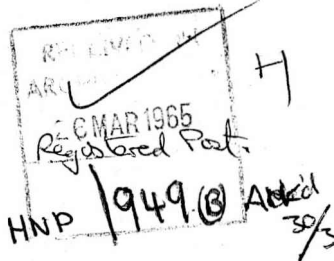


Mr. A. C. Combs

HNP/949

FORM A for use by
surviving victims of
Nazi persecution



APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS A BRITISH VICTIM OF NAZI PERSECUTION

- N.B.—1. Before completing this form it is important to read carefully the attached Notes for Guidance and then to answer all questions fully.
2. Please attach all documentary evidence to the form. All documents sent will be returned.
 3. All applications must be received before the 31st of July, 1965.
 4. Acceptance of an application for registration does not constitute a right to participate in the distribution.

SECTION ONE—IDENTITY

Surname DUBOIS
Other names EMILE ARISTIDE
Address 8 ELIZABETH PLACE PRADÉ
ST HÉLIER, GUADELLOUPE.

SECTION TWO—NATIONALITY

1. How did you acquire British nationality?
(Please write YES opposite the method that applies and delete the others)
- (a) By birth? YES (If so, please attach birth certificate)
 - (b) By marriage? (If so, please attach marriage certificate and birth or naturalisation certificate of husband)
 - (c) By naturalisation? (If so, please attach certificate)
 - (d) By some other method? (If so, please give full details)

2. If you are not British by birth what was your previous nationality? _____
Do you still retain that nationality? YES
If not, when and how did you lose it? _____
(Please attach all documentary evidence)

3. If you are a dual-national—

(a) Where were you ordinarily resident on the 9th of June, 1964?.....

(Please attach all available evidence, e.g., receipts for rent or rates, &c.)

(b) Have you been in Crown Service under Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom?

(If so, please give full details and dates)

After Enlisting in the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry, at Guernsey on the 19/7/1917 for duration of war. I was known as PI- DuBois. Emile Aristide 20440. I was voluntarily transferred to the 2 Btn The Black Watch on January 8 1919. at Ecqueville, France. my Army Number was 2445143. I was discharged on termination of Engagement PARA 392 (xx) RR on March 31. 1921 at Perth.

(c) Are you the holder of a British passport? (If so, please give number and full details)

J. [redacted] | M. Emile Aristide DuBois accompanied by his wife
Lilia Ann. Gauthier

PROFESSION	Retired	Houswife	
PLACE of Birth	Jersey	Jersey	PASSPORT NUMBER
COUNTRY of Residence	Oct 2	9 Jan 1897	J38137
Height	1599	5' 11"	
Colour of Eyes	Blue	Brown	
Colour of Hair	Grey	Grey	

SECTION THREE—PERSECUTION

1. Please give, on a separate sheet, the following details of your imprisonment:

- Name of camp or other place of detention, its situation, its general conditions and régime;
- Dates of imprisonment and of release; prison number; reasons for imprisonment and circumstances in which it arose;
- If you are suffering permanent disability as a result of treatment received during your imprisonment please give full details of its nature and cause;
- Any other information you consider useful and relevant.
(Please attach all documentary evidence)

2. Have you at any time received any payment in respect of this persecution? No
(If YES please give full details)

I HEREBY DECLARE that all the above statements are to the best of my knowledge and recollection true in all particulars.

Signature Ed DuBoisDate 23 of March 1965

8, Elizabeth Place PRADÉ
St. Helier,
Jersey, C.I.

11th March, 1965

HNP/949
Dear Sir,

Buchenwald, situated near ^{MERE}Vienna, surrounded by barbed wire and elevated lookouts. Manned night and day by S.S. soldiers who loved to use their machine guns on prisoners who went near the barbed wire.

The entrance gate was known as the Tower, two stories high with a balcony and 9 searchlights and machine guns. The Tower accommodated the S.S. on duty, night and day duty at the gate, surrounded on one side by the Crematorium and by barrack rooms on the other leaving a huge square in the centre, where all prisoners paraded each night for roll call.

Privileged prisoners were responsible for running and the good behaviour of camp to the S.S. They were known as stubedeans and capos.

Each block or barrack room held up to 1,000 prisoners. Four living rooms, four bedrooms and toilets and washroom were in the centre. Loud speakers were connected to all the rooms and connected to the Tower, when the S.S. wanted a man the loud speaker blared out the name and number of the man and the stubedean consulted his register. The stubedean who had the number on his register was responsible for bringing that man to the Tower and handing him over to the S.S.

Prisoners who had been in Buchenwald for seven years told us that all who opposed the Nazi regime were supposed to be strangled to death in the Crematorium. I had my photo taken at the Crematorium you can see I am holding a piece of rope with a loop each end, also a cosh the size of which is considerably reduced through constant use on prisoners heads. Behind me is the death cart which was used everyday to carry the dead who had died through sickness or had been beaten to death by the S.S. Under the Crematorium we found there was a proper slaughter house. There was a siren to drown the noise of the victim if he cried for mercy. There were also iron pegs driven in to the

/Continued.....

walls at two foot intervals. We could plainly see the marks of the shoulder blades and buttocks on the dull white walls. The victim was forced to stand on the stool and the rope placed arround his neck, one loop was passed through the other then placed on the peg, the stool was then pulled away and the prisoner was left to strangle to death. We also saw an apron stained with blood which the hangman used to protect his clothing. There was also a water tap and a drain to wash away the blood. There was also a lift by turning the handle the victim disappeared through the ceiling into the furness room where he was burnt. There were canasters to send his ashes to his loved ones but they were never used, his ashes were for fertilising the cabbages on the farm.

When the S.S. came to fetch us from French prisons we rode through the streets of Paris in public buses. The conductor had us covered with machine guns all the way to the railway station. We were herded like cattle into goods wagons. 70 to each wagon. When the door was shut the only ventilation was through the hole cut in the top corner 9 by 9 inches. There was a large old tub in the centre for sanitary purposes. During the journey our wagon and the next were involved in an escape bid. The train was stopped and we from both wagons were forced to remove our clothing and which was placed in the escape wagon which had a hole in the floor. We were lined up all naked in front of machine guns; then the officer in charge told us if we tried to escape again four prisoners from each wagon would be shot. We were orded to get into our wagon. So 140 of us crammed in and were helped in with a burst of machine gun fire. Three of us were hurt in the legs and today I still have my bullet in my leg. So we travelled right through France and into Germany naked without food or water, and only the hole 9 ins. by 9 ins. for ventilation and the horrible tub which gave us good reason to be sick from the smell. Five days and five nights we endured this barbaric treatment, and so did hundred of thousands of prisoners who were transported to various camps throughout Germany. We were just animals, flies, to be slaughtered at the will of the S.S. I have seen hundreds frozen to death from Auswitz.

All prisoners on entering the camp were forced to give up his clothing and also his money, watches and everything on him. It was never seen again. He was then forced to have all the

/Continued.....

hair removed from his body - irrespective of where it grew. Then he was clothed in rags. I had a fancy shirt, a purple smock, a pair of riding britches and no boots or stockings, but a cap which I had to remove from my head every time I passed a S.S. soldier. Failure to do so meant being beaten to death. I have seen it happen. WE WERE ALSO GIVEN A NUMBER

James Quick, Freddy Baker, Stanley Greene and myself ^{MINE WAS} 78423 teamed up with one hundred and eighty English and American soldiers or airmen, together we slept out in the little larger with only a blanket each for cover and the earth for our bed. They called me Pop because I was old enough to be their father. Together we were made to put out a fire started in the food store when the camp was bombed and the factories laid flat. We also held a service for American airman who died of pneumonia.

We remained together until the Americans and British airmen went to another camp. We got some clogs and a coat and were sent to the big larger, to Block D, where we were put to work with a comando. Prisoners were drafted to work outside the camp in factories, when the output of work fell below standard those who survived returned to Buchenwald. If they did not die then they were good men to be sent out again. I have found this statement to be correct.

MITSEN.
UP
CAPS OFF.

We started our days work at five in the morning on the parade ground where we joined our work party, known as a Comando. We had to march through the gates which were lined each side by horrible S.S. officers. To do this when our capo said ~~come~~ up we had to take our cap off, and cap in hand we marched through the gates doing the goose step. We were glad to get away from the searchlights and the machine guns, but we were joined by an S.S. Patrol and his dog, who loved to set his dog on us, many a night I have had to squeeze my leg to remove the inflammation from the dog bites. My leg was always swollen and very painful through the bullet I inherited from the S.S. getting on the train. I had to conceal it from the S.S. in the camp because they did not want cripples. They just disappeared. We worked in stone quarries, clay pits and on the railway. We repaired railway lines and spent days with picks in hand breaking stones under sleepers. If one bumped into the other we all fell down. We could just raise the pick and let it drop, we were very weak. But out in the open air was better than in a factory. We lifted 40ft rails

/Continued.....

HWP/949

on to a railway wagon. Twenty of us lifted the rail on to our knees, then on to our muscles of our arms and then the capo gave the command to put our hands under the rail and with one heave we threw the rail on to the wagon. At the end of the day we were very tired. We also spent two months shovelling snow, clearing the station lines. We had a half an hour break for coffee at 12 o'clock and at 5 o'clock we started returning to camp. Once inside we were free until roll call. Seven hundred and fifty to one thousand men were lined up ten deep like a battalion of soldiers. We had to remain there until every man was accounted for. If there was someone missing the S.S. searched for him. They never opened a cupboard but just emptied their revolvers at everything that looked like a man. We often saw some bodies lying in the road but we dare not touch them. The death cart collected them and took them to the Crematorium, which was burning night and day and had for seven years been placed that we all could see it as we waited to be counted. I have often told Stanley Greene, James Quick and Freddy Baker which way are we going out of Buchenwald, by the gate, or by the chimney. When the count was completed there was always two minutes silence when the voice on the loud speaker said "caps off" we waited until it said "caps on, caps on" then we were finished for the day. This happened every day, from August the month we entered the camp until April, the month we were liberated.

Our food was half a pint of soup and a lump of bread 4ins by 4ins by 2½ins thick with synthetic butter as big as an oxo cube, once a day.

SUFFERING

The Doctors who were also prisoners deserve to be highly commended for their work. They looked after the prisoners suffering from every ailment under the sun including ulcers, burns, tuberculosis, Pneumonia and pleurisy. I had two bullets in my leg. One was removed by a Russian Doctor with the aid of a pen-knife which was sterilised in the flame of a cigarette lighter. There were no anaesthetics, no medecins or ointments in the camp. My foot healed after six months treatment with the only cure being water, one bandage which I had to wash and replace every day.

The other bullet is still in my leg for on this month 1965 I had my leg xrayed at the hospital and Doctor Myles informed

/Continued.....

HVP 949

me it is better to be left in the leg as it would do more harm than good if it were removed. My legs were never free from bruises, scars and today I am still suffering with bronchitis and skin disease, which has never left me since I left camp.

We had to work in all sorts of weather, our clothes were never dry and our ration of food was just enough to keep us alive. I lost four stone in weight. After we were liberated by the Americans I was twelve months on baby food, gradually increasing to solid food until my body was restored to normal.

WHAT LED TO MY ARREST

During the years the Germans occupied the Channel Islands.

I was driving a crane unloading wood and a set of wood fell from its sling on to a number of Germans passing the crane that I was driving. All the pieces seemed to hit one German who was removed with some others to hospital.

10 MARCH 1944 I was arrested and deported from Jersey to a French prison called Le Cher Middi. Then during the allied advance in to Normandy I was evacuated to Buchenwald. I believe the timely invasion of France interrupted my trial and sentence.

I was always afraid of being called to the Tower in Buchenwald and of being sent up the chimney.

I never knew my fate until I was liberated.

APRIL 1945

I have just retired after forty-four years service as a crane driver for the Government of Jersey.

I am enclosing one Passport, also a photo of myself taken by an American soldier, to prove that I was there.

I also enclose a letter from my Doctor. I cannot remember how much I have spent on medicines for my skin trouble since I left Buchenwald - but I know that I will be grateful for any amount it will be my good fortune to receive.

Our Chemist - FE. ROBINS M.P.S.

Yours most respectfully,

M. PRADÉ ST. HELIER

Ed Dubois.

JERSEY. G.S.

will Forward an Particulars
of Prescriptions should they
be Required.



COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

SERVICE INTERNATIONAL DE RECHERCHES

3548 Arolsen (Waldeck) Allemagne

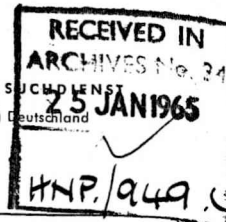
INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE

3548 Arolsen (Waldeck) Germany

INTERNATIONALER SUCHDIENST

3548 Arolsen (Waldeck) Deutschland

Téléphone : Arolsen 434 - Télégramme : ITS Arolsen

DOKUMENTEN - AUSZUG
über Aufenthalt in ehemaligen
Konzentrations- und ArbeitslagernEXTRAIT DE DOCUMENTS
sur le séjour dans les anciens camps
de concentration ou de travailEXCERPT FROM DOCUMENTS
about the stay in former concen-
tration or labour campsIhr Akt.-Z.
Votre Réf.
Your Ref.:

1824-----

Unser Akt.-Z.
Notre Réf.
Our Ref.:

T/D - 922 552-----

Name DUBOIS----- Vornamen Emile----- Staatsangehörigkeit British-----
Nom Prénoms Nationalité
Name First names Nationality

Geburtsdatum 2.10.1899----- Geburtsort Jersey (Channel/ Beruf Mechanician-----
Date de naissance Date of birth Lieu de naissance Island) Profession
Date of birth Place of birth Profession

Namen der Eltern Emile D. et Louise née DAVIES----- Religion Protestant-----
Noms des parents Parents' names Religion

Zuletzt bekannter ständiger Wohnsitz St.Clemens, Jersey 4. Samara avenue-----
Dernière adresse connue Last permanent residence

Verhaftet am not indicated----- in not indicated----- durch not indicated-----
Arrêté le Arrrested in by

wurde eingeliefert in das Konz.-Lager Buchenwald----- Häftlingsnummer 78263-----
est entré au camp de concentration entered concentration camp No. de détenu Prisoner's No.

am 20th August 1944----- von "BDS" Paris-----
le Venant de coming from on

Kategorie, oder Grund für die Inhaftierung "Polit." (*politisch) = Political-----
Catégorie, ou raison donnée pour l'incarcération Category, or reason given for incarceration

Überstellt not indicated-----
Transféré Transferred

Letzte Eintragung in KZ.-Unterlagen He was still there on 8th March 1945.-----
Dernière inscription dans la documentation
Last information in C.C. records

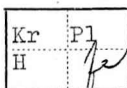
Bemerkungen none-----
Remarques
Remarks

Geprüfte Unterlagen 2"Häftlingspersonalkarten, Effektenkarte, Schreibstubenkarte,Häft-
Documents consultés lingspersonalbogen,Revierkarte, Arbeitskarte, Geldkarte, Nummern-
Records consulted karte, Zugangsbuch, Zugangsliste, Veränderungsmeldungen" and"Häft-
lingsliste" of Concentration Camp Buchenwald.-----

3548 Arolsen, 20th May 1964

Abgesandt an: The British Embassy
Expédié à
Dispatched to B O N N

A. OPITZ
Section des Archives



Der ITS übernimmt für die Richtigkeit und Vollständigkeit des Inhalts der Dokumente, die zur Ausstellung dieses Dokumenten-
Auszuges verwendet wurden, keine Gewähr.

- Erklärung des I.S.D., erscheint nicht in den Originalunterlagen.
- Explication fournie par le S.I.R. mais ne figurant pas sur les documents originaux.
- Added by the I.T.S. as explanation, does not appear on the original documents.

p.t.o.

Our documentation has revealed the following information:

The name DUBOIS Emile born on 2.10.1899, No 78263,
appears in the "Verzeichnis über mitgegebene Wert-
sachen und Bargelder " established on 15.8.1944 by
"Kriegswehrmachtgefängniss" Paris "Abtlg". Cherche-
Midi.-----

that is the address I was arrested from
& later interned in Chatelet Mairie prison
in Paris in March 1944, during the advance
in Normandy I with other British & American
prisoners were evacuated to Buchenwald in
Aug 1944, & there I met Mr Fred Baker,
also Mr James Duck from Guernsey who
remained with me at Buchenwald until we
were liberated by the Americans in April 1945.
Mr Stanley Green of Peel Terrace, Peel Rd, Jersey
was also there with us, also 100 British &
American Prisoners who were later removed to
another camp.

I have a photo of myself taken in the Crematorium
by an American soldier, if you wish to see it,
I will be only too pleased to forward it on.
I was never tried or sentenced.

I wish to thank all those who have looked

so hard to get compensation for
victims of Nazi persecution.

I remain
Yrs in Anticipation
Emile Abitade Des Bois
& Elizabeth Place
St Helier
Jersey.

FOREIGN OFFICE

APPLICATION FOR COMPENSATION FOR DISABLEMENT
RESULTING FROM NAZI PERSECUTION



FOREIGN OFFICE,
Claims Department,
Charles House,
5 Lower Regent Street,
London, S.W.1.

Date of issue of form 14 April 1965

Reference HNP 949

NOTE.—The particulars given by the applicant on this form will be checked from official records

DUBOIS, Emile Arsène

1. Name Emile Arsène
(Surname first in BLOCK CAPITALS)

2. (a) Permanent address 8 Elizabeth Place Prade St Helier Jersey, G.I.

(b) Present address (if different)

3. Date of birth Oct 2, 1899

4. National Insurance Number

JY	00	56	13	D
----	----	----	----	---

Number
R Gummy LG 2044
1910/1913 10 Jan 7th.
1919. Re. engaged.

5. If you served in the Armed Forces, please give particulars of last period of service: 2 years & Eighty 3 days

and served
in the (a) Unit or Ship The Black Watch (b) Rank Private (c) Official No. 2745-143

6. Have you at any time claimed or been granted any pension, gratuity or allowance for injury or disablement sustained as a soldier, sailor, airman, member of the Mercantile Marine, fishing, pilotage or light vessel service, Home Guard, or for a war injury sustained as a civilian? (Yes or No) No If so, please give particulars of the award and, if known, the reference on the official notification

7. Have you received any payment in respect of any injury sustained since 1945? If so, please give particulars No

8. What is the nature of the wound, injury or disease for which you claim? Pain of melli in the legs
and Bronchitis You have Particulars of Skin Disease in my Doctors Certificate;

9. If a wound or injury, give a brief account of where and how it was inflicted in a goods wagon during
Transport to Buchenwald 140 of us. Pocketed it was like being in a mad house. until the
SS fired their Revolvers & finally gassed us with an Hand grenade. so I was dead - after
10. If a disease, when and where did you first begin to suffer from it? I retained consciousness hours later
when I came Jan. 1955 My fellow Prisoners

11. Did you suffer from the condition claimed or anything like it before your subjection to Nazi persecution? No

12. Do you claim that your disability—

(a) Was caused by Nazi persecution?

(b) Although existing previously was made worse by Nazi persecution?

I Believe it was caused through
yes Being in the Camp. But I may
be Wrong
I cannot Prove my Point

13. Please give the full name and address of your present doctor (private or N.H.S.)

DR R. W. PEELYATES, 1 LA MOTTE STREET ST HELIER, JERSEY, G.I.

14. Please give below particulars of any medical treatment you have obtained.

If living overseas, state your address in the United Kingdom at the time of any medical treatment in the United Kingdom.

Full names and addresses of doctors and hospitals	Nature of illness	Dates of admission or first attendance	Dates of discharge or last attendance
(1) DOCTORS Any doctor (private or N.H.S.) if different from the doctor named at 13 above. (a) Before your subsection to Nazi persecution:	No		
No Records of the date I was attended to by Dr. Graham who is RETIRED Post, Living in Scotland where my wife was at I attended Jersey General Hospital from 1945 until 1956. (2) HOSPITALS (see Note below) (a) Before your subsection to Nazi persecution:	DR GRAHAM Queens Road, ST. HELIER JERSEY. Skelton Skin Tuber & Phos. mania & Branches for Ex-ray. O.P. February 1965.		
(b) Since your subsection to Nazi persecution: DR. PEELY ATE S.	contact Dermatitis	5 11 3 1956 10 3 1956 30 3 1963 19 11 1964 11 2 1964 3 4 1965 10 4 1965	
	same of the date I attended (Dr. PEELY ATE S.) Pannel		

NOTE.—Give the name and address of each hospital (but not of the hospital doctors) and add "I.P." or "O.P." to indicate whether the treatment was "in-patient" or "out-patient". If you are at present receiving hospital treatment, show this at (2)(b): the entry in the last column should be "Not yet completed".

15. Add here any further statement you wish to make in support of your claim. If this space is insufficient and a separate sheet is used this should be signed and dated by you and securely attached to this form.

I had to work from November 1944 until April 45 in Rain & Snow. my clothes was always wet. I started catching in the Camp & I still catching to this day with Brucellosis I cannot wash, only in special soap are use my Veterinarian I had skin trouble in the Camp & I've never got completely Cured of it. 10 day I still having treatment the melle or Bullet is still in my Leg and I did not have it as Enay at the above elements before I went to the Camp.

NOTE.—Before signing the Declaration please make sure that the questions have been answered correctly (dashes or ticks are not sufficient). This will save correspondence and delay.

I HEREBY DECLARE that to the best of my knowledge and belief the answers to the questions of this form are true and complete. I HEREBY AUTHORISE the doctors and hospitals named to make the relevant medical records available at the request of the Foreign Office to help the consideration of my claim for compensation as a victim of Nazi persecution. I ALSO CONSENT to other Government Departments supplying extracts from any records which are held by them and which are required by the Foreign Office in dealing with this claim.

Ed Paffors

(Usual signature of applicant)

Date April 26 1965