



FORCED LABOR UNDER THE THIRD REICH

part one



1.

INTRODUCTION

Forced labor¹ sustained the German economy of the Third Reich during World War II. As many as 12 million people² were forced to work for little or no pay. They came from Poland, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, France, Belgium, and other countries, including neutral countries or those allied with the Third Reich. In 1999, approximately 2.3 million³ of these forced laborers were still living.

The law firm of Cohen, Milstein, Hausfeld & Toll asked Nathan Associates Inc. to undertake two tasks. The first task was to bring together in a consistent framework the various estimates of the total number of foreign forced laborers during World War II and of the number of survivors of this labor. These estimates are presented in Part I. The second task was to estimate the economic value of the forced labor brought up to the present day. This estimate is presented in Part II.

We approached these tasks with humility because of the research demanded by the passage of 60 years or more, the outstanding

scholarship by others on the subject of forced labor during the Third Reich, the magnitude of the numbers of people who suffered as forced laborers, and because even modest economic compensation for each survivor amounts to billions of dollars for the survivors as a group.

Wartime conditions and the passage of time mean that the requisite information on forced labor under the Third Reich is not always available. The remaining original sources of data are likely to be found in the extant archives of the Third Reich and German companies that used forced labor. Those who research the issue must reconcile differing estimates, often by relying on interviews with surviving forced laborers and members of the Third Reich.

We relied principally on three scholarly studies. The earliest of these was conducted by John H.E. Fried in late 1944 while he was a staff member of the International Labour Office (ILO). *In The Exploitation of Foreign Labour by Germany* (Montreal, 1945), Mr. Fried provides the most detailed accounting of forced labor in Germany during World War II that was available to us. Our second source was Edward L. Homze, who began his research on forced labor as a history student at Pennsylvania State University. His 1963 dissertation, *Foreign Labor in Nazi Germany*, was revised, updated, and published by Princeton University Press in 1967. The most recent

study on which we have relied is Ulrich Herbert's *Hitler's Foreign Workers: Enforced Foreign Labor in Germany Under the Third Reich*. First published in German in 1985, it is now available in English from Cambridge University Press (1997). Professor Herbert is a historian at Albert Ludwig University, Freiberg-im-Breisgau.

We also consulted Dr. Lutz Niethammer's "Policy Paper for the Chef des Bundeskanzleramtes Relating to Current Questions on the Compensation of Forced Workers," and proceedings of the July 1999 International Workshop on Nazi Forced Labor, which was organized by Dr. Niethammer. A Professor of Current Affairs at Friedrich-Schiller-Jena University, Dr. Niethammer is at present a Jean Monnet Fellow at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy.

In addition to these sources, we have made extensive use of information available through private nonprofit organizations and foundations established in Poland, the Czech Republic, Belarus, Russia, and the Ukraine to represent the interests of surviving forced laborers; and we have consulted with the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference) and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. The principal tasks of these groups is to identify survivors, record data on their experience, and verify through other sources the accuracy of a survivor's recounting of his or her experience. Their procedures are rigorous and much of their data are in computerized databases. These foundations and their representatives are listed in Appendix A.

¹ The term *forced labor* subsumes all categories of involuntary labor.

² Dr. Lutz Niethammer, "Policy Paper for the Chef des Bundeskanzleramtes Relating to Current Questions on the Compensation of Forced Workers," Florence, Italy, January 14, 1999, p. 3.

³ This estimate is from the foundations and organizations listed in Appendix A. The estimate is explained in Section 3.

2.

USE AND EFFECT OF
FORCED LABOR

An estimate of the total number of forced laborers under the Third Reich during World War II must be pieced together from different sources. Because the number of workers and their activities can change from month to month, a profile developed from one source covering one time period might look significantly different from the profile developed from another source or even the same source for a different time period.

The three researchers (Herbert, Homze, and Fried) on whom we have relied worked independently and at different times. Their estimates, which are presented in Appendix B, differ because of different dates of worker enumeration, different definitions of geographic regions of origin, and different source material. Herbert reports data from *Der Arbeitseinsatz im Großdeutschen Reich*, No. 11/12, December 30, 1944. Homze's estimates were derived from statistics reported by the United States Strategic Bombing Survey after adjusting the official Nazi statistical records. Fried's estimates were based on information

communicated to the International Labor Office by Dr. Eugene M. Kulischer with the cooperation of J. B. Schechtmann.

At the peak of the war, one of every five workers in the economy of the Third Reich was a forced laborer. According to Fried, in January 1944 the Third Reich was relying on 10 million forced laborers. Of these, 6.5 million were civilians within German borders, 2.2 million were prisoners of war, and 1.3 million were located at forced labor camps outside Germany's borders.⁴ Homze reported that civilian forced laborers from other countries working within the German borders rose steeply from 300,000 in 1939 to more than 5 million in 1944 (see Figure 1).

The Third Reich's strategy of using forced labor to satisfy its wartime needs arose from necessity. German men were engaged in battle and national socialist ideology precluded using German women.

From the mid-1930's onwards, as the growing manpower shortage began to threaten the very existence of the Nazi regime, the authorities were forced with the choice of conscripting either German women or foreign nationals... However, the deployment of [German] women as workers was far more unpopular, and would upset the already precarious domestic political balance of the regime. Furthermore, it contradicted national Socialist ideology regarding the role of women, and the deep convictions of a large segment of the population. . . [There was] the basic and (on the German side) deliberate decision to plug the holes in the German labor market by using foreign nationals rather than German women. (Herbert, pp. 58-59).

During the first two years of the war, there was no significant strain on German manpower, but after the Russian campaign manpower requirements escalated, and the number of civilian forced laborers rose sharply.

The conscription of foreign civilians was accomplished by a “cooperative structure” between the National Socialist regime and private industry.⁵ This repression of forced laborers was not a mere consequence of Third Reich policies, but a responsibility shared between industry, the Nazi Party, and the Government.

About two-thirds of the forced laborers were from countries to the east of Nazi Germany. Most of these were from Poland and countries that composed the former Soviet Union (see Table 1). Of the remaining laborers who were from countries west of Nazi Germany, about half were from occupied France. Relatively few (about 1 percent) forced laborers were from countries that were allies of Nazi Germany or neutral.

Forced labor was found mainly in three sectors of the economy of the Third Reich: agriculture, mining, and manufacturing. Approximately 1 million forced laborers from Poland worked in agriculture.⁶ The mining industry in Germany, which produced essential coal and iron ore, also was dependent on forced laborers from German-occupied countries.

Early in the war, most civilian forced laborers were working in the agricultural sector, but by the end of the war manufacturing, including war material manufacturing, was competing with agriculture for the services of forced laborers (see Figure 2). Before the end of the war, more civilian forced laborers were working in industry than in any other sector, with a significant number concentrated in war production.⁷

⁴ This figure, cited by Fried (p. 264-5), is based on information provided to the International Labor Office sometime during 1944, and includes Polish and French POWs that were converted to “free” civilian workers. The Fried enumeration is used here because it has the most comprehensive attribution of the nationality of Germany’s forced laborers. In addition, the attribution date of this enumeration, January 1944, coincides with the high point in the number of foreign workers employed in the Reich at one time.

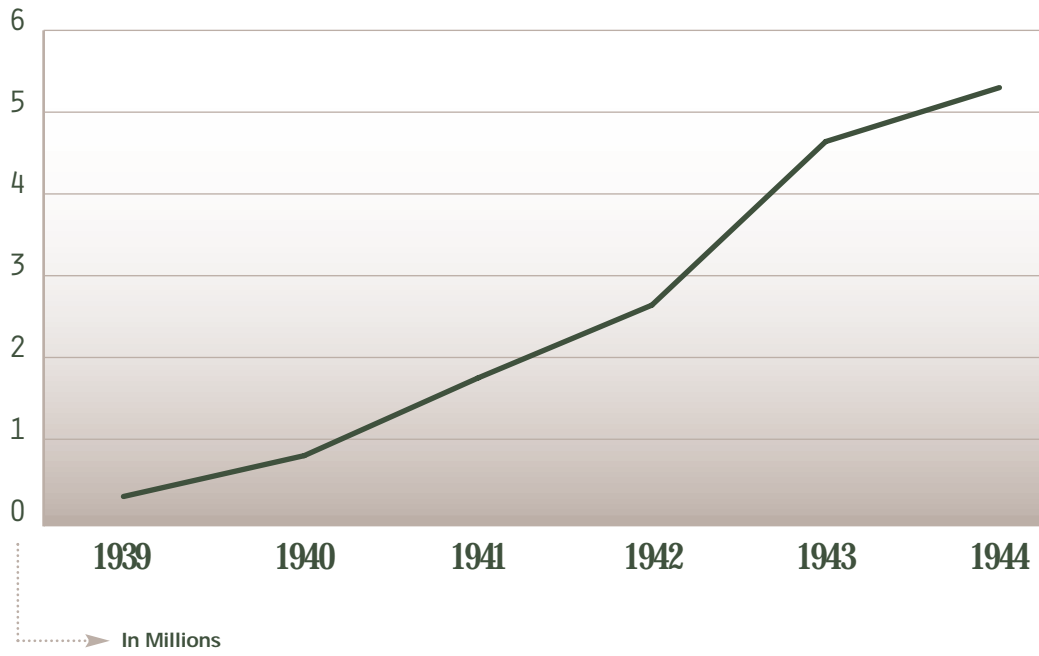
⁵ The concept of shared responsibility was recognized at the International Workshop on Nazi Forced Labor held in Buchenwald, July 8-10, 1999. Additional references on this matter include Herbert, *Fremdarbeiter. Politik und Praxis des “Auslander-Einsatzes” in der Kriegswirtschaft des Dritten Reiches* [*Foreign Workers. Policy and Practice of the “Utilization of Foreigners” in the Wartime Economy of the Third Reich*] (2nd ed. 1986); see also Herbert, *Geschichte der Auslanderbeschäftigung in Deutschland 1880-1980*. [*The History of Foreign Employment in Germany 1880-1980*] (1986); H. Mommsen, *Das Volkswagenwerk und seine Arbeiter im Dritten Reich* [*The Volkswagen Factory and Its Workers in the Third Reich*] (1996); Sofsky, *Die Ordnung des Terrors: Das Daimler-Benz-Buch* [*The Daimler-Benz Book*] (1987); Probe et al., *Konzentrationslager in Hannover* [*Concentration Camp in Hannover*] (1985); Siegfried, *Rüstungsproduktion und Zwangsarbeit im Volkswagenwerk 1939-1945* [*Armaments Production and Forced Labor in the Volkswagen Factory*] (1986); Pingel, *Haftlinge unter SS-Herrschaft. Widerstand, Selbstbehauptung und Vernichtung im Konzentrationslager* [*Prisoners Under SS Control: Resistance, Self-Assertion, and Extermination in the Concentration Camp*], (1978); see also Herbert, in Barwig et al., supra note 4, at 17 et seq., at n.3-4.

⁶ Herbert, p. 1.

⁷ *U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey*, Overall Economic Effects Division, “The Effects of Strategic Bombing on the German War Economy,” October 31, 1945, p. 31.

FIGURE 1

Civilian Forced Laborers in Nazi Germany
May 31, 1939-1945



SOURCE: Nathan Associates Inc. based on data from Homze, pp. 233, 235.

TABLE 1

Foreign Civilian Forced Laborers in Nazi Germany,
by Country of Origin
January 1944

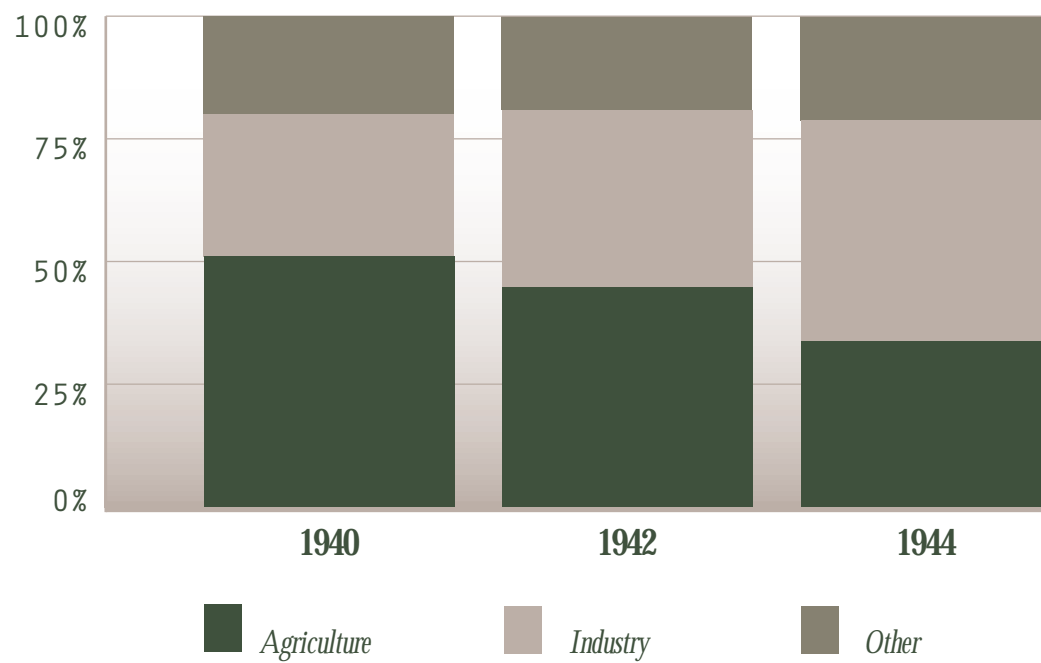
	Number	Percent of Total
Eastern Europe		
Czechoslovakia		
Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia	230,000	3.6
Slovakia	118,000	1.8
Poland	1,400,000	21.7
Yugoslavia		
Balance	70,000	1.1
Croatia	200,000	3.1
USSR		
Balance	2,000,000	31.0
Baltic Republics	165,000	2.6
Hungary	25,000	0.4
Subtotal	4,208,000	65.2
Western Europe		
Norway	2,000	0.0
Denmark	23,000	0.4
The Netherlands	350,000	5.4
Belgium	500,000	7.8
France (<i>except Alsace-Lorraine</i>)	1,100,000	17.1
Italy	180,000	2.8
Subtotal	2,155,000	33.4
German Allies and Neutral Countries		
Greece	20,000	0.3
Bulgaria	35,000	0.5
Rumania	6,000	0.1
Spain	8,000	0.1
Switzerland	18,000	0.3
Subtotal: Allies and Neutrals	87,000	1.3
TOTAL	6,450,000	100.0

NOTE: Percentages do not sum because of rounding.

SOURCE: Developed from Table B-3 in Appendix B.

FIGURE 2

Distribution of Foreign Laborers Among Major Sectors of the
German Economy as a Percent of Total
May 31, 1940, 1942, 1944



NOTE: Other includes handwork, transport, distribution, administration and services, and domestic services.

SOURCE: Nathan Associates Inc. based on data from Homze, p. 235.

3.

SURVIVORS OF FORCED LABOR

To estimate the number of people living today who were forced laborers under the Third Reich and the duration of their forced labor, we relied on information collected and provided to us by nonprofit organizations and foundations that are representing the interests of forced laborers in negotiations with the German government and industry. These foundations and organizations enumerate known survivors and classify them as follows:

- Those who were confined to a concentration camp, labor camp, or ghetto;
- Those who were under 12 years old and who accompanied or were separated from their mother or father during the parent's period of forced labor; and
- Those who were relocated for their forced labor and
 - ❖ Worked in agriculture,
 - ❖ Worked in industry, or
 - ❖ Worked in a public enterprise.

Exhibit: Survivor Categories

Category A. A person who was (1) a prisoner in one or more concentration camps, or a sub-camp of a concentration camp, a labor camp (AEL), a death camp, or a resident or laborer of a ghetto; and (2) compelled to perform labor directly or indirectly for an industrial or governmental entity, agent, or agency.

Category B. Any person who was relocated and under discriminatory conditions compelled to perform labor directly or indirectly for an industrial entity.

Category C. Children of a person or persons eligible for payments under this section who were under 12 years old and who accompanied or were separated from their parents for any periods of forced labor.

Category D. Any person not covered by Category A or B who was relocated and under discriminatory conditions compelled to perform labor for any government entity, agent, or agency, including but not limited to municipalities and public corporations.

Category E. Any person who was relocated and under discriminatory conditions compelled to perform labor as a domestic/household worker or in any element of the agriculture sector of the German economy.

We asked these organizations and foundations to enumerate known survivors and classify them into one of the categories listed in the exhibit.

A known survivor is one about whom the organization or foundation has specific knowledge of his or her work as a forced laborer and with whom the foundation has been in contact within the past three years.

In addition to known survivors, there are those who are alive but unknown by one of the organizations or foundations. These survivors might have never registered as a former forced laborer with any government or reconciliation foundation. If they had registered, they had not been in contact with one of the organizations or foundations within the past three years.

The total number of forced laborers under the Third Reich who were still alive as of August 1999 was 2.3 million. According to data provided by the organizations and foundations we contacted, 1,760,000 are known to be alive and 549,000 are estimated to be alive even though they are not presently included in the records of registered survivors.

Among the known survivors, 12.6 percent had been confined to a camp or ghetto, 80.2 percent had been relocated for forced labor in industry, public enterprises, or agriculture, and 7.2 percent had been the child of a forced laborer (see Table 2).

Among the survivors we can find forced laborers from every sector of the wartime economy of the Third Reich. The sector distribution of survivors who had been relocated

(Table 3) is similar to the sector distribution of all foreign civilian forced workers described in Section 2. Overall, about 43 percent of the known surviving relocated forced laborers worked in industry, about 17 percent in public enterprises, and the remaining 39 percent in agriculture.

Nearly 88 percent of the known relocated survivors worked at least one year (see Table 4). More than half worked more than two years.

The reasonableness of the number of known survivors (1.76 million) can be demonstrated by calculating implicit survival rates (known survivors divided by estimated total forced laborers) and comparing the rates to survival rates in the general populations of the United States and other countries. Survival rates of the forced laborers range from 15.2 percent to 27.7 percent (see Table 5).

The majority of forced laborers were young adults born between 1918 and 1925, and more than 50 percent of them were women.⁸ The survival rates of Americans born between 1919 and 1921 range from 17.2 percent for males to 32.8 percent for females,⁹ rates roughly comparable to the survival rates of forced laborers.

Since the end of the war, there has been no initiative on the part of the German government or German industry to compensate those who were forced laborers under the Third Reich. Nor has there been any plan to provide a remedy to the forced laborers for

treatment inflicted on them during their servitude, including the unequal pay, unpaid hours, and unpaid social benefits for which they were taxed.

German post-war measures for reparations, equalization of debts, restitution, and compensation postponed claims for forced labor—on the basis of Section 5 (2) of the London Debt Agreement of February 27, 1953—until a final settlement of reparations. At the time, the German federal government protected industry because it feared that the claims of foreign workers would have an excessively negative national impact on reconstruction and impending defense expenditures.¹⁰ As stated in the London Debt Agreement of 1953:

Consideration of claims arising out of the Second World War by countries which were at war with or were occupied by Germany during that war, and by nationals of such countries, against the Reich and agencies of the Reich, including costs of German occupation, credits acquired during occupation on clearing accounts and claims against the Reichskreditkassen shall be deferred until the final settlement of the problem of reparations.¹¹

To this date that settlement has never been completed.

Part II of this report presents an estimate of the economic value of the forced labor brought up to the present day.

⁸ Herbert, pp.292.

⁹ The source of these survival rates is Robert N. Anderson, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics, United States Abridged Life Tables, 1996, (Volume 47, No. 13) December 24, 1998.

¹⁰ Niethammer, p. 9.

¹¹ Agreement on German External Assets 1953 (London Debt Agreement), Article 5 section 2.

TABLE 2

Number of Known and Estimated Survivors Reported by
Reconciliation Foundations

Representative Organization	Number of Known Survivors				Additional Survivors (Estimate) ^b	Total
	Camp Laborers (Category A)	Relocated Laborers (Categories B, D, and E)	Children (Category C)	Total ^a (Estimated)		
Poland	79,700	409,000	24,000 ^c	512,700	193,000 ^d	705,700
Czech Republic	6,551	51,000	(e)	57,551	10,949	68,500
Belarus	22,689	85,078	65,115	172,882	27,118	200,000
Russia	4,700	281,900	37,900	324,500	10,000	334,500
Ukraine	13,974	582,006	(f)	595,980	250,000	845,980
Claims Conference					150,000	150,000
UNHCR					1,000	1,000
Total	127,614	1,408,984	127,015	1,663,613	642,067	2,305,680
Percent	12.6	80.2	7.2	100.0		

NOTE: Data in table updated August 24, 1999.

^aThis column totals the figures in the preceding three columns.

^bThis column totals the figures in the preceding two columns.

^cIncludes only children under 8 years of age.

^dIncludes forced laborers relocated to the General Gouvernement and children under age 16 not necessarily relocated but forced to work.

^eUnknown.

^fNot reported.

SOURCE: Nathan Associates Inc.

TABLE 3

Number of Known Relocated Survivors by Economic Sector
of Labor Service

Representative Organization	Industry (Category B)	Public Enterprises (Category D)	Agriculture (Category E)	Total
Poland	159,000	24,000	226,000	409,000
Czech Republic ^a	35,700	12,750	2,550	51,000
Belarus	56,696	4,220	24,162	85,078
Russia	82,600	199,300	(b)	281,900
Ukraine	276,645	1,334	301,962	582,006 ^c
Total	610,641	241,604	554,674	1,408,984
Percent ^d	43.4	17.2	39.4	100.0

^aThe numbers of laborers reported for the Czech Republic are based on a sample of 19,800 registered forced laborers.

^bIncluded with public enterprises (Category D).

^cIncludes 2,065 for whom the economic sector is not known at this time.

^dThe 2,065 laborers were excluded from the total before percentages were calculated.

SOURCE: Nathan Associates Inc.

TABLE 4

Number of Known Relocated Laborer Survivors
by Duration of Labor Service

Representative Organization	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Poland	98,000	60,000	251,000	409,000
Czech Republic ^a	15,653	13,634	21,713	51,000
Belarus	16,931	42,964	25,183	85,078
Russia	33,828	93,027	155,045	281,900
Ukraine	10,746	118,245	453,015	582,006
Total	175,158	327,870	905,956	1,408,984
Percent	12.4	23.3	64.3	100.0

^aThe numbers of laborers reported for the Czech Republic are based on a sample of 19,800 registered forced laborers.

SOURCE: Nathan Associates Inc.

TABLE 5

Estimated Survival Rates

Representative Organization	Number of Known Adult Survivors	Number of Foreign Laborers Employed as of January 1944	Estimate of the Number of Foreign Worker Recruits ^a	Survival Rate
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (2) x 1.65	(4)=100x [(1)/(3)]
Poland	581,700	1,400,000	2,231,000	25.2
Czech Republic	57,551	230,000	379,500	15.2
Belarus	107,767			
Russia	286,600			
Ukraine	595,980			
Total Soviet Union	990,347	2,165,000	3,572,250	27.7
Total	1,629,598	3,795,000	6,261,750	26.0

^a Nathan Associates estimates that there were 1.65 recruits per employed laborer.

SOURCE: The figures in Column (1) are from Table 2, Category A plus Categories B, D and E. The figures in Column (2) are from Table 1.

APPENDIX



Foundations and Organizations Consulted

REPRESENTATIVE	ORGANIZATION
Mr. Gideon Taylor	Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, Inc. 15 East 26th Street, Room 906 New York, New York 10010
Mr. Lothar Evers	UNHRC Bundesverband Information & Beratung für NS-Verfolgte Holweider Str. 13-15 51065 Köln
Mr. Jacek Turczynski	Foundation for Polish-German Reconciliation U. Krucza 36 00921 Warsaw Poland Telephone: 011-48-22-628-09-19 Fax: 011-48-22-629-52-78
Mr. Thomas Kafka	German-Czech Future Fund Na Kazance 634/7 17100 Prag 7 - Troja Czech Republic Fax: 011-420-283850503
Mr. Viktor Alexandrowitsch Knjasev	Leo-Tolstoj-Street, House 5/1 119862 Moscow Russia Fax: 011-7-095-2444568
Mr. Igor Nikolajewitsch Luschnikow	Ukrainian National Foundation for “Understanding and Reconciliation” ul. Basseinaja 1-2 252004 Kiev 4 Ukraine Fax: 011-380-44-2348966
Mr. Valentin Yakovlevich Gerasimov	Belarusian Republican Foundation for “Mutual Understanding and Reconciliation” ul. Ja. Kolassa 39 A 220013 Minsk Belarus Fax: 011-375-172-32 11 33

APPENDIX

B:

Estimates of
the Total Number of
Forced Laborers
Under the Third Reich

TABLE B - 1

Foreign Labor Employed in Germany, Herbert			
	Civilians ^a	Prisoners of War ^b	Total
Eastern Europe			
Czechoslovakia			
Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia	—	—	—
Slovakia	38,000	—	38,000
Poland	1,701,000	28,000	1,729,000
Yugoslavia	325,000	—	325,000
Except Croatia	—	—	—
Croatia	—	—	—
USSR	2,175,000	632,000	2,807,000
Except three Baltic Republics	—	—	—
Lithuania	—	—	—
Latvia	—	—	—
Estonia	—	—	—
Hungary	24,000	—	24,000
Subtotal	4,263,000	660,000	4,923,000
Western Europe			
Norway	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—
The Netherlands	255,000	—	255,000
Belgium	199,000	50,000	249,000
France (<i>except Alsace-Lorraine</i>)	646,000	600,000	1,246,000
Italy	287,000	427,000	714,000
Subtotal	1,387,000	1,077,000	2,464,000
German Allies and Neutral Countries			
Greece	—	—	—
Bulgaria	—	—	—
Rumania	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	—
Subtotal: Allies and Neutrals	—	—	—
Other (Unidentified)			
Other Areas under Reich after 1939	—	—	—
Others	327,000	193,000	520,000
Subtotal: Others	327,000	193,000	520,000
TOTAL	5,977,000	1,930,000	7,907,000

^a Civilian figures recorded from September 1944.

^b Prisoner of war figures recorded from August 1944.

SOURCE: Ulrich Herbert, *Hitler's Foreign Workers*, Cambridge University Press, 1997 (1st publication in English), p. 462 (civilians), p. 298 (POWs).

TABLE B - 2

Foreign Labor Employed in Germany, Homze

	Civilians ^a	Prisoners of War ^b	Total
Eastern Europe			
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—
Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia	285,000	—	285,000
Slovakia	—	—	—
Poland	1,052,000	29,000	1,081,000
Yugoslavia	—	—	—
Except Croatia	46,000	94,000	140,000
Croatia	69,000	—	69,000
USSR	—	—	—
Except three Baltic Republics	1,778,000	496,000	2,274,000
Lithuania	33,000	—	33,000
Latvia	inc. w/Lithuania	—	—
Estonia	inc. w/Lithuania	—	—
Hungary	27,000	—	27,000
Subtotal	3,290,000	619,000	3,909,000
Western Europe			
Norway	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—
The Netherlands	265,000	—	265,000
Belgium	221,000	53,000	274,000
France (<i>except Alsace-Lorraine</i>)	665,000	739,000	1,404,000
Italy	120,000	—	120,000
Subtotal	1,271,000	792,000	2,063,000
German Allies and Neutral Countries			
Greece	—	—	—
Bulgaria	—	—	—
Rumania	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	—
Subtotal: Allies and Neutrals	—	—	—
Other (Unidentified)			
Other Areas under Reich after 1939	559,000	—	559,000
Others	292,000	54,000	346,000
Subtotal: Others	851,000	54,000	905,000
TOTAL	5,412,000	1,465,000	6,877,000

^a Civilian figures recorded from November 1943.^b Prisoner of war figures recorded from Autumn 1943.SOURCE: Edward L. Homze, *Foreign Labor in Nazi Germany*, Princeton University Press, 1967, p. 148 (civilians), p. 195 (POWs).

TABLE B-3

Foreign Labor Employed in Germany, Fried			
	Civilians ^a	Prisoners of War ^b	Total
Eastern Europe			
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—
Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia	230,000	—	230,000
Slovakia	118,000	—	118,000
Poland	1,400,000	56,000	1,456,000
Yugoslavia	—	—	—
Except Croatia	70,000	95,000	165,000
Croatia	200,000	—	200,000
USSR	—	—	—
Except three Baltic Republics	2,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Lithuania	90,000	—	90,000
Latvia	60,000	—	60,000
Estonia	15,000	—	15,000
Hungary	25,000	—	25,000
Subtotal	4,208,000	1,151,000	5,359,000
Western Europe			
Norway	2,000	—	2,000
Denmark	23,000	—	23,000
The Netherlands	350,000	—	350,000
Belgium	500,000	30,000	530,000
France (<i>except Alsace-Lorraine</i>)	1,100,000	870,000	1,970,000
Italy	180,000	170,000	350,000
Subtotal	2,155,000	1,070,000	3,225,000
German Allies and Neutral Countries			
Greece	20,000	—	20,000
Bulgaria	35,000	—	35,000
Rumania	6,000	—	6,000
Spain	8,000	—	8,000
Switzerland	18,000	—	18,000
Subtotal: Allies and Neutrals	87,000	—	87,000
Other (Unidentified)			
Other Areas under Reich after 1939	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—
Subtotal: Others	—	—	—
TOTAL	6,450,000	2,221,000	8,671,000

^a Civilian figures recorded from January 1944.

^b Prisoner of war figures recorded from January 1944.

SOURCE: John H. E. Fried, *The Exploitation of Foreign Labor by Germany*, International Labor Office, 1945, Appendix IV, pp. 264-5.

ABOUT NATHAN ASSOCIATES INC.

The first U.S. firm to apply economic principles in solving real-world problems, Nathan Associates is a recognized leader in analyzing economic issues. The economic environment has changed constantly since Robert R. Nathan established the firm in 1946, and the firm has responded continually to those changes. Today, it offers public and private sector clients—domestic and international—a range of diverse expertise and services, such as

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- Expert testimony on liability and damages in antitrust, financial markets, intellectual property infringement, and other litigation;
- Analysis of and testimony on economic issues in regulatory proceedings; and
- Analysis of the economic impacts of public policy.

Headquartered in Arlington, Virginia, the firm has undertaken assignments in most sectors of the U.S. economy and in more than 100 countries.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

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