



30 DPA SERIES: THE NAZI HOLOCAUST - SERIES II — The war effort reinforced the need for slave labor and the concentration camps became a source for this manpower. Approximately 250,000 concentration camp prisoners were employed by private industries such as I. G. Farben, Krupp, Thyssen, Flick, and Siemens . . . under conditions that were comparable to the concentration camps themselves. The SS (Schutzstaffel) rented forced labor to industry at a fee of \$1 (6 RM) for 11 hours, night or day. Fees from prison labor totaled hundreds of millions of marks, one of the SS's principal sources of income. The life of the slave laborer lasted about 9 months, but the SS averaged about 1,631 RM for each prisoner. (This excluded industrial exploitation of corpses and property confiscated before internment.) In the above photo aid, slave laborers are at work at the granite works in the Mauthausen concentration camp near Linz, Austria.

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