EHRI Online Course in Holocaust Studies Yad Vashem Archives The Nazi Camps and the Persecution and Murder of the Jews – Camps of Operation Reinhard Translation: D02 Testimony to the deportation of Jews from the Hrubieszow Ghetto to Belzec, Sobibor, Majdanek, and Wieliczka; Death March to Flossenbürg

M1/E 297/143

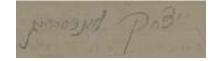
Testimony Transcript

Name	Birthplace	Education	Place of	Marital
	Day	Profession	residence	status
Icchak	10 May	3 years	Robieszo,	single
Landsberg	1923	primary	now	
	Lublin	cobbler	Pocking	

The Jews from Robieszo and the environs were gathered together in 1941 in the ghetto in Robieszo. There were approximately 14,000 to 16,000 persons, we were put to work in stone quarries, on the railroad and digging trenches. There was a Jews' Council. There were three operations in 1942: 1) 4,000 Jews sent to Sobibor (Galicia, Russian border) and burned to death there. 2) 3,000 Jews sent to Belzic (near Lublin), incinerated there. 3) 600 to Belzic (near Lublin), incinerated there. The end of 1942 the ghetto was completely liquidated. After the third operation, the surviving Jews went into hiding in the surrounding villages. Whoever was found was shot immediately. I came into a group of 200 persons who had been selected for labour. We worked in the ghetto. At the beginning of 1943 we were sent to Maidanek n/Lublin. We worked there 5 weeks. We were a total of 300 Jews there. After 5 weeks we were sent to Plaszow (n/Cracow). There were already 30-40,000 Jews there. Three thousand persons were selected for labour in the salt mine near Welicska. In September 1943 we were deported to Germany, to the Flossenbürg camp. After 10 days we were sent to Hoersburg [There is no Hoersburg. The Flossenbürg external camp Yitzchak refers to was at Hersbruck.]We worked in tunnel construction, 800 Jews and 4,000 other persons of various nationalities. In January 1944, I returned sick to Flossenbürg. I was in the infirmary for four weeks, where I was constantly beaten. Almost completely without any food. Then I worked for three months in the kitchen. On 22 April `1945 the camp was evacuated, we were to be brought to Dachau. On the way we were liberated by the Americans. When we were evacuated, we were about 1,600 persons, but along the way most died of hunger or were murdered, so that when we were liberated by the Americans only 200 people were still alive.

I swear that this statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief

(signed) Jizchak Landsberg (original handwritten statement signed Hebrew)



Recorded by Martin Rosenfeld Head of the Historical Commission Waldstadt n/Poking

Historical Commission

(stamp)

8 July 1946

translated by William Templer