

Affidavit

Today, Susanne Tesler, 16-E -7th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

appeared before the undersigned notary public, with office in New York, N.Y

And declared the following:

I was born on November 28, 1928 in Jasina, Czechoslovakia. My parents, Samuel Tesler and Pesel, born Dicker, were Jews, just as I am also a Jew. During the persecution of Jews I was sent to the Matisalko ghetto on April 16, 1944, and from there, after a few weeks, deported to the concentration camp Auschwitz, where I arrived on May 19, 1944.

I wasn't tattooed in Auschwitz, and I cannot remember which prisoner number I was assigned there. The correct way to spell my surname is "Tesler". The Hungarians often wrote my name as "Teszler", however, and so it may be that my name was written in some documents as "Zsnsi", during my stay at different camps.

There I was put into the camp Birkenau, where I stayed for about 6 weeks. After this time I was taken away in a transport for women to the concentration camp Gelsenkirchen. There I was given the prisoner number 1600. I got sick with typhoid, which is why I spent some time in the hospital. I cannot exactly remember the date when I was sent by the same transport with 10 other women prisoners back to Auschwitz. I can only remember that I was again in Auschwitz for a day, and that both my hands froze there. The SS decided that the 10 other prisoners of our transport, in which we originally came from Gelsenkirchen to Auschwitz, and I, should be sent on.

That is why I was sent with the other 10 women to the concentration camp Buchenwalde. I was ordered to the labor detail in the concentration camp Sömmerda, where I had to work in a metal plant. The camp was evacuated toward the end of March. We began marching and on April 13, 1945 I came to Waldenburg. The next day I was liberated in Glauchau by the Americans. I was re-allotted in May to Czechoslovakia and then lived for a while in Brünn, from where I emigrated to America, which is where I have lived since November 1, 1948.

Because of the privations I experienced during the persecution, and because of the forced labor, but especially because of the typhoid which I got sick with in Gelsenkirchen, my health has deteriorated. In 1953 I got sick with an illness which was identified as being a direct result of the typhoid I lived through. My ability to work is constantly and considerably impaired, and I am prepared to subject myself to an examination by an independent physician. Because of my impaired health, I cannot work on a regular basis. I earn an average of \$30 a week as a worker in a wristwatch plant.

In supplement to my application of February 4, 1954, as surviving daughter of my father, who was killed by violence caused by the national socialists, I herewith also claim damages for the death of my father. My father, Samuel Tesler, was born in Jasina, in roughly 1901 or 1902. I cannot determine the exact date and I cannot remember it, because no documents exist anymore. I know that his father – in other words my grandfather on my father's side – was called Zuesmann Tesler. My father was sent to the Matisalko ghetto and from there to Auschwitz, at the same time I was. I cannot find out anything more about what happened to him after that. In any case he never came back. I also add that my father had a wholesale business for wood and wire, which he ran until 1938, before his