

FOREIGN OFFICE

H N.P. / 396

CLAIMS DEPARTMENT

File No. : _____

3608

This file should be read like a book

Ref. / 435
- / 1358

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FOREIGN OFFICE

APPLICATION FOR COMPENSATION FOR DISABLEMENT
RESULTING FROM NAZI PERSECUTION



RECEIVED IN
ARCHIVES No. 34
25 JAN 1965
HNP. /396 Ack'd
(B) 27/1

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

Date of issue of form ✓

Reference HNP/396

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

1. Name SHORT, FREDERICK WINZER.
(Surname first in BLOCK CAPITALS)

2. (a) Permanent address ST DAVIDS
RUEITE BRAYE,
ST PETER PORT,

(b) Present address (if different) GUERNSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS,

3. Date of birth 10th MAY, 1910.

4. National Insurance Number NIL
NOT APPLICABLE IN THE
CHANNEL ISLANDS,

5. If you served in the Armed Forces, please give particulars of last period of service:
(a) Unit or Ship NIL (b) Rank NIL (c) Official No. NIL

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 NIL

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? REFER TO

9. If a wound or injury, give a brief account of where and how it was inflicted SECTION THREE
PERSECUTION

10. If a disease, when and where did you first begin to suffer from it? (C)

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? YES,
(b) Although existing previously was made worse by Nazi persecution? NOT EXISTING PREVIOUSLY,

13. Please give the full name and address of your present doctor (private or N.H.S.)
DR. J. B. RAPER, 18 NEW STREET, ST PETER PORT,
GUERNSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS,

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 subjection to Nazi persecution:			
NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.
(b) Since your subjection to Nazi persecution:			
UNKNOWN NAMES UNKNOWN AMERICAN MILITARY DOCTORS	STARVATION.	MARCH, 1945.	JULY, 1945.
GOODWICK, DR. TERRY, PEM. SOUTH WALES	CONVALESCENT.	AUGUST, 1945.	AUGUST, 1946.
(2) HOSPITALS (see Note below)			
(a) Before your subjection to Nazi persecution:			
NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.
(b) Since your subjection to Nazi persecution:			
I. P. AMERICAN MILITARY HOSPITAL NEAR METZ, N.E. FRANCE,	STARVATION.	MARCH, 1945.	JULY, 1945.

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.

DECLARATION

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.

F. W. Short,
 (Usual signature of applicant)

Date 15-1-65.

FORM A for use by
surviving victims of
Nazi persecution

RECEIVED IN
ARCHIVES No. 24
- 1 OCT. 64
HNP/396.
acc'd 4/10.

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 SHORT.
Other names FREDERICK WINZER,
Address ST DAVIDS, RUETTE BRAYE,
ST PETER PORT,
GUERNSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS,

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? /
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)

YES. ÷

ROYAL GUERNSEY LIGHT INFANTRY (MILITIA)
(1928. To 1930.)
GUERNSEY POLICE FORCE,
(1934. To 1942.)

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

BRITISH PASSPORT NO. 5828,
ISSUED, AND DATE STAMPED, BY THE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF GUERNSEY,
GOVERNMENT OFFICE,
GUERNSEY,
CHANNEL ISLANDS,

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

Signature _____

Date _____

FREDERICK WINZER SHORT.
ST DAVIDS.
RUETTE BRAYE.
ST PETER PORT.
GUERNSEY.

HNP/346

(A) BRITISH VICTIM OF NAZI PERSECUTION.

SECTION THREE - PERSECUTION.

FORT DE VILLENEUVE ST GEORGE, SEINE-ET-OISE, PARIS, FRANCE.

A notorious Nazi transport camp for prisoners destined for Nazi Concentration Camps, Labour Camps and Prisons in Germany. During my two months stay in this prison fort the conditions and treatment were deplorable for the 400 prisoners (approx) which included French, Belgium, Italians etc., many of which were of Jewish Religion awaiting Transport to Germany. We were slept 50 to a room on beds of straw. Vermin was at its height (Lice, Bugs, Fleas) and the sanitation and washing facilities were practically nil. A galvanised dustbin with a wooden plank for use as a W.C. was issued to each room for sanitation purposed and was emptied twice daily (morning and night) so the smell in the room as you can imagine was terrible. Washing facilities consisted of four small taps running out of a wall were one had to cup ones habds in order to gather enough water to swill your face. No. baths or showers, so being impossible to wash ones body. Razors were forbidden there being no facilities whatsoever for haircutting and shaving so you can imagine what a sorry mess we all looked when we left this Prison Fort for Germany. Food consisted of a semi starvation diet, two small cups of watery soup daily with two slices of dry bread and one thin slice of meat or cheese fortnightly and finally for good measure the Nazi Guards would raid and search the rooms on an average twice weekly (day of night) and each of us in turn would get a beating up by getting struck with their rifles and kicked.

I was eventually transported to Germany by train the journey taking three days and two nights. During the whole of this time we were not only handcuffed but also chained by the legs by means of a metal garter encircled the leg above the ankle. We were manacled in pairs. On arrival at a large German Prison the name of which I cannot be sure but believe it was wither Berneau of Oberneau and situated in Southern Germany. I was in this Prison for one day and night and on arrival we were all mustered in a large room, made to strip off then marched naked through and along corridors into a large washhouse. We were then shaved by open razor of every bit of hair on our bodies, head, arms, legs, and private parts, then made to climb a step ladder into a 4 ft. deep disinfected tank (come bath) after being made to fully submerge several times we were then put under shower baths then again marched naked along corridors to a large storehouse where we were issued with prison clothing. Black with Yellow Stripings. The Jews having on the back of their jackets a large star shaped emblem with the name Jude thereon. The Polish prisoners had a large diamond emblem with the letter P. likewise. We were also given boots with wooden soles and heels, the soles of which were two inches thick. Before going further I would like to state now re. the shaving and bathing in this prison as I have already stated the washing and shaving facilities at the prison Fort

in Paris was nil, we had all arrived at this Prison with beards and sporting what is today termed a "Beatle" style hairdo and literally speaking walking in vermin (Lice and Fleas). So I trust you can imagine how wonderful it was to me to have our first bath, haircut and shave for over two months, I often look back on this as the one and only good day under my then Nazi masters.

The following day at dawn we were marched from this Prison to Rotau (Slave) Labour Camp, (about three hours marching) the conditions of which I was to find were brutal, terrible, and horrifying. The camp was surrounded by three sets of barbed wire with a space of about 12 ft. separating each set. There were numerous machine gun posts on stands at strategic points and was patrolled day and night by armed Nazi guards with Alsation dogs, this made escape from the Camp virtually impossible.

We were ~~role~~ called each day before daylight in the grounds of the camp. When the Camp Commandant would give us a pep talk on how Germany was winning the war and would always finish his speech by reminding us that the penalty for escape was death. We were then marched from the camp (about one hours marching) to a working site on vast open land where we were put to work cutting a Canal the width of which was to my estimation $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, the length I cannot state for my stay as you will read later was such that I did not see this project completed but from which information I could gather this canal was intended to connect with either the River Isar or River Inn, for commerce purposed. About 400 prisoners were working on this project in groups of 40, each group having a miniature circular railway (laid by the prisoners) for conveying the peat which formed the top layer of land to be removed, the Nazis conserving this peat for fuel. At the side of each railway was a machine for scooping up the peat and after processing through this machine, would leave the machine as blocks of peat 4 ft. long 4 inches square onto the planks then placed on the railway truck which was then pushed by one man approx. 100 yds. away from the canal bank. The peat would then be off loaded and laid out to dry. Each group had six trucks, I being one of the truck men which meant the distance pushing this truck to and from the machine was 200 yds. From daylight to dark daily, seven days a week and no matter what the weather conditions you were kept working. In wet weather our boots with the two inch wooden soles would become so saturated that the weight became too heavy to lift your feet to walk, many a time as the day wore on, I, as well as many of the other prisoners would have to remove our boots, for we could not take it any more, then work in our bare feet. When we were assembled at the end of each days work to march back to camp it was usual for all us prisoners to sling our boots over our shoulders and march back in bare feet, each working group would have two armed Nazis guards with an Alsation dog, there were also numerous machine gun posts on high stands which again made it impossible to escape. The food once again was a semi starvation diet and consisted of the following:-
Morning, before role call, 1 slice of black dry bread with cold black liquid the Nazis termed as coffee, Midday at the working site, 1 small metal container of weak soup, 1 small slice of black dry bread, we the prisoners had laid a miniature single line railway from the camp to the

working site and this soup was brought to us in large barrel shaped containers which were fitted on the railway trucks, we were allowed a 10 minute break to have this meal this being our only break during the days work.

On our return to camp at night we would be given more weak soup and dry bread, this was our staple diet excepting for the odd occasions when we would be given two boiled potatoes.

The treatment from the Nazi guards was vicious and brutal at all times. For instance if one was late returning to the machine with your truck to load another batch of peat we would get whipped with a dog whip which the Nazi guard carried, it was forbidden to talk whilst in your hut at night, the penalty for doing so was a beating up and no bread, at roll call, so it was a case of everyone whispering to one another, it was also forbidden to talk at the working site for doing so the same penalty applied, all reading material whatsoever was forbidden, I applied for but was refused permission to write even to the extent of sending a message through the International Red Cross to my wife, and children, who were then living in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, I also applied for a Red Cross Food parcel, this again was refused by the Camp Commandant; I was informed they were solely for British Military prisoners of war.

We were never at any time visited by a member of any church denomination. I have now been in this camp for three months and I as well as the other prisoners are getting weaker and exhausted through undernourishment and overwork etc, it was becoming a common sight at the end of the days work for me and other prisoners to carry fellow prisoners back to camp on our backs in our bare feet. These prisoners had become so exhausted during the day that they could not make the journey back to camp on foot, the inside of my hands and soles of my feet have now become like raw meat, blisters had been appearing and breaking for quite some time now and had more or less become major wounds, this also applied to the majority of the prisoners, I applied for medical aid but this again was refused, things were now becoming quite sordid for instance on roll call each morning prisoners were failing to answer their name they being too weak to leave their huts, the guards would then enter the huts and drag the prisoners out screaming across the parade ground and throw them into the detention black cells, what became of these prisoners no one got to know.

I have now reached the stage where I find myself getting weaker for I can no longer manage to carry a prisoner back to camp, I now realise it is going to be the survival of the fittest, so before I get too weak I fail to answer my name at roll call, the guards enter my hut I inform them I require medical treatment, I am then knocked to the floor and kicked then dragged out of the hut and placed in the detention block. Later that morning I am taken before the Camp Commandant, a staunch Nazi, I showed him the state of my hands and when about to show him the state of my feet he knocked me to the floor. On regaining my feet he spat in my face, I was sentenced to one week solitary detention with the dark cell treatment, this meant one hour daylight per day the other twenty three hours was total darkness. Shutters were fitted on the outside of the windows and were opened one hour

daily, my diet was black bread and water daily with a bowl of weak soup every third day, after serving this sentence I am again taken before the Camp Commandant and through an interpreter on the Camp Staff I inform him that the findings of the Geneva Convention was all against the treatment etc, that I was receiving in the camp and as a British subject I wished to go before a higher authority. I was again returned to the detention block and after several days I am again brought before the Camp Commandant who asked whether I still wanted to see a higher authority, I replied I still wished to do so he then informed me that it will of course mean a German Court were I would be tried for my Political views and opposition to Hitlers Third Reich and inciting other prisoners in the camp to do likewise, he was going to write a full report to the appropriate authority and did I know that if found guilty the penalty was death. I was put back in detention where I remained for a further three weeks.

Rotau Labour Camp.

I would not be sure if this is the correct name of this Labour Camp, but the American Military Intelligence who took statements from me when I was liberated by the Americans from a Nazi Prison, near Frankfurt, informed me that they knew all about this camp and the atrocities by whipping etc., for they had the name of the camp on their list of notorious concentration camps. Months before they (the Americans) arrived in Germany so no doubt the American authorities would have the correct name of this Labour Camp in their files.

I was later given clean clothing with a pair of army type boots then driven from this camp in an army covered truck escorted by three Nazi guards with two Alsatian dogs, I was handcuffed to one of these guards, after having been driven for two hours (approx) I dismounted from the truck and got marched to the side of a railway line where in the distance I could see a railway station. Eventually a train drew in little did I know I was about to be introduced to one of Hitlers notorious prison trains. This consisted of the first two or three coaches situated immediately behind the engine of the train, one gained access to these coaches by climbing a ladder attached to the coach, a prisoner always got off and on these prison trains from a railway line never from a station. After climbing the ladder into the coach one was immediately knocked to the floor beaten up and kicked by one of the Nazi prison train guards this I was to find out was a softening up method the guards used on all the prison trains. A corridor ran down the centre of the coach with cells on each side, 3 ft. by 3 ft. alright I suppose for two prisoners, but I found myself packed tight with five other prisoners to a cell. It was almost impossible to move, every half hour or so the prisoners would be moved in and out of different cells, during this process the same beating up treatment would be dished up by the guards, after several hours on the train I was put off again onto a railway line where at the bottom of the ladder three uniformed Nazi Policemen awaited me, I was then handcuffed to two of them escorted to a car and driven off, one of these policemen spoke very good English he knew I was a British policeman, he informed me where I was and they were taking me to the Central Gestapo Prison at Munich. On arrival at this prison I was handed over to several plain clothes men who were typical members of the Gestapo, for I had already been in the clutches of such men and introduced

to their brutal methods during my interrogation after my arrest in Guernsey, Channel Islands.

I was then photographed at different angles and my fingerprints taken, statements were then taken from me, which were written in German which I could not understand for I cannot read German and which I was more or less forced to sign, I was then informed that the Camp Commandant had sent them a report as well as statements from other members of the camp staff and I would eventually appear before a German Political Tribunal, I was then taken by two of these men and handed over to a prison guard who put me into a large room to join a big group of German Military Personnel in uniform, Navy and Army. After a while I got into conversation with several Navy men who could speak English and they informed me that all the personnel in the room were prisoners who had been tried by German Military Courts and sentenced to death. They had been brought to this prison for execution, I was in this room for about one week which was a very weird experience indeed. Some of these men had torn wooden beading from the walls of this room to make a cross with, others just sat there and cried whilst others knelt and prayed. About a dozen names were called daily and these men were taken from the room for execution, eventually I am the only one in the room, then a prison guard enters the room speaks to me in German which I could not understand, he then marched me out of the room along some corridors into an office where sat two Gestapo men, after a lot of German had been spoken one of these men who spoke good English asked me how I had come to be in the large room, I informed him that I had been placed there by a prison guard after my arrival in the prison, he then informed me that a mistake had been made and I should not have been put in that room, but on looking back on that episode I feel sure it was a deliberate mistake in order to demoralise me. A typical Gestapo method of mental torture treatment, for I must admit now that I did start to think seriously of what the outcome of my fate was going to be. I was then taken to another part of the prison and placed in a cell which contained a bed, table and chair. This was certainly real luxury to me after what I had been through.

Eventually I appeared before a so called Political Tribunal, I was sentenced to twenty eight days solitary confinement with detention diet, bread and water daily with a bowl of weak soup every third day and the usual black cell treatment, after which I was to be kept in a prison and not allowed to mix with my fellow prisoners which meant solitary confinement. I was also to be kept in captivity until such time as the Nazi Authorities saw fit to release me. In other words this was more or less a life sentence had the war lasted that long.

This was the findings of the Tribunal for my political activities whilst in the Labour Camp, also for inciting other prisoners in the camp with my political views. After serving my twenty eight days detention I was taken from the Central Gestapo Prison, Munich, by three German Policemen, again handcuffed to two of them put in a car and driven to the railway line and into a Prison Train with the usual brutal treatment. After a day on this train I was put off and handcuffed to two German Policemen who informed me I was in a place named Scwandorf and they were

escorting me to the prison, it appeared to me to be a small town or village for I walked with them through two or three streets to the prison. After a stay of two days in this prison I was taken handcuffed by the same two policemen back to the railway line and placed on another prison train. After being on this train for a couple of hours or so I was again put off where four armed Nazi Prison Guards awaited me, I was handcuffed to two of them put in a motor truck and arrived at a large Nazi Prison in a town named Amberg. After spending three days in this prison I was again removed taken to the railway line and again the prison train treatment, after a few hours I was again put off and find myself in Nuremberg Prison where I stayed two days then once again the prison train treatment. The journey this time lasted one whole day and night and was a most terrifying experience for we were subjected to a heavy air bombardment when part of the train got blown up. We were also shot up by aircraft fire.

I eventually arrived at a large Nazi Prison named Diez - Lahn, situated near Frankfurt, West Germany, where I served two years in solitary confinement in the same cell, on the top floor. The treatment by the Nazi guards was at all times vicious and brutal, especially during the latter twelve months when aerial bombardment became more frequent by day and by night. The guards would enter my cell quite frequently and beat me up and often leave me without food for one whole day and on numerous occasions even deny me drinking water, I would have to remove all my clothing at the end of each day. The clothing was then taken from the cell and returned in the morning. The only covering for my naked body during the night was one thin tattered blanket, I was also denied heat in my cell, I was forbidden all reading material whatsoever, I was forbidden to write, I requested several times to be allowed to write to my wife and children but was refused each time. I asked to see a church representative and put in a request for the Holy Bible, this was also denied me, when I was liberated I got in touch with a German Priest who used to visit the prison and he informed me that he had been ordered by the Nazi Prison Authorities never to visit me in my cell and he made a statement to the American Military Intelligence Authorities to this effect. He was a man who spoke very good English for he had lived in America for a number of years previous to the outbreak of war and who no doubt could be contacted (if still living) to verify my statement.

I was given a half hour exercise each day in the prison yard, but the latter four months before Liberation this was also denied me, due to the fact that we were subjected to a heavy air bombardment in December, 1944m which demolished the east and west sides of the surrounding prison walls. Food consisted of a semi starvation diet and during the latter six months was at its lowest. One thin slice of dry black bread with a small bowl of watery cabbage soup (Sauerkraut) daily. It was a case of being slowly starved to death. My weight when liberated was five stone, ten pounds, (my height is six foot, my normal weight thirteen stones). I was weighed by American Personnel the day after liberation, this was documented and placed in American Military Intelligence Files and who no doubt may still have it in their possession. Re prison trains. I should have stated that during the whole of my prison train journeys I was never at any time given food or drink.

I was the only Britisher in this prison Diez-Lahn and, when liberated was too weak to walk without aid due to malnutrition. The American Military Authorities eventually removed me to their large Military General Hospital situated near Metz, in Northern France, (Alsace-Lorraine), where I spent four months. I was the only civilian patient in this American Military Hospital, the majority were American Military casualties received in battle during the advance across the River Rhine.

I would like to stress here now that were it not for the wonderful medical care and attention I received from the American Military nursing staff in this hospital I doubt whether I would be alive today writing you this story. When I left this hospital to commence my journey home I was then weighing nine stone and making steady recovery from being a very sick patient.

SECTION THREE - PERSECUTION.

(B).

DATE OF IMPRISONMENT. MARCH. 1942.

DATE OF RELEASE. MARCH. 1945.

Due to the fact that I have no Nazi documents in my possession with reference to my imprisonment and as my memory cannot bring to mind exactly what my number was after many years, I will not endeavour to put a number which may prove to be wrong, but have no doubt the German Prison Authorities can give you my number.

I last saw my prison dossier with my name and number on the front cover when I was liberated by the Americans at Diez-Lahn prison. It was then in possession of the American Military Intelligence Authorities.

I was sentenced by a German Military Court in Guernsey, Channel Islands, to a term of three years three months Penal Servitude, for the sabotage, by stealing of German Nazi Military Foodstores on the Island. I was a Police Officer serving with the Guernsey Police Force at the time of my arrest. The Nazis had built up huge stocks of food throughout the island for German Military use. As Police Officers we knew exactly the whereabouts of these foodstores so began to help ourselves and also to give to a large number of the civilian population, for we were all then on a very small ration of food at this time.

My ration weekly was as follows:-
4 lbs. Bread. 2oz. Butter. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt. all sorts of vegetables were in very short supply. Meat and Cheese was rationed and was only available when a consignment would arrive from France. So you can imagine how small these consignments were when France was in short supply herself. The Germans imposed a curfew each night from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. and the local Police were the only body of the civilian population allowed on the roads during the hours of curfew. This gave us the opportunity to raid these German foodstores and at the same time enable us to carry out the orders of Col. Brittan, the then English B.B.C. war time news announcer who would frequently broadcast on the overseas network to all occupied territories, not only to plunder the German foodstores but also to burn them down, as well as the cutting of communication wires, marking up the 'V' sign etc.etc., which was a common occurrence on the island. To verify this my statement re Col. Brittan, no doubt records of war time overseas broadcasts are kept at Broadcasting House which could I assume be easily checked.

I am, and always will be, a patriotic Britisher, and will always look on this German crime of Sabotage as a small measure of help for my (then) King and Country, and the Allied war effort.

SECTION THREE - PERSECUTION cont.,

(BI)

After my arrest I was placed in the Guernsey Prison, then taken to the Gestapo Prison, Fort George, Guernsey, under armed Nazi Military Guards. I was taken to Gestapo Headquarters, Guernsey, for interrogation. These interrogations would last all day from early morning until late at night without food or drink. I got beaten up, kicked and knocked unconscious several times during these interrogations which went on for several weeks before being sent for trial before a Nazi Military Court. After sentence I was later transported from Guernsey to Fort Villeneuve, Nazi Transport Camp, Seine-et-oise, Paris, France.

SECTION THREE - PERSECUTION.

(C)

After being liberated by the American Forces from the Nazi Prison, Diez-Lahn, Germany, in March 1945 and a patient for four months in the American Military Hospital near Metz, Northern France, on my arrival home I spent several months under doctors orders and was convalescent and unable to work for 12 months. I recommenced work in October 1946, I would say that I am suffering from a permanent mental disability, in this respect that my outlook towards my fellow beings has very much changed. For after all these years since my imprisonment (20 years) I am still inclined at times to become very callous towards them and have got to take a firm hold on myself. It is something I have been fighting ever since my prison nightmare of torture and I suppose will have to go on fighting until such time when I reach my allotted span.

SECTION THREE - PERSECUTION.

(D).

I trust Sir as a British victim of Nazi Persecution you will understand that this task of having to relive the whole of my Nazi Prison life so as to enable me to write you these facts, after all these years has been no easy or pleasant thing to have to do. But have endeavoured to give you this, my statement, to the best of my ability, but I must say it now leaves me with a more cheerful frame of mind in the thought that at long last I, as well as many more, are being given the chance to state our case, as a British Victim of Nazi Persecution, to the Government of my country.

SIGNED:-

F. W. SHORT.

F. W. Short