Forced labor was part of the program of the biological war introduced by Hitler. Its objective consisted primarily in reducing the number of populations in the occupied territories, and using the manpower, and in the case of the Jews as a stepping stone on the ultimate way to annihilation.

Forced labor, therefore, began by forcibly separating families, confining to special labor camps, and separating men from women. The food rations were such as to keep themselves and to enable them to carry out their work. Lack of freedom, long working hours, lack of fresh air, and the unsanitary conditions were designed for the purpose of extermination of the Jews. The Jewish laborers were to be exploited to the utmost; after which they were exterminated, either in concentration camps in Germany itself and in occupied countries, especially Poland.

So far, no statistical data are available as to the percentage of tortured and killed Jewish laborers, out of the entire number.
of Jews killed and tortured. This is why the persecution of
Jews is closely connected and interwoven with other
crimes perpetrated by the Germans.

As a rule forced labor began with deportation and ended in
death chambers established in concentration camps, or by tortu-
res in labor camps. However, this crime has its specific
characteristics which stand out from the number of other crimes
committed by the Germans.

9. The Industrial Program

One of the direct consequences of the anti-Jewish measures
of the German Government was the recurrence of thousands and
thousands of Jews condemned to idle idleness and the vain search
for some kind of work — even the smallest and most menial rejected
by German workers. However, a new factor appeared to influ-
ence the situation.

As the military operations were approaching, the need for
manpower became increasingly urgent. Göring, as Chairman of
the Four-Year Plan Committees, using his dictatorial power, in-
vited Minister of Economy Walter Funk to take energetic measure
for the creation of a large reserve of workers. The press was resounding with clamor for the inclusion of Jews into the production process. "It is not a question of Jews being unable to find work in Germany ... It has now become a question of Jews not being allowed to be idle."

Though hardly in need of unemployment and while utilizing Jews for the most difficult labor, the German government continued its policy of segregation and discrimination even with regard to this category of the Jewish population.

In March, 1934, the President of the German Institute of Labor Placement and Unemployment Insurance declared:

"It is not in the interest of the state to leave the labor power of employable unemployed Jews unused, and perhaps even to have to support them from public funds without receiving any service in return. An effort must be made to employ all unemployed and employable Jews as soon as possible, and to combine therein with the balance of German workers for urgent and important state political projects.

The employment of Jews shall take place in fields of enterprises of building construction, coal utilization, etc., separately from others....

I therefore request you immediately to influence public and private enterprises in your district to provide employment for Jews in the name of this decree who are German subjects and世界上 Foss who are capable of work."

New York World Telegram, December 12, 1938.

Letter, edited by the German Institute of Jewish Affairs, p. 29
After the outbreak of hostilities Jews were sent to work in factories, especially in chemical and metallurgical industries, but here too, measures were taken to segregate them from Aryan workers.

Though working under the hardest physical and moral conditions with a minimum remuneration, and under discriminatory laws, Jewish laborers still had some kind of personal freedom. To be sure, their labor was compulsory (Arbeitserflicht). Forced labor (Kraftfahigkeit) for Jews was introduced in Germany after the outbreak of hostilities against Poland, and in Poland at the end of October 1939, when Jewish laborers were transformed into slaves.

C. Method of Implementation

At the end of September 1939, the Führer had worked out a detailed plan of dividing the entire Jewish population into labor battalions supervised by SS men (Herald Tribune, September 30, 1939). At the same time, in occupied Poland, a decree of October 26, 1939] was published concerning the
Introduction of compulsory labor for the Polish population in occupied Poland. It was forecasted that "a special decree would be issued with regard to Jews" (Annexation 4, section 1, "Zur ordnung des generalgouvernements, 1939, p. 34). On the same date a decree was published concerning the introduction of forced labor for the Jewish population of the General Government, in which it was provided that for this purpose the Jews are to be assembled in forced labor battalions.

By virtue of this decree, on October 12, 1939 the order was promulgated which regulated forced labor in the territory of the General Government for all Jewish inhabitants from 14 to 60 years of age. The labor term was fixed at two years in special labor camps, with a reservation that it should be prolonged if the educational purpose had not been attained.

It was also ordered that the "craftsmen, especially owners of shops, should deliver their entire equipment...headcraft, tools and accessories of those subject to forced labor以後, after induction, be at the disposal of the Forced Labor Service." Failure to register or report for forced labor carried a prison
penalty of ten years. The same punishment applied to the
members of Jewish Councils for failing to register Jewish
inhabitants for forced labor. The regulations of registera-
tion were to be applied to male Jews from 12 to 60 years
of age (Verordnungsblatt des Generalgouvernements, 1937, p.
216).

By comparing this decree with the decree of October 26,
1939, which provides for compulsory labor for Poles, the
difference between compulsory and forced labor becomes quite
obvious. Basically, this difference consisted in the follow-
ing.

(a) Poles had the right to select their occupation and
continue labor contract. For that purpose they were to re-
ceive work cards (Order concerning the Introduction of Work
Cards, December 20, 1939, Verordnungsblatt des General Gouverne-
ment, 1940, no. 79, p. 277).

(b) Polakwa can prove permanent employment useful to
the community shall not be called for the performance of
public work service.
(e) Furthermore, the payment for their labor was foreseen at equitable rates.  

(f) The welfare of persons subject to compulsory labor and their families should be protected as far as possible.  

For Jews forced labor was punished not as a punishment, they were deprived of receiving work on the basis of labor agreements and were confined to special labor camps. The decree does not mention anything as to their wages; they were deprived of their working equipment (tools), and hard labor up to ten years was provided for any infraction of the provisions of this decree. The work of Jews ensured the character of slave labor, the chief feature of which was lack of freedom in selecting work and in concluding labor agreements. The nature of slave labor is even more emphasized by the decree of the Chief Director of SS and Police in the Government General for the Occupied Polish Territories Krueger, 

January 20, 1942, who assigned the Jewish Councils to the task of the execution, delivery and control of Jewish laborers.
The Jewish Councils were charged to select men for the labor battalions. Often they were required to fill impossible labor quotas.

The Jewish Councils were compelled to send workers to erect barracks for Jewish labor camps, and to furnish concempts with work clothes, shoes and food until they reached their destination.

Under this system three labor groups were then introduced: labor battalions, labor camps and penal camps. The first were situated in the vicinity of the towns in which the Jews lived; the second were placed in definite centers where large public work projects had to be carried out and the third were brought to those camps for an extended stay: the last were concentration camps designed for those who evaded regular forced labor, or in any other way violated the forced labor laws.

D. Forced Labor Units for Captives

By the end of December 1942, mass deportations to Poland had already begun. Simultaneously, the Reich Labor Gazette
published semi-official comments to the decree regarding

the employment of Jews, whereby the author, E. Lappony,

legal expert, stressed that:

"The German people's sound racial feelings
will not allow unrestricted participation
of the foreign workers in the social improve-
ment of the Third Reich. It is necessary to
underline their racial inferiority as compared
to the German race. Members of alien races
are merely subjects of the German Reich, and
as such, not entitled to the privileges en-
joyed by German citizens."

According to this decree (October 31, 1941) Jews were

barred from the German working community, and thus excluded

from all legislation protecting foreign workers. They could

not work as apprentices, they were not entitled to special

pay for work on Sundays, holidays or overtime work; they

received no pay for time off caused by illness or child-

birth. Jews were excluded from old age security; unemploy-

ment relief was limited to the lowest maintenance; they

could be discharged on 24 hours' notice. They were forced
to work in segregated groups. They had to accept whatever.

2) New York Herald Tribune, April 26, 1942.
job was assigned to them by official employment agencies,

regardless of the nature of the work or its location (6, 7).

World Telegram, November 5, 1941; Frankfurter Zeitung, November

5, 1941).

Soon all over Germany Jewish labor service camps were

created. Near Berlin separate barracks were built for Jews

working on road gangs under SS supervision. Jews employed

on factory work were segregated under Nazi fascism and,

in many places, forced to wear yellow armbands.

In France the deportations of Jews to the labor camps

were announced by the ordinance of General Klobuchar von

Klapdoriki:

"A large number of criminal Jewish-Bolshevik

elements will be deported to forced labor in

the Eastern territories."

In the other occupied countries similar measures were

taken by the occupied powers. Jews were deported to Poland,

where they were located in 77 camps. In the district of

1) On the basis of facts given by the Gestapo, Police, labor

battalions and camps were set up in the following localities:

Brzezinka, Brzezinka, Brzezinka, Brzezinka, Brzezinka,

Majdanek, Majdanek, Majdanek, Majdanek, Majdanek,

Siedliska, Siedliska, Siedliska, Siedliska, Siedliska,

Sierakow, Sierakow, Sierakow, Sierakow, Sierakow,

Posnania, Posnania, Posnania, Posnania, Posnania,

Poznan, Poznan, Poznan, Poznan, Poznan; a trolley line from Lodz to

(continued next page)
Hazarain, the special camps were set up from which the
internees were sent to work at drainage of the Pripyat River.

By the end of the summer, the internees were to have drained
and prepared for cultivation 1,000 acres of swampland.

25,000 Jews were sent from Germany for that purpose. In
order to create a cadre of supervisors of those slaves,
the Nazis sent 3,000 Grodnois to special schools for
training in the art of the extraction of those who could
no longer work. The drainage work went on constantly in
Poland, and later the Nazis drove the remnant of the Jews
together with Polish Jews to drain the Polesie Swamps under the
supervision of the Gestapo. With regard to this work,
reports have been received from Switzerland to the effect
that:

1) Expropriated from previous maps: Sydowy, waterways in the
vicinity of Brody Besie, Besie, in the Lublin dis-
trict, in the Belzec-Odessa Valley, in the vicinity of
Pfreez, on the River Belz near Lwowska, on the Micklow
bridge construction on the River Besie near Pleskow,
the River Besie Frassia near Besie; sawmills in Moldaw,
Hammering plant factory in Lipnowa; warehouses in
Krz ski, Pleskow, Oleszow, Kensington, Chmielnik-Kielce,
Pleskow, iron and steel mines in Pleskow near Pleskowka,
Holipin Besie; every in the vicinity of Pleskow, in leg near
Kosow, Lyszkow, Nowacek, Zarolow, Konikow, Polnow,
Dziala, Gornowone, Male, Lublin, Mikrowo, Lodza.
"Thousands of those Jews are dying every day from starvation and overwork, but a steady stream of new arrivals fills the ranks of the Jewish slave laborers. The camps are being enlarged in connection with the fortifications the German military authorities are constructing in various sections of occupied Poland." 3)

By the end of 1943 there remained only about 100,000 Jews in the labor camps of Poland. They were all concentrated in special labor camps in Galicia, Silesia, and in the Lublin district. They were subject to military discipline and had to work seven days a week. They were given one hour rest during the day, and were not permitted to sleep more than five hours during the night. During their three-hour rest they were permitted to take walks, but not more than two persons together.

The Jewish labor camps were cut off from the outside world. No cultural life was allowed there. The slightest infraction of camp regulations was punished by death. The
internees were treated in the most inhuman fashion. To
the superiors they represented no individuals, but numbers
under which they were identified. Jews were killed not
only for infraction of camp regulations, such as walking
on the sidewalks instead of the pavement, unauthorized
change of position in a factory, absence from work;
reasons for killing were also a lingering illness or
loss of working capacity. This is testified to also
by Jan Hersz, who cites the following words of one of
the leaders of the Jewish underground:

"Those whose muscles are still capable of
any effort are used for manual labor.
The others are murdered by shots. First
come the sick and aged, then the unemployed,
then those whose work is not directly
connected with the German war needs; finally,
those who work on bricks, in trains, in Facto-
ries. Ultimately, they intend to kill us all." 1)

In addition, there were no provisions for regular
salaries in favor of the laborer, while the employer had
to pay a fee to the Finance department of the local German
authorities; long working days (over 13 hours), hunger

from all social benefits; pitiful conditions of shelter
and food; cruel exploitation of child labor.

I. Original Characteristics of Forced Labor

On September 25, 1926, Germany, along with many other
countries, signed the Slavery Convention in Geneva. As
it can be deduced from the preamble, the purpose of this Con-
vention was "to prevent forced labor from developing into
conditions analogous to slavery." Slavery was defined as
follows:

"Slavery is the status or conditions of a
person over whom any or all of the powers
attaching to the right of ownership are
exercised" (Art. 1, Section 1).

Considering this convention,
the High Contracting Parties

acknowledge that recourse to compulsory or forced
labor may have grave consequences and undertake,
each in respect of the territories placed under
its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection suscep-
tibility, or tutelage, to take all necessary measures
to prevent compulsory or forced labor from de-
veloping into conditions analogous to slavery
(Art. 2).

The German Government and the occupation authorities consequently
and deliberately did everything in order to transform forced
Labor into slavery.

With regard to specific characteristics of slavery, the Convention stresses in the first place the manner of engaging for forced labor (capture). The manner used by the Germans was a terrible one, violating personal freedom of the individual. Jews were shipped to unknown destinations and upon arrival interned in camps. Work was assigned to them. As a rule wages were not paid them. They were given food provisions in special canteens set up in the camps. No definite working hours were fixed. German authorities put no as to the availability of manpower, delivering it "wholesale" to organizations in need of manpower.

The right of life and death was in the hands of German officials who not only made use of it, but also greatly abused in cruelly, just as the slaves were treated in times of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Contrary to the Hague Convention, forbidding the confiscation of private property, Jewish workers were deprived of their tools.
Forced labor, in the sense assumed on the strength
of decrees promulgated by the German Government and the
occupation authorities, constitutes a crime not only from
the viewpoint of international law, but also from the viewpoint of
criminal codes.

The chapter on "Crimes and Violations Against Personnel"

Section 335 provides that:

"Whoever, through cunning, threat or violence,
brings an individual under his control in order
to place him in a helpless position, or to
press him into slavery or the military or naval
service of foreign countries shall be punished
deprived of freedom for life or imprisonment (suspended)."

(Exhibit C)
UNITED STATES LABOR

Introduction.

Driven from their economic position, Jews began to
work where in one field formerly still not barred to them —
physical labor. But even here they encountered difficulties —
factories and workshops were barred to them by the
policy of the Architepiskop. Thus they resorted to the kind
of work which the German workers accepted only very un-
willingly, such as street cleaning, repairing of roads,
loading and unloading and other kind of unskilled labor.
The majority of these works had to be carried out at a
great distance from the usual place of work, therefore,
contractors set up camps where workers could stay over
nights. In 1937 an ordinance to the effect that
Jews and Greeks were forbidden to share camps with
Germans was passed — after a hard day of labor — but to
walk about 30 kilometers, even after a hard days bicycling,
and start working after a tired and long walk. This meant
for many Jews not only though such a commutation
was
provided for Aryans. It must be added that distribution cam-
pons deliberately sent Jews to the remotest places.

Jewish collective labor

As the military operations were approaching, the need
for manpower became ever increasing. Facing, as chairman
of the Near-East Plan Committee, using his dictatorial
powers, Ali-Abed Husein, to take energetic measures
for the creation of a large reserve of workers. The press
was responding with clamor for the inclusion of Jews into
the production process. It is not a question of Jews being
made to find work in Germany . . . It has now become a
question of Jews not being allowed to be idle.

Despite being fully in need of manpower
and while utilizing Jews for the most difficult labors, the
German government continued its policy of segregation and
discrimination even with regard to this category of the
Jewish population.

1) "Jewish Workers," "Die Jüd. deutsch. Arbeiterzeit.

2) "Die Jüd. deutsch. Arbeitzeit., December 23, 1938.

3) "Die Jüd. deutsch. Arbeitzeit., December 23, 1938."
In March 1939 the President of the Soviet Institute of Labor Planning and Employment Issues declared: "The employment of Jews will take place in fields of enterprise, of building, construction, with qualification, separate from citizens." After the outbreak of war Jews were sent to work in factories, mainly in chemical and metallurgical industries, but here, too, efforts were made to segregate them from Arbeiters.

By the end of December 1942 already began mass deportations to Poland. Simultaneously, the Rothschild agency published semi-official accounts to the decree regarding Jewish workers, which the German legal expert R. Hirschmann stated that "the German people's social support will not allow unregulated participation of the foreign workers in the social improvement of the Third Reich. It is necessary to expel them."

Rothschild Agency, April 26, 1942
their racial inferiority as compared to the German race. Members of alien races are merely pawns of the German state, and as such, not entitled to the privileges enjoyed by German workers."

The name of the magnificent decree concerning the employment of Jews of the date of October 31, 1933, signed by Dr. Rosenberg for the Ministry of Justice, earned this principle into effect.

According to it, Jews were barred from the German working community and thus excluded from all legislation protecting Aryans workers. They could not seek apprentices, they were not entitled to special pay for work on Sundays, holidays or overtime work; they received no pay for time off caused by illness or childbirth. They were excluded from old age security; unemployment relief was limited to the lowest maintenance; they could be discharged on 24 hours notice. They were forced to work in segregated groups. They had to accept whatever job was assigned to them by official employment agencies, regardless of the nature of the work or the location.

From all over Germany Jewish labor service camps were created.

Some Berliners even made use of these camps for some weeks on special
gags under SS supervision, Jews employed as factory workers were segregated under Nazi bureaucracy, in many places, forced to wear yellow armbands.

Though working under the harshest physical and moral conditions, with a statistical reservation, Soviet laborers still had some kind of personal freedom. To ease their labor as compulsory, they were denied the right to select their occupation, they were treated in the most cruel fashion, and worked under the supervision of SS men. Nonetheless, it was still compulsory labor (Arbeitserziehung). Forced labor (Arbeitserziehung) for Jews was introduced in Poland where Soviet laborers were transformed into slaves.

Forced Labor

In the decree of October 26, 1939, concerning the introduction of compulsory labor for the Polish population in the occupied Poland, it was foreseen that "a special decree would be issued with regard to Jews" (subsection 2, section I., Verordnungshalt des Generalgouvernements, 1939, p. 1).

By virtue of this decree, on December 12, 1939 the order was promulgated which introduced the territory of the General Government for all
Jewish inhabitants from 14 to 60 years of age, forced labor. The
labor term was fixed at two years in special labor camps, with a
reservation that it could be prolonged if the vocational purpose had
not been attained. It was also ordered that the "craftsmen, especially
owners of shops, should deliver their entire equipment...utensils,
tools and wares, of their subjects to forced labor should, after
induction, be at the disposal of the Forced Labor Service. Failure to
register or report for forced labor carried a ten-year prison penalty.
The same punishment applied to the members of Jewish council for
failing to register Jewish inhabitants for forced labor. The regulations
of registration was to be applied to male Jews from 17 to 60 years
of age (Verordnungskundige Gesamtwesen, 1939, p. 266).

By comparing this decree with the decree of October 25, 1939
which provides for compulsory labor for Poles, the difference between
compulsory and forced labor became quite obvious. Practically, this
difference consisted in the following:

(a) Poles had the right to select their occupation and conclude
labor contract. For that purpose they were to receive work cards (order
concerning the introduction of such cards, December 26, 1939, Verord-
(b) Public work and public employment useful to the
commonswealth shall not be carried for the performance of public
work service.

(c) For Public the payment for their labor was generally "at
market rates."

(d) The welfare of persons subject to compulsory labor and
their families shall be protected as far as possible. "For those
forced labor was provided for as a punishment, they were deprived
of receiving work on the basis of labor agreements and were com-
nined to special labor camps. The decree does not mention any-
thing as to their wages; they were deprived of their working
equipment (tools), and hard labor up to ten years was provided
for any infringement of the provisions of this decree. The work of
these assumed the character of slave labor, the chief feature of which
was loss of freedom in selecting work and in concluding labor agree-
ments. The nature of slave labor is even more emphasized by the
death of the Chief Minister of SS and Police in the Government.

General for the Occupied Polish Territories was Zynger, January 20,
In 1942, the Nazis assigned the Jewish councils to the task of the conscription, delivery and control of Jewish labor.

The Jewish Councils were charged to select men for the labor battalions. Often they were required to fill impossible labor quotas.

The Jewish Councils were compelled to send workers to secret barracks for Jewish labor camps, and to furnish conscripts with work clothes, shoes and food until they reached their destination.

Under this system three labor groups were then introduced:

Labor battalions, labor camps and penal camps. The first were situated in the vicinity of the town in which the Jews dwelt.

The second were placed in definite centers where large public works projects had to be carried out and the laborers were brought to these camps for an extended stay. The last were concentration camps designed for those who avoided regular forced labor, or in any other way violated the forced labor laws.

At the end of 1942 the deportation of Jews from occupied Europe to so-called labor camps began. In France these deportations were announced by the decree of General de Lattre von lempfangen.
Large numbers of criminal and political elements were deported to forced labor in the Eastern territories. In the other occupied countries similar measures were taken by the occupying powers. Jews were deported to Poland and there they

1) were located in 37 camps. In the district of Sarnovichi, two special camps were set up from which the internes were sent to work at drainage of the Pripyat Marshes. By the end of the summer, the internes were to have drained and prepared for cultivation 4,000 acres of swamp land. 50,000 Jews were sent from Germany for that purpose. In order to create a cadre of supervisors of these slaves, the Nazis sent 3,000

Hussar guards to special schools for training in the art of
cutting and balking of those who no longer could work. The
drainage work went on constantly in Poland, and later the
Nazis drove the remnants of the Jews together with Poles to
drain the Khmelny Somoos under the supervision of the Gestapo.

1) On the basis of facts given by the Gestapo instructors, labor
detachments were formed on the following localities:
- near construction in the vicinity of Brest-Litovsk, Belorussia, Stech, 
- Belov, Sevastopol, Voronez, Kishineu, Kishinev, Kharkov, Charkov, 
- Poltava, Lutsk, Kirovograd, Kyiv; 
- a trolley line from Brest to 
- Slobodschany; 
- a trolley line near Noviye Karaz, Novo Karaz, in the
- Khmelny district, in the Brest-Litovsk Valley, in the vicinity
- of Brest-Litovsk, on the River Semoos near Minsk, on the
- Russian bridge
- construction on the River Volga near Pyatigorsk, on the River
- Seversk, Tsenan near Bereznja, in Ukraine, Krasnodar, a sugar factory in

(continued page 10)
With regard to this work, reports have been received from
Switzerland to the effect that hundreds of these Jews are
being interned every day from Poland and undernourishment, but a con-
tinuous stream of new arrivals fills the ranks of the Jewish
slave laborers. The camps are being drained in connection
with the fortifications the German military authorities are
constructing in various sectors of occupied Poland. 2)

By the end of 1943 there remained only about 100,000 Jews
in the labor camps of Poland. They were all concentrated in
special labor camps in Galicia, Silisia, and in the Lublin
district. They were subject to military discipline and had to
work seven days a week. They were given one hour rest during
the day and were not permitted to sleep more than five hours
during the night. During their "free" hour of rest they were
permitted to take walks, but not more than two persons together.

The Jewish labor camps are cut off from the outside world.
No cultural life was allowed there. The slightest infractions

1) *Continued from page 29* quarters in Russia, Prussia, Oppeln,
Danzig, Lausitz, Silesia, Eberswalde, Klobuk, Silesia, and steel mines
in Sydney near Stettin. Silesia, Boitsau, farms in the vicinity
of Posen, in Leg near Breslau, Lyck, Suwalki, Radom, Kozlow,
Rozwadowski, Kozlow, Most, Kozlow, Breslau, Milow, Leczyk.

2) *JWB*, No. 115, 1944.
of camp regulations was punished by death. \(\text{1}^\text{2}\) The internees
were treated in the most inhuman fashion. To the authorities
they represented no individuals but numbers under which they
were identified. Jews were killed not only for infractions of
camp regulations, such as walking on the sidewalk instead of
the pavement, unauthorized change of position in a factory,
absence from work, reasons for killing were also a lingering
illness or loss of working capacity. This is testified to also
by Jan Karski who quotes the following words of one of the leaders
of the Jewish underground.

"Those whose muscles are still capable of any effort are
used for forced labor. The others are murdered by quota.
First come the sick and aged, then the unemployed, then
those whose work is not directly connected with the Ger-
man war needs. Finally those who work on roads, in trade,
in factories. Ultimately, they intend to kill us all."

\(\text{1}\) \(\text{2}\) The other conditions under which forced labor was performed
are the following:

\(\text{(a)}\) Wage: The regulations regarding Jewish forced labor
indicate no obligation on the part of the Germans to pay wages.
Workers on special construction projects received subsistence
allowances and were fed on an existence from the prices the
German wages for finished articles, but at least 25% of the Jewish forced laborers are not paid by the Germans. The decree concerning remuneration to Jewish labor in the General District of Latvia (Deutsche Zeitung in Esten, March 21, 1942) provided that the Jews shall not receive any wages. Employers of Jewish labor shall pay a fine to the Finance Department of the competent district commissioner. No overtime work on Sundays, holidays or at night.

(b) Working Day. Twelve to thirteen hours a day by virtue of the ordinance.

Jewish workers were barred from any of the social welfare agencies. They enjoyed no statutory hours.

(c) Shelter and Food. Workers are quartered in unheated barracks, huts or stables where sanitary and hygienic facilities are unknown. Food rations did not exceed the bare subsistence level. A typical day's diet consists of black coffee and bread for breakfast and supper, bread and potato soup for dinner.
The Puree of Forced Labor

Forced labor was part of the program of the biological war introduced by Hitler. Its objective consisted primarily in reducing the number of populations in the occupied territories and in exterminating Jews in Germany itself.

Therefore, forced labor began by forcibly separating families, confining to special labor camps, and separating men from women. The food rations were such as to keep them alive and to enable them to carry out their work. Lack of freedom, long working hours, lack of fresh air, and the most unsanitary conditions were designed to ensure the extermination of the Jews. The Jewish laborers were to be exploited to the utmost, after which they — like exhaust steam — exploded superfluous and were designated for extermination in concentration and labor camps in Germany itself and in occupied countries, especially in Poland.

So far, no statistical data are available as to the percentage of tortured and killed Jewish laborers, and of the entire number of tortured and killed Jews. That is why the connection in forced labor is closely connected and intertwined with other
crime perpetrated by the Germans.

As a rule forced labor began with deportation and ended in death chambers established in concentration camps, or by torture in labor camps. However, this crime has its specific characteristics which stand out from the number of other crimes committed by the Germans.

On September 25, 1926, Germany signed the Slavery Convention in Geneva. As can be deduced from the preamble, the purposes of this Convention were to prevent forced labor from developing into conditions analogous to slavery. Slavery was defined as follows: 'admitting that forced labor may easily exceed the limit of the permissible, the High Contracting Parties recognize that recourse to compulsory or forced labor may have grave consequences and injuries, such in respect of the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, annuity, or tutelage, to take all necessary measures to prevent compulsory or forced labor from developing into conditions analogous to slavery.'

The German Government and the occupation authorities deliberately did everything in order to transform forced labor into slavery.

With regard to specific characteristics of slavery, the
Convention expressed in the first place the manner of engaging
for forced labor (capture). The manner used by the Germans
was a forcible one, violating personal freedom of the individual.
Jews were shipped to unknown destinations and upon arrival in-
ternal in camps. Work was assigned to them. As a rule wages
were not paid them. They were given food provisions in special
containers set up in the camps. No definite working hours were
fixed. German authorities put all on to the availability of
magnates, delivering it "halemis" to organizations in need
of manpower.

The right of life and death was in the hands of German
officials who not only made use of it, but also greatly abused
it equally. Just as the slaves were treated in times of "Tscha
Tscha's Cabin," contrary to the Hague Convention, forbidding
the confiscation of private property, Jewish workers were de-
prived of their tools.

Forced labor, in the manner assumed on the strength of
decrees promulgated by the German Government and the occupation
authorities, constitutes a crime not only from the viewpoint
of international law, but also from the viewpoint of pre-indust
Criminal Code.

The chapter on "Crime and Violation against Personal Freedom of Article 231, provides that "Whoever, through menacing, threat or violence, brings an individual under his control in order to place him in a helpless position, or to press him into slavery or the military or naval services of foreign countries shall be punished by imprisonment for kidnapping (Bonacocophy)."

By acts of violence and threats of death, Germans deported the Jews. Taking advantage of their defenselessness, the Germans deprived them of their freedom and forced them to do hard labor. The crimes of the Germans were not confined to this alone. They killed workers who lost their working capacity. Guilty of these criminal acts were:

1. The entire central German government;
2. The High Command in German and occupied territories;
3. Governors-General in Poland; Governors in all occupied areas, countries, and colonies;
4. Perpetrators of the crimes in places of commission; and
5. Prosecution authorities who, knowing of the commission of crimes did not bring the guilty before justice.