6 September 2001. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402507

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to Dortmund, Germany in April 1943. There, he had to perform forced labour for an industrial plant. Later, he was transferred to Essen where he had to work for different companies. Claimant cannot remember the names of the companies for which he had to work. He was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402512

Claimant's father (Victim) was deported from Yugoslavia to "Fierri-Prato," (there is a community called Prato in Tuscany), and Isarco Grumellina, (possibly the Isarco valley in South Tyrol), in April 1941. He had to perform forced labour in agriculture and in a mine. In September 1943, Victim was taken to Bolzano and Udine. When Italy capitulated, Victim managed to escape to Switzerland. Later, he went to France. He returned home at the end of the war. Victim died on 3 January 2001. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402520

Claimant was deported from Yugoslavia to "Stockreich" in 1942. Later, he was taken to "Zehenger." Claimant was liberated in 1945. He did not attach a personal statement. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

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CASE SUMMARIES

CZECH REPUBLIC

3402523

Claimant is of Czech origin. Beginning in April 1942, she had to perform forced labour for the German company, AEG Telefunken, in Prague. She worked on the assembly line for radio parts. Later, she had to paint airplane parts. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

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CASE SUMMARIES

FINLAND

3401338

In the winter of 1941/42, Claimant had to clear the snow near her hometown Valkeasaari, in the region of Kolppana, former USSR, for the German Army. In the spring of 1942, she was taken to Camp Hatsina in Estonia. In June 1942, she was taken to a farm in Tartto, Estonia where she had to perform forced labour in agriculture. She was released in June 1944. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401649

In August 1941, Claimant was taken to a place close to her home village Järvisaari Inkeri, former USSR, where she had to perform forced labour as a housemaid for the German Army. In October 1943, she was first sent to Tappa in Estonia and then to Camp Klooga. She was released from Camp Klooga in November 1943. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401983

Claimant was forced to work in forestry by the German Army in August 1941 near his home village Oravan Kylä in Leningrad Oblast, former USSR. In October 1943, he was sent to Camp Hatsina and from there to Camp Klooga in Estonia. In November 1943, Claimant was sent to Finland. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402127

After Claimant's home village Villasin Kylä, Leningrad Oblast, former USSR, had been invaded by the German Army, Claimant had to work as a translator since she spoke German. The rest of the villagers had to work in road construction or dig graves. In October 1943, Claimant was taken to Camp Hatsina. She was supposed to go to Germany but only made it to Antlsa in Estonia. From there she was sent to Camp Klooga. In November 1943, Claimant was released and went to Finland. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402152

In August 1941, Claimant's village Pittari in the former USSR was invaded by the German Army. The school was transformed into a hospital and Claimant had to operate the water pumps for the hospital. Claimant also stated that he was sent to Camp Klooga in Estonia but did not give any further information regarding his stay in the camp or the time spent there. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402153

In August 1941, after her village Hatsinan Rajooni, Saalisin Kylä, in the former USSR had been invaded by the German Army, Claimant was taken to work in forestry and had to perform forced labour in road construction. At Hatsina, she also had to clear the airport of snow. Then, Claimant had to work as a cleaner in a hospital. In October 1943, she was taken to Camp Klooga in Estonia. She was released in November 1943. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402154

In August 1941, Claimant was taken to work in the forest near his home village in Leningrad Oblast, former USSR. In 1942, he was brought to Hatsina, where he had to stay in a camp. There too, Claimant had to perform forced labour in forestry. Then, he was taken to the village of Apraksinbor to work in forestry. From there he was transferred to Tosna, where he performed forced labour in construction. In 1943, he was sent to Camp Klooga in Estonia. After liberation Claimant was sent to Finland. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402163

In May 1943, Claimant and her mother were taken their hometown at Lempaala in the former USSR to Camp Klooga in Estonia. There, Claimant was forced to dig graves. She even had to dig the grave for her mother. Claimant does not state when she was released from the camp. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402538

In September 1941, Claimant and her family were taken from their home village Slutskin Piiri, Kattila in the former USSR to Camp Narva in Estonia. There, Claimant had to work as a housemaid for German Officers. She had to work all day and there was no medical care. Claimant and her family were released in June 1943. They were then sent to Finland. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

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GROUP IX - SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II

CASE SUMMARIES

GERMANY

3401016

Claimant was born in 1929. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Auschwitz in 1943. She was later interned at CC Dachau and CC Ravensbrück. She stated that she is not sure if she worked for a Swiss company. Claimant was liberated in 1945. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück. Although Nestlé¹, a Swiss company, on the Slave Labour Class II List, was believed to have operations at CC Dachau, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for Nestlé, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401018

Claimant was born in 1924. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin and was deported to CC Auschwitz where she was forced to work. She believes that the quarry where she worked was operated by a Swiss company but did not provide the name. Typically, quarries were SS operations. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401019

Claimant was born in 1922. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. During 1940, he was sent to Alexanderplatz prison in Berlin. Later, he was in the Gestapo camp, Wuhlheide. In January 1944, he was deported to CC Sachsenhausen, where he stayed until May. Then, he was deported to CC Neuengamme and CC Bergen-Belsen from where he was liberated in May 1945. At the camps, he had to work for Siemens. Claimant believes that Siemens is Swiss-owned. Siemens is not a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401020

Claimant was born in 1927. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. He had to perform forced labour for the Wellpappenfabrik (company producing corrugated cardboard) in Berlin and a Wachsfabrik (company producing waxes) until the spring of 1943. He was then transported to CC Auschwitz and CC Buchenwald, where he worked in an

¹ As for Nestlé, while the Slave Labour Class II List identifies subsidiaries in Germany, specifically, that there was a subsidiary, Wuelfert GmbH, and it is known that there was a Wuelfert-Dachau Kommando, it has not been conclusively demonstrated that slave labourers were used at that location.

ammunition plant. Later, he was deported to CC Ellrich, CC Dora and CC Harzungen, where he worked in construction. Claimant does not know whether he had to work for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Dora or CC Harzungen. Although Swiss companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List were believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz (Portland Cement²) and CC Buchenwald (Stotz Apparatebau³), Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for either of these companies. Furthermore, with regard to Wellpappenfabrik and Wachsfabrik, there are no companies on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations that match the type of business described by Claimant.

3401022

Claimant was born in 1931. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin and was deported to CC Belzec, CC Radom and the camps at Kirchhofen and Sielce where he stayed from 1940 until 1944. At the camps, he had to dig trenches and do road construction. Claimant believes that he worked for a Swiss company but did not provide a name. There is no entity appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations at the camps or locations mentioned by Claimant.

3401028

Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin and was deported to Poland where she had to work in agriculture from 1940-1945. Claimant believes that she worked for a Swiss-owned company but does not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that had an agricultural enterprise in Poland between 1940 and 1945.

3401029

Claimant was born in 1953. Claimant's mother (Victim) is of Sinti/Roma origin and she was deported to CC Auschwitz in April 1942, where she stayed until February 1945. Then, she was deported to CC Ravensbrück/Neuengamme, where she had to work in an ammunition plant. She was liberated in April 1945. At the plant, she had to work for the Messerschmidt company. Claimant believes that Messerschmidt is a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Messerschmidt. In addition, there is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück/Neuengamme. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland

² In January 1943, Himmler issued a circular ordering the deportation of the Reich's Gypsies to a special family camp at Auschwitz-Birkenau. *Gilad Margalit, German and its Gypsies, A Post-Auschwitz Ordeal at 47*. According to information available to IOM, Portland Cement was believed to have operations at Auschwitz (Golleschau). See Plan of Allocation and Distribution of Settlement Proceeds, Vol. II of II, Exhibit 2 to Annex I at 8. However, the historical record also indicates that there was a SS cement factory at Auschwitz (Golleschau). *Auschwitz-Nazi Death Camp at 117*. Portland Zementwerke Golleschau did not self-identify to the Court.

³ Stotz Apparatebau, a subsidiary of ABB appears on the Slave Labour Class II List along with its parent company. Both the parent and the subsidiary self-identified to the Court. While it believes that Stotz Apparatebau had operations at Dachau, that specific location was not identified to the Court.

Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company.

3401030

Claimant was born in 1949. Claimant stated that her father (Victim) was a victim of Nazi persecution. Claimant does not know anything more and is not sure whether her father worked for a Swiss-owned company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401031

Claimant was born in 1915. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he distributed newspapers for the Socialist party. He was sent to the Stein an der Donau prison in June 1937, where he stayed until February 1938. In September 1939, he was sent to CC Buchenwald, where he stayed until April 1945. He had to perform forced labour for Gustloff-Werke II and Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke. Claimant believes that he worked for a Swiss company but does not provide a name. There is no company on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Gustloff-Werke II or Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke.

3401033

Claimant was born in 1927. Claimant was deported from the Ukraine to Lemberg, Poland in May 1942. In June 1942, she was deported to Cracow, Poland. From there she was brought to Sulzbach-Rosenberg where she worked for Josef Baumer. She had to perform forced labour in agriculture. Claimant believes that she worked for a Swiss company but does not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that had an agricultural enterprise in Poland between 1940 and 1945.

3401035

Claimant was born in 1925. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. He was deported to CC Auschwitz in March 1943 and stayed there until May 1944. He was then deported to the Neckarelz camp in France for two months. Claimant had to perform forced labour for Siemens. Claimant believes that Siemens is a Swiss-owned company. Siemens is not a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401036

Claimant was born in 1924. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Auschwitz in March 1943. Following this she spent time in several concentration camps, namely: Ravensbrück, Mauthausen and Bergen-Belsen. She was liberated at the end of the war. She had to work in a Phosphorfabrik (company producing phosphorus) in Wittenberge, near Berlin. Claimant believes that the Phosphorfabrik might be a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located in Wittenberge, Germany or by the name of Phosphorfabrik.

3401039

Claimant was born in 1932. Claimant was deported from Poland to Dünning/Durach in 1943. There he had to work for a farmer, Franz Laible. Claimant is not sure whether he had to work for a Swiss-owned entity. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401041

Claimant was born in 1951. Claimant's father (Victim) was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he was of Sinti/Roma origin. He had to perform forced labour in a Möbelfabrik (company producing furniture) in Leipzig from April 1941 to May 1945. After liberation, Victim was taken to Zürich, Switzerland where he spent two months in a hospital to recover. Claimant does not remember the name of the company but thinks it might be Swiss-owned. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located in Leipzig or by the name of Möbelfabrik.

3401042

Claimant was born in 1926. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Auschwitz in March 1943. In August 1944, she was taken to CC Ravensbrück and a month later to CC Flossenbürg, where she worked in a Kommando in a Munitionsfabrik (ammunition plant) in Graslitz. Claimant believes that this ammunition plant might be Swiss-owned. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Flossenbürg or in Graslitz.

3401043

Claimant was born in 1924. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Ravensbrück in June 1939 and stayed there until May 1945. She worked in an ammunition plant. Claimant does not know if it was a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück.

3401044

Claimant was born in 1914. Claimant was deported from Serbia in May 1942. He had to perform forced labour for the Bayerischer Lloyd and Donauschleppschiffahrtsgesellschaft shipping companies until April 1945. Claimant is not sure whether Bayerischer Lloyd was a Swiss-owned company. Bayerischer Lloyd and Donauschleppschiffahrtsgesellschaft are not companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401045

Claimant was born in 1934. Claimant's brother was an opponent of the regime of the former German Democratic Republic. He had to spend some time in the psychiatric ward at Haldensleben. Afterwards, he had to work for the Volksagener Betrub (VEB) Zementwerke Rüdersdorf near Berlin. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Zementwerke Rüdersdorf. Furthermore,

according to the information available to IOM, this labour was performed after WWII for the German Democratic Republic.

3401046

Claimant was born in 1920. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Ravensbrück in June 1939 and stayed there until liberation. She stated that she had to work for different companies but does not provide a names. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück.

3401047

Claimant was born in 1927. Claimant was deported from Minsk, Belarus to Germany in May 1944. She was taken to the village of Hohzenheim near Strasbourg where she had to work for a farmer. The name of the farmer was Mr. Lichtenthaler. She stayed there until the end of the war. Claimant stated that an SS-Brigade brought her to the farmer. She does not know if there is a connection to a Swiss-owned company. There are no companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that were in the location mentioned by Claimant above.

3401048

Claimant was born in 1935. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. He was deported to CC Schneidemühle in March 1943 and stayed there until January 1945. Claimant does not provide the name of any company and he is not sure whether he had to work for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Schneidemühle.

3401051

Claimant was born in 1915. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. He was deported to CC Sachsenhausen and after that to CC Belzig, where he stayed from 1938 to 1940. After CC Belzig, he was taken to Krischow camp and to Litzmannstadt (Lodz) camp. He was in the camp at Siedlce but does not remember the time. He does not remember the names of the companies he had to work for but thinks they might have been Swiss-owned. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at any of the concentration camps or work sites mentioned by Claimant.

3401053

Claimant was born in 1924. Claimant was arrested by the SS. Following the arrest, he was taken to CC Auschwitz in March 1942. In March 1943, he was taken to CC Natzweiler. In June 1943, he was taken to CC Dora. In June 1944, he was taken to CC Buchenwald and in November 1944, he was taken to CC Bergen-Belsen, where he was liberated. Claimant had to work for Papierfabrik Melosch, Pulverfabrik Krümel in Hamburg and Transport Karl Luppi. He believes that the companies may have been Swiss-owned. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Natzweiler or CC Dora. Although Swiss companies

appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List were believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz (Portland Cement²) and CC Buchenwald (Stotz Apparatebau³), Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for either of these companies. Finally, Papierfabrik Melosch, Pulverfabrik Krümel and Transport Karl Luppi do not appear on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401057

Claimant was born in 1921. Claimant helped French POWs by giving them food. For this, she was arrested in October 1941 and taken to a prison in Leipzig where she stayed until December 1941. From there, she was taken to Waldheim prison in Wartha where she stayed until October 1942. There, she had to work for Kleinstmotorenwerk Oemichen (a company producing small engines). Claimant believes that it may be a Swiss-owned company. However, the company mentioned by Claimant does not appear on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401058

Claimant was born in 1937. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant had to stay in the Sinti/Roma camp, Kontiner Weg, in Königsberg from the time she was born until June 1945. Even as a child she was forced to work in the camp. Claimant is not sure whether she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but does not remember much since she was only a child at the time. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp mentioned by Claimant.

3401060

Claimant was born in 1933. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. She had to stay in the Sinti/Roma camp, Kontiner Weg, in Königsberg from April 1942 to April 1945. Although she was a child, she had to perform forced labour. Claimant is not sure whether she had to work for a Swiss-owned company and does not provide the name of any company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp mentioned by Claimant.

3401063

Claimant was born in 1926. Claimant was deported to CC Auschwitz in June 1943. Later, he was sent to CC Natzweiler and CC Dora where he worked on the production of the V1 and V2 rockets. He was released in April 1945. Claimant believes he may have worked for a Swiss-owned company but does not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Natzweiler or CC Dora. Although Swiss companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List were believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz (Portland Cement²) and CC Buchenwald (Stotz Apparatebau³), Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for either of these companies. Furthermore, there are no companies on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations that match the type of business described by Claimant.

3401078

Claimant was born in 1952. Claimant's mother (Victim) was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she was of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Auschwitz-Birkenau in April 1943. In April 1944, she was sent to CC Ravensbrück where she stayed until liberation. While at the camp, Victim had to work for Firma Messerschmidt. Claimant thinks that Messerschmidt may be a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company. Furthermore, there is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Messerschmidt.

3401081

Claimant was born in 1925. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. In May 1940, she was sent to Tilsit camp where she stayed until February 1942. She had to perform forced labour in agriculture. Then, she was deported to Bialystok camp. There, she had to perform general manual work. Claimant stated that she worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at any of the camps or work sites mentioned by Claimant.

3401083

Claimant was born in 1926. Claimant was deported to CC Auschwitz in 1942. Later, she was sent to CC Ravensbrück from 1943 to 1945. At CC Ravensbrück, she had to work for Siemens. Claimant thinks that the company may be Swiss-owned. Siemens is not a company that appears on the Slave Labour Class II List. In addition, there is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that is located at CC Ravensbrück. Although a Swiss Company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company.

3401084

(Claimant filed a duplicate claim, Claim No. 3401158,
which has been merged with this claim.)

Claimant was born in 1927 in Poland. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to Brest-Litowsk camp in November 1942. In April 1944, she was sent to CC Auschwitz-Birkenau, in September 1944 she was sent to CC Ravensbrück and in October 1944 she was sent to Wolkenburg near Leipzig, where she worked for an SS-company. She was released in April 1945. Claimant is not sure whether she worked for a Swiss-owned company and does not provide the name of any company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück or CC Wolkenburg. Although a Swiss Company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement², was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company.

3401085

Claimant was born in 1926 in Pomerania. Claimant had to perform forced labour in agriculture and road construction in Gross Wunneschin in the department of Lauenburg, Pomerania from June 1940 until December 1941. She had to work for Buna Werke in Gaslitz, Sudetengau as well. The company manufactured airplanes. In March 1942, she was sent to CC Auschwitz, where she stayed until liberation. Although a Swiss Company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company. Claimant believes that Buna Werke might be a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Buna Werke. Furthermore, according to the information available to IOM, it was an SS enterprise.

3401087

Claimant was born in 1921. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. Beginning in September 1941, he worked in a construction command in Russia. The construction company was called Hochtief Schiefelbein & Paulat. In June 1942, he was deported to Pogegen near Tilsit, East Prussia where he had to perform forced labour in agriculture. The farmer was named Mr. Kragenings. In Königskirch, East Prussia, Claimant had to perform forced labour in agriculture from May 1943 to January 1945. The farmer there was named Mr. Erzberger. Claimant stated that he worked for a Swiss company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Hochtief Schiefelbein & Paulat. There are no companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that were in the locations mentioned by Claimant above.

3401088

Claimant was born in 1938 in the Sinti/Roma camp, Kontiner Weg, in Königsberg. She stayed there until 1945. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Even though she was a child, she had to perform general manual labour in the camp. Claimant stated that she worked for a Swiss-owned company but does not give a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp mentioned by Claimant.

3401089

Claimant was born in 1942 in the Sinti/Roma camp, Kontiner Weg, in Königsberg. She stayed there until 1945. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant stated that she worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp mentioned by Claimant. Furthermore, given her age at the time, it is unlikely that Claimant worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401090

Claimant was born in 1930. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. He was deported to camp Siedlce in Poland where he stayed

from May 1940 to May 1945. Claimant stated that at the camp he had to perform forced labour for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp mentioned by Claimant.

3401091

Claimant was born in 1919. Claimant was deported from Budapest, Hungary in February 1944 to CC Mauthausen where he stayed until liberation. Claimant had to work in a quarry. Claimant believes that at the quarry, he had to perform forced labour for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Mauthausen.

3401095

Claimant was born in 1928. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. He had to stay in the Sinti/Roma camp, Kontiner Weg, in Königsberg from 1939 to 1945. There, he worked for a Kohlehändler (dealer in charcoal) and later for a Mr. Ernst Wichmann. Claimant believes that he worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp mentioned by Claimant.

3401101

Claimant was born in 1922. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. She had to perform forced labour in agriculture on a farm in Argenbrück from 1940 to 1945. The farmer was named Mr. Erzberger. Claimant stated that she worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There are no companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that were in the location mentioned by Claimant above.

3401104

Claimant was born in 1926. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Ravensbrück in April 1942. She had to work on road construction. In January 1944, she was sent to CC Bergen-Belsen's subcamp Altenburg where she worked in an ammunition plant. Claimant worked for IG Farben as well. She was released in May 1945. Claimant stated that she did not know whether she had to work for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the Ravensbrück or Bergen-Belsen concentration camps. Furthermore, IG Farben is not a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401105

Claimant was born in 1940. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Auschwitz-Birkenau in March 1943. In August 1944, she was sent to CC Ravensbrück and two months later she was sent to CC Bergen-Belsen. Claimant stated that she worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the

Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück or CC Bergen-Belsen. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company. Furthermore, given her age at the time, it is unlikely that Claimant worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401109

Claimant was born in 1933. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Auschwitz-Birkenau in March 1943. In August 1944, he was sent to CC Ravensbrück. In February 1945, he was sent to CC Mauthausen and then to CC Bergen-Belsen, from where he was liberated in April 1945. Claimant stated that he worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Mauthausen or CC Bergen-Belsen. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for this company.

3401110

Claimant was born in 1919. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. In 1942, Claimant was sent to the Montelupich prison in Cracow, Poland. From prison, Claimant was deported to CC Auschwitz-Birkenau and then to CC Buchenwald where he had to work in a quarry. From there he was sent to CC Nordhausen-Dora, where he worked in an ammunition plant. After this, he was sent to CC Bergen-Belsen. Claimant stated that he worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the CC Nordhausen-Dora or CC Bergen-Belsen. Although Swiss companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List were believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz (Portland Cement²) and CC Buchenwald (Stotz Apparatebau³), Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for either of these companies.

3401128

Claimant was born in 1937. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported from Bosnia to CC Stara Gradiska in Croatia where she had to work in a Ziegelfabrik (brick factory) from April 1942 to August 1944. Claimant believes that the Ziegelfabrik may have been a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the concentration camp mentioned by Claimant.

3401129

Claimant was born in 1932. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Jewish origin. Claimant was deported from Elisabethstadt, Romania in February 1942 to CC Blasendorf (Blaj) in Romania where he stayed until August 1944. At the camp, he had to perform general manual labour for the SS under constant supervision. Claimant stated that he worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a

name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at Blasendorf (Blaj) concentration camp.

3401130

Claimant was born in 1924. Claimant was deported from Poland to Lindau, Germany in March 1941. Later she was sent to CC Auschwitz and then to CC Buchenwald. She had to work in a Munitionsfabrik (ammunition plant) in Grimberg as well. Although Swiss companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List were believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz (Portland Cement²) and CC Buchenwald (Stotz Apparatebau³), Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for either of these companies. Furthermore, there are no companies on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations that match the type of business described by Claimant. Claimant believes that the ammunition company might be a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located in Grimberg.

3401133

Claimant was born in 1915. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. She had to stay in the Sinti/Roma camp, Kontiner Weg, in Königsberg from 1939 to 1945. There, she had to work on a Hühnerfarm (chicken farm). Claimant stated that she worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not give a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp mentioned by Claimant.

3401140

Claimant was born in 1922. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Ravensbrück in 1939 and stayed there until liberation. During this time she had to work in a Munitionsfabrik (ammunition plant) in Barth. Claimant believes that this company is Swiss-owned. There are no companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that were in the camp or location mentioned by Claimant above.

3401142

Claimant was born in 1921. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. At the end of 1939 he was deported to Posen and then to Leipzig where he stayed until 1942. In both places, Claimant worked at an ammunition plant. He was deported to CC Groß-Rosen in 1942 where he had to work in a quarry. In October 1944, he was sent to CC Nordhausen-Dora where he worked at an ammunition plant. In March 1945, he was sent to CC Bergen-Belsen where he was liberated. Claimant stated that he worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the Groß-Rosen, Nordhausen-Dora or Bergen-Belsen concentration camps.

3401144

Claimant was born in 1919. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. She had to live in the Sinti/Roma camp, Kontiner Weg, in Königsberg from 1939 to 1944. During this time, she worked for the Fischfabrik (a company processing fish) Gam & Sohn in Königsberg. In August 1944, she was deported to CC Auschwitz-Birkenau and

shortly after that to CC Hindenburg, a subcamp of Auschwitz. There, she worked in the kitchen. In February 1945, she was sent to CC Nordhausen-Dora and in March 1945 to CC Bergen-Belsen, where she was liberated. Claimant believes that she worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Hindenburg, CC Nordhausen-Dora or CC Bergen-Belsen. Although a Swiss Company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company.

3401145

Claimant was born in 1924. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Auschwitz and then to CC Ravensbrück, CC Mauthausen, and CC Bergen-Belsen where she was liberated in 1945. During this time she had to work for a Phosphorfabrik (company processing phosphorus) in Wittenberge near Berlin. Claimant stated that the Phosphorfabrik might be a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the CC Ravensbrück, CC Mauthausen or CC Bergen-Belsen. Although a Swiss Company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company. Furthermore, there is no company by the name of Phosphorfabrik or that was located in Wittenberge on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401147

Claimant was born in 1929. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to a camp in Waldürn/Baden in 1942. She had to perform forced labour in agriculture and for a Konservenfabrik (cannery) in Heidelberg. She was released in 1945. Claimant does not remember the name of the cannery in Heidelberg but believes that it might be a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp mentioned by Claimant or in Heidelberg.

3401150

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1935. Claimant's father (Victim) was deported from the Czech Republic to Berlin. Then, he was sent to a prison in Prague where he stayed from May 1940 to May 1943. Following his imprisonment, he was sent to CC Theresienstadt where he had to perform general manual labour for the German Army. He was released in March 1944 and died in July 1944. Claimant stated that her father worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camps or locations mentioned by Claimant. Furthermore because Victim died before 16 February 1999, Claimant is ineligible for a distribution from the Swiss Banks Settlement Fund.

3401151

Claimant was born in 1940. Claimant is of Jewish origin. Claimant did not give any information in his claim form concerning the type of work he performed, the company he worked for or the location where the work was performed. He stated that he

worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401153

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1961. Claimant's mother (Victim) was deported from Jalta, Russia to Frankfurt in March 1942. She stayed at Bonames camp. During her stay at the camp, she had to work on the construction of a tunnel in Kelsterbach. She worked for a company by the name of Versberg. Claimant believes that this company was Swiss-owned. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Versberg or that was located at the camp mentioned by Claimant.

3401155

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1951. Claimant's mother (Victim) was of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Ravensbrück in 1939, where she stayed until liberation. Claimant believes that his mother worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück.

3401162

Claimant was born in 1937. Claimant claims both for his late cousin and himself. They are members of the Slovenian minority in Carinthia, Austria and were deported to Eichstätt in Bavaria in April 1942. There, they had to stay in SS camps Hesselberg and Frauenaarach until May 1945. They performed forced labour in agriculture. Claimant stated that they had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide the name of a company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at any of the camps mentioned by Claimant.

3401171

Claimant was born in 1925. Claimant was deported from the Ukraine to Düsseldorf in October 1942. There, she had to work in Maschinenfabrik Malmedie until May 1945. Claimant is not sure whether she had to work for a Swiss-owned company. There are no companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that were in the location mentioned by Claimant above or by the name of Maschinenfabrik Malmedie.

3401178

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1948. Claimant's mother (Victim) was of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Ravensbrück in June 1939 where she stayed until 1945. Claimant stated that his mother had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück.

3401180

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1947. Claimant's mother (Victim) was of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Auschwitz-Birkenau in April 1942. In

February 1945, she was sent to CC Ravensbrück, where she was released in April 1945. She had to perform forced labour for the Messerschmidt company. Claimant believes that this company was Swiss-owned. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for this company. Furthermore, there is no company on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Messerschmidt.

3401208

Claimant was born in 1924. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Lackenbach in 1939. Later she was taken to CC Auschwitz where she had to work on road construction. In CC Ravensbrück, she had to perform industrial work. Claimant was released in 1945. She stated that she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company.

3401213

Claimant was born in 1920. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Ravensbrück where she stayed for six years. She had to perform general manual labour. Claimant believes she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at Ravensbruck concentration camp.

3401214

Claimant was born in 1923. Claimant is Romani. She was sent to a prison in Salzburg in 1939. Later, she was sent to the Max Glan camp in Salzburg. There, she worked for Siemens Flugzeugbau (airplane construction) on road construction and for the Riefenstahl Film-Company. In 1940, she was sent to Barth, a subcamp of CC Ravensbrück from where she was released in May 1945. Claimant believes that Siemens and Riefenstahl-Films were Swiss-owned companies. Siemens is not a company that appears on the Slave Labour Class II List. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Riefenstahl-Films.

3401219

Claimant was born in 1922. Claimant was deported from Poland to CC Ravensbrück for political reasons in June 1944. In July 1944, she was sent to CC Buchenwald. She was released in May 1945. There, she had to work for Krupp in an ammunition plant. Claimant believes that Krupp is a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Stotz Apparatebau,³ was believed to have operations at CC Buchenwald, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Krupp.

3401220

This is an heir claim. Claimant's wife (Victim) was deported from Poland to CC Mauthausen-Gusen in March 1943. During this time, Victim had to perform forced labour in the ammunition plant of Messerschmidt. She was released in May 1945. Claimant believes that Messerschmidt is a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Messerschmidt.

3401230

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1969. Claimant's father (Victim) was Romani. In 1939, he was deported to CC Buchenwald. In 1944, he was transported to CC Lackenbach, from where he was released in 1945. Claimant stated that her father had to work for a Swiss-owned company in CC Buchenwald but did not provide a name. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Stotz Apparatebau,³ was believed to have operations at CC Buchenwald, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for this company.

3401231

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1946. Claimant's mother (Victim) was Romani. She was arrested and sent to Roßauerlände prison in Vienna in 1943. After she was released, she was sent to CC Ravensbrück, subcamp Barth where she had to work at an ammunition plant. Victim was liberated in 1945. Claimant believes that the ammunition plant was a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück, subcamp Barth.

3401235

Claimant was born in 1928. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. In 1943, Claimant was deported to CC Auschwitz. Later, she was sent to CC Ravensbrück, CC Mauthausen and CC Bergen-Belsen where she was forced to work for IG-Farben. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant submitted a Slave Labour Class II claim because she believes that IG-Farben is a Swiss-owned company. However, IG-Farben is not a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List. It is a German company that was believed to have a synthetic rubber plant at CC Auschwitz.

3401236

Claimant was born in 1928. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. In 1943, Claimant was deported to CC Auschwitz. There, he had to work for IG-Farben. In 1944, Claimant was sent to CC Nordhausen-Dora, where he had to work in an ammunition plant. He was liberated in 1945. Claimant believes that IG-Farben is a Swiss-owned company. However, IG-Farben is not a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List. It is a German company that was believed to have a synthetic rubber plant at CC Auschwitz.

3401243

Claimant was born in 1926. Claimant was deported from Croatia to Germany in 1942. Claimant had to perform forced labour for IG-Farben, Buna Werke in Schkopau. She was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant does not know if IG-Farben is a Swiss-owned company. However, IG-Farben is not a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401245

Claimant was born in 1926. Claimant was deported from the Ukraine to Germany in October 1942. There, she was forced to work for the Bedburger Wollindustrie and Ischendorfer Glashütte companies. She had to stay at a camp in Bedburg/Erft. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant believes that both companies may have been Swiss-owned. However, neither company appears on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401253

Claimant was born in 1924. Claimant was deported from Bialka, Poland to Germany in October 1942. He was forced to work for the Munitionsanstalt (an ammunition plant) and on a construction site for Oderwerke in Blankenburg/Harz. Claimant had to stay at the Kapen camp. He was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant stated that he had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There are no companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that were in the locations mentioned by Claimant above.

3401276

Claimant was born in 1920. Claimant was deported to CC Bernau in 1942 where he stayed until 1945. Claimant did not describe the type of labour he had to perform. Claimant believes that he worked for a Swiss-owned company but does not provide a name. There is no company on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Bernau.

3401284

This is an heir claim. Victim was half-Jewish. He was deported to CC Buchenwald in 1942. He had to work for Gustloff-Werke near the camp. He also had to perform labour on the construction site of the airport in Mühlheim near Essen. Victim believes he worked for a Swiss-owned company but stated that he could not remember the name. Victim was liberated in May 1945. Victim died on 13 July 2001. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Gustloff-Werke or that was located at the camp or work site mentioned by Victim.

3401294

Claimant was born in 1919. Claimant was an Italian Military Internee. He was deported to Germany in September 1943 where he had to stay in a Stalag near Dresden. There he had to perform labour in a foundry. Claimant believes that he had to work for a Swiss-owned company but does not provide a name. He was not

allowed to return to Italy until after the end of the war. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located near Dresden, Germany.

3401346

Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Auschwitz in April 1943 where she had to work for Munitionsfabrik Union, an ammunition plant. Later, she was sent to CC Ravensbrück. There she had to perform industrial labour in Wittenberg/Elbe. Claimant was liberated after the war. Claimant believes that Munitionsfabrik Union was a Swiss-owned company. However, according to the information available to IOM, it was an SS enterprise. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Munitionsfabrik Union.

3401353

Claimant was born in 1911. Claimant is half-Jewish. He had to perform forced labour for Oberbauleitung Miltz and Organisation Todt from November 1944 until the end of the war. Claimant believes that Oberbauleitung Miltz is a Swiss-owned company. Neither of the organizations mentioned by Claimant is on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401359

Claimant was born in 1924. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Auschwitz in April 1943 where she had to work in a quarry. Then, she was deported to CC Ravensbrück where she stayed until July 1944. From there, she was transported to Leitmeritz, a subcamp of CC Flossenbürg. In August 1944, she was taken to Teplitz-Schönau prison, where she stayed until liberation. She stated that they were not told the names of the companies for which they had to work. According to information available to IOM, an SS enterprise operated a quarry at CC Auschwitz. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück, CC Flossenbürg or Teplitz-Schönau prison.

3401399

Claimant was born in 1924. She was deported to CC Auschwitz in 1943. In 1944, she was taken to Gaßlitz, where she had to work at an ammunition plant until liberation. Claimant died on 8 June 2002. Claimant did not know if she had to work for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at Gaßlitz. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company.

3401400

Claimant was born in 1935. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Auschwitz in 1943. In 1944, she was taken to CC Bergen-Belsen where she stayed until liberation. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Bergen-Belsen. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at

CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company.

3401420

Claimant was born in 1924. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. He was deported to CC Auschwitz, from there he was sent to CC Buchenwald, then to CC Nordhausen and finally to CC Bergen-Belsen. Claimant had to perform forced labour for IG-Farben. He believes that IG-Farben is a Swiss-owned company. However, IG-Farben is not a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List. It is a German company that was known to have a synthetic rubber plant at Auschwitz.

3401431

This is an heir claim. Claimant claims for his deceased wife (Victim), who died on 24 February 1999. Victim was of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Auschwitz. Claimant believes that his late wife may have worked for a Swiss-owned company but does not provide a name. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for this company.

3401452

Claimant was born in 1940. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Majdanek with her mother in 1941. She stated that she had to perform slave labour with her mother. Claimant does not remember the name of the company where she had to work. They were liberated in 1944. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Majdanek. Furthermore, given her age at the time, it is unlikely that Claimant worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401453

Claimant was born in 1937. Claimant is of Roma/Sinti origin. He was deported to CC Majdanek in 1939 with his mother. He had to perform slave labour. Claimant does not remember the name of the company for which he was forced to work. They were liberated in 1944. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Majdanek.

3401468

This is an heir claim. In August 1943, Victim was sent to a camp in Leipzig and from there to Eger and Bautzen. She had to perform forced labour in industry. Victim was liberated in October 1944. Claimant believes that Victim worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. Victim died on 6 March 2002. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp or locations mentioned by Claimant.

3401470

Claimant was born in 1921. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Auschwitz in March 1943. There, she had to work for IG-Farben. Later she was sent to CC Ravensbrück. Claimant had to perform forced labour for Munitionsfabrik Kommando Graßlitz, an ammunition plant, until liberation. Claimant believes that IG-Farben is a Swiss-owned company. However, IG-Farben is not a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List. It is a German company that was known to have a synthetic rubber plant at Auschwitz.

3401472

Claimant was born in 1927. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Auschwitz in August 1943 where he was forced to work for IG Farben and later to CC Buchenwald. Then, he was sent to CC Nordhausen Dora where he had to work in an ammunition plant. He was liberated in April 1944. Claimant believes that IG-Farben is a Swiss-owned company. However, IG-Farben is not a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List. It is a German company that was known to have a synthetic rubber plant at Auschwitz.

3401481

Claimant was born in 1922. Claimant was deported to Germany from Poland in November 1941. She had to perform forced labour in a restaurant and in the private household of the owners of the restaurant in Berlin. Claimant was released in 1945 but stayed in Germany. Claimant stated that she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401485

Claimant was born in 1921. Claimant was persecuted for political reasons and in October 1942 was deported from Brünn (Brno), Moravia to Leipzig. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour for Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Pittler (a company manufacturing machine tools) until March 1943. Then, Claimant was allowed to marry and return home. Claimant believes that Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Pittler was a Swiss-owned company. Although Unaxis Holding AG (Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Oerlikon AG) is a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, it does not appear that the subsidiary, Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Pittler; self-identified in accordance with the Court's Order. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401489

Claimant was born in 1927. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Auschwitz in 1943. There, he had to perform forced labour for IG Farben. Then, he was sent to CC Buchenwald and from there to CC Nordhausen-Dora where he worked in an ammunition plant. Later, he was transferred to CC Bergen-Belsen where he was liberated. Claimant believes that IG Farben was a Swiss-owned company. However, IG Farben is not a

company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List. It is a German company that was known to have a synthetic rubber plant at Auschwitz.

3401498

Claimant was born in 1933. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was sent to an internment camp in Königsberg, Kontiner Weg, in 1941. He had to perform general manual labour and agricultural labour. Claimant was released in 1945. Claimant stated that he had to perform work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp mentioned by Claimant.

3401510

Claimant was born in 1925. Claimant was deported from Byelorussia to Neumarkt in Germany in December 1943. He had to perform forced labour for Ziegelei Klug & Zahn (a company producing bricks or tiles) in Großostheim. Claimant was released in 1945. Claimant stated that he was not sure if he had to work for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Ziegelei Klug & Zahn.

3401521

Claimant was born in 1922. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Auschwitz in April 1943. There, he had to perform forced labour for IG-Farben. Then, he was taken to CC Nordhausen-Ellrich. After that concentration camp had been bombarded, he was sent to Berlin where he had to work for Henkelwerke. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant believes that IG-Farben was a Swiss-owned company. However, IG Farben is not a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List. It is a German company that was known to have a synthetic rubber plant at Auschwitz.

3401534

Claimant was born in 1926. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to Siedlce camp in May 1942. There, she had to perform forced labour for Organisation Todt. In June 1944, she was sent to Demblin where she had to dig trenches and in August 1944, to Sukow where she also had to dig trenches. In September 1944, Claimant was taken to Rabka-Zaryte where she had to perform general manual labour. Claimant was liberated in January 1945. Claimant believes that Organisation Todt was a Swiss-owned entity. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Organisation Todt.

3401539

Claimant was born in 1922. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. He was sent to CC Sachsenhausen in 1938. From there, he was taken to CC Neuengamme, CC Buchenwald, CC Nordhausen and, finally to CC Bergen-Belsen. There, he had to work for Continental Reifen. Claimant was liberated in 1945. Claimant stated that he had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company

but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the Sachsenhausen, Neuengamme, Nordhausen or Bergen-Belsen concentration camps. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II list, Stotz Apparatebau,³ was believed to have operations at CC Buchenwald, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for this company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Continental Reifen.

3401551

Claimant was born in an internment camp in Königsberg, Kontiner Weg, in March 1937. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant had to perform general manual labour in the camp. She was released in 1945. Claimant stated that she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp or location mentioned by Claimant.

3401553

Claimant was born in 1931. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was sent to an internment camp in Frankfurt, Kruppstraße in 1943. Claimant had to perform forced labour in agriculture near Frankfurt. She was liberated in 1945. Claimant believes that the farm where she worked was a Swiss-owned entity. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at a camp or near the location mentioned by Claimant.

3401558

Claimant was born in 1924. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Auschwitz in 1943. Then, Claimant was sent to Schwarzenforst camp where she worked for Heinkelwerke, an ammunition plant. Following this, Claimant was taken to CC Ravensbrück. Claimant worked for Siemens as well. She was released in 1945. Claimant believes that Heinkelwerke was a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Heinkelwerke.

3401559

Claimant was born in 1937. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to Belzig camp, a subcamp of CC Ravensbrück, in 1940. He had to work on road construction. In 1941, the camp was dissolved. Claimant lived in hiding until the end of the war. Claimant believes he had to perform forced labour for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the CC Ravensbrück subcamp Belzig.

3401568

Claimant was born in 1929. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Nisch near Belgrade in 1943. From there, she was sent to CC Auschwitz where

she had to work for IG-Farben. Then, she was taken to CC Ravensbrück. From there, she was sent to a camp in Wittenberge from where she was liberated in April 1945. Claimant believes that IG-Farben is a Swiss-owned company. However, IG-Farben is not a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List. It is a German company that was known to have a synthetic rubber plant at CC Auschwitz.

3401569

Claimant was born in 1921. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Auschwitz where he had to perform forced labour for IG-Farben. Then, Claimant was sent to CC Buchenwald and then to CC Nordhausen-Dora, where he had to work in an ammunition plant. He was then taken to CC Bergen-Belsen from where he was liberated. Claimant believes that IG-Farben is a Swiss-owned company. However, IG-Farben is not a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List. It is a German company that was known to have a synthetic rubber plant at Auschwitz.

3401570

Claimant was born in 1933. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Kielce in 1940. Later, she was taken to CC Chelm and finally she was sent to CC Ravensbrück. Claimant had to perform forced labour for Siemens. Claimant was liberated in 1945. Claimant believes that Siemens is a Swiss-owned company. Siemens is not a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401581

Claimant was born in 1925. Claimant was deported from the Ukraine to Schalksmühle, Germany in July 1942. There, she had to perform forced labour for an Eisenwarenfabrik (a company dealing with ironware) first in Schalksmühle and then in Duisburg. Later, she had to work in a restaurant in Essen. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant believes that the entities she worked for were Swiss-owned. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations at the locations mentioned by Claimant.

3401596

Claimant was born in 1927. Claimant was sent to the penal camp, Wronke, in Warthegau, Poland. There, he had to perform forced labour in the saddler's workshop. In January 1945, before the Soviet Army arrived, the camp was evacuated and moved to the penal camp, Straguth. There, Claimant helped construct the roads and the runway at the military airport. He did not know which company he had to work for but often saw a car with the company name "Philip Holzmann" on it arriving at the camp. Claimant assumed he had to perform forced labour for that company. Claimant also stated that he worked for the Deutsche Waffen- und Munitionsfabriken AG (DWM) and indicated that Brown Boverie & Cie, Schweizerische Aluminium AG and Oerlikon Contraves were common shareholders of DWM AG. However, IOM could not establish a connection between those Swiss companies and DWM AG. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401603

Claimant was born in 1930. Claimant was deported from Poland to Neumark, Germany in August 1943. There, she had to work for Alexander Glashütte in Tettau until May 1945. Claimant believes that this company was Swiss-owned. Alexander Glashütte Company does not appear on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401604

Claimant was deported to CC Ravensbrück in 1943. Then, she was taken to CC Flossenbürg. One of the companies she had to perform forced labour for was Siemens. She stated that she did not know if she worked for any Swiss-owned companies. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations at Ravensbrück or Flossenbürg. Siemens is not a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List. Siemens was known to have a plant at CC Buchenwald.

3401613

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1950. Claimant's father (Victim) was deported from Poland to Germany in November 1940. Victim was sent to a camp in Litzmannstadt/Lodz. In Germany, he had to perform forced labour for the ammunition plant Krieghoff Werke. He had to live in the camp, Fila Themar. Victim was liberated after the war. Victim died on 10 April 2001. Claimant believes that the company her father had to work for was Swiss-owned. Krieghoff Werke does not appear on the Slave Labour Class II List. Furthermore, there is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations at the camps mentioned by Claimant.

3401651

Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant had to stay in the Sperling camp beginning in 1942. She had to perform forced labour for Kerzen und Seifenfabrik (a company producing candles and soaps) and an ammunition plant. She was liberated in 1944. Claimant stated that she is not sure if she had to work for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations in or near Sperling.

3401671

Claimant was born in 1933. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Bialystok with his family in January 1942. They were released in September 1942 because neighbours from their hometown had supported their case. Claimant believes that the concentration camp was a Swiss-owned entity. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Bialystok.

3401673

Claimant was born in 1920. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant had to stay in an internment camp in Frankfurt

beginning in 1940. He had to perform forced labour for the Reichsbahn (railway company). Claimant was released in 1945. Claimant believes that the Deutsche Reichsbahn was a Swiss-owned entity. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Deutsche Reichsbahn.

3401703

Claimant was born in 1928. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Auschwitz in March 1943 where she had to perform general work. Later she was sent to Munitionsfabrik Kommando Graßlitz, an ammunition plant. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant believes that she worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company. Furthermore, according to the information available to IOM the Munitionsfabrik Kommando Graßlitz was an SS enterprise.

3401704

Claimant was born in 1927. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Auschwitz in March 1943. Later, Claimant had to work for HASAG-Werke (Munitionsfabrik Hugo Schneider AG), an ammunition plant in Schliepen/Altenburg. Claimant was released in April 1945. Claimant believes that HASAG-Werke was a Swiss-owned company. HASAG-Werke is not a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401707

Claimant was born in 1931. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Auschwitz in March 1943. In 1944, Claimant was sent to CC Ravensbrück. Claimant was liberated in 1945. Claimant stated that she did not know if she had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company.

3401710

This is an heir claim. Claimant claims for her late husband, Victim, who died on 27 May 1999. Her husband was of Polish origin. He had to perform forced labour for Dornier-Werke, an aviation company and in Gotha from March 1943 until May 1945. Claimant believed that Dornier-Werke was a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Dornier-Werke, nor at the location mentioned by Claimant.

3401715

Claimant was born in 1925. Claimant was deported to CC Ravensbrück. Claimant stated that she had to perform forced labour for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401745

Claimant was born in 1923. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant had to stay in Königsberg, Kontiner Weg camp. There, she had to perform forced labour on a chicken farm. Claimant was released in 1945. Claimant believes that this farm might have been Swiss-owned. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp mentioned by Claimant.

3401746

Claimant was born in 1940. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was born in the internment camp in Berlin-Pankow. Her father had to perform forced labour for various companies like Siemens and Messerschmitt. Because her family members were selected to undergo forced-sterilization, they escaped from the camp and lived in hiding until the end of the war. Claimant stated that she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401761

Claimant was born in 1911. Claimant was deported to CC Landsberg in 1943. He had to manufacture clothes for the German Army. He was never told the name of the company for which he had to perform forced labour. Claimant was released in 1943. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Landsberg.

3401768

Claimant was born in 1915. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Ravensbrück in 1943. Then, she was sent to CC Bergen-Belsen and then to CC Litzmannstadt. She had to perform forced labour on railroad construction. Claimant believes that she may have worked for a Swiss-owned company but does not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Bergen-Belsen or CC Litzmannstadt.

3401775

Claimant was born in 1928. Claimant had to perform forced labour for Defaka (Deutsches Familienkaufhaus). In January 1943, Claimant was imprisoned in Essen. In March 1943, he was transferred to a prison in Werl and then to CC Ravensbrück where he stayed until liberation. Claimant stated that he had to work for an SS entity, but he was not sure if this entity was Swiss-owned. There is no company appearing

on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at any of the prisons or the camp mentioned by Claimant nor does Defaka appear on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401777

Claimant was born in 1925. Claimant was persecuted for political reasons. He was deported from Warsaw to CC Auschwitz-Birkenau in August 1943. There, he performed forced labour for Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke (DAW). In August 1944, he was sent to CC Mauthausen, then to Gusen I. In both camps he worked in a quarry. Then he was sent to Gusen II – Sankt Georgen, where he helped construct the Hermann Göring Underground Werke. Then, he was sent to CC Buchenwald and Langensalza, where he performed labour for Flugzeugwerke Heinkel (airplane construction). Claimant stated that in Auschwitz, under the command of DAW, he worked for the Swiss-owned company Oerlikon. Oerlikon is an armament manufacturer. However, IOM was not able to establish a connection between CC Auschwitz, DAW and Oerlikon. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401785

Claimant was born in 1915. Claimant was deported to CC Dachau in 1938. Then he was sent to CC Auschwitz, after to CC Mauthausen, CC Nordhausen and finally to CC Lublin where he was liberated in 1945. Claimant had to work in a klinker brick factory, on road construction and in agriculture. Claimant believes that he worked for a Swiss-owned company but does not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Mauthausen or CC Nordhausen. Although Swiss companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List were believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz (Portland Cement²) and CC Dachau (Nestlé¹), Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for either of these companies.

3401789

Claimant was born in 1924. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Sachsenhausen, then to CC Auschwitz, CC Nordhausen, CC Dachau and finally to CC Buchenwald from where he was liberated. Claimant believes that he worked for a Swiss-owned company but does not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Sachsenhausen or CC Nordhausen. Although Swiss companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List were believed to have operations at CC Buchenwald (Stotz Apparatebau³) and CC Dachau (Nestlé¹), Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for either of these companies.

3401797

Claimant was born in 1929. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant had to stay with his family at a camp in Gelsenkirchen beginning in 1936. He was liberated in 1945. Claimant believes he had to work for a Swiss-owned company but does not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was at a camp near the location mentioned by Claimant.

3401809

Claimant was born in 1926. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant had to stay with his family in a camp in Gelsenkirchen beginning in 1936. He was liberated in 1945. Claimant believes he had to work for a Swiss-owned company but does not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was at a camp near the location mentioned by Claimant.

3401810

Claimant was born in 1927. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Kielce in May 1940. Then, she was sent to CC Lublin from where she was liberated in 1945. Claimant stated that she did not remember the names of the companies for which she had to perform forced labour. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Kielce.

3401817

Claimant was born in 1921. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Auschwitz in March 1943. There, she had to work on road construction. In the summer of 1943, she was sent to CC Ravensbrück. From there she was sent to CC Schliepen and then to CC Altenburg from where she was liberated in April 1945. At CC Schliepen and CC Altenburg, she had to perform forced labour in an ammunition plant. Claimant believes she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück, CC Schliepen or CC Altenburg. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company nor has Claimant plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401819

Claimant was born in 1929. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant had to stay at a camp in Ummenwinkel from 1939 to 1945. During this time, she had to perform labour for the Forstamt Ravensburg (forestry), then she had to work for a farmer in Ravensburg and, later, for the Deutsche Reichsbahn (railway company). Claimant believes that the entities she had to perform forced labour for were Swiss-owned. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at any of the places mentioned by Claimant. Furthermore, neither Forstamt Ravensburg or Deutsche Reichsbahn appear on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401824

Claimant was born in 1918. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant had to stay in a Roma camp in Frankfurt, Diesel/Kruppstraße, beginning in July 1940. In 1943, he was deported to CC Auschwitz, then to CC Ravensbrück and finally to CC Oranienburg from where he was liberated in 1945. Claimant believes that he had to perform forced labour for a Swiss-owned company but does not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at

CC Ravensbrück, CC Oranienburg or the Roma camp in Frankfurt. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement², was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for this company.

3401830

Claimant was born in 1923. Claimant was deported from Poland to Germany in November 1939. He had to perform labour in a quarry for Berginspektion Rüdersdorf until September 1940. He escaped but was caught and from October 1940 he worked for a Brennstoff Raffinerie (refinery) and stayed in Straflager Pölitz camp. Beginning in February 1942, he performed forced labour in agriculture and from November 1942 until the end of the war he performed labour for Bergbau Hösch AG. Claimant believes that the refinery was a Swiss-owned company. According to information available to IOM, the quarry in Rüdersdorf was previously involved in cement production and now has a connection to Portland Cement. However, a clear connection between Berginspektion Rüdersdorf and Portland Cement during the Nazi period could not be established. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List. Furthermore, Bergbau Hösch AG did not self-identify in accordance with the Court's Order and, therefore, does not appear on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401839

Claimant was born in 1913. Claimant was deported to Germany from the Ukraine in 1941. She had to perform forced labour in agriculture. Claimant was released in 1943. She believes that the farm where she had to work may have been Swiss-owned. There are no companies on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations that match the type of work described by Claimant. She has failed to plausibly demonstrate that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401841

Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Auschwitz at the end of 1939. Then, she was sent to CC Ravensbrück and following this to CC Dachau, from where she was liberated in 1945. Claimant stated that she cannot remember any company name because she was too small and she did not provide her date of birth. Although Swiss companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List were believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz (Portland Cement²) and CC Dachau (Nestlé¹), Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for either of these companies.

3401852

Claimant was born in 1941. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was born at the Roma camp, Kontiner Weg, in Königsberg in January 1941. She was liberated in April 1945. Claimant believes she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but does not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp mentioned by Claimant. Furthermore, given her age at the time, it is unlikely that Claimant worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401859

Claimant was born in 1943 in a hospital in Bremen. Her mother had been deported from the Ukraine and had to perform forced labour for Weser Flug GmbH (airplane construction). Her mother stayed at a camp in Rittershuder Heerstrasse in Bremen. They were liberated in 1945 and returned to the Ukraine. Claimant claims for herself only. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Weser Flug GmbH. Furthermore, as Claimant was no more than 2 years old at the time she and her mother were liberated, it is unlikely that she performed labour for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401879

Claimant was born in 1934. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Because her family was selected to be sent to a concentration camp, they fled. The family intended to go to Switzerland. Shortly before the Swiss border, at Frauenfeld, they were stopped and arrested by the police. They were forced to work in agriculture until the end of the war. Claimant stated that she had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401880

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1940. Claimant's mother (Victim) was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she was of Sinti/Roma origin. Victim was deported to CC Auschwitz in March 1943. There, she had to work in an ammunition plant. Then, Victim was sent to CC Bergen-Belsen. She was liberated in 1945. Victim died on 6 August 2000. Claimant stated that she did not know if Victim had to work for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Bergen-Belsen. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401889

Claimant was born in 1936. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. In May 1940, Claimant was deported with her family to camp Stanislav in the Ukraine. They were not able to return to Germany until 1954. Claimant stated that she could not remember the names of the companies where she worked. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp or near the location mentioned by Claimant.

3401890

Claimant was born in 1926. Claimant was deported to Ufftrungen/Kelbra in Germany from Poland in October 1942. There, he had to work for the Gottschalk and Gerhard Meier companies. They were small family-run businesses. Claimant was liberated in

1945. He believes that the companies could have been Swiss-owned companies. The companies mentioned by Claimant do not appear on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401898

Claimant was born in 1924. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was sent to an internment camp in Gelsenkirchen in 1936 with his family. He was released in 1945. Claimant stated he had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp or near the location mentioned by Claimant.

3401911

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1953. Claimant's father (Victim) was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he was of Sinti/Roma origin. Victim was deported to a camp in Lublin. Claimant does not know if Victim had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations at the location mentioned by Claimant.

3401972

Claimant was born in 1923. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant had to perform forced labour for a company named Bierverlag in Wippen. Claimant believes that this company was Swiss-owned. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Bierverlag.

3401973

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1947. Claimant's father (Victim) was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he was of Sinti/Roma origin. Victim was deported to a camp in Lublin in 1940. Victim was released in 1944 or 1945. Claimant believes that her father had to perform forced labour for a Swiss-owned company at the camp but she did not provide a company name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations at the location mentioned by Claimant.

3401974

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1934. Claimant's father (Victim) was forced to join the German Army. Victim was deported to CC Auschwitz in 1940 or 1941 but Claimant does not remember why. Victim was released in 1941 or 1942 and had to join the army again. He was taken as a prisoner of war by the Soviet Army and did not return home until 1947. Victim died in 1970. Claimant believes that her father had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company but did not remember the name. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for this company.

3401975

Claimant was born in 1942 and grew up in a camp. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant does not remember much. He thinks that he had to perform slave labour for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List. Furthermore, given his age at the time, it is unlikely that Claimant worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401985

Claimant was born in 1921. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is a Jehovah's Witness. She was sent to Moabit and Charlottenburg prisons in Berlin. During this time, she had to perform forced labour for a grocery dealer. Later, she was brought to a prison in Leipzig. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant believes that the grocery dealer was a Swiss-owned company. There are no companies on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations that match the type of business described by Claimant.

3402003

Claimant was born in 1931. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was sent to an internment camp in Berlin-Marzahn in 1943. During this time he had to work for the Heereszeugamt, a military entity in Berlin-Spandau. Claimant was released in 1945. He believes that the Heereszeugamt was a Swiss-owned entity. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Heereszeugamt. Furthermore, according to the information available to IOM, it was an SS enterprise.

3402008

This is a double claim where the Claimant is claiming for herself and her deceased mother (Victim). Claimant was born in 1943 in an internment camp in Königsberg, Kontiner Weg, where the family had to stay from 1937. Victim had to perform forced labour on a chicken farm. They were released in 1945. Claimant thinks that Victim worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. As for Claimant, as she was born in 1943 and released in 1945 at a maximum age of 2 years, it is unlikely that she performed work for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List. As for Victim, there is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp mentioned by Claimant.

3402009

Claimant was born in 1923. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Auschwitz in March 1942. There she had to perform general manual labour. In February 1944, she was sent to CC Ravensbrück, where she had to work in forestry. In April 1944, she was brought to a camp in Hamburg where she had to work in an ammunition plant. She was liberated in May 1945. Claimant stated that she worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour

Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company.

3402010

Claimant was born in 1933. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to camp Chelmo in 1940, then to camp Tschenstochau and camp Belzec. There she had to dig trenches. She was released in 1944. Claimant did not know if she had to work for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at any of the camps mentioned by Claimant.

3402019

Claimant was born in 1931. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was sent to an internment camp in Gelsenkirchen with her family in 1936. They were released in 1945. Claimant believes that she had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp mentioned by Claimant.

3402021

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1967. Claimant claims for her father (Victim) who died on 6 July 2000. Victim was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he was of Sinti/Roma origin. Victim had to stay in camp Arguesmeaux, camp Jargeau and camp Corchauseux in France beginning in 1940. Victim was released in 1945. Claimant does not know if Victim had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at any of the camps mentioned by Claimant.

3402022

Claimant was born in 1939. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant had to stay in camp Arguesmeaux, camp Jargeau and camp Corchauseux in France between 1940 and 1945. Claimant was released in 1945. She stated that she does not know whether she had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at any of the camps mentioned by Claimant.

3402089

Claimant was born in 1914. Claimant was arrested because she had a relationship with a Polish man. Claimant was deported to CC Ravensbrück in January 1943. There she had to perform forced labour for Siemens and Luftmuna. She was released in December 1944. Claimant believes that Siemens and Luftmuna were Swiss-owned entities. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück. Siemens is not a company that appears on the Slave

Labour Class II List. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Luftmuna.

3402090

Claimant was born in 1930. Claimant was deported to CC Belzig/Kirchhof in May 1940. Then, she was sent to CC Radom, CC Siedlce and to a camp in Warsaw. Claimant had to perform general manual labour. Claimant was released in 1945. Claimant believes she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camps mentioned by Claimant.

3402102

Claimant was born in 1926. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. He was deported to camp Stoermede in Lippstadt in 1942. Claimant had to perform labour for Organisation Todt. He was released in 1945. Claimant believes that he worked for a Swiss-owned entity but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at a camp or near the location mentioned by Claimant. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Organisation Todt.

3402103

Claimant was born in 1927. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. He was deported to CC Auschwitz in March 1943. There he had to work for IG-Farben. In April 1944 he was sent to CC Buchenwald, then to CC Nordhausen-Dora where he had to work in an ammunition plant. Following this, he was sent to CC Bergen-Belsen where he was liberated in April 1945. Claimant believes that IG-Farben is a Swiss-owned company. However, IG Farben is not a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List. It is a German company that was known to have a synthetic rubber plant at Auschwitz.

3402104

Claimant was born in 1928. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Auschwitz in March 1943. In 1944, she was sent to CC Ravensbrück, CC Altenburg, CC Taucha and then to CC Bergen-Belsen. She had to dig trenches, work in agriculture and for an airplane factory. Claimant was released in 1945. She stated that she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the Ravensbrück, Altenburg, Taucha or Bergen-Belsen concentration camps. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company.

3402109

Claimant was born in 1922. Claimant was deported from Poland to Allendorf, Germany in May 1940. Because he did not perform the labour as desired, he was sent

to CC Buchenwald in July 1943. He had to perform labour for different SS-Baubrigaden (construction brigades) in Köln-Deutz, Nordhausen-Ellrich and in Northern France. In April 1945, he was taken to CC Bergen-Belsen where he was liberated. Claimant believes that the SS-Baubrigaden were Swiss-owned entities. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at any of the places mentioned by Claimant. Furthermore, according to the information available to IOM, it was an SS enterprise.

3402119

Claimant was born in 1927. Claimant's father was a Jehovah's Witness. Because of this, Claimant was mistreated in school. She did not receive an adequate education. She stated that she did not know if she had to work for a Swiss-owned company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402135

Claimant was born in 1920. Claimant is originally from the Ukraine but was deported from France to Berlin in June 1941. She had to perform labour for Siemens from June 1941 until the end of the war. Claimant is not sure if Siemens is a Swiss-owned company. Siemens is not a company that appears on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402137

Claimant was born in 1923. Claimant was deported from the Ukraine in March 1942. She had to perform agricultural work on a farm in Mainburg. In October 1942 she was sent to prisons in Regensburg and in Prague because she had a relationship with a German. In January 1943, she was deported to CC Auschwitz. She was released in September 1943 and had to continue her work. Claimant does not know if she had to work for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at or near the prison locations mentioned by Claimant. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company.

3402138

Claimant was born in 1922. Claimant was deported to camp Christianstadt am Bober in 1944. There, she had to work in an ammunition plant called Krümmel. Claimant was released at the end of the war. Claimant believes that this camp was a Swiss-owned entity. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp mentioned by Claimant. Furthermore, there is no company on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Krümmel.

3402172

Claimant was born in 1923. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to a camp in Cracow in May 1940. She had to dig trenches. Later she was sent to CC Plaschow. Claimant was released in January 1945. Claimant believes that she had to work for a Swiss-owned

company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at any of the camps mentioned by Claimant.

3402188

Claimant was born in 1906. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is a Jehovah's Witness. Claimant was deported to CC Hamburg-Fuhlsbüttel in October 1937. He was released in October 1940. In 1943, he was arrested again and sent to Esterwegen camp where he stayed until April 1945. Claimant stated that he did not know if he had to work for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at any of the camps mentioned by Claimant.

3402189

Claimant was born in 1914. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is a Jehovah's Witness. Claimant was first deported to a prison in Dresden in 1938, then to Prague, Linz, Salzburg and München-Stadelheim. Claimant was released in 1945. Claimant stated that she had to perform forced labour in the prisons but does not know for which companies. There are no companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that were in the locations mentioned by Claimant above.

3402218

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1940. Claimant's mother (Victim) was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she was a Jehovah's Witness. Victim lost her job and was sent to Freiberg prison in 1937. She was released in 1938. Victim died in 1985. Claimant stated that he does not know whether Victim had to perform forced labour for a Swiss-owned company. There are no companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that were in the location mentioned by Claimant above. Furthermore, Claimant is not eligible for a distribution because Victim died before 16 February 1999.

3402219

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1929. Claimant's parents were persecuted by the Nazi Regime because they were Jehovah's Witnesses. Claimant's father was deported to CC Sachsenhausen in 1936. He was released in 1937. Then, he was sent to prison from where he was released in 1938. He died in 1974. Claimant's mother (Victim) was sent to Berlin-Moabit prison in 1937. She was released in 1938. There is no other information about Victim. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Sachsenhausen.

3402246

Claimant was born in 1931. Claimant was sent to a camp in Grödnitz in spring 1944. She had to perform forced labour for Eisenwerk Krupp. Claimant was released at the end of the war. Claimant believes that Krupp was a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Eisenwerk Krupp. According to the information available to IOM, Krupp is a German company.

3402248

Claimant was born in 1929. Claimant was deported to CC Auschwitz in 1943. She had to perform forced labour at the Ochsenzoll ammunition plant. Claimant was also sent to CC Ravensbrück and to CC Rechlin. Claimant was released in 1945. She stated that she did not know if she had to work for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the Ravensbrück and Rechlin concentration camps.

3402249

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1948. Claimant's cousin (Victim) was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she was of Sinti/Roma origin. Victim was deported to CC Auschwitz in March 1943. She was released at the end of the war. Claimant stated that none of the inmates knew the name of the company for which they worked. Victim died on 10 August 1999. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for this company.

3402253

Claimant was born in 1925. Claimant was deported from Poland to Bremen in November 1941. Claimant had to perform labour for Weser Flugzeugbau. He was released in April 1945. Claimant believes that Weser Flugzeugbau was a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Weser Flugzeugbau.

3402259

Claimant was born in 1931. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Ravensbrück in May 1939. Claimant was released in August 1944. She stated that she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück.

3402261

Claimant was born in 1941. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. His family was deported to Poland. Claimant's father had to perform forced labour. Claimant and his mother lived in hiding at different places near Cracow. Claimant stated that he had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402266

Claimant was born in 1933. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Auschwitz in 1941. In 1944, he was sent to CC Ravensbrück where he stayed until liberation. Claimant stated that his mother said they had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a

name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for this company.

3402274

Claimant was born in 1922. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is a Jehovah's Witness. Claimant was sent to the Gestapo prison in Berlin-Moabit in February 1944. In January 1945, she was taken to Cottbus and Waldheim prisons. She was released in May 1945. Claimant stated that she did not know if she had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at any of the prisons mentioned by Claimant.

3402296

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1935. Claimant's father (Victim) was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he was a Jehovah's Witness. In May 1939, Victim was arrested and sent to Rodgau-Dieburg prison where he stayed until February 1940. In May 1941, he was taken to a psychiatric ward in Erlangen and in September 1941 to Berlin-Tegel prison. In August 1942, he was released. Victim died on 11 April 1999. Claimant stated that he did not know if Victim had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company. There are no companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that were in the locations mentioned by Claimant above.

3402300

Claimant was born in 1927. Claimant was deported from the Ukraine to Trautenau, Germany in February 1942. Claimant had to perform forced labour for Alloys-Gase in Trautenau. He was released in May 1945. Claimant believes that Alloys-Gase was a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Alloys-Gase.

3402316

Claimant was born in 1926. Claimant was deported from Poland to Pirmasens, Germany in November 1942. She had to work for the shoe manufacturing company, Neuffer. Later, she was sent to Sierck in Lorraine where she had to work for another company. Claimant was released in March 1945. Claimant believes that Firma Neuffer was a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Firma Neuffer.

3402321

Claimant was born in 1944. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. In 1944, Claimant was deported to CC Lublin. She was released in 1945. Claimant stated that she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the Lublin concentration camp.

3402325

Claimant was born in 1927. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. In May 1940, Claimant was deported to CC Belzec. There, she had to dig trenches. From there, she was sent to CC Krychow and CC Siedlce. Claimant was liberated in 1945. Claimant believes she had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the Belzec, Krychow and Siedlce concentration camps.

3402326

Claimant was born in 1943. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant's parents were only allowed to leave their residence in Ravelshausen to perform forced labour in agriculture. Claimant stated that she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. As Claimant was born in 1943, it is unlikely that she performed labour for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402327

Claimant was born in 1927. Claimant was deported from Poland to Oldenburg, Germany in April 1943. Claimant had to perform labour for Maschinenfabrik A. Beeck. The company produced ammunition. Claimant was released in 1945. Claimant believes that Maschinenfabrik A. Beeck was a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Maschinenfabrik A. Beeck.

3402328

Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Nancy in 1943. He was liberated in 1945. Claimant stated that he did not remember if he had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at a camp or near the location mentioned by Claimant.

3402347

Claimant was born in 1932. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. He was sent to an internment camp in Berlin-Marzahn in 1942. Claimant had to perform general manual labour. He was released in 1945. Claimant stated he worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp mentioned by Claimant.

3402348

Claimant was born in 1934. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was sent to an internment camp in Berlin-

Marzahn in 1937. She had to perform general manual labour. Claimant was released in 1945. Claimant stated that she did not remember which companies she had to work for since she was too young at the time. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the camp mentioned by Claimant.

3402350

Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was born in an internment camp in Königsberg, Kontiner Weg on 20 June 1941. She and her family were released in 1945. Claimant stated that she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. As Claimant was born in 1941, it is unlikely that she performed labour for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402360

Claimant was born in 1933. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Auschwitz in 1942, then to CC Ravensbrück and finally to CC Bergen-Belsen from where she was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant stated that she did not know if she had to work for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück or CC Bergen-Belsen. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company.

3402362

Claimant was born in 1939. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. He was deported to CC Auschwitz in 1942, then to CC Dachau, CC Bergen-Belsen and finally to CC Ravensbrück from where he was liberated in 1945. Claimant does not know if he had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Bergen-Belsen or CC Ravensbrück. Although Swiss companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List were believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz (Portland Cement²) and CC Dachau (Nestlé¹), Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for either of these companies.

3402364

Claimant was born in 1928. Claimant was deported from the Ukraine to Annaberg, Germany in May 1943. There, she had to live in camp Annaberg. Later, she had to perform forced labour in agriculture. Claimant was liberated after the end of the war. Claimant is not sure if she had to work for a Swiss-owned company and did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at a camp or near the location mentioned by Claimant.

3402374

Claimant was born in 1922. Claimant had to perform forced labour for Siemens in Berlin beginning in 1942. Later, she worked for a company named Eges in Neunehagen. Claimant was released in 1944. Claimant believes that Siemens was a Swiss-owned company. Siemens is not a company that appears on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402377

Claimant was born in 1923. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant had to perform forced labour as a housemaid at different homes in Lapia and Schlicken in East Prussia from 1941 to January 1945. Claimant stated that she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There are no companies on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations that match the type of business described by Claimant.

3402380

Claimant was born in 1924. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Beginning in 1940, Claimant had to perform forced labour as a housemaid in a hotel in Minden and later general manual labour for Van Meegen Seidenfabrik (silk factory) in Thuringia. Claimant was released in 1945. Claimant does not know if she had to work for a Swiss-owned company. The company mentioned by Claimant does not appear on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402400

Claimant was born in 1922. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Auschwitz in 1939. In 1943, he was sent to a camp in Brünn and then to CC Dora-Ellrich and CC Buchenwald until liberation in 1945. Claimant believes that, at the camps, he had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Dora-Ellrich or the camp in Brünn. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Dora. Although Swiss companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List were believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz (Portland Cement²) and CC Buchenwald (Stotz Apparatebau³), Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for either of these companies.

3402403

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1946. Claimant's mother (Victim) was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she was a Jehovah's Witness. Victim was in the Leipzig and Cottbus prisons from July 1937 to May 1940. Then, she was sent to CC Ravensbrück where she stayed until November 1942. There, she had to work on an SS-Gut (farm). Victim died on 11 November 2000. Claimant does not know if Victim had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the prisons or camp mentioned by Claimant. Finally, it appears that the SS-Gut (farm) was an SS enterprise.

3402405

Claimant was born in 1930. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Beginning in 1941, her family was not allowed to leave their residence. In 1943, they escaped and lived in hiding until the end of the war. Claimant believes she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402415

Claimant was born in 1940. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he is of Sinti/Roma origin. He was not allowed to leave his place of residence. Between March 1939 and 1943, Claimant was arrested several times and brought to the Gestapo prison in Hamburg. When the prison was bombed and destroyed, Claimant managed to escape and lived in hiding until the end of the war. He believes he might have worked for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There are no companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations in the location mentioned by Claimant above.

3402420

Claimant was born in 1928. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was deported to CC Breslau, and later transferred to CC Lublin, CC Siedlce and CC Bergen-Belsen. She had to work in the Arbeitskolonne (work command) Bernau. Claimant stated that she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but that she did not remember the name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at any of the camps mentioned by Claimant.

3402421

Claimant was born in 1943. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was born in the Stettin Ghetto in 1943. She was liberated in 1945. Claimant believes that she had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. As Claimant was born in 1943, it is unlikely that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List during World War II.

3402448

Claimant was born in 1922. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. First, Claimant had to perform forced labour in agriculture. Then, she was deported to CC Auschwitz in 1942 and afterwards transferred to CC Ravensbrück. There, she had to work for the Sudetengau ammunition plant. Claimant was liberated in 1945. Claimant stated that she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland

Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company.

3402455

Claimant was born in 1923. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was not allowed to leave Plauen in Germany and had to perform forced labour for Gemüsegroßhandel Oheim, a grocery wholesaler. Claimant believes that Gemüsegroßhandel Oheim was a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Gemüsegroßhandel Oheim.

3402461

Claimant was born in 1922. Claimant was deported from Poland to Dortmund, Germany in November 1941. There, he had to perform forced labour for Braselmann & Stamm Company. In 1942 and 1943, he was sent to CC Auschwitz for several months where he had to perform slave labour. Claimant believes that in CC Auschwitz, he had to work for a Swiss-owned company but he did not provide a name. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for this company. Furthermore, Braselmann & Stamm is not a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402473

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1936. Claimant's mother (Victim) was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because she was a Jehovah's Witness. In November 1934, she was arrested and brought to Steinwache prison in Dortmund. She was released in January 1935. In May 1944, she was arrested again and sent to a prison in Stettin. In January 1945, Victim was deported to camp Kokocko/Thorn where she remained until liberation. Victim died on 10 November 1999. Claimant stated that she did not know whether Victim had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the prisons or camp mentioned by Claimant.

3402474

Claimant was born in 1923. Claimant was deported from Poland to Remscheid, Germany in October 1942. She had to perform industrial work. Claimant was released in April 1945. Claimant stated that she did not know if she had to work for a Swiss-owned company. There are no companies appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that were in the location mentioned by Claimant above.

3402476

Claimant was born in 1923. Claimant was deported from the Ukraine to Birnbaum, Wartegau in March 1944. She had to perform forced labour in an ammunition plant. Claimant was released after the war. Claimant stated that she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing

on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located near the location mentioned by Claimant.

3402478

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1928. Claimant's father (Victim) was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because he was a Jehovah's Witness. Victim was arrested and sent to a prison in Zittau/Sachsen from 1936 until 1938. After his release, he was deported to CC Buchenwald's, subcamp Dora-Nordhausen until 1945. Then, he spent a short period of time in CC Bergen-Belsen until liberation. Victim died in 1952. Claimant stated that he did not know whether Victim had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company. As Victim died prior to 16 February 1999, Claimant is not eligible for a distribution from the Swiss Banks Settlement Fund. Furthermore, there is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Bergen-Belsen or the prison mentioned by Claimant. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Stotz Apparatebau,³ was believed to have operations at CC Buchenwald, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for this company.

3402480

Claimant was born in 1919. Claimant was persecuted by the Nazi Regime because his father was a Jehovah's Witness. His father (Victim) was deported to CC Dachau's subcamp Wolfgangsee in 1937. In 1939, he was sent to CC Mauthausen-Gusen I until the end of the war. Claimant's father died in 1956. Claimant was harassed in school because of his religion and the family lived in poor financial conditions after his father was arrested. Claimant did not receive an adequate education and it was difficult for him to find a job. It is not clear whether Claimant would like to claim for himself or his late father. Claimant stated that he had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Mauthausen-Gusen I. Although Nestlé,¹ a Swiss company was known to have operations at CC Dachau, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he (Claimant) worked for Nestlé, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List. As Victim died before 16 February 1999, Claimant is not eligible for a distribution from the Swiss Banks Settlement Fund on his behalf. Furthermore, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402481

Claimant was born in 1923. Claimant was deported from Hungary to Germany in October 1942. There, he had to perform labour for Kurhessischer Kupferbergbau, a mining company in Nentershausen. Later, he worked for Georg Schauch company in Sontra until October 1944. Then, he was asked to join the Waffen-SS in Kassel where he received military training and was sent to Hungary. He was injured and brought to a Soviet POW camp. Claimant managed to escape and went back to Germany. There, he was arrested again and released in 1948. Claimant is not sure if he had to work for a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Georg Schauch.

3402482

Claimant was born in 1916. Claimant was arrested and sent to a prison in Hamburg in May 1934. He had to perform forced labour in agriculture. In September 1934 he was transferred to Hahnöfersand prison from where he was released in December 1934. Claimant was arrested again in May 1943 and was sent to CC Hamburg-Fühlsbüttel (Kolafu). There, he had to perform forced labour for Siemens/Halske. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant thinks that Siemens/Halske was a Swiss-owned company. Siemens is not a company that appears on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402531

Claimant was born in 1939. Claimant stated he was abducted by the SS as a child and put into foster care. There, his name was changed several times. He claimed to be the son of Walter Dornberger, who was a high-ranking SS officer and involved in the production of the V2 rocket and that he was related to the physicist Wernher von Braun. Claimant also believes that he was the heir to the Swiss Company Escher-Wyss. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List. Furthermore, given his young age, it is unlikely that Claimant worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402539

Claimant was born in 1923. Claimant was deported from Norway to Schulp camp in Germany in April/May 1943. He had to dig turf for the company Torfwerke A. Günter Meiners & Co. Due to the hard labour, Claimant contracted tuberculosis and was sent to a lazaretto but did not receive any medication. Claimant returned to Norway after liberation in 1945. Claimant stated that he did not know if Torfwerke A. Günter Meiners & Co. was a Swiss-owned company. There is no company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Torfwerke A. Günter Meiners & Co.

3402550

Claimant was born in 1932. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. Claimant was put in an orphan's home, Hammelburg, while her parents had to perform forced labour. Claimant herself had to perform forced labour in agriculture. Claimant believes that the farm where she had to work was a Swiss-owned entity. There is no entity appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located in Hammelburg.

3402551

Claimant was born in 1924. Claimant was deported from Belarus to Berlin in September 1941. There, she had to work for a metal manufacturing company, which appears to have been located at CC Oranienburg. Claimant managed to escape from this place. She changed her name and found work in a bakery and then in a butcher's shop. Claimant stated that she does not know if she had to work for a Swiss-owned company. There is no entity appearing in the Slave Labour Class II List that was located in Oranienburg.

3402554

Claimant was born in 1939. Claimant was displaced from her home to CC Belzyce in 1940. In 1941, she was sent to the Warsaw Ghetto. Between 1942 and 1944, she spent time at various camps where she had to perform forced labour. Claimant stated that she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but does not provide a name. As CC Belzyce was a killing center, it is unlikely that Claimant worked for a commercial entity at that site. Claimant has failed to plausibly demonstrate that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402558

Claimant was born in 1930. Claimant was deported from the Ukraine in the summer of 1942 with her family. First, they had to stay in Poland in Rousen. In the summer of 1944, they were taken to Güstrow in Germany where Claimant had to work in the shop of Willi Faen. She had to work manufacturing bricks. At the end of the war, they were liberated. They returned to the Soviet Union where they had to stay in a camp until 1954. There is no entity by the name of Willi Faen on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402561

Claimant was born in 1927. Claimant was deported from Russia in April 1941. She first had to stay at a camp in Dresden and then another camp in Fischament near Vienna. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant believes that at the camp in Fischament, she had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company but does not provide a name. There is no entity appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located in Fischament.

3402564

Claimant was born in 1921. Claimant received an order from the Reichsarbeitsdienst (RAD), an obligatory work service for German adolescents aged between 18-25, which lasted at least half a year. She had to work for Eisen- und Stahlwerke Fittingwerke, Georg Fischer. Claimant had to work 9-10 hour shifts every day with other forced labourers from Russia, the Netherlands and Italy. The work she had to perform was hard physical labour. When she injured her foot she did not receive any medical treatment. Claimant paid for medical surgery herself but had to continue working although she was still sick. Claimant still suffers from this foot injury. Claimant did not receive any salary for the work she performed. Although Georg Fischer is a Swiss company on the Slave Labour Class II List, Claimant worked for this company as part of her mandatory work service for the German Government and not as a slave labourer as defined under the Swiss Banks Settlement Agreement.

3402570

Claimant was born in 1930. Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. In May 1940, she and her family were deported to CC Sarnacki, then to CC Belzec, CC Lublin and CC Siedlce, a forced labour camp. Claimant was liberated in August 1944. Claimant stated that she was not sure whether she had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned

company. There is no entity appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations at any of the camps mentioned by Claimant.

3402589

Claimant was born in 1923. Claimant was deported from the Ukraine to Kaufbeuren, Germany in May 1942. There she had to perform forced labour as a maid first in the "Gaststätte Traube" restaurant, then for the Dummler family. Afterwards, she worked in a bakery and then again as a housemaid for another family. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. She believes that the entities for which she had to work, may have been Swiss-owned entities. There is no entity appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations at the location or of the type mentioned by Claimant.

3402590

Claimant was born in 1926. Claimant was deported from Poland to Schugsten in East Prussia in September 1942. There, she had to perform agricultural labour for Tierzuchtbetrieb Dr. Zubel. Later, she had to work as a housemaid for the Sinnhuber family in Königsberg. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. There is no entity appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Tierzuchtbetrieb Dr. Zubel.

3402606

Claimant is of Sinti/Roma origin. She was deported to CC Auschwitz in March 1942. There, she was subjected to medical experiments. Later, she was sent to CC Ravensbrück for one month, then to CC Nordhausen for another month. Following this, she was taken to CC Bergen-Belsen from where she was liberated in March 1945. Claimant believes that the ammunition plant where she was forced to work was a Swiss-owned entity but she does not provide a name. There is no entity appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Ravensbrück, CC Nordhausen or CC Bergen-Belsen. Although a Swiss company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List, Portland Cement,² was believed to have operations at CC Auschwitz, Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for this company.

3402613

This is an heir claim. Claimant was born in 1956. Claimant's father (Victim) was of Jewish origin. Victim was deported from the Ukraine to CC Sachsenhausen in 1941. He spent some time in a prison in Berlin as well. Victim was liberated in 1945. Victim died on 2 June 1999. Claimant believes that Victim had to perform forced labour for a Swiss-owned company at CC Sachsenhausen but does not provide a name. There is no entity appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Sachsenhausen.

3402620

Claimant was born in 1929. Claimant was deported from the Ukraine to Hamburg in October 1942. There, he had to perform forced labour for Ölfabrik Thörl, a company producing palm oil. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant believes

that Ölfabrik Thörl was a Swiss-owned company. There is no entity appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Ölfabrik Thörl.

3402624

This is an heir claim. Claimant's mother (Victim) was deported from Croatia to Germany. First, she had to stay at camp Sittich. Then, she had to perform forced labour for Singer AG in Wittenberge. Victim died on 27 December 2000. Claimant believes that Singer AG was a Swiss-owned company. There is no entity appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Singer AG.

HOLOCAUST VICTIM ASSETS PROGRAMME (SWISS BANKS)

GROUP IX - SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II

CASE SUMMARIES

GREECE

3401127

Claimant was arrested in Greece in February 1944. A month later, he was transported to Belgrade and in May 1944, he was deported to CC Mauthausen. From there, he was sent to the Melk subcamp of Mauthausen, and in April 1945, he was taken to the Ebensee subcamp of Mauthausen. He had to perform forced labour for the Schachtbau (a construction company), Rella-Co, Rella Wasser and Holztransportfirma (a company transporting wood) companies. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401141

Claimant was arrested in Greece in February 1944. He had to stay at Camp Pavlos Melas. In April 1944, he was transported to Belgrade and then to CC Mauthausen. In May 1944, Claimant was sent to the Melk subcamp. In April 1945, he was taken to the Ebensee subcamp. He had to perform forced labour for the Schachtbau (a construction company), Rella-Co, Rella Wasser and Holztransportfirma (a company transporting wood) companies. He was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II.

3401143

Claimant was deported from Greece to Aachen, Germany in August 1944. From there, he had to walk to Zweibrücken where he was forced to dig trenches. One month later, he was transferred to Mannheim-Friedrichsfeld where he was forced to work performing railroad construction. Claimant also had to work for the O.T. Berger company (O.T. may be an abbreviation for Organisation Todt). Claimant was liberated in March 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401152

Claimant was captured in Athens, Greece in February 1943. Until November 1943, he was incarcerated at Averof prison and then at Khaidari prison where he had to work in the kitchen of the camp. In May 1944, Claimant was deported to CC Neuengamme, where he had to perform forced labour in an industrial plant. Then, he was transferred to CC Sachsenhausen, where he had to work in an ammunition plant until April 1945. Following this, he was sent to the Falkensee subcamp of CC Sachsenhausen where he had to perform forced labour for an ammunition plant. He

was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401154

Claimant was captured in Greece in February 1944. He had to stay at Camp Pavlos Melas and two months later he was deported to CC Mauthausen via Yugoslavia. He had to work underground for an ammunition plant. Later, he was transferred to the Ebensee subcamp of CC Mauthausen. Claimant had to perform forced labour for the Rella-Co and Schachtbau (a construction company) companies. He was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401156

Claimant was arrested in Greece in November 1943 and had to stay at Camp Khaidari. In May 1944, she was deported to CC Ravensbrück. In July 1944, she was transferred to CC Buchenwald. There, she had to perform forced labour in an ammunition plant. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401157

Claimant was captured in Greece and detained at Camp Khaidari in March 1944. In May 1944, Claimant was deported to CC Ravensbrück where she was forced to work performing railroad construction. In July 1944, she was transferred to CC Buchenwald where she had to work in an ammunition plant. She was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401166

Claimant was deported from Greece to Linz, Austria in May 1943. There, he had to perform forced labour and worked in agriculture. In May 1943, he was transferred to CC Dachau where, again, he had to work in agriculture. In June 1943, Claimant was sent to Nuremberg where he had to stay at Camp Valka. There, Claimant performed agricultural work. He was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401168

Claimant is of Greek origin but he was captured in Albania. In June 1944, he was taken to Stalag VII A in Moosburg, Germany. From there he was sent to a detention camp in Munich, then to Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Claimant had to perform forced labour for a coal and gas company. He was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

Claimant was arrested in Greece in May 1941. He had to perform forced labour for the German Army in Khania, Crete. In June, he was transferred to Souda, Crete where, again, he had to work for the German Army. He had to handle ammunition. In August 1941, he was forced to work at the "Maleme" airport where he had to dig graves. Claimant was liberated in February 1942. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

HOLOCAUST VICTIM ASSETS PROGRAMME (SWISS BANKS)

GROUP IX - SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II

CASE SUMMARIES

HUNGARY

3401398

Claimant lived in Gyurus, Hungary and was deported from Zalaegerszeg to Friedrichshafen, Germany in October 1944. He stayed in Friedrichshafen until May 1946. He loaded goods for shipment the whole day at the camp. At the camp, he wore a number. Although Claimant indicated that he worked for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, the name of the company was unknown to him. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401405

This is an heir claim. Claimant's husband, Victim, lived in Porcsalma, Hungary and was displaced⁴ in Mateszalka [close to Porcsalma in Eastern Hungary], Matyushaza and Papa [Western Hungary] between April 1944 and August 1946. Victim, at the age of 9, performed agricultural work. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401406

Claimant lived in Ondod [Western Hungary] and was deported to Dachau and Ravensbruck via Komarom where she stayed between 4 November 1944 and 10 August 1945. Claimant indicated that she performed work in a sand mill, but the name of the company where she worked was unknown to her. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401408

Claimant was deported to Dachau and Ravensbruck where she stayed between 4 November 1944 and 10 August 1945. Claimant did not indicate the type of work she performed. The ITS result provides evidence that Claimant was held in Dachau, Flossenburg, and Ravensbruck concentration camps. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

⁴ "Displaced" indicates that the person was forced to leave his/her home or place of residence and was transported to another location within the borders of his/her country of residence.

3401469

Claimant was deported to Germany where he stayed between April 1945 and April 1948. He was held captive in Bingen camp where he worked in a quarry. Claimant does not remember the name of the company where he worked. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401494

Claimant lived in Puspokszenterzsebet, Hungary and was displaced from her home and sent to Vemend, Trefortpuszta in January 1944. She escaped in October 1944. Claimant also indicated that she performed slave labour, but did not indicate the type of labour or the name of a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company. Claimant's parents were displaced to Komarom and were released in January 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401504

Claimant lived in Aparhant, Hungary and was displaced from her home and sent to Vemend, Trefortpuszta via Bonyhad in April 1944. She loaded trucks with food and was kept in harsh living conditions. Only when she could not work any longer was she released and returned to Aparhant in October 1944. Although Claimant indicated that she performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, she did not indicate that name of such company. Her parents were displaced to Komarom and returned in 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401505

Claimant lived in Lengyel, Hungary and was displaced from her home and sent to Vemend, Trefortpuszta via Bonyhad in April 1944. She worked hoeing, sacking and loading trucks with food. Only when she could not work any longer was she released in November 1944. Although Claimant indicated that she performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, she did not indicate the name of the company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401507

This is an heir claim. Claimant's husband, Victim, lived in Alsoszentmarton, Hungary. Victim was apprehended, because he returned too late after an air-raid alarm and was consequently sent to perform forced labour. He was held in Linz where he worked in the canteen of the army officers and in Sejrinc [not found on map] at the airport between 1944 and 1946. He loaded mines and bombs into aircraft. Although Victim indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, he did not indicate the name of the company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401632

Claimant joined the military forces in Sopron, Hungary on 25 August 1944 and was transported to Vienna and Anzbach [currently in Austria] and stayed there until April 1945. Claimant was captured and transported to Nuremberg, Germany where he performed labour for German and American railway companies. He was held in Nuremberg camp between April 1945 and August 1948. Claimant attached a receipt from 1947 showing that the Hungarian National Bank received a money order for him in the amount of \$65.60 dated 15 October 1945. It only indicates that after the war Claimant was paid for the work he performed. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401655

This is an heir claim. Victim lived in Ondod, Hungary and was deported to Dachau and Ravensburg (probably Ravensbruck) via Komarom where she stayed between 4 November 1944 and 10 August 1945. Claimant indicated that Victim performed work in a sand mill, but was unable to provide the name of the company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401664

Claimant was displaced from Jaszapati and sent to Nagykata and worked there as a Hungarian labour servicer. During his detention, he dug trenches on the German front line between 1 September 1944 and 31 January 1945. Although Claimant stated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, he only indicated that he worked for the German Army. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401686

Claimant lived in Csafozd, Hungary and was transported to Sarvar in November 1944 where he was forced to work by the Arrow Cross men. Later he was transported to Eger [currently Cheb, Czech Republic] and to Thuringen [Grafenwarth, Staubing, Regensburg, and Pocking]. He returned on 10 April 1946. Claimant indicated that he was clearing rubble. Although Claimant stated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, he did not indicate the name of the company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401690

Claimant lived in Muzsla [currently Muzla, Slovakia] and was arrested on 17 October 1944 due to her political views. Claimant was deported to Ravensbruck via Komarom and Flossenburg. She arrived in Ravensbruck around 20 November 1944. She was transported to Dortmund in the first days of December where she worked as a forced labourer in a bomb factory for 5 months. In April 1945, she was transported to Bergen-Belsen. She returned to Czechoslovakia in August 1945. Claimant stated that she did not know the ownership or the name of the company where she worked.

Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401711

Claimant lived in Alsorajk, Hungary and was deported during levente⁵ service on 21 December 1944 to Germany and forced to work for the German Army. Claimant was in Juterbog between January 1945 and March 1945 and in Rottweil between March 1945 and 28 April 1945. He worked covering bomb craters at the airport in Berlin as well as digging anti-aircraft observation posts in Rottweil. Although Claimant indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, he stated that he worked for the German Army. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401716

Claimant lived in Pusztaapati, Hungary and was deported to Munich during levente service in January 1945. He worked at the airport until October 1945. Although Claimant indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, he did not provide the name of the company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401733

Claimant lived in Szepetnek, Hungary and was deported to Germany via Nagykanizsa on 2 March 1945. He performed work at an airport and laid rails [no indication of locations]. Although Claimant indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, he did not provide the name of such company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401749

Claimant was a labour servicer in Transylvania between August 1944 and April 1945. He dug trenches. He was then deported to Dachau via Szentgotthard and held there until April 1946. Claimant indicated that he worked on the construction of an airport, but the name of the company he worked for was unknown to him. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401788

Claimant lived in Simenfalva [currently Simonesti, Romania] on 3 August 1944 and was deported to Elsterwerda, Bochold and Elsterheide via Satoraljaújhely and Hidasnemeti. He remained in Elsterheide until 1945. Claimant stated that he was forced to do work such as taking apart electrically wired fences. He was also sent to

⁵ The levente training was compulsory for Hungarian young males between 12 and 21 during the interwar period. During the years of the war, due to a labour shortage, the leventes performed different types of general labour. After the Arrow Cross takeover in Hungary, many of the leventes were forced to leave Hungary with the German and Hungarian troops and performed forced labour e.g. building fortifications and working in the war production.

join the peacekeeping forces at the Danish border until May 1946. Claimant indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, but he does not remember the name of the company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401818

This is an heir claim. Claimant's spouse, Victim, lived in Labatlan, Hungary and was deported to Schmarsow, Germany via Komarom. Victim worked cutting down trees in order to camouflage aircrafts. He was transported to Ausburg, Munich, Dachau, and Eger [currently Cheb, Czech Republic]. He returned to Hungary in July 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401847

Claimant lived in Ohid, Hungary and was deported to Regensburg via Kaufbeuren. He remained there between 8 February 1945 and November 1945. He performed labour at the airport. Although Claimant indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, he stated that he worked for the airport in Regensburg. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401892

Claimant lived in Bajna, Hungary and was displaced from her home and sent to Komarom between November 1944 and April 1946. She stated that she worked in a factory, but did not provide details of the work she performed. Claimant indicated that she performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, she does not remember the name of the company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401895

Claimant was arrested in Nagyvisnyo, Hungary on 12 October 1942 and later convicted by the Military Court. She spent 3 months in the Petervasara collection camp and later was transferred to Eger, Hungary where she also spent 3 months. Until 13 November 1943, she was held in prison in Marianosztra where she performed forced labour including working in the fields, hoeing and harvesting. Claimant indicated that she performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, but the name of the company is unknown to her. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401906

Claimant lived in Lenti, Hungary and was deported to Germany on 10 September 1944. He was forced to perform work for the German Army at Furstenfeldbruck camp, as well as at the airport in Ingolstadt. Later he worked at the airport in Eger [currently Cheb, Czech Republic], and near Mechlenburg airport. With assistance he was able to escape the bombing and moved to Lubeck, Hamburg, and Schleswig.

Then he dug trenches in Flensburg. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401914

Claimant lived in Keszthely, Hungary and was deported to Mauthausen via Vienna on 10 July 1944. Later, he was transferred to Gusen and worked in a quarry as well as on the railroad works. He was released on 4 April 1945. Claimant indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, but did not provide the name of the company. He stated that he worked in a quarry and on the railroad works. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401921

Claimant lived in Nagyrede, Hungary and was deported to Stockerau [currently in Austria] camp in April 1945. He was forced to perform labour. He unloaded carriages. He was liberated on 8 October 1945. Claimant indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, but did not provide the name of the company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401954

Claimant lived in Szombathely, Hungary and was arrested by the Arrow Cross men in June 1944. He was displaced to Vasasszonyfa camp where he worked at the airport of Szombathely. Claimant indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, but stated that he worked for a German airport construction company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401987

Claimant lived in Zalaegerszeg, Hungary and was displaced to Komarom camp between September 1944 and October 1944. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401995

Claimant lived in Ujfeherto, Hungary and was held in the ghetto of the town between May 1944 and November 1944. She performed work for the Hungarian and German armies as well as for the Hungarian railways. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402004

Claimant lived in Takacsi, Hungary and was deported to Wiesbaden via Eger [currently Cheb, Czech Republic] in January 1945 and was forced to erect telephone posts. When the American soldiers replaced the German soldiers, Claimant was transported to Dachau and later to Munich where he was forced to clear rubble. He

was held there until April 1946. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402040

Claimant lived in Bajot, Hungary and was deported to Schmarsow via Komarom in 1943. He was forced to work cutting down trees in order to camouflage aircraft at the airport. Later he was transported to Ausburg, Munich, Dachau and Eger [currently Cheb, Czech Republic]. He was released in July 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402056

Claimant and his mother, Victim, lived in Szombathely, Hungary and were deported to Dachau via Komarom on 11 September 1944. They remained in Dachau until December 1944 where they were forced to work. Victim had to perform sewing work and also worked in the laundrette. Claimant indicated that Victim performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, but did not provide the name of the company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402057

Claimant and his mother lived in Szombathely, Hungary and were deported to Dachau via Komarom on 11 September 1944. They remained in Dachau until December 1944 where they were forced to work. Claimant's mother had to perform sewing work and also worked in the laundrette. Claimant performed "child work" such as sweeping, cleaning, and packing. Claimant indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, but did not provide the name of the company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402067

Claimant was drafted as a labour servicer on 22 October 1944 and was displaced to Nagymegyér [currently Velky Meder, Slovakia] and later deported to Schlaggenwald [currently Horni Slavkov, Czech Republic]. Claimant was forced to work at the Haas & Czjzek porcelain factory from January 1945. Between March and May 1945, he dug trenches and erected transmission posts. Claimant indicated that he did not know whether Haas & Czjzek was a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402078

Claimant lived in Vilmany, Hungary and was drafted as levente to Kassa [currently Kosice, Slovakia] in March 1944. He was transported to Germany and served as a baker. Later he was transported to the Ruhr region and dug trenches for the German troops. He indicated that he had to perform labour for the German Army. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402087

Claimant lived in Porcsalma, Hungary and was displaced to Bikszad [currently Bixad, Romania], Papa and Matyushaza between August 1944 and June 1946. He was forced to work in the fields. Claimant indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German factory and provided the name of Dachau. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402100

Claimant lived in Keszthely, Hungary and was called for labour service as levente on 8 December 1944. He was transported to Sumeg and later to Sarvar. He escaped, but was caught on 4 January 1945 and deported to Wulzen via Yugoslavia and Austria. There he received levente training and worked clearing snow and cleaning the barracks. Later he was transported to Bullen where he dug trenches and to Ausburg where he built machine gun stands. He ended up in Frida, but had to withdraw from the approaching American troops. He fell into captivity in Czechoslovakia. He returned home on 29 July 1945. Claimant indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company and stated that it was the army. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402167

Claimant lived in Szaszvar, Hungary and was deported to Auschwitz via Pecs in September 1944. He worked picking potatoes and carrots. He escaped from the camp in February 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402176

Claimant lived in Rimoc, Hungary and worked as a nurse. In winter 1943, he was forced to march to Galanta [currently Slovakia] where he was put on a carriage and deported to Neuburg, Bavaria in May 1944. He was forced to clear rubble and clean munitions storage facilities. He returned to Hungary in March 1946. Claimant stated he believes that he performed work for the German state. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402186

Claimant's mother, Victim, lived in Aparhant, Hungary and was deported to Dachau via Bonyhad in November 1944. She worked in an assembly workshop. She escaped from the camp in February 1945. Claimant indicated that Victim performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company and stated that the name of the company is unknown. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402204

Claimant's mother, Victim, lived in Zalacsany, Hungary and was deported to Berlin on 20 May 1944. She was forced to perform labour on the rail works until 20 June 1945. Claimant indicated that Victim was forced to perform labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company and stated that it was the railways. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402205

Claimant lived in Abda, Hungary and was deported to Oldenburg via Komarom at the end of December 1944. He was held at the airport and later transported to other airports. Claimant indicated that he worked for Swiss or Swiss-owned German companies and stated that the companies were the military airports e.g. at Oldenburg. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402211

Claimant lived in Gyor, Hungary and was deported to Munsterlager in October 1944. He worked at the railway station and in a bomb storage facility. He stayed there until June 1945. Claimant indicated that he worked for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company and stated that it was the railway station and a bomb storage facility in Munsterlager. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402212

Claimant's father, Victim, lived in Zalaegerszeg, Hungary and was deported to Dachau via Komarom in September 1944 and forced to work in an aircraft factory near Hamburg until October 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402213

Claimant was transported to Komarom via Szekesfehervar and held there between November 1944 and December 1944. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402251

Claimant performed labour service in Mor, Seregelyes, Dunaszeg, Csorna, Kapuvar and other Hungarian stations between 11 September 1943 and 25 October 1944. Later he performed labour in Koszeg, Sopron, Fertorakos, and Szentmargitbanya [currently Sankt Margarethen in Burgenland, Austria] where he built tank traps and dug trenches for Organisation Todt. On 28 March 1945, he was transported to Mauthausen via Loretto and St. Polten. Claimant indicated that he did not know whether he worked for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company. However, he provided the name of the German Organisation Todt. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402263

Claimant lived in Nagykanizsa, Hungary and was deported during levente service to Klagenfurt [currently in Austria] in March 1944. He was forced to work on railway maintenance. He was liberated by the British Army on 8 May 1945 and was transported to the Weisten prisoners' camp. Claimant indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company. However, he did not provide the name of the company and only stated that he worked for the Germany Army and that he worked on railway maintenance. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402279

Claimant was a labour servicer and performed work in the Duna Repulogeppgyar [Danube Aeronautics – aircraft factory] from November 1943. In December 1944, the factory was moved to Steiermark, but Claimant escaped during the transport. Claimant indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company and provided the name of Duna Repulogeppgyar. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402301

Claimant was a prisoner of war who was captured on 13 April 1945. He was forced to build gutters, water pipes, and water towers in France. He also dismantled wrecked and damaged cars. He returned home in October 1945. Although Claimant indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, he did not provide the name of the company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402315

Claimant was a prisoner of war and fell into captivity on 13 April 1945. He was forced to build a cistern in Lyon, Malicorne and other places in France. He also stored weapons in a carpenter workshop. He returned home in October 1945. Although Claimant indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, he did not provide the name of the company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402320

Claimant was deported from Varpalota, Hungary to Kaufbeuren, Germany via Hajmasker in January 1945. He was forced to work building barracks as well as digging. He also worked at the airport in Pocking and remained there between May and October 1945. Claimant indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company and provided the locations of the airports in Kaufbeuren and Pocking. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402322

Claimant lived in Szilvagy, Hungary and was deported to Wesendorf, Germany on 26 January 1944 and forced to work at an airport. He performed labour such as digging and maintaining bunkers at the airport. On 9 May 1944, he was held captive as a prisoner of war and transported to France where he remained until March 1945. Claimant indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company and further stated that he worked for several airports. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402330

Claimant was drafted, sent to Budapest and forced to march to Tiszakeszi. He was transported to Munsterlager via Tatabanya and Esztergom on 15 November 1944. Then he was forced to march to Lubeck where he arrived on 15 April 1945. He was captured on 1 May 1945. He returned to Hungary on 30 November 1945. Claimant indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company and stated that he loaded ammunition at the storage facility. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402342

Claimant's spouse, Victim, was escorted to Sumeg on 5 January 1945 and then transported to Kaufbeuren. He was forced to clear rubble and snow as well as tread paths. Later he was transported to the airport in Regensburg and stayed there until 27 April 1945. From there, he marched to Pocking and arrived there on 30 April 1945. He returned home in October 1945. Claimant indicated that Victim performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company but did not provide the name of the company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402351

Claimant is of Polish origin and lived in Grudziadz, Poland. She was forced to perform labour at the weapons factory, Fenski, between 1 July 1943 and 25 January 1945. Claimant indicated that she performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company and provided the name of Fenski weapon factory. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402366

Claimant's father, Victim, was displaced from Gadoros, Hungary and sent to the airport in Szarvas Nagyrata in 1944 and later to an unknown place where he performed agricultural work. Claimant indicated that Victim performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, but was unable to provide the name of the company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402375

Claimant was deported from Lepseny, Hungary to Dachau via Komarom in October 1944. He was forced to perform labour at the camp until April 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402389

On 3 November 1944, Claimant was deported from Pereszteg, Hungary to Komarom, Dachau, Ravensbruck, Auschwitz, and Janina. She was released in December 1945. She was forced to work in a porcelain factory, sewing workshop, and in the fields planting potatoes. Claimant indicated that she performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, but she was unable to provide the name of the company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402423

Claimant lived in Bataszek, Hungary and was displaced from his home and sent to Vemend, Trefortpuszta between April 1944 and March 1945. He was forced to perform agricultural work as well as dig trenches. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402424

Claimant lived in Porcsalma, Hungary and was displaced from her home and sent to Papa and Matyushaza between June 1944 and June 1946. She was forced to work in the fields. Claimant indicated that she performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, but did not provide the name of the company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402425

Claimant was deported from Papa, Hungary to Koblenz and Kassel, Germany in November 1944. He was forced to perform labour such as clearing rubble and burying the dead. He was held there until May 1945. Claimant indicated that he performed labour for a Swiss or Swiss-owned German company, but did not provide the name of the company. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

HOLOCAUST VICTIM ASSETS PROGRAMME (SWISS BANKS)

GROUP IX - SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II

CASE SUMMARIES

LITHUANIA

3200467

In March 1944, Victim became a member of the Sixth Army of General Plechavicius. On 18 April 1944, he was captured and deported to Germany to perform forced labour. He worked in the towns of Krampnitz, Nendelson, Sagon, Dachau and Nürnberg. He worked at a paper factory, as a freight handler, then as a repairman on the railroad, and afterwards, as a freight handler at a confectionery. On 15 November 1945, Victim returned to Lithuania through a filtration camp in Nürnberg. Although Claimant indicates that the confectionery in Dachau, where Victim worked, was Nestlé S.A., Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim performed forced labour for Nestlé S.A., a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3200481

During the German occupation of Lithuania, a military hospital and a commandant's office were set up in Claimant's family house and all their property was looted. Claimant's father was sent to dig trenches. On 23 July 1944, Claimant, her mother and her two sisters were deported to Germany to perform forced labour. Claimant was a young child. As her mother used to tell her, the family performed various agricultural jobs for landowners Hugo-Gart and Fuks in the Koenigsberg region, and forestry work near Allenstein. They also performed labour for the Wehrmacht on the railway near Berlin. They lived in camps. Later, the family was sent to Stuttgart, lived in camps and worked at various industrial plants, including Baresel GmbH & Co., Klee- und Steinwerke, and Baresel Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH. Claimant and her family also spent time in Kreis Teltow bei Treibbin Schönhagen in a camp Arbeit, where they worked at a metalworking plant, owned by Doctor Feistel. After the end of the war, the Russian Army forced Claimant's family to work on a farm of the former landowner Altifenfir, near Deutschkron. Claimant fed geese. In January 1947, Claimant's family received an authorization to return to Lithuania. In Deutschkron, the Russian military authorities took away Claimant's family documents, which certified their forced labour in Germany. Therefore, Claimant no longer has any evidence. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3200580

In June 1942, Claimant was deported to Germany to perform forced labour. She worked in a plant and lived in a camp in St. Ludwig (Sankt Ludwig). The plant produced various small metal parts. Claimant was not paid for her labour. She

returned home some time in 1946. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3202183

In June 1941, Claimant and her daughter were confined in a camp on Subocius Street, in Vilnius, Lithuania. In Soviet times, this camp was called the "Russian Ghetto," and now, it is known as the "camp of the wives of the Red Army." From there, in 1943, Claimant and her daughter were deported to the town of Saint-Louis, Elsass-Lothringen, one half of which was Swiss. Since the town was half-Swiss, Claimant believes that she must have worked for a Swiss entity there. A year or so later, Claimant, with her daughter, was sent to Nürnberg, where they lived in a camp with four large barracks and three bunkers, and where she worked at an ammunition plant. Afterwards, Claimant was transferred to Lörrach, where she remained and worked until the end of the war. Claimant and her daughter were liberated by the American Army. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3204260

In April 1942, Claimant was arrested in the Zelvos region of Lithuania by the German Gestapo during the pogrom of a Gypsy camp. He was first sent to a concentration camp in Praveniskes, Lithuania, from where Claimant was deported to Germany, to a concentration camp in Bouling. On 23 November 1945, after the war ended, Claimant returned to Lithuania. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205803

Claimant was less than one year old, when he and his family were deported from Lithuania to Germany to perform forced labour. His mother had to always take Claimant with her when she went to work. Claimant's recollection was that his mother worked as a cleaner of the offices of Gebrüder Bühler GmbH near Dresden. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3206411

Claimant's father worked for a military plant "Linkaiciai" near Radviliskis, Lithuania. In 1942, during the German occupation of Lithuania, the Nazis organized a concentration camp for former employees of the plant, Jews and POWs on the territory of the plant. The detained people had to dismantle the plant equipment for shipment to Germany. Claimant's father and elder brother refused to collaborate with the Nazis. The whole family was arrested and confined in the Linkaiciai camp. In May 1944, the entire family was sent to a Jewish camp, Gliwitsa, to work at a chemical plant. In July 1944, Claimant's father and elder brother escaped from the camp. Claimant's mother and her siblings were sent to a camp in Schneidemuehl, where the family cleaned railway cars. In November 1944, the family was once again relocated, this time to camp Massuren in Allenburg. There, they unloaded and loaded construction materials, ammunition, food etc. from and into the barges of a Swiss firm Schweizerische Schlepsschiffahrtsgenossenschaft. Claimant was born on

16 February 1945. In April 1945, Claimant and her family were liberated by the Soviet Army and they returned to Lithuania. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3206424

During the German occupation of Lithuania, in November 1941, Claimant was sent to the Viliampole Ghetto in Kaunas, because her father was Jewish. From the Ghetto, she was taken under convoy to perform forced labour, such as, cutting wood, working on farms etc. On 1 August 1942, Claimant, with her son, who was born on 15 January 1941, was transferred to Ezerelis concentration camp. In the camp, she lived in barracks and worked in forestry and peatery. The food ration for adults and children consisted of 100 grams of bread, a bowl of soup and a mug of coffee. Claimant was liberated in August 1944. Her son Victor, who lived through all the horrors of those times, was tragically killed in 1967 in Kiev, Ukraine. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3207246

In September 1943, Claimant and his family were deported from Vitebsk Oblast, Belarus to Germany to perform forced labour. Claimant was detained in a number of camps, including Westdorf, Giltrup and Mecklenbeck. He cleared rubble, worked on construction sites in Münster and at a cement plant in Beckum. He was taken from Münster to the plant in Beckum every day by electric train. At the plant, he manually crushed stones and carried bags with cement. His prisoner number was 411. Claimant has suffered from poor health ever since. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3207817

Claimant's father was Jewish. On 10 September 1941, during the German occupation of Lithuania, her father was arrested with his 3 children and confined in the Telsiai Ghetto. In ten days, Claimant's father was released. However, the family was persecuted till the end of the German occupation. They had to constantly hide with their relatives. Claimant's parents died soon after the war. Now, Claimant is an elderly, ill person. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3207906

Claimant's father was Jewish. On 10 September 1941, during the German occupation of Lithuania, his father was arrested with his 3 children and confined in the Telsiai Ghetto. Since Claimant's parents were married in a Catholic Church, with the help of the Dean of the Plunges Catholic Church and several other citizens of the town, in a few days, Claimant's father was temporarily liberated from the Ghetto, and instead was sent to perform household labour. However, the family's life became increasingly dangerous. Every week, they had to register with the German authorities, each time fearing that they would never return from such registration. The family was persecuted till the end of the German occupation. Claimant's parents died soon after the war because of the illness caused by the emotional strain they had

suffered. Now, Claimant is an elderly, ill person. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3208489

Victim was Jewish. She was arrested in Vilnius, Lithuania, in 1941, with her mother-in-law and her 8-year-old daughter. They were sent to a Ghetto, where Victim had to perform forced labour. One day, when she returned after work, she found that her daughter and mother-in-law had been shot and were dead. The living conditions in the Ghetto were very hard. Victim tried to run away. She was caught and sent to a concentration camp in Stutthof. After liberation, she returned to Lithuania. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209038

In March 1944, Claimant was deported from Novomoskovsk, Ukraine to Germany to perform forced labour. She was sent to a forced labour camp, Stiblack, in Insterburg, East Prussia. She was forced to work at a factory, where they repaired cars. Claimant worked in 12-hour shifts. The living conditions were terrible. Claimant does not know the name of the company she worked for in Germany. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209085

Claimant's father worked for a military plant "Linkaiciai" near Radviliskis, Lithuania. Claimant was born on 31 August 1941. In 1942, during the German occupation of Lithuania, Nazis organized a concentration camp for former employees of the plant, Jews and POWs on the territory of the plant. The detained people had to dismantle the plant equipment for shipment to Germany. Claimant's father and elder brother refused to collaborate with the Nazis. The whole family was arrested and confined in the Linkaiciai camp. In May 1944, the entire family was sent to a Jewish camp Gliwitza to work at a chemical plant. In July 1944, Claimant's father and elder brother escaped from the camp. Claimant's mother and his siblings were sent to a camp in Schneidemuehl, where the family cleaned railway cars. In November 1944, the family was once again relocated, this time to camp Massuren in Allenburg. There, they unloaded and loaded construction materials, ammunition, food etc. from and into the barges of a Swiss firm Schweizerische Schlepsschiffahrtsgenossenschaft. In April 1945, Claimant and his family were liberated by the Soviet Army and returned to Lithuania. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209244

On 17 April 1942, Claimant's father was illegally arrested. A few days later, Claimant's mother visited her husband at the Vilnius prison for hard labour, from where she never returned. Claimant's father was killed on 15 July 1942. Later, Claimant found out that her mother died on 30 April 1942. The cause of her death was not specified in the death certificate. Claimant grew up in the Vilnius Orphanage

No. 5. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209261

In April 1944, Claimant was arrested by German soldiers and brought to Kaunas. After three days, Claimant, with a group of people, was sent to Breslau, Germany. From Breslau, Claimant was sent to perform forced labour in several towns of Germany. He usually worked on the reconstruction of industrial plants destroyed in the air strikes. His job was repairing doors and locks. Once, Claimant worked for more than three months at the restoration site of a clock factory in Hanau. The factory seemed to have been Swiss-owned. It was completely destroyed in the summer of 1944. Claimant was not paid for his work. He worked not to die of starvation. In April 1945, as the Allied Forces approached, Claimant managed to escape to the Russian Army. The Russian military authorities detained him in camps for inspection, and only in November 1945, after having gone through a lot of misery, did Claimant return to Lithuania, to his home in the Ukmerges region. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209319

From July 1941 until July 1944, Claimant performed forced labour in the Kaunas Ghetto. He worked in a shop, where they repaired watches and radios. In addition, the workers at the shop melted silver and made castings for Swiss watch cases. Claimant's job was to file and polish the cases. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209356

Before the WWII, Claimant's family lived in Vitebsk, Belarus. During the German occupation, they were evicted from their house. In May 1942, Claimant's elder sister was caught during a round-up and deported to Germany. In November 1943, because somebody had informed the authorities about their Jewish origin, the rest of the family was captured and sent to the Ghetto in Vilnius, Lithuania. From the Ghetto, they were taken to work. Claimant's mother worked in a tailor's shop, mending German uniforms, and Claimant worked with her. They also had to give blood. Later, the family found out that they were to be shot, and in July 1943 they succeeded in escaping. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209369

From 17 October 1944 until 10 March 1945, Claimant performed forced labour in Schneidemuehl, Germany at a private cement factory, Groz Drenzert Iber Pelenie. She also worked on a farm, threshing grain, feeding the cattle, doing laundry, and cleaning. She cleared the streets of the city, too, after air strikes. Claimant worked for 10-14 hours a day. She knew that the goods that she manufactured were sent to Germany and Switzerland. When the Red Army entered, the owner of the factory left for Switzerland, to his farm. Claimant returned to Lithuania. Claimant has not

plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209379

At the time of the Nazi occupation of Lithuania, Victim lived in Telsiai. Victim's father was Jewish. On 10 September 1941, Victim's father was arrested with his 3 children and confined in the Telsiai Ghetto. Since Victim's parents were married in a Catholic Church, with the help of the Dean of the Plunges Catholic Church and several other citizens of the town, in a few days, Victim's father was temporarily liberated from the Ghetto, and instead was sent to perform household labour. However, the life was becoming increasingly dangerous. Every week, they had to register with the German authorities, each time fearing that they would never return from such registration. The family was persecuted till the end of the German occupation. Victim's parents died soon after the war because of the illness caused by the emotional strain they had suffered. On 15 May 2001, Victim passed away. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

Group 1

These are the claims of twenty-two (22) Lithuanian Claimants. In 1943-1944, Claimants and/or the deceased Victim, on whose behalf a claim was submitted, were imprisoned in a concentration camp located in Alytus, Lithuania. Claimants are currently Lithuanian citizens. Half of Claimants and Victim lived on the territory of Lithuania prior to their imprisonment in the Alytus concentration camp. Six Claimants were deported from the Russian territories occupied by the German Army and five Claimants were deported from Belarus, which was also occupied by the Nazis. The majority of Claimants and Victim were very young at the time of their imprisonment. In most of the cases, Claimants were detained in the Alytus concentration camp with their parents. The majority of Claimants do not indicate that they or Victim performed any forced labour during the period of their detention in the Alytus concentration camp. Some of them did work, however, performing general manual labour in the camp, on farms or in private households. Claimants have failed to plausibly demonstrate that they or Victim worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

Group 2

These are the claims of two hundred fifteen (215) Lithuanian Claimants. Claimants, or the deceased Victims, on whose behalf a claim was submitted, were deported from the former Soviet Union (namely, Russia, Belarus and Ukraine) or Poland. The majority of Claimants and/or Victims were deported to Germany and/or other Axis countries. In forty-nine cases, Claimants and/or Victims were deported to Lithuania or displaced within the territory of their respective countries. During the period of their captivity, Claimants and/or Victims were forced to perform general manual labour (i) on agricultural farms, in private households and/or (ii) for the German Army. Claimants are currently Lithuanian citizens. Claimants have failed to plausibly demonstrate that they or Victims worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

Group 3

These are the claims of twenty-two (22) Claimants, who are the heirs of Victims of WWII. Victims died before 16 February 1999. Claimants are Lithuanian citizens. Claimants have failed to plausibly demonstrate that Victims worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

Group 4

These are the claims of five hundred thirty-nine (539) Lithuanian Claimants. Claimants, or the deceased Victims, on whose behalf a claim was filed, were deported from the Lithuanian territories occupied by the Nazi Army. They were mostly deported in the second half of 1944, when the German Army was retreating from Lithuania. A large number of Claimants and/or Victims were deported from the Vilkaviskis Region of Lithuania to the German territories not too far from Lithuania, around the area of East Prussia, Pomerania etc. During the period of their captivity in Germany, Claimants and/or Victims (i) performed general manual labour, mainly for the German Army; (ii) worked on farms; and/or (iii) in private households. Claimants

have failed to plausibly demonstrate that they or Victims worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

Group 5

These are the claims of two hundred fifty (250) Lithuanian Claimants. At the time of their deportation to Germany and/or other Axis countries, Claimants, or the deceased Victims, on whose behalf a claim was submitted, were young children, with the age range being from a few weeks to 12 years. Most of Claimants and/or Victims were deported from the Lithuanian territories occupied by the Nazi Army. A large number of Claimants and/or Victims were deported from the Vilkaviskis Region of Lithuania to the German territories not too far from Lithuania, around the area of East Prussia, Pomerania etc. During the period of the detention in Germany, none of Claimants and/or Victims performed forced labour because of his/her young age. In almost all cases, Claimants, and/or Victims' parents(s) performed forced labour of a general manual nature either for agricultural farms/private households or for the German Army or for both, farms/private households and the German Army. Claimants have failed to plausibly demonstrate that they or Victims worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

Group 6

These are the claims of five hundred thirty six (536) Claimants, who are currently Lithuanian citizens. Claimants, or the deceased Victims, on whose behalf a claim was submitted, were deported from the occupied territories of Lithuania, Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Poland, Czechoslovakia or Latvia. The majority of Claimants and/or Victims were deported to Germany and/or other Axis countries. In very few cases, were Claimants and/or Victims displaced within the territory of their respective countries. At some point, or during the entire period of their detention in Germany and/or other Axis countries, each Claimant and/or Victim worked for a company. In some cases, Claimants clearly specify the name of the company for which they or Victims worked. The entities for which Claimants or Victims worked range from the entities owned or controlled by the Nazi State that exploited slave labour, e.g. Deutsche Reichsbahn (German National Railway), to well-known German private companies that exploited slave labour, e.g. Friedrich Krupp, to smaller unknown enterprises e.g., Otto Grossmann. In other cases, although Claimants identify the line of business of the companies for which they or Victims worked, they do not provide name(s) of the company(ies). For instance, Claimants state that they or Victims worked for a military plant, a textile plant or a shoe factory. In rare cases, Claimants provide very scarce information, simply stating that they or Victims performed forced labour for a plant. Claimants have failed to plausibly demonstrate that they or Victims worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

HOLOCAUST VICTIM ASSETS PROGRAMME (SWISS BANKS)

GROUP IX - SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II

CASE SUMMARIES

ROMANIA

3401330

In August 1943, Claimant was sent to Jüterbog, Germany by the Romanian State. There, he went to an aviation officers school (Höhere Flieger Technik Schule). In August 1944, all Romanian nationals living in Germany, including Claimant, were arrested. Claimant was sent to a camp in Poznan. There, he had to perform forced labour doing municipal work, i.e. cleaning. At the end of the war the Soviet Army took Claimant to a prisoner camp in the former USSR. He was not allowed to return home until 1948. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401425

Claimant was deported by the Hungarian authorities from Romania to Wiener Neustadt, Austria in 1944. There, she had to perform forced labour in agriculture. After 3 months, she was taken to Germany where she had to perform forced labour in agriculture and construction. Following this, she was taken to Linz, Austria. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401706

Claimant is of Roma origin. He was detained in Coronica, Romania together with his family beginning in 1942. He had to perform forced labour such as digging trenches and general manual labour. Claimant was liberated in 1944. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401742

Claimant is of Romanian origin. In 1944, Claimant received a grant to study law in Germany. He went to study in Munich. In August 1944, when the political situation changed, he was taken to a work camp about 40 km outside of Munich where he had to perform forced labour on a pig farm. He also had to produce oil from sunflowers. When the Soviet Army arrived, Claimant was supposed to be taken to work in a coalmine in the former Soviet Union. During the transport, he became sick with typhus and was allowed to return to Romania. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401778

In October 1944, Claimant was taken as a POW by the German Army. He was deported from Romania but managed to escape from the train in Hungary. He was caught after some time and had to perform forced labour in a bakery. Later, he had to work at the construction site of an airport in Veszprem, Hungary. In February 1945, he was taken to Bruck, Austria where he had to dig trenches. When the camp was evacuated, he was taken to Leipzig/Erfurt, Germany. He had to demolish buildings which had been damaged by bombardments. At the end of the war Claimant returned home. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401833

Claimant was deported by the Hungarian authorities from Romania to Hannover, Germany in the spring of 1945. There, he had to perform forced labour doing road construction and clearing rubble. At the end of 1946, Claimant became sick and was transported to a hospital in Hamburg. When he recovered, he escaped and returned to Romania. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401970

Claimant was deported from Romania to Vienna, Austria by Hungarian troops in May 1944. From there, he was taken to Benndorf and Wiener Neustadt where he had to pick raisins. Later, he had to perform forced labour for a sugar factory in Lanzenkirchen. Claimant also had to dig trenches. He was liberated at the end of the war but could not return home until June 1946. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402076

Claimant was deported from Romania to Vienna, Austria in 1944. There, he had to perform forced labour clearing rubble. In April 1945, he was taken to Hamburg, Germany and then to a camp in Luxembourg. Claimant had to handle dangerous goods without protection. He also had to perform manual labour in forestry. He was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402077

During his military service in Romania, Claimant was sent to Berlin-Tegel, Germany in 1944 where he was supposed to receive training in the use of radar equipment. When the political situation changed, Claimant was sent to a camp in Luckenwalde where he had to perform forced labour clearing rubble, performing road works, working on railway construction and working for different companies. In December 1944, he was taken to work at the Hemer camp. In January 1945, he was transferred to Villingen where he had to work on tent construction, digging trenches and building underground tunnels. In April 1945, Claimant was liberated. Claimant has not

plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402088

Claimant was taken as a POW by the German Army in Romania in September 1944. He was taken to Hungary where he had to perform forced labour in agriculture. In January 1945, Claimant was taken to Stalag Kaisersteinbruch in Austria. He had to dig trenches, cut wood and reconstruct railway lines. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402121

Claimant was deported from Romania, by the Hungarian authorities, to Wismar, Germany in June 1944. Claimant had to stay in a camp and perform forced labour. She also had to work on railroad construction in Hannover. Claimant returned home in June 1946. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402130

Claimant was deported by the Hungarian authorities to Hungary in October 1944. There, he had to perform forced labour in agriculture. In December 1944, he was deported to Vienna, Austria where he had to clear rubble under the supervision of the German Army. Later, he was transferred to Camp 17A, (probably Oflag XVII A) in Edelbach, Austria. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402234

Claimant worked in a hospital in Romania. When the German Army occupied Romania, the hospital had to take care of injured German soldiers. Later, the hospital was moved to Töcsei, Hungary and Claimant had to relocate. Then, Claimant was taken to an extermination camp near Wiener Neustadt, Austria. Since Claimant was able to work, she was taken to a hospital near Vienna where she had to perform forced labour. When the Soviet Army occupied Vienna, Claimant was able to escape and return home. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402254

During 1944, Claimant and her sister fled from the Soviet Army. They went from Romania to Hungary where they were arrested and deported to Behrendorf, Germany. There, she had to perform forced labour in a cutlery manufacturing factory beginning in October 1944. At the end of the war, Claimant was liberated and she returned to Romania. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402276

Claimant was a student in a military school in Romania. In 1944, he was taken to Wörgl, Austria to further his military education. When the political situation changed, he was disarmed and taken to a camp close to the Polish border. In September 1944, Claimant was asked to fight against the American troops. He refused and then had to perform forced labour in agriculture. He was taken to a place near Cottbus. Claimant also had to work for the Russian Army in the ammunition plant, Julius Pintsch, in Fürstenwalde an der Spree, near Berlin. He returned home at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402281

Claimant and her family were deported from Romania to Salzburg, Austria. There, she had to stay in a camp. The other women had to sew uniforms for the army but Claimant was exempt because she had a sick daughter. She was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402289

In January 1941, Claimant was sent from Romania to Yugoslavia where he received training to become a pilot. When the political situation changed, Claimant could not return to Romania. He was deported to Stalag XA in Bremervörde, Germany. There, he had to perform forced labour in construction for 3 months. Later, he was transferred to Stalag XB in Schleswig-Holstein. After a short while, he was sent to Husum where he worked in a household for nearly 2 years. Then, he was sent to Düsseldorf, where he had to work in another household. At the end of the war, he returned to Romania but was held in Yugoslavia for another 7 months where he had to perform forced labour for a company called Ikarus before he could return home. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402314

Claimant was sent from Romania to Amberg, Germany in 1944 where he attended the artillery officers school. When the political situation changed, he was sent to Lieberose. There, he had to stay in the Jamlitz camp. He had to perform forced labour in agriculture and construction. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402333

Claimant was taken as a POW by the German Army in Romania in October 1944. He was deported to Tisza Foldvar, Hungary where he had to perform forced labour for Solnog Company. In December 1944, Claimant was transferred to Stalag Kaisersteinbruch in Austria. There, he had to dig trenches. He was liberated at the end of the war but he could not return home until 1946. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402339

Claimant was taken to the Sighet forced labour camp in Romania by Hungarian soldiers in May 1944. He had to dig trenches and build fortifications. A month later, he was transferred to Valea Visului, Romania but after 2 months he was taken back to Sighet. He deserted in October 1944, when the Soviet Army arrived. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402354

Claimant was taken as a POW by the German Army in Romania in October 1944. He was deported to Veskeny, Hungary. In December 1944, he was deported to a place near Vienna, Austria. From there, he was taken to Wustrau, Germany. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. He did not specify the type of labour he had to perform. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402371

Claimant was deported from Romania to Dortmund, Germany in December 1944. There, he had to perform forced labour in an industrial plant. In April 1945, he was liberated but he could not return home before 1947. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402398

Claimant and her family were deported from Romania to Germany in July 1944. She had to stay in "Limdarbrun-Indszfeld." In the summer, she had to perform forced labour in agriculture and, in the winter, she had to perform forced labour cutting wood. She was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402399

Claimant was deported, together with Claimant No. 3402398, from Romania to Germany in July 1944. She had to stay in "Limdarbrun-Indszfeld." In the summer, she had to perform forced labour in agriculture and, in the winter, she had to perform forced labour cutting wood. She was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402446

Claimant was deported by the Hungarian authorities from Romania to Komarom, Hungary in 1943. Then, together with Jews, Claimant was deported to Dachau Concentration Camp. Three months later, he was transferred to Spaichingen where he had to perform forced labour at the construction site of an ammunition plant. Claimant was also sent to a camp in Munich where he had to work on railroad construction. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not

plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402453

Claimant was taken as a POW by the German Army in Romania in October 1944. First, he was deported to Hungary and then to a camp near Vienna, Austria. There, he had to perform forced labour in construction, digging trenches and cleaning. In March 1945, he was transferred to Hamburg. Claimant was liberated in May 1945 but could not return home until the end of 1946. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402469

Claimant was taken as a POW by the German Army in Romania in September 1944. Then, he was deported to Stalag Kaisersteinbruch in Austria where he had to perform forced labour in agriculture. Afterwards, he was transferred to Vienna where he had to work in different factories. Later, he was taken to Munich where he had to work in construction. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402470

Claimant's mother was of German origin. In August 1944, when the German Army retreated from Romania, Claimant and his mother escaped from the Soviet Army. In Vienna, Austria, through the intervention of a German general, they were sent to Leipzig, Germany. There, they lived with different families. Claimant's mother worked for Eylaswerke in Leipzig. They lived there until the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402483

Claimant was deported from Romania to Germany in December 1944. There, he had to dig trenches and work in forestry. In April 1945, he was sent to Braunau, Austria where he had to perform forced labour for IBARAG. He was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402485

In August 1945, Claimant was in a hospital in Austria recovering from typhus. He was taken out of the hospital and transferred to a camp in Garmisch, Germany. There, he had to clear rubble, work on road construction and railway maintenance. He was released in November 1945. Claimant provided a "Livret Militar" which confirms the dates. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402490

Claimant, at the age of 13, was deported together with his family from Romania to Ratibor, Silesia in 1940. In the spring of 1941, Claimant and his family were transferred to the "Klein Gorschitz" camp. There, his mother had to perform forced labour, primarily cleaning. In the summer of 1941, the family was sent back to Romania. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402535

In January 1945, Claimant was deported from Romania to Hungary. Claimant was forced to work behind the German lines, i.e. digging trenches. They had to follow the German Army to Prague. Then, he was sent to Stalag Steinbruch in Germany. Later, he was taken to Vienna, Austria where he had to clear rubble after bombardments. There, he was liberated and returned to Romania. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402540

Claimant was born in 1943 in a camp in Leoben, Austria. She does not remember much because she was very young at the time. Claimant and her family were liberated in 1944. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402557

Claimant was taken as a POW by the German Army and deported from Romania. He was forced to walk all the way to Munich, Germany. There, he had to perform forced labour cleaning the city. He also performed agricultural work. At the end of the war Claimant was liberated and returned to Romania. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402592

Claimant was deported from Romania to Eisenstadt, Austria in May 1944. There, she had to stay in a camp and perform forced labour at Gutshof Csardahof, Parma which was a big farm. Claimant managed to escape and went back to Romania. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

HOLOCAUST VICTIM ASSETS PROGRAMME (SWISS BANKS)

GROUP IX - SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II

CASE SUMMARIES

SPANISH LANGUAGE CLAIMS

3401079

This is an heir claim. Claimant's late father (Victim) was deported from France to CC Auschwitz in 1943. There, Victim had to perform forced labour for Krupp. Later, Victim was deported to CC Bergen-Belsen where he had to perform forced labour for Schindler. Then, Victim after his internment at Bergen Belsen, most presumably died at the end of the war. Claimant believes that Schindler is a Swiss-owned company. There is a Swiss-owned company by the name of Schindler on the Slave Labour Class II List but no evidence that this company had operations at CC Bergen-Belsen.

3401134

Claimant was deported from Italy to Berlin, Germany in September 1943. There, Claimant had to perform agricultural labour for approximately two months. Then, Claimant had to perform forced labour for a lighting company. Afterwards, Claimant was sent to a machine gun factory in Edburghausen. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant stated that he does not know if he had to perform forced labour for a Swiss or German-owned company. There are no companies on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations that match the type of business described by Claimant.

3401459

Claimant is of Spanish origin. He was staying with his father in France, who was a member of a resistance group against General Franco. Claimant was captured by the Gestapo and deported to CC Mauthausen in 1940. During this time, Claimant had to perform forced labour in a quarry and work in the treatment of furs. Claimant also had to work in a household for some time. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant believes that in CC Mauthausen he had to perform forced labour for a Swiss-owned company but does not provide a name. There is no company on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at CC Mauthausen.

3401490

Claimant is of Spanish origin. She was arrested in France by the Gestapo and first deported to a disciplinary camp in Saarbrücken, Germany before she was sent to CC Ravensbrück in December 1943. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour for Siemens. She was liberated in April 1945. Claimant believes that Siemens was a Swiss-owned company. Siemens is not a company that appears on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401683

Claimant is of Spanish origin. He was captured in France in May of 1940 for political reasons and had to stay in camp Belfort-Bongenel until November 1940. Then, Claimant was deported to Hamburg, Germany where he had to perform forced labour for Messerschmitt in airplane construction. Claimant also had to perform forced labour for Estrich Bau, a construction company. In January 1941, Claimant was sent to CC Mauthausen, where he had to work in a quarry. Claimant also had to work for an ammunition plant. He was liberated in May 1945. Claimant believes that Messerschmitt was a Swiss-owned company. There is no company on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Messerschmitt.

3401735

Claimant is of Spanish origin. In February 1942, Claimant was taken from the camp "Argeles sur mer" in France by four members of the Gestapo. He was tortured because they wanted to know the whereabouts of his father, who was a commander of the Maquis in France. As a result of the torture, Claimant lost all notion of time. He remembered being taken to Nîmes, France, where he was tortured again. He was also taken to various places in Germany, like Essen and Düsseldorf. Claimant had to perform forced labour for Krupp. He spent some time in CC Dachau. Then, he was taken to CC Mauthausen where he was liberated in November 1944. Claimant believes that Krupp is a Swiss-owned company. There is no company on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Krupp.

3401748

Claimant was deported from the Ukraine to Frankfurt, Germany in June 1942. There, Claimant had to stay in a camp and perform forced labour for a metal works. In June 1943, Claimant was sent to Berlin, Germany. There, she had to perform forced labour for an ammunition plant. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant stated that she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not remember the name. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3401808

In 1940 or 1941, Claimant was deported from Poland to Germany. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour at Waldsassen – Tirschenreuth camp. Claimant broke her hand and was allowed to return to Grebow, Poland but then was deported to another camp in Germany but does not remember the name. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. Claimant stated that she does not know if she had to perform forced labour for a Swiss-owned company and does not remember any company name. There is no company on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at any of the camps mentioned by Claimant.

3401820

Claimant was an Italian Military Internee (IMI). He was deported from Albania, in September 1942, to Böckum, Germany. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour in an underground coal mine. He was liberated at the end of the war.

Claimant stated that he does not remember the names of the companies for which he had to perform labour. There is no company on the Slave Labour Class II List that was located at the place (Böckum, Germany) mentioned by Claimant.

3401835

Claimant was an Italian Military Internee (IMI). In September 1943, he was captured in Yugoslavia and deported to Stalag Trier, Germany where he stayed for one month. Then, Claimant had to perform forced labour in the stone industry. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant believes that while he was working in the stone industry he had to perform labour for a Swiss-owned company but does not provide a name. There are no companies on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations that match the type of business described by Claimant in the location mentioned by him.

3401878

Claimant was deported from the former Soviet Union to Berlin, Germany in April 1943. There, Claimant had to work as a housemaid in the household of Oberstleutnant Bolbriker. Later, Claimant had to perform forced labour in agriculture. She was liberated in April 1945. Claimant believes that the household where she worked might have been a Swiss-owned entity. There are no companies on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations that match the type of business described by Claimant.

3402079

Claimant was deported from Poland to Wismar, Germany in May 1942. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour in agriculture. The farmer she had to work for was named Mr. Brinker. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant believes that the farm may have been a Swiss-owned entity. There are no companies on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations that match the type of business described by Claimant.

3402101

Claimant was an Italian Military Internee (IMI). He was deported from Italy to Germany in September 1943. There, Claimant was in various camps. He had to perform forced labour for Grupp Drekmüller. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant believes that Grupp Drekmüller was a Swiss-owned company. There is no company on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Grupp Drekmüller.

3402111

This is a double claim. Claimant is claiming on behalf of herself and her deceased husband (Victim). Victim was deported from Poland to Lützingen, Germany. There, Victim had to perform forced labour in agriculture. He met his future wife, Claimant, who was also a forced labourer at the same place. They were liberated in May 1945. Victim died on 19 August 1987. Claimant believes that the farm where they had to perform labour may have been a Swiss-owned entity. There are no companies on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations that match the type of business described by Claimant. Because Victim died before 19 February 1999, Claimant is not entitled to a distribution on his behalf.

3402112

Claimant was deported from the Ukraine to Straubing, Germany in December 1942. There, Claimant was forced to perform labour for Gasthof Seethaler Hotel. She was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant believes that Gasthof Seethaler Hotel was a Swiss-owned entity. There are no companies on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations that match the type of business described by Claimant.

3402158

In August 1944, Claimant was deported with her mother from Poland to Bietigheim, Germany. There, Claimant had to stay in a camp. She had to perform forced labour for Grotz Company in nearby Bissingen. Claimant had to work 12-hour shifts under constant supervision by the SS. Claimant was liberated in April 1945. She stated that she had to work for a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There is no company on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Grotz Company.

3402159

Claimant was deported from Poland to Eidinghausen, Germany in 1942. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour for W. Arning Coal Company. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. He believes that W. Arning Coal Company was a Swiss-owned company. There is no company on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of W. Arning Coal Company.

3402199

Claimant is of Polish origin but lived in France. She was deported to Hannover, Germany in February 1943. She had to perform forced labour for Gema Salt Mines in nearby Sehnde. Claimant was under constant supervision and was raped repeatedly. She gave birth to a son in January 1945, who was taken away from her. Claimant was also beaten. Claimant was liberated in 1945. She believes that Gema Salt Mines was a Swiss-owned company. There is no company on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Gema Salt Mines.

3402207

This is an heir claim. Claimant claims for his late mother (Victim) who was deported from Poland to Minden, Germany in 1944. There, Victim had to perform forced labour for the brick factory, Polensky & Zöllner, in Lahde – Minden. Victim also worked for Lobbe GmbH, a waste disposal company. Later, Victim had to work as a housemaid. She was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant believes that Polensky & Zöllner was a Swiss-owned company. There is no company on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Polensky & Zöllner.

3402215

Claimant was an Italian Military Internee (IMI). He was deported from Italy to Hamburg, Germany in September 1943. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour for an airplane factory. He had to disassemble airplanes. Claimant was liberated at end of the war. Claimant believes that the airplane factory he worked for

was a Swiss-owned company but did not provide a name. There are no companies on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations that match the type of business described by Claimant at the location identified by Claimant.

3402238

In June 1942, Claimant was deported from the Ukraine to Düsseldorf, Germany. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour for Rheinmetall Borsing, an ammunition plant. He had to work as a winch operator. Claimant stayed at Steinstrasse camp. In 1943, after bombardments, Claimant was taken to the Ratinger Lager camp. In 1944, after the company had been totally destroyed by bombing, operations were transferred to Erfurt. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant believes that Rheinmetall Borsing was a Swiss-owned company. There is no company on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Rheinmetall Borsing.

3402262

This is an heir claim. Claimant's father (Victim) was deported from Poland to CC Dachau, Germany in April 1942. Victim stayed there for one year. Then, he was sent to a forced labour camp in Obersdorf where he had to work in agriculture. He also had to work for Simon Rabl company as a smith. Victim was liberated in 1945. He died on 4 April 1999. Claimant believes that Simon Rabl company was a Swiss-owned company. There is no company on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Simon Rabl.

3402268

Claimant was deported from Poland to Babenhausen, near Bielefeld, Germany in July 1942. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour in agriculture for a farmer by the name of Hermann Breipohl. Claimant was liberated at the end of the war. Claimant believes that the farm of Hermann Breipohl was a Swiss-owned company. There are no companies on the Slave Labour Class II List that had operations that match the type of business described by Claimant.

3402270

Claimant was deported from the Czech Republic to Breslau, Silesia in 1942. There, Claimant had to perform forced labour for Junkers Werke, an airplane company. He had to stay in a camp in Mariahilferstrasse. After some time, Claimant was taken to a concentration camp by the Gestapo. Claimant does not state when he was liberated. Claimant believes that Junkers Werke was a Swiss-owned company. There is no company on the Slave Labour Class II List by the name of Junkers Werke.

HOLOCAUST VICTIM ASSETS PROGRAMME (SWISS BANKS)

GROUP XIX SUBMISSION

SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II

CASE SUMMARIES

English Language Claimants Who Did Not Perform Forced Labour for Companies Appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List

This group includes three Slave Labour Class II English Direct claimants. Claimants are from Ukraine and Byelorussia. During WWII, Claimants were deported to Germany. They had to perform forced labour in agriculture. Claimants have not plausibly demonstrated that they worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

MIAG Claims

This group includes fifty-seven (57) Claimants and/or Victims on whose behalf a claim is made who are mainly from Italy and the Netherlands. Claimants and/or Victims have not alleged that they are or were a member of any Swiss Banks target group. Most of the Italian Claimants were Italian Military Internees (IMIs). During WWII, Claimants and Victims were deported to Germany. All of them had to perform forced labour for MIAG (Mühlen- und Industrie AG) Schmiedeberg or Zschachwitz, both of which are near Dresden. MIAG Mühlen- und Industrie AG is a subsidiary of Bühler AG, a company appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List. The company is listed as having been located in Braunschweig. However, the locations where Claimants were forced to work were not identified by the company and, therefore, do not appear on the Slave Labour Class II List. Claimants have not plausibly demonstrated that they or victims worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

Russian and Ukrainian Claimants Who Did Not Perform Forced Labour for Companies Appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List

This is a group of forty-eight (48) Russian and Ukrainian claimants (collectively referred to as "Claimants"). Most Claimants, during the period of their detention, performed forced labour for companies not appearing on the Slave Labour Class II List. Four Claimants performed agricultural labour. Six Claimants performed general manual labour in concentration camps in Germany. Claimants have not plausibly demonstrated that they worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209249

Claimant was only 2.5 years old when WWII began. Claimant's father was arrested and sent to the concentration camp, "Salaspils" in Latvia. Claimant's mother had to hide him in forests until the liberation of Latvia by the Soviet soldiers. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3209606

Claimant is of Polish origin. Claimant has not alleged that she is a member of any Swiss Banks target group. In 1943, she was deported to a forced labour camp in Leverkusen where she performed forced labour for Bayer. Claimant managed to escape from the camp to Austria, however, she was caught and sent to a forced labour camp in Vienna. There, she performed forced labour for Saurer Werke until the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3210836

Claimant is of Polish origin. Claimant has not alleged that he is a member of any Swiss Banks target group. In May 1943, he was deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp where he performed forced labour for DAW. In September 1944, Claimant was transferred to Mauthausen Concentration Camp and after a few weeks there, he was transported to a subcamp of Mauthausen in Vienna. There, he performed forced labour for Sauer Werke as a metal worker in the production of army tanks. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3212809

Claimant is of Polish origin. In May 1943, as an employee of "Arge" Baum – Frietsche Lentschütz he was deported to the forced labour camp Berlin-Grunewald. From there, he was transferred to forced labour camps in northern Norway where he worked at railway construction sites until the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3402244

In May 1942, Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Hassfurt, Germany. There she had to perform forced labour for Jopa Tiefkühler, a company manufacturing frozen food. She had to cut fruits and vegetables in small pieces for freezing. She had to work 12 hour shifts. After the company had been bombarded, she had to help clear the rubble. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3433628

Claimant was deported from France to Austria in March 1943. He was detained in Vienna. He performed forced labour for Österr. Saurer-Werke in Vienna. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

Claimant served in the Italian Army in Greece. On 8 September 1943, when there was no official declaration of war between Italy and Germany, he was captured by the German Army. The German authorities did not consider him a "prisoner of war" under the Geneva Convention. Instead, he was treated as an Italian Military Internee first, and then, as a civilian. Claimant was sent to Germany to perform forced labour. He worked in a metalworking plant involved in military production. Claimant was liberated in April 1945 by the American Army. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

HOLOCAUST VICTIM ASSETS PROGRAMME (SWISS BANKS)

GROUP XIII – SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II

CLAIMANTS AND VICTIMS WHO ORIGINATED PRIMARILY FROM RUSSIA, UKRAINE, POLAND AND WESTERN EUROPE OR WERE TAKEN AS PRISONERS OF WAR AND DEPORTED TO GERMANY WHERE THEY WERE FORCED TO WORK IN CAMPS, COMPANIES OR ON FARMS

CASE SUMMARIES

3205020

In March 1943, Claimant was detained by German troops in her hometown Kharkov, Ukraine brought to a railway station and, with thousands of other people, deported from Ukraine to Germany. The train entered Poland and stopped in Lublin, after a week in transit. Claimant was assigned to work at AGFA Filmfabrik in Wolfen. Claimant lived in the forced labour camp of the factory. From 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. she performed the hardest and dirtiest jobs: dug trenches, cleaned toilets, camp premises and refuse pits and carried food tanks to the closest concentration camp. First, the Commandant was Laherführer Prich, then Laherführer Klein. The secretary's name was Frau Wüst. Claimant was liberated in 1945 by the American Army. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205034

In July 1942, Claimant was deported from Russia to Germany. Until April 1943, she was kept in a labour camp, Stadtwagens des K.D.F. She worked in a military plant where they manufactured spare parts for military equipment. From May 1943 through June 1943, she was imprisoned at Frankfurt on Main. Then, from July 1943 to August 1944, Claimant was transferred to Auschwitz concentration camp. Her number was tattooed on her left arm. From August 1944 to April 1945, she was sent to Hirtenberg, Austria, where she worked in the powder section of a factory. During the period from April through May 1945, Claimant was in Mauthausen concentration camp. On 5 May 1945, the American Army liberated her. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205114

Between 3 May 1943 through 9 May 1945, Claimant was deported from France to Berndorf, Germany to perform forced labour. He lived in the Grillenberg forced labour camp and worked at the metal factory (Metallwarenfabrik) Arthur Krupp A.G. Claimant was liberated on 9 May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205186

On 25 August 1943, Claimant was deported from Russia to Germany to perform forced labour. First, she was in the town of Stettin, where she loaded bricks in trucks for a month. Then she was transferred to the Loecknitz camp. There was a sawmill on the territory of the camp, where Claimant worked, carrying shingles and planks. Claimant was fed soup twice a day and was given a little bread twice a week. The camp was enclosed by a concrete wall. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205258

Claimant's family lived in Lagolovo Village, Russia, which was occupied by the Germans from autumn 1941 until September 1943. During that period Claimant had to perform hard physical labour for the German Army. In September 1943, Claimant and her family were deported to the Klooga camp in Estonia. From there, they were sent through Paldiski Port to the Hanko distribution camp and then to the Parolaa quarantine camp in Finland. Afterwards, they were driven to a forced labour settlement in Lopelle, where Claimant worked for a private family. Later, Claimant was sent to work at the Hämeenlinnan shoe factory. She worked for 7-16 hours per day. Her workload was the same as that of the regular workers but she received an extremely low salary. She worked at the factory from January until December 1944. In January 1945, she and her family returned to the Soviet Union. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205276

Claimant, a soldier of the South African Army, was captured by the German Army on 21 June 1942. He was taken as a POW to the Benghazi camp in Libya. In December 1942, he was transferred to Fara Sabina, Italy, near Monte Ritondo. Claimant was forced to work on neighbouring farms until the capitulation of Italy. He was liberated on 6 June 1944. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205377

In 1941, when Claimant had just commenced his apprenticeship, he was sent by the Nazis to a forced labour camp. His parents, five-year old brother and seven-year old sister were never to be seen again. All his family possessions and property were taken away. In 1941-1942, Claimant performed farm labour. He was given very little food and was often beaten. In 1942-1944, he worked in a quarry in the Buchenwald concentration camp. In 1944-1945, he was at the Dora Mittelbau concentration camp, where he worked drilling a tunnel through the mountain for an underground factory, which would build V2 rockets. Claimant worked for 12 hours per day, 6 days per week. He was severely beaten many times and lived in a filthy inhuman environment for four years. He suffered the trauma of constant fear for his life and witnessed many murders and beatings. His health has been permanently damaged. In Buchenwald, he was given 2-3 injections every week to prevent him from being fertile. As a result he has not been able to have children with his wife. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205381

Claimant served in the French Army. On 23 October 1940, after he was demobilized and repatriated, Claimant returned to his work at Motobloc in Bordeaux. On 18 October 1942, he was deported to Germany. On 24 October 1942, he arrived in Gruenberg and was assigned to work at Christ Und Co as a lathe-operator. In August 1942, he was imprisoned and sent to the Auschwitz concentration camp. In January 1944, Claimant was transferred to the Buchenwald concentration camp and worked at the Junkers plant in Schoenbeck. On 1 April 1944, he was liberated from Buchenwald, with an order to go back to Christ Und Co plant, where he worked until the arrival of the Soviet Army in February 1945. On 10 June 1945, he crossed the French border and returned home to Bordeaux. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205384

In September 1943, Claimant was deported from Ukraine to Germany to perform forced labour. She worked on the farm of a German landowner. The farm's name was Pempau and there were thirty forced labourers working there. The farm was located close to Gdynia-Danzig (currently, Gdansk, Poland). The Soviet Army liberated Claimant in May 1945 and she returned home in September 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205439

During the period of February 1943 through May 1945, Claimant's father was deported from France to Germany to perform forced labour. Claimant and her mother lived in dire conditions, constantly worrying about the father. To escape bombing, they moved to Paris, into a single room on the seventh floor of an apartment building, without running water and a toilet. From June 1944 through May 1945, they had absolutely no news about Claimant's father. He finally returned in 1945 and his health was severely damaged. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3205468

In April 1942, Claimant worked for The Hague Municipality, as a carpenter. One morning he and a number of other Municipality workers were requested to hand in their identification documents and food provision cards, which virtually stripped them of their rights. Then, they were deported to Germany. Claimant was sent to Berlin Spandou to work at the Auto Union Factory. He lived in wooden barracks near the factory. In May 1943, Claimant returned to The Netherlands on leave and on his return to Germany was sent to Saargemuend to work for the construction firm Van Kleef & Gipsermeister Bentz. In the beginning of 1945, Claimant was sent to dig trenches. He stayed in Saargemuend until the end of the war. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3206332

On 15 February 1942, when Claimant was trying to reach her family in Gomel, Belarus, she was captured by Nazi soldiers and deported to Germany to perform forced labour. At different times, she was sent to the concentration camps of Sachsenhausen, Berlin, Ravensbruck and Hemnits. She performed general manual labour at different industrial plants. The hard work permanently damaged her spine. In April 1945, Claimant was liberated by the Soviet Army. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3206337

Claimant was 13 years old when the German Army occupied her village and her house. She had to perform different jobs for them. In May 1943, Claimant, together with all her family, was deported from Russia to Germany. For a long time they were at different distribution camps, where she was fed 100 grams of bread and half a litre of salty water with some potato peels. Then, they were sent to work on a farm in Danzig, Eastern Prussia (currently, Gdansk, Poland). Claimant was not healthy but had to work hard. She milked cows and worked in fields. The family returned to Russia after the war, in July 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3206384

Claimant was 16 years old when the German Army occupied her village and her house. In May 1943, Claimant, together with all her family, was deported from Russia to Germany. They were sent to Danzig, Eastern Prussia (currently, Gdansk, Poland). They worked on a farm. Although Claimant was handicapped from birth, not having her right hand, she had to perform men's labour. She could not refuse to do anything. The family returned to Russia after the war, in July 1945. The war ruined Claimant's youth, her dreams and her health. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3206406

Claimant was arrested during a pogrom of Jews in Donetsk, Ukraine on 4 June 1942 and deported to Germany. In a transit camp, Zoest, she was assigned to work at the factory of Westfaelische Metall-Industrie. The work was too hard for her. She could not meet the targets and was accused of sabotage and sent to a prison in Hamm. From Hamm she was sent to Ravensbruck, where Claimant was put in a prison cell because she tried to help a child who was being washed with cold water. After this imprisonment, she could not move her legs and had to undergo a medical procedure. Claimant was also subjected to medical experiments. From Ravensbruck, with 100 other people, Claimant was sent to a factory in New Brandenburg. From there, she was transferred to Waldbau to work on the construction of a factory. Claimant was finally liberated by the Soviet Army in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3206409

On 3 September 1941, Claimant and her family were deported from Bryansk region, Russia to Germany to perform forced labour. In Frankfurt, she was separated from her family and sent to work for a leather factory owned by Dr. Engels, who later took her as a maid to his family. In 1943, Claimant was transferred to a military plant, located in the suburbs of the city. She lived in a camp surrounded by barbed wire. She was finally liberated by the American Army. In October 1945, she returned to Russia with her family. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3206539

In 1943, Claimant, with her family, was deported from Ukraine to Germany. They were sent to a Dachau subcamp. Although she was a child, she had to work with her parents. Her father worked at the plant of some German official. Claimant was liberated in 1945, in Graz, Austria. At liberation, her father was separated from the family, her sister was kidnapped and her younger brother died. After Claimant and her mother returned to the USSR, they were sent to Siberia. Claimant's father found them a year later. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that she worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

3206879

In March 1942, Claimant was deported from Russia to Dortmund, Germany. He lived in a forced labour camp and worked in a metal factory of the company Hoesch AG. He worked for 12 hours per day, 7 days per week. The food merely sustaining half-starvation, was not adequate for the hard labour Claimant had to perform. In January 1945, he became seriously ill with a lung disease and the illness persists up to this day. Claimant was liberated in May 1945. Claimant has not plausibly demonstrated that he worked for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

GROUP XIII – SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II

CASE SUMMARIES

GROUP 1

Group of Russian Claimants Who Were Deported From Russia and Who Specify the Company for Which They Performed Forced Labour

These are the claims of nine (9) Claimants who lived on the territory of the Russian Federation immediately before the war. They were deported from the Russian territories occupied by the Nazi Army between the second half of 1942 and the end of 1943. Specifically, four out of the nine Claimants were deported from the city of Rostov-na-Donu located in Rostov Oblast. One Claimant was deported from the city of Taganrog, also located in Rostov Oblast. Four other Claimants were deported from either the neighbouring Bryansk, Smolensk and Orel Oblasts, forming the so-called Central Region of the Russian Federation, or the Pskov Oblast, adjacent to the Central Region.

Claimants were detained at concentration or forced labour camps on the territory of Germany. During the period of their detention in Germany, they performed different types of forced labour, however, at some point during their detention, each of them worked for a certain company or companies, the names of which they clearly provide in their claims. The entities that the Claimants worked for range from a known German company that exploited slave labour – Junkers, to a famous gun manufacturer – Mauser, to smaller unknown enterprises – e.g. Firma Engelb Groeter.

In the majority of the cases, Claimants substantiate their claims with documentary evidence (e.g. archive certificates, certificates of the International Tracing Service, company documents, certificates from the Russian Intelligence Services, etc.), confirming their deportation to Germany and the performance of forced labour.

Two of the Claimants who were deported from Rostov-na-Donu, performed forced labour in the same town of Emsdetten in Germany.

Claimants have failed to plausibly demonstrate that they performed labour for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

GROUP XIII – SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II

CASE SUMMARIES

GROUP 2

Russian Prisoners of War Who Performed Forced Labour for Heinkel Flugzeugwerke GmbH, u.a. Rostock; Zuffenhausen

These are the claims of three (3) Claimants who lived on the territory of the Russian Federation immediately before the war. They were between 18-20 years of age when the war started. Claimants were soldiers in the Soviet Army who were taken as POWs between 1941 and 1942.

Claimants were detained at, at least, one concentration camp on the territory of Germany and/or other Axis countries. They were all detained at and liberated from Mauthausen on 5 May 1945 by the American Army.

Claimants performed different types of forced labour at the concentration camp(s), including labour for the aircraft construction company Heinkel Flugzeugwerke GmbH, u.a. Rostock; Zuffenhausen (“Heinkel”). In addition, two of the three Claimants performed forced labour for Heinkel when they were detained at the concentration camp of Mauthausen. They both belonged to the Kommando Senta at one point. The third Claimant, on the other hand, worked for Heinkel when he was detained at Sachsenhausen.

Claimants substantiated their claims with documentary evidence (e.g. archive certificates, witness statements, certificates from the Russian Intelligence Services, etc.), confirming their POW status and detention at the concentration camp(s).

Claimants have failed to plausibly demonstrate that they performed labour for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.

GROUP XIII – SLAVE LABOUR CLASS II

CASE SUMMARIES

GROUP 3

Russian Claimants Who Were Deported From Ukraine and Who Specify the
Company for Which They Performed Forced Labour

These are the claims of four (4) Claimants who are currently Russian citizens and who either lived or happened to be on the territory of Ukraine when the war broke out. They were deported from Ukraine to Germany and/or other Axis countries during the period May-November 1942. Moreover, three out of the four Claimants were deported from Poltava Oblast.

During the period of their detention in Germany and/or other Axis countries, Claimants performed different types of forced labour, however, at some point, each of them worked for a company. The entities that the Claimants worked for range from a known German private company that exploited slave labour – Messerschmitt AG, to smaller less known enterprises – e.g. Domane Werk.

Claimants substantiated their claims with documentary evidence (e.g. archive certificates, certificates of the International Tracing Service, certificates from the Poltava Oblast Intelligence Services), confirming their deportation to Germany and performance of forced labour.

Claimants have failed to plausibly demonstrate that they performed labour for a company on the Slave Labour Class II List.