

http://www.fasena.de/hamburg/sarne.htm

john@shellnews.net

Translate

From: German

View: Translation Original

To: English

Survived

Fritz Sarne (* May 24, 1906 Berneburg / Saale) lived and worked from 1927 to 1934 in Harburg. He described his memories in a tape recording of the 8th to Dated January 1990.

- "My time in Harburg ...": I was born on 24 May was born in 1906 in Berneburg Saale. I came in 1927 to Harburg. At the time, James Findling, of which you have my address, still a student. His brother Benno was an apprentice with the company Bernhard Meier, where I worked, and his brother Alfred I knew well. Jacob's parents had a small shop on a side street, whose name I do not remember anymore. His knowledge of my Harburg time is actually based on our first meeting after the liberation in 1945. I am very sorry that I am not in a position to afford to your research about the community Harburg a measurable contribution, since I first except my professional life and an incident is on the April 1933 was happening. had no connection to the wider social community Harburg. I'm like everyone else went on holidays to the synagogue. I lived for several years in the Barracks Road 38, then I'm after Werderstraße [today: At Werder] pulled, which was near the shop where I worked. My time in Harburg was completed with the sale of the business to a Mr. Goettsche, back in 1933, in the early-Hitler after Hitler came to power and the accountant Sass, residing at Reeseberg, everything has tried to get in touch with the Gauwirtschaftsleiter Dietrich, who also worked there as a decorator to get out of my job, which he managed well, so I screwed up in 1934 to Hamburg, Harburg so my time was over.
- **Hamburg:** I was in Hamburg to 31 December 1938 employed by a company that was taken over by two Nazis, who came from the butcher job and no idea of the manufacture of men's clothing had, which was really my job. They have been hiding in the November campaign, have said that in their operation no Jews were employed.
- **Forced labor:** As of 6 June 1939 I was hired by Hamburg employment office for work, the Jews used as forced labor. Funnily enough, I came back to Harburg, for Rhenania / Ossag where I have a "Jew column," consisting of 50 people who have never done earthworks, made leveling work for new tank systems on the grounds of Rhenania / Ossag. After this work was completed, I was busy at the Elbe river in the Wilhelmsburger side with cable operations, the company had Burmeister must make serious earthworks in Wandsbek in the laying of the cable broadcasting Hamburg-Berlin. Besides, I was used to Tarnungsarbeiten on Lombard bridge. I was up to my 'evacuation' on 25 October 1941 to Lodz in Eppendorf hospital worked with preparations for shelter-earthworks, where I suffered that afternoon an injury that was not recognized - perhaps fortunately for me, that you know not to say today - so I go to Moorweide had , had to give up in the Feldbrunnenstraße my keys. At that time I lived in the "Jewish house" Heinrich-Barth-Straße 8
- **Deportation:** We had 1,037 people of all ages in our transport, Hamburg and part Harburg. From this transport demonstrably only three people survived.
- **In the ghetto:** people were taken from the comfort of their homes and their lives, had to live in a room with five hundred people. A group came to the cinema, while others, including most of Harburg - preachers Gordon - to school. In the early days we were without mattresses and food. I remember the first service to a Mr. Plessner in the cinema held in the melody of the day of atonement - that was a special emotional experience. My acquired by earthworks good physical condition, it allowed me to report as a gravedigger at the Lodz cemetery, for which there was more bread, a slice of bread, perhaps, that I with the people from my barracks, where twelve of men and women we were crammed into a small space to share, could.
- **Buried:** I have a number of Harburgern buried there, which name I can not remember anymore. I do recall one morning in February 1942, I was working at the cemetery wall, which was secured by police. I saw a truck on which I recognized some of Harburg, including preachers Gordon - I can still see him now, with his little goatee, with his glasses, with luggage (we had only 12 kilograms of luggage), in the lorry at the cemetery wall pass. And after about two hours and returned the car back empty. I later learned that in located near Chelmno was a gassing center where our people were killed.
- **Float Gutenbrunn:** I had volunteered in 1942 to a feed, for interior works Ruhr. It was promised that there would be an extra there, sausage and bread. Was loaded as the transport of about 150 strong people aged between twenty and forty years ago, we noticed that it went further east instead. West, to where each station acquisition was the addition "Warthegau" Thus we reached a place called Float Gutenbrunn where we were taken by police after a dortiger Reichsbahn-labor camp. There we had to perform under inhumane conditions heaviest work on the new railway line Posen Kudno. There I had an encounter with a Harburg, to which I shall return. The labor camp was in late August 1943 with the remaining balance, because people died there like flies on to Auschwitz. We were still 141 in our group. We knew from hearsay that Auschwitz was an extermination camp, we did not know what to expect there.
- **Auschwitz:** After a period in quarantine, I was transferred to a coal mine of IG Farben Industrie, in the Good Hope mine, Janina Mine, Auschwitz III-Monowitz. I was there, after I had worked in the mine, and there is no other German prisoner had been found, was used as a roll-call leader. I had every day to hold three times the calls and to report to the camp leader. In his office, I had access to secret even commands that I nachsuchte risk their lives, even if he left the room, and me after the liberation, capable, as a witness against Schmidt and Company in the IG Farben trial to testify. The camp was on January 8, 1945 on the march today in the annals called death march, set to the west. We had 60,000, and less than half were freed in the West.
- **Survived:** On May 1. 1945. I weighed 88 pounds. Our train stopped with a thousand people in Tutzing. which to me was