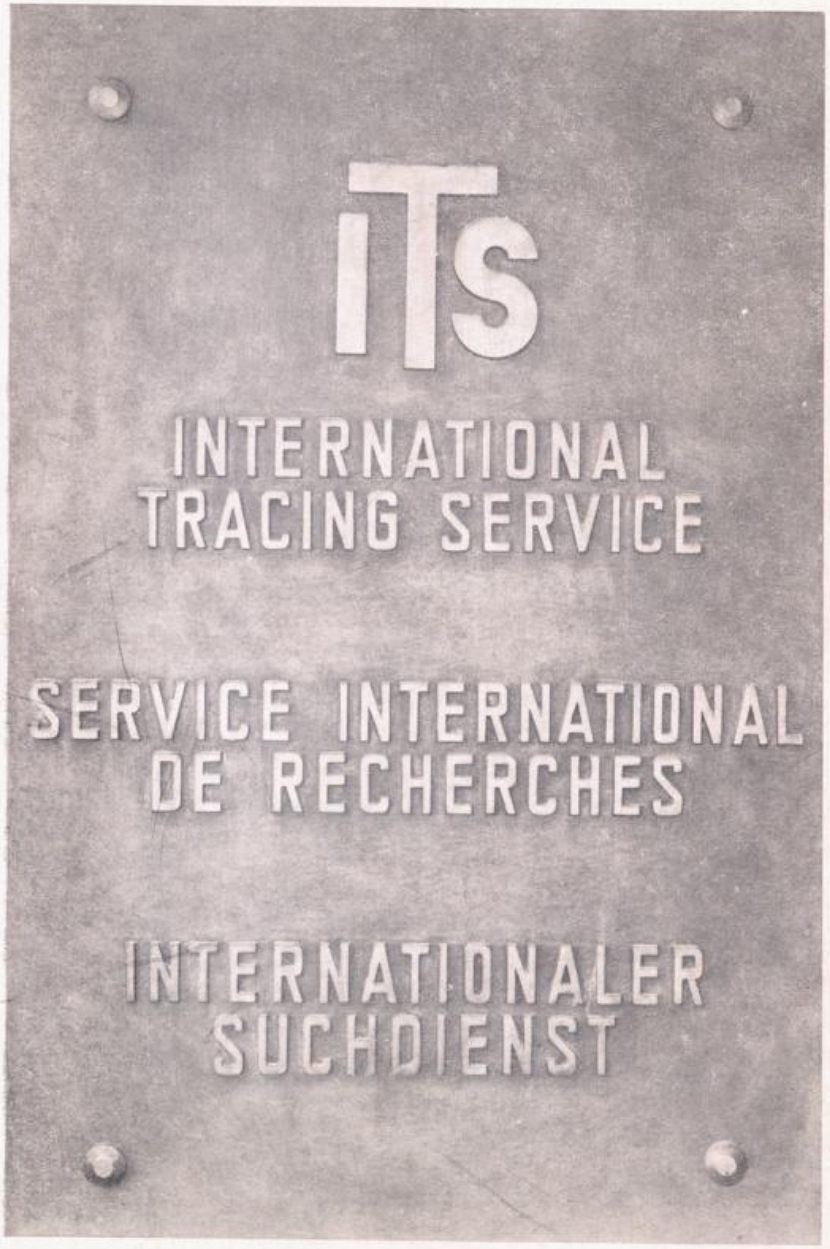
ITS
INTERNATIONAL
TRACING SERVICE
SERVICE INTERNATIONAL
DE RECHERCHES
INTERNATIONALER
SUCHDIENST

1945 – 1965

THE INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE IN AROLSEN

(1945 - 1965)

The INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE is this year looking back on a twenty years' activity. The disastrous events which made it necessary to establish such a tracing service are only too well known. In deference to the unfortunate victims it would be inappropriate for the ITS to commemorate this occasion particularly. It will only be attempted here, in fact for the first time, to give a more general picture of the ITS' activity in form of a concise study. Hitherto the ITS had only shown its current work in the periodical activity reports.

A brief outline of the ITS' origin seems necessary in order to characterize the present organization.

Towards the end of World War II a small tracing service dealing mainly with individual cases had been attached to the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces in Europe. Its main task consisted in the co-ordination of the tracing of missing persons in the territory already occupied by the Allied Nations. When, after the cessation of hostilities UNRRA transferred its Headquarters for Germany to Arolsen, this tracing service was attached to it. This explains the present location of the ITS.

One of UNRRA's tasks consisted in assisting DPs, i.e. nationals of member countries of the United Nations who had been forced by the war to leave their country and to facilitate the return to their home. It was also one of UNRRA's tasks to assist DPs in tracing their relatives from whom they had been separated as a result of the war. To this end UNRRA expanded the tracing service mentioned above, which was then called the "Central Tracing Bureau". In view of the fact that this bureau did not yet possess the documents which formed the later ITS' archives, it could only co-ordinate the tracing between the National Tracing Bureaux on one hand and the tracing services of the different zones of occupation of Germany on the other hand. In 1948, when most of the DPs wishing to return home had been repatriated, UNRRA was dissolved and replaced by a new organization of the United Nations, the IRO, which dealt with DPs who did

N.B. - Abbreviations :

CC	- Concentration Camp
DP	- Displaced Person
IRO	- International Refugee Organization
ITS	- International Tracing Service
UNRRA	- United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

not wish to be repatriated. The IRO's task consisted in assisting DPs and in facilitating their emigration. This organization called its tracing service ITS; the name it has kept until today. In 1951 already, the IRO having completed its mandate to a large extent, was dissolved in its turn.

IRO's Tracing Service was taken over by the Allied High Commission which functioned until May 1955 when, as a result of the abrogation of the statute of occupation in the Federal Republic of Germany, new dispositions had to be taken with regard to the ITS. The International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva was then entrusted, in agreement with an International Commission for the ITS, formed by representatives of ten member nations, with the direction and the administration of the ITS.

I. ITS DOCUMENTS

At the outset neither the Central Tracing Bureau nor the succeeding ITS had any documents at their disposal upon which they could have based their tracing. Only in 1948 the ITS received some of the documents which the Allied Forces had secured on the liberation of various CCs and which had until then been available to the Nuremberg Tribunal for War Crimes. Shortly before the disbandment of the IRO the "War-Time Documents" (cf. page 3) were added. The "Post-War-Time Documents" (cf. page 3) i.e. the records of the DPs established by UNRRA and IRO, reached the ITS only later, when the IRO had been dissolved.

Whilst UNRRA dealt exclusively with DPs, the IRO was concerned in addition to the DPs, in the strictest sense also with refugees who reached the Federal Republic of Germany or Austria coming from Eastern Europe from the end of the war until 1951.

The ARCHIVES of the ITS are divided into three sections according to subject matter as follows :

1. CC-Documents

These records comprise lists and individual documents of prisoners from CCs, which existed from 1933 to 1945 in the territory of the former German Reich and in occupied countries. There are lists of arrival in camps, lists for the issue of prisoners' numbers, deportation lists of persons directed from occupied countries and from Germany to various destinations, lists of liberation established by the Allied Forces; individual documents such as prisoners' questionnaires, prisoners' cards, records of personal effects withdrawn from the prisoners at the entry into the CC, infirmary cards, working- and post control-cards.

The archives comprise as well some card-indices from certain Gestapo instances in Germany and a small number of files from the People's Courts (Volksgerichte).

These documents provide to all extents and purposes the following information : place and date of arrestation, duration of detention in the CC, reason given for detention (political, racial etc.), general state of health on arrival in the camp, diseases and wounds contracted during the detention, type of forced labour, transfers to work commandos or to other CCs, and where applicable, releases, liberations or deaths. Some individual documents contain in addition information on near relatives who were also detained in CCs and of personal effects withdrawn from the prisoners.

The HISTORICAL SECTION is closely connected with the CC-documents. It comprises the records with general data on CCs and analogous subjects. They are currently consulted in order to answer general questions on the detention etc.

This section has also a small reference library at its disposal concerning National Socialist persecution and geographical matters, maps and gazeteers.

2. War-Time Documents

These documents concern non-Germans who lived from 1939 to 1945 outside CCs or Prison-of-War camps in Germany, mainly on the territory of the present Federal Republic. These documents are in fact excerpts from war-time records established shortly after the war by German authorities by order of the Occupying Powers. The sources of information were registers for foreigners, documents drawn up by employers, by insurance offices, hospitals, by the police or by prisons etc.

The following types of information are provided by this documentation : place and length of stay, employer, invalidity insurance, medical treatment, detention in civilian prisons. Death cases are found in notes from civil registrars or in grave lists.

3. Post-War-Time Documents

They give information on DPs who lived, mainly from 1945 to 1951, in the Western zones of occupation of Germany and Austria. The greater part of these records was established by UNRRA and IRO.

The documents contain information on places and dates of residence after the war, sometimes for the past ten years including persecution during the war. There are also medical reports and information on hospital treatment. Special questionnaires provide information for the examination as to the eligibility for IRO assistance.

These forms show also where whole families lived during the war, what education they had received and where they had worked. These items can be used as an indirect proof for detention etc. during the war in connection with indemnification claims.

The CHILD TRACING SECTION is in fact a sub-section of the Post-War-Time Documents. Here the files are gathered of DP-children who were separated from their parents during or after the war. These records contain detailed information concerning not only the identification and the fate of the child itself during the war but also of its nearest relatives. Therefore, these records can frequently be consulted for inquiries precisely about these relatives.

The three sections of the ITS' archives comprise approximately 2 1/2 million pages of lists and more than 8 million individual documents.

The ITS is not only obliged to maintain its archives in good order, within the limits of its attribution it should also extend them through new acquisitions. In order to ensure the good condition of the documents they are covered mechanically on both sides with plastic sheets. An inventory in the form of a card-index assures that every record can easily be found. New acquisitions during the last ten years have increased the volume of the CC documents by one third and that of the Post-War-Time documents by a quarter.

In order to treat a case all records referring to the person in question, must be consulted from one or more of the archives' sections. Individual records can be filed alphabetically, but what about the over 2 million pages of lists ? The ITS had therefore to build up an auxiliary means which is the key to records in the three sections of the archives :

It is the MASTER INDEX with over 20 million reference cards. These cards give information on the person, on the respective record and the place where it is filed plus a summary of the content of this record. The Master Index cards are classified according to a phonetic-alphabetical system (cf. page 11) This method had to be adopted on account of the different spelling of names to be found above all in Slavonic and Oriental Jewish surnames which represent about 60% of the total. For each inquiry dealt with positive or negative result, an inquiry card is left in the Master Index as all information-cards referring to the case are kept in the individual case-file. These inquiry cards give in addition to the personal data and the reference number of the file, a summary of the alleged fate as mentioned in the inquiry. If, subsequently the information-card referring to a newly acquired document, when inserted in the Master Index encounters the relevant inquiry card, the result of this "meeting" will be communicated spontaneously to the inquirer.

Auxiliary indices to the Master Index had to be established in order to evaluate exhaustingly the content of the archives. The main auxiliary indices will be mentioned under "IV. Special working methods" (cf. page 9)

II. INFORMATION REQUIRED FROM THE ITS

The criteria vary constantly according to which the archives are consulted. It depends on the type of questions put to the ITS which section of the archives is to be consulted. Certain sections such as the War-Time Documents came only recently into use on a larger scale. The principal types of information required are mentioned below :

Tracing inquiries

Despite the fact that the tracing of missing persons forms today only about 10% of the inquiries, this type of work is mentioned first as it was initially the main activity of the ITS and last but not least because "Tracing" forms part of the title of the ITS. First of all it must be stressed that the ITS does not, so to speak, trace anyone anywhere. Its tracing activity is restricted to the scope of its archives. Only if a lead on a sought person is found in the archives it is followed up by addressing inquiries to other agencies. It must not be forgotten that the most recent information the ITS holds on a person dates from at least fifteen years ago. This information might be found on a list of the inmates of a DP-camp dissolved long ago or on an emigration list of the early fifties. Once such a lead is found the real tracing starts. It is done through the intermediary of various agencies and particularly through the National Red Cross Societies. The ITS respects the following principle : an address should never be disclosed to the inquirer without the formal consent of the person that was found.

Excerpts from documents

One must keep in mind that the content of ITS' archives generally cannot be confirmed by other sources. The CC- and Post-War-Time records are unique. The sources for the War-Time documents have practically become inaccessible or have been destroyed. The circle of persons within the sphere of the ITS have, however, to produce for various reasons evidence of their detention, of the fact that they contracted diseases or received medical treatment at a given moment, or must just prove where they lived at a given time during a period which reaches from the beginning of the war to the immediate post-war time i.e. from 1939 to 1951. It must be remembered that these persons were not registered anywhere else during this period. In answer to such requests the ITS draws up excerpts of its documents in the appropriate form (cf. annex No. 1 : certificate of incarceration

in a CC; annex No. 2 : certificate of residence (i.e. during the aforementioned period); annex No. 3 : excerpt from documents for various purposes).

Today 90% of the activity of the ITS consists in such excerpts in various forms. The main reasons for which these excerpts are required are given below :

CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION

For claims for compensation on account of National-Socialist persecution mainly the proof of detention in a CC, found in the respective section of the archives, is required. In 1949, according to compensation laws of some "Länder" of the Federal Republic of Germany, the first requests reached the ITS. Under the terms of the respective law of 1954 for the entire Federal Republic and to a much larger extent under the supplementary legislation of 1956 these requests formed the majority of inquiries addressed to the ITS, reaching up to 80% of the total.

From 1945 to 1951 DPs were not obliged to register with the German authorities. Therefore, they need for their claims, in addition to the proof of their detention, evidence of their residence during the immediate post-war period. This information can only be secured from the UNRRA and IRO registration records.

The same type of evidence is requested by the ITS for indemnification schemes of other countries and of the UNHCR.

EVIDENCE OF PHYSICAL INJURIES

Diseases and injuries are mentioned in the documents of all three sections of the archives. There are also to be found the results of medical inspections at the entry into a CC and on arrival in a DP-camp. Such medical records are required in order to substantiate claims for compensation for physical injuries according to the German indemnification law or for invalidity pensions of many countries. Even physicians ask for these records as a basis for their present treatment of a patient.

RESTITUTION CLAIMS

Claims are lodged with the Federal Republic of Germany by former prisoners for valuables withdrawn from them in a CC. The necessary evidence can be found on the individual effects card where all personal property withdrawn from a prisoner in a CC is recorded.

PROOF OF EMPLOYMENT AND INVALIDITY INSURANCE

Foreigners who worked in Germany during the war had to be insured against accidents by their employers. More and more former workers need evidence if possible that they were insured or at least for which period and for whom they worked, when they reach the age to receive a pension. This evidence is required as well for German as for other insurance companies.

EMIGRATION AND NATIONALIZATION

Former DPs require for these purposes excerpts from documents from the post-war-time archives in lieu of certificates of good conduct (polizeiliche Führungszeugnisse).

PROOF OF DEATH

This evidence found in the three sections of the archives is necessary to solve legal questions according to civil law. These is a SPECIAL REGISTRAR's OFFICE in Arolsen which is authorized to register deaths of CC-inmates which occurred in the former German Reich or in German occupied territories. The necessary documentary evidence is put at the Registrar's disposal ba the ITS.

PROCEDURE OF DECLARATION OF DEATH

All courts of the first instance of the Federal Republic of Germany received instructions to submit to the ITS all requests for declaration of death concerning the circle of persons falling within the scope of the ITS. The ITS may then be able to furnish evidence not only of deportation or detention in a CC of the person for whom a declaration of death is required, but also the actual date and place of death which renders the action for declaration of death unnecessary. The ITS also examines all procedures submitted by the member nations to the United Nations International Bureau for Declarations of Death in Geneva.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON CCs etc.

Based on the above mentioned historical archives general information is given on CCs and other camps and their organization.

In the years from 1949 to 1951 the ITS published a "Catalogue of Camps and Prisons in Germany and in German Occupied Territories from 1.9.1939 to 8.5.1945" of over 900 pages. This register shows camps of different categories from CCs to simple camps where foreign workers lived, in geographical order, i.e. subdivided into various countries, localities are indicated alphabetically and under each locality the camps or prisons which existed there. In contradiction to the catalogue's title, information on CCs goes sometimes back to 1933.

The second edition of this publication is already exhausted. The ITS, therefore, decided to prepare a revised and extended edition.

The old catalogue was based mainly on testimonies given by former prisoners, as the ITS had at that time practically no documentation on the CCs at its disposal. It has been mentioned above to which extent the ITS' archives had been expanded since the catalogue was edited. Similar registers of camps had been established by some countries in the meantime which were also put at the disposal of the ITS.

In the first instance, with the assistance of a historian a wider scheme was drawn up within which the new edition of the catalogue should be expanded. Preference was now to be given to documentary evidence as against the testimonies.

Thereupon all sections of the archives including the historical one were to be checked for evidence to be included in the catalogue. The photocopies of the relevant documents are collected thematically. This work will soon be terminated. It was surprising how many new or more precise data were found in the personal documents of the three sections of the archives. Not only exact dates of opening or closure of CCs and their commandos were established, also important movements during a camp's existence and previously unknown work commandos could be ascertained.

In a third phase this documentation will have to be sifted, certain (still uncertain) questions will have to be elucidated and finally excerpts will have to be established according to the scheme mentioned above.

The new catalogue will not only give more ample information, many errors of the old one will be rectified. Historical institutes of several countries give already valuable assistance to the ITS. The exact geographical location of each town or village to be mentioned in the catalogue has to be ascertained. A specialized group is entrusted with this complicated work.

This last phase of the preparatory work of the catalogue, the sifting of the documentation and excerpting therefrom the necessary data is still in its initial stage. However, as all documents concerning one camp are filed together, specific inquiries on a given camp can already now be answered according to ITS' most recent data. In fact quite a number of such requests are received currently.

III. VOLUME OF WORK

In order to give an impression of the current work the ITS has to deal with, only the YEARLY TOTALS OF INCOMING REQUESTS will be given below. This is only possible as far back as to the year 1951 when the present statistics were introduced :

1951:	52 000	1956:	158 000	1961:	129 000
1952:	53 000	1957:	204 000	1962:	155 000
1953:	67 000	1958:	155 000	1963:	101 000
1954:	103 000	1959:	126 000	1964:	198 000
1955:	138 000	1960:	115 000	1965:	130 000

Total of incoming requests ca. 1,9 million

The ITS naturally keeps also more detailed statistics subdivided into different spheres of activity which are closely watched. Possible developments within the different working-schemes are evaluated. Such data as might be obtained from the responsible authorities are considered. The evolution of the legislation is followed and other sources of information are used. One might take into consideration all known facts, but estimations even for the near future of the incoming work were all the same inaccurate. A single conclusion can be drawn from the past experiences : new programs take longer to develop than foreseen by their initiators; the number of claims i.e. for the ITS requests of evidence, is usually higher than calculated, as the possibility that unsubstantiated claims could be lodged is not taken into consideration by the initiators. Then the authorities who require evidence from the ITS are much slower in registering and in sifting the claims than foreseen and can therefore not make use of the ITS' information as early as expected.

The above figures however, show clearly that information is needed from the ITS still to quite an extent twenty years after the war. Furthermore, from temporary lulls as in 1963 it cannot be concluded that the work of the ITS will definitely decrease.

IV. SPECIAL WORKING METHODS OF THE ITS

In consulting its archives ITS encounters difficulties which are presumably less known to other tracing services. Some of the methods by which these difficulties are overcome will be shown below :

Establishing the origin and examining the contents of the documents

When, three years after the end of hostilities, the ITS came into possession of the first CC documents, these had already passed through many hands and were no longer in good order. A CC document does not always show its origin clearly, i.e. by which CC it has been established and what it exactly indicates. Only a systematic comparison with previously identified documents or the checking in the Master Index of names mentioned therein will often elucidate origin and contents of a newly acquired document.

Incomprehensible designations were often used on purpose in the CCs. Extensive researches were necessary to find their significance. As an example the abbreviation "NN" will be found as designation of a special class of prisoners. It was found that "NN" stands for "Nacht und Nebel" (night and fog) and that prisoners designated as such were the victims of large razzias of suspects of resistance movements in Western Europe. The relatives of this category of detainees were not supposed to receive any news about the prisoners'

fate and the detainees should not leave the CC alive. There are other code-names, the exact meaning of which has not yet been elucidated.

The designations were abbreviated in an arbitrary manner. Thus the following abbreviations were used in the records of a CC infirmary : "M", "MS", "MVS" and "MVSt". The riddle was solved when an individual case was treated. Some of the documents where the inquirer was mentioned showed the above abbreviations but one bore the remark "Malaria-Versuchs-Station" (experimental malaria station). A former prisoner who had worked in this section of the infirmary confirmed this concurrence. In fact, here artificially infected prisoners were subjected to medical experiments with the object to test the effectiveness of certain anti-malaria drugs. This information is of great importance for the ITS to serve as evidence for the substantiation of claims for compensation submitted by the victims of pseudo-medical experiments.

The ITS encounters today less difficulties in this field thanks to the large extent of its archives and to its past experience.

However, only the treatment of many individual cases makes it possible to determine whether entries in a given document correspond with the facts. If, in the course of the investigation of a case, conflicting remarks are discovered, namely contradictions between different documents or between a document and the indications given by the inquirer, a corresponding note containing the questionable remark is added to the document. This is meant as a warning for those who will consult the document for other cases. If such "warnings" become numerous - fortunately this is very rare - the document is not consulted anymore or the doubtful entry is given as such in the information submitted by the ITS. There are, for instance, a certain number of cards established by the "Schreibstube" of CC Dachau which bear the rubber stamp "DELIVERED IN THE CAMP BY U.S. ARMY" or "DELIVERED IN OUT-DETAIL BY U.S. ARMY". This inscription does not signify with certainty that the person concerned has been liberated by the U.S. Forces. Experience has shown that all cards of the "Schreibstube" of CC Dachau on which, before the liberation of the camp, no remarks on the death, the release or transfer of the prisoner were written, were issued with this stamp. At the moment of liberation of CC Dachau one was not aware of the fact that during the last weeks the "Schreibstube" had not anymore been notified accurately of the deaths which occurred in the out-details or even in the camp. The ITS therefore only uses this information if other information is available on the person dating from after the liberation. Otherwise the content of the rubber stamp is only given under "remarks".

Identification of a person in the documents

The problem mentioned above hampers the work of the ITS less than the difficulty of identifying a person at all in the document or with full certainty. The causes of this obstacle are manifold : incomplete or incorrect personal data recorded in the document, wrong spellings due to linguistic difficulties arising between the registrar and the registrant, incomplete or false information given by error or on purpose by the registrant or later by the inquirer. The latter cause adds much to the ITS difficulties.

Surnames :

The system of phonetic-alphabetical classification adopted for the Master Index has already been mentioned. Some further explanations seem, however, necessary. The system is built up on an empirical basis and is constantly extended according to the newest experiences. German and Romanic surnames do not involve any particular difficulties. In the case of very common surnames such as MEIER the phonetical equivalents MEYER, MAIER, MAYER, MAIR etc. are naturally classified together.

The numerous Slavonic or Oriental Jewish names (more than 60%) have to be dealt with in a special manner. Syllables such as cak, csak, tzak are classified uniformly under the German phonetic form of the sibilant tschak. Names with the vowels e, i, y, ü, o and u in Slavonic nomenclature are also assembled. Therefore, a person with the Polish name SZEPANSKIEVICZ, which can be written in 480 different ways, could not be identified unless the phonetic system is applied in the Master Index. (Cf. annex No. 5 : "Allgemeine Regeln des alphabetisch-phonetischen Klassierungssystems").

First names :

First names of foreign origin figure in the ITS documents often in the German form. Whenever the bearer of a given first name changes the country of residence he is inclined to translate it into the language of the new country. If the bearer's nationality changes due to a new delimitation of political frontiers he translates his first name as well. In the case of some new frontier delimitations the translation of first names and even surnames were compulsory. Jewish first names can be indicated in their Hebraic or Yiddish form or in the language of the country of residence, or they can even be replaced by local non-Jewish first names. Thus, the name of MOSES can change into Mojsche, Moszeh, Moszko, Moise or Moritz, Maurice, Mieczyslaw and even Max. That is why the ITS has empirically constituted a card-index of equivalent first names comprising about 25.000 forms of names. Very common names such as John (Johann, Hans) appear in the ITS documents under 191 forms. The card-index of equivalent first names is constantly completed by examples drawn from daily experience.

Thus, the ITS will show the equivalence of first names which appear in different forms in the enquiry and in ITS documents (for instance Moses = Max).

Date of birth :

For persons coming from certain parts of Europe the date of birth is not always a reliable indication. This does not arise from the difference existing between the Gregorian, the Julian or the Israelite lunar calendars but it is due to the fact that certain ethnic groups attach little importance to the date of birth - even to the year of birth.

In addition, false declarations made by the registrants have to be taken into account. Some declared themselves younger or older as CC inmates in order to be considered as fit for work and to escape from annihilation. Others changed their age after the war in order to emigrate more easily. Some ITS documents indicate only the year of birth or the age of the persons concerned.

Place of birth :

As a result of linguistic difficulties arising between the registrar and the registrant names of the birth-places were often distorted to such an extent that they cannot be recognized anymore or, instead of the authentic birth-place a better known town nearby or the name of a province was entered. In order to rectify such errors maps and gazetteers are to be consulted. Experience has shown that the last residence before the arrestation or deportation is more reliable and a better means of identification.

In view of the fact that the usual personal data (surname, first name, place and date of birth) are often insufficient to ensure identification, the ITS has included other particulars, some of which are mentioned below :

Serial number of the detainee :

Numbers issued to the CC inmates are extremely important for their identification. In certain documents the prisoner figures alone under his serial number. The special books in which serial numbers and prisoners to whom they were issued had to be registered, have not come into possession of the ITS, which had, therefore, to reconstitute them in form of card-indices from the relevant CC documents. If, for instance, a prisoner whose serial number is known used a code-name which he often does not remember anymore, such an index is the only key to the question. Misspellings of surnames by the camp registrars can also be rectified by this means.

Treatment of cases based on family groups :

Certain ITS documents comprise in addition to the information on the registrant certain indications on close relatives. The ITS endeavours, therefore, when dealing with a case, to consult as well any documents relating to the members of the family of the person in question. In order to identify a person already the father's and the mother's first names and the mother's maiden name are taken into consideration. Documents which comprise complete family groups are particularly valuable in this respect.

If the destinies of various members of a family group are compared, from the fate of one member the fate of another can be deduced. (Cf. annex No. 4 : "Zusammenstellung der Familienangehörigen aus den Nachkriegszeitunterlagen"). Here, for instance, the birthplace of the son (No. 3) shows the simultaneous residence of the mother (No. 2) and indirectly of the father (No. 1) as well. The information comprised in the grandfather's (No. 4) documents refer to the simultaneous residence of the grandmother (No. 5) always starting from the son (No. 3) born in 1946.

Examination of documents in the form of lists :

The ITS holds a large number of lists, for instance of transports of CC prisoners. Each list refers to a certain transport giving the places of departure and destination, the date of departure or of arrival and the names of all prisoners included in the transport. These lists are naturally kept in chronological order. Even if such a list comprises thousands of surnames it is easier to consult than the Master Index with its 20 million cards. Such a list comprises only persons who had the same fate at a given date. If the inquirer can, therefore, indicate time and place which correspond to such a list it can be consulted with advantage if the checking results of the Master Index were negative. Two examples are given below :

- According to a request a certain FELLER Gustav, born 25.10.1903 is said to have arrived in CC Buchenwald at a given date. The checking result of the Master Index is negative. However, in the transportlist of this CC at the given date a TRELLER Gustav, born 25.10.1903 is mentioned. Identical first name and date of birth have allowed to identify this person.

- The inquirer LIPNIK Berta, born 25.2.1898 indicates that she lived in the DP-Camp Landsberg in 1947. Again the checking result of the Master Index is negative. However, in a list of the DP-Camp Landsberg of 5.5.1947 a SCHÜTZ Berta, born 25.2.1898 appears. Thereupon the ITS asked the inquirer for her precise personal data and learned that Schütz was her maiden name and that she had only married in 1948, information which she had forgotten to indicate in her first request.

V. EXPERIENCES GAINED THROUGH THE CONSULTATION OF DOCUMENTS

CC Documents

The ITS' task consists in making the best use of all the documents in its possession in favour of the victims. It would go beyond the present aim to give a concise description of its activity if one would investigate more closely the terrible tragedies which are recorded in the CC documents.

Registration of the detainees in CCs was apparently done according to uniform rules. The ITS, however, came to know only part of the relevant ordinances. As far as it is possible to judge from the remaining documentation which is incomplete, these general instructions were not carried out correctly. Documents from various CCs are not equally accurate and complete. In spite of this fact more reliance can be placed on the records of the CC archives than on any other records.

It was for reasons of security alone that the CC inmates were registered with such precision. Orders for destruction according to which all documents referring to CCs were to be destroyed on the approach of enemy troops, prove that there was no intention of preserving the records. One should, therefore, be grateful that such a voluminous material from the CCs has been saved in spite of the above mentioned order.

War-Time Documents

As has already been said, this documentation consists of post-war extracts from the war-time originals, which have been established locally and which are classified in geographical order for reasons given below. Many of these documents give only the surname, first name and nationality of a person, whereby the latter is not a reliable indication.

Information cards with such poor personal data would not usefully be inserted in the Master Index as, in between the 20 million cards with numerous namesakes, it would be nearly impossible to identify a person with certainty. Solely if the inquiry comprises in addition to full particulars on the person some geographical data these incomplete war-time documents can be used as certain evidence.

For this reason separate alphabetical card-indices for each region are giving better results. The ITS is already in possession of card-indices from certain "Länder" of the Federal Republic of Germany. Separate card-indices had to be established for big industrial centers where a particularly high number of foreign workers was employed during the war.

It must, however, be stressed that for all persons mentioned in these archives where full particulars are given, an information-card is inserted in the Master Index.

It is an exception today that the persons interested in these items are still able to indicate their precise working place, the name of the employing firm etc., with the result, that it would rarely be possible to undertake searches on the basis of the original war-time documents. Therefore, the somewhat incomplete records are very valuable. In addition, as said before, many of the war-time originals are not available anymore for consultation or have been destroyed.

Post-War-Time Documents

The instructions for the DP-registration were given by the Allied High Command in Western Europe already in June 1944 in an exemplary form. The entire registration system was based on the model DP/2 card (cf. annex No. 6). Any other forms introduced were exclusively to serve as supplementary records to this card.

The DP/2 card provides full particulars on the registrant as well as important data on his previous fate and on the general state of health at the moment of registration, and also necessary information for repatriation and economic integration. These cards were to be established in duplicate. One copy was to remain in the office of the camp where the DP lived then, the second copy should have gone to a central office where it could have been used moreover for tracing purposes. Therefore, one had already thought of a card-index in each camp and a central index for all DPs.

This extremely simple registration-system has only one drawback. Reliance had been entirely placed on one single and continuous numeration of the DPs on first registration without considering to link it with a control system, such as a central numerical card-index. As a continuous numeration of the family group had been arranged it was also considered sufficient to enter on the DP/2 card of the head of a family the numbers of the other members of the family accompanying him, sometimes completed by their first names. This was the only information on the whole group. Certain supplementary forms to the DP/2 card also contain only the DP-number, surname and first name instead of the full particulars. Often these supplementary forms, but not the DP/2 card have survived. As no complete numerical card-index is available the identification of persons within these supplementary documents is very difficult.

In spite of this drawback the uniform DP/2 card is by far the best means for the registration of individuals. Any "improvements" on this card introduced later on were never as handy and as complete.

It has been stressed on page 13 how profitable it is to deal with individual cases in family groups. It has just been ascertained that

UNRRA's method of comprehending a DP family group by the single abbreviated mention of its members on the DP/2 card of the head of the family was not satisfying. If only individual cards are to be used for a registration the only reliable system for comprehending a family group would be to mention on the cards of each member full particulars of all the other members. The entire reverse of the card would presumably be needed for this purpose. It seems preferable to create a special supplementary form for the recording of family groups living together, who presumably form a small minority of the great number of refugees. Only later the IRO needed information on whole family groups when it had to examine the eligibility for IRO assistance within this scope. A special form was created for this purpose (cf. annex No. 7 : CM/1 form)

The CM/1 form contains not only full particulars of each member of the family group but also information on their fate respectively of their residences for the ten years prior to the date at which the form was drawn up. There are also indications on the education, the profession and the knowledge of languages.

As mentioned above the CM/1 form was only intended for the checking of the refugee-status. The ample information given in this form has a permanent value for the registrants and can be used for quite different purposes.

It has been said that the DPs, as long as they were assisted by UNRRA and by IRO, were not registered by any other organization. One fact seems to have been overlooked by both organizations: the necessity for the DPs to show evidence for this long period at a later date. The higher authorities of IRO ignored the ITS' appeals in this respect and even gave instructions to destroy important parts of this documentation. Fortunately, many of the documents intended to destruction were saved, but other records which were to be kept have been lost. UNRRA and IRO were given very little time to establish their organizations; when IRO reached the end of its activity the continuation of the ITS was not yet assured; however, these were not the only reasons for which this post-war documentation is just as incomplete as the two war-time sections of the archives.

Let us hope that the situation will no more arise which would render again necessary a mass-registration as done for the DPs. However, the following points should be stressed which are just as valid for emergency registrations on a smaller scale: all information which is recorded there, personal data as well as indications on medical treatment etc. are registered as well in normal times by various agencies. The records established by these agencies are kept for many years and stay there available to the interested parties who need any information therefrom. Those who are struck by a disaster will need much more often information to be excerpted from documents drawn up during this period, and this all the more the longer the emergency lasts. In the initial stage of a calamity which will render necessary an emergency registration it can not be foreseen for how long this situation will last.

The necessary steps must, therefore, be taken from the start for the collection of all records at a center where it can be kept for a long period and where it can be consulted all the time by the interested parties. The ITS experienced great difficulties and lost valuable working time in reconstituting the post-war-time archives, which took over ten years.

Arolsen, December 1965.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

SERVICE INTERNATIONAL DE RECHERCHES
3548 Arolsen - République fédérale d'Allemagne

No.

INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE
3548 Arolsen - Federal Republic of Germany

INTERNATIONALER SUCHDIENST
3548 Arolsen - Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Certificate of Incarceration — Inhaftierungsbescheinigung — Certificat d'Incarcération

Ihr Akt.-Z.:
Votre Réf.:
Your Ref.:

Unser Akt.-Z.:
Notre Réf.:
Our Ref.:

T/D

Name
Nom
Name

Vornamen
Prénoms
First names

Staatsangehörigkeit
Nationalité
Nationality

Geburtsdatum
Date de naissance
Date of birth

Geburtsort
Lieu de naissance
Place of birth

Häftlingsnummer
No. de prisonnier
Prisoner's No.

Namen der Eltern
Noms des parents
Parents' names

It is hereby certified that the following information is available in documentary evidence held by the International Tracing Service.

Es wird hiermit bestätigt, daß folgende Angaben in den Unterlagen des Internationalen Suchdienstes aufgeführt sind.

Il est certifié par la présente que les informations suivantes se trouvent dans la documentation détenue par le Service International de Recherches.

Name
Nom
Name

Vornamen
Prénoms
First names

Staatsangehörigkeit
Nationalité
Nationality

Geburtsdatum
Date de naissance
Date of birth

Geburtsort
Lieu de naissance
Place of birth

Beruf
Profession
Profession

Namen der Eltern
Noms des parents
Parents' names

Zuletzt bekannter ständiger Wohnsitz
Dernière adresse connue
Last permanent residence

wurde eingeliefert in das Konz.-Lager
est entré au camp de concentration
has entered concentration camp

Häftlingsnummer
No. de prisonnier
Prisoner's No.

am
le
on

von
venant de
coming from

Kategorie, oder Grund für die Inhaftierung
Catégorie, ou raison donnée pour l'incarcération
Category, or reason given for incarceration

Ubersteilt
Transféré
Transferred

Befreit / Entlassen am
Libéré / Relâché le
Liberated / Released on

in
à
in

Bemerkungen
Remarques
Remarks

Geprüfte Unterlagen
Documents consultés
Records consulted

Arolsen,

Directeur
Service International de Recherches

Section des Archives

Der ITS übernimmt für die Richtigkeit und Vollständigkeit des Inhalts der Dokumente, die zur Ausstellung dieser Bescheinigung verwendet wurden, keine Gewähr.

* Erklärung des I.S.D., erscheint nicht in den Originalunterlagen.
* Explication fournie par le S.I.R. mais ne figurant pas sur les documents originaux.
* Added by the ITS, not appearing on the original documents.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

SERVICE INTERNATIONAL DE RECHERCHES
3548 Arolsen - République fédérale d'Allemagne

INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE
3548 Arolsen - Federal Republic of Germany

INTERNATIONALER SUCHDIENST
3548 Arolsen - Bundesrepublik Deutschland

No.

Certificate of Residence — Aufenthaltsbescheinigung — Certificat de Résidence

Ihr Akt.-Z.:
Votre Réf.:
Your Ref.:

Unser Akt.-Z.:
Notre Réf.:
Our Ref.:

T/D

Name
Nom
Name

Vornamen
Prénoms
First names

Staatsangehörigkeit
Nationalité
Nationality

Geburtsdatum
Date de naissance
Date of birth

Geburtsort
Lieu de naissance
Place of birth

Religion
Religion
Religion

Namen der Eltern
Noms des parents
Parents' names

It is hereby certified that the following information is available in documentary evidence held by the International Tracing Service.

Es wird hiermit bestätigt, daß folgende Angaben in den Unterlagen des Internationalen Suchdienstes aufgeführt sind.

Il est certifié par la présente que les informations suivantes se trouvent dans la documentation détenue par le Service International de Recherches.

Name
Nom
Name

Vornamen
Prénoms
First names

Staatsangehörigkeit
Nationalité
Nationality

Geburtsdatum
Date de naissance
Date of birth

Geburtsort
Lieu de naissance
Place of birth

Religion
Religion
Religion

Namen der Eltern
Noms des parents
Parents' names

Beruf
Profession
Profession

Letzter ständiger Wohnsitz, oder Wohnsitz am 1. Januar 1938
Dernière adresse au 1 er janvier 1938
Last permanent residence, or residence 1 st January 1938

Aufenthaltsdaten nach dem 8. Mai 1945
Dates de résidence après le 8 mai 1945
Dates of residence after 8th May 1945

Allgemeine Bemerkungen
Remarques générales
General remarks

Geprüfte Unterlagen
Documents consultés
Records consulted

Arolsen,

.....

Directeur
Service International de Recherches

.....

Section des Archives

Der ITS übernimmt für die Richtigkeit und Vollständigkeit des Inhalts der Dokumente, die zur Ausstellung dieser Bescheinigung verwendet wurden, keine Gewähr.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

No. 3

SERVICE INTERNATIONAL DE RECHERCHES

3548 Arolsen · République fédérale d'Allemagne

INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE

3548 Arolsen - Federal Republic of Germany

INTERNATIONALER SUCHDIENST

3548 Arolsen - Bundesrepublik Deutschland

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENTS about the stay in former concentration or labour camps	EXTRAIT DE DOCUMENTS sur le séjour dans les anciens camps de concentration ou de travail	DOKUMENTEN-AUSZUG über Aufenthalt in ehemaligen Konzentrations- und Arbeitslagern

Votre Réf.
Your Ref.
Ihr Akt.-Z.

Notre Réf.
Our Ref.
Unser Akt.-Z.

Nom
Name
Name

Prénoms
First names
Vornamen

Nationalité
Nationality
Staatsangehörigkeit

Date de naissance
Date of birth
Geburtsdatum

Lieu de naissance
Place of birth
Geburtsort

Profession
Profession
Beruf

Noms des parents
Parents' names
Namen der Eltern

Religion

Dernière adresse connue
Last permanent residence
Zuletzt bekannter ständiger Wohnsitz

Arrêté le
Arrested on
Verhaftet am

à
in
in

par
by
durch

est entré au camp de concentration
entered concentration camp
wurde eingeliefert in das Konz.-Lager

No. de détenu
Prisoner's No.
Häftlingsnummer

le
on
am

venant de
coming from
von

Catégorie, ou raison donnée pour l'incarcération
Category, or reason given for incarceration
Kategorie, oder Grund für die Inhaftierung

Transféré
Transferred
Überstellt

Dernière inscription dans la documentation
Last information in C. C. records
Letzte Eintragung in KZ.-Unterlagen

Remarques
Remarks
Bemerkungen

Documents consultés
Records consulted
Geprüfte Unterlagen

Expédié à
Dispatched to
Abgesandt an

Arolsen,

.....

.....

Directeur
Service International de Recherches

Section des Archives

Le S. I. R. n'assume pas de responsabilité quant à l'exactitude et à l'intégralité du contenu des documents qui ont servi à l'établissement de cette attestation.

* Explication fournie par le S.I.R. mais ne figurant pas sur les documents originaux.
* Added by the I.T.S. as explanation, does not appear on the original documents.
* Erklärung des I.S.D., erscheint nicht in den Originalunterlagen.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE F-34

SERVICE INTERNATIONAL DE RECHERCHES

3548 Arolsen · République fédérale d'Allemagne

INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE

3548 Arolsen · Federal Republic of Germany

INTERNATIONALER SUCHDIENST

3548 Arolsen · Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Téléphone: Arolsen 434 · Télégrammes: ITS Arolsen

den 28.2.1966

Zusammenstellung der Familienangehörigen
aus den Nachkriegsunterlagen

Lfd. Nr.:	Unser A.Z. T/D	a) N a m e b) Vorname c) Stellung i.d.Fam.	a) Geb.-Datum b) Geb.-Ort	Aufenthaltsangaben laut Nachkriegs-unterlagen	Entsch.-Beh. oder Antrag-steller A.Z.
1.	624 198	....TYCKI Mosesz Fam.Haupt	10.10.1922 Lodz/Pol.	- nicht angeführt -	Reg.Pr.Darmst D/41334/22 URO Ffm.,Az.: -Sto-Da.
2.	kein Antrag	....TYCKA Raja Ehefr. z.1.	15.6.1925 Lodz/Polen	- " -	- - -
3.	kein Antrag	....TYCKI Abram Sohn z.1+2.	1. 1.1946 Czimkent/ Russland	- " -	- - -
4.	kein Antrag	....TYCKI Kalman Vater z.1.	28.4.1891 Bialypod-las/Polen	IRO CM/1-Bogen: 1939-40 Bialystok/Polen 1940-41 Archangiels/Russl. 1941-45 Pendza/Russl. 1945-46 Berlin/Germ. 1946-48 Eschwege	- - -
5.	kein Antrag	....TYCKI Chana Mutter z. 1. Ehefr. z. 4.	30.8.1891 Lodz/Polen	- nicht angeführt -	- - -
6.	624 197	....TYCKI Natan Bruder z. 1.	1.1.1927 Lodz/Polen	- " -	Reg.Pr.Darmst D/41334/22 URO Ffm.,Az.: -Sto-Da.

GEPRÜFTE UNTERLAGEN: Sieben DP-2-Karten vom 11.4.1946 und 4.1.1947; Namenliste des DP-Lagers "Kriegslazarett" Traunstein.-
IRO CM/1 Bogen vom 4.2.1948.-

ALLGEM. BEMERKUNGEN: -keine-

FE.	Fi.
Sch.	

HAUPTKARTEI (Master-Index)

Allgemeine Regeln des alphabetisch-phonetischen Klassierungssystems der Hauptkartei.

1) Doppelbuchstaben zählen als Einzelbuchstaben:

bb	=	b
aa	=	a
nn	=	n

2) i, j, y = i

3) v, w = w

4) sch, sh, sz = s — am Anfang des Namens:
Schindler = Sindler
Szabo = Sabo

sh, sz = sch — innerhalb des Namens

5) schp = sp — vor Buchstaben p und t
scht = st — innerhalb des Namens:
Grünschpan = Grunspan
Rubinschtein = Rubinstein

6) schtsch — innerhalb des Namens:
Juschtschak

7) cz = tsch — Raczkowski = Ratschkowski
Czabnik = Tschabnik

8) Umlaute:

ä, ae = a — Käfer, Kaefer = Kafer
Körösi, Koeroesi = Korosi
Hübner, Huebner = Hubner

9) Nur deutsche Namen betreffend

a) stummes h — Hüther = Huter
Kohler = Koler

b) d, dt = t — nur am Ende des Namens:
Bard, Bardt = Bart

c) ai = ei — Kaiser = Keiser

d) ph = f — wenn wie f ausgesprochen:
Philipp = Filip

e) ks = x — mit Ausnahme der Anfangsbuchstaben
Aleksander = Alexander

f) ts, z = tz — nur am Ende des Namens:
Kats, Kaz = Katz

10) Nachstehende getrennt geschriebene Eigennamen werden als ein Wort betrachtet und nach dem allerersten Buchstaben eingelegt:

a) Mac, Mc — vor schottischen oder irischen Namen
Mac Arthur = Macarthur
Mc Namie = Macnamie

b) Van, Van der
Van den, Den
Van der Helde = Vanderhelde
Den Hartog = Denhartog

vor holländischen oder belgischen Namen

c) Di, Della
Di Marco = Dimarco
Della Boggia = Dellaboggia

vor italienischen oder spanischen Namen

d) Ebenfalls die Silben:

la, le, du, da, ben, ter, ten, t', o', St., de

la Machia = Lamachia
le Long = Lelong
du Vinage = Duvinage
ben Barek = Benbarek
ter Stege = Terstege
ten Helder = Tenhelder
t'Hevenard = Thevenard
o'Flyn = Oflyn
St. Guillian = Saintguillian
de Rocker = Derocker

11) Endungen von Namen slavischen Ursprungs:

a) ska, skaja, ski, skij, sky = ski

b) zka, zkaja, zki, zkij, zky = zki

c) cka, ckaja, cki, ckij, cky = cki

d) tzka, tzkaja, tzki, tzkij, tzky = tzki

e) eff, ieff, iev, iv = ew
Afaganeff, Afaganief, Afaganiev, Afaganiv = Afaganew

f) of, off, ov = ow
Souvarof, Souvaroff, Souvarov = Souvarow

g) cak, csak, czak, chak, tzak = tschak
cek, csek, czek, chek, tzek = tschek
cik, csik, czik, chik, tzik = tschik
cok, csok, czok, chok, tzok = tschok
cuk, csuk, czuk, chuk, tzuk = tschuk

z.B.: Angielczyk = Angieltschik
Angielczak = Angieltschak

h) vic, vich, vici, vicz, vits, vitch, vitz, vics, viz = witsch

z.B.: Leibovicz, Leibovits, Leibovic, usf. = Leibowitsch

(1) Registration No. 7 3 0 3 3 7

A.E.F. D.P. REGISTRATION RECORD

Original ☐ Duplicate ☐

No. 6

For coding purposes: A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J.

(2) Family Name: RMAN — Other Given Names: Chaja

(3) Sex: F. ☒ — (4) Marital Status: M. ☐ Single ☒ Married ☐ Widowed ☐ Divorced ☐

(5) Claimed Nationality: Polish-Jew

(6) Birthdate: 12.IX.1911 — Birthplace: Warsaw — Province — Country: Polska

(7) Religion (Optional): jewish

(8) Number of Accompanying Family Members: 1

(9) Number of Dependents:

(10) Full Name of Father: Iszak

(11) Full Maiden Name of Mother: Frajda NSTEJN

(12) Desired Destination: Palestina — City or Village — Province — Country

(13) Last Permanent Residence or Residence January 1, 1938.: Warsaw Poland — City or Village — Province — Country

(14) Usual Trade, Occupation or Profession: farmworker

(15) Performed in What Kind of Establishment:

(16) Other Trades or Occupations:

(17) Languages Spoken in Order of Fluency: a. b. c.

(18) Do You Claim to be a Prisoner of War: Yes ☐ No ☒ — versteckt

(19) Amount and Kind of Currency in your Possession:

(20) Signature of Registrant: Rman

(21) Signature of Registrar: Date: 3.9.46

Assembly Center No. 523

(22) Destination or Reception Center:

(23) Code for Issue — Name or Number — City or Village — Province — Country

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

(24) Remarks

1941-45 Poland
1946 Deutschland

son: Israel 73 038

DP-2
16—39781-1.

MEDICAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

(25) Dates of Disinfestation: 1st 3.9.46 2nd 25.2.47

1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.
D. D. T.		AL. 63 M. K.[3]		HEAT.		OTHER	

Types

(26) Physical Condition on Arrival

L.	M.	C. D.	D.
✓			

Remarks: SWISS XR neg dec. 1946

(27) Immunization Record

Type	Dose	Date	Initials
T (Epid)	1.	6.11.46	
	2.	15.11.46	
	3.		
D.	1.	8.10.46	
	2.		
T. T. (Tab.)	1.		
	2.	18.12.	
	3.		
O.			

S.	Date	Initials	Reaction I.	V.	VA.
Vacc.	28.2.47				
Read.					

Arrival Medical Inspection —: 3.9.46 Date — Dr. Kleyer — Medical Examiner

(28) Final Medical Inspection —: Date — Medical Examiner — M. R.

(29) Movement Authorization or Visa

(30) Reception Center Record

(31) Supplementary Record

Temporary identity certificate issued—:

Number	Date	Signature of Authority

16—39781-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

No. 7

CM/1

Annex A to Administrative Order 29.

598603

APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANCE

PCIRO

2

1. ...SZCZYK
Family Name / Familienname

2. .....
Other spelling or aliases / Anderer Name

3. R. C. / R. K. X Prot. / Religion ..... Jew. / Jud. ..... Other / Andere .....

4. 27. 2. 48
Date / Datum

5. 626.869
Identify No. / Ausweis Nr.

6. Polen
Nationality / Nationalität

7. S. / Led. ..... M. / Verh. X Sep. / Getr. ..... D. / Gesch. ..... Wid. / Ww. ..... Un.C. / Alleinsteh. Kind .....
Marital Status / Familienstand

8. Names / Name	Relationship to head / Verwandtschaftsgrad z. d. Familienhaupt	Date of birth / Geburtsdatum	Nationality / Staatsangehörigkeit / Nationalität	Town, province and country of birth / Geburtsort, Bezirk, Staat
(1) Tadeusz (Husband / Ehemann)	Fa. Haupt	14.1.05	Polen	Warszawa
(2) Stanislawa (Wife / Ehefrau)	Ehefrau	27.2.08	Polen	Krakow
(3) Piotr (Children / Kinder)	Sohn	6.8.31	Polen	Lodz
(4) Jadwiga	Tochter	22.12.37	Polen	Katowice
(5)				
(6)				
(7)				

9. Other Members of Family / Andere Familienmitglieder (Full Names / Volle Namen)				
a. ...SZCZYK, Feliks	Vater	3.4.76	Polen	Tarnowice
b. ...SZCZYK geb.				
c. .....SKI, Zofia	Mutter	16.5.81	Polen	Krynica
d.				
e.				
f.				
g.				

10. Places of residence for last 12 years / Aufenthaltsorte seit den letzten 12 Jahren

For whom / Für	Dates / Datum	Town or village, province and country / Stadt, Dorf, Bezirk, Staat
8 (1,2,3,4) 9 (a+b)	36 - 39	Sosnowice, Polen
8 (1)	39 - 8.42	Breslau, Deutschland
8 (1)	9.42 - 2.44	ZAL Markstedt, Deutschland
8 (1)	3.44 - 4.45	KZ Gross - Rosen u. Burgen - Belsen
8 (1)2(3,4)	5-45 - 2.48	Burgen - Belsen, Celle, Hannover

11. Employment for last 12 years, including present / Beschäftigung in den letzten 12 Jahren, bis heute

For whom / Für	Dates / Datum	Type of work / Beschäftigungsart	Wages / Gehalt oder Lohn	Employer / Arbeitgeber	Town, province and country / Stadt, Bezirk und Staat	Reason change / Warum den Arbeitsplatz geändert
8 (1)	36-39	Schneider	200 Zl.	....ICKI	Sosnowice	verschickt
8 (1)	39-8.42	Arbeiter	RM 140,-	Postamt	Breslau	verhaftet
8 (1)	9.42-2.44	Zwangsarbeiter	—	Deutscher Staat	ZAL Markstedt	überstellt
8 (1)	3.44-2.45	Häftling	—	Gestapo/SS	KZ Gross-Rosen	überstellt
8 (1)	3.45-4.45	Häftling	—	— " —	KZ Burgen-Belsen	befreit
8 (1)	545-4.46	DP (krank)	—	—	Burgen-Belsen	verzogen
8 (1)	546-6.46	Schneider	RM 250,-	...ER	Celle	verzogen

III. 48. 20.000. Ebner-Druck, Ulm

CM/1

12. Education / Bildung

For whom Für	Dates Datum	Type of School Was für Schule	Town, province and country Stadt, Bezirk und Staat
(8 1)	12 - 20	Volksschule	Warszawa
(8 2)	15 - 23	Volksschule	Krakow
(8 3)	37 - 45	Volksschule	Sosnowice
(8 4)	44 - 45	Volksschule	Sosnovice

13. Languages / Sprachkenntnisse

For whom Für	Speak / Im Wort		Read / Im Lesen		Write / In Schrift		Language Sprache
	fluently fließend	slightly langsam	fluently fließend	slightly langsam	fluently fließend	slightly langsam	
8 (1,2,3)	Ja	—	Ja	—	Ja	—	Polnisch
8 1,2,3,4	Ja	—	Ja	—	Ja	-	Deutsch
9 (a + b)	Ja	—	Ja	—	Ja	—	Polnisch
9 a	Ja	—	Ja	—	Ja	—	Deutsch

14. Financial Resources / Vermögenswerte

For whom Für	Property Eigenbesitz	Type Art	Value Wert	Location Ort
	Cash and Income Bargelder und Einnahmen			
	Assistance from relatives Unterstützung von Verwandten			

15. Relatives / Verwandtschaft

Full Name Voller Name	Relationship Verwandtschaftsgrad	Complete Address Volle Addresse

16. Assistance / Unterstützung

1. Have you or any member of your family been receiving assistance from UNRRA Ja (yes / ja) — (no / nein); IGC — (yes / ja) — (no / nein); or from a Voluntary Agency — (yes / ja) — (no / nein)?
   Haben Sie bzw. Ihre Familienangehörigen irgendwelche Unterstützung von UNRRA, IGC bzw. von Wohltätigkeitsorganisationen erhalten?
2. If you have been receiving assistance, please give the number of months 4. 46
   Falls Sie die Unterstützung erhalten haben, bitte angeben wie lange
3. If you have received cash, please state the amount —
   Falls Sie die Unterstützung in bar erhalten haben, bitte die Betragshöhe angeben
4. If you have been receiving assistance from a Voluntary Agency, please give the name of the agency —

   Falls Sie von anderen Wohltätigkeitsorganisationen Unterstützungen erhalten haben, bitte deren Namen angeben

17. Documents / Dokumente

For whom Für	Date Datum	Type Art	Place of issue Ausgabestelle	By whom Von wem
8 (1)	2.11.1939	Arbeitsbuch	Breslau	Arbeitsamt
8 (1)	8.12.1945	DP Id. Card	Bergen-Belsen	UNRRA
8 (2)	9.12.1945	— " —	— " —	— " —

18. Organizations / Organisationen

For whom Für	Date Datum	Name Name	Purpose Zweck

19. Present Address / Gegenwärtige Adresse

Date Datum	Street Address or Name of Camp Straße oder Lagername	Town or City Stadt	Country Land
27.2.48	DP Camp Lyssenko, Stöckenstr.	Hannover	Deutschland

20. Remarks / Use for any additional information / Bemerkungen für zusätzliche Informationen

Zu Punkt 10.: 8(2) 39-43 Sosnowice
44-45 Berlin
4.45-5.45 unterwegs, meine Angehörigen gesucht
5.45-2.48 Bergen-Belsen, Celle, Hannover

Zu Punkt 11: 8(1) 7.46-6.47 Hilfsarbeiter, Conti, Hannover
7.47-jetzt Schneider DP-Camp Lyssenko, Hannover

Zu Punkt 11: 8(2) 36-43 Hausfrau, Sosnowice
44-45 Arbeiterin, Fa. Siemens, Berlin
4.45-5.45 unterwegs
5.45-4.46 DP Camp Bergen-Belsen
5.46-6.46 Hausfrau, Celle
7.46-6.47 Hausfrau, Hannover
7.47-jetzt Hausfrau DP-Camp Lyssenko, Hannover

Zu Punkt 10: (8,3,4) 9(a+b) 36-47 Sosnowice
7.47-jetzt DP-Camp Lyssenko, Hannover

Zu Punkt 9: Will mit meiner Familie u. meinen Eltern zusammen auswandern nach Australien

CM/1

Addendum to Form CM/1
Administrative Order No. 29

21. Future Plans / Zukunftspläne

(a) Do you wish to return to your country of former residence? Nein
Wollen Sie nach Ihrer Heimat bzw. Ihrem früheren Aufenthaltsort zurückkehren?

If not, why? Weil ich dort keine Angehörigen mehr habe.
Falls nein, warum?

(b) Do you wish to remain in Germany? Nein
Wollen Sie in Deutschland bleiben?

Have you any relatives, friends or resources in Germany? Keine
Haben Sie Verwandte, Bekannte oder sonstige Einnahmemöglichkeiten in Deutschland?

(c) Do you wish to emigrate to some other country? If so, complete the following:
Wollen Sie nach anderen Ländern auswandern; falls ja, wohin?

Country of first preference Australien
Nennen Sie von Ihnen bevorzugte Länder:

Do any factors exist which might facilitate your emigration to this country?
Gibt es irgendwelche Gründe, die Ihre Auswanderung nach dem betreffenden Lande erleichtern?

What close relatives have you in this country? Give addresses, state relationship and whether any such relatives are prepared to help you financially or otherwise.

Welche näheren Verwandten haben Sie in dem betreffenden Land, geben Sie Adresse und Verwandtschaftsgrad an; sind Ihre Verwandten bereit, Sie materiell bzw. anders zu unterstützen?

Keine

Other preferences as to resettlement and reasons
Ziehen Sie andere Länder zur Auswanderung vor, welche und warum?

Australien

22. ... Pscoyle
Signature / Unterschrift

23. [illegible]
Signature of Interviewer / Unterschrift des Verhörenden

27.2.48
Date / Datum

24.
Interviewer's name typed / Name des Verhörenden in Schreibmaschinenschrift