

Enro

The owner of the *Enro* metal foundry and glue factory was N. Rotsztajn. As soon as the occupying authorities were instituted, they put a trustee (a Russian *Volksdeutsch*), a technician for production-related experiments and an operations manager (a *Reichsdeutsch*¹) in charge of his factory. At first, there were 200 Polish and Jewish labourers working there. At the beginning, there were Jewish workers there - forty men and twenty women.

On the tragic day of 22nd September 1942, the entire group of *Enro* workers marched past on ul Krótka, where Degenhardt sent part of the group away to the transport to Treblinka. When the group was already by the train, ready for their last journey, Major Göppert, who was in charge of the *Enro* firm, arrived and made efforts for the entire group of Jewish labourers to be sent back to the factory. He succeeded. The group was sent back, with the exception of two individuals - Zborowski's wife and Zeligman's child, because the woman was elderly and the child was sick.

The workers were marched back to the factory and were barracked there during the whole period of the *akcje* and selections, until the "Small Ghetto" was established. The housing and sanitary conditions were bad there. It was impossible to arrange suitable sleeping conditions in the factory, so the workers slept in the workshops. Polish labourers would come to work and brought food products with them, which they sold to the Jews for high prices.

There were German and Polish foremen there, and they treated the Jewish workers in a civil manner, because the foremen made deals with the Jews, buying all the valuable items for ridiculously low prices and selling food for high prices. The supervisory body consisted of the factory's firefighters and the regime was a bearable one.

Once the "Small Ghetto" had been established, the barracks in *Enro* were liquidated. The Jewish labourers lived in the "Small Ghetto". They went to work early every morning and returned in the evening.

The Jewish worker Altman was appointed group leader to take the labourers to work and back. As a result, there was a great possibility of contact with the outside world. Whoever wanted to leave the "Small Ghetto" went with the group and vanished unmolested. The number of Jewish workers constantly increased and three shifts were set in place. The first shift was from six in the morning until two in the afternoon. The second shift was from two in the afternoon until ten at night and the third shift was from ten at night until six in the morning.

A cell of the underground movement was formed there and links were established with the outside world. One of the Jewish labourers, [named] Proskurowski, worked in the factory's office and he made connections through which to procure Aryan papers (identification cards). Many Jews obtained ID cards through *Enro*.

¹ [TN: A German residing within the German Reich, as opposed to a *Volksdeutsch*, who is an ethnic German living outside Germany.]

Unexpectedly, the operations manager - the *Reichsdeutsch* - was arrested on charges of sabotage and the much too favourable treatment of Jews. A new operations manager - a Gestapo officer - arrived, and he set a difficult regime in place. They began to search people when they left the factory and upon entering the "Small Ghetto". Nevertheless, the Jews figured out ways to bring, into the "Small Ghetto", different food products that the Polish workers sold them in *Enro*.

At the start of 1943, the [number of] Jewish women was reduced and they were transferred to HASAG-Pelcery. The men worked in the foundry, the steel department and the glue department, and the women in straw plaiting and in different housekeeping tasks.

When the "Small Ghetto" was liquidated, the Jewish workers, as an exception, remained in *Enro*.

With the changes in the political and strategic situation, as the Soviet front began to come nearer, the workers were transferred to HASAG-Pelcery.