



## TOLA NEYMAN

State Security

Sent to the Auditor General

28 June 1945

Main Commissioner for State Security

[Marcin] Hinkens

PV no. 208/45

Continuation of our PV 202 from 20 and 22 June 1945.

Regarding unknown German subjects guilty of maltreatment of prisoners.

Testifies: Tola Neyman, Polish national, born on 14 February 1909 in Łódź (Poland), residing at rue Verte 212 in Brussels.

### PRO JUSTITIA

On 23 June 1945 at noon, I, Marcin Hinkens, Main Commissioner for State Security, officer of the judiciary police, assisting the Auditor General, am interviewing my inspector Adelin Vorbanis, who testifies in French as follows: on 23 June 1945, at 10.00 a.m. I heard Tola Neyman, Polish national, born on 14 February 1909 in Łódź (Poland), residing at rue Verte in Brussels, who testified as follows in French:

On 6 January 1943 I was arrested by the Gestapo on avenue Louise in Brussels as a Jewish woman and immediately sent to the concentration camp in Malines [Mechelen]. After a few days, we were sent to Germany in cattle wagons. In each wagon there were 80–90 people: women, men, and children. In Birkenau we were thrown out of the wagons and told to leave our belongings behind. I suffered the same fate as Chana Kupferminc there, and I fully confirm her testimony given before you, which you have presented to me. Before I got to block 10 in the Auschwitz camp, I was given number 42653 with a triangle below. I was not treated in the same way as Ms. Kupferminc in the camp. I was Prof. Glaubert's [Clauberg's] subject. I was given about four injections, each of 20–30 cubic centimeters. These injections were administered through a tube. Immediately afterwards our stomachs and kidneys were completely paralyzed. After the fourth injection, I was sick for about six weeks and from that



moment on, my stomach has been suffering a great deal. On 22 April I was forced to start working in the block, despite being sick. We had to fix the clothing and underwear of the prisoners detained in the block, and this work had to be carried out at night.

On 18 January 1945 I was sent to the camp in Bergen-Belsen, In this camp, where we were very miserable, I suffered from typhus. There was no hospital or medical assistance for us. The food consisted of a kilogram of bread for 12 women and once a day a liter of soup made from swedes. Out of 90,000 people who arrived at the camp, less than 40,000 came out. On 19 April 1945 we were liberated by the Americans, and I went back to Brussels on 2 May 1945.

I have read the report, confirmed its accuracy, and signed it.

We would like to add that the interviews of Lily Cohen and Chana Kupferminc were the subject of our PV 202 and 203 from 20 and 22 June 1945.

*Dont acte* the proceeding was concluded. Done on the same day, Hinkens