

Schindler`s most effective tool in this privately conceived rescue campaign was the privileged status his plant enjoyed as a” business essential to the war effort” as accorded him by the Military Armaments Inspectorate in occupied Poland.

シンドラーは最も効果的なこの救出運動を自ら考案した、彼は工場主としての地位を楽しんでいた。戦争遂行努力に必要な軍事兵器の検査官として占領下のポーランドにいた。

This not only qualified him to obtain lucrative military contracts, but also enabled him to draw on Jewish workers who were under the jurisdiction of the SS.

これだけにとどまらず軍との契約に適任しており儲けていた、一方でユダヤ人に労働者としての資格を与えていたが SS の管轄下に置かれた。

When his Jewish employees were threatened with deportation to Auschwitz by the SS, he could claim exemptions for them, arguing that their removal would seriously hamper his efforts to keep up production essential to the war effort.

ユダヤ人の従業員たちは SS によるアウシュビッツへの強制送還に脅かされた、彼は SS にそれを免除するよう要求した、主張は彼らを送還すると戦争遂行努力を持続する生産に深刻な妨げになると。

He did not balk at falsifying the records, listing children, housewives, and lawyers as expert mechanics and metalworkers, and, in general, covering up as much as he could for unqualified or temporarily incapacitated workers.

彼は立ち止ることなく記録を改ざんしてきた、一覧には子供、主婦に法律家や専門学者、機械工、そして一般人も、彼は無資格や能力を持っていない人たちも労働者としてかばった。