INTRODUCTION

On the six rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced the records of case files 12-226 and 000-50-2, the Dachau Concentration Camp war crimes case (*United States of America* v. *Martin Gottfried Weiss et al.*) which was tried by a general military government (U.S. Army) court at Dachau from November 15 through December 13, 1945. In this trial, 40 individuals associated with the administration and operation of Dachau Concentration Camp and subcamps in the area of Dachau and Landsberg, Germany, were prosecuted under the general charge of having violated the laws and usages of war. Particulars of the charge specified that the defendants were "acting in pursuance of a common design" by subjecting civilians of nations then at war with the German Reich and prisoners of war to cruelties and mistreatment, including "killings, beatings, tortures and starvation," between January 1, 1942 and April 29, 1945. The inclusive dates of the records are 1942 to 1957.

Included in this publication are German- and English-language pretrial investigation records, orders of appointment of tribunal and counsel, a charge sheet, trial transcripts, prosecution and defense exhibits, sentence reviews and recommendations, clemency petitions, and selected prison records that were filmed to supplement the trial record. Some records were not filmed because of personal privacy considerations. Pretrial records include papers of a physician, Sigmund Rascher, pertaining to illegal medical experiments that he performed at the Dachau camp hospital.

Most of the records of European and Japanese war crimes cases tried by the U.S. Army are part of one or more of the following three record groups (RG): Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army), RG 153, which includes case records and other files pertaining to war crimes trials maintained by that office in Washington, D.C.; Records of the United States Army Commands, 1942- , RG 338, which contains the records generated by Army war crimes agencies subordinate to the Office of the Judge Advocate General in Europe; and Records of the Allied Operational and Occupational Headquarters, World War II, RG 331; which contains the war crimes records created by the Supreme Allied Commander Allied Powers and subordinated units in the Far East. In addition to these record groups, the National Archives Collection of World War II War Crimes Records, RG 238, consists of war

crimes records produced by war crimes agencies other than those of the U.S. Army. Most of the records of the Dachau Concentration Camp case are part of RG 338, supplemented by some files from RG 153. The records are identified by record group number in the table of contents and on each roll of film.

Background

Jurisdictions and Cases

In Europe, the United States participated in war crimes trials under three jurisdictions: that of the International Military Tribunal (IMT), that of the U.S. military tribunals at Nuernberg, and that of U.S. Army courts. General authority for the proceedings of all three jurisdictions derived from the Declaration of German Atrocities (Moscow Declaration), released November 1, 1943, which expressed Allied determination to arrest and bring to justice Axis War criminals.

International Military Tribunal

The IMT tried 24 major Nazi war criminals and a number of organizations in 1945 and 1946. Specific authority for U.S. participation in the IMT is found in Executive Order 9547 of May 2, 1945, which authorized Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson to represent the United States in war crimes matters and to act as Chief of Counsel; the London Agreement of August 8, 1945 (as amended by the Berlin Protocol of October 6, 1945), in which the United States, France, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union agreed to hold the IMT; and the IMT Charter (an annex to the London Agreement), which outlined the rights and obligations of defendants, judges, and prosecutors.

U.S. Military Tribunals at Nuernberg

From 1946 to 1949, U.S. military tribunals at Nuernberg tried 185 individuals in 12 separate proceedings grouped according to type of crime or organization as follows:

Case No.	*United States v.*	Popular Name	No. of Defendants
I	*Karl Brandt et al.*	Medical Case	23
II	*Erhard Milch*	Milch Case (Luftwaffe)	1

Case No.	*United States v.*	Popular Name	No. of Defendants
III	*Josef Altstoetter et al.*	Justice Case	16
IV	*Oswald Pohl et al.*	Pohl Case (SS)	18
V	*Friedrich Flick et al.*	Flick Case (Industrialist)	6
VI	*Carl Krauch et al.*	I. G. Farben Case (Industrialist)	24
VII	*Wilhelm List et al.*	Hostage Case	12
VIII	*Ulrich Greifelt et al.*	RuSHA Case (SS)	14
IX	*Otto Ohlendorf et al.*	Einsatzgruppen Case (SS)	24
X	*Alfried Krupp et al.*	Krupp Case (Industrialist)	12
XI	*Ernest von Weizsaecker et al.*	Ministries Case	21
XII	*Wilhelm von Leeb et al.*	High Command Case	14

Specific authority for the U.S. tribunals, which tried these 12 cases, is found in Allied Control Council Law 10 of December 20, 1945, which outlined trial procedures patterned after those of the IMT; Executive Order 9679 of January 16, 1946, which authorized the establishment of U.S. military tribunals; Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) (OMGUS) Ordinances 7 and 11 of October 18, 1946 and February 17, 1947, respectively, which spelled out details of trial procedures outlined by Allied Control Council Law 10; and United States Forces, European Theater (USFET), General Order 301 of October 24, 1946, which appointed Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor as Chief of Counsel for War Crimes for the 12 U.S. military tribunals at Nuernberg.

U.S. Army Courts

From 1945 to 1948, U.S. Army courts (military commissions and special or general military government courts) tried 1,672 individuals in 489 proceedings. Specific authority for these proceedings is found in Joint Chiefs of Staff Directive 1023/10 of July 8, 1945, which placed

responsibility for certain war crimes trials in Germany on the Commander, USFET. The Commander, in turn, empowered the commanding general of the Western Military District (territory occupied by the U.S. 3d Army (Bavaria)) to appoint military courts, predominantly at the site of the former concentration camp Dachau, for the trial of war criminals not heard at Nuernberg. This was done in a letter on the subject of "Trial of War Crimes and Related Cases" of July 16, 1945. The commanding general of the Eastern Military District (territory occupied by the U.S. 7th Army (Hesse, Baden-Wuerttemberg, and Bremen)) was similarly authorized to commence war crimes trials, mainly at Ludwigsburg. In order to streamline operations, the Commander, USFET, revoked this division of authority in a letter of October 14, 1946 and assigned responsibility to prosecute war criminals to the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes, USFET. Henceforth, all cases were tried at the site of the former concentration camp Dachau because centralization of war crimes activities appeared necessary in view of the large body of cases and investigations.

The 489 cases tried by the U.S. Army in Germany can be divided roughly into 4 categories: main concentration camp cases, subordinate concentration camp cases, flier cases, and miscellaneous cases. The first category (to which this case belongs) comprises 6 cases with about 200 defendants, mainly staff members and guards of Dachau, Buchenwald, Flossenburg, Mauthausen, Nordhausen, and Muehldorf concentration camps. The second category includes about 250 proceedings against approximately 800 guards and staff members of the outcamps and branch camps of the major camps. The third category encompasses more than 200 cases in which about 600 persons, largely German civilians, were prosecuted for the killing of some 1,200 U.S. nationals, mostly airmen. The fourth category consists of a few cases including the Malmedy Massacre Trial, in which more than 70 SS men were tried for murdering large groups of surrendered U.S. prisoners of war; the Hadamar murder factory case, in which a number of Hadamar Asylum staff members stood trial for the killing of about 400 Russian and Polish nationals; and the Skorzeny case, in which some members of the German Armed Forces were charged with wearing U.S. Army uniforms while participating in the Ardennes offensive. The records of all 489 cases are being filmed by the National Archives and Records Service; the Related Records section of this publication lists those published to date.

On November 2, 1945, the Dachau Concentration Camp case was referred for trial to the general military court that

had been appointed under the authority of Special Order 304, paragraph 3, dated November 2, 1945, Headquarters, U.S. 3d Army and Eastern Military District.

The Dachau Concentration Camp Case

The concentration camp at Dachau was established in March 1933, soon after the Nazi Party came to power, and was used by the Germans until April 29, 1945, when the camp was liberated by the U.S. 7th Army's 42d and 45th Divisions. Originally intended as a camp for German political prisoners and Jews, by 1940 the Dachau Concentration Camp accommodated an increasing influx of prisoners of war and political prisoners from France, Eastern Europe, the Balkans, and the Soviet Union. In addition to the main camp located southeast of the town of Dachau in Bavaria, the Dachau camp system grew to include a network of 85 subcamps scattered throughout southern Germany and Austria. Most of these subcamps were "Arbeits Kommandos," or work camps. The camp was staffed by members of the SS (Schutzstaffel), the armed branch of the Nazi Party

The size of the camp population fluctuated continually throughout the war because large groups of prisoners were moved in and out to satisfy changing labor demands of the German war industry. Although the main camp was equipped to accommodate a maximum of only 10,000 prisoners, by August 1944 the camp's population was about 22,000, and by the spring of 1945 it had risen to more than 30,000. In April 1945, the total camp population of Dachau and its subcamps was established at 65,613 prisoners, representing virtually every European nation. The largest groups were Polish (14,053 prisoners) and Russian (12,363 prisoners). Political prisoners included religious leaders, members of political and intellectual elites, and military officers from Nazi-occupied Europe. Jews were largely confined to the 11 subcamps of the Landsberg-Kaufering area, which were considered the worst from the standpoint of overcrowding, malnutrition, disease, and brutality.

War Crimes Investigating Team #6823 reported that, because records kept at Dachau were incomplete and statistical evidence had been systematically destroyed by camp authorities, the exact number of deaths at Dachau Concentration Camp was impossible to ascertain. Fragmentary records salvaged by prisoners cited 32,979 deaths between 1940 and 1945, a figure which excludes the unrecorded deaths of thousands of Jews and other prisoners who died in

transports to or from the camp. The largest number of deaths were attributed to starvation and disease directly related to malnutrition, such as tuberculosis, typhus, and dysentery. The unusually high death rate from disease at Dachau was attributed also to extreme overcrowding, lack of sanitary facilities, exposure to the elements without adequate clothing, and absence of preventive medicine or treatment of disease. Aside from these "natural causes," uncounted numbers died as a result of beatings, torture, and illegal medical experiments.

The following 40 defendants were indicted and listed on the formal charge sheet:

Fritz M. K Becher, political prisoner at Dachau: block elder, or supervisor.

Peter Betz, SS Hauptscharfuehrer (technical sergeant): responsible for checking camp arrivals and departures, as well as death cases of invalids.

Frank Boettger, SS Oberscharfuehrer (staff sergeant): labor leader, responsible for work details, transports, and crematory duty.

Fritz Degelow, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer (captain): commander of company guard, leader of evacuation transport.

Leonard A. Eichberger, SS Rapportfuehrer (1st sergeant): interrogator at camp headquarters, rifleman, and reporter at executions.

Johann Eichelsdorfer, captain in the Wehrmacht: camp leader at subcamps Kaufering Nos. 4, 7, and 8.

Dr. Hans Kurt Eisele, SS Sturmbannfuehrer (major): responsible for surgical department of prisoners' hospital; attended executions at crematory where he signed death certificates.

Anton Endres, SS Oberscharfuehrer (staff sergeant): first aid attendant at prisoners' hospital.

Sylvester Filleboeck, SS Untersturmfuehrer (2d lieutenant): food supply officer responsible for food supply room and prisoners' kitchen.

Otto Foerschner, SS Sturmbannfuehrer (major): commander of several of the Kaufering subcamps.

Albin Gretsch, SS Unterscharfuehrer (corporal): served as camp guard at Dachau and Kaufering, and on transport, responsible for security.

Dr. Fritz Hintermayer, SS Sturmbannfuehrer (major): medical officer and head physician in prison hospital.

Josef Jarolin, SS Obersturmfuehrer (1st lieutenant): supervised executions, punishment reports, and interrogations. Camp leader at subcamp in Allach.

Johann Kick, Gestapo officer: head of political department at Dachau in charge of interrogation of prisoners and punishment investigations.

Simon Kiern, SS Hauptscharfuehrer (technical sergeant): office clerk, censor, and block leader at Dachau camp.

Johann Kirsch, SS officer: commander at Kaufering Camp No. 1 in 1944-45.

Christof Ludwig Knoll, political prisoner at Dachau: block elder and Kapo responsible for discipline and work details.

Alfred Kramer, SS sergeant at Dachau, camp leader at Kaufering No. 1: responsible for transports to Dachau and for atrocities at the Kaufering subcamp.

Walter A. Langleist, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer (captain): commander of guard battalion at Dachau and camp commander at Kaufering No. 4.

Hugo Laulsterer, SS guard: responsible for guard duty on work details and transports.

Arno Lippman, SS Obersturmfuehrer (1st lieutenant): responsible for work details and camp commander at Kaufering subcamps Nos. 2 and 7.

Emil Mahl, criminal prisoner at Dachau: detailed to executions and crematory duty.

Otto Moll, member of SS: responsible for work details at Kaufering No. 1. Also in charge of billeting, feeding, and clothing of prisoners; sanitation; and evacuation transports at Kaufering subcamps.

Engelbert Niedermeyer, SS Unterscharfuehrer (corporal): block leader and leader of work detail at Dachau crematory.

Dr. Fridolin Puhr, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer (captain): physician for SS troops at Dachau.

Michael Redwitz, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer (captain): camp security leader responsible for prisoners' welfare as well as order and cleanliness of the camp.

Friedrich Ruppert, SS Obersturmfuehrer (1st lieutenant): responsible for security services at Dachau.

Dr. Klaus Schilling, physician in charge of an experimental malaria station at Dachau.

Johann Schoepp, Rumanian citizen transferred into German Army: guard at the subcamp at Feldafing.

Vinzenz Schoettl, member of SS: responsible for work details at subcamp Kaufering No. 3.

Otto Schulz, SS Untersturmfuehrer (2d lieutenant): responsible for supervising Dachau inmates working at the German armament works in the town of Dachau.

Josef Seuss, SS Hauptscharfuehrer (technical sergeant): guard and work detail leader.

Rudolf Suttrop, SS Obersturmbannfuehrer (lieutenant colonel): adjutant at Dachau responsible for telephone communications, distribution of mail, and paper work of the Commandant's office.

Wilhelm Temple, SS Arbeitsdienstfuehrer (labor service leader): responsible for arranging work details at Kanfering subcamp No. 4.

Franz Trenkle, SS Hauptscharfuehrer (technical sergeant): responsible for work details outside camp and participation in executions.

Wilhelm Wagner, SS Hauptscharfuehrer (technical sergeant): in charge of laundry at Dachau; responsible for outside work details and administering official punishments.

Martin Gottfried Weiss, Camp Commander at Dachau and its

subcamps from September 1942 to November 1945: responsible for complete operation of the camp and all personnel.

Wilhelm Welter, SS Hauptscharfuehrer (technical sergeant): responsible for selection of people for slave labor formations, work details, medical experiments, and transports.

Friedrich Wetzel, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer (captain): administrative leader at Dachau responsible for clothing, food, and shelter of inmates.

Dr. Wilhelm Witteler, SS doctor: head physician at Dachau, responsible for prisoners' hygiene, nutrition, and disease prevention.

By Special Order 304 (U.S. 3d Army, November 2, 1945), the following officers were appointed to the court: Brig. Gen. John M. Lentz; Col. George E. Bruner; Col. George R. Seithers; Col. Laird A. Richards; Col. Wendell Blanchard; Col. John R. Jeter; Col. Lester J. Abele; and Col. Peter O. Ward. Four officers were appointed members of the prosecution: Lt. Col. William D. Demson; Capt. William D. Lines: Capt. Richard G. McCuskey; and Capt. Philip Heller. Four additional officers were appointed to serve as counsel for the defendants: Lt. Col. Douglas T. Bates; Maj. Maurice J. McKeown; Capt. John A. May; and Capt. Dalvin J. Niles.

All defendants pleaded "not guilty" to the general charge and particulars. The defense opened the proceedings with a motion to quash the charges and particulars on the grounds that the court had failed to allege the nationality of the accused or to acquaint them individually with the offenses charged. The defense also introduced a motion for severance, arguing that trial of so large a group lessened the likelihood that the interests of each accused would be adequately represented. Both motions were denied.

The defense offered by the accused fell into two parts: general denials of the charges and the plea of superior orders. That the defendants were jointly guilty of a "scheme of extermination" at the Dachau camps was established by the prosecution on the basis of substantial evidence submitted during the proceedings. However, the plea of superior orders raised by each of the accused presented a serious issue. Although the prosecution rejected the plea as a legitimate defense, the court did consider it

as a mitigating factor for certain defendants of lower rank or position.

On December 14, 1945, the court found all defendants guilty as charged, and pronounced sentences. Of the 40 accused, 36 were sentenced to death by hanging, and 28 were executed by hanging at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany on May 28, 1946: Becher, Boettger, Eichberger, Eichelsdorfer, Endres, Foerschner, Hintermayer, Jarolin, Kick, Kiern, Kirsch, Knoll, Kramer, Langleist, Lippmann, Moll, Niedermeyer, Redwitz, Ruppert, Schilling, Schoettl, Seuss, Suttrop, Temple, Trenkle, Wagner, Weiss, and Welter. The remaining eight death sentences were reviewed and commuted in March-April 1946; that of Eisele to life imprisonment; those of Witteler, Schulz, and Puhr to 20 years imprisonment; and those of Filleboeck, Degelow, Wetzel, and Mahl to 10 years imprisonment. Subsequently, their sentences were reduced further, along with those of the four remaining defendants, Peter Betz, who was sentenced to life imprisonment, and Lausterer, Gretsch, and Schoepp, who were sentenced to imprisonment for 10 years.

Betz's life sentence was reduced to 15 years in June 1950; he was released on parole on July 9, 1955, and discharged on July 10, 1957. Degelow and Filleboeck were discharged on December 7, 1951. Eisele's sentence was commuted to 10 years on November 29, 1950, and he was discharged on February 26, 1952. Gretsch's sentence was reduced to 7 years in June 1950, and he was discharged on August 25, 1950. Lausterer, after his sentence was reduced to 8 years in June 1950, was discharged on January 4, 1951. Puhr was discharged on April 28, 1950, and Mahl, on February 16, 1952. Schulz's sentence was reduced to 15 years on October 18, 1951; he was released on parole in December 1953 and discharged on June 20, 1957. Schoepp was discharged on February 12, 1950, and Wetzel, on January 11, 1952. Witteler's sentence was reduced to 15 years on July 3, 1950; he was placed on parole in March 1954 and discharged on July 10, 1957.

Records Description

The Dachau trial authorization documents are filmed at the beginning of roll 1. These consist of the Moscow Declaration, the Joint Chiefs of Staff Directive 1023/10 of July 8, 1945, and the USFET Commander's letter of October 14, 1946, transferring responsibility for prosecuting war criminals from the commanders of the 3d and

7th Armies to the USFET Judge Advocate General's Office. Filmed with these documents is the Headquarters, 7th Army directive, dated May 7, 1945, authorizing the investigation of the Dachau concentration camp by War Crimes Investigation Team #6823.

Four finding aids--a list of the accused, a roster of officers appointed to the court, a witness testimony index, and an index to prosecution and defense exhibits--are filmed after the authorization documents.

Records of the Dachau Concentration Camp trial comprise three groups filmed in the following order: pretrial records, trial transcripts and trial exhibits, and posttrial documents. Within these groups, the records are arranged and filmed chronologically, except for trial exhibits (which are filmed in numerical sequence) and posttrial case review files and clemency appeals (which are filmed alphabetically by defendant). Target sheets have been prepared and filmed to identify groupings of documents and to provide information from original file folder covers. The English-language version precedes the German-language version in cases where both are available. Duplicate copies of records were not filmed.

Pretrial Records

Records making up the pretrial documents include the report of War Crimes Investigating Team #6823 (the "Chavez Report") with two items from the original exhibits, witness interrogation reports, U.S. Army Signal Corps photographs of Dachau Concentration Camp, newspaper clippings pertaining to the liberation of Dachau camp and pretrial investigations, and the files of Dr. Sigmund Rascher concerning medical experiments performed at Dachau.

Trial Records

The trial transcripts are in English and are arranged chronologically in five volumes. At the front of Volume 1 are a roster of the officers detailed for the court, a witness testimony index, an index to the trial exhibits, and the charge sheet. (The roster and indexes have also been filmed with the finding aids on roll 1.) The text of the transcript is numbered sequentially from page 23 through page 1990. (Pages 1 through 22 of Volume 1 consist of a petition for review dated December 21, 1945. For the sake of chronology, this document has been placed at the beginning of the posttrial records.) The trial transcripts

are immediately followed by trial exhibits, photographs taken during the trial, and newspaper clippings pertaining to the trial, and miscellaneous correspondence pertaining to the trial.

Prosecution exhibits are arranged sequentially, Nos. 1 through 139, and consist of affidavits, atrocity photographs, death records, hospital reports, prisoner transport lists, and other camp records. The following exhibits, listed in the index, are missing from the records: Nos. 49-55, death registers and a chart showing different insignia worn by prisoners; Nos. 58-59, daily reports of security officers at Dachau; and No. 85, a diagram of the organizational scheme at Dachau.

Defense exhibits are numbered sequentially 1 through 22. They include camp rules and orders, medical certificates, food rationing documentation, and personal statements. Although the index cites two items numbered 26 and 27, described as letters from civilians in regard to defendants, these items are missing.

Posttrial Records

The posttrial material includes three categories of records: sentence reviews and related documents, clemency petitions and related documents, and parts of the prison files. The first category contains "review and recommendations" of the Office of the Judge Advocate, U.S. 3d Army and Eastern Military District, and of the Deputy Judge Advocate, European Theater; as well as certificates of execution of sentences.

Clemency petitions and related documents are arranged alphabetically by defendant's surname, and chronologically thereunder. Included with defendant's records are German-language clemency petitions and letters of appeal by or on behalf of defendants (with English translations), and petition acknowledgments.

The prison records filmed in this publication comprise a number of items selected to document more fully the outcome of the trial and to portray the evolution of the legal process. They include case review files of the War Crimes Modification Board, European Command; applications and orders for parole; and discharge papers.

Related Records

Microfilm publications of related records in RG 153 and RG 338 include:

United States of America v. Alfons Klein et al. (Case Files 12-449 and 000-12-51), October 5, 1945-October 15, 1945, **M1078 (Hadamar case);**
United States of America v. Kurt Andrae et al. (and Related Cases), April 27, 1945-June 11, 1958, **M1079 (Nordhausen cases);**
United States of America v. Franz Auer et al., November 1943-July 1958, **M1093 (Muehldorf case);**
United States of America v. Ernst Bura et al., June 9-23, 1947, **M1100 (Wiener-Neudorf outcamp case);**
United States of America v. Kurt Boebell et al., February 6-March 21, 1946, **and** *United States of America v. August Haesiker, June 26, 1947*, **M1103 (collectively known as the Borkum Island case);**
United States of America v. Otto Skorzeny et al., July 13, 1945-December 13, 1948, **M1106 (Skorzeny case);**
United States of America v. Johann Haider et al., September 3-12, 1947, **M1139 (Haider case);**
German Documents Among the War Crimes Records of the Judge Advocate Division, Headquarters, United States Army, Europe, **T1021.**

The records of the Dachau case also are closely related to other microfilmed records in National Archives Collection of World War II War Crimes Records, RG 238, specifically:

Prosecution Exhibits Submitted to the International Military Tribunal, **T988;**
Records of the Office of the United States Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, Nuernberg Military Tribunals, Relating to Nazi Industrialists, **T301;**
Records of the United States Nuernberg War Crimes Trials:
NOKW Series, 1933-1947, **T1119;**
NG Series, 1933-1948, **T1139;**
NM Series, 1874-1946, **M936;**
NF Series, 1934-1946, **M942;**
WA Series, 1940-1945, **M946;**
Guertner Diaries, October 5, 1934-December 24, 1938, **M978.**
Records of the United States Nuernberg War Crimes Trials: United States of America v.:
Karl Brandt et al. (Case I), November 21, 1946-August 20, 1947, **M887;**
Erhard Milch (Case II), November 13, 1946-April 17, 1947, **M888;**

Josef Altstoetter et al. (Case III), *February 12-December 4, 1947*, M889;
Oswald Pohl et al. (Case IV), *January 13, 1947-August 11, 1948*, M890;
Friedrich Flick et al. (Case V), *March 3-December 22, 1947*, M891;
Carl Krauch et al. (Case VI), *August 14, 1947-July 30, 1948*, M892;
Wilhelm List et al. (Case VII), *July 5, 1947-February 19, 1948*, M893;
Ulrich Greifelt et al. (Case VIII), *October 10, 1947-March 10, 1948*, M894;
Otto Ohlendorf et al. (Case IX), *September 16, 1947-April 10, 1948*, M895;
Alfried Krupp et al. (Case X), *August 16, 1947-July 31, 1948*, M896;
Ernest von Weizsaecker, et al. (Case XI), *November 4, 1947-October 28, 1948*, M897;
Wilhelm von Leeb, et al. (Case XII), *November 28, 1947-October 28, 1948*, M898;
Records of the United States Nuernberg War Crimes Trials Interrogations, 1946-1948, M1019.

In addition, the record of the IMT at Nuernberg has been published in *Trial of the Major War Criminals Before the International Military Tribunal* (Nuernberg, 1947), **42 vols. Excerpts from subsequent proceedings have been published as** *Trials of War Criminals Before the Nuernberg Military Tribunal Under Control Council Law No. 10* (U.S. **Government Printing Office, 1950-1953), 15 vols. Detailed published finding aids with computer-assisted indexes for the microfilmed records of the Ohlendorf Case (Special List 42) and the Milch Case (Special List 38) have also been published. The National Archives and Records Service holds motion pictures and photographs of many sessions of the IMT and of the 12 U.S. Nuernberg proceedings, as well as sound recordings of the IMT proceedings only.**

Amy K. Schmidt arranged the records of the Dachau case for microfilming and wrote these introductory remarks.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Microfilm Publication M1174

RECORDS OF U.S. ARMY WAR CRIMES TRIALS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA v. MARTIN GOTTFRIED WEISS ET AL.

NOVEMBER 15, 1945-DECEMBER 13, 1945

Roll 4

Trial Exhibits, RG 338

Other Trial Documents, RG 153 and RG 338

Sentence Reviews and Related Documents, RG 338

Related Documents, RG 338

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON: 1981

Notes: Roll 4

Trial photographs and newspaper clippings on this roll were taken from Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army), RG 153. All other records on this roll were taken from Records of the United States Army Commands, 1942- , RG 338.

Roll 4

Target 1

Trial Exhibits
Prosecution Exhibits (RG 338) 1-139

Form OMGUS-188
(28 Feb 1947)
(Formerly Legal Form N.

339
004 3

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT.

Case Record.

VOLUME 8

Case No. 000-50-2

*[redacted]

*[redacted] Military Court.

*General

Place

Date 194

Members of Court:

Prosecutor.

Defence Counsel.

Interpreter.

Reporter

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority of [illegible]
[illegible] 6 Aug 1952

PROSECUTION EXHIBITS No. 1 to No. 85

Accused

Address Sex Age

	First Charge	Second Charge
Pleas		
Findings	Joseph W [illegible] A0254592 7708 War Crime Group, [illegible]	
Previous Convictions		

Sentence

Imprisonment: Term

Beginning , 194

Fine: Amount

To be paid before , 194

or in case of default of payment to serve a *further term of imprisonment.

Charge Sheet and Record of Testimony are annexed hereto.

(Signature of member of court.)

Review

Action of Reviewing Authority

NO PAPERS [illegible]

Pl.

DISCH.

[illegible], U.S.

(Signature of reviewing authority.)

* Strike out words not applicable.

OMGUS AG Pubs 900-6M 2/12/47

DEPUTY THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE
WAR CRIMES BRANCH
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPEAN THEATER

APO 633
30 October 1945

000.5

SUBJECT: Dachau Concentration Camp and Subsidiary Camps.

TO : Commanding General, Eastern Military District, APO ~~758~~ 403
U. S. Army (Attention: Staff Judge Advocate).

1. Reference paragraph 2 b, letter, Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater (000.5-2 GAP), 16 July 1945, subject: Trial of War Crimes and Related Cases, it is requested that the above case be referred to trial before a General Military Government Court on charges and particulars in the form heretofore approved by this office and handed to you by Colonel Leon Jaworski, Chief, Trial Section, this Branch.

2. The following nations have an interest in this case and this office is inviting attendance of their observers at the trial: England, Russia, France, Poland, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Luxembourg, Greece and Italy.

3. In view of the large number of accused and in the interest of expedition and avoidance of confusion at the trial, it is requested that in addition to military defense counsel not more than four (4) of the civilian defense counsel be allowed to make objections, arguments before the court and interrogate witnesses. These are to be selected by all of the civilian defense counsel, and act as their spokesmen, should their number exceed four. In the event it is asserted that anticipated conflicts of interest among the accused will require, in the interest of fairness, the active participation of an additional number of such civilian defense counsel, the matter should be referred to this office for a decision.

C. B. Mickelwait
C. B. MICKELWAIT
Colonel, JAGD
Deputy Theater Judge Advocate

DEPUTY THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE
WAR CRIMES BRANCH
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPEAN THEATER

APO 633
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TO : Commanding General, Eastern Military District, APO ~~758~~ 403
U. S. Army (Attention: Staff Judge Advocate).

1. Reference paragraph 2 b, letter, Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater (000.5-2 GAP), 16 July 1945, subject: Trial of War Crimes and Related Cases, it is requested that the above case be referred to trial before a General Military Government Court on charges and particulars in the form heretofore approved by this office and handed to you by Colonel Leon Jaworski, Chief, Trial Section, this Branch.

2. The following nations have an interest in this case and this office is inviting attendance of their observers at the trial: England, Russia, France, Poland, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Luxembourg, Greece and Italy.

3. In view of the large number of accused and in the interest of expedition and avoidance of confusion at the trial, it is requested that in addition to military defense counsel not more than four (4) of the civilian defense counsel be allowed to make objections, arguments before the court and interrogate witnesses. These are to be selected by all of the civilian defense counsel, and act as their spokesmen, should their number exceed four. In the event it is asserted that anticipated conflicts of interest among the accused will require, in the interest of fairness, the active participation of an additional number of such civilian defense counsel, the matter should be referred to this office for a decision.

C. B. Mickelwait
C. B. MICKELWAIT
Colonel, JAGD
Deputy Theater Judge Advocate

Pros Exhibit No. 1.

Bros Exhibit No. 2

FIG. [illegible] no. 3

ros ex. no. 4

Pros Ex. No. 5

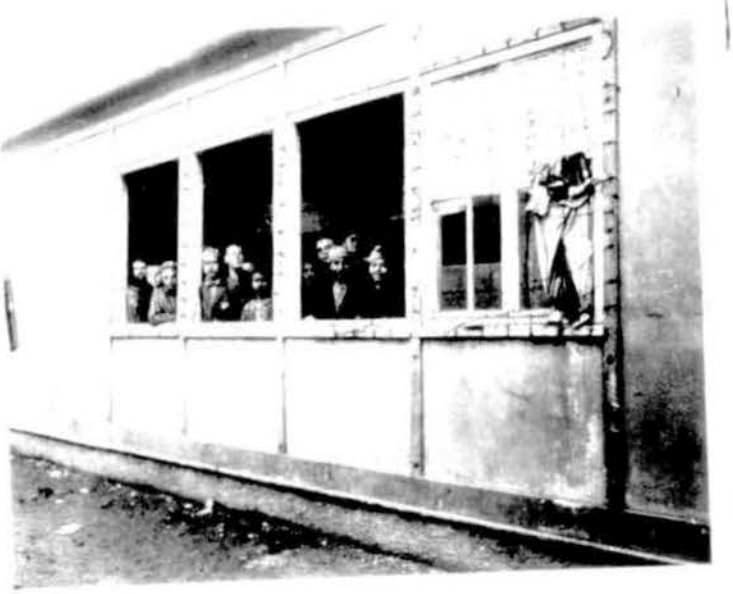
Pros. Ex. No. 6

Pros. Ex Number "7", a photograph of the main gate of the Concentration Camp Dachau is lost and cannot be replaced.

Pros. Ex. No. 8

Pros Ex. No. 9

Pros Ex. No. 20



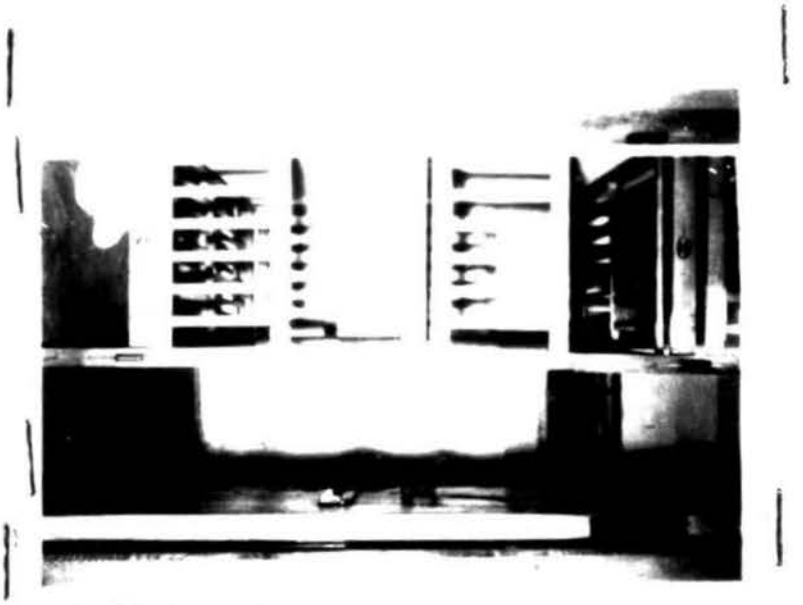
Pros Ex. No. 11

Pros Ex. No. 12

Pros Ex. No. 13

Pros Ex. No. 14

Pros Ex. No. 15



Pros Ex. No. 16

Pros Ex. No. 1[illegible]

Pros Ex. No. 10

Pros Ex. No. 20

Pros Ex. No. 21

Pros Ex. No. 22

Pros Ex. No. 23

Pros Ex. No. 24

Pros Ex. No. 25

Pros Ex. No. 26

Pros Ex. No. 27

Pros Ex. No. 20

Pros Ex. No. 29

Proc No. No. 18

Pros Ex. No. 31

Mörtl	~~14449~~	Sen
Josef		6.7.15
Schlosser	Weiden Opf	
13.2.37		
9 3 40 im KA	Hammerweg 3	
	l. - kath. I	
ENTLASSEN		
19. April 1941	LAMCII D-I	

Pros Ex. No. 32

EXHIBIT "D-3"

Unbekannter	160057	✠
Toter		
Zugang von ?		
Totenkammer 25.4.45		
✠		
Pros ex # 33		

EXHIBIT "D-2"

Petremann	161939	Zig
Adolf		9.1.22
	Staargart	
7.Mai 45		
		DR
nor ex # 3		

Pros Ex. No. 31.

EXHIBIT "PRAISLER-1"

DIED

IN CAMP DACHAU!

In the year :

1940		1941	1942
January		455	142
February /from 18/II/	17	393	104
March	86	321	66
April	101	227	79
May	87	322	98
June	54	219	84
July	34	140	173
August	119	104	454
September	134	73	319
October	171	88	207
November	273	110	380
December	439	124	364
	1515	2576	2470

1943		1944	1945	
January	205	53	2888	
February	221	101	3977	
March	139	362	3668	
April	112	144	2625	13158 x/
May	83	84		
June	55	78		
July	51	107		
August	40	229		
September	45	325		
October	57	403		
November	43	997		
December	49	1915		
	1100	4794		

/Among them 5 women/

x/ Among them 6 women/

DISCLOSURE
13 MAR 1945
Pros. Ex. # 35

EXHIBIT "PALEWODZINSKI"

DIED

IN CAMP DACHAU

1. May 1945 135

2. May 1945 121

3. May 1945 119

4. May 1945 106

5. May 1945 111

6. May 1945 117

7. May 1945 110

8. May 1945 71

9. May 1945 73

10. May 1945 77

11. May 1945 61

12. May 1945 65

13. May 1945 134

14. May 1945 66

15. May 1945 67

16. May 1945 34

17. May 1945 121

Total number 1588

Palewodzinski Edm.

Schreibstube

F. Praetz

Pros Ex # 36

Pros. Ex. No.37

K.L. DACHAU
Eing.: 12. Aug. 1943

Malaria - Versuchsstation
D a c h a u

Dachau, den 12. August 1943

Betreff: Verwendung von [illegible] Malaria-Versuchsstation.

Konzentrationslager Dachau
Kommandantur
12. AUG. 1943

An den Lagerkommandanten des K. L. Dachau
SS - Sturmbannführer W e i s s

D a c h a u

Es wird gebeten, die nachstehend verzeichneten Häftlinge für die Malaria-Versuchsstation verwenden zu dürfen. Diese wurden auf Grund ärztlicher Untersuchung und RÖ-Durchleuchtung für den Versuch geeignet befunden.

Bakowski	Michael	Schr	22223	16.9.08
Baloniak	Boleslaus	Schr	28421	17.7.09
Brzezinski	Marian	Schr	30200	13.5.04
Domagala	Stefan	Schr	25285	26.12.03
Dukiel	Czeslaus	Schr	30274	30.8.09
Gerigk	Alois	Schr	28045	3.5.09
Herud	Kasimir	Schr	28231	13.12.06

Der Leiter der Malariastation:

Prof. D. Schilling

Pros Ex. No. 38

Pros Ex. No. 39

Pros Ex. No. 40

Pros Ex. No. 41

Pros Ex. No. 42

Pros Ex. No. 13

Pros Exh. No. 44

Pros Ex. No. 45

Pros Ex. No 46

Konzentrationslager Dachau
Arbeitseinsatz

Dachau 3 K, den 15.6.1944

Folgende Häftlinge werden der Malaria-Station zur Verfügung gestellt:

1.	Bernodi Luca	Schi	62834	22. 9.03	bl. 27
2.	Bielecki Wladislaus	Schr	45178	27. 2.15	27
3.	Chapuis Jose L	Schr	65305	4. 3.05	27
4.	Detoma Giuseppe	Ital	75010	1. 2.09	27
5.	Fritschenko Kawrilo	Ukr	52576	25. 3.17	27
6.	Hamawi Chaim	[illegible]	51994	6. 1.01	27
7.	Holmo Franz	Schwe	53654	26. 1.00	27
8.	[illegible] Valinor	Ukr	51027	20. [illegible].08	27
9.	Lapajne [illegible]	Schwe	53127	[illegible]. 3.06	27
10.	Lavritsch [illegible]	Schwe	53065	1.11.06	27
11.	Mogar Josef	Schwe	53403	10. [illegible].08	24
12.	Pakarenko Iwan	Ukr	61215	[illegible]	27
13.	Michajlaw Alexi	Ukr	53603	-. -.03	27
14.	Osbar Ignac	Schwe	53723	20. 1.96	27
15.	Sykytesyuk [illegible]	Ukr	61156	[illegible] 1.13	27
16.	Sagla Wladimir	Ukr	52113	4.10.99	27
17.	Oblak Franz	Sch	58186	1. 2.12	24
18.	Czarko [illegible]	Schi	[illegible]	1. [illegible].12	27
19.	[illegible]	Ukr	51374	21. 9.02	27
20.	Filipchuk Andrej	Ukr	34556	15. 1.24	27
21.	Ramak Andrej	Ukr	62456	25. [illegible].12	27
22.	Hamar Todorko	Ukr	62.15	[illegible].11.18	27
23.	Klimtschitsch Ivan	Schwe	53552	19.12.13	27
24.	Tokarew [illegible]	Ukr	51017	-. -.10	27
25.	Klimik [illegible]	Ukr	51702	4. 3.10	27

Oberscharführer d.
Arbeitseinsatzführer

Kons. Lager DACHAU
Der 1. ~~/~~- Lagerarzt
As.:14-h-1/6.44/Dr.Fi./Mal.

Dachau, den 3. Juni 1944
3 K
Malariastation

Betrifft: Sperre von Häftlingen für Versuchszwecke.

An den
Leiter des Arbeitseinsatzes K.L.
DACHAU

Von den am 2. Juni 1944 zur Verfügung gestellten Häftlingen wurden laut ärztlicher Untersuchung für Malaria-Versuchszwecke als geeignet befunden:

1	Bernobi Luca	SchIt. 62834	Bl.27	Bauer
2	Bielecki Wladislaus	SchPr. 45778	"	L'arbeiter
3	Chapuis Josef	SchFr. 65308	"	Maler
4	Detome Giuseppe	SchIt. 55090	"	Arbeiter
5	Galotschka Gawrilo	SchP. 52316	"	Arbeiter
6	Gross Peter	PSV. 64952	"	Arbeiter
7	Haskawi Vrofri	SchP. 51954	"	Feuerwehrmann
8	Kaiser Karl	Sch. 64131	"	Textilarbeiter
9	Kolenc Franc	SchJug 59834	"	Bauer
10	Koschel Talimon	SchR. 51227	"	Arbeiter
11	Lapajne Jenez	SchJug 59527	"	Arbeiter
12	Lawritsch Johann	SchJug 59689	"	Säger
13	Logar Josef	SchJug 59445	"	Bäcker
14	Magrene-Sunne Antonio	SchSp. 38958	"	Landwirt
15	Makarenko Iwan	SchR. 66615	"	Arbeiter
16	Michajlow Alexi	SchR. 66609	"	Arbeiter
17	Nestar Ignac	SchJug 65783	"	Wagner
18	Nykytschuk Wassil	SchR. 67158	"	L'arbeiter
19	Nagla Wladimir	SchR. 52113	"	Drucker
20	Oblak Franz	SchJug 42167	"	Schuster
21	Ozarko Wasil	SchP. 45584	"	
22	Pastuschenko Arion	SchR. 51374	"	Briefträger
23	Piliptschek Andrej	SchR. 44950	"	L'arbeiter
24	Ramus Andrej	SchR. 62636	"	Schuster
25	Rasman Rudolf	SchJug 62813	"	L'arbeiter
26	Sgebbi Valentin	SchIt. 57672	"	Mechaniker
27	Sintschitz Iwan	SchJug 59592	"	Bauer
28	Tokarow Jesen	SchR. 51917	"	L'arbeiter
29	Wilnik Hritsko	SchR. 51789	"	L'arbeiter
30	Zoutenbier Adrianus	SchHol 45734	"	

Da die ständige Anwesenheit dieser Häftlinge im Lager notwendig erscheint, wird gebeten, dieselben für obgenannten Zweck zu sperren.

Der 1. - Lagerarzt Kons.Lager Dachau

Pros Ex No. 48

Pros Ex No 49, death register of Concentration Camp Dachau, certificate number 1 to number [illegible], commencing 1 June 1941 is attached herewith.

Pros Ex No. 49

Pros Ex No 50, death register of Concentration Camp Dachau, certificate number [illegible], [illegible] 2 January 1942, is attached herewith.

Pros Ex No. 51, death register of concentration
Da; Dachau, certificate number 1 to 2000,
[illegible] Pros. Ex. 47, is attached herewith.

Pros Ex No 52, death register [illegible], [illegible]
Camp Dachau, certificate number [illegible] to [illegible],
[illegible] 1 June 1945, is attached herewith.

Pros Ex No 53, Cont. register of Concentration Camp Dachau, certificate number 3001 to 4000, commencing 17 August 1942, is attached herewith.

Pros Ex No 54, death register of Concentration Camp Dachau, certificate number 4000 to 7136, commencing 23 October 1942, is attached herewith.

Pros Ex No. [illegible], a chart showing the different insignia worn by the prisoners, attached herewith.

Pros Ex No. 55

NAME	STAMPED DATE OF INVALID TRANSPORT	No. of DEATH CERTIFICATE	DATE OF DEATH
Mierzkowski	10/7/42	4001	10/21/42
Gadecki	10/7/42	4002	10/21/42
Fuchs	10/7/42	4003	10/21/42
Jedrzejczak	10/7/42	4008	10/22/42
Jagielnik	10/7/42	4009	10/22/42
Karas	10/7/42	4010	10/22/42
Erkrodt	10/12/42	4011	10/22/42
Grunholz	10/7/42	4012	10/22/42
Kasperkowiak	10/7/42	4013	10/22/42
Hass	10/7/42	4014	10/22/42
Gauza	10/7/42	4015	10/22/42
Heepelmann	10/7/42	4016	10/22/42
Hensel	10/7/42	4017	10/22/42
Daferner	10/12/42	4018	10/22/42
Sickinger	10/14/42	4019	10/22/42
Lembeck	10/12/42	4027	10/23/42
Chrzaszcz	10/12/42	4028	10/23/42
Grell	10/12/42	4029	10/23/42
Kozuch	10/12/42	[illegible]	10/23/42
Bolczal	10/12/42	4031	10/23/42
Lebek	10/14/42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seebach	10/14/42	4033	[illegible]
Jindrich	10/12/42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rose	10/14/42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sulega	10/14/42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Felis	10/12/42	4037	10/[illegible]
Springwald	10/14/42	4042	[illegible]
Muller	10/14/42	4043	[illegible]
Szimbicki	10/14/42	[illegible]	10/24/42
Klaff	10/12/42	4045	10/24/42
Klein-Kopf	10/12/42	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10/12/42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kohde	10/14/42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Slazik	10/14/42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baeten	10/12/42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alberski	10/12/42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tichauer	10/12/42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mittelsohn	10/14/42	[illegible]	10/25/42
Dyla	10/12/42	4060	10/25/42
Lapcik	10/14/42	4061	10/25/42
Musialski	10/14/42	4062	10/25/42
Golka	10/12/42	4063	10/25/42
Marsch	10/12/42	4064	10/25/42
Kozlowski	10/12/42	4065	10/25/42
Biehal	10/12/42	4066	10/25/42
Dupta	10/12/42	4067	[illegible]
Sauer	10/14/42	4077	10/25/42
Kubischek	10/12/42	4079	10/26/42
Schein	10/12/42	4080	10/26/42
Gorgolewski	10/12/42	4081	10/26/42
Lederer	10/14/42	4082	[illegible]
Chodynski	10/12/42	4083	[illegible]
Carri	10/12/42	4084	10/26/42
Berkowski	10/12/42	4085	10/26/42
Szklar	10/14/42	4086	10/26/42
Bader	10/12/42	4087	10/26/42
Kusch	10/12/42	4092	10/27/42
Engel	10/12/42	4093	10/27/42
Berstler	10/12/42	4094	10/27/42
Leubuscher	10/12/42	4095	10/27/42
Cal	10/12/42	4096	10/27/42
Paris	10/12/42	[illegible]	10/28/42
Dippold	10/12/42	4111	10/29/42
Erhard	10/12/42	4112	10/28/42
Laska	10/14/42	4113	10/28/42

Pros Ex No. 56

NAME	STAMPED DATE OF INVALID TRANSPORT	No. of DEATH CERTIFICATE	DATE OF DEATH
Bubinstein	10/12/42	4116	10/28/42
Meyer	10/12/42	4117	10/29/42
Kroeller	10/12/42	4118	10/29/42
Glowacki	10/12/42	412[illegible]	10/29/42
Klus	10/12/42	4121	10/29/42
Gron	10/12/42	4122	10/[illegible]/42
Knapowski	10/14/42	[illegible]	10/29/42
Capek	10/12/42	4127	10/30/42
Dabrowski	10/12/42	4128	10/30/42
Mysakowski	10/14/42	4129	10/30/42
Falaise	10/12/42	4130	10/30/42
Smykula	10/14/42	4131	10/30/42
Erjardt	10/12/42	4133	10/31/42
Reichler	10/12/42	4134	10/31/42
Biedermann	10/12/42	4135	10/31/42
Kraner	10/12/42	4136	10/31/42
Lefrank	10/14/42	[illegible]	10/31/42
Federow	10/12/42	[illegible]	11/2/42
Alwust	10/12/42	4155	11/2/42
Driessen	10/12/42	[illegible]	11/2/42
Kuczynski	10/12/42	4159	11/2/42
Czechowski	10/12/42	4160	11/2/42
Biedronski	10/12/42	[illegible]	11/2/42
Richter	10/14/42	[illegible]	11/2/42
Rosmolen	10/14/42	[illegible]	11/3/42
Artmer	10/12/42	4164	11/3/42
Boden	10/12/42	4165	11/3/42
Rauchberger	10/12/42	[illegible]	11/3/42
Sprenger	10/14/42	4167	11/4/42
Laszzyk	10/14/42	[illegible]	11/4/42
Gredler	10/12/42	[illegible]	11/4/42
Bohm	10/12/42	[illegible]	11/4/42
Panevsky	10/14/42	4171	11/4/42
Freund	10/12/42	4172	11/5/42
Koeppe	10/14/42	4187	11/5/42
Brueggen	10/12/42	4188	11/5/42
Michel	10/14/42	4189	11/5/42
Krause	10/12/42	4190	11/5/42
Reuss	10/14/42	[illegible]	11/5/42
Menz	10/14/42	4195	11/6/42
Mahler	10/14/42	4196	11/6/42
Kunz	10/12/42	[illegible]	11/6/42
Muller	10/14/42	4198	11/6/42
Panek	10/14/42	[illegible]	11/7/42
Deuer	10/12/42	[illegible]	11/7/42
Lauffer	10/14/42	4203	11/7/42
Seidl	10/14/42	4204	11/7/42
Kraus	10/12/42	4205	11/7/42
Brajtbart	10/12/42	4206	11/7/42
Arnst	10/12/42	4207	11/8/42
Kucera	10/12/42	4208	11/8/42
Ottmann	10/14/42	4209	11/8/42
Medrysa	10/14/42	4210	11/8/42
Letto	10/14/42	4224	11/9/42
Roller	10/14/42	4225	11/9/42
Krauth	10/12/42	4226	11/9/42
Drath	10/12/42	4227	11/9/42
Parafjanowicz	10/14/42	4228	11/9/42
Brzuski	10/12/42	4229	11/9/42
Bulka	10/12/42	4230	11/9/42
Siebert	10/14/42	4231	11/9/42
Bruzik	10/12/42	4234	11/10/42
Budkiewicz	10/12/42	4235	11/10/42
Ciazynski	10/12/42	4236	11/10/42
Buckentin	10/12/42	4237	11/10/42
Lehmeyer	10/14/42	4238	11/10/42

NAME	STAMPED DATE OF INVALID TRANSPORT	No. OF DEATH CERTIFICATE	DATE OF DEATH
Grabarczyk	10/12/42	4239	11/10/42
KUKacka	10/12/42	4240	11/10/42
Marciniak	10/14/42	4241	11/10/42
Switkes	10/14/42	4242	11 /10/42
Szpire	10/14/42	4243	11/10/42
Pruschewski	10/14/42	4244	11/10/42
Przybyl	10/14/42	4275	11/11/42
Kiemann	10/14/42	4276	11/11/42
Riek	10/14/42	4277	11/11/42
Pusch	10/14/42	4278	11/11/42
Dziggel	10/12/42	4279	11/11/42
Exner	10/12/42	4280	11/11/42
Frankiewicz	10/14/42	4281	11/11/42
Maurer	10/14/42	4282	11/11/42
Mechnik	10/14/42	4283	11/11/42
Roeder	10/14/42	4301	11/12/42
Ciezkowski	10/12/42	4302	11/12/42
Ciesielczyk	10/12/42	4303	11/12/42
Dvorak	10/12/42	4304	11/12/42
Eischmann	10/14/42	4305	11/12/42
Sularz	10/14/42	4306	11/12/42
Szierke	10/14/42	4307	11/12/42
Susnik	10/14/42	4308	11/12/42
Meyer	10/14/42	4309	11/12/42
Burkowski	10/12/42	4326	11/13/42
Dyrdas	10/12/42	4327	11/12/42
Friedrich	10/14/42	4329	11/13/42
Mazurkiewicz	10/14/42	4334	11/13/42
Matysiak	10/14/42	4335	11/13/42
Muller	10/14/42	4336	11/13/42
Rybarczyk	10/14/42	4338	11/13/42
Ricker	10/14/42	4339	11/14/42
Herrmann	10/14/42	4340	11/14/42
Levec	10/14/42	4341	11/14/42
Legosz	10/14/42	4342	11/14/42
Lesinski	10/14/42	4343	11/14/42
Lesniewski	10/14/42	4344	11/14/42
Linke	10/14/42	4345	11/15/42
Kruger	10/12/42	4346	11/15/42
Lukas	10/14/42	4347	11/15/42
Meyer	10/14/42	4348	11/15/42
Reiss	10/14/42	4349	11/15/42
Bartosik	10/12/42	4380	11/14/42
Reckin	10/14/42	4385	11/15/42
Bischoff	10/12/42	4388	11/16/42
Biski	10/12/42	4389	11/16/42
Kubani	10/12/42	4395	11/16/42
Kulik	10/12/42	4396	11/16/42
Maciejak	10/14/42	4399	11/16/42
Roeske	10/14/42	4401	11/16/52
Rzonsa	10/14/42	4402	11/16/42
Bak	10/12/42	4407	11/17/42
Bakowski	10/12/42	4408	11/17/42
Kuszner	10/12/42	4415	11/17/42
Knueppel	10/14/42	4416	11/17/42
Metlewicz	10/14/42	4419	11/17/42
Single	10/14/42	4421	11/17/42
Szalek	10/14/42	4422	11/17/42
Szymanski	10/14/42	4423	11/17/42
Bauer	10/12/42	4425	11/18/42
Barthel	10/12/42	4426	11/18/42
Filasiewucz	10/14/42	4427	11/18/42
Kosta	10/12/42	4428	11/18/42
Kluschirski	10/12/42	4429	11/18/42
Kozlowski	10/12/42	4430	11/18/42
Maczala	10/14/42	4431	11/18/42
Prekopowicz	10/14/42	4432	11/18/42

NAME	STAMPED DATE OF INVALID TRANSPORT	No. OF DEATH CERTIFICATE	DATE OF DEATH
~~Prokopowicz~~	10/14/42	~~4432~~	11/19/42
Bellmann	10/12/42	4443	11/19/42
Berg	10/12/42	4444	11/19/42
Klemm	10/12/42	4446	11/19/42
Klimkiewicz	10/12/42	4447	11/19/42
Michel	10/14/42	448	11/19/42
Mazurkiewicz	10/14/42	4449	11/19/42
Rosenthal	10/14/42	[illegible]	11/19/42
Rosenberg	10/14/42	4454	11/19/42
Berkau	10/12/42	[illegible]	11/20/42
Bernhard	10/14/42	4464	11/20/42
Fischer	10/14/42	[illegible]	11/20/42
Krueger	10/12/42	4466	11/20/42
Koladziejski	10/14/42	4467	11/20/42
Koniecny	10/14/42	4468	11/20/42
Rosik	10/14/42	4469	11/20/42
Blatt	10/12/42	4502	11/21/42
Bauer	10/12/42	4503	11/21/42
Filipiak	10/14/42	4505	11/21/42
Kolbe	10/14/42	4506	11/21/42
Rogow	10/14/42	4508	11/21/42
Sachon	10/14/42	4510	11/21/42
Skrzypczyk	10/14/42	4511	11/21/42
Bruck	10/12/42	4546	11/21/42
Kohnert	10/14/42	4548	11/22/42
Borm	10/12/42	[illegible]	11/23/42
Blatt	10/12/42	[illegible]	11/25/42
Kratzch	10/14/42	[illegible]	11/23/42
Mirecki	10/14/42	[illegible]	11/23/42
Mistorski	10/14/42	4593	11/25/42
Pracki	10/12/42	4603	11/23/42
Reck	10/14/42	[illegible]	11/23/42
Beifus	10/12/42	[illegible]	11/24/42
Beck	10/12/42	[illegible]	11/24/42
Krueger	10/12/42	[illegible]	11/24/42
Kaczmarek	10/14/42	4615	11/24/42
Lutz	10/14/42	[illegible]	11/24/42
Rak	10/14/42	[illegible]	11/24/42
Spindler	10/14/42	[illegible]	11/24/42

NAME	STAMPED DATE OF TRANSFER ("Jb")	No. OF DEATH CERTIFICATE	DATE OF DEATH
Busch	11/27/42	4603	[illegible]/42
Elias	11/27/42	4646	11/27/42
Härschmann	11/27/42	4650	11/28/42
Klepanda	11/27/42	4651	11/26/42
Kaleta	11/26/42	4652	11/26/42
Vollmer	11/27/42	4657	11/27/42
Winkler	11/27/42	4658	11/26/42
Zabel	11/26/42	4660	11/[illegible]/42
Betten	11/27/42	[illegible]	11/27/42
Arbitter	11/27/42	[illegible]	11/27/42
Spaderna	11/27/42	[illegible]	11/2[illegible]/42
Tuschong	11/27/42	[illegible]	11/27/42
Kaja	11/28/42	[illegible]	11/29/42
Meros	11/28/42	[illegible]	11/28/42
Pospisil	11/28/42	[illegible]	11/29/42
Szydlowski	11/28/42	4632	11/[illegible]/42
Zizura	11/28/42	[illegible]	11/29/42
[illegible]	11/28/42	[illegible]	11/29/42
Riemecker	11/28/42	[illegible]	11/29/42
Walk[illegible]	11/28/42	[illegible]	11/29/42
Dyonizow	11/27/42	[illegible]	11/30/42
Horvath	11/27/42	[illegible]	11/30/42
Schmoilow	11/28/42	[illegible]	11/30/42
Heinrich	11/25/42	[illegible]	11/30/42
Brockers	12/1/42	[illegible]	12/1/42
Kompalla	12/1/42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blaszczyk	12/1/42	[illegible]	12/2/42
Binkowski	12/1/42	[illegible]	12/2/42
Bosma	12/1/42	[illegible]	12/2/42
Beckert	12/1/42	[illegible]	12/2/42
Baur	12/1/42	[illegible]	12/2/42
Alpatow	12/1/42	[illegible]	12/3/42
Baranski	12/1/42	[illegible]	12/3/42
Brinkmann	12/1/42	4752	12/3/42
Hontscharuk	12/4/42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kowalkski	12/4/42	[illegible]	12/4/42
Maser	12/4/42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rikazewski	12/4/42	4771	[illegible]
Scherle	12/4/42	[illegible]	12/4/42
Wieser	12/4/42	[illegible]	12/4/42
Zmija	12/4/42	4777	12/5/42
Hauptmann	12/4/42	4778	12/5/42
Luczak	12/4/42	4779	12/5/42
Piatkowski	12/4/42	479[illegible]	12/5/42
Lewak	12/4/42	[illegible]	12/5/42
Topf	12/4/42	4782	12/5/42
Fuhrmann	12/7/42	48[illegible]2	12/7/42
Buntenbach	12/7/42	48[illegible]	12/6/42
Dobnigg	12/7/42	48[illegible]	12/6/42
Keljuk	12/7/42	4806	12/6/42
Lesiak	12/7/42	4807	12/6/42
Hedesszynsky	12/7/42	4811	12/7/42
Kalout	12/7/42	4812	12/7/42
Valenta	12/7/42	4813	12/7/42
Smudzinski	12/7/42	4817	12/7/42
Zronda	12/7/42	4818	12/7/42
Drelich	12/8/42	4842	12/9/42
Falkenberg	12/8/42	4843	12/9/42
Guhrke	12/8/42	4844	12/9/42
Liguda	12/8/42	4847	12/9/42
Hofmann	12/8/42	4852	12/9/42
Krych	12/8/42	4863	12/10/42
Igelhaut	12/8/42	4862	12/10/42
Link	12/8/42	4865	12/10/42
Messner	12/8/42	4866	12/10/42
Osada	12/8/42	4875	12/11/42
Schaufuss	12/8/42	4876	12/11/42

Pros Ex "57"

NAME	STAMPED DATE OF TRANSFER ("Ub")	No. OF DEATH CERTIFICATE	DATE OF DEATH
~~Schaufuss~~	~~12/8/42~~		
Stumpf	12/8/42	4877	12/11/42
Metzger	5/9/39	4922	12/14/42
Hancke	12/19/42	4987	12/19/42
Prochniewicz	12/22/42	5032	12/22/42
Stanislawski	12/22/42	5033	12/22/42
Bedak	12/1/42	5035	12/22/42
Grys	10/30/42	4126	10/30/42
Owtschinikow	10/30/42	4137	10/30/42
ISMAILOW	9/27/42	4139	9/27/42

Pros Ex. No. [illegible]

[illegible] No. [illegible] attached herewith

Delestraint	103027	Sch. Ka
Charles	NN	12.3.99
General	Biache	
6.9.1944 Natzweiler		
KAR 345		
Gest. 19.April 1945		Frz
	Pros Ex.	

Pros Ex. No. 60

Pros Ex. No. 61

Pros Ex. No. 62

Pros Tk. No. 63

Press Pot. No. 63

Pros Ex. No. 54

Pros Rt. No. 05

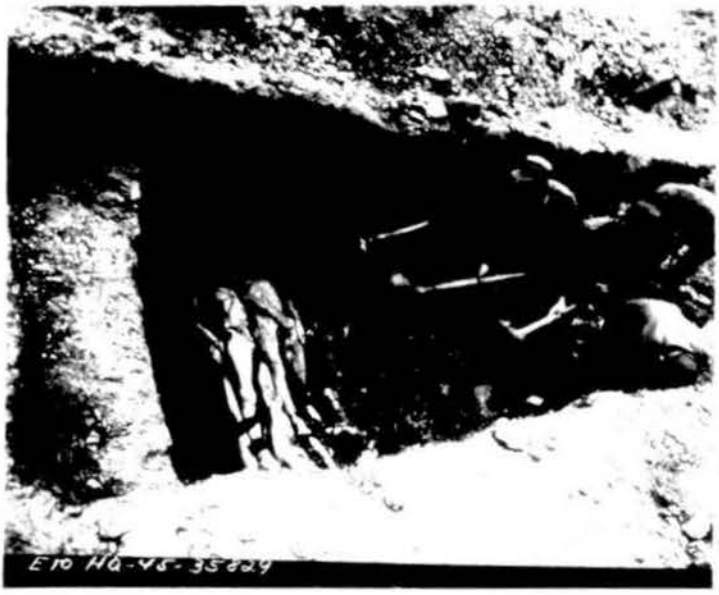
Pros Ex. No. 66

Pros Ex. No. 67

Pros Ex. No. 68

Pros Ex. No. 59

Pros Exh. No. 70



Pros Ex. No. 71

Fros Ex. No. 72

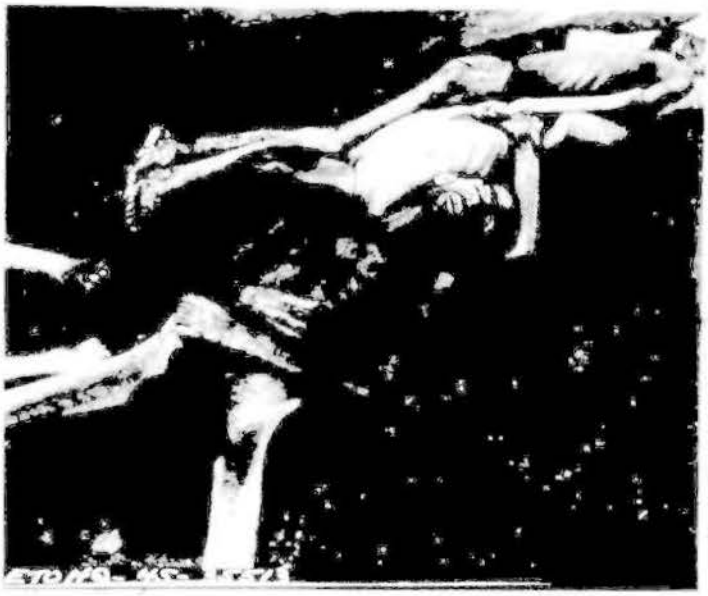
Pros Ex. No. 13

Pros Ex. No. 74

Pros Ex No [illegible], attached herewith

Pros Ex No 70, attached herewith

Pres Em No 77, attached herewith



Pros Ex. No. 7

Prosecution Exhibit No. 77

Proof Fig. No. 10

Pros Ex. No. 21

Pros Ex. No. 2

Pros Ex. No. 53

Pros Ex. No. 84

Pros Ex. No. 35, an organizational chart of the staff of Concentration Camp Dachau.

Pros Ex. No. 35

Form OMGUS-188
(28 Feb 1947)
(Formerly Legal Form No. 8)

338
Box 3

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT.

Case Record.

VOLUME 9

Case No. 000-50-2

*Summary

*Intermediate Military Court

*General

Place

Date 194

Members of Court:

Prosecutor

Defence Counsel

Interpreter

Reporter

PROSECUTION EXHIBITS No. 86 to No. 119A, incl.

Accused

Address	Sex	Age

	First Charge	Second Charge
Pleas		
Findings		
Previous Convictions		

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority of AGO
Joseph W. [illegible]
A023459
War Crimes Group
March [illegible]

Sentence

Imprisonment: Term
Beginning , 194

Fine: Amount
To be paid before , 194
or in case of default of payment to serve a *further term of imprisonment

Charge Sheet and Record of Testimony are annexed hereto.

(Signature of member of court.)

Review

Action of Reviewing Authority

NO PAPERS SHALL BE PLACED IN THIS FILE UNTIL A COPY THEREOF HAS BEEN ATTACHED TO CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION WASHINGTON, D.C.

13 May 1948

(Signature of reviewing authority.)

MR

* Strike out words not applicable.

OMGUS AG Pubs 800-6M 2/12/47

Prosecution Exhibit #86

Abschrift.

An die
OT-Oberbauleitung
Herrn Oberreg.Baurat Wirth

R i n g e l t a u b e.

Str./Ob. 30.Sept.1944

betr.: Arbeitsleistung der Häftlinge.

Wie Ihnen bereits bekannt, läßt die Arbeitsleistung der Häftlinge in der letzten Zeit derart stark nach, daß damit zu rechnen ist, daß unser Betrieb durch diese Leistungsminderung erheblich Störungen erleidet. Der Hauptgrund für die Minderleistung dürfte darin zu sehen sein, daß die nicht ausreichende Ernährung der Leute liegen.

Nach meinen Feststellungen erhielten die Leute in den letzten Tagen folgende Verpflegung:

Dienstag	26.9.	8 [illegible]
Mittw.	27.9.	[illegible] 1 [illegible] Margarine
Donnerstag	28.9.	[illegible], keine sonst. Zuteilung
Freitg.	29.9.	2 [illegible] 1 [illegible], Margarine [illegible]
Samstg.	30.9.	4 [illegible] 1 rot, 100 g Marmelade.

Zu dieser Verpflegung erhielt jeder Mann nach Rückkehr in das Lager als Abendkost eine warme Suppe. Mittags erhielten die Leute auf der Baustelle die [illegible] Dünnersuppe.

Bei der langen Arbeitszeit, einzelnen An-und Abmarschwege, Zahlappelle usw. halte ich diese Verpflegung für vollkommen unzureichend und unter ihr auch die schlechte Arbeitsleistung der Juden auf der Baustelle.
Wenn hier nicht im Rahmen des Möglichen Wandel für Abhilfe geschafft wird, so dürfte es nicht mehr lange auf sich warten lassen, bis ein großer Teil der beschäftigten Häftlinge infolge Krankheit und Schwäche vollkommen ausfällt. Mit dem Ausfall der Häftlinge kommt selbstverständlich auch der Baubetrieb zum Erliegen.

Als zweiter Grund ist die mangelnde Ausrüstung der Leute mit Schuhwerk und Unterwäsche anzusehen. Ein großer Teil der Leute hat derart schlechte Schuhe, daß sie teilweise auf dem blanken Boden laufen, von Strümpfen kann überhaupt keine Rede sein. Als Unterwäsche steht den Leuten meistens nur das zur Verfügung, was sie auf dem Leibe tragen. Zum Wechseln und Waschen ist nichts vorhanden.

Durch diese mangelhafte Bekleidung sind die Leute dauernd am

Frieren und laufende Erkältungen und Erkrankungen und somit weiterer Arbeitsausfall sind die Folgen.

Ferner muß ich feststellen, daß die Häftlinge aus dem Lager I heute erst gegen 7,45 und am 29.9. gegen 7,30 Uhr auf der Baustelle eingetroffen sind. Der durchlaufende Betonbetrieb läßt es selbstverständlich nicht zu, daß eine derartige Arbeitsunterbrechung infolge Fehlen der Arbeitskräfte eintritt. Es sind keine Leute mehr da, die die Kies- und Zementsilos, Mischmaschinen und Betonpumpen bedienen. Ferner fehlen vollkommen die Arbeitskräfte für das Verarbeiten des Betons während dieser Zeit.

Ich bitte Sie für sofortige Abhilfe Sorge tragen zu wollen.

gez. Stron

TRANSLATION!

Copy.

To the
OT construction directing office
Chief governmental construction advisor Wirth
Ringeltaube.

Str./Ob. 30 Sept 44

Subject: work output of the prisoners.

As already known to you, the work output of the prisoners has decreased lately to such an extent that it is to be expected that our construction work will suffer considerable impedance through this decrease in work output. The main reason for this decrease in work output probably lies above all in the insufficient nourishment of these people.

According to my determinations these people received in the past few days the following amounts of food:

Tuesday	26 Sep	8 men	bread and cheese
Wednesd	27 Sep	8 men	bread and margarine
Thursday	28 Sep		no bread, no other supplies
Friday	29 Sep	2 men	bread , margerine or sausage
Saturday	30 Sep	4 men	bread, 100 grams jam

In addition to this ration each man received one warm soup after returning to the camp as supper. At noon time these people received the bunker soup with which you are acquainted at the building site.

For the long working time in addition to the long marches to and from work ,pay calls etc. I consider this food ration as utterly insufficient and this is the cause of the poor work output of these Jews on the building site.
If this situation is not remedied,in the realm of the possible, at once, it may not be long before a large part of the working prisoners will be unavailable due to disease and weakness. With no workers available it is self-evident that the construction work is discontinued.

As a second reason the insufficient equippment of these people with shoes and underwear is to be considered. A great percentage of these people have shoes in such bad condition that they partly walk walk on the bare ground ; stockings are out of the question altogether. The underwear available to these people is mostly only what they wear on their bodies. Nothing is available for washing and changing.

This insufficient clothing causes these people to be cold constantly and as a result there are continuous colds and illnesses and thus further decrease in workers.

Furthermore I must state that the prisoners from camp I arrived only around 7:45 today and around 7:50 o'clock on the 29t of Sept. on the construction site. Such an interruption of the work due to a lack of workers is not permissible , as a matter of course, due to the continuous cement process. There are no more people there to service the gravel and cement silos , mixers and cement pumps. Furthermore completely lacking during this time are the workers for the working of the cement .

I ask you to take care of ~~remedy~~ these ~~faults as soon as possible.~~ deficiencies.

3

Signed Stroh

Pros Ex No. 86

Prvs TM No 7, attached herewith

Before me, Col. David Chavez, Jr. JAGD, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Martin Gottfried Weiss who after being duly sworn in German through the interpreter, made and subscribed to the following statement:

Ich wurde am 3ten Juni 1905 in Widen, Oberpfalz geboren. Am 1ten April 1934 trat ich freiwillig in die SS ein. Am 11ten April 1935 kam ich als erster nach Dachau. Dort blieb ich Technischer Leiter von 1935 bis März 1938. Im Rahmen dieser Tätigkeit kam ich mit Hauptsturmführer, die Karl Wirth, Hingang und andere Technische Leiter. Von 1938 bis 1939 war ich Adjutant des SS Obersturmführer HANS LORITZ, der Lagerführer von Dachau. Als LORITZ im 1939 wegging und der SS Sturmbannführer Hermann KOVSCHI seine Tätigkeit nahm, wurde ich sein Adjutant und blieb in dieser Stelle bis April 1941. Im April 1941 wurde ich Lagerführer des KL Herzberg, Neuengamme. Ich verblieb dort bis zum 1ten September 1941, wonach ich in das Dachauer als Lagerführer kam. Ich war Lagerführer vom 1ten September 1941 bis zum 1ten November 1943. Am 4ten November 1943 kam ich in das KL Buchenwald als Lagerführer, welche bis April 1944 blieb. Dann kam ich zu der SS Amtsgruppe in Oranienburg, in der Nähe von Berlin, als ~~Gruppenführer~~ Amtschef (A.W.) für Sonderaufgaben. Der Leiter

Pros Ex "88"

5

Pros Ex No. 88

der Oranienburg Gruppe war SS Gruppenführer GLÜCKS. Ich war Technischer Vertreter zwischen der Oranienburg Amtsgruppe und dem TOT Verband für Bauwerke in Mühldorf. Das war meine Stelle vom 1ten November 1944 bis zu meiner Verhaftung in Mühldorf am 2ten May 1945.

Als ich zuerst nach Dachau kam, im September 1942, war SS Obersturmführer FRANZ HOFFMANN unser Schutzhaftlagerführer, und SS Untersturmführer JOSEPH JAROLIN war zweiter Schutzhaftlagerführer. Jarolin war mein Schutzhaftlagerführer für ungefähr 3 Monate, bis seine Versetzung in das Attack Neben-Konzentrationslager durch das Gesundheitsamt veranlasst wurde. Franz Hoffmann wurde auch versetzt. Dann war Hauptsturmführer MICHAEL REDWITZ und SS Obersturmführer REINECKE (A.H.) und SS Oberscharführer ARNO LIPPMANN unser Schutzhaftlagerführer. Die Aufseher die in Dachau waren als ich ausserhalb Dachau, ~~waren~~ und während meiner Verwaltung waren:

SS Hauptscharführer WILHELM ~~WEATER~~ WELTER AN, SS Hauptscharführer WILHELM
" " FLATTERSPIEL, " " KURT TRENDLE
" " JOSEF SENSS.

Die Blockführer die in Dachau waren als ich ausserhalb Dachau, und während meiner Verwaltung waren:

SS Hauptscharführer AUGUST MÜLLER, Oberscharführer STRASSER
" FRANZ BOETGER, " WEIGEL
" TAOLL, " ENGELBERT NIEDERMEIER
" SIMON KIERN, " NEUNER
Oberscharführer AMTHOR, " BÜCK
" HUPPER.

Wärend ich Lagerführer in Dachau war, war Oberscharführer RUDOLPH SUTHOFF mein Hajutant.

Wärend meiner Verwaltung waren die folgenden Männer in der Politischen Abteilung in Dachau:

Der Leiter der Abteilung war Kriminalrat JOHANN KICK.
Die anderen waren Kriminalrat ADAM HUETZLER
SS Hauptscharführer MAX LENGFELDER
SS Unterscharführer KLAUS UKFELE
SS Sturmscharführer BLUM

Entlassung von Häftlingen, Vernehmungen und Akten über Häftlinge waren unter KICK's Aufsicht.

Die Namen der Ärzte auf den Experiment-Stationen, als ich zuerst kam und wärend meiner Verwaltung waren:

Auf der Malaria Station:

Dr. KLAUS KARL SCHILLING
Hauptsturmführer Dr. BRACHTEL

Für die Eiswasser Experimente:

Dr. SIGMUND RASCHER

Diese Ärzte machten Experimente direkt im Dachau Lager, während ich dort war, und soweit ich weiss auch in Dachau vorher.

Die Häftlinge für die Malaria Experimente kamen - und wurden ihnen ausgesucht; die Liste mit deren Namen wurde dann zur Verfügung meine Kameraden und mir gegeben, so wir uns kann mich an die genaue Zahl der Leute nicht erinnern die für Experimente gewählt wurden und einen, das weiss ich genau, mit.

Die Versuchstationen unterstanden dem Befehl des RFSS HIMMLER, das ich ich möchte auch das sagen wie ähnlich.

Am 10ten November 1942 wurde Reichsführer HIMMLER zum Besuch in Dachau in Begleitung, es Hauptsturmführer SCHWAIGER, hatte mir zu Experimente Malaria. Ein Experimentierflieger wurde von und Himmler zu einem Experimente zwei Häftlinge wurden in seinem Flugzeugkombination (Anzug) passenden Eiswasser, in dem stundenlang sie waren. Der weitere ~~Experimente~~ Versuche kamen die Kampfer Hochstapler und andere Sachen so an die zwei Häftlinge sofortig. Dann wurden die zwei Häftlinge die nicht mehr beim Bewusstsein waren, aus dem Eiswasserbecken. Einer von ihnen, der noch war, wurde in ein Bett mit zwei nackten Frauen, die auch Häftlinge waren, gelegt und zugedeckt. Der andere Häftling wurde in kaltes Wasser gebracht um zu sehen wie lange es dauert ihn zum Bewusstsein zurückzubringen. Zu dieser Zeit sagte auch

Hiemmler mir auch das folgende: "Dr. Koscher unterstellt nur mir. Sie können ihm keine Befehle geben. Wenn er irgend etwas verlangt, was immer es sei, haben Sie es ihm zu geben." (Gruppenführer Dr. Gramitz kam auf Beschwerde des Prof. SCHILLING nach Dachau und machte mich darauf aufmerksam, dass ich die Versuche nicht sabotieren darf, da die Station dem RFSS HIMMLER unterstehe. Ich habe sämtlichen Wünschen des PROF. SCHILLING nachzukommen.)

Ich wusste das die folgenden an Erschiessungen teilnahmen (Ad.)

dabei waren (Ad.) während ich folgende kannte:

SS Obersturmführer FRANZ HOFFMANN
" ARNO LIPPMANN
" JOSEPH JARCZIN
SS Hauptsturmführer MICHAEL NELWIT

die von näherer Stelle deponiert wurden, (Ad.)

Alle Erschiessungen wurden unter der Hauptleitung des Hauptsturmführers.
Die Erschiessungen fanden in der Nähe d. [illegible] statt.

Während meiner Vernehmung wurde ich den Häftlingen entzogen, aber unter Begleitung des Reichssicherheitshauptamtes Berlin.

Ich habe vergessen zu erwähnen das unter Himmler die folgenden unter Strafe standen:

SS Obersturmbannführer Dr. ERLANGER, Leiter (Ad.) des Reichssicherheitsdienst in Berlin.
Kameraden meines STREICHER, aus Nürnberg
SS Obergruppenführer Freiherr von EBERSTEIN
SS Obergruppenführer SCHMITT Polizeipräsident von München
SS Obergruppenführer Oswald POHL, Leiter des Wirtschafts-verwaltungs Hauptamt und alter Konzentrationslager
SS Gruppenführer GLÜCKS.

Während meiner Verwaltung waren 7000–8000 Häftlinge in Dachau und 5000–7000 in NEBENLAGERN, d.h.
Russen, Polen, Franzosen, Griechen, Rumänien, Engländer, Holländer, Jugoslaven, Luxemburger, Belgier, Engländer und Spanier waren zwischen ihnen. Da waren Kriegsgefangene und viele Personen.

Während meiner Verwaltung [illegible] Fälle wegen Typhus, Tuberkulose, Dysenterie, Pneumonie, [illegible] und [illegible] Schwäche die durch Hunger und Entbehrung [illegible]. Das letzte war [illegible] der Fall in [illegible] unter Häftlingen, die [illegible] schwach und krank in [illegible] Lager [illegible].
SS Obersturmführer [illegible] Hans POLCK hatte die Verteilung von Lebensmitteln [illegible]. Er hatte nichts mit der Verteilung von Lebensmitteln zu tun.

Viele Transporte kamen während meiner Verwaltung. Die Häftlinge in diesen Transporten waren in einem sehr schlechten Zustand, und viele von ihnen kamen tot an. Aus Häftlinge in Dachau erhielten Akten über sie von der Politischen Abteilung, die von HICK geleitet wurde, [illegible] angelegt, dem Schutzhaftlagerführer folgende arbeitenden [illegible]

Das Krematorium in Dachau unterstand Oberscharführer Engelbert NIEDERMEIER, BONGARTZ, HENSCHEN, NEUNER.

Der Beamter unterstand dem Hauptscharführer Joseph ZINK, SEUS, Hauptscharführer WEIGNER, Oberscharführer ~~FINK~~ ZINK, Hauptscharführer WEIGNER.

Ich habe diese Aussage ohne Zwang gemacht und sie ist richtig. Ich habe sie durchgelesen und es wurde mir auch jede Gelegenheit gegeben, sie zu korrigieren. Sie entspricht der Zeit und der Wahrheit.

Martin Weiss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

David Chavez Jr.
DAVID CHAVEZ, Jr.,
Colonel JAGD,
Investigating Officer

I, Theodore Mischel, 42137916, after being duly sworn, state that I truly translated the oath administered by Colonel DAVID CHAVEZ, Jr, JAGD, to MARTIN GOTTFRIED WEISS, and that I acted as a sworn interpreter in this matter.

Theodore Mischel
THEODORE MISCHEL - 42137916
Pfc
Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

David Chavez Jr.
DAVID CHAVEZ, Jr.,
Colonel JAGD
Investigating Officer

TRANSLATION OF STATEMENT OF MARTIN GOTTFRIED WEISS

VOL IX

Vol. IX

Before me, Colonel David Chavez, Jr., J. A. G. D., being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Martin Gottfried WEISS, who after being duly sworn in German through the interpreter, made and subscribed to the following statement:

I was born on June 3, 1905 in WEIDEN, OBERPFALZ. I voluntarily joined the SS on April 1, 1932. I first came to DACHAU on April 11, 1933. There I was technical head from 1933 until March 1938. I supervised the canalisation, electrical power works, heating and other technical matters. From 1938 until 1939 I was adjutant to the camp commander of DACHAU, SS Oberfuehrer HANS LORITZ. When LORITZ left in 1939, SS Obersturmbannfuehrer ALEX PIARKOWSKI took his place and I became his adjutant, remaining in that position until April 1940. In April 1940 I became cammander of the HAMBURG, NEUEN GAMME Concentration camp. I remained there until September 1, 1942 when I came to DACHAU Concentration Camp as Camp Commander. I was Camp Commander from 1 September 1942 until November 1, 1943. On November 4, 1943 I went to the LUBLIN Concentration Camp as Camp Commander where I remained until April 1944. Then I came to the AMTSGRUPPE (Official Group) of the SS in ORANIENBURG near BERLIN as Bureau Chief for special use. The Chief of the ORANIENBURG group was SS GRUPPENFUEHRER GLÜCKS. I was technical representative between the ORANIENBURG AMTSGRUPPE and the TOT Organization for construction work in MÜHLDORF. This was my position from 1 November 1944 until my arrest in MÜHLDORF on 2 May 1945.

When I first came to DACHAU in September 1942, SS Obersturmführer FRANZ HOFFMANN was First Prison Compound Commander and SS Untersturmführer JOSEPH JAROLIN was Second Prison Compound Commander. JAROLIN was my Prison Compound Commander for about three months, until his transfer to the ALLACH Concentration By-Camp was ordered by the Berlin Office. FRANZ HOFFMANN was also transferred. Then SS Hauptsturmführer MICHAEL REDWITZ, SS Obersturmführer REINECKE, and SS Obersturmführer ARNO LIPPMANN became my Prison Compound Commanders. The Rapportführers who were at DACHAU when I first came and during my administration were:

SS Hauptscharführer WILHELM WELTER,
SS HAuptscharführer WILHELM
SS Hauptscharführer BLATTERSPIEL
SS Hauptscharführer JOSEPH SEUSS
SS Hauptscharführer XAVER TRENKLE

The Blockführers who were in DACHAU when I first came and during my administration were:

SS Hauptscharführer AUGUST MÜLLER
SS Hauptscharführer FRANZ BOETGER
SS Hauptscharführer SIMON KIERN
SS Oberscharführer ARTHOR
SS Oberscharführer HUPFER
SS Oberscharführer STRASSER
SS Oberscharführer WEIGEL
SS Oberscharführer ENGELBERT NIEDERMEIER
SS Oberscharführer NEUNER
SS Oberscharführer BÖCK

While I was Camp Commander in DACHAU, SS Obersturmführer RUDOLF SUTTROP was my adjutant.

During my administration, the following people were in the Political Department in DACHAU:

The head of the Department was Kriminal Secretär JOHANN KICK.

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The others were: Kriminal Secretär ADAM HUTZLER,
SS Hauptscharführer MAX LENGFELDER
SS Unterscharführer KLAUS URFELS
SS Oberscharführer BLUM

Release of prisoners, interrogations, and files about the prisoners were under KICK'S supervision.

The names of the physicians in the experimental stations when I first came here and during my administration were:

In the Malaria Station:

Dr. KLAUS KARL SCHILLING
Haupsturmführer Dr. BRACHTEL

For the Ice Water Experiments:

Dr. SIGMUND RASCHER

These physicians performed experiments when I came to DACHAU while I was there, and as far as I know after I left. The prisoners for the Malaria Experiments were selected by the Prison Compound Commander. The list with their names was sent to me for my acknowledgement and signature. I cannot remember the exact number of people who were selected for these experiments but it was a large number. The Experimental Station was under the command of the SS Reichsführer HIMMLER.

I would also like to tell the following:

On 10 November 1942 Reichsführer HIMMLER came to the Experimental Station in DACHAU. His adjutant SS Hauptsturmführer SCHNITZLER fetched me to the experiment station. An experiment was in progress and HIMMLER saw the experiment performed. Two prisoners in flying combination suits were in a large basin of ice water in which pieces of ice were floating. Various instruments for measuring heart-beat and other things were attached to the two prisoners. Then the two prisoners who were no longer conscious were taken out of the ice water. One of them who was naked was put into a bed with two naked women, also prisoners, and covered up. The other prisoner was put into hot water to see how long it would take him to regain consciousness. At that time HIMMLER told me the following: "Dr. RASCHER is subject to me only. You can give him no orders. When he asks for something, no matter what it be, you must give it to him". Upon complaint of Prof. SCHILLING, SS Group Leader Dr. GRAWITZ came to DACHAU and reminded me of the fact that I must not sabotage the experiments, since the station was under HIMMLER. I had to comply with all wishes of Prof. SCHILLING.

I knew that the following were present at shootings while I was camp commander:

SS Obersturmführer FRANZ HOFFMANN
SS Obersturmführer ARNO LIPPMANN
SS Obersturmführer JOSEPH JAROLIN
SS Hauptsturmführer MICHAEL REDWITZ

All shootings which were ordered by higher authorities were under the supervision of the Prison Compound Commander. The shootings took place near the crematorium.

During my administration prisoners were hanged but only on order from the Reich Main Security Office in Berlin (REICH SICHERHEITS HAUPTAMT).

I forgot to mention that besides HIMMLER the following also visited DACHAU:

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The others were: Kriminal Secretar ADAM HUTZLER,
SS Hauptscharführer MAX LENGFELDER
SS Unterscharführer KLAUS URFELS
SS Oberscharführer BLUM

Release of prisoners, interrogations, and files about the prisoners were under KICK'S supervision.

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During my administration prisoners were hanged but only on order from the Reich Main Security Office in Berlin (REICH SICHERHEITS HAUPTAMT).

I forgot to mention that besides HIMMLER the following also visited DACHAU:

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SS Obersturmbannführer Dr. BERNDORF, Bureau Chief of the Reich Security Service (Reich Sicherheits Dienst) in Berlin.
Gauleiter JULIUS STREICHER from NÜRENBERG.
SS Obergruppenführer FREIHERR VON EBERSTEIN
SS Obergruppenführer SCHMITT (Police President of Munich).
SS Obergruppenführer OSWALD POHL, head of the Chief Office of Economic Administration (WIRTSCHAFT VERWALTUNGS HAUPTAMT), and of all concentration camps.
SS Gruppenführer GLÜCKS.

During my administration, there were 7,000 to 8,000 prisoners in DACHAU and 6,000 to 7,000 in By-Camps. Amongst them were Russians, Poles, Frenchmen, Checks, Rumanians, Belgians, Dutchmen, Yugoslavs, Luxenburgers, Germans, Englishmen and Spaniards. There were prisoners of war and civilians.

During my administration there were death cases due to typhus, TB, dysentary, pnuemonia, pleurosy, and body weakness brought about by lack of food. The latter was the case especially in transports of prisoners who arrived very weak and ill in such transports. SS Obersturmführer SYLWESTER FILLEBEK was in charge of the distribution of food. I had nothing to do with the distribution of food.

Many transports arrived during my administration. The prisoners in these transports were in a very bad condition and many of them arrived dead. When prisoners arrived in Dachau, files about them were made by the Political Department which was headed by KICK.

The Prison Compound Commander was in charge of the Crematorium in Dachau. The following named worked there:

Oberscharführer ENGELBERT NIEDERMEIER, BONGARTS, HENSCHEN, NEVNER.

In charge of the "Bunker" were Hauptscharführer JOSEPH SEUSS, Hauptscharführer WELLNER, Oberscharführer LINK, Hauptscharführer WERNER.

I have made the above statement without compulsion, and I have read and corrected it and understand it fully. I swear before God that it is the pure truth.

/s/ Martin Weiss

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945, at DACHAU, Germany.

/s/ David Chavez, Jr.,
/t/ DAVID CHAVEZ, JR.,
Colonel, JAGD,
Investigating Officer.

I, Theodore Mischel, after being duly sworn, state that I truly translated the oath administered by Colonel David Chavez, Jr., JAGD to Martin Gottfried Weiss, and that I acted as sworn interpreter in this matter.

/s/ Theodore Mischel
/t/ THEODORE MISCHEL
42 137 916, Pfc
Interpreter.

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Translation of Statement of Martin Gottfried Weiss (Cont.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945, at DACHAU, Germany.

/s/ David Chavez, Jr.,
/t/ DAVID CHAVEZ, JR.,
Colonel, JAGD,
Investigating Officer.

I, Theodore Mischel, after being duly sworn, state that the above is a true translation of the original statement of Martin Gottfried Weiss, given on 30th of October 1945, at DACHAU, Germany, made to the best of my ability.

Theodore Mischel
THEODORE MISCHEL
42 137 916, Pfc,
Translator.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945, at DACHAU, Germany.

David Chavez Jr.
DAVID CHAVEZ, JR.,
Colonel, JAGD,
Investigating Officer.

1. Ich heisse Friedrich Wilhelm RUPPERT. Ich war Obersturmfuehrer in der Kommandantur des Konzentrationslagers Dachau.

2. Im Dachauer Konzentrationslager habe ich zwei Mal gedient: Vom 11. April 1933 bis zum 18. September 1942 war ich zuerst Wachtposten, dann Elektriker, und von 1940 bis 1942 Ober-Elektriker. Vom 6. August 1944 bis zum 29. April 1945 war ich Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer.

3. Zwischen meinen beiden Dienstperioden in Dachau diente ich in den polnischen Konzentrationslaegern Lublin und Warschau. In Lublin war ich Lageringenieur von September 1942 bis Anfang 1944. In Warschau, wo das Konzentrationslager ein Nebenlager des Lubliner Lagers war, diente ich als Lagerfuehrer.

4. Als ich 1944/45 in Dachau Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer war, war Obersturmbannfuehrer Edmund WEITER Lagerkommandant. Ich kannte auch Martin WEISS als Lagerkommandanten, er wurde Lagerkommandant am 1. September 1942, d.i. 18 Tage bevor ich von Dachau nach Lublin kam. Als Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer unter WEISS erinnere ich mich an Obersturmfuehrer Franz HOFFMANN und Obersturmfuehrer Michael REDWITZ als "Erster Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer", und Josef JAROLIN als "Zweiter Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer". Unter Kommandant WEITER, erinnere ich mich als Erster Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer an den gleichen Michael REDWITZ, der unter WEISS diente, ebenso an Obersturmfuehrer [illegible], der mein Vorgaenger in der Stellung des Ersten Shutzhaftfuehrers war. Zweiter Shutzhaftlagerfuehrer war Obersturmfuehrer Georg JUNG. Waehrend des Monats April 1945 wurde ein Wechsel vorgenommen und zwar wurde ich am 23. April 1945 vom Ersten zum Dritten Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer zurueckversetzt, waehrend [illegible] Erster Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer wurde. Aus der Zeit, da ich als Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer ~~[illegible]~~ ~~Rupperts~~ war, erinnere ich mich an folgende Maenner: [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], dessen Vornamen ich vergessen habe, und an PETER WIESMAIER, mein Sekretaer fuer Abteilung Nr. 3 ~~xx~~ war Hauptscharfuehrer LEO EICHELBERG. Der SS-Unteroffizier, dem das Krematorium unterstand, war Hauptscharfuehrer [illegible].

5. Von Dachau-SS-Maennern, die nach 1942 in Planstellen des Konzentrationslagers dienten, erinnere ich mich an folgende Namen: Adjutanten: -bis 1943 Obersturmfuehrer SCHTROPF, -bis 1944 Obersturmfuehrer [illegible], -und bis 1945 [illegible]. In der Politischen Abteilung war Fuehrer bis November oder Dezember 1944 Obersturmfuehrer JOSEF [illegible], und Hauptscharfuehrer [illegible] bis 1945. Andere offizielle Maenner dort waren Oberscharfuehrer [illegible], Oberscharfuehrer [illegible], Hauptscharfuehrer [illegible], Unterscharfuehrer [illegible] und Oberscharfuehrer KAPPL. Leiter der Verwaltung war bis 1945 Obersturmfuehrer [illegible]. Die Gefangenen-Bekleidungskammer unterstand Hauptscharfuehrer [illegible]. Der Chef der Waescherei war Wilhelm WAGNER, der spaetere Kommandant von Kaufbeuren. Der Leiter der Kueche war PFEIFFER. Die Gefangenen-Verteilungs-Abteilung unterstand WILHELM WELTER. Chef des Verpflegungslagers war Obersturmfuehrer [illegible] WILLBOECK. Ich erinnere mich weiter an folgende Aerzte: [illegible], HANS EISELE, WOLTER, [illegible] und an die Doktoren [illegible], [illegible], VEITER, BAGOR, RASCHER und SCHILLING.

6. Waehrend meiner Dienstzeit in Dachau ereigneten sich die folgenden Massenfaelle von besonderem Interesse:

a) Ende August oder Anfang September 1944 wurden zweiundneunzig (92) Russen durch Erschiessen im Garten des Dachauer Krematoriums hingerichtet. Von diesen wurden neunzig (90) am gleichen Tage hingerichtet und zwei (2) ein paar Tage spaeter. Mein Sekretaer [illegible] sagte mir, dass die Opfer die Ueberfuehrung vom Gefangenenlager in der Naehe des Dachau kamen. Als neunzig (90) Maenner erschossen wurden, war ich zugegen. In die Einzelheiten erinnere ich mich wie folgt: die Maenner wurden um neun Uhr in Reihen am Tore des inneren Gebaeudes aufgestellt. Lagerkommandant WEITER erschien mit Untersturmfuehrer GEITH von der Gestapo Muenchen am Gebaeude-tor; GEITH las die Liste der Namen von allen neunzig (90) Gefangenen ab und gab kurze Erlaeuterungen, waehrend jeder Gefangener, dessen Name aufgerufen wurde, durch das Tor ging. Als alle neunzig Namen aufgerufen waren, ging Kommandant WEITER weg, waehrend GEITH und ich die ersten dreissig (30) der neunzig (90) Gefangenen in den Krematoriums-Garten fuehrten. GEITH und ich gingen an der Spitze der Kolonne, und SS-Wachen, mit Gewehren bewaffnet, brachten die dreissig (30) Maenner hinter uns, waehrend sechzig (60) am Lagertor blieben. Die ersten dreissig (30) wurden in zwei Gruppen von je fuenfzehn (15) erschossen, jede im Innern des Krematorium-Gartens. Die Erschiessung wurde vorgenommen von BONGARTZ, [illegible], KUHN, EICHBERGER und vielleicht einem oder zwei anderen.

Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert

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Ebenfalls anwesend waren ein Lagerarzt, wahrscheinlich der Erste Lagerarzt HINTERMEYER, Lageradjutant ILLIG, GEIER und zwei andere Gestapo-Beamte von Muenchen, deren Namen ich nicht weiss, der russische Gestapo-Dolmetscher, BORTTGER, der ~~[illegible]~~ Rapportfuehrer und Obersturmfuehrer LINDNER, der zu dieser Zeit geschult wurde, Lageradjutant zu werden. Der Dolmetscher gab den ersten fuenfzehn (15) den Befehl, sich vollstaendig auszuziehen. Dann wurde ihnen befohlen, ungefaehr dreissig (30) Meter von der Stelle wegzugehen, wo sie ihre Kleider und Schuhe auf den Boden gelegt hatten. Dort hatten sie nahebei einen Erdhaufen in einer Reihe niederzuknien, den Ruecken uns zugewandt. Die SS-Maenner, die mit dem Erschiessen beauftragt waren, gingen zu ihnen und schossen sie mit ihren Pistolen ins Genick, jeder von ihnen erschoss mehrere Maenner. Als die ersten fuenfzehn Maenner erschossen waren, nahmen Gefangene, die im Krematorium arbeiteten, die ersten fuenfzehn (15) Leichen weg und trugen sie ins Krematorium. Die naechsten fuenfzehn (15), die sich inzwischen wie die ersten fuenfzehn (15) ausgezogen hatten, wurden nun in der gleichen Weise erschossen. Dann gingen die Wachen zum Tor zurueck und brachten die naechste Gruppe von dreissig (30) vom Tor zum Krematorium, der gleiche Vorgang der Hinrichtung wurde angewendet fuer diese dreissig (30) Mann, ebenso fuer die letzten dreissig (30) Mann. Zwischen 11.oo und 11.3o Uhr war die ganze Hinrichtung vorbei. Ich blieb im Krematoriumhof bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt.

b) Dies war nicht der einzige Fall von Hinrichtungen durch Erschiessen waehrend der Zeit, da ich in Dachau war. Ich weiss dies von den vielen Lager-Offiziellen des Konzentrationslagers Dachau, die an diesen Erschiessungen teilnahmen; ich erinnere mich dabei an folgende Namen: JOSEF MAROLIN, XAVER TRAUNER, JOSEF und WOLFGANG SPUSS (Brueder), ~~Arnold LIPPMANN~~, EUGEN PETER, FRIEDRICH MAIER und WILHELM WELTER.

c) Gegen Ende Januar 1945 schickte eine Gestapo-Stelle, deren Standort ~~nicht~~ ich nicht mehr weiss, zwei russische Frauen nach Dachau, wo sie hingerichtet werden sollten. Die Hinrichtung fand im Krematoriumgebaeude statt, wo Dr. HINTERMEYER eine Gifteinspritzung in den Arm der beiden Frauen machte. Anwesend bei der Hinrichtung waren ausser mir Adjutant OTTO, EICHBERGER, BONGARTZ und ein Assistenzarzt. Dr. HINTERMEYER benutzte eine Spritze. Die Opfer sassen auf Stuehlen und brachen ungefaehr nach einer Minute, nachdem das Gift eingefuehrt worden war, zusammen. Sie wurden nacheinander getoetet, und Dr. HINTERMEYER ueberzeugte sich von ihrem Tode, indem er in ihre Augen schaute. Er liess die Leiche der ersten Frau in den naechsten Raum bringen, ~~wo sie wahrscheinlich verbrannt wurde~~, bevor er die zweite Frau toetete.

d) Mitte Februar 1945 schickte die Gestapo in Muenchen drei (3) polnische und drei (3) russische Arbeiter nach Dachau zur Hinrichtung. Anwesend bei der Hinrichtung, die durch Erhaengen in jenem Raum des Krematoriums erfolgte, in dem der Verbrennungsofen steht, waren Adjutant OTTO, BONGARTZ, EICHBERGER, ein Arzt und ich. Es war dort auch ein Gefangener namens MAYR, der die Schlinge um den Hals der Opfer legte, waehrend BONGARTZ die Holztreppe wegstiess, auf der die Opfer standen, bevor sie durch Erstickung starben. Ich weiss nicht, welcher Arzt an jenem Tage zugegen war, aber es kann sein, dass es Dr. HINTERMEYER oder Dr. EISELE oder Dr. SCHMIDT waren, weil ich mich deutlich daran erinnere, dass alle drei (3) mit mir zusammen bei einigen Erhaengungen zugegen waren.

e) Waehrend der Zeit von August 1944 und April 1945 fanden ungefaehr 4o Hinrichtungen statt. Die Opfer kamen von verschiedenen Gestapo-Stellen und blieben eine kurze Zeit im Konzentrationslager Dachau. Ich kann mich an alle Faelle nicht mehr erinnern, weiss jedoch, zum Beispiel, dass bei einer Gelegenheit vier (4) russische Zivilisten auf Befehl der Gestapo Klagenfurt getoetet wurden. Einmal befahl die Gestapo Muenchen die Hinrichtung eines franzoesischen Gefangenen. Bei der Hinrichtung waren die Aerzte HINTERMEYER, EISELE und SCHMIDT anwesend, die Adjutanten OTTO oder ILLIG, Rapportfuehrer BORTTGER, WEISSMEYER und MAYR, ebenso ich selbst oder JUNG als Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer und der Beamte EICHBERGER.

f) An die Typhus-Epidemie waehrend des Winters 1944-45 erinnere ich

Friedrich Wilhelm Lunauer 17 -2-

mich soweit, dass sie die Bloecke [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] und [illegible] betref[illegible]. [illegible]s der Typhus am schlimmsten war, belief sich die tag[illegible]liche [illegible]hl an Toten auf fuenfzig (50) bis sechzig (60) Ge[illegible]ene. Ein [illegible] SS-Leute fuehlte sich ebenf[illegible]lls krank, aber ich [illegible], dass keiner von ihnen an Typhus st.rb. Die Epidemie [illegible]auch [illegible]tete zwischen [illegible] und [illegible] Ge[illegible]nen.

g) Invaliden-Transporte wurden von Dachau [illegible] abgeschickt. Die ersten beiden grossen Transporte verliessen Dachau [illegible], spaeter wurden die Invaliden mit Lastwagen fortgeschickt. Ich bin mit der Auswahl der Gefangenen, die zu solchen Invalidentransporten [illegible] wurden, nicht vertraut. Was die Vestimmungsort betrifft, so liess ich von Obersch[illegible]rer JOSEF [illegible], der einer solchen Transport einmal begleitete, sowie auch mit [illegible] einer Technischen Stellung arbeitete dass die Invaliden in ein Dorf in der Nähe von Linz, Oesterreich geschickt wurden. [illegible] erzählte mir, dass es in jenem Ort eine [illegible], in der die [illegible] Invaliden [illegible] verpflegt wurden. Ich schätze die Zahl der Invaliden, die mit diesen Invalidentransporten von Dachau fortgeschafft wurden, auf [illegible] bis [illegible] Gefangene.

h) [illegible] Transporte, die von [illegible] Konzentrationslagern nach Dachau [illegible], weiss ich, dass sie sehr oft in sehr schlechter Verfassung [illegible]. Bei den Transporten waren immer [illegible] Leichen die unter [illegible] waren. Der [illegible] Transport [illegible] [illegible] als [illegible] einer Anzahl der Toten [illegible] [illegible], der von [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Die Gefangenen in diesen Transporten waren verschiedenen Nationalitäten, die sich in ihre Muttersprachen gern unterhielten, sich [illegible] und [illegible] mit [illegible] versehen waren.

Ich habe die obige Aussage ohne Zwang gemacht, habe sie gelesen und korrigiert und verstehe sie ganz. Ich schwöre bei Gott, daß dies die reine Wahrheit ist.

Friedrich Wilhelm [illegible]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

David Cheney Jr.
DAVID CHENEY, Jr.,
Colonel [illegible]
Investigating Officer

I, [illegible], 2nd Lt., after being duly sworn, state that I truly translated the testimony of Friedrich Wilhelm [illegible] by Colonel DAVID CHENEY, Jr., [illegible] to Friedrich Wilhelm [illegible], that I acted as a sworn interpreter in this matter.

Alfred E. Hammell
ALFRED E. HAMMELL, [illegible]
2nd Lt. - Interpreter

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

David Cheney Jr.
DAVID CHENEY, Jr.,
Colonel [illegible]
Investigating Officer

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Before me, Colonel DAVID CHAVEZ, Jr., JAGD, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared FREDERICH WILHELM RUPPERT, who after being duly sworn through the interpreter, in the German language, made and subscribed to the following statement:

(1) My name is FREDERICH WILHELM RUPPERT. I was holding the rank of an SS Obersturmfuhrer in the Kommandant's Office at the Dachau Concentration Camp.

(2) I served at the Dachau Concentration Camp at two (2) different periods. From 11 April 1933 until 18 September 1942 I was at first a camp guard, then a camp electrician, and between 1940 and 1942 I was the chief ~~camp~~ electrician. From 6 August 1944 until 29 April 1945 I was Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer.

(3) I served between the two periods I spent at the Dachau Concentration Camp at the Polish Concentration Camps at Lublin and Warsaw. At Lublin I was camp engineer from September 1942 until the beginning of 1944. At Warsaw, where the concentration camp was a by-camp of the camp at Lublin, I served as a Lagerfuhrer.

(4) When I was Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer in 1944-1945 at Dachau Concentration Camp, the Camp Kommandant was Obersturmbannfuhrer EDMUND WEITER. I also knew Camp Kommandant MARTIN WEISS who became Camp Kommandant on the 1st of September 1942, that is 18 days before I left Dachau for Lublin. I remember as Schutzhaftlagerfuhrers under WEISS, Obersturmfuhrer FRANZ HOFFMANN and Obersturmfuhrer MICHAEL REDWITZ as First Schutzhaftlagerfuhrers, and JOSEF JAROLIN as Second Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer. Under Kommandant WEITER, I remember as First Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer the same MICHAEL REDWITZ, who served under WEISS. Also Obersturmfuhrer CAMPE who was my predecessor in the position of First Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer. Second Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer was Untersturmfuhrer GEORG JUNG. During the month of April 1945, a change occurred and so far as on 23 April 1945 I was demoted from First to Third Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer, while MAX SCHOBERT became First Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer. As Rapportfuhrer at the time when I was Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer, I remember the following men: FRANZ BOETTGER, XAVIER TRENKLE, ~~ENGELBERT NIEDERMAIER~~, KUHN, whose first name I have forgotten and PETER WIESMEYER. My secretary for Department No. 3 was Hauptscharfuhrer LEO EICHBERGER. The SS Non-Com in charge of the crematorium was Hauptscharfuhrer PONGARTZ.

(5) Of Dachau SS Men, who were serving after 1942 in official capacity at the Concentration Camp, I remember the following names: Adjutants - until 1943, Obersturmfuhrer SUTTROPP; until 1944, Obersturmfuhrer ILLIG; and until 1945, OTTO. In the Political Department the leader was Untersturmfuhrer JOHANN KICK until November or December 1944, and Hauptscharfuhrer KLOPPMANN until 1945. Other officials there were Oberscharfuhrer URFELS, Oberscharfuhrer MURSCH, Hauptscharfuhrer BAUTZ, Unterscharfuhrer SPARWASSER and Oberscharfuhrer RAPPL. Administrative Leader was Hauptsturmfuhrer WETZEL until 1945. In charge of the prisoner's clothing was Hauptscharfuhrer WEBER. Chief of the laundry was WILHELM WAGNER who later was Kommandant at Kaufberon. In charge of the kitchen was PFEIFFER. In charge of the prisoner distribution department was WILHELM WELTER. In charge of the food stores was Untersturmfuhrer SYLVESTER FILLEBOECK. As doctors I recall the following: FRITZ HINTERMEYER, HANS EISELE, WOLTER, HEINRICH SCHMIDT and doctors BRACHTEL, WITTLER, VETTER, BABOR, RASCHER and SCHILLING.

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(6) During my service at Dachau, the following incidents were of particular interest occurred:

(a) The end of August or beginning of September 1944, ninety-two (92) Russians were executed by shooting in the Dachau crematorium yard. Of these ninety (90) were executed the same day and two (2) a few days later. I was told by my secretary, EICHBERGER, that the victims of this execution came from a camp for Prisoners of War in or near Munich. When the ninety (90) men were shot, I was present and recall the incident as follows: -- The men were lined up in ranks at the gate of the inner compound at 0900 hours. Camp Commander WEITER appeared with Untersturmfuhrer GEITH from the Gestapo Office at Munich at the gate building and GEITH read off the list of names of all ninety (90) prisoners and gave short explanations as every prisoner, whose name was called, went through the gate. When all 90 names had been called, Kommandant WEITER went away while GEITH and myself led the first thirty (30) of the ninety (90) prisoners to the crematorium yard. GEITH and I went ahead of the column and SS guards, armed with rifles brought the thirty (30) men along after us, while sixty (60) remained at the camp gate. The first thirty (30) were shot in two groups of fifteen (15) each inside of the crematorium yard. The shooting was done by PONGARTZ, HENSCHEN, KUHN, EICHBERGER and perhaps one or two others. Present also were a camp doctor, probably First Camp Doctor HINTERMEYER, Camp Adjutant ILLIG, GEITH and two other Gestapo officials from Munich whose names I do not know, the Russian Gestapo interpreter, BOETTGER, the ~~acting~~ Rapportfuhrer and Obersturmfuhrer LINDNER, who ~~was~~ at that time [illegible] trained to become Camp Adjutant. The interpreter gave the first fifteen (15) prisoners the order to undress completely. They were then ordered to go approximately 30 meters away from the place where they left their clothing and shoes on the ground. There they had to kneel in one line next to a small heap of earth with their backs towards us. The SS men who ~~actually did~~ [illegible] the shooting went near them and shot them with their pistols in the back of the neck, each one shooting several men. When the first fifteen (15) men had been shot, prisoners who worked at the crematorium took away the first fifteen (15) bodies and carried them inside the crematorium. The next fifteen (15) who had undressed ~~at the same~~ [illegible] time ~~as~~ the first fifteen (15) were now shot in the same fashion. Then the guards returned to the gate and brought the next group of thirty (30) from the gate to the crematorium, the same procedure of execution was used for these thirty (30) men as well as for the last thirty (30) men. Between 1100 and 1130 hours the whole execution was over. I remained in the crematorium yard until then.

(b) This was not the only case of execution by shooting which occurred while I was at Dachau. I know that of the many camp officials of the Dachau Concentration Camp who took part in shooting, the following names I remember: JOSEF JAROLIN, XAVIER TRENKLE, JOSEF and WOLFGANG SEUSS (brothers), ~~ARNOLD LIPPMANN~~, ENGELBERT NEIDERMAIER and WILHELM WELTER.

(c) By the end of January 1945 the Gestapo Office whose location I do not recall, send two (2) Russian women to Dachau where they were to be e xecuted. The execution took place at the crematorium building where Dr. HINTERMEYER injected some poison into the two women's arms.

(6) (c) Present at the execution besides myself were Adjutant OTTO, EICHBERGER, PONGARTZ and one assistant doctor. Dr. HINTERMEYER used a syringe. The victims sat on chairs and collapsed about one minute after the poison entered their bodies. They were killed one at a time and Dr. HINTERMEYER made sure they were dead by looking into their eyes. He had the body of the first woman removed to the next room where it was probably burned at once before he killed the second woman.

(d) In the middle of February 1945, the Gestapo at Munich sent three (3) Polish and three (3) Russian workers to Dachau for execution. Present at the execution which was done by hanging at the crematorium room containing the furnaces was Adjutant OTTO, PONGARTZ, EICHBERGER, one doctor and myself. There was also a prisoner by the name of MAHL who put the string around the victims necks while PONGARTZ kicked the wooden stairs away on which the victims stood before they died of strangulation. I do not know which doctor was present that day, but it may have been Dr. HINTERMEYER or Dr. EISELE or Dr. SCHMIDT, because I remember distinctly that all three (3) were present with me at some hangings.

(e) Between the time of August 1944 and April 1945 approximately 40 executions took place. The victims came from various Gestapo Offices and stayed for a short time at the Dachau Concentration Camp. I do not recall all the cases but remember that for instance -- on one occasion four (4) Russian civilians were killed by orders of the Gestapo at Klagenfurt. The Gestapo at Munich once ordered the execution of a French prisoner. Present at the executions were Doctors HINTERMEYER, EISELE and SCHMIDT, Adjutants OTTO or ILLIG, Rapportfuhrers BOETTGER, WEISMEYER and TRENKLE, also myself or JUNG as Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer and the clerk, EICHBERGER.

(f) Of the typhus epidemic during the winter of 1944-1945, I recall ~~that~~ it affected blocks number 23, 25, 29 and 30. When typhus was at its worse, the daily number of dead was from fifty (50) to sixty (60) prisoners. A few SS men felt sick also, but I believe none of them died from typhus. The epidemic, however, did kill between 1,000 and 1,500 prisoners.

(g) Invalid transports were ~~than~~ sent out of Dachau from 1941 onward. The first two large transports left Dachau by train and later on invalids were sent out by truck. I am not familiar with the selection of the prisoners who were sent out on those invalid transports. As to the destination, I know from Oberscharfuhrer JOSEF MUELLER, who accompanied one such transport, but worked normally with me at the Technical Department, that the invalids were sent to a village near LINZ, Austria. MUELLER told me that there was an institution at that town where the transferred invalid prisoners were killed by gassing. I estimate the number of invalids who were sent away from Dachau on these invalid transports between 1,500 and 2,000 prisoners.

(h) About transports of prisoners from other Concentration Camps to Dachau, I know that they very often arrived in a very bad condition. There were always dead prisoners among the arrivals on such transports. The worst transports arrived toward the end of the war.

(6) (c) Present at the execution besides myself were Adjutant OTTO, EICHBERGER, PONGARTZ and one assistant doctor. Dr. HINTERMEYER used a syringe. The victims sat on chairs and collapsed about one minute after the poison entered their bodies. They were killed one at a time and Dr. HINTERMEYER made sure they were dead by looking into their eyes. He had the body of the first woman removed to the next room where it was probably burned at once before he killed the second woman.

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(f) Of the typhus epidemic during the winter of 1944-1945, I recall ~~that~~ it, so far as I recall, affected blocks number 23, 25, 29 and 30. When typhus was at its worse, the daily number of dead was from fifty (50) to sixty (60) prisoners. A few SS men felt sick also, but I believe none of them died from typhus. The epidemic, however, did kill between 1,000 and 1,500 prisoners.

(g) Invalid transports ~~when~~ were sent out of Dachau from 1941 onward. The first two large transports left Dachau by train and later on invalids were sent out by truck. I am not familiar with the selection of the prisoners who were sent out on those invalid transports. As to the destination, I know from Oberscharfuhrer JOSEF MUELLER, who accompanied one such transport, but worked normally with me at the Technical Department, that the invalids were sent to a village near LINZ, Austria. MUELLER told me that there was an institution at that town where the transferred invalid prisoners were killed by gassing. I estimate the number of invalids who were sent away from Dachau on these invalid transports between 1,500 and 2,000 prisoners.

(h) About transports of prisoners from other Concentration Camps to Dachau, I know that they very often arrived in a very bad condition. There were always dead prisoners among the arrivals on such transports. The worst transports arrived toward the end of the war.

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(6) (h) For instance, one came during the last days of April 1945 and was commanded by Obersturmfuhrer MUELLER from Kauffering. The prisoners on those trains died from various diseases they had contracted at their former stations as well as from starvation because they were not ~~properly~~ supplied with food while enroute.

I have made the above statement without compulsion, and I have read and corrected it and understand it fully. I swear before God that it is the pure truth.

Sgd. Frederich Wilhelm Ruppert.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

David Chavez Jr.
DAVID CHAVEZ, Jr.
Colonel JAGD
Investigator-Examiner

I, 2nd Lieut. ALFRED E. LAURENCE, after being duly sworn, state that the above is a true translation of the original statement of FREDERICH WILHELM RUPPERT, given on 29 October 1945 at Dachau, Germany, made to the best of my ability.

Alfred E. Laurence
ALFRED E. LAURENCE
2nd Lieut. BI
0-2029140
Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

David Chavez Jr.
DAVID CHAVEZ, Jr.
COLONEL JAGD
Investigator-Examiner.

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Leonhard Eichberger

Before me, Paul [illegible] Huth, 2nd. Lt., AUS, authorized to administer oaths, there appeared Leonhard [illegible] i c h b e r g e r , who first being first duly sworn by me in his native tongue, made the following statements :

Ich, Leonhard Eichberger, geboren am [illegible]. Januar 1915, erkläre hiermit :

1. Ich war vom 15. Januar 1943 bis zum 2. April 1945 als Büro-Unterführer des Schutzhaftlagers Dachau tätig und habe aus diesem Grunde den Dienstgrad eines Hauptscharführers gehabt. Meine Stellung hat ungefähr der Stellung eines Hauptfeldwebels in einem Stab entsprochen.

2. Während meiner Tätigkeit als Bürounterführer des Schutzhaftlagers habe ich die folgenden vorgesetzten als Schutzhaftlagerführer gehabt :

Hauptsturmführer Redwitz, (April - Mai 1944)

Obersturmführer Ruppert

und während der letzten 14 Tage

Sturmbannführer Schobert.

Eine meiner Aufgaben war es, die mit Exekutionen verbundenen Schreibarbeiten zu besorgen. Ich bin daher über die in Dachau seit Antritt meiner Diensttätigkeit vollzogenen Exekutionen ziemlich genau unterrichtet. Der Exekutionsbefehl wurde an unser Büro im Schutzhaftlager immer von der politischen Abteilung unter Führung von Kriminal-Sekretär [illegible] (bis Ende 1944) und Kriminal-Sekretär [illegible]lopmann geschickt. Der Befehl der politischen Abteilung hat aus einem Exekutionsbefehl des Reichssicherheits-Hauptamtes direkt oder der zuständigen Stapostelle, z.B. der Stapostelle München, bestanden. Angeheftet an diesen Befehl war ein Spezial-Formular, das vom Lager-Kommandanten (und zwar bis November 1943 Martin Weiss und nachher Weiter) unterschrieben war. Dieses Formular hat den Ort der Exekution und die Zeit der

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Leonhard Eichberger

Exekution bestimmt. Ich hätte ohne dieses vom Lager-Kommandanten unterschriebene Spezial-Formular keine Exekution unternommen. Ich habe dann die Gefangenen, die von dem Exekutions-Befehl betroffen waren, versammeln lassen und zum Krematorium marschiert. Ausserdem wurde ich vom diensthabenden Rapportführer begleitet. Nach der Exekution wurde dann die Karteikarte des Hingerichteten Häftlings herausgezogen und von den zwei Lagersekretären Wenger und Domagala mit den Worten " Abgang durch Tod " versehen. Domagala ist daher sehr gut über die Exekutionen informiert und sollte in der Lage sein, genaue Auskünfte zu geben.

3. Zwischen Mai 1944 und dem 27. April 1945 sind meiner Erinnerung nach ungefähr 200 Exekutionen durchgeführt worden. Die folgenden Exekutionen sind mir noch in Erinnerung :

a) die Exekution von 98 russischen kriegsgefangenen Offizieren und Mannschaften in der 2. Hälfte 1944. Die genaue Zeit ist mir nicht erinnerlich. Diese Russen sind am Eingang des Schutzhaftlagers auf der Strasse versammelt und nach Verlesung des Todesurteils durch Untersturmführer Geith von der Münchner Gestapo von uns in 3 oder 4 Gruppen zum Krematorium marschiert worden und dort erschossen worden. Die Exekution war unter Leitung und Befehl des Obersturmführers Otto und Obersturmführer Ruppert. Diese haben immer den Befehl gegeben die Gefangenen in das Krematorium hineinzubringen und uns der Befehl zur Erschiessung gegeben. Die Folgenden haben Gefangene erschossen :

1. Ich selbst (ungefähr 5 - 6),
2. Oberscharführer Bongarz, Hauptscharführer Kuhn, Unterscharführer Henschen, SS-Schütze Wilhelm. Diese haben dann erst die Gefangenen, ungefähr zu gleichen Teilen, erschossen. Ich selbst habe weniger geschossen wie die anderen, weil ich durch meine Schreib-und Protokoll-

Leonhard Lichtenger

Ich habe diese Uhr in allen Ehren
Franz Schreyer

arbeiten aufgehalten war. Der Exekution haben weiteres noch Hauptscharführer Eisele und Hintermaier beigewohnt und dann die Russen für tot erklärt.

4. Die übrigen Gefangenen, ungefähr 110, an deren Exekution ich mich noch wanrend dieser Zeit erinnere, sind immer in Gruppen von 2 , 3, manchmal auch nur einer, einmal eine Gruppe von 10, erschossen worden. Die Nationalität dieser Häftlinge war polnisch, russisch, deutsch, tschechis h,französisch und vielleicht noch anderer Nationaliätät, die ich jetzt vergessen habe. Bei diesen Exekutionen haben immer Obersturmführer Otto oder Obersturmführer Kuppert oder auch, was meistens geschah, beide zusammen,den Befehl geführt, d.h. die Erschiessungen und andere, am Exekutionsplatze nötige Anordnungen gegeben. Die Erschiessungen sind immer entweder von mir oder Oberscharführer Bongarz oder Unterscharführer Kenschen vorgenommen worden. Ich habe gewöhnlich nur mitgeschossen,wenn mehrere Gefangene erschossen werden mussten. Im Ganzen habe ich ungefähr 15 Erschiessungen selbst durchgeführt . Den Erschiessungen hat immer einer der 3 Doktoren,Hauptscharführer Eiseke, Sturmbannführer Hintermaier oder Hauptscharführer Puhr beigewohnt. Ich bin sicher, dass jeder der drei an einigen Exekutionen teilgenommen hat,doch kann ich micht nicht mehr erinnern,an welchen jeder teilgenommen hat. Ich kann mich sehr gut an die Erschiessung eines frazösischen Generals erinnern,die Obersturmführer Kuppert geleitet hat und bei der Oberscharführer Bongarz den tödlichen Schuss abgegeben hat.Meine Teilnahme an dieser Exekution bestand darin, dass ich diesen französischen General vom Schutzhaftlager zum Krematorium gebracht habe. Weiter hat mir dazu den Befehl gegeben; ausserdem musste ich die Exekutions-Vollzugsmeldung ausfüllen. Diese ist dann von Adjutanten als Vertreter des Lager-Kommandanten, vom Führer des Schutzhaftlagers als Leiter und vom Arzt unterschrieben worden.

5. Bis zu Hauptscharführers Trenkle Abgang sind die mit den Exekutionen verbundnen protokollarischen Arbeiten von Trenkle durchgeführt worden.

[illegible]
[illegible]

6. Ich kann mich ferner an die folgenden Exekutionen erinnern :

10 Mann, die von der Stapo Stuttgart Mitte 1944 eingeliefert und im Beisein Ruppersts , Ottos und mir von Bongarz erschossen wurden.

Ich kann mich erinnern, dass auf Antrag des Kriminal-Sekretärs und Untersturmführers Köcks eine Exekution durchgeführt wurde. Es ist leicht möglich, dass mehr als eine Exekution auf den direkten ~~Befehl~~ Antrag Köcks durchgeführt wurde, doch kann ich mich nur an eine erinnern.

7. Ich kann mich weiteres erinnern, dass auf direkten Antrag des Krim.-Sekretärs Kloppmann 5 Russen und Polen erhängt wurden. Es können auch mehr Exekutionen vorgekommen sein, doch kann ich mich nur an diese 5 Fälle speziell erinnern. Diese 5 Fälle sind im Spätsommer oder Herbst 1944 vorgekommen.

~~Dachau, den 29. Oktober~~ 1945.

[illegible]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th. day of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

PAUL C. FUTH
2nd. Lt., AUS,
Investigating Officer

[illegible]

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Before me, PAUL C. GUTH, 2nd Lt, AUS, authorized to administer oaths, there appeared LEONHARD EICHBERGER, who first being duly sworn by me in his native tongue, made the following statements:

I, LEONHARD EICHBERGER, born on 22 January 1915, declare herewith:

1. From 15 January 1943 until 27 April 1945 I was administrative NCO of the Schutzhaftlager Dachau. In the end I held the rank of first sergeant. My position was approximately the position of a sergeant major in a headquarters.

2. During my time as administrative NCO of the Schutzhaftlager I had the following superiors as commanding officers of the Schutzhaftlager:

Hauptsturmfuhrer REDWITZ, ~~until~~ August 1944

Obersturmfuhrer RUPPERT

and during the last fortnight,

Sturmbannfuhrer SCHOBERT.

It was one of my duties to supervise the paper work connected with executions. I am, therefore, rather well informed about ~~all~~ executions which were carried out in Dachau after I started on my duties. The order of execution was always sent to our office in the Schutzhaftlager by the political department of Kriminal Sekretar KICK (until the end of 1944) and Kriminal Sekretar KLOPPMANN. The order of the political department consisted of a warrant of execution of the Reichssicherheits-Hauptamtes (Reich Security Main Office) sent directly or through the respective Gestapo office, for instance, the Gestapo office at Munich. A special form, signed by the Camp Commandant (namely MARTIN WEISS until November 1943 and afterwards WEITER) was attached to that order. That form designated the place and time of execution. I should not have carried out any executions without that special form signed by the Camp Commandant. Then I had the inmates who were included in that death warrant fall in, and marched them to the

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crematory. Moreover, I was accompanied by the Rapportfuhrer on duty. After the execution, the index card of the inmate who had been executed was pulled out and marked with the words "Abgang durch Tod" (Departed through Death), by the two camp secretaries WENGER and DOMAGALA. Therefore DOMAGALA is very well informed about the executions and should be in a position to give very exact information.

3. Between May 1944 and 27 April 1945 about 200 executions were carried on, if my memory serves me right. I can still remember the following executions:

a. The execution of 98 Russian PW's, officers and enlisted men, in the second half of 1944. I cannot recall the exact date. The Russians were assembled near the entrance of the Schutzhaftlager on the road and were marched by us in 3 or 4 groups to the Crematorium after Untersturmfuhrer GEITH of the Munich Gestapo had read the death warrant, and were shot there. The executions were under the direction and command of Obersturmfuhrer OTTO and Obersturmfuhrer RUPPERT. They always gave the orders to have the prisoners brought into the crematory and ordered us to fire. The following have shot prisoners:

(1) I myself (approximately 5 - 6).

(2) Oberscharfuhrer BONGARZ, Hauptscharfuhrer KUHN, Unterscharfuhrer HENSCHEN, SS-Schutze WILHELM.

They all participated about equally in the killing of the other prisoners. I myself shot fewer than the others because I was delayed by my work as a ~~reporter~~ clerk. Hauptsturmfuhrer EISELE and Sturmbannfuhrer HINTERMAIER attended the executions and declared the Russians dead.

4. The other prisoners, about 110, whose executions I can recall during that time were always shot in groups of 2, 3, or sometimes only one, and once in a group of ten. The nationality of these prisoners was Polish, Russian, German, Czech, French, and

possibly other nationalities which I now have forgotten. Obersturmfuhrer OTTO or Obersturmfuhrer RUPPERT, or as was mostly the case the two togetner, were always in charge. That is, they ordered the shooting and gave other orders which were necessary on the place of execution. The executions were always carried out by me or Oberscharfuhrer BONGARZ or Unterscharfuhrer HENSCHEN. I usually participated in the shooting only if several prisoners had to be shot. All Together, I myself, carried out about 15 shootings. The executions were always attended by one of the three Doctors, Hauptsturmfuhrer EISELE, Sturmbannfuhrer HINTERMAIER or Hauptsturmfuhrer PUHR. I am sure that each one of the three participated in several executions, but I can't remember any more in which execution each one participated. I can remember the execution of a French General very well, in which Obersturmfuhrer RUPPERT was in charge and Oberscharfuhrer BONGARZ fired the fatal shot. My participation in that execution consisted in taking the French General from the Schutzhaftlager to the crematorium. WEITER ordered me to do that. Moreover, I had to fill out the report of execution. The report of execution was signed by the Adjutant as representative of the Camp Commandant, by the Commanding Officer of the Schutzhaftlager as officer in charge, and by the Doctor.

5. Until the departure of Hauptscharfuhrer TRENKLE, the paper work connected with executions was taken care of by TRENKLE.

6. Moreover, I can remember the following executions:

10 men who were brought in by the Stapo Stuttgart during the middle of 1944 and were shot in the presence of RUPPERT, OTTO, and myself by BONGARZ.

I can remember that on request of Kriminal Sekretary and Untersturmfuhrer KICK, an execution was carried out. It is quite possible that more than one execution was carried out on the special request of KICK, but I can only recall one.

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7. Moreover, I can remember that 5 Russians and Poles were hanged on special request of Kriminal Sekretar KLOPPMANN. It is possible that there were more executions, but I can only recall these 5 cases specifically. These 5 cases occurred during the late Summer or Autumn of 1944.

This statement was written by me on 29 October 1945 at 1530 hours at Dachau, voluntarily and without compulsion on my own request, on the typewriter on 4 pages. I have requested that the statement made by me should be transcribed by a secretary and that I should be spared the writing, since I find writing extremely difficult. Before signing this statement I have read through it and have made the changes I considered necessary. I swear before God that I have said the whole truth.

LEONHARD EICHBERGER

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of October 1945 at Dachau, Germany.

PAUL C. GUTH,
2nd. Lt., AUS,
Investigating Officer

I, Lt. Paul C. Guth, after being duly sworn, state that the above is a true translation of the original statement of Leonhard Eichberger, given on 29 October 1945 at Dachau, Germany, made to the best of my ability.

PAUL C. GUTH
2nd. Lt., AUS

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945.

DAVID CHAVEZ
Colonel, JAGD,

3/

Before me, Paul C. Guth, 2nd Lt., AUS, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared, Fritz Hintermayer, who, being by me first duly sworn in GERMAN, made and subscribed-the following statement by typewriter:

F.H. Ich, Fritz HINTERMAYER, geb. 28.10.1911, zuständig nach Markt Grafing, Ober-Bayern, erkläre hiemit:

I.) Ich war vom Feber 1944 bis April 1945 in Dachau als Arzt tätig. Von Feber 1944 bis Oktober 1944 war ich als Truppenarzt tätig. Von Oktober 1944 bis April 1945 war ich als erster Lagerarzt tätig. Während dieser Zeit habe ich den Dienstgrad eines SS-Sturmbannführers gehabt. Weder mein Alter noch meine vorherigen Erfahrungen haben mich für die Stellung, die ich am Ende hatte, vorbereitet oder qualifiziert. Mein Misserfolg als Lagerarzt ist neben den Umständen, die ich nicht meistern konnte und die wie ich glaube, nur wenige andere gemeistert hätten, in zweiter Linie auf meine Unfähigkeit das von mir bekleidete Amt auszufüllen, zurückzuführen.

II.) Das Konzentrationslager Dachau hat während meiner Amtszeit, bevor die grossen Transporte aus den anderen evakuierten Lagern in Mittel- und Westdeutschland kamen, aus etwa 20.000 Häftlingen bestanden. Es war für höchstens ~~für höchstens~~ 10.000 Häftlinge gebaut und eingerichtet. Dieser Überfüllung, bin ich rat- undtatlos gegenüber gestanden, dies umsomehr, als jede Massnahme, die vielleicht hätte getroffen werden können, ohnehin nutzlos gewesen wäre, da vor der erfolgreichen Beendigung wahrscheinlich eine neue Schwierigkeit über mich hereingebrochen wäre. Als erstem Lagerarzt waren mir alle ärztlichen, sanitären und hygienischen Installationen im Konzentrationslager Dachau unterstellt. Ich war für alle sanitären ärztlichen und hygienischen Fragen, die mit den Häftlingen zusammenhingen, verantwortlich und im Allgemeinen mit der Betreuung der Häft-

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in ärztlichem, sanitärem und hygienischem Sektor beauftragt. Die sanitären Anlagen im Lager waren unmöglich. Jede Baracke war mit 400 bis 1500 Menschen belegt, obwohl sie für nicht mehr als 300 gebaut war. In jeder Baracke waren 6 Waschbassins und meiner Erinnerung nac ungefähr 20 Klosetts. Es liegt auf der Hand, dass diese Zahl unzureie chend war. Dazu ist noch gekommen, dass in manchen Baracken die Klosetts nicht spülbar waren, da kein Wasser vorhanden war und wegen mangelnder Beheizung in vielen Baracken im Winter das Wasser in den Toiletten eingefroren ist. Um dieses schlechten sanitären Verhältnisse vollends katastrophal zu machen, ist die Wäsche der Häftlinge offiziell meines Wissens einmal im Monat gewechselt worden. Doch möchte ich persönlich nicht dafür einstehen, dass dies tatsächlich geschehen ist. Im Jänner 1945 habe ich die Erbauung von 300 neuen Klosettmuscheln für das Lager beantragt. Es ist daraufhin nichts geschehen und von der Nutzlosigkeit weiterer Vorstellungen überzeugt, habe ich wegen der Toilettenverhältnisse nichts mehr unternommen. Ich muß zusammenfassen, ist hier nur unter zur Lager ... er anstatt ... mit ihm auch ... führte Befehl verwendet

III.) Bis kurz vor der Einnahme des Lagers durch die amerikanischen Truppen, hat das Lager gänzlich ungenügende Entlausungsvorrichtungen gehabt. Erst während der letzten Wochen wurde eine Kurzwellenentlausungsstation errichtet, welche die Entlausung hätte bewältigen können. Während der vergangenen Zeit war die Entlausung unzureichend. Es hat etwa 24 Stunden gedauert, bis ein Block entlaust war. Dazu sind dann die neuen Transporte gekommen. Die Entlausung des Lagers war daher ständig in einem unfertigen Zustand. Das Gas, das bis zur Einrichtung der Kurzwellenstation zur Entlausung verwendet wurde (Diamethangas), war meiner Überzeugung nach nicht sehr wirkungsvoll. Die ständigen Neuzugänge, die Vermischung der schon entlausten mit den noch nicht entlausten Arbeitern in den Betrieben, die nicht zu verhindernde Berührung zwischen entlausten und nicht entlausten Häftlingen im Lager haben den Wert des Entlausungsprogramms zerstört.

IV. Es hat also keine Prophylaxe gegen Epidemien, die ohnehin wegen der zusammengedrängten Lebensbedingungen wahrscheinlich waren bestanden.

x (jene Leute von (2) habe aber bei ihren Dinge besondere Hilfe gefunden, obwohl ich ihnen den Inhalt der Lage dargestellt habe.

Als mir im Dezember 1944 oder Januar 1945 ein Fleckfieberfall gemeldet wurde, habe ich erst nicht daran geglaubt und ihn für einen Abdominaltyphusfall gehalten. Daher habe ich dem Häftlingsarzt, der die Sektion vornahm und der ohnehin schon durch viele andere Arbeit über alle seine Kräfte angestrengt war, befohlen, an diesem ersten Falle keine Sektion vorzunehmen. Ich habe natürlich auch ohne jeden Grund gehofft, dass dies Bauchtyphus und kein Fleckfieber war, da mir die ganze Grösse der Katastrophe im Falle des Ausbruches von Fleckfieber klar war. Als dann der Flecktyphus durch die schlechten sanitären Massnahmen, die mangelnde Entlausung und die über-füllten Wohnungsverhältnisse sowie durch Zugänge von Fleckfieberkranken aus anderen Lagern sich wie ein Wildfeuer verbreitet hat, haben wir begonnen, das ganze Lager einschliesslich der SS-Gruppen mit einem Impfstoff zu impfen. Dieser Impfstoff war bei den SS-Truppen, die noch nicht der Infektion ausgesetzt waren, verhältnismässig wirkungsvoll, bei den Häftlingen jedoch im grossen Durchschnitt wirkungslos, wenn nicht direkt schädlich. Daher haben wir es nach kurzer Zeit aufgegeben, Impfungen vorzunehmen. Ich bin nicht unterrichtet worden, ob der Standortarzt SS-Standartenführer Dr. ROSSMANN Weil-sches Serum zur Verfügung gehabt hat. Nachdem ich von der Nutzlosigkeit einer Anfrage nach diesem Impfstoff überzeugt war, habe ich ihn weder von ihm noch von einer anderen Dienststelle angefordert. Ausserdem habe ich von Standartenführer LOLLING den strengen Befehl gehabt, den im Lager befindlichen Impfstoff und keinen anderen zu verwenden.

Ich erkenne den von mir mit den Worten "Exhibit" "Kr." gezeichneten und auf der ersten Seite unter geschriebenen Bericht, betreffend "Vierteljahr-Bericht über den Sanitätsdienst im Konzentrationslager Dachau an den Chef des Amtes D 3 im SS-Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt Amtsgruppe D Oranienburg, Datum Dachau, den 27. März 1945" als einen von mir entworfenen und unterschriebenen Bericht an meine vorgesetzte Dienststelle an.

VI.) Die Krise der Fleckfieberepidemie hat für etwa 10 Tage durchschnittlich 120 Todesopfer im Tage gefordert. Während der übrigen Zeit bis zur Eroberung des Lagers Dachau durch die amerikanischen Truppen, h

die Fleckfieberepidemie in ständiger Ebbe und Flut durchschnittlich etwa 50 bis 80 Todesopfer am Tage gefordert. Es kann ohne Übertreibung gesagt werden, dass die Chance der im Lager an Fleckfieber Erkrankten, mit dem Leben wegzukommen, bedeutend kleiner war, als die Chance der in der Freiheit an Fleckfieber Erkrankenden. Dazu haben folgende Umstände beigetragen:

1.) der Raummangel: Ich habe z.Zeit der grössten Belegung des Lagers nie mehr als 3 Baracken für die Aufnahme der Fleckfieberkranken zur Verfügung gehabt. Die Zahl der Fleckfieberkranken hat zeitweise etwa 2000 erreicht. Natürlich hat mich der Raummangel gezwungen, die Rekonvaleszenten sobald als möglich, manche, wie sich leider nachher herausgestellt hat, zu früh zu entlassen. Im Ganzen hätten die 3 Baracken, die mir zur Verfügung standen, nicht mehr wie 600 Kranke aufnehmen sollen. Dies hat natürlich in mindestens einer Baracke dreischichtige Betten und in manchen Fällen die Belegung von 2 Betten mit 3 Kranken bedingt. Die 7 bis 9 Ärzte, die ich in-mitten der Fleckfieberkranken belassen konnte, waren natürlich unzureichend. Doch war es mir unmöglich, mehr Ärzte von ihrer anderen ärztlichen Tätigkeit im Lager abzuziehen.

2.) es wurden mir von Häftlingsärzten sowie auch von meinen SS Kameraden verschiedene Vorschläge gemacht, um die Epidemie zu kontrollieren. Ich habe jedoch diese Vorschläge für unausführbar gehalten und daher nichts getan, um sie zu verwirklichen. Es ist mir z.B. vorgeschlagen worden, das Lager Allach in ein Fleckfieberlager zu verwandeln. Da dies undurchführbar war, habe ich an Stelle dessen vorgehabt, alle schon vom Fleckfieber Genesenen und durch immunisierten Häftlinge zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt in das Lager Allach zu bringen.

VII.) Die hier in Zusammenhang mit dem Fleckfieber herrschenden Zustände beständen auch in allen anderen Abteilungen. So z.B. sind 840 Tuberkulosefälle, die in der Tuberkulosestation waren, in 1 1/2 Baracken untergebracht gewesen. Es war klar, dass dies keine günstigen Umstände waren, um die Tuberkulose zu heilen oder auch nur zu kontrollieren. Die-selben Zustände haben auch bei anderen Infektionskrankheiten, wie z.B. Bauchtyphus bestanden, wo denn auch die Todeszahl an die ich

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mich nicht mehr erinnern kann, viel zu hoch war.

VIII.) Über alle diese mit Todeszahlen und Todesursachen zusammenhängende Dinge, an die ich nicht mehr erinnern kann, kann Dr. BLAHA, der Dissektionist Auskunft geben. Er ist meiner Ansicht nach wohl geeignet über alle im Lager herrschenden Zustände und Vorkommnisse Aufschluss zu geben.* F.W.

IX.) Nachdem meine Versuche im Anfang, eine Erweiterung des Spitals zu erlangen, nutzlos waren und ohne Erfolg geblieben sind, habe ich es aufgegeben, Obersturmbannführer WEITER nochmals um eine Vergrösserung des Spitals anzugehen.

X.) Unser Vorrat an Medizin und Medikamenten war unzureichend und ich habe keinen Weg gesehen, den Vorrat zu vergrössern. Ich möchte hier auf meine Meldung in dem oben erwähnten Vierteljahresbericht hinweisen.

XI.) Ich kann mich an Einzelheiten der Verpflegung nicht erinnern. Doch war diese meiner Ansicht nach ausreichend. Die von anderen Ärzten an mich gerichteten Beschwerden sowie den Vorwurf, dass viele Fälle von Tod durch Infektionskrankheiten und den verschiedenen anderen Todesarten im Lager, die im Arbeitsblock vorkamen, auf Unterernährung zurückzuführen seien, weise ich zurück. Es ist jedoch zu bemerken, dass diese Erklärung sich nicht auf Personen in der Quarantäne bezieht, die in einem erbarmungswürdigen Zustand aus anderen Lagern kamen und in Dachau erst wieder hochgefüttert werden mussten. Wie die vielen Dysenteriefälle und andere Verdauungsfälle in den übrigen Blöcken vorkamen, kann ich mir nicht erklären.

XII.) Ich habe ohne Befehl von Standartenführer LOLLING oder irgend einem Vorgesetzten auf Dr. Schillings Ersuchen die von ihm zu Malariaexperimenten heranzuziehenden Häftlinge auf ihren Gesundheitszustand untersucht, um Dr. Schilling die wissenschaftlichen Experimentarbeit zu erleichtern. Ich glaube nicht, dass ich dies mehr als einmal getan habe. Während meiner Amtszeit sind keine Todesfälle aus den Malariaexperimenten vorgekommen.

XIII.) Im Dezember 1944 oder Jänner 1945 hat das Reichssicherheitshauptamt die Erhängung von 2 schwangeren russischen Frauen verfügt. Der Lagerkommandant Obersturmbannführer Weiter hat jedoch unter Hinweis auf

F.W. * (zu §8) Auskunft zu geben. Ich glaube, dass er mehr darüber weiss wie irgend einer anderer Zeuge.

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F.H. ihren erbarmungswürdigen Zustand verlangt, dass sich die Frauen an Stelle dessen durch je eine Injektion töten sollte. Obwohl ich nicht sicher wusste, ob Obersturmbannführer WEITER aus Rücksicht habe, die Todesart, die im Todesurteil bestimmt war, abzuändern, habe ich doch aus Menschlichkeit die beiden Frauen mit Evipannatrium injiziert, umsomehr, als mir bekannt war, dass es gewöhnlich die Gepflogenheit civilisierter Nationen ist, schwangere Frauen nicht vor der Entbindung hinzurichten. Bei diesen 2 Exekutionen waren die Obersturmführer RUPPERT und OTTO ferner Oberscharführer BONGARTZ anwesend. An weitere Personen, die möglicherweise teilnahmen, kann ich mich nicht mehr erinnern. Obersturmführer OTTO hat diese Exekution geleitet.

XIV.) Ich habe dann noch zwischen November 1944 und April 1945 an ungefähr 10 anderen Exekutionen teilgenommen. Ungefähr 7 waren Erhängungen und haben meiner Ansicht nach Russen betroffen. Die Erhängungen wurden immer von den Sturmbannführern RUPPERT und OTTO geleitet. An ihnen nahmen ferner Hauptscharführer EICHBERGER, Oberscharführer BONGARTZ und Unterscharführer [illegible] teil. Drei Exekutionen waren Erschiessungen. Im Ganzen sind 7 Leute erhängt worden. Bei den 3 Exekutionen durch Erschiessung wurden etwa 6 Russen erschossen. Bei den Erschiessungen waren wieder die Obersturmführer RUPPERT und OTTO als Leiter und Hauptscharführer EICHBERGER, Oberscharführer BONGARTZ und Unterscharführer [illegible] zugegen. Es waren bei jeder dieser Exekutionen noch mehrere andere Personen, an deren Namen ich nicht mehr erinnern kann, beteiligt. Ich möchte betonen, dass alle diese Exekutionen auf den schriftlichen Befehl des Reichssicherheitshauptamtes und auf dem Exekutionsbefehl des Lagerkommandanten Obersturmbannführer WEITER durchgeführt wurden; ich selbst habe die nach der Exekution nötige Leichenschau vorgenommen.

F.H.

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Diese Erklärung ist von mir auf insgesamt sieben Seiten in Dachau am 31. Oktober 1945 um 20⁰⁰ gemacht worden. Sie ist, um Zeit zu sparen auf der Schreibmaschine von einem Sekretär niedergeschrieben und von mir vor der Unterschrift durchgelesen worden. Ich habe die mir nötig erscheinenden Änderungen gemacht. Ich schwöre vor Gott daß diese die volle Wahrheit ist.

Wolterding

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 31st day of October 1945.

Paul Chell
2nd Lt., AUS
Investigating Officer.

VOL 1

TRANSLATION OF SWORN STATEMENT OF FRITZ HINTERMAYER

Before me, Paul C. Guth, 2nd Lt., AUS, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared, Fritz Hintermayer, who, being by me first duly sworn in GERMAN, made and subscribed the following statement by typewriter:

I, Fritz HINTERMAYER, born 28 October 1911, appertaining to Markt Grafing, Upper Bavaria, give the following statement:

I. From February 1944 to March 1945 I was working in Dachau as a physician. From February 1944 till October 1944 I was working as a medical officer. From October 1944 to April 1945 I was working as chief camp physician. During this time I held the rank of Sturmbannführer (Major). Neither by my age nor by my previous practice I was prepared or qualified for the position I had in the end. My failure as a camp physician is in addition to the circumstances which I could not master and which I think few others could have mastered, based upon my inability to execute the office assigned to me.

II. During my time of office the concentration camp of Dachau consisted of about 20,000 inmates, before the large transports came from the other evacuated camps in middle and western Germany. It was built and furnished for 10,000 inmates at the most. I faced this overcrowding perplexed and without being able to do some-thing about it, and this more so, since every measure which might perhaps have been taken would have been useless anyhow, since a new difficulty would have probably befallen me before the successful termination. As chief camp physician I was in command of all medical, sanitary, and hygienic installations in the Concentration Camp Dachau. I was responsible for all sanitary, medical, and hygienic questions which concerned the inmates and in general I was in charge of the supervision of the inmates in the medical, sanitary and hygienic field. The sanitary installations in the camp were impossible. Each barrack was occupied by 400 to 1500 people, although they were built for not more than 300. In each barrack there were 6 wash basins and about 20 toilets according to my recollection. It is obvious that this number was insufficient. In addition the toilets in some barracks could not be flushed, since there was no water and since the water in the toilets froze in the winter because of lack of heating in many barracks. The laundry of the inmates was changed officially once a month according to my knowledge, which made these bad sanitary conditions completely catastrophic. Nevertheless I personally do not wish to guarantee that this actually happened. In January 1945 I requested the construction of 300 new toilets bowls for the camp. Nothing happened as a result of it, and convinced of the uselessness of additional remonstrances I did not undertake anything more about the toilet conditions In connection with this proposal for the improvement of the sanitary installations I negotiated with Hauptsturmführer (Capt.) Wetzel, but I did not find any special help with him, although I presented the seriousness of the situation to him.

III. Till shortly before the occupation of the camp by the American troops the camp had entirely insufficient delousing apparatus. Only during the last few weeks a short wave delousing station was established which could have coped with the delousing. During the past period the

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delousing was insufficient. It took about 24 hours for one block to be deloused. In addition the new transports arrived. Therefore the delousing of the camp was constantly in an unfinished condition. The gas which was used for delousing up to the establishment of the short wave station (diamethan gas) was in my opinion not very effective. The constant additions, the mingling in the plants of the already deloused with the workers not yet deloused, the unavoidable contact between deloused and not deloused inmates in the camp destroyed the value of the delousing program.

IV. Consequently there existed no prophylaxis against epidemics which probably would occur anyhow because of the crowded living conditions. When in December 1944 or January 1945 a case of spotted fever was reported to me I did not believe it at first and considered it as a case of abdominal typhus. Therefore I ordered the inmate doctor who would undertake the autopsy and who was exerted beyond his powers by so much other work not to undertake the autopsy on this first case. Of course, I hoped without any reason that this was abdominal typhus and not spotted fever, since I realized the entire extent of the catastrophe in the case of an outbreak of spotted fever. Then when the typhus spread like a raging fire on account of the [illegible] sanitary measures, the lacking delousing and the overcrowded living conditions as well as additions of spotted fever patients from other camps, we started to inject the entire camp including the SS groups with a vaccine. This vaccine was comparatively effective with the SS troops that were not yet imposed to the infection, but with the inmates, on the average ineffective if not directly harmful. Therefore after a short time we gave up the inoculation. I was not informed whether the station surgeon, SS Standartenführer Dr. Ro[illegible], had WEIL serum at his disposal. After I was convinced of the uselessness of a request of this vaccine I did not requisition it from him nor from any other office. Moreover I had the strict order from Dr. GERLING to use the vaccine which was in the camp, and no other.

V. I recognize the report signed by me "Exhibit Hi" on the first page concerning "Quarterly Report regarding the sanitary services in the Concentration Camp Dachau to the Chief of the office D 3 in the SS Economics and Administration Head Office, office group D, Oranienburg, dated Dachau, 27 March 1945" as a report drafted and signed by me to my superior office.

VI. There were on the average 120 deaths a day for about 10 days during the crisis of the spotted fever epidemic. During the rest of the time till the conquest of the camp Dachau by the American troops there were on the average 50 to 80 deaths with constant ups and downs in the spotted fever epidemic. Without exaggeration it can be said that the chance of the spotted fever patients in the camp to remain alive was considerably smaller than the chance of the spotted fever patients at liberty. The following circumstances contributed to this:

1. The lack of space. At the time of the largest occupation of the camp I never had more than 3 barracks at my disposal for the re-

ception of spotted fever patients. At times the number of spotted fever patients reached approximately 2000. Of course the lack of space forced me to dismiss the convalescents as soon as possible, some too early, as it unfortunately turned out later. On the whole the 3 barracks which were at my disposal should not have been occupied by more than 600 patients. This naturally required in one barrack at least 3 layers of bed and in some cases the occupation of 2 beds by 3 patients. The 7 to 9 doctors whom I could leave there amidst the spotted fever patients were naturally insufficient. Nevertheless it was impossible for me to divert additional doctors from their other medical activity in the camp.

2. Diverse proposals were made to me by inmate doctors as well as by my SS comrades in order to control the epidemic. However, I considered these proposals as impracticable and therefore I did nothing to have them realized. For instance I was proposed to change Camp Allach into a spotted fever camp. Since this was impracticable, instead of this I intended to bring all inmates already recuperated and therefore immune to spotted fever to Camp Allach at a later date.

VII. The circumstances prevailing here in connection with the spotted fever existed in all other departments too. So for instance 840 tuberculosis cases which were in the tuberculosis station were accommodated in 1 1/2 barracks. It was obvious that these were no favorable circumstances to heal tuberculosis, nor even to control it. The same circumstances existed with the other infectious diseases, as for instance abdominal typhus, where the death rate, which I do no longer remember, was much too high.

VIII. Dr. BLAHA, the dissectionist, can give information about all these things connected with the death rate and cases of death which I can no longer remember. In my opinion he may be qualified to give information regarding conditions and happenings of special medical nature prevailing in the camp. I believe that he knows more about it than any other person.

IX. After my initial attempts to get an enlargement of the hospital were useless and without results I gave up approaching Obersturmbannführer WEIDER again for an enlargement of the hospital.

X. Our stock in medicine and drugs was insufficient and I saw no means to increase the supply. At this point I would like to point to my report in the above mentioned quarterly report.

XI. I no longer remember the details of the rations. However, in my opinion these were insufficient. I reject the complaints directed to me by other doctors as well as the reproach that many cases of death by infectious diseases and of the diverse other kinds of death in the camp which occurred in the labor block are based on malnutrition. However, it is to be observed that this declaration does not refer to persons in quarrantine who came in a pitiful condition from other camps and at first had to be fed up again in Dachau. I cannot explain to myself how so many dysentery cases and other digestive cases occurred in the other blocks.

XII. I examined without order of Standartenführer LOLLING or of

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any other superior the inmates selected by Dr. SCHILLING for malaria experiments for their health condition on the latter's request in order to relieve Dr. SCHILLING for the scientific experimental work. I do not believe that I did so more than once. During my term of office no death cases occurred in the malaria experiments.

XIII. In December 1944 or January 1945 the Reichsicherheitshauptamt ordered the hanging of 2 pregnant Russian women. The Camp commander Obersturmbannführer WEITER, however, pointing to their pitiful condition, demanded that I should kill the women by an injection each instead. Though I did not know for sure whether Obersturmbannführer WEITER had the right to change the mode of death as ordered in the death sentence I injected the 2 women with evipannatrium out of humanity, the more so, since I knew that it is the usual custom of civilized nations not to execute pregnant women before delivery. Obersturmführer RUPPERT and OTTO, also Oberscharführer BONGARTZ were present at these 2 executions. I cannot remember additional individuals who possibly might have participated. Obersturmführer Otto conducted this execution.

XIV. Further I participated at 10 additional executions between November 1944 and April 1945. About 7 were hanging and concerned Russians in my opinion. The hangings were always conducted by Obersturmführer RUPPERT and OTTO. In addition Hauptscharführer DIEHBERGER, Oberscharführer BONGARTZ and Unterscharführer [illegible] took part in them. 3 executions were shootings. All told, 7 people were hanged. Some 6 Russians were shot at, the 3 executions by shooting. Again Obersturmführer RUPPERT and OTTO as leaders and Hauptscharführer DIEHBERGER, Oberscharführer BONGARTZ and Unterscharführer [illegible] were present at the shooting. At each of these executions some other people participated whose names I can no longer remember. I would like to emphasize that all these executions were accomplished on written order of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt and on the execution order of Camp Commander Obersturmbannführer WEITER. I myself undertook the inquest necessary after the execution.

This statement was made by me on pages in Dachau on October 31st, 1945, at 2000 hours. It was written down on a typewriter by a secretary in order to save time and was read to me before signing. I made the alterations which I deemed necessary. I swear before God that this is the whole truth.

/s/ Hintermayer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 31st day of October 1945.

/s/ Paul Guth
2nd Lt., AUS
Investigating Officer

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I, Dr. Hans Jonuschat, being first duly sworn, state that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Fritz Hintermayer, given at Dachau, Germany, on the 31st day of October 1945, made to the best of my ability.

Dr. Hans Jonuschat,
Translator

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 3rd day of November 1945.

PAUL C. ROTH,
2nd Lt., AUS,
Investigating Officer.

Trenkle F. Xaver

Before me, Paul C. Guth, 2nd. Lt., AGS, authorized to administer oats, there appeared Franz Xaver T r e n k l e , who first being first duly sworn by me in his Native Tongue, made the following statements :

Ich, Franz Xaver Trenkle, geboren am 2. August 1899, SS-Hauptscharführer, zuständig im Kreise Dachau, erkläre :

1.) Ich war vom November 1933 bis Frühjahr 1936 als Blockführer im Block 1 im Konzentrationslager Dachau tätig. Im Sommer 1936 bin ich dann als Unterscharführer tätig gewesen und habe einige Arbeitspartien, die am Lagerbau tätig waren, befehligt. Im Mai 1938 bin ich dann als Arbeitskommandoführer nach St. Gilgen gekommen. Von November 1939 bis Februar 1941 war ich Rapportführer in Hamburg-Neuengamme. Im Februar 1941 bin ich dann in das KZ.-Lager Sachsenhausen versetzt worden und von dort als Führer eines Arbeitskommandos nach St.Gilgen am Wolfgangsee geschickt worden. Im November 1942 bin ich nach Dachau in die Führerschule als Hauptscharführer zurückgekommen. Von Juni 43 bis März 1944 bin ich dann als stellvertretender Schutzhaftlagerführer nach Dachau zurückgekommen. ~~xxxx Juni 1943 bis März 1944~~ Von März 1944 bis Januar 1945 war ich mit einer kurzen Unterbrechung von August bis November im KZ. Bergen-Belsen tätig. Von Januar bis Ende März 1945 war ich als Kommandoführer des Aussenkommandos Laubingen b/Dillingen. Im April 1945 bin ich dann Führer des Aussenkommandos in Riems bei München geworden.

2. Während meiner Tätigkeit als stellvertretender Schutzhaftlagerführer von Juni 1943 bis März 1944 war es eine meiner Aufgaben, die Vorbereitung von Häftlingen für Exekutionen durchzuführen. Als solcher habe ich über den Vorgang bei Exekutionen genaue Kenntnis, die zwischen Juni 1943 und November 1943 stattgefunden haben genau Kenntnis. Ich kann mich an ungefähr 10 Exekutionen erinnern. Es ist sehr wahrscheinlich, dass die Zahl der so Hingerichteten grösser ist, da ich oft auf Inspektionstouren der Aussenkommandos gefahren bin. Die 10 Hinrichtungen, an die ich mich erinnern kann, haben Personen russischer und polnischer Nationalität betroffen. Der Hinrichtungsbefehl, den wir von

Trenkle F. Xaver Pros Ex 92

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Ich

Ich habe diese Seite 1
selbst gelesen.
Franziska S. Kuser

Franzl F. Hanel

der Politischen Abteilung erhielten, bestand aus zwei Teilen, 1.) dem Befehldes Reichssicherheits-Hauptamtes, der entweder direkt an die Pol. Abteilung oder an die Stapostelle München gerichtet war und 2.) einem - - - - -Ausführungsbefehl des Lagerkommandanten, der die Exekution zu einer bestimmten Zeit und an einem bestimmten Orte befahl. Dieser Befehl war vom Lagerkommandanten, Obersturmbannführer Martin Weiss, unterschrieben. Ich hätte ohne diesen Befehl niemand für die Exekution bereitgestellt. Ich habe dann die Häftlinge zum Krematorium gebracht und sie dem Oberscharführer Bongarz oder dem Unterscharführer Hänschen oder Henschen zur Erschiessung übergeben. Während meinem Beisein sind Fr. H. die Erschiessungen immer von Bongarz oder mit Hänschens Hilfe ausge- Fr. H. führt worden. Die Erschiessungen ~~wurden~~ sind immer vom Obersturmführer Weiss persönlich oder vom Obersturmführer Hedwitz oder vom Obersturmführer Guttrop mit Hedwitz zusammen im Auftrage Obersturmführer Weisses Fr. H. geleitet worden. Ich kann mich erinnern, alle diese ~~[illegible]~~ bei Exekutionen gesehen zu haben. Ferner war noch ein Arzt - und zwar kann ich mich nur an den Namen des Dr. Barbo erinnern - zugegen. Es ist auch manchmal noch ein zweiter Arzt dabei gewesen, an dessen Namen ich mich aber nicht mehr erinnern kann.

3. Im April 1945 war ich Führer eines Arbeitskommandos, das am Flugplatz München in Riem eingesetzt war. Während ich das Arbeitskommando geführt habe, haben einige schwere Fliegerangriffe auf München stattgefunden, die auch die Riemer Gegend betroffen haben. Ich habe dabei den Häftlingen verboten, in die früheren Munitionsräume zu gehen, weil diese meiner Ansicht nach zu leicht gebaut waren. Ich habe in dieser Sache dem Befehl des Generals der Luftwaffe Galland nach gehandelt. Es ist eine grosse Anzahl Häftlinge durch die Fliegerangriffe getötet worden. Eine Anzahl Häftlinge ist dann ihren Verwundungen erlegen, da nicht genügend Verbandszeug zur Verfügung stand.

4. Ich habe ungefähr am 4. oder um den 4. 4. 1945 herum 3 russische

Franzl F. Hanel

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Ich habe diese Seite Ihnen selbst gelesen und der beiden Oberstürmführer Sittrop. und Lippmann als bei der Exekution gegenwärtig, selbst eingeprägt.

Trempler f. Oberst.

4a 2

Franzl Glaser

Häftlinge , die vom Gauleiter der Plünderung angeklagt und von ihm für schuldig befunden wurden, durch Kopfschuss mit einer Pistole erschossen.

5. Ich habe einige Tage später - an den Tag kann ich mich nicht genau erinnern - einen 4. ungefähr 26jährigen Russen auf den schriftlichen Befehl des Gauleiters Giesler in München durch Kopfschuss mit der Pistole erschossen. Ich habe jedoch unterlassen, einen 2., ungefähr 19jährigen Russen, dem Befehl des Gauleiters entsprechend, zu erschiessen. Die Leichen der 4 so justifizierten habe ich dann zu den Leichen der anderen, bei den Luftangriffen verstorbenen Häftlinge gelegt.

~~den 2., Oktober 1945~~.

Diese Erklärung ist von mir am 29.10.1945 um 21³⁰ Uhr in Dachau freiwillig und ohne Zwang auf meinen eigenen Ansuchen auf der Schreibmaschine niedergeschrieben worden.
Ich habe erreicht, daß die von mir gemachten Angaben vom Sekretär niedergeschrieben wurden und mir das Schreiben erlassen werden sollte, da es mir sehr beschwerlich fällt.
Bevor ich das Schriftstück unterschrieben habe, habe ich es gelesen und die mir erforderlich scheinenden Änderungen, besonders die Seite Zwei, Zeile 17 mit lesenden Namens-Zusatz gemacht.
Ich schwöre vor Gott, daß dies die volle Wahrheit ist.

Franzl F. Glaser.

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Sworn and subscribed to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 29th day of October 1945.

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Paul C. Guth

PAUL C. GUTH,
2nd Lt., AUS
Investigating Officer.

Sworn to before me this 29th
day of October 1945

Charles V. Stone

Sworn and subscribed to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 29th day of October 1945.

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Paul C. Guth

PAUL C. GUTH,
2nd Lt., AUS
Investigating Officer.

Sgt. Max Wiener, Jr. 3.
Saint Louis
Charles V. Adams.

Aum

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Before me, PAUL C. GUTH, 2nd Lt, AUS, authorized to administer oaths, there appeared FRANZ XAVER TRENKLE, who first being duly sworn by me in his native tongue, made the following statements:

I, FRANZ XAVER TRENKLE, born on 2 August 1899, SS Hauptscharfuhrer domiciled in the district of Dachau, declare:

1. From November 1933 until Spring 1936 I acted as Block Leader in Block I of the Concentration Camp of Dachau. In Summer 1936 I acted as Unterscharfuhrer and was in charge of several work details who were engaged in construction work in the camp. In May 1938 I went to St. Gilgen as commander of a work detail. From November 1939 until February 1944 I was Rapportfuhrer in Hamburg-Neuengamme. In February 1941 I was transferred to the Concentration Camp Sachsenhausen and was detailed as leader of a work detail to St. Gilgen. In November 1941 I returned to Dachau to the CCS as first sergeant. From June 1943 until March 1944 I returned to Dachau to the Schutzhaftlager as deputy Schutzhaftlager ~~Co~~ Führer. From March 1944 until January 1945 I worked, with a short interruption from August until November, in the Concentration Camp Bergen-Belsen. From January until the end of March 1945 I acted as Leader of the Aussenkommandos Lauingen b/Dillingen. In April 1945 I was appointed Leader of the Aussenkommandos in Riems near Munich.

2. During my tenure as deputy Schutzhaftlager ~~Co~~ Führer from June 1943 until March 1944 it was one of my duties to take charge of the preparation of prisoners for executions. Therefore I am well informed about the procedure during executions which were performed between June 1943 and November 1943. I can recall about 10 executions. It is very probable that the number of those executed was larger, since I very often went on tours of inspection of Aussenkommandos. The 10 executions I remember involved persons of Russian and Polish nationality. The death warrant we received from the political department consisted of two parts, (1) the order of the Reichssicherheits-Hauptamtes (Reich Security Main Office) which was either addressed directly to the political

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department or to the Stapo Office in Munich, and (2) an order of execution by the Camp Commandant, who ordered the executions to take place at a certain time and certain place. This order was signed by the Camp Commandant Obersturmbannfuhrer MARTIN WEISS. I should not have alerted anybody for an execution without that order. After that I brought the prisoners to the crematorium and handed them over to Oberscharfuhrer BONGARZ or to Untersturmfuhrer HANSCHEN or HENSCHEN for the shooting. In my presence the executions were always carried out by BONGARZ or by BONGARZ with HANSCHEN's help. The executions were always directed by Obersturmbannfuhrer WEISS in person or by Obersturmfuhrer REDWITZ or by Obersturmfuhrer SUTTROP together with REDWITZ acting for Obersturmbannfuhrer WEISS, or by Obersturmfuhrer SUTTROP and Obersturmfuhrer LIPPMANN. I can recall that I have seen all these four at executions. Moreover, there was a doctor, but I can only remember the name of Dr. BARBOR present. Sometimes there was another doctor, whose name I can't recall any more.

3. In April 1945 I was leader of a work detail who were assigned to the Air Field Munich in Riem. During my tenure as leader of the work detail several heavy air attacks atainst Munich took place. The neighborhood of Riem was also hit. During these attacks I forbade the prisoners to enter the former ammunition bunkers because I thought that they had been constructed too lightly. In that incident I followed the orders of General of the Luftwaffe GALLAND. A large number of inmates were killed by the air attacks. A number of prisoners succumbed to their wounds afterwards, since we didn't have enough dressings.

4. On or about 4 April 1945 I killed, by shooting them through the head with a pistol, 3 Russian prisoners who had been accused of looting by the Gauleiter and whom he had found guilty.

5. A few days later, I can't exactly remember the day, I shot a 4th Russian, who was approximately 26 years old, through the head with my pistol, by order of Gauleiter Giesler of Munich. However, I failed to kill a second Russian,

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approximately 19 years old, in accordance with the order of the Gauleiter. The bodies of the 4 executed prisoners I put with the other bodies of prisoners who were killed during the air attack.

This statement has been written by me on 29 October 1945 at 2130 hours in Dachau, voluntarily and without compulsion, on typewriter on my own request. I requested that the statements made by me should be transcribed by a secretary and that I should be spared writing them myself since I find it extremely difficult to write. Before signing the statement I read through it and made all the changes I considered necessary, especially the addition of names on page 2, line 14. (I have read page 2 myself and have added the names of Obersturmfuhrer SUTTROP and Obersturmfuhrer LIPPMANN as two people who were present at the executions in my own handwriting.)

I swear before God that this is the whole truth.

/s/ Trenkle, F. Xaver

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Emil Mahl 1

Before me, PAUL C GUTH, 2ND LT AUS, authorized to administer oaths, there appeared personally ERWIN EMIL MAHL who, being by me first duly sworn in his native tongue, made and subscribed the following Statement

E.M.

Bro 6x93 51 Emil Mahl 1

Emil Kant 2

E.M. [illegible]

E.M [illegible]

E.M [illegible]

(Jaf)

E.M [illegible] Es ist auch einmal ein Todesurteil verlesen

E.M [illegible]

(Jaf)

[illegible]

52 Emil Kant 2

Unit Nr 3

EM

EM

F.M

I.M

F.M.

E.M.

F.M. und wurden zum Projektionen gestellt

Unit Nr 3

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Zeuge Frau 4

E.M. geschilderten Ereignisse habe ich mit meinen eigenen Augen gesehen. Alle die von mir am 24

E.M. 91

E.M. 91

Zeuge Frau 4

Diese Erklärung ist von mir in Gegenwart [illegible] freiwillig und ohne Zwang die meine eigene, wirkliche Meinung über die Ereignisse im Januar. Sie kann sein in diesem Sinne verlesen werden. Ich nehme Kenntnis, daß mir nur Auskunft zu geben, aber nichts zu sagen. Ich werde jedoch die Wahrheit sagen so wie mir sie erscheint oder nicht. Ich habe die Erklärung der Untersuchungsrichter und die mir nicht bekannten Unterschriften gemacht. Ich versichere, daß dies die volle Wahrheit ist. Zeuge Frau

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Sworn and subscribed before me in Dachau, Germany, 3 November 1945

Paul C Pu[illegible]
2ND LT AUS
Investigator - Examiner

Allen
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[illegible]

[illegible] of course [illegible] Americans [illegible] Germany [illegible] Germany [illegible] further [illegible] trucks [illegible] the chief clerk of the [illegible] further. [illegible] and [illegible] said was a shipment of French Jews that should have been sent to Belzec. [illegible] on the train since the death of Hauptsturmführer [illegible] ordered the doors of the cattle cars closed all the time and refused to give water to these people. [illegible] time when shipments arrived in Belzec a detail of Ukrainians was sent to the place of arrival to load the bodies of those who had died on the shipment on trucks. That detail of Ukrainians was [illegible] ready on the place of arrival whenever a shipment arrived to load the bodies of the dead on trucks and to take them into the crematory because it was considered quite unusual that some people [illegible] on each shipment. [illegible] members of that Ukrainian detail would tell me that they saw that Hauptsturmführer [illegible] was some sort of that shipment. Hauptsturmführer [illegible] was a commandant of shipments quite frequently and therefore the Ukrainians saw him repeatedly and knew him.

3) During my ~~it years~~ term of office I participated in about 800 - 1,000 hangings. The people were executed and were recruited from practically all nations of Europe. They were prisoners of war and civilians and I am unable to make any precise statement about their person at this time. My participation consisted of putting the noose around the necks of the prisoners. I did that to preserve

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my own life. I saw the following persons present at those executions

a) The following were in charge of executions: the Obersturmführer RUPPERT, [illegible] and [illegible] and the Unterstürmführer [illegible] and [illegible].

b) Hauptscharführer [illegible] was present as reporter.

c) Johann HIGH brought those who had been sentenced to death quite frequently from the camp to the execution and attended the execution afterwards. ~~sometimes~~ Once he read the death warrant.

d) The following men participated in executions and directed our work and continuously [illegible] us. Each of those I mentioned had participated in some executions, supervised our work and hitched us a few times to [illegible] wagon: the Hauptscharführer [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible], and Unterscharführer [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible], and Unterscharführer [illegible].

e) [illegible] [illegible] door through [illegible] of the execution [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

b) [illegible] such a 45. [illegible] Unterscharführer [illegible] of it. However the Hauptscharführer [illegible] and Unterscharführer [illegible] participated in the execution. [illegible] woman was brought in by [illegible] Dr. Mengele and [illegible] by hanging. It was again my duty to put the noose [illegible] back.

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c) Moreover I [illegible] that [illegible] on 14 April 1945 Dr. [illegible] [illegible] inmates or [illegible] [illegible] killed [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] participated in it. These women [illegible] quite [illegible] and I [illegible] they were executed.

[illegible]) I should like to emphasize that Dr. [illegible] never failed to attend the execution of [illegible] which was considered especially interesting. [illegible] the events described by me in paragraph 4 [illegible].

5. a) I can recall the mass execution of [illegible] Russian officers and enlisted men in the late summer or [illegible] of 1944. This execution was directed by [illegible] and [illegible]. In addition the Hauptscharführer [illegible], the Oberscharführer [illegible] and [illegible] attended it as executioners. [illegible] again participated as doctor. After this execution I noticed that several Russians had not been killed but only wounded on account of the sloppy shooting, and I reported this to Oberscharführer SCHWARTZ. SCHWARTZ shot them with his pistol afterwards.

b) In January or February 1945 I witnessed the execution of 2 French women and 4 English women. They were driven to the shooting gallery and shot there by Hauptscharführer [illegible] and [illegible] and Oberscharführer SCHWARTZ. These executions were directed by Obersturmführer RUPPERT and [illegible] and Untersturmführer JUNG. Dr. HINTERMAYER attended it as physician.

This statement was made by me in Dachau, Germany, voluntarily and without compulsion on my own special request to report about

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the history of Dachau. Before my interrogation an American officer explained to me that I was entitled to remain silent. However, I should like to tell the truth whether it harms me or not. I have read the statement before I signed it and made the changes I considered necessary.

/s/ Emil MAHL

Sworn and subscribed before me at Dachau, Germany, on 5 Nov. 1945.

Paul C. Goth

Paul C. GOTH
2ND LT AUS
Investigator - Examiner

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1. Witteler

Before me, PAUL C GUTH, 2ND LT AUS, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared DR WILLY WITTELER, who being by me first duly sworn in German, made and subscribed the following statement:

Ich Dr.Willy Witteler,geboren am 2o.4.1909,zuständig nach Essen-Steele erkläre hiermit:

I.Ich war vom 1.1.bis 2o.8.1944 Erster Lagerarzt des Konzentrationslagers Dachau.Als solchem unterstand mir auch das Krankenrevier.Beim Antritt meiner Stellung habe ich schon die so genannte Malariastation vorgefunden.Es wurde mir damals erklärt,dass diese Malariastation auf Befehl des Reichsführers SS eingerichtet sei und ihr Häftlinge zu Versuchszwecken zur Verfügung zu stellen seien.Diese Malariastation war unter Führung des Dr. Claus Karl Schilling.Von Zeit zu Zeit hat der Lagerkommandant Häftlinge für Versuchszwecke freigegeben und den Arbeitseinsatz verständigt,der mich davon benachrichtigt hat.Einer meiner Schreiber hat dann auf meinen Befehl den vom Arbeitseinsatz bezeichneten Block,von dem die Häftlinge zu stellen waren,angerufen und die Häftlinge sind dann in das Krankenrevier heruntergebracht und vom Revier dem Dr.Schilling überstellt worden.Es ist mir bekannt,dass während der Monate,die ich dort war,Todesfälle vorgekommen sind,in denen Häftlinge an der Malaria selbst oder an den gegen diese Krankheit verwendeten Mitteln gestorben sind.Diese Häftlinge sind dann von der pathologischen Abteilung unter Leitung von Dr.Plaha seziert worden und der Befund ist dann sowohl Dr.Schilling wie mir zugeleitet worden.Es ist wahr,dass

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2r. B

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Witteler

21. H. Wittler

dass kein Totenschein, der von mir während dieser Zeit ausgestellt wurde, als Todesursache die Malaria angegeben hat.

4. Es wurde nämlich auf ~~Reichsführerbefehl~~ Befehl Himmler ein jeder Häftling, dessen Zustand hoffnungslos war, in unsere Abteilung für interne Krankheiten gebracht und dann nach seinem Tode wurde als Todesursache Kreislaufstörungen oder Herzschwäche angegeben und in den Totenschein geschrieben und dieser dann von mir unterzeichnet.

II. Ich erinnere mich, während meiner Dienstzeit in Dachau an zwei Erhängungen als Arzt teilgenommen zu haben. In der einen Erhängung war ein Russe der Betroffene, in der anderen 2 Häftlinge, deren Nationalität ich nicht kenne. An der Erhängung des Russen hat der Lagerkomandant Obersturmbannführer Weiter, der Chef der Politischen Abteilung, Kriminalsekretär Kick, Oberscharführer Bongartz und ich teilgenommen, an der anderen Erhängung der Lagerkommandant Weiter, Hauptscharführer Böttger, Oberscharführer Bongartz und ich. Ich kann mich nur erinnern, dass dieser Erhängungen im Sommer 1944 stattgefunden haben. Ich kann mich jedoch nicht erinnern, ob die Betroffenen Zivilisten oder Kriegsgefangene waren. Ich habe dann nach der Erhängung den Totenschein unterschrieben. Unter den bestehenden Vorschriften konnte ohne das Beisein eines Arztes keine Erhängung durchgeführt werden. Zu den anderen Erhängungen habe ich die Ärzte vom Dienst geschickt.

Diese Erklärung ist von mir in Dachau Deutschland auf 2 Seiten auf meinen eigenen Wunsch über meine Stellung in Dachau Aussage machen zu können freiwillig und ohne Zwang gemacht worden. Vor der Unterschrift habe ich die Erklärung durchgelesen und die mir nötig erscheinenden Änderungen u. Zusätze gemacht. Ich schwöre vor Gott, daß sie die volle Wahrheit ist. 61

H. Wittler

Sworn and subscribed before me at Dachau, Germany, on 4 Nov/945

Paul C Pute
2ND LT AUS
Inv. - Examiner

TRANSLATION OF SWORN STATEMENT OF Dr. WILLY WITTELER

Before me, PAUL C GUTH, 2nd Lt. AUS, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Dr.WILLY WITTELER, who being by me first duly sworn in German, made and subscribed the following statement:

I, Dr.WILLY WITTELER, born 20 April 1909, residing in Essen-Steele, hereby declare:

I. I was chief camp doctor of the Concentration Camp Dachau from 1 January to 20 August 1944. In this capacity I was also in charge of the hospital. When I started my work there, I found the so-called malaria station already there. I was informed that this malaria station had been instituted by order of the Reichsführer of the SS and that prisoners were to be made available for the experiments conducted there. This malaria station was conducted by Dr.CLAUS KARL SCHILLING. From time to time the camp commander cleared prisoners for experimental purposes and notified the labor office, which in turn would inform me. On my orders, one of my clerks then called up the block designated by the labor office, and the prisoners were then brought to the hospital and turned over from the hospital to Dr. SCHILLING. I know that during the months I was there deaths occured, due to prisoners dying of malaria itself or of the drugs used to combat that disease. These prisoners were then dissected in the pathological department under Dr.BLAHA's direction, and the diagnosis was reported to Dr.SCHILLING as well as to me. It is true that no death certificate issued during my stay gave malaria as the cause of death. On request of Dr.SCHILLING every prisoner whose condition was hopeless was transferred into our department for internal disease, and after his death circulation difficulties or a heart defect were given as causes of death and written into the death certificate which was then signed by me.

II. During my time of service in Dachau I remember having taken part in two hangings in my capacity as doctor. In one of these hangings a Russian was the man concerned, in the other two prisoners of a nationality unknown to me. In the hanging of the Russian the camp commander Obersturmbannführer WEITER (Lt.Col), the chief of the political Department Kriminalsekretär KICK, Oberscharführer (T/Sgt) BONGARTZ, and I took part, in the other hanging camp commander WEITER, Hauptscharführer BOETTGER (1st Sgt), Oberscharführer BONGARTZ and myself. I only remember that these hangings occured in the summer of 1944. I do not remember whether the subjects were civilians or prisoners of war. I signed the death certificate after the hanging. Under the regulations existing no hanging could be performed except in presence of a doctor. To the other hangings I sent the doctors from the service.

This declaration was made by me in Dachau, Germany, on two pages freely and without compulsion upon my own request to be permitted to testify about my position in Dachau.

I read the statement and made the corrections and additions that seemed necessary to me before signing it. I swear before God that it is the whole truth.

/s/ Dr.WILLY WITTELER

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Subscribed and sworn before me at Dachau, Germany, this 4th day of November 1945.

/s/ PAUL C. GUTH
2nd Lt., AUS
Investigator, Examiner

I, HERBERT B ROSENSTOCK, after being duly sworn, state that the above is a true translation of the sworn statement of Dr. WILLI WITTELER, given on 4 November 1945 at Dachau Germany, made to the best of my ability.

Herbert B. Rosenstock
HERBERT B. ROSENSTOCK
Pfc., 34966840
Translator

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 7th day of November 1945.

Paul C. Guth
PAUL C. GUTH
2nd Lt., AUS
Investigator - Examiner

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Redwitz

Ich Michael REDWITZ, geboren am 14. August 1900 in Bayreuth, erkläre hiermit:

I. Ich war vom 20.11.1942 bis 9.3.1944 Schutzhaftlagerführer des Lagers Dachau. Während der Jahre 1939 bis 1942 habe ich von Zeit zu Zeit im Konzentrationslager Mauthausen als Postüberprüfer Dienst getan. Während meiner Tätigkeit in Dachau habe ich den Dienstgrad eines Hauptsturmführers inne gehabt.

II. In meiner Stellung als Schutzhaftlagerführer sind mir alle mit der Bekleidung, Behausung und Behandlung der Häftlinge in Verbindung stehenden Fragen und die gesamte Häftlingsbetreuung unterstanden. Ich war für die Disziplin, gute Ordnung und Reinlichkeit des Lagers sowie für die Gesundheit der Häftlinge verantwortlich. Mein einziger Vorgesetzter war Obersturmbannführer Martin Weiss. Mir gleichgestellt war sein Adjutant Suttropp, der Verwaltungsführer Hauptsturmführer Kladdenhof (nach April 1943 Sturmbannführer Gehrich) und der Kommandeur des Wachbataillons Hauptsturmführer Melzer/sowie der Leiter der Politischen Abteilung Untersturmführer und Kriminalsekretär Kock, der Leiter des Arbeitseinsatzes Oberscharführer Pflaum und der erste Lagerarzt Hauptsturmführer Dr. Wolter. Wir haben alle zusammengearbeitet und unsere gegenseitigen Arbeitsbereiche haben sich dermassen überschnitten, dass

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Redwitz

Redwitz 4.

es unmöglich ist, eine genaue Abgrenzung aller Rechte und Verantwortlichkeiten zu machen. Es gibt kaum eine Frage, die im Zusammenhang mit der Führung des Lagers entstanden ist oder hätte entstehen können, an der nicht alle Führer, die unmittelbar dem Obersturmbannführer Weiss unterstanden, interessiert gewesen wären. Gleicherweise ist es auch schwer, für einen bestimmten Zustand im Lager einen der Führer speziell verantwortlich zu machen, da dieser Zustand wohl durch das Zutun aller Abteilungen geschaffen wurde. Mir unterstanden Obersturmführer Arno Lippmann als zweiter Schutzhaftlagerführer und Untersturmführer Josef Jarolin als dritter Schutzhaftlagerführer. Im Frühsommer 1943 ist Lippmann durch Sturmführer Jung und Jarolin durch Hauptscharführer Trenkle ersetzt worden. Mein erster Schreiber war bis März 1943 Hauptscharführer Betz und darnach Hauptscharführer Eichberger. Alles, was ich über die Verantwortlichkeit des Stabes des Lagerkommandanten des allgemeinen Lagers gesagt habe, trifft auch für die Verantwortlichkeit meines Stabes im Schutzhaftlager zu. Von den Brutalitäten einzelner abgesehen sind wir alle gemeinsam und in gleicher Weise für die im Schutzhaftlager herrschenden Zustände verantwortlich. Es ist mir unmöglich, für irgendeinen besonderen Zustand irgendeinen meiner Untergebenen besonders verantwortlich zu machen. So viele verschiedene Führer und Unterführer waren an der Ausführung eines jeden Befehles beteiligt, dass es unmöglich ist, irgendeinen von ihnen im besonderen für einen gewissen Zustand verantwortlich zu machen.

Redwitz

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Redwitz 3.

III. An die Todesziffern im Lager kann ich mich jetzt nicht mehr genau erinnern. Ich habe jedoch durch das von mir mit den Worten "Exhibit r.e." versehene und unterschriebene Schriftstück, das mir Vater Hofmann heute früh vorgelegt hat, durchgesehen und finde an diesem Schriftstück nichts auszusetzen. Soweit ich nach dem Verlaufe eines Jahres noch beurteilen kann, stimmen diese Ziffern. Ich möchte jedoch betonen, dass sich diese Liste nur auf das Schutzhaftlager bezieht und dass ich nicht in der Lage bin, über die in anderen Teilen des Lagers vorkommenden Todesfälle irgendwelche Aufkünfte zu geben. Diese sind ja auch in dieser Liste nicht mit einbegriffen.

IV. Während meiner Dienstzeit waren die Baracken überbelegt. In einer Baracke, die für 200 bis 300 Menschen gebaut war, sind immer ungefähr 600 bis 800 Menschen gelegen. Dies hat natürlich die Infektionsgefahr im Lager sehr vergrössert. Ich habe darauf dem Obersturmbannführer Weiss gegenüber hingewiesen. Er hat jedoch nichts deswegen unternommen.

V. Die folgenden Disziplinarstrafen haben im Lager bestanden:

1. Kostentzug
2. Arrest
3. Schläge.

Die Durchprügelung von Häftlingen ist immer von mir oder Obersturmbannführer Weiss oder Obersturmführer Lippmann geleitet worden. Obwohl der Befehl vom Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt immer Stockhiebe angeordnet hat, ist auf den Befehl des Obersturmbannführers Weiss der sogenannte Ochsenziemer, das ist eine lange Peitsche, verwendet worden. An manchen Tagen ist eine beträchtliche Anzahl von Häftlingen zusammen geprügelt worden. Ich kann mich an einen Tag erinnern, wo etwa 50 Häftlinge geschlagen wurden.

Redwitz

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VI. Ich kann mich nicht erinnern, bei mehr als etwa 40 Exekutionen dabei gewesen zu sein. Alle die Todesurteile sind vom Reichssicherheitshauptamt ergangen. Die Politische Abteilung unter Leitung des Kriminalsekretärs Kock hat dann an das Schutzhaftlager das Todesurteil des Reichssicherheitshauptamtes sowie den Exekutionsbefehl des Obersturmbannführers Weiss geschickt. Dieser Exekutionsbefehl war von Obersturmbannführer Weiss unterschrieben und hat die Zeit und den Ort der Exekution festgesetzt. Ohne diesen Exekutionsbefehl hätte ich keine Exekution nur auf Grund des Todesurteils des Reichssicherheitshauptamtes ausgeführt. Alle Exekutionen, an die ich mich erinnern kann, sind durch Erhängung vollzogen worden. Ich kann mich nicht daran erinnern, dass mehr als eine Person jeweils an einem Tage erhängt wurde. Bei den Exekutionen, an denen ich teilgenommen habe, habe ich die folgenden Personen anwesend sehen: Obersturmbannführer Weiss, die Obersturmführer Lissmann, Suttropp, Dr. Kahr, Barbor, Hauptsturmführer Wolter, Untersturmführer Jarolin, Sturmbannführer Gehrich, Hauptscharführer Betz und nach dessen Abgang Hauptscharführer Eichberger, Hauptscharführer Trenkle, Oberscharführer Böttcher, der damalige Unterscharführer Bongartz, Unterscharführer Henschen. Wenn Obersturmbannführer Weiss an einer Exekution teilnahm, hat er sie auch geleitet. Wenn er nicht anwesend war, hat Sturmbannführer Gehrich oder manchesmal ich und Sturmführer Suttropp oder Lissmann oder ich und Untersturmführer Jarolin die Exekution geleitet. Ich will nicht sagen, dass ich die Obengenannten bei jeder der 40 Exekutionen gesehen hätte. Doch habe ich jeden dieser Personen bei einer oder einigen Exekutionen gesehen. An das genaue Datum dieser Exekutionen kann ich mich nicht mehr entsinnen. Doch waren sie ziemlich gleichmässig auf die Zeit zwischen November 1942 und März 1944 verteilt. Es war unser

allgemeiner Grundsatz, die Zahl der zu den Exekutionen zugelassenen Personen so klein wie möglich zu halten und jeder, der zur Exekution zugelassen wurde, hat seine Aufgabe gehabt. Die Unterführer, die ich erwähnt habe, haben unsere Befehle an die Häftlinge weitergegeben und die Arbeit der Häftlinge überwacht. Die ~~Sturmführer~~ Ärzte Dr. Kahr, Dr. Wolter und Barbor haben den Exekutionen als Aerzte beigewohnt und den Eintritt des Todes festgestellt. Die Scharführer Eichberger und Betz waren als Protokollführer tätig. Die Nationalitäten der Häftlinge waren: Russen, Polen, Franzosen, Belgier, Holländer, Serben und vielleicht noch andere, die mir entfallen sind.

VII. Ungefähr im Jahre 1943 hat mir Obersturmbannführer Weiss den Befehl gegeben, ihn bei einer Exekution zweier Saboteure in Augsburg zu vertreten.

VIII. Eine Anzahl Häftlinge wurde für die Malariaphlegmone-experimente und für die Experimente Dr. Raschers bereitgestellt. Obersturmbannführer Weiss hat mir den Befehl gegeben, die Häftlinge an diese Aerzte für die Experimente abzugeben und hat dann auch die Zahl der für jedes Experiment freizugebenden Häftlinge bestimmt. Den allgemeinen Befehl, Häftlinge abzugeben, hat mir Obersturmbannführer Weiss sofort nach meinem Eintreffen in Dachau persönlich gegeben. Die Befehle, gewisse Zahlen von Häftlingen freizugeben, sind dann von Zeit zu Zeit im gegebenen Falle von Obersturmbannführer Weiss gekommen. Ich glaube, dass er mir, als er mir bei meinem Dienstantritt den allgemeinen Befehl persönlich gegeben hat, und dann noch manchmal, wenn wir uns über die Freigabe von Häftlingen für die Experimente unterhalten haben, gesagt hat, dass es sich um einen Reichsführerbefehl handelt. Ich selbst war immer gegen die Experimente eingestellt und habe sogar in manchen Fällen entweder

Petrovitz 2.

die Freigabe von Häftlingen überhaupt verweigert oder die Zahl der Freizugebenden herabgesetzt. Die Auswahl der Person der Häftlinge habe ich den Blockschreibern überlassen. Der grundsätzliche Befehl, den mir Obersturmbannführer Weiss bei meinem Dienstantritt gegeben hat, hat bestimmt, dass die Häftlinge aus der Gruppe derjenigen Schutzhaftlager-Häftlinge, die in SS-Wirtschaftsbetrieben arbeiteten, ausgewählt werden sollten. Da die im Lager in Haft befindlichen Geistlichen in der Plantage, die SS-Wirtschaftsbetrieb war, arbeiteten, mussten auch Geistliche für diese Versuche von den Blockschreibern angefordert werden.

Diese Erklärung ist von mir in Dachau am 1. November 1945 auf 6 Seiten gemacht worden. Ein Protokoll ist für uns, soweit ich, genau durchgeschrieben. Ich habe es von der Niederschrift durchgelesen und bin mir vollständig bewusst seiner Bedeutung gemacht.

Ich schwöre vor Gott, daß dies die volle Wahrheit ist.

Michael Petrovitz

Subscribed and sworn to before me at [illegible], [illegible], this 1st day of November 1945.

Paul C. Gutt
[illegible]

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Auth

Vol 18

TRANSLATION OF SWORN STATEMENT OF MICHAEL REDWITZ.

Before me, Paul C. Guth, 2nd. Lt., AUS, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Michael Redwitz, who, being by me first duly sworn in German, made and subscribed the following statement in his own handwriting:

I, Michael REDWITZ, born on 14 August, 1900, in Bayreuth, state herewith:

1) From 20 November 1942 until 6 March 1944 I was Security Camp Leader of the Camp of Dachau. During the years of 1939 until 1942 I was working from time to time as a postal censor in the concentration camp of Mauthausen. During my work at Dachau I held the rank of a Hauptsturmführer.

2) In my position as a camp security leader I was in charge of all affairs concerning the clothing, quartering and treatment of the prisoners and of all the prisoners' welfare. I was responsible for discipline, good order and cleanliness of the camp as well as for the health of the prisoners. My only superior was Obersturmbannführer Martin WEISS. On the same level with me were his adjutant SUTTROPP, head of administration Heuptsturmführer KLADDENHOF (after April 1943 Sturmbannführer GEHRICH) and the commander of the guard battalion, Hauptsturmführer MELZER as well as LANGLEIST, and the head of the political department, Untersturmführer and criminal secretary KICK, the head of labor commitment Oberscharführer PFLAUM and the first camp doctor Hauptsturmführer Dr. WOLTER. We all worked together and our respective spheres of work overlapped in such a way that it is impossible to make an exact delimitation of all rights and responsibilities. There is hardly one question arising out of or possible originating in connection with the leadership of the camp in which not all leaders directly subordinate to Obersturmbannführer WEISS would have been interested. Int is likewise difficult to make one of the leaders particularly responsible for a certain condition in the camp as this condition, probably, was created by the cooperation of all departments. My subordinates were Obersturmführer Arno LIPPMANN as second security camp leader, and Untersturmführer Josef JAROLIN as third security camp leader. In the early summer of 1943, LIPPMANN was replaced by Sturmführer JUNG, and JAROLIN by Hauptscharführer TRENKLE. My first clerk up to March 1943 was Hauptscharführer BETZ and thereafter Hauptscharführer EICHBERGER. Everything I said about the responsibility of the staff of the camp commander of the general camp comes also true with regard to the responsibility of my staff in the camp. With the exception of brutalities of individuals we are all mutual and in the same way responsible for conditions prevaling in the camp. It is impossible for me to hold anyone of my subordinates, especially responsible for any particular condition. So many various leaders and underleaders had a share in the execution of every order that it is impossible to make responsible anyone of them in particular for a certain condition.

3) I cannot exactly recall anymore now the number of deaths in the camp. I examined, however, the document signed by me and marked with the words "Exhibit RE" which Father HOFMAN handed to me this morning and do not find any fault with this document. As far as I can

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judge after the elapse of one year these figures are correct. I should like to emphasize, however, that this list is referring only to the security camp and that I am not able to give any information about deaths occurring in other parts of the camp. These are not included in these list.

4) During my time of duty the barracks were overcrowded. There were always about 600 to 800 men in a barrack constructed for 200 to 300 men. This, naturally, greatly increased the danger of infection in the camp. I pointed this out to Obersturmbannführer WEISS. He, however, did nothing about it.

5) The following disciplinary punishments were used in the camp:

1. Withdrawal of rations,
2. arrest,
3. beatings.

The thrashing of prisoners has always been directed by me, or Obersturmbannführer WEISS, or Obersturmführer LIPPMANN. Though the order of the Economic and Administration Main Office always prescribed beatings with a stick the so-called Ochsenziemer (ox-tail), that is a long whip, has been used on order of Obersturmbannführer WEISS. On some days a considerable number of prisoners were alltogether flogged. I can remember one day when about 50 prisoners were beaten.

6) I cannot remember to have been present at more than about 40 executions. All the death sentences were issued by the Reich Security Main Office. The political department in charge of criminal secretary KICK then sent the death sentence of the Reich Security Main Office to the security camp and Obersturmbannführer WEISS' order of execution. This execution-order was signed by Obersturmbannführer WEISS and fixed the time and the place of execution. Without this order of execution, only on the death sentence of the Reich Security Main Office, I would not have carried out an execution. All executions which I can recollect have been carried out by hanging. I cannot remember that more than one person at a time was hanged on one day. I have seen the following persons present at the executions at which I took part: Obersturmbannführer WEISS, the Obersturmführer LIPPMANN, SUTTROPP, Dr. KAHR, BARBOR, Hauptsturmführer WOLTER, Untersturmführer JAROLIN, Sturmbannführer GEHRICH, Hauptscharführer BETZ and after his replacement, Hauptscharführer EICHBERGER, Hauptscharführer TRENKLE, Oberscharführer BOETTCHER, the then Unterscharführer BONGARTZ, Unterscharführer HENSCHEN. When Obersturmbannführer WEISS took part in an execution he also directed it. When he was not present, Sturmbannführer GEHRICH or sometimes I and Sturmführer SUTTROPP or LIPPMANN, or I and Untersturmführer JAROLIN directed the execution. I do not want to say that I have seen the above mentioned present at each of the 40 executions. I have seen, however, everyone out of these persons present at one or some executions. I cannot recollect the exact date of these executions. They were, however, rather regularly distributed in the time between November 1942 and March 1944. It was our general principle to keep down as much as possible the number of persons admitted to the executions, and each one allowed to be present at the execution had his assignment. The minor ranks I mentioned turned

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over our orders to the prisoners, directed and supervised the work of the prisoners. The doctors Dr. Kahr, Dr. Wolter and Barbor were present at the executions as doctors and stated the death. The Scharführer EICHBERGER and BETZ were employed as recorders. The nationalities of the prisoners were: Russians, Poles, Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutchmen, Serbians, and perhaps still others which slipped from my memory.

7) About in the year of 1943, Obersturmbannführer WEISS ordered me to be his representative at an execution of two saboteurs in Augsburg.

8) A number of prisoners were held ready for the malaria and phlegmone experiments and for the experiments of Dr. RASCHER's. Obersturmbannführer WEISS ordered me to turn over the prisoners to these doctors for the experiments and then also fixed the number of prisoners to be turned over for each experiment. The general order to turn over prisoners was given to me by Obersturmbannführer WEISS personally, immediately after my arrival at Dachau. The orders to release certain numbers of prisoners in the certain case then arrived from time to time from Obersturmbannführer WEISS. I believe that he gave me the general order personally on my start of duty, and then still several times told me when we had a conversation about the clearance of prisoners for the experiments, that this was an order of the Reichsführer. I myself was always against these experiments and in some cases even refused at all to turnover of prisoners, or reduced the number of those to be turned over. The selection of the personalities of prisoners I left to the block clerks. The general order given to me by Obersturmbannführer WEISS on my start of duty said that the prisoners had to be picked up out of the group of those security camp prisoners who worked in the SS managements. Since the emprisoned clergymen were working in the plantage, which was a SS management, also clergymen had to be claimed by the block clerks for these experiments.

This statement on 6 pages has been made by me at Dachau on 1 November 1945. A secretary wrote it down in order to save time. I read it through before signing and made the corrections which seemed necessary to me.

I swear before God that this is the full truth.

/s/ Michael Redwitz

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 1st day of November 1945.

/s/ Paul C. Guth,
2nd. Lt., AUS,
Investigating Officer

I, Dr. Ewald Reynitz, being first duly sworn state that the above is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Michael Redwitz given on 1 November 1945 at Dachau, Germany, made to the best of my ability.

Dr. EWALD REYNITZ
(Translator)

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 4th day of November 1945.

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PAUL C. GUTH, 2nd Lt, AUS, Inv Off

- 1 - Johann Georg Kick

Before me, Paul C GUTH, 2ND LT AUS being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared JOHANN GEORG KICK who, being by me first duly sworn in German, made and subscribed the following statement:

Ich, Johann Georg Kick, geboren am 24.11.1901, zuständig nach Dachau, Bayern erkläre hiemit:

I. Ich war im Lager Dachau von 1937 bis August 1944 als Leiter der Politischen Abteilung des Stabes des Lagerkommandanten tätig. Hier sind alle Anordnungen des Reichssicherheitshauptamtes, die eine Exekution betrafen, an den Lagerkommandanten und von diesem an mich geschickt worden. Ich betone, dass es sich hier um Exekutionsanordnungen, die das Reichssicherheitshauptamt auf Grund von Anträgen von Stapostellen und von uns gemacht hat, gehandelt hat. Es hat sich hier nicht um Urteile von Gerichten, sondern um Verwaltungsentscheidungen der höchsten Polizeistelle des Reiches gehandelt. Es ist aus der Sprache der Exekutionsanordnungen hervorgegangen, dass es sich nicht um eine in einem ordnungsmässigen gesetzlichen Verfahren getroffene Entscheidung eines deutschen Gerichtes, sondern um einen willkürlich erlassenen Befehl der ausführenden Gewalt des Deutschen Reiches, in diesem Falle der höchsten Polizeiverwaltungsbehörde des Reiches gehandelt hat. Auf Grund dieser Exekutionsanordnungen habe ich dann dem Lagerkommandanten Martin Weiss und später Eduard oder Edmund Weiter

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einen Exekutionsbefehl vorgelegt.Dieser Exekutionsbefehl hat den Ort,die Zeit und die Form der Exekution bestimmt.Der Befehl wurde wurde vom Lagerkommandanten unterschrieben und von seinem Büro an das Schutzhaftlager geschickt.Unter der Verwaltungsroutine des Konzentrationslagers Dahhau war es nicht möglich,einen Häftling,ohne dass die Exekutionsanordnung erst durch meine Abteilung gegangen war,hinzurichten.Diese Verwaltungsübung ist eingerichtet worden,um die Arbeit im Konzentrationslager zu erleichtern.

Zwischen Januar 1942 und August 1944 sind bis zu meiner Abberufung schätzungsweise 300 solcher Exekutionsanordnungen und Exekutionsbefehle durch meine Abteilung gegangen.

II.Ich habe eben erwähnt,dass der Hinrichtungsantrag entweder durch die zuständige Stapostelle oder durch unser Lager an das Wirtschafts-und Verwaltungshauptamt der SS und durch dieses an das Reichssicherheitshauptamt gestellt wurde.Der Vorgang war dabei folgender:Der Antrag wurde an den Lagerkommandanten durch den Untersuchungsführer,Oberscharführer Bach gestellt.Der Lagerkommandant hat diesen Antrag dann durch sein Handzeichen(also z.B.im Falle des Obersturmbannführers Weiss durch sein "W",das ich auf vielen anderen Schriftstücken auch gesehen habe und daher kenne)gut geheissen und dann den ganzen Vorgang an mich geleitet.Ich habe aus dem Vorgang die mir nötig erscheinenden Tatsachen herausgezogen und den Antrag in die hiefür übliche Form gebracht.Dieser von mir verfasste Antrag ist dann an den Lagerkommandanten zurückgegangen und von ihm unterschrieben worden.Falls mein Antrag unberechtigt erschien,konnte ich beim Lagerkommandanten Einspruch erheben.Ich habe das in einer Anzahl von Fällen getan und der

Lagerkommandant hat meiner Erinnerung nach in jedem dieser Fälle seine Entscheidung geändert. Hätte der Lagerkommandant dennoch auf seiner Entscheidung bestanden und wäre es mir erschienen, dass in diesem Falle der Antrag unberechtigt war, hätte ich eine Gegenvorstellung an meine zuständige Stapostelle in München richten können. Ich habe das in keinem der 1o Fälle, an die ich mich während der Tätigkeit des Obersturmbannführers Weiss erinnere, getan, da ich in keinem dieser Fälle einen Grund sah, die Exekution zu verhindern. Nach einigen Wochen ist dann vom Reichssicherheitshauptamt die übliche Hinrichtungsanordnung zurückgekommen und von mir in der in § I) beschriebenen Art behandelt worden. Diese Übung macht es ganz klar, dass es sich im Falle dieser Exekutionsanordnungen nicht um die Entscheidungen unabhängiger und unparteiischer, nur dem Gesetze unterworfener Richter, sondern um reine willkürliche Verwaltungsmassnahmen gehandelt hat.

III. Ungefähr 1942 hat Obersturmbannführer Piorkowski mich und meiner Erinnerung nach den Schutzhaftlagerführer Redwitz und den damaligen Lagerarzt Dr. Wolter rufen lassen und mir eine Liste von etwa 1ooo Namen übergeben. Er hat mir dabei mitgeteilt, dass die auf dieser Liste stehenden Personen nach und nach in ein Lager oder eine Einrichtung gebracht werden würden, wo sie dann vergast würden. Diese Tatsache ist dann auch immer dem jeweiligen Schutzhaftlagerführer und Lagerarzt bei Dienstantritt mitgeteilt worden. Piorkowski hat mir dann die Liste mit den 1ooo Namen übergeben und es war meine Aufgabe, aus dieser Liste immer Transporte von etwa 1oo bis 12o Namen herauszusuchen und auf die Liste derer zu setzen, die demnächst abtransportiert werden sollten. Die Akten dieser Leute wurden dann nach dem Abtransport mit dem Vermerk

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 Johann Jg. Frick

versehen, dass die Abtransportierten in Dachau verstorben seien. Ich habe aus der Liste mit den 1000 Namen immer die Personen herausgesucht, die zur Zeit des Transportes zur Verfügung standen. Ungefähr ein Jahr später, also etwa im Sommer oder Frühherbst 1943 hat mir dann der Lagerkommandant Obersturmbannführer Weiss wieder eine Liste übergeben, auf der die Namen einer Gruppe von etwa 600 bis 700 sogenannter Invaliden stand. Auch er hat mir erklärt, dass diese sogenannten Invaliden in eine Einrichtung oder in ein Lager zur Vergasung gebracht würden. Alles Weitere ist dann wie im ersten Falle geschehen. Es ist falsch, zu sagen, dass ein Schutzhaftlagerführer oder Lagerarzt, der Leute für diese Invalidentransporte vorbereitet hat, nichts von ihrem Schicksal wusste. Ich möchte noch erwähnen, daß ich mich in einer Reihe von Fällen geweigert, z. B. Spezialisten, die auf der 1000 Mann- und 600 Mannliste waren, ihren Schicksal dadurch zu entreißen, daß ich den Lagerärzten mündlich Vorhalte und Mitteilung machte, daß diese in den Transport nicht geeignet seien. Diese Stellungnahme ist aber nur auf die Zeit in Dachau beschränkt geblieben und ohne jeden Druck auf mein eigenes Schicksal, zur Verantwortung herangezogen zu werden, um meine Haltung im Lagerwiderstandskampf Dachau zu erklären, bemerkt werden.

Der vernommene Offizier hat mir vom ersten Verfahren

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[illegible] dass er mich nicht zwingen würde, eine Erklärung zu machen. Ich habe mir die Belehrung der Amerikaner durch gelesen und, nur durch scheinende Hinzufügungen geändert und Streichungen in eigener Hand gemacht.

Ich schwöre der Wahrheit, daß dies die volle Wahrheit ist.

Adam Fr. Fritz.

Sworn to and subscribed before me t is 5th day of November 1945.

Paul C. Guth

Paul C. Guth, 2nd Lt., A C
Investi ator-Examiner.

Before me, Paul C. GUTH, 2nd Lt., JAGD, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Johann Georg KICK who, being by me first duly sworn in German, made and subscribed the following statement on the typewriter:

I, Johann Georg KICK, born on 24 November 1901, domiciled at Dachau, Bavaria, depose herewith:

1) I was in charge of the Political Department of the Staff of the Camp commandant in the camp of Dachau from 1937 till August 1944. Here all the decrees of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt concerning an execution were sent to the Camp commandant and from the Camp commandant to me. I should like to emphasize that these were decrees of executions of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt made on the basis of requests of Stapo branches and by us. These were not sentences of a court but administrative determinations of the highest police agency of the Reich. The language of the decrees of execution showed that these were not sentences of a German court made after proper and lawful proceedings, but directives arbitrarily issued by the executive power of the German Reich, in that case the highest police agency of the Reich. On the basis of these decrees of executions I submitted an order of execution to the Camp commandant Martin WEISS and later Eduard or Edmund WALTER. This order of execution determined the place, the time and the form of the execution. The order was signed by the Camp commandant and from his office sent to the Schutzhaftlager. Under the administrative ~~SOP~~ regulation of the concentration camp Dachau it was impossible to execute an inmate unless the order of execution had first passed through my department. This ~~SOP~~ regulation was adopted to facilitate the work of the concentration camp.

Between January 1942 and August 1944, until the time I was recalled, approximately 300 such decrees and orders of execution passed through my department.

2) I mentioned just now that the request of execution was transmitted either by the proper Stapo office or by our camp to the Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt of the SS and through it to the Reichssicherheitshauptamt. The procedure was as follows: The request was made by the investigation officer Oberscharführer BACH to the Camp commandant. The Camp commandant approved that request by initialing it, f.i. in the case of Obersturmbannführer WEISS by initialing with his "W", which I have seen on many other papers and know, and then all the papers were sent to me. I extracted the facts I considered necessary from the papers and put the request into the usual form. This request drafted by me was sent then back to the Camp commandant and signed by him. If a request seemed unjustified to me I could protest with the Camp commandant. I did so in a number of cases and if my memory serves me right, the Camp commandant changed his decision in each case. If the Camp commandant would have insisted on his decision and if it had seemed to me that in that case the request was improper I could have sent a protest to my own Stapo office in Munich. I have not done so in any one of the 10 cases I can recall during the tenure of office of Obersturmbannführer WEISS since I did not see any reason

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in any one of these cases to prevent the execution. After a few weeks the Reichssicherheitshauptamt returned the usual decree of execution which I processed in the fashion described in § 1. This makes it obvious that these decrees of executions were not sentences of independent and impartial judges only subject to the law, but purely arbitrary administrative measures.

3) About 1942 Obersturmbannführer PICRACWSKI had me and, if my memory serves me right, Schutzhaftlagerführer REDWITZ and the then camp doctor Dr. WOLTER called and handed me a list of approximately 1000 names. He announced to me that the persons whose names were on that list, who were all sick people, would be brought gradually to a camp or another institution where they would be gassed. This fact was always disclosed to the respective Schutzhaftlagerführer and camp doctor when they entered on their duties. PICRACWSKI then handed me a roster containing 1000 names, and it was my duty to select shipments of 100 to 120 names from that roster and to put them on a roster of people who would be put on shipment in the near future. After these people had been shipped out their papers were marked showing that the shipped-out people had died in Dachau. I always picked persons who were available at the time of the shipment from the list of 1000 names. Approximately a year later, that would be in summer or early autumn 1943, the Camp commandant Obersturmbannführer WEISS handed me another roster containing the names of a group of about 600 to 700 so-called invalids. He too explained to me that these so-called invalids would be brought into a camp or another installation to be gassed. Everything else was done as described in the first case. It is wrong to say that a Schutzhaftlagerführer or a camp doctor who prepared people for these invalid transports did not know anything about their fate. I should like to emphasize that I managed, in a number of cases to keep men from their fate, f.i. in the case of priests, whose names were contained in the 1000 or 600 men roster, by telling the Camp commandants PICRACWSKI and WEISS that they did not seem suitable for the shipment.

This statement has been made by me on 4 pages in Dachau, Germany, voluntarily and without compulsion on my own request to be brought to interrogation to explain my position in the concentration camp Dachau. The examining officer explained to me on my first interrogation that he would not force me to make any statement. I have read the statement before I signed it and have made the changes and additions I considered necessary.

I swear before God that this is the whole truth.

/s/ Johann Gg. KICK

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of November 1945.

Paul C. GUTH, 2nd Lt., AUS
Investigator-Examiner

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- 1 -

Dem Sg. Zeck.

Ich, Johann Georg [illegible], geboren am 24.11.1901, zuständig nach Dachau, Bayern, erkläre hierdurch:

Zu meiner Erklärung möchte ich noch bei etwas hinzufügen: (diese Zusatzerklärung wird auf mein eigenes Verlangen gemacht, um die ganze Wahrheit darzustellen und jedes Invalidenamt aufzuklären)

1.) Jeder Executionsantrag, bei dem [illegible] ausging, ist von mir gegengezeichnet worden. Ohne diese Gegenzeichnung hat kein Executionsantrag das Lager Dachau verlassen. Es wäre zwar möglich gewesen, dass ein Executionsantrag, den ich nicht gegengezeichnet hatte, an das Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt weitergegeben worden wäre. Übersturmführer weiss hatte dann diesen von mir nicht gegengezeichneten Antrag unterzeichnet, weil er aus dem Umstande, dass er in der Auslaufmappe meiner Abteilung lag, ersehen hatte, dass ich den Antrag gesehen und gefertigt hatte. Es konnte jedoch kein solcher Antrag aus dem Lager herauslaufen, ohne von mir gesehen worden zu sein.

2.) Es war mir, aber auch jedem, der mit der Fassung und Unterzeichnung der Executionsanträge zu tun hatte, vollkommen klar, dass die ganze Art der Sachbehandlung nicht nach gesetzlichen Bestimmungen, insbesondere nicht auf den Bestimmungen der Strafprozessordnung des Deutschen Reiches beruhte, sondern aus einer möglicherweise durch interne Verwaltungsanordnungen etwas geregelten Verwaltungsübung entstanden war, dass also die hier ergangene Entscheidung des Reichssicherheitshauptamts kein gerichtliches Urteil, sondern eine nach mehr oder weniger willkürlichen Gesichtspunkten getroffene Verwaltungsverfügung war.

Dem Sg. Zeck.

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Johann Sg. Eck

3.) Im November oder Dezember 1944 wurde ich von einem Sachbearbeiter der Stapostelle München beauftragt, bei einer Execution im Lager Dachau zu vertreten. Als ich in das Krematorium, wo die Hinrichtung stattfinden sollte, kam, waren bereits die übrigen Beteiligten schon anwesend und vertreten. Auch ich und Oberscharführer Eichberger, den ich zur Hinrichtung in seinem Büro abholte. Die Vorschriften des Reichsführers SS legten fest, daß ein Beamter der Stapo an jener Hinrichtung teilnehmen sollte. Diese Vorschriften sind jedoch nur in den seltensten Fällen, insbesondere dann, wenn die Hinrichtung auf Antrag der Stapoleitstelle München erfolgte, eingehalten worden. Wäre ich nicht zur Hinrichtung erschienen, hätte es Rüchfragen gegeben, warum ich nicht gekommen sei, zumal mein Erscheinen angekündigt war. In der Durchführung der Hinrichtung hatte mein Nichterscheinen meines Erachtens nichts geändert, jedoch hätte dann an meiner Stelle ein anderer Beamter der Stapostelle München an der Hinrichtung teilgenommen. Ich bin auch meines Erachtens in der Lage gewesen über die Hinrichtung als Zeuge bei der Hinrichtung zu bekunden.

Ich betone ausdrücklich, daß [illegible] Hinrichtung war, der ich gemäß [illegible] wurde.

Diese Erklärung ist von mir in Gegenwart [illegible] freiwillig und ohne Zwang für immer [illegible] wahrheitsgemäß abgegeben worden. Ich habe in [illegible] durchgelesen und die mir richtig erscheinenden Änderungen vorgenommen.

Ich bestätige durch Unterschrift, daß diese die volle Wahrheit ist.

Johann Georg Eck

J. Z.

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Before me, Paul C. GUTH, 2nd Lt., AUS, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared JOHANN GEORG KICK who, being by me first duly sworn in German, made and subscribed to the following statement on the typewriter:

I, Johann Georg KICK, born on 24 November 1901, domiciled in Dachau, Bavaria, depose herewith:

I should like to add the following to my statement: (This additional statement is made on my own request to present the whole truth and to clear out any misunderstanding.)

1. Every request of execution that was initiated by the Camp DACHAU was countersigned by me. No request for execution left the camp of DACHAU without my countersignature. It might have been possible that a request of execution I did not countersign was transmitted to the Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt. Then in that case Obersturmbannführer WIRTH would have signed the request which was not countersigned by me because he would have recognized that I saw the request and prepared it because he received it in the suspense file of my department, however, it was impossible for any such order to be transmitted out of the camp without being seen by me.

2. It was quite obvious to me and to everybody who had any contact with the composition and signing of request of executions that this procedure did not rest on any legal provisions especially not the provisions of the criminal procedure of the German Reich but was developed by an administrative procedure possibly regulated by an internal administrative instruction, that, therefore, the determinations of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt were not judicial sentences but administrative determinations arrived at on more or less arbitrary principles.

3. In November or December 1944 I was ordered by an executive in the Stapo Office Munich to represent him at an execution in the Camp Dachau. When I entered the Crematory where the execution was to take place all the other participants were already present and waited for me and Oberscharführer WICHB with whom I picked up for the execution at his office. The orders of the Reichsführer SS determined that an official of the Stapo had to be present at every execution. These orders were only followed in a very few cases, especially when the execution was made at the request of the Stapo-Leitstelle Munich. If I had not been present at the execution there would have been questions as to why I had not come, especially since my appearance had been announced. My failure to appear would in my opinion not have changed anything at the execution but another official of the Stapo Office Munich would have taken my place. If my memory serves me right I was also mentioned in the certificate of execution as a witness to the execution.

I emphasize that this is the only execution I participated in.

This statement was made by me in Dachau, Germany, on two pages, freely and without compulsion to my 4 and 1/2 page statement of today. I have read it before I signed it and made the changes I considered necessary.

I swear by God that this is the whole truth.

/s/ Johann Georg KICK

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of November 1945.

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PAUL C. GUTH, 2nd Lt., AUS
Investigator-Examiner.

Before me, 2nd Lt. Paul C. Guth, AUS duly authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Fritz Depkow, who after being duly sworn in his native tongue, made and subscribed to the following statement:

[illegible]

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-2-

[illegible]

Titel, [illegible]

[illegible] nach

Tirol [illegible]

Sworn and subscribed before me
at Dachau, Germany, on 4 November 1945

Paul Cubl
2ND LT AUS

Vol. IX

TRANSLATION OF STATEMENT OF FRITZ DEGELOW

Before me, 2nd Lt. PAUL C. Guth, AUS, duly authorized to administer oaths, personally appeard FRITZ DEGELOW, who after being duly sworn in his native tongue, made and subscribed to the following statement:

The march of a part of the prisoners of DACHAU (Russians, Poles, Jews, Germans) which was begun on the evening of the 26th of April could be conducted according to the orders of the Lagerkommandant, SS Obersturmbaanfuhrer WEITER, for the first two days only. He, WEITER, had read an order by the REICHSFUEHRER SS in Dachau, according to which only the mentioned nationalities, Russians, Poles, Germans, Jews, should be transported to a remote mountain valley in the Tyrol. Present there beside me were the chiefs of section (Abteilungsleiter) of the Headquarters (Kommandatur):

Section 1. Adjutant SS Obersturmfuhrer OTTO
Section 2. Political Section.
Section 3. Prison Compound SS Obersturmführer RUPPERT.
Section 4. Administration SS Hauptsturmführer WETZEL.
Section 5. Sanitation SS Sturmbannführer Dr. HINTERMEYER
Section 6. Welfare SS Obersturmführer RIRTH.

The transport consisted of approximately11,000 prisoners, who marched off on foot in columns of about 1500 men separated by intervals of half an hour. Before maching off the prisoners were given provisions for two days. In Königsdorf, which should have been reached in two days, provisions to last 20,000 men for two days had been deposited. Each of these marching columns of 1,500 prisoners had a guard troop of about 100 who marched with them. The police in Munich had provided five trucks, to pick up prisoners who were unable to march. The trucks went along the PASING-STARNBERG route twice on the 27th of April. On the 28 April however, only one of the trucks appeared -without gas, and it too disappeared again.

On the first day of the march, they marched to a camp in the woods, about five km before STARNBERG, length of march about 23 km. On the second day of the march, to 4 km south of WOLFRATHSHAUSEN, again about 23 km. In the camp near WOLFRATHSHAUSEN I had the march stopped on my own responsibility, since the weather had become much worse--rain, snow and cold --and the physical condition of the prisoners was such that thousands would have remained lying if the march were continued. The prisoners were fed from the provisions camp in Königsdorf in that I had my battalion truck (LKW) drive provisions to the camp. Since the provisions had been used up, I wanted to turn-all the prisoners over to the American troops. In Königsdorf I received the order from an SS Brigadeführer -Police President of Munich - name unknown, to immediately turn the Russians and Poles over to the American troops, but to continue marching the Germans and Jewish prisoners in the direction of Bayerisch-Zell, since more provisions were supposed to be ready there.

On the 30th of April the German and Jewish prisoners (about 3,000) marched to a camp between Königsdorf and Bad Tolz, length of march about 15 km, and on the following day, 31 April, through Bad Tolz, again 10 km. Hauptmann Schwartz from the KL Flossenburg reported to me that about 50 prisoners had died from exhaustion and the cold weather.

I have made the above statement without compulsion, I have read it through and understand it fully. I swear before God that I have told the pure truth.

I add the following to it:

The officers of the Headquarters (Kommandatur) who had to care for the prisoners, for example the Lagerkommandant WEITER, the Administrative Leader SS Hauptsturmführer WETZEL, the camp physicans,

Pièce En 1re A 90

Translation of Statement of FRITZ DEGELOW (Cont.)

The Adjutant SS Obersturmführer OTTO, concerned themselves with nothing after the marching away, in spite of the fact that it was their duty, and drove their vehicles full of provisions, wine, liquor, and such to the Tyrol. If the officers of the Headquarters (Kommandatur) had concerned themselves with the march, and the dozens of trucks (LKW) and cars (PKW) had been available, no people would have had to lose their lives.

I have made the above without compulsion, I have read it through and understand it fully. I swear before God that I have told the pure truth.

/s/ Fritz Degelow

Subscribed and sworn to before me at DACHAU, Germany on 4 November 1945.

/s/ Paul C. Guth
2nd Lt. AUS

I, Pfc THEODORE MISCHEL, 42 137 916, after being duly sworn, state that I truly translated the oath administered by 2nd Lt. PAUL C. GUTH, AUS to FRITZ DEGELOW, and that I acted as a sworn interpreter in this matter.

THEODORE MISCHEL,
Pfc, 42 137 916.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at DACHAU, Germany on 4 November 1945.

PAUL C. GUTH,
2nd Lt., AUS

I, Pfc THEODORE MISCHEL, 42 137 916, after being duly sworn, state that the above is a true translation of the original statement of FRITZ DEGELOW, given on 4 November 1945 at DACHAU, Germany, made to the best of my ability.

THEODORE MISCHEL,
Pfc, 42137916,
Translator.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November 1945, at DACHAU, Germany.

Paul C. Guth
PAUL C. GUTH,
2nd Lt. AUS,
Investigating Officer.

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Weiss, Wilhelm

FORM 3JA-MC 6a

Before me, PAUL C. GUTH, 2ndLt., AUS, being authorized to administer oaths, Wilhelm WELTER, being duly sworn on oath, XXXXXXXXXX on the typewriter:

Ich heisse Wilhelm W e l t e r, Dachau-Klosterstr.8
Beruf: Bauschlosser. geb. 24.1.1913 in Bonn a.Rh.
Von 1.1.38 bis etwa Ende 39 bei 11/1 I.R."T"
1.1.4o " etwaMärz-Ende, 4o 1o/2 I.R."T"
anschliessend im K.L.Dachau bis etwaJuli 43
zur Truppe zurück August - Sebt.43 bis 17.1.44 an der Ostfront.
17.1.44 schwere Kopfverwundung sowie Granatsplitterverletzung l.Oberschenkel.
Nach Verwundung in verschiedenen Lazaretten: Lublin, Bad Neuenahr u.Rheinbach.
Von 1.5.44 bis Mai 45 Kommandiert zur Reichsjugendführung nach Birgsau neuer Einsatz an der Front und Trennung von der Einheit, Rückmarsch nach Hause und freiwillige Meldung im Rathaus der Stadt Dachau b.amerik.Offz.

Meine Tätigkeit im Lager waren: vorübergehend Kommandoführer in versch. Arbeitskdo.so im Kdo. Friedrichshafen, Haunstetten und in Dachau .Meine Haupttätigkeit war Arbeitsdienstf.(Schreiber)in der Abtlg.Arbeitseinsatz Leiter war Obersturmf.Stumpf, Vertreter Oberscharf.Pflaum.
Ich war vorübergehend Kdo.Führer des Kdo. Garagenbau, (Stärke damals etwa 4oo-5oo Mann) dass ich hier einen Gefangenen in eine Abortgrube geworfen haben soll, ist nicht wahr, ich habe nie einen Gef.noch sonst einen Mensch mn in eine Abortgrube geworfen.
Es ist mir bekannt dass Gef.Ohrfeigen bekommen haben, wenn sie etwas gestohlen oder etwas verbotenes getan hatten. Ich habe gesehen das der Oberscharf.Bötger einem Gef. einige Ohrfeigen gab, auch hörte ich wie der Scharf.Bach einem Häftlg.Ohrfeigen gab/ und ich von Tage KAPP Häftlg. pflegen. [illegible]
Ich glaube dass es im Sommer 42 war, als ich durch die Wache das Lager betreten wollte, forderte mich Sturmbannf.Weiss auf, in seinen Wagen einzusteigen und mitzufahren. Ziel der Fahrt war mir unbekannt, auf meine Frage gab er mir zur Antwort: "dass sehen sie schon" In Augsburg war die Fahrt zu Ende vor einem Hause, in dass Stubaf.Weiss hinein ging. Nach einiger Zeit kamen viele Leute in Zivil u.Uniform heraus die alle in Autos stiegen. Sturmbf.Weiss bestiegt ebenfalls sein Wagen indem ich noch sass und fuhr in der Kolone mit. Diese hielt später ausserhalb der Stadt etwa 1oom vor einem kl.Busch oder Waldstück. Ich blieb im Wagen während Weiss und die anderen Leute in das Waldstück gingen. Was nun eigendlich war ist immer noch nicht festzustellen gewesen, später ich glaube nach 3/4 Std. kam dann Weiss und mehrere andere Leute zu den Wagen zurück. Weiss sagte zu mir " gehen sie einmal dorthin und sehen sie" ich sah dort erhängte Menschen, wieviele es waren kann ich nicht genau sagen ich glaube aber es waren drei Personen. Ich bin sofort zu den Wagen zurück gegangen mit dem dann zurück gefahren wurde. Mit mir hat Weiss über diesen Vorgang nichts gesprochen, auch weis ich nicht warum er nach Augsburg fuhr ,noch warum ich da mitfahren musste. Ich glaube auch nicht dass es entflohene Gef. waren, da diese alle zum Lager zurück gebracht wurden.
Die Zusammenstellung von Invalidentransporten erfolgte durch die Ärzte Hauptsturmf.Welter u.Untersturmf.Babor. Genaue Angaben über Höhe und Anzahl der Transport kann ich nicht machen dass es drei bis vier Transporte gewesen sein können ist möglich. Wohin der Transport ging ist unbekann aber es wurde immer gesagt nach Linz.
Über Versuche der Ärzte Rascher u.Schilling kann ich folgendes sagen: Ich selber etwas ganz genaues darüber nicht, der Gef.der täglich mit mir zusammen im Büro arbeitete hat mir erzählt dass sich Gef.für Luftwaffenversuche des Dr.Rascher gemeldet hätten. An diesen Versuchen konnte niemand teilnehmen, auch war nie etwas genaues darüber zu erfahren. Fast eben so war es mit Schilling. Ich weis dass Schilling eine Menge Fische in Glasbehälter hielt sowie Vögel in kl.u.grösseren Käfigen. Ein Gef.sagte mir als ich ihn darüber befragte, dass ihm die Mücken nichts ausmachen, ausserdem war ein Kdo. 1 Posten u.2 oder 3 Gef.fast täglich in der weiteren Umgebung des Lagers tätig für den Prof.Schilling. Die musstenalle Bäche oder Wassertümpel mit einer Masse überstreuen um die Mücken zuvertreiben.

PROS EX 99 (92) TCS Welter Wilhelm Pros Ex No. 92 —1—

ich habe diese Seite -1- selbst gelesen.
Walter, Wiesbaden

Werner Wilhelm

Soviel ich weis haben die beiden Ärzte Schilling und Rascher die Leute selber ausgesucht,für ihre Versuche.
Ich war für einige Zeit nach Friedrichshafen kommandiert,um für saubere Unterbringung des Kdo. sowie für Wasch=u.Abortanlagen und eine eigene Küche für das Kdo. zu sorgen. Der Kdo.Führer hatte öfters gemeldet dass der verantwortliche Leiter der Zep.Werf Eckener,sich in keiner Weise um das Kdo. kümmere,weder um Wohnung noch um eine Küche,ich habe in Friedrichshafen die Abortanlagen überfüllt vorgefunden,die auch nach Rücksprache mit Dirkt.Eckener,trotz seines Versprechens nicht entleert wurden.Ich habe dies an Stubaf.Weiss nach Dachau gemeldet,der den Befehl gab,solange keine Arbeitskdo. ausrücken zu lassen bis alles in Ordnung sei.Ich habe über die Werftleitung für dass Kdo.zusätzlich Verpflegung Kartoffel und Obst beschaffen lassen.Ausserdem habe ich eine eigene Küche für das Kdo. einrichten können.
Ich weis dass der Stbaf.Piokovski sich, mit Genehmigung von Berlin,ein sogenanntes Wochenendhaus hat bauen lassen von Gef.Aus dem dann als es fertig war ein Wohnhaus mit allen Einrichtungen geworden war.Ausserdem war es bekannt dass er sich sehrviele Schuhe und Stiefel im Lager machen liess.Ob er die dann tatsächlich verkaufte,ist mir nicht bekannt,gesagt wurde es zwar.
Die Schwester Pia,war sehr bekannt im Lager,auch sie hatte ein ständiges Arbeitskdo.in ihrer Wohnung in München.Die Gef. wurden im Garten und im Hause eingesetzt.Schwester Pia war bei dem grössten Teil der SS nicht beliebt,um nicht zu sagen gefürchtet.Sie hatte grossen Einfluss nach den Dienststellen in Berlin.Wenn ich sage "bei dem grössten Teil der SS " so ind damit nicht die Führer gemeint,mit denen stand sie sich meistens gut Schwester Pia lies sehrviele Sachen im Lager anfertigen in den einzelnen Werkstätten.Diese Arbeiten wurden von ihr einfach in Auftrag gegeben ich glaube dass aber nie eine Bezahlung erfolgte.Sie fuhr auch noch Auto als dies anderen Zivilisten schon lange nicht mehr möglich war,sie hielt einen Fahrer der sehr oft gewechselt wurde,weil es nicht zum aushalten war bei ihr.
Der Oberscharf.Hesske hat einmal eine Meldung über einen Gef.abgegeben schriftl. der im Bekleidungslager gestohlen hatte,diese Meldung gab ich befehlsgemäss an Oberscharf.Pflaum weiter.
Es ist möglich dass ich während meiner Dienstzeit im K.L.Häftlingen Ohrfeigen gab,ein genaues ist mir doch nicht bekannt,da dies sehr selten vorgekommen sein dürfte.
Ich habe niemals Gefangene getreten oder getötet,noch andere Leute hiezu aufgefordert.
Diese Erklärung ist von mir auf 2 Seiten,mit Schreibmaschinenschrift in Dachau,Deutschland am 30.Oktober 1945 um 1600 freiwillig und ohne Zwang niedergeschrieben worden.Ich schwöre bei Gott dem Allmächtigen,dass ich nichts als die lautere Wahrheit gesagt,nichts verschwiegen und nichts hinzugefügt habe.

Werner Wilhelm

Subscribed and sworn to before me at DACHAU, Germany, this 30th day of October 1945.

Paul C. Guth
PAUL C. GUTH
2nd Lt., AUS
Investigating Officer

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ich habe diese Seite -2- selbst gelesen.
Wilhelm Wilhelm

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TRANSLATION OF SWORN STATEMENT OF WILHELM WELTER.

Before me, PAUL C. GUTH, 2nd Lt., A.C., being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared WILHELM WELTER who, being by me first duly sworn in GERMAN, made and subscribed the following statement on the typewriter:

My name is Wilhelm Welter, Dachau, Klosterstr. 8. Occupation: construction smith. Born 24 January 1913 in Bonn on the Rhine.

From 1 January 1938 until the end of 1939 I was a member of the 11th comp. 1st bn. Inf. regiment "Deathhead", from 1 January 1940 until about March-April 1940 of the 10th comp. 2nd bn. Inf. regiment "Deathhead" and thereafter in the Dachau concentration camp until about July 1943. I returned to the military service in August-September 1943 and served on the Eastern Front until 17 January 1944. On 17 January 1944 I received a heavy head wound with grenade splinter wound on the left thigh. Then I was in various hospitals such as Lublin, Bad Neuenahr, and Rheinbach.

From 1 January 1944 until May 1945 I was ordered to the Reich Youth Command in Birgsau, then returned to the front, was separated from my unit, returned home and surrendered voluntarily to American officers in the city hall of the town of Dachau.

My duties in the camp were: temporarily Commandoführer in various labour ~~commandos~~ groups, such as commando Friedrichshafen, Haunstetten, and in Dachau. My main duty was that of clerk in the department of labour commitment. Head of the department was Obersturmf. STUMPF, his representative Oberscharf. FRIBOM.

I was for some time Commandoführer of the garage construction commando consisting of about 400 to 500 people at the time. It is not true that on this occasion I have thrown a prisoner into the latrine pit. I never have thrown any prisoner nor any other person into any latrine pit.

It is known to me that prisoners were slapped when they had stolen something or did something which was forbidden to them. I have seen that Oberscharf. BÖTTCHER slapped a prisoner several times. I also heard when Scharführer BACH slapped a prisoner and I saw the Capo KAPP beat prisoners.

I believe that it was in the summer of 1942 when I was entering the camp that Sturmbannführer WEISS requested me to get into his car and to come with him. The destination was unknown to me and upon my question he replied: "You will see". In Augsburg we stopped before a building which Sturmbannführer WEISS entered. After a while many people in civilian clothes and in uniform came out and all got into cars. Sturmbannführer WEISS also got into his car in which I was sitting and followed the column. They stopped outside the city about a hundred meters from a small hedge or patch of wood. I stayed in the car while WEISS and the other people walked into the wood patch. I could not find out what actually happened then but I believe that after about three

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quarters of an hour [illegible] and several other people returned to the car and [illegible] said to me: "Go over there and have a look"; I there saw hung people, I cannot say how many they were, but I believe they were 7 persons. I immediately returned to the car with which he returned home. [illegible] did not talk to me about this incident. I do not know why he went to [illegible] and why [illegible] to come along. I do not think they were escaped prisoners [illegible] all of those who [illegible] back to the camp.

Transports of ~~sick persons~~ invalides went [illegible] the doctors [illegible] I cannot give any exact [illegible] what the number of transports and the number of persons in the transport. It is possible that there were 3 or 4 such transports. It is unknown to me where the transports went to. It was said that they went to Linz.

I can say the following about experiments of the doctors MASCHER and SCHILLING. [illegible] daily worked in my office [illegible] prisoners who volunteered for the air force experiments of Dr. [illegible] Study could take part in these experiments and nothing exact was known about them. The same applied to SCHILLING. [illegible] kept many fishes in a glass container and also birds in smaller and larger cages. One of the prisoners told me when I asked him that the mosquitos did not bother him. There also [illegible] prisoners almost daily working in the vicinity of the camp for [illegible] clearing. They had to cover all cracks or [illegible] existence to chase the mosquitos. As far as I know Dr. [illegible] and [illegible] selected the people for the experiments themselves.

I was ordered to [illegible] for some time in order to bring about more cleanliness in this commando and to provide for washing and toilet facilities and also for a kitchen for this commando. The commandant-Führer repeatedly reported that the responsible head of the Berlin-works, [illegible], did not take care of the commando in any way, did not provide billets nor for a kitchen. I found the toilets in [illegible] completely overfilled and then after talking to [illegible] despite the promise they were not emptied. I reported this to [illegible] and thought this order. I instructed the [illegible] to obtain rations of potatoes and fruits for the commando. I also got a kitchen for this commando.

I know that [illegible] prisoner, [illegible] from Berlin had ~~as~~ built a so-called [illegible] for him. When this was finished it was completely made with all furniture. I also know that he had many dances and [illegible] in the camp. Whether he sold them actually is not known to me, but it was said about him.

Sister ELK was very well known in the camp. She also had a permanent detail in her [illegible] department. The prisoners were used in

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her garden and house. Sister [illegible] was not very popular with the largest part of the SS, she was even feared. She had much influence with the Berlin officials. When I say the largest part I do not mean the leaders because she was in good terms with them. Sister [illegible] and many things made for her in the camp in the various shops. She simply ordered this, but I do not think that she ever paid for it. She also had a car when other civilians did not have it any more. She changed her driver a very often because they could not stand her.

Oberscharführer [illegible] once gave a written report about a [illegible] who had stolen in the supply room. I transmitted this report to Oberscharführer [illegible] according to orders.

It is possible that during my stay in the concentration camp I have slapped prisoners. I cannot say it exactly because it must have happened rather rarely.

I have never kicked nor killed prisoners nor have I requested other persons to do so.

This statement was written down by me on 2 pages on a typewriter, in Dachau, Germany, on 7th October 1945 at 1600 hours, voluntarily and without compulsion. I swear before God, the Almighty, that I said nothing but the pure truth, did not conceal nor add anything.

/s/ [illegible], Wilhelm.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 7th day of October 1945.

/s/ Paul C. Jeck
Paul C. Jeck
2nd Lt., MGS
Investigating Officer

I, Harry [illegible], after being duly sworn, state that the above is a true translation of the oral statement of Wilhelm [illegible], given on 7th October 1945 at Dachau, Germany, made to the best of my ability.

Harry [illegible]
Translator

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of November 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

Paul C. Jeck
2ND LT MGS
Investigating Officer

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Pros Ex No. 99A

Before me, Paul C. Guth, and Lt., AUS. authorized to administer oaths, there appeared Dr. Hans Kurt E i s e l e , who first being first duly sworn by me in his Native Tongue, made the following statements :

Ich, Dr. Hans Kurt Eisele, geboren am 13. März 1912, zuständig nach Freiburg i/Breisgau, erkläre hiermit :

1. Ich war vom Februar 1945 bis zur Uebernahme des Lagers durch die Truppen der USA. als Lagerarzt und Leiter der chirurgischen Abteilung des Konzentrationslagers Dachau. Als solcher habe ich den Dienstgrad eines SS-Hauptsturmführers gehabt. Ich war vorher vom August 1941 bis Juli 1942 im KZ. Natzweiler, als Standortarzt, von Februar 1941 bis August 1941 im KZ. Buchenwald als Truppen- und Lagerarzt und während August 1940 für einige Tage als Arzt im KZ. Mauthausen tätig.

2. Als Lagerarzt und Leiter der chirurgischen Abteilung war mein Vorgesetzter der SS-Sturmbannführer Fritz Hintermaier., meine Kollegen der Truppenarzt Puhr und der Leiter der hygienischen Station Weber. Hintermaier ist allen sanitären, hygienischen und anderen medizinischen oder anderen, mit der Gesundheit der Häftlinge zusammenhängenden Anla en vorgestanden, und für die gesamten Gesundheitsfragen und alle sanitären Massnahmen verantwortlich ist. Sturmbannführer Hintermaier hat seiner Aussage mir gegenüber nach nicht den Titel eines Doktors der Medizin gehabt. Während dies in den Kriegsjahren nicht unüblich war, ist dies bei einem Mann von Dr. Hintermaiers Alter ausserordentlich ungewöhnlich. Meiner Ansicht nach hat Dr. Hintermaier weder die ärztlichen noch die verwaltungstechnischen und offiziersmässigen Fähigkeiten gehabt, die nötig gewesen wären, seine Stelle zu versehen. Es hat ihm auch die nötige Tatkraft, Initiative und der gute Wille gefehlt.

3. Als ich im Februar 1945 meinen Dienst im Lager antrat, hat mir Dr. Hintermaier anlässlich einer Führung durch das Lager mitgeteilt, dass gerade eine Fleckfieberepidemie im Gange war. Seiner Ansicht nach war die Epidemie im Abklauen, obwohl seinen eigenen Aussagen

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nach noch täglich 30 bis 80 Todesfälle vorkamen und noch dauernd neue Infektionen gemeldet wurden. So sind zwei meiner unmittelbaren Untergebenen, ein Röntgen-Laborant und eine andere Hilfskraft nach dieser Zeit an Fleckfiebertyphus noch niedergekommen, obwohl natürlich zu dieser Zeit die Lebens- und hygienischen Verhältnisse der in dieser Weise Angestellten weitaus günstiger waren wie die der übrigen Häftlinge. Ich kann nicht sagen, dass es erstaunlich war, dass diese Fleckfiebertyphus-Epidemie ausgebrochen ist. Mangel an Raum, an Hygiene und Medikamenten und Bettzeug haben diese Epidemie unvermeidbar gemacht. Die Häftlinge, die ohnehin schon in geschwächtem Zustande waren, sind in den Baracken auf die unmöglichste Art zusammengepfercht gewesen und sind natürlich allen Infektionsgefahren ausgesetzt gewesen. Ungenügende Waschgelegenheit für ihre Person sowie für ihre Unterkleidung und andere Gegenstände, die mit ihrem Körper in Berührung kamen, ungenügende Prophylaxe vor den Erkrankungen, ungenügende Desinfektionsmöglichkeiten haben natürlich auch dazu beigetragen. Ich möchte erwähnen, dass nach meiner Ankunft eine Kurzwellen-Entlausungsstation in den letzten Wochen eingerichtet wurde Jeder Erfolg, den aber diese Entlausung hätte erreichen können, wurde dadurch zerstört, dass in nachlässiger Weise Transporte, die neu in das Lager kamen, ohne erst in die Entlausungsstation geschickt zu werden, sofort über alle Blöcke im Lager verteilt wurden und natürlich den Erfolg der vorherigen Entlausungen des Lagers zerstörten. Es war wohl die Vorschrift, dass alle Neuankömmlinge durch die Entlausungsstation meiner Erinnerung nach unter Leitung des Oberscharführers Fuhrmann durchgehen sollten. Doch war dies unmöglich der Fall, da von jeder Gruppe eine kleine Anzahl Häftlinge in die Entlausungsstation genommen wurden, die anderen einfach, nachdem die Zeit abgelaufen war, in das Lager hineingeworfen wurden. Ich glaube, dass Dr. Hintermaier und Fuhrmann dies nicht aus Bosheit geduldet haben, sondern nur, weil es zeitlich und massenmässig nicht von ihnen zu übersehen war. Ich habe Dr. Hintermaier verschiedene

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Wege, die Epidemie zu kontrollieren oder sogar einzuschränken, vorgeschlagen. Ich habe z. B. vorgeschlagen, alle Erkrankten in das Lager Allach, das damals relativ leer stand, abzusondern; ich habe auch vorgeschlagen, die Fleckfiebertyphuskranken zu denzentralisieren, d. h. die Baracken auseinander zu legen und vom Dreibett- auf das Zweibett-System überzugehen. Dadurch wäre natürlich die andauernde gegenseitige Infektionsgefahr bedeutend verkleinert worden. Dr. Hintermaier hat sich, wie auch in vielen anderen Fällen Vorschlägen, die auf eine Verbesserung der Lagerzustände zielten, passiv verhalten und es war ihm sicherlich nur daran gelegen, den unangenehmen Mahner sobald als möglich los zu werden. Geschehen ist da nie etwas, obwohl ich versucht habe, ihm den Ernst der Lage darzulegen, obwohl dies einem anderen Arzte gegenüber nicht hätte notwendig sein sollen. Ich möchte hinzufügen, dass, wenn Dr. Hintermaier den guten Willen gehabt hätte, etwas zu tun, es ihm wohl gelungen wäre. Als ich z. B. darauf bestand, meine Abteilung zu vergrössern, ist es mir gelungen, noch einen grösseren und geräumigen Saal und einbettige Einzelzimmer für meine Kranken zu bekommen. Das einzige Serum, das gegeben wurde, ist das sog. Rekonvaleszenten-Serum, das meines Wissens nach keine prophylaktische, sondern nur eine heilende Wirkung hat. Ich kann daher zusammenfassend sagen, dass der Ausbruch der Epidemie bei einer besseren oder auch nur interessierteren sanitären und hygienischen Führung vermieden hätte werden können und dass nach dem Ausbruch der Epidemie diese durch genügende Gelder kontrolliert gehalten werden können, wenn alle die präventiven ärztlichen Massnahmen, die in Dr. Hintermaiers Macht lagen oder hätten liegen können, vorgenommen worden wären.

4. Eine andere Ursache von Ruhrentherie oder andere, damit verbundene Verdauungsstörungen. Die Hauptschuld daran trägt wohl die unzureichende Ernährung. Es war das Bestreben einer der Lagerärzte, jeden Tag die Zahl der Verstorbenen zu reduzieren. Ausser der ausge-

Häftlinskost

sprochenen Diätkost, die sehr gut war, war das Essen qualitativ gewöhnlich und quantitativ immer nicht ausreichend, um selbst nicht schwer arbeitenden Menschen in der Gesundheit zu halten. Zu bemerken ist, dass die Häftlinge, denen diese Kost verabreicht wurde, natürlich alle oder zumindest der größte Teil, schwer arbeiteten. Ich habe jedesmal nach meiner Inspektion das Küchenbuch mit einem Vermerk, der auf die ungenügende Quantität hinwies, versehen. Dieses Küchenbuch ist der Dienstordnung nach vom Verwaltungsführer, Aufseherführer und Oberaufs. Führer

[illegible]

Rote Kreuz-Pakete haben es verursacht, [illegible]
Diät Kost für Kranken wenigstens halbwegs ausgeglichen wurde.

5. Ich habe einmal im Auftrage Dr. Hintermaiers das Lager Wülderf [illegible]

und die Notwendigkeit der Einrichtung eines dauernden Lazarettes betont.

[illegible]

Dr. Hanns [illegible] Ingenieure [illegible] Tischlerei

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Abschrift

[illegible] Kriegsgefangenen, die, nachdem [illegible] durch Zufall im Lager [illegible] erkannt, [illegible] geschehen ist jedoch [illegible].

[illegible]. Während meiner Dienstzeit als [illegible] habe ich an 3 Exekutionen teilnehmen müssen. [illegible] Erschiessung fand wahrscheinlich im März 1945 statt. [illegible] folgend, bei einer anderen Erschiessung - im März oder vielleicht April 1945 - und einer Erhängung, die im April 1945 stattfand, zugegen. Die erschossenen [illegible] Russen, ich weiss nicht, ob Kriegsgefangene oder zivil, und ein Franzose, ich weiss nicht, ob Kriegsgefangener oder Zivilist. Die Erhängten - 2 Polen oder Russen - ich weiss wiederum nicht, ob Kriegsgefangene oder Zivilisten. [illegible] wurde die Exekution von Oberstumführer [illegible] und Otto geleitet und Hauptscharführer von Harz und [illegible] haben bei einer Erschiessung die eigentliche Henkersarbeit geleistet. [illegible] wurde die eigentliche Henkersarbeit meiner Ansicht nach von [illegible] verrichtet. Ich habe nach der Erhängung [illegible] Protokollurkunde mit Oberstumführer Otto und Oberstumführer [illegible] zusammen unterschrieben.

~~den 5. Oktober 1946~~.

57. Ich muss der Vollständigkeit wegen noch hinzufügen, daß viele der Protokolle als „Reinschriften" gefertigt wurden, da sie, aus einer aus vielen [illegible] Tatbeständen bestehenden Tatsache (Aussagen Zeugen) über zu [illegible] Reinschrift verfügten, anfangs [illegible] Zeugenaussagen.

Jeder Erklärung ist von mir auf 5 Seiten ein Protokoll am 20.X.45 von 19 Uhr unterschrieben worden, freiwillig und ohne Zwang. Es ist mit meiner Kenntnis von einer Sekretärin mit Schreibmaschine niedergeschrieben und von mir vor der Unterschrift durchgelesen worden. Ich habe dabei die mir nötig erscheinenden Änderungen gemacht.

Ich erkläre von Amts, daß ich die volle Wahrheit gesagt habe.

Hans Gerth

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 31st day of October 1945.

Paul C. Guth

PAUL C. GUTH,
2nd Lt., AUS,
Investigating Officer.

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Before me, PAUL C. GUTH, 2nd Lt., AUS, authorized to administer oaths, there appeared Dr. HANS KURT BISELE, who first being duly sworn by me in his native tongue, made the following statements:

I, Dr. HANS KURT BISELE, born on 15 March 1912, domiciled at Freiburg i/Breisgau, depose herewith:

1. From February 1945 until the capture of the camp by the United States forces I acted as camp doctor and director of the surgical department of the Concentration Camp Dachau. As such I held the rank of an SS Hauptsturmführer. Before that, from August 1941 until July 1942 I was in the Concentration Camp Natzweiler as Regimental surgeon. From February 1941 until August 1941 I was in the Concentration Camp Buchenwald as Doctor of Station Complement and Camp Doctor, and during August 1940 for a few days as doctor in the Concentration Camp Mauthausen.

2. As Camp Doctor and director of the surgical department my superior was SS Sturmbannführer FRITZ HINTERMAIER, my collegues the medical officer of the station complement FUHR and the director of the hygienic station WEBER. HINTERMAIER was in charge of all sanitary hygienic and other medical installations and all installations that were charged with the health of the inmates and was responsible for the entire health service and all sanitary measures. According to Sturmbannführer HINTERMAIER's own statements , he did not hold the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Although this was not unusual in wartime, it was extremely unusual in the case of a man of Dr.HINTERMAIER's age. In my opinion, Dr. HINTERMAIER did not possess the medical, administrative or military capacity which would have been necessary to fill his position. He also lacked the necessary ability to work, initiative, and good will.

3. When I started my duties in the camp in February 1945 and Dr. HINTERMAIER took me on a tour of the camp, he told me that a typhus epidemic was going on. In his opinion the epidemic was ebbing although according to his own statements about 30 to 80 cases of death occured daily and new infections were reported continuously. For instance, two of my immediate subordinates, an x-ray technician and another assistant became infected of typhus after that time, although naturally the general living conditions and the sanitary arrangements of those who were employed in these jobs were by far more favourable than those the other inmates enjoy. Moreover, I can say that it was surprising that this typhus epidemic broke out. Lack of space, sanitary facilities medicinals and food made this epidemic unavoidable. The inmates, who were in a weakened condition anyway, were crowded together in the barracks in an absolutely unbelievable fashion and were naturally exposed to all dangers of infection. Insufficient facilities for washing themselves as well as their underclothes and other objects which came into contact with the bodies, insufficient prophylactic measures before contracting disease, insufficient desinfection and disinfection facilities naturally contributed their share. I should like to mention that a shortwave delousing station was installed after my arrival during the last weeks. However any success this disinfection might have affected was destroyed, since shipments which arrived freshly in the camp were immediately

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in a
distributed over all blocks of the camp and very negligent fashion without going through the de-lousing station first, so that naturally the success of the previous de-lousing of the camp was destroyed. Regulations required that all new arrivals should go through the de-lousing station which, if my memory serves me right, was under the direction of Oberscharführer FUHRMANN. This thing was impossible though since only a small number of prisoners from each shipment was taken to the de-lousing station while the others were simply thrown into the camp after the time was up. I don't think that Dr. HINTERMAIER and FUHRMANN tolerated this from any bad will but simply because they could not control the large masses and could not get along on the time. I myself propose several ways to control the epidemic or even to check it to Dr. HINTERMAIER. For instance, I propose to quarantine all those who had been infected in the camp Allach, which was partly empty at that time. Moreover I propose that the typhus infection should be decentralized, that their barracks should be sperated and that they should be bedded in two-layer bunks instead of three-layer bunks. Naturally this would have decreased the danger of infection considerably. However Dr. HINTERMAIER was passive towards all proposals., just as in many other proposals which were aimed at improving conditions in camp, obviously he was only interested in getting rid of the unpleasant reprimander as soon as possible. Nothing ever happened afterwards, although I attempted to explain to him the seriousness of the situation, although this should not have been necessary to another doctor. I should like to add that Dr. HINTERMAIER could have done something if he had only had the desire to improve things. For instance, when I insisted on enlarging my department I succeeded in securing a larger and more spacious ward and several single bed-rooms for my patients. The only serum that was given was the so-called "convalescent serum" which is only of healing and not prophylactic value, as far as I know, therefore I can say in summarizing that the outbrake of epidemic could have been avoided by a better, or even by a more interested, sanitary and hygienic direction, and that after the outbrake of the epidemic it could have been checked by proper control if only the most primitive medical measures which were in Dr. HINTERMAIER's power, or could have been in Dr. HINTERMAIER'S power had been taken.

4. Another cause of death was dysentery and other related intestinal diseases. The main reason for theses diseases was insufficient food. It was one of the duties of the camp doctors to inspect the ki tchen and the food which was served every day. Except for the special diets, which was very good, the food was very usually qualitively and always quantitively insufficient to keep even a man sedentary man healthy . It should be noted that the inmates who received the food naturally were all, or at least for the most part engaged in a heavy work. After every one of my inspections I made note, of the insufficient quantity in the mess-book. According to directives, the mess-book was read by the administrated chiefs, Hauptsturmführer WETZEL and Obersturmführer FILLIEBOECK. Moreover I informed my superior, Dr. HINTERMAIER of that state of affairs, especially in regard to an additional issue of fat, and I always met with the same lack of understanding and lack of interest. Even the food that was served to the sick who did not get special diets was absolutely insufficient

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to return a sick man to health or even to maintain his state of nutrition. Red Cross packages caused this lack in the diet of the sick to be at least partially remedied.

5. Once I inspected the Camp Mühldorf by order of Dr. HINTERMAIER. I found the sanitary and medical facilities insufficient. Again I submitted certain proposals to Dr. HINTERMAIER and demanded the detailing of a special camp doctor. The result was the same as in the case of my other demands. However I was so excited about the conditions I had found during my inspection that I inspected the camp unofficially a second time and found the conditions the same, with the exception of an out-of-the-way wooden barracks as a so-called dispensary. I got so angry about this conditions that I requested Obersturmbannführer MARTIN WEISS to take me along on an inspection and I pointed out the terrible conditions and the even more dangerous potentialities. We did actally have a conference with Engineer General TSCHERSIK after the two O.T.Physicians whom we met by accident in the camp, explained that he was the only one who could improve things. However nothing did in fact happen.

6. I was compelled to participate in three executions during my tour of duty in the Concentration Camp Dachau. The first one, a shooting probably took place in March 1945. Then afterwards I was present at another execution, also in March or possibly in April 1945, and one hanging which took place in April 1945. Those who were shot were two Russians, I don't know whether they were PWs or civilians, and one Frenchman, I don't know whether he was PW or civilian. Those who were hanged were two Poles or Russians, and again I did not know whether they were PWs or civilians. In all cases the executions were directed by Obersturmführer RUPPERT and OTTO and Hauptscharführer BONGARTZ and EICHBERGER did the actual killing in the case of the shootings. In the hanging the actual killing was done by an inmate, in my opinion. After the hanging I signed the certificates of execurion with Obersturmführer OTTO and Obersturmführer RUPPERT.

7. To complete my statement I should like to add that many cases of death were recorded as "weakness of circulation" since they had died of infections which were in themselves minor, but to which they had no resistance because of their state of Malnutration.

This statement, on 5 pages, has been signed by me in Dachau on 30 October 1945, at 1900 hours, freely and without compulsion. With my consent it was dictated to a secretary on the type-writer and was read by me before I signed it. In re-reading it, I have made whatever changes appeared necessary to me.

I swear before God that I have told the full truth.

/s/ HANS KURT EISELE

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Subsribed ans sworn before me this 30th day of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

/s/ PAUL C. GUTH
/t/ PAUL C. GUTH
2nd Lt., AUS
Investigating Officer

I, 2nd Lt. PAUL C. GUTH, after being duly sworn, state that the above is a true translation of the original statement of HANS KURT EISELE, given on 30 October 1945, at Dachau, Germany, made to the best of my ability.

PAUL C. GUTH
2nd Lt., AUS
Interpreter

Subscribed and sworn before me this 30th day of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

DAVID CHAVEZ, JR.,
Colonel, JAGD.,
Investigator-Examiner

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Mein Vorname ist Wiedermann Engelbert.
Ich bin 33½ Jahre alt. Meine Anschrift lautet: Wiedermann Engelbert, Wohnung: Darfeld Ringstr. 8

und folgende schreibe ich aus meinem eigenen freien Willen und ich weiß daß ich nicht gezwungen bin etwas zu schreiben, wenn ich es nicht will.
Das was ich schreibe ist die Wahrheit.
Ich bin freiwillig in die SS eingetreten. Am 24.5.1934 kam ich nach Dachau. 1935 wurden Stammarm 1938 wurde ich Unterscharführer. Ich bin Durchschlächter.
Am 1.4.1938 wurde ich Blockführer. Meine Aufgaben als Blockführer waren: Für Ordnung und Sauberkeit auf dem Block zu sorgen. Auf meinem Block befanden sich so durchschnittlich 250 bis 300 Häftlinge.
Es waren deutsche, Polen und Tschechen. Auch waren einige Nichtjuden auf dem Block.
In der Zeit von 1939 bis 1940 war ich Kommandoführer beim Steinbruch und habe während dieser Zeit so ungefähr 300 Hundert Häftlinge mit der Hand oder mit einem Werkzeug geschlagen, entweder auf den Kopf oder auf den Rücken. Während meiner Blockführertätigkeit bis 1941 wurden ich auch zur Prügelstrafe befohlen. Den Auftrag dazu bekam ich entweder von den Rapportführern, sie waren: Hauptscharführer Kommerle, Hauptscharführer Stigg, Hauptscharführer Hoffmann; der Vorgang der Prügelstrafe war folgender: der Häftling mußte sich über einen Bock legen und ein Blockführer hielt dabei seine Hände und wenn mit der Füße stand er in einem kleinen Holzeimer. Dann mußte ich mit einem anderen Blockführer dazu den Häftling je nachdem einmal Stockhiebe

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in bestimmten Fällen verabreichen. Die Hinrichtung fand im Lagerraum neben der Küche statt. Die Anzahl der Verletzten war zwischen 10 und 25. Auch kam es vor, daß ab und zu ein Häftling einige Verletzte mehr bekamen. Ich war so ungefähr bei 100 Häftlingen bei der Hinrichtung. Ungefähr Ende November 1941 bis Ende April oder Anfang Mai 1942 war ich im Krematorium auf Befehl von Hauptscharführer Gill tätig. Ich mußte bei den Arbeiten bei der Verbrennung der Leichen mithelfen. Während meiner Tätigkeit im Krematorium sind so ungefähr 500 Leichen verbrannt worden. Der Leiter des Krematoriums war SS-Oberscharführer Longerz. Ende November 1941 bekam ich mit ungefähr 10 bis 15 anderen SS-Kameraden den Befehl mit 2 Lastwagen nach dem Bahnhof Dachau zu fahren. Den Befehl dazu gab mir persönlich mit einer Kommando Hauptscharführer Kommerle. Auf dem Bahnhof wurden dann ungefähr 35 bis 40 Russen auf den Lastwagen verladen und zum Schießplatz (Hebertshausen) gefahren. Auf dem Wege zum Schießplatz hörte ich von einem Kameraden, dessen Namen ich mir nicht mehr merken kann, erfahren, daß die Russen erschossen werden sollen. Außer mir waren noch Oberscharführer Blattenspiel, Oberscharführer Wärsel, Oberscharführer Hiemer, Oberscharführer Lindner, Unterscharführer Kommerle (?) dabei. Von Rückfahrt hatten Hoffmann [illegible] SS-[illegible] [illegible] nicht mitgenommen. [illegible] Die Russen mußten dann aussteigen und wurden dann nacheinander erschossen. Während des Abladens kam Hauptscharführer Gill zu mir und gab mir den Befehl sofort mit einem Wagen ins Lager zu fahren

und bei Arbeiten im Kommando mit zu gehen.
Ich war so ungefähr 1 Stunde im Kommando dann
kam der andere Wagen und brachte Juden mit
Leichen. Es dürften so ungefähr 35 bis 40 Stück
gewesen sein. Ich nehme an daß sie in die Küche
die wir zum Einsatzstab gebraucht haben auch waren.

Ich schwöre feierlich bei Gott, daß ich die obenerwähnten
Angaben am heutigen Tage am 30. Oktober 1945
freiwillig und ohne Zwang mit meinem Namen
unterschrieben habe, und sie die Wahrheit, die ganze
Wahrheit und nichts als die Wahrheit enthalten.

[illegible]

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Translation of Witnesses Statement

My name is Niedermeyer, Engelbert, I am [illegible] years old. [illegible] address is Niedermeyer, Engelbert, Residence, Dachau, Ringstr.8.

The following I am writing of my own free will, and I know that I am not forced to write anything if I do not want do so. What I write is the truth.
I joined the SS voluntarily. On 2[illegible] May 193[illegible] I came to Dachau. In 1935 I was made SS-Pfc., in 1938 I was made SS-Sergeant (Unterscharführer) I am a professional soldier. On 1 April 1938 I was made Blockleader. My job as block-leader was: to watch for order and cleanliness in the block. In my block there were an average of 250 to 300 prisoners. They were Germans, Poles and Czechs. There were also Jews in the block for some weeks.
In the period from 1939 until 1940, I was in charge of the detail building the garage and during this time I struck approximately 300 prisoners with my hands or with a stick, either on the head or on the back. During my activity as block-leader until 1941, I also was ordered to participate in official floggings. I got the order to that effect from the Rapportführers, they were: SS-Master Sergeant (Hauptscharführer) RAMMERLE, SS-Master Sergeant (Hauptscharführer) HIPP, SS-Master Sergeant (Hauptscharführer) HOFFMANN. The procedure of the flogging punishment was as follows: The prisoner had to lay over a block, and one block-leader hold his hands to the front. His feet were in a little wooden box. Then I had to administer to the prisoner, together with one blockleader, the number of lashes he was supposed to receive. The flogging punishment took place in the batth-room next to the kitchen. The number of lashes was between ten and twenty-five. It happened that now and then a prisoner got several more lashes. I participated in the flogging punishment of approximately 100 prisoners. At approximately the end of November 1941 until the end of April or the begging of May 1942, I worked in the crematory on the order of SS-Captain (Hauptsturmführer) GILL. I had to help in the work of burning the bodies. During my activity in the crematory approximately 500 bodies were burned. The leader of the crematory was SS-Technical (Oberscharführer) Sergeant BONGARTZ. At the end of November 1941, I, together with ten to fifteen other SS comrades, received the order to go to the railroad station Dachau with two trucks. As far as I can remember, I was given the order by SS Master Sergeant (Hauptscharführer) RAMMERLE. At the railroad station, 35 to 40 Russians were loaded on the truck and taken to the rifle range (Hebertshausen). On the way to the rifle range I heard from a comrade whose name I do not remember anymore, that htose Russians were to be shot. Besides me, there were present SS-Technical Sergeant (Oberscharführer) BLATTENSPIEL, Sergeant (Scharführer) STARFEL, Sergeant (Scharführer) BIRNER, Technical Sergeant (Oberscharführer) ENDRES, Sergeant ((Unterscharführer) LEGIEM; Hoffmann was in charge. I do not remember the names of the other SS-men. When we arrived at the rifle range, everybody had to get off. The Russinas then had to line up and their names were then read off. During the reading, SS-Captain (Hauptsturmführer) GILL came to me and gave me the order to go back to the camp with one truck immediately and help with the work in the crematory. I was in the crematory for approximately one hour, then

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the other truck came and brought coffins with bodies. There must have been 35 to 40. I presume that these were the Russians whom we had taken the the rifle range.

I swear solemnly by God that the above statement was made today on the 30th of October 1945, freely and without force, written in my own handwriting, and that are the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

/s/ NISTERMEYER ENGELBERT

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1904

10 November

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4) [illegible]

b [illegible]

[illegible]

8 – [illegible]

Fällen [illegible]

3. [illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Allk

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TRANSLATION OF STATEMENT OF ALFRED KRAMER:

My name is KRAMER ALFRED, I am 46 years of age and my home is in Waldenburg, Silesia. I joined the SS voluntarily on 20 April 1933. On 1 September 1939 I was drafted to Buchenwald for my first station. I was in Buchenwald until September 1941. In May 1940, I was promoted to sergeant, and in May 1941, I was promoted to staff sergeant. In September 1941 I was sent to Lublin and remained there until August 1944. One day in July 1944, I was ordered to take over a transport of 4,000 prisoners and to take it from Warsaw to Dachau. During that time I was in charge of a company of approximately 250 SS men who escorted the transport from Warsaw to Dachau. I was authorized and responsible for the doings of these 250 men. Before I and my men departed for Dachau, I knew that we would be transferred to Dachau. The transport consisted of 4,000 prisoners and me and my men. The majority of the prisoners were Jews, also there were Frenchmen, Poles and Lithuanians among them. As transport commander, I was responsible for the feeding and the well-being of the prisoners. The transport started on foot on 28 July 1944. Camp Commander WILLY RUPPERT gave me no food and water to feed the prisoners on the transport. The prisoners walked for four days until they got to Kutno. The weather was exceedingly hot, and since the prisoners had no water, they were very thirsty. I knew myself that all were very thirsty, and many could not continue with the march. Those who were so thirsty and weak because of the lack of food and water and could not continue were forced to walk on by the guards with fists, kicks and rifle butts. The day march began at 5 o'clock in the morning and ended approximately 6 o'clock in the evening. On the second day at noon-time we had a long rest, but for that they had to march until 8 o'clock in the evening. On the second day we passed a river and I allowed the prisoners to get water. The people were so happy to get water that they ran into the river. I called to them not to go into the water, but they did not listen to my words, so that I reached for my pistol and fired into the air three or four times. At the same time, Technical Sergeant STEINER (STEINDL) gave one of the men of the guard the order to fire at the prisoners with the machine gun. A large number of prisoners were standing in the water, and the guard fired a burst of approximately five or six rounds, killing two or three prisoners. These prisoners were buried in a grave at the banks of the river, because it was a custom of the SS to bury all dead in one grave. On the third day, the prisoners received no water either, and finally we reached the railroad station near Kutno. The large part of the prisoners were tired, thirsty and weak and had sore feet. Fifty prisoners got so weak on the way that they could not continue to walk and had to be loaded on five horse carriages. I told the guards not to beat the prisoners, but, nevertheless, they continued to do so. I did nothing against that except making a report. Approximately thirty or thirty-five men died because of under-nourishment, sickness and beating on the march and all bodies were buried in one grave. On 1 August 1944, the prisoners were loaded in cattle cars, eighty in each car, to continue the trip to Dachau. The seriously ill prisoners who were on the horse carriage were loaded in the same cars with the other prisoners, in spite of the fact that an empty car was available which was to have been used as a sick car, but this car was used only for

Pros Ex 102 a

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dead who died on the trip. There were no toilets for the prisoners in the cars to relieve themselves. In spite of that, the train stopped twice a day for ten minutes so that the prisoners could relieve themselves. The first stop was 7 o'clock in the morning, the second approximately 2 o'clock in the afternoon. On the transport, there were many seriously ill which were not brought to the sick car. We arrived at Dachau on 5 August, approximately 3 o'clock in the morning, and I believe that the dead ones were brought to the crematory. The prisoners who reached Dachau alive were brought to the prison camp. On the next day I made a report to the Camp Commander, WEITER. WEITER accused me that the prisoners had brought with them contagious deseases. I remained here for duty for four weeks, during which time I had nothing to do with the prisoners. On 8 September 1944, I was transferred to Landsberg to Camp I. I was appointed Camp Leader of Labor Camp I and remained Camp Leader until 12 November 1944. The commander of the camp at that time was SS-Major LANGLEIST. I was in charge of 1,800 prisoners, the majority of which were Jews. To be honest, I do not like Jews. Some of the punishment, tortures and brutalities imposed on the 1,800 prisoners were as follows: 1. beating with whips, fists and sticks, of which I suppose that some of them resulted in death cases; 2. imprisonment in the standing cell eight to ten hours during the night, in several cases two to three nights, every second night; 3. under-nourishment, contagious deseases, bad living conditions, and hard work, which, in some cases, led to death. I remember that in the end of November 1944 there was the execution (hanging) of six Jewish prisoners; I do not know for what they were hanged. A wooden pole was erected especially for the purpose of hanging these Jews. On order of the Camp Commander of Dachau, (WEISS) all prisoners were ordered to attend the execution. Commander WEISS and other persons came over from Dachau just to attend the execution. A Sergeant or Technical Sergeant who accompanied WEISS carried out the execution. There were many other SS persons who attended the execution whose names I do not know any more. But I know for sure that SS-Major AUMEIER, then Camp Commander of Camp Landsberg, and SS-1st Lt. SCHWARZHUBER, then Camp Commander of Camp I, were present. Immediately after the execution, WEISS left. I left Landsberg on 28 April 1945 on my bicycle in the direction of Reutte (Tyrol). On 3 May 1945 I was taken prisoner by the Americans between Gmund and Hausham.

I swear by God that this statement written by me in my own handwriting on these six pages, each page signed by me in my own handwriting, all corrections on the pages made by myself and marked with my own hand, have been made voluntarily and without force, today on 1 November 1945, and contain the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

/s/ ALFRED KRAMER

I, Tec. 5 Henry Kamm, 42043128, swear that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the statement of ALFRED KRAMER, given at Dachau, Germany in his own handwriting on 1 November 1945, made to the best of my ability.

HENRY KAMM,
Tec. 5, Interpreter.

Pros SE X 102a

Pros Ex No. 102A

[illegible] [illegible] ist [illegible] [illegible] ich. Zu meinen [illegible]
[illegible] von dorten hinzu.

Ich bin am 3.I. [illegible] nach Landsberg gekommen.
Wenn der Kommandant nicht da war, war ich
als sein Vertreter bestimmt.

Ich kenne [illegible] [illegible] und
[illegible] [illegible]. In einer [illegible]
Zeit hatte ich eine Art und eine Unterhaltung
über das Essen und die Zustände im Lager über-
nommen. Ich habe einmal gesehen wie die Frauen
des Lagers – [illegible] [illegible] ist dem Zaun stehen
mussten [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Ich erinnere
mich [illegible] [illegible] oder [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] zu den [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] als die Frauen [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Ich war in Landsberg
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] werden.
Viele [illegible] sind [illegible] [illegible] gestorben, weil
die [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] war. Als die Amerikaner kamen
fuhr ich mit [illegible]. Vormittags nach Epfach, von
dort ~~wollten~~ gingen wir wieder zurück nach Landsberg
und wollten morgens einen Tag zurück, [illegible]
mit dem [illegible] auf 3 T. [illegible] wobei wir [illegible]
[illegible]. Wir hatten dann einen fremden [illegible]
Führer [illegible] ein Stück nach [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
was derselbe machte. [illegible] 3 Kilometer

vor Erschöpfung konnte Stubaf. Fürst [illegible] infolge seiner Verletzungen nicht mehr weiter. Er blieb an einer Tiefe sitzen und bat mich einen Wagen zu besorgen. Ich ging dann innerhalb 1½ St. bis ich zu dem Dorfe kam. Von dort kommt ich nicht sofort weg weil die Wege über uns waren. Als ich dann mit einem Frauenwagen zurückkam und an die Stelle wo ich Fürst verlassen habe war derselbe nicht mehr da. Ich fand einen alten arbeitenden Mann vor welcher gesehen war der anwesende mit dem einen OT Mann gemeinsam weitergegangen hatte. Ich suchte dann in meinem heimischen Zimmer und wir blieben am selben Tag ja nur noch hier. Am anderen Morgen etwa 7 Uhr trafen wir mit den Männern in Oberpitze und verloren uns da infolge Feindbesetzung. Mit uns zusammen waren wir noch ohne weiter direkt diese Schwierigkeiten dann nach Sitzen heimgekehrt. Ich erfuhr später in der Gegend umherirrend und fand dann in Stadt bei Hauptquartier Division Viking und blieb bei ihr durch ein Bataillon von dort kommen wir nach Lodz Liebling und anzuschließen und nach Tarkau als ein Erholungsheim. Diejenigen Schwierigkeiten und Lebensverhältnisse für die Gefangenen in Landberg am Warta waren unerträglich. Die Gefangenen wohnten in Erdhütten, deren Ventilation vollständig ungenügend war. Außerdem waren diese Erdhütten verdreckt und verlaust, so daß alle Möglichkeiten bestanden zu werden vorhanden

Fürstenberg

vorhanden waren. Ich zirkulierte jetzt eine Weile in der Gruppe und der immerwährenden Bewunderung mit den Ich nicht schämenden unterhielt.

Ich habe bei der Arbeit während ich Körperarbeit verrichtete einige Plätzchen an meinen Ungeziefer 5 bei geschlagen. Ich habe mit der Zeitung über den Rücken die Bescheinigungen

Einige Leute verrieten die Schwierigkeiten welche sie zeigten wenn sie weiter arbeiten wollten. Ich verstehe Ich habe von eine Zeitlang gelebt und eingeschlafen. Es ist natürlich ich habe das Gefühl die Schwierigkeiten. Die letzte Kameraden wüßten in ungefähren Zusammenhang in eine Ordnung gebracht und bestätigen.

Als weiter zusammenhängend waren und einen die andere Sache interessiert

Ich schreibe ein Gedicht dem Schmerzlichen, das das lustige Zeitvertreib von 2 Leuten welches in den 1. Tag Wirklichkeit freiwillig und einer Zeitung ~~schrieben~~ in beiden ~~schrieben~~ Zeitschrift niederschreiben habe, die meine Zeitschrift ist, so wahr mir Gott helfe.

Hermann Wettl

Auli
VOL 15

TRANSLATOR : Walter Abt.

Translation of Sworn Statement

of Vinzenz Schöttl.

What I am going to write now I add to my Statement from yesterday.
I came to Landsberg on the 3. February 1945. When the Commandant was not present I was destined as second Commandant.
The name of the campcommandant was Strumbannführer Förschner.
As second Commandant, whenever the Commandant was absent, I became the campcommandant. Once I saw, it was on Sunday, the women of the Camp 1 standing the whole day before the Camp. The reason for this punishment was a bold answer given by one of the women to the Commandant. The wire where the women had to stand was electrified. At Landsberg I heard that prisoners were hanged. Many prisoners died from hunger, because the food was completely unsufficient and unfit to eat. -
When the Americans came I drove with Sturmbannführer Förschner to Epfach and from th[illegible] place [illegible] drove back to Landsberg and intended to go back to the camp a second time, but we drove on 3 T-mines and were wounded. We asked an other truckdriver to bring us to Epfach what he did. But 3 kilometers before Epfach Sturmbannführer Förschner ~~became~~ unable to go on. He remained sitting at a meadow and asked me to ~~take care of~~ a vehicle. About 1½ hours I walked until I came to a village. I could not leave this place immediately because the fighters were over us. When I got a farmer-car I went off and when I came to the place were I left Förschner, he was not there anymore. When I asked one of the workers he told me that men of the O.T. had taken him with them. Then I went back to my comrades and we rode and the same day we rode to my home. The next morning at 3 o'clock we drove with the bycicles into the mountins and there we lost each other because there were fighting troops. With two comrades I went on, theses comrades then went home. I walked around and then I went to the division Viking near Weilheim and remained at Ziegsee. From this place we came to Bad Aibling and then to Dachau as PW. -
General incidents and livingconditions for the prisoners of Landsberg/Lech were unhuman. The prisoner lived in ~~wholes~~ ~~in the ground~~ barracks, the ventilation of which was completily unsufficient. They also were muddy and lousy, so that were were all possibilities to get sick. All this, in addition to the bad food and the unhuman treating caused the death of many prisoners.
During I was Förschner's assistant I beat about 5 or 6 working prisoners. I saw an order that prisoners who were working badly should be beaten. I heard from this order and did so. That is the reason why I beat prisoners. The dead bodies were put into one grave to several hunderts and burried.- As a second campcommandant I was encharged of the other camps too.-
* I beat with a riding crop over the back of the prisoners.

Pros [illegible] - 46 - 125

Pros Ex No. 103A

I swear by God the all mighty, that the above Statement made by me on 3 pages in my own handwriting on this day the 1.November 1945 freely and voluntary contains the whole truth, so help me God.

Signed : Vinzenz Schöttl.

I, Walter Abt, solemny swear that the above is a true and correct translation of the written Statement made by Vinzenz Schöttl in his own language, taken on the 1. November 1945.

Walther Abt.

Pros Ex 103a - 47 - 126

Pros Ex No. 103A

Before me, [illegible] being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Friedrich Wetzel, who after being duly sworn by me in his native tongue made and subscribed the following statement.

Ich heiße Friedrich Julius Wetzel, Hauptsturmführer, Kommandantur, Dachau, Deutschland. -- Ich war vom 1. August 1944 bis zum 28/29 April 1945 in Dachau als Verwaltungsführer. Vorher war ich in den folgenden Konzentrationslagern, auch als Verwaltungsführer:

Neuengamme (Hamburg)	19 April 1943 – 31 Juli 1944
Niederhagen (Paderborn)	15 Dez 1942 – 18 April 1943.

Ich war in Dachau für die Bekleidung, Verpflegung und Unterkunft der Truppen und Häftlinge verantwortlich. Ich war direkt dem Obersturmbannführer Weiter unterstellt. Als ich in Dachau ankam, war die Bekleidung schon knapp und es fehlte an Unterhosen, Socken, Hemden und Schuhen, und Handschuhen. Ich habe Winterbekleidung angefordert, aber habe nicht

PRS EX 104 127 [illegible]

unzureichend bekommen, sodaß die Bekleidung für die Häftlinge im Winter mangelhaft war. Die Stiefel hatten Holzsohlen und Segeltuch mit Lederbesatz.

Bis Ende 1944 war die Verpflegung ausreichend, um den Häftlingen die vorgeschriebenen Portionen zu geben. Bis ungefähr Mitte Januar ist noch etwas Verpflegung in die Lager gekommen, um den Häftlingen wenigstens zu essen zu geben. Jedoch war die Verpflegung nicht genau um die Zeit, wo es hieß, die Gefangenen, die schon halb verhungert waren, kamen unkamen. — Die Verpflegung der Truppen bis ungefähr Januar 1945 war besser als die der Häftlinge. Nach Januar 1945 war die Verpflegung durch die allgemeine Transportlage ~~der Deutschen~~ nicht mehr ausreichend. Die Truppen haben nur sehr wenig mehr bekommen als die Häftlinge. Obwohl ich Verpflegungsführer war und nach Januar 1945 selbst nicht gut zu essen bekam, habe ich niemals für

mich selber etwas zur Seite gelegt. Ich habe wie die Truppen, nur die mir zustehende Portion gegessen, niemals etwas extra.

Von August 1944 bis April 1945 war ich für die Verteilung der Verpflegung im Lager verantwortlich. Die Frauen und Kinder im Lager hatten mit Grund der Verpflegungsschwierigkeiten nicht ausgegeben werden und waren dementsprechend nicht registriert. Ihnen wurde ich die behalten, im Falle daß der Nachschubbataillon eintraf oder daß eine Inspektion im Lager ausbrach. Die Frauen und Kinder waren unseren Augen unsichtbar.

Wenn ein Transport kam, mit mir der Lagerkommandant darüber gesprochen wird, lege ich Verpflegung beiseite, die ich auch getan habe. Ich war dafür verantwortlich.

Ich habe die obige Erklärung ohne Zwang abgegeben. Sie ist richtig und vollständig und enthält die vollständige Wahrheit. Ich erkläre feierlich, dass es sich um die Wahrheit handelt. Gelesen.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 2nd day of November 1945 at Hadamar, Germany

Werner Cohn, 2d Lt AUS
Investigator-Examiner

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Pros Ex No. 104

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Before me, WERNER CONN, 2d Lt., being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared FRIEDRICH WETZEL, who after being duly sworn by me in his native tongue, made and subscribed the following statement:

My name is FRIEDRICH JULIUS WETZEL, Hauptsturmführer, Kommandanteur (H.Q), Dachau, Germany. I was in Dachau as Administration Leader from August 1, 1944 until 28-29 April 1945. Before that I was in the following Concentration Camps, also as Administration Leader:

Neuengamme, Hamburg - 19 April 1943 to 31 July 1944
Niederhagen, Paderborn, 15 December 1942 until 18 April 1943

I was responsible in Dachau for the clothing, food and shelter of the troops and inmates. I was directly under Obersturmbannführer WEITER. When I arrived at Dachau, the clothing was already insufficient and there were not enough drawers, socks, shirts, shoes and gloves. I requisitioned winter clothing but I did not receive enough so that the clothing for the inmates was insufficient for the winter. The shoes had woodensoles and canvas with leather parts.

Until the end of 1944 or January 1945 the food was sufficient to give the inmates the prescribed portions. Until about December 1944 or January 1945 enough food arrived in Dachau to give the inmates enough to eat. However, the food was not enough to get those people back on their feet who already arrived in Dachau half-starved and sick. Until about January 1945 the food for the troops was better than that of the inmates. After January 1945, the food through the general transportation situation and the newly established rations, was not sufficient any more. The troops only received very little more than the inmates. Although I was in charge of the food and after January 1945 did not get good food myself, I never put anything aside for myself. I ate-just like the troops-only the portion prescribed for me, never anything extra.

From August 1944 until April 1945, I was responsible in Dachau for the distribution of the food. The peas and beans in the camp could not be distributed because of the food regulations and had not been covered by requisitions. I also wanted to keep those in the case that the reserves would break down completely or that an epidemic would occur. The peas and beans were sufficient for about eight days.

When a transport left the camp Kommandant WEITER told me for how many days I should give them food, which I did. I was responsible for it.

I made the above statement without force. I read it and corrected it and understand it fully. I swear solemnly that it is the pure truth.

/s/ FRIEDRICH WETZEL

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 2d day of November 1945 at Dachau, Germany.

/s/ Werner Conn

WERNER CONN, 2d Lt. AUS
Investigator-Examiner

Before me, 2Lt Werner Conn, BT, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared FRANZ BÖTTGER, who after being duly sworn by me in his native tongue made and subscribed the following statement:

Ich heiße Franz Böttger, deutsch, geboren am 11.7.1888. Ich war zuletzt Hauptscharführer im Totenkopfsturmbann, KL Dachau.

Im Juni 1940 bin ich als Reserist nach Dachau einberufen und dort Wachdienst und Gefangenenbewachung gemacht und bin am 1. Nov 1940 entlassen. Zu der Zeit war Pierkowski Kommandant vom KL Dachau. Ich bin dann wieder im Mai 1941 nach Dachau als Unterscharführer einberufen und habe als Kurier in der 2. Kompagnie gearbeitet. Im September 1941 bin ich dann zur Post-Zensur stelle in der Kommandantur gekommen. Dort war ich bis Okt/Nov 1943 und bin im Mai 1942 zum Scharführer und im Mai 1943 zum Oberscharführer befördert worden. Hauptsturmführer Redwitz gab mir dann Okt/Nov 1943 dienstlichen Befehl, daß ich als Nachprüfer

PROS EX 105 /3/ Franz Böttger

im Schutzhaftlager zu arbeiten hatte. Zu der Zeit war Weiß noch Kommandant von Dachau. Meine Dienststelle war bei der Abteilung III im Schreibbüro. Die Blockführer unter mir hatten die Blocke 2-10 und 15-21 unter sich. - Die folgenden Schutzhaftlagerführer waren zu meiner Zeit meine Vorgesetzten:

1. Hauptsturmführer Hedwitz (43 - 44)
2. Untersturmführer Jung 44 (Jan) - Mitte '44)
3. Obersturmführer Kupperit (Mitte '44 - zum Ende)
4. Obersturmführer Kamp

Im November 43 wurde Weiler Kommandant von Dachau, und im Juni 1944 bin ich zum Hauptscharführer befördert worden.

Meine Arbeit als Rapportführer hat aus den folgenden Dingen bestanden:

1. Arbeitskommandos kontrollieren
2. Transporte annehmen und übergeben.
3. Appell abgenommen
4. Leute zum Krematorium geführt.

Alle Anordnungen dafür habe ich von Abteilung III bekommen (Hedwitz, Jung, Kupperit). Wenn ich Leute zum Krematorium geführt habe, dann ist die Liste immer von der politischen

Franz Böttger

Abteilung, der Kommandanten, den Schutzhaftlagerführern übergeben werden, die Eichberger ~~Liste~~ immer gebracht hat. Eichberger ist immer zum Krematorium mitgegangen wie er die Liste unterschreiben lassen mußte. Die Liste ist immer vom anwesenden Schutzhaftlagerführer dem Adjutanten Oberst Otto, und dem Arzt unterschrieben. Ich habe gesehen wie die folgenden Leute die Liste unterschrieben haben. Ruppert, Jung, Sturmbannführer Hintermeier der Chef der Hauptabt., und der Adjutant Hirsch Otto. Als ich die Leute zum Krematorium führte wußte ich, was mit denen geschehen würde. Keiner der Leute ist lebend aus dem Krematorium herausgekommen. - -

Außer den Zivilgefangenen waren auch russische Gefangene im Lager. Einmal, am 4. Sept 1942 wurden ungefähr 90 Russen erschossen. Das waren Soldaten. -- Als ich die Soldaten das erste mal sah, waren sie bereits ausgezeichnet; und die folgenden

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Franz Desinger

55 Männer waren anwesend: Kommandant Weiter, Ruppert, Kuhn, Eichberger, Hintermeier (vermutlich). Die Leute sind dann zum Krematorium geführt. Ich bin ungefähr mit den letzten ~~ab~~ 30 Russen mitgegangen, und als ich am Krematorium ankam, sah ich, wie die erschossen wurden. Die Russen mußten sich nackt ausziehen, und ich habe gesehen, wie die folgenden Leute ihnen Genickschüsse gegeben haben:

1. Oberscharf. Bongratz
2. Hauptscharf. Kuhn
3. Hauptscharf. Eichberger

Anwesend bei der Erschießung waren Ruppert, ich, und einer der Ärzte. Auch waren auswärtige GESTAPO Beamte sowie Adjutant Otto war dort. Dr Hintermeier oder Dr Eisele waren dort, oder Fuhr. Bongratz war Scharfrichter und hat die meisten umgelegt. Weiter war auch anwesend.

Ich habe an dem Transport nach Tirol teilgenommen. Wir sind aber nur bis Wolfratshausen gekommen. Dieser

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Franz Böttger

Transport hat am 26 April 1945 eingefangen.
Die folgenden [illegible] Männer waren dabei:

1. Ich
2. Sturmbannführer Zangiecis (Kommandant)
3. Hauptmann Bayer
4. Unterscharführer Hormung

Ich habe die obige Erklärung ohne Zwang abgegeben, habe sie selbst verbessert u. verstehe sie vollständig. Ich schwöre vor Gott daß es eine Wahrheit ist.

Franz Bayer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of October 1945 at Dachau, Germany

[illegible]
[illegible]

Ich möchte noch das folgende hinzufügen: In der Zeitpunkt von Okt. 45 - bis zum Ende habe ich ungefähr 15 - 20 x Leute zum Krematorium geführt die dort erschossen oder gehängt wurden. Insgesamt waren es ungefähr

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30 Leute außer den Russen am 4.9.44
Jedesmal hat der eine oder der andere
der folgenden Männer nach der Exekution
die Liste unterschrieben: Obstf. [illegible]
Obstf. Kuppert St. Bauf. Hintermeyer
u.a. Eisele & Peter Abt. Jung.
Ende 1944 Anfang 1945 habe ich 3-4 mal
gesehen mit Leute die ich vorher gesehen
F.B. (habe getötet) wurden. 3-4 mal habe ich gesehen wie
Bangrach u. der Haifling (Name unbekannt)
Erhängungen vollstreckt haben,
3 x habe ich gesehen wie Bangrach
selber Erhängungen vorgenommen
hat. Ereignisse in der Zeitspanne
zwischen Ende 43 Frühjahr 44.

Ich habe alles obige mit
meiner eigenen Handschrift ohne
Zwang niedergeschrieben. Ich schwöre
vor Gott daß es die reine Wahrheit
ist

Franz Wolfgang

Subscribed and sworn to before me in Stuttgart
4 October 1945 at American Zone Germany

Werner Gerber, 1st Lt BI
Investigating Examiner

Pros Ex No. 105

Ich habe im Lager außer den Zivilisten auch russische (russländische) Leute gesehen.

Ich habe direkt beim Chef-Arzt (Dr. Zorling und Dr. Walter) mitgeschrieben. Ungefähr 3 - 4 Mal war ich in Sanitäter dabei, wie man Prügelstrafen vollzogen hat. Ich kann mich daran erinnern, daß Dr. Franke mindestens einmal dabei war.

Ich habe die obige Erklärung schon genau gemacht, ich habe sie gelesen und verstanden, sie vollständig. Ich schwöre bei dem Gott daß es die reine Wahrheit ist.

Anton Endre

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th October 1945, at Dachau, Germany

Werner Conn, 2nd Lt AUS
Investigator-Examiner

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of H.Q.

(HAUPTSTURMFUHRER).

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Pros Ex No. 105A

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Werner Lenz

David Cheney Jr.

Pros Ex 11

Before me, [illegible], 2nd Lieut., AUS being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared RUDOLF SCHUBERT who after being duly sworn by me in his native tongue, made and subscribed to the following statement:

My name is RUDOLF SCHUBERT, living at Dachau, Germany, AM Geisterwald (?) No. 11. I entered the Allgemeine SS on 5 September 1933, the Party in September 1937 and on the 2nd of November 1936, the Waffen SS. On the 9th of November 1943, I was promoted to Obersturmfuhrer at the Commandanteur Staff (H....) of the Concentration Camp of Dachau.

From the 15th of May 1942 until 15th of May 1944, I was adjutant in the Commandanteur Staff (H....) of the Concentration Camp of Dachau. For about five weeks I was adjutant under the Camp Commander SS Obersturmbannfuhrer ALLA RICHAROWSKI. Then until the 1st of November 1943, under SS Obersturmbannfuhrer MARTIN WEILES and the until 15 May 1944 under SS Obersturmbannfuhrer WEIDER.

I was in the following other concentration camps as adjutant: (1) From September 1941 to 15 May 1942 in Gross-Rosen; (2) From 15 May 1942 until 15 May 1944 in Dachau; (3) From 15 May 1944 until 6 March 1945 in Gross-Rosen. As guard I was first in Sachenburg -- LA, second in Buchenwald near Weimer. My duties as adjutant in Dachau from May 1942 until May 1944 were was follows:

(1) In charge of 235 non-commissioned officers and men of the Commandanteur Staff (H...).

(2) The orderly distribution of the incoming mail of various departments for which I was responsible.

(3) To assist the Commandant with his paper work.

The above three points are a true repoduction of the duty regulation for the concentration camps as to the task of an adjutant.

Orders and directives were led on to the following departments, I to VI, that is secret orders at each occasion to the department leader in charge against receipt.

I -- PERSONAL ERFASSUNG -- Registration - Teletype.
Oberscharfuhrer SCHUBERT
Oberscharfuhrer MACHE
Hauptscharfuhrer KNEIDINGER

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Sub-Departments

(a) Court [illegible] Leaders --
Untersturmfuhrer [illegible]
Obersturmfuhrer Dr. KOEPPER.

(b) KP? Department (Motor Pool)

VOL 14

II -- POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Kriminal Sekretar KICK

III -- PROTECTIVE CUSTODY CAMP

Sturmbannfuhrer ZIEL
Obersturmfuhrer HOFFMANN
Untersturmfuhrer JANOSCH
Hauptsturmfuhrer [illegible]
Untersturmfuhrer JUNG
Obersturmfuhrer CAMPE

IV -- ADMINISTRATION

Hauptsturmfuhrer KLAESSENHOFF
Sturmbannfuhrer GERNIG
Hauptsturmfuhrer [illegible]

V -- MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

(1) Camp Doctor: Hauptsturmfuhrer Dr. [illegible] end of 1942. --
Sturmbannfuhrer Dr. MITT[illegible] middle of 1943. --?

(2) Troop Doctor: Untersturmfuhrer Dr. [illegible], July 1942 until December 1943.
Sturmbannfuhrer Dr. HIM[illegible] September (?) 1943 until May 1944.

(3) Dentists : Hauptsturmfuhrer Dr. [illegible], May 1942 until beginning 1943 (?)
Hauptsturmfuhrer [illegible] 1943 (?).

EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS: (1) Malaria Station

Professor Dr. SCHILLING

(2) Station of Dr. RASCHER (Luftwaffe)

VI -- EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Untersturmfuhrer HIRTH.

The above-mentioned administration plan was a closed entity

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of the SS in Dachau and could not have been effective nor worked without the assistance of the personnel of the six departments for the purpose for which it was built, that is, as was ordered by the superior authorities. Vol. 14

Each single one of the above-mentioned coworkers was a link in the chain of entirty, without his assistant which was ordered by transfers or commands, the whole thing could not have existed.

The above-mentioned departments with the mentioned personnel existed and were effective in the time form May 1942 until May 1944. Above these departments was the Camp Commander. The Camp Kommandants were PICHKOWSKI, May, June, July and August 1942; WEISS from September 1942 until 1 November 1943 and HELFER from 1 November 1943 until 15 May 1944. As adjutant I was the personal co-worker of the Camp Commander and was responsible for Department 1, and further for the orderly keeping of the secret daily journal and records. The lists or teletypes about executions to be carried out, came from the Reichssicherheitshauptamt, (Main Reich Security Office) Berlin or from Group D, Oranienburg, to me and after an entry was made in the daily journal I gave them to the Court SS Leader, BIRK and later KOLTER. The Court SS Leader then gave these to the First Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer to be carried out. The Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer was responsible and notified the Court SS Leaders after the execution, who then reported the execution in writing to the Reichssicherheitshauptamt or the Official Group D. At each execution two witnesses, the doctor, Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer or deputy, had to be present. BONGARTZ was the executioner in the time from May 1942 (?) until May 1944. His adjutant was SS Unterscharfuhrer HERSCHEN, in that same period of time.

In my time I have seen two to three execution lists, which then as mentioned above were given to the Court SS Leader to be carried out. To my knowledge about 20 to 40 persons were involved, and that several of them involved only Russians.

The Camp Commander, as such, was in reality responsible for everything that happened in the camp. Without his permission or his knowledge nothing ever happened. It might be, however, that certain leaders or non-commissioned leaders went above their jurisdiction. The Kommandant WEISS came to me several times into the office or called me up and said that he would go into the camp for a punitive action. Those were then penalties which were ordered by the Official Group D. So that no one would overstep his jurisdiction, the Kommandant had to be present at these punitive actions.

I made the above declaration or statement in my own handwriting and without force, and I understand it fully. I swear solemnly that it is the full truth.

Sgt. RUDOLF SUTTROP

I, 2nd Lieut. HERMAN COHN, AUS, after being duly sworn

state that the above is a true translation of the original statement of RUDOLF SUTTROP, given on 30th of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany, made to the best of my ability.

WERNER COHN,
2nd Lieut, AUS
Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

DAVID CHAVEZ, Jr.,
Colonel JAGD,
Investigating-Examiner

Before me, Werner Amm, 2nd Lieut., being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Rudolf Lutterop who being duly sworn by me in his native tongue made and subscribed to the following statement:

Ich heiße Rudolf Lutterop, wohnhaft in [illegible] Feldwebel [illegible]. Ich bin am 5. Sept. 1933 in die Reichswehr eingetreten im Sept. 1937 in die Partei [illegible] 1. April 1938 in die Waffen-SS. Ich bin seit 4. [illegible] 1943 beim Wachtkommando [illegible] tätig.

Vom 1. [illegible] 1943 bis [illegible] 1944 [illegible] 1. [illegible] [illegible] Wachtkommando [illegible] Ich [illegible] [illegible] Wachtkommando [illegible] [illegible] 1944 [illegible] Feldwebel.

Ich war bei den folgenden Gelegenheiten [illegible] Häftlinge tätig:

1) vom Sept. 1941 – [illegible] 1943 im [illegible]
2) vom [illegible] 1943 – [illegible] 1944 " [illegible]
3) " [illegible] – [illegible] " [illegible]

Bei Wachtmann waren folgende:

1) Leopold [illegible]
2) [illegible] [illegible]

Meine Dienstpflichten als Posten in Dachau waren wie folgt: 12 – [illegible] 14 – [illegible] wie folgt:

1) den gesamten Kommandantenstab mit ca. 635 Mitgliedern und Zivilpersonal zu überwachen.

PROS EX 106 144 Rudolf Lutterop

2.) Die ordnungsgemäße Verteilung der einzelnen Post in die einzelnen Abteilungen [illegible]

3.) Dem Kommandanten [illegible] einer [illegible] Abteilung beteiligt zu sein

Die übrigen 3 Punkte sind eine [illegible] Wiedergabe [illegible] der Dienstanweisungen für die [illegible] über den Aufgabenkreis eines Abschnittes.

Den folgenden Abt. I – VI sind die Gebiete und Bemerkungen weitergegeben worden und zwar geheim. Gebiete persönlich [illegible] Punkte übrigen Abt. Leiter gegen Unterschrift.

I – Verwaltung (Chef [illegible]) – Regierungsrat – Fernmeldeleiter (Chef [illegible]) (H. Chef Kinzinger)
Unterabteilung:
a) Personalverwaltung – H. Chef [illegible] u. 1. Chef [illegible] Köpfer
b) Kassenwesen

II – Abteilung [illegible] Kaiser [illegible] Kirchl.

III – Betriebsangelegenheiten:
Chefarzt [illegible] – 1. Chef Hartmann – H. Chef [illegible]
1. Chef [illegible] – 1. Chef [illegible] – 1. Chef [illegible]

IV – [illegible]
1. Chef [illegible] – [illegible]
1. Chef [illegible]

V – Nachrichtenwesen – [illegible]
1.) Tagesnachr. – 1. Chef [illegible] Juni 1943 – Chef [illegible] Juli 1943 [illegible]
2.) Nachtnachr. – H. Chef [illegible] – [illegible]
Chef [illegible] Mai 43 – [illegible]
3.) Zahlnachr. – H. Chef [illegible] Juni 43 – Chef [illegible] 43 [illegible] – 1. Chef [illegible] 1943 [illegible])

Sonderabteilungen:
1.) Malaria-Station – Prof. Dr. Schilling
2.) Station Dr. Kreuzer (Pockenstation)
145 Karbolf Chemnitz

I. - Erfüllungs-Abt.
II. Chef Rieth.

Der abgemachte Vernichtungsplan war eine geschlossene Angelegenheit der SS im Verein und hätte ohne die Mithilfe des Personals der Abt. den Zweck für den er aufgebaut wurde von der vorgesetzten Dienststelle befohlen wurde, nicht ausführen bezw. nicht durchführen können.
Jeder einzelne der abgemachten Mitarbeiter war ein Glied in der Kette der geregelten Maßnahmen, ohne seine Mithilfe, die durch Kommandierung bezw. Versetzung befohlen wurde, hätte der Gange nicht exekutiert werden können.
Die abgemachten Abt. mit dem anwesenden Personal bestanden und existierten in der Zeit vom Juni 42 bis Mai 44. Außer diesen Abt. übernahm ich Lagerkommandantenposten vorübergehend (Juni, Juli 42), Treblinka (von Sept. 42 - 1.11.43) u. später vom 1.11.43 - 15.5.44) Als Stellvertreter war ich persönlicher Mitarbeiter des Lagerkommandanten und war verantwortlich für die Abt. I und weiter für ordnungsgemäße Führung der Lager Sept. u. Treblinka. Die Lager bezw. Konzentrationslager waren kriegswichtige Betriebe vom Reichssicherheitshauptamt Berlin bezw. Amtsgruppe D. Verwaltung zu mir und nach dem Eintreffen im Lager erfolgte meine Ernennung durch den Gerichts- SS-Führer Reichleitner - später Globocnik - mitgegeben. Der Gerichts- SS-Führer gab diese dann an den Exekutionskommandeur zur Durchführung. Der Exekutionskommandeur war verantwortlich und machte die Durchführung weiter dem Gerichts- SS-Führer, dem der dann sich wieder dem Reichssicherheitshauptamt bezw. der Amtsgruppe D. Verwaltung verantwortete. Bei jeder Exekution mußten 5 Angehörige der Sipo, Exekutionskommandeur oder Vertreter anwesend sein. Zuständig war der Exekutionsrichter in der Zeit vom Mai 42 (?) bis Mai 44. Dem Gehilfe war SS-Hauptscharführer Bauer in derselben Zeitspanne. Ich habe in meiner Zeit ca. 2-3 Exekutions-Listen gesehen, die dem Gerichts- SS-Führer vor dem Angeben zur Durchführung übergeben wurden. Meines Wissens kann es sich um 30-40 Personen gehandelt haben und genau behandelte es sich hier maßgebend um Juden.

Rudolf Lindner

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Der Lagerkommandant als solcher war zwar nur für sein Verantwortlich für alles, was im Lager geschah. Ohne seine Erlaubnis und sein Wissen ist niemals etwas geschehen, es sei denn, gewisse Führer oder Unterführer hätten über ihre Befehlsgewalt hinausgegangen. Der Kommandant selbst ist einige Male zu mir in's Büro immer gekommen aber er hat mich geklingelt und sagte, daß er in's Lagergefängnis zum Strafvollzug. Es handelte sich dann um Strafen für von der Gruppe 3 begangen waren. Damit hierbei keine Rebiertretungen vorkommen müsse der Kommandant beim Strafvollzug immer zugegen sein.

Ich habe die obige Erklärung mit eigener Hand schrift ohne Zwang abgegeben und werde sie wahrheitsgemäß. Ich erkläre freiwillig, daß es die volle Wahrheit ist.

Kurt Lüttgen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945 at Dachau, Germany.

Lt Col Cam 2nd US
Investigator examiner

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Patrick W. McMahon 2nd LT

Fillebrock

Sylvester

Unterschrift über Sylvester – Illebrock, Juli von 1933 – 1941 Leiter Kolonialwaren, Manufaktur und von 1941 – 1945 Zuteilung der Bezugscheine Verwaltung gleichlautend.

Wir ist erklärlich, daß Herr Sylvester im letzten Jahr zu wenig war und daß Fälschungen zu Unterschriften geschehen sein sollen.

Die [illegible] für die [illegible] wurden von [illegible] Verwaltungs-Hauptamt der Waffen SS Amt B I in Verbindung mit dem Kriegsministerium festgelegt und wurden auf Anzeigen der Mitarbeiter von Sylvester Illebrock aus zugeteilt. Diese Unterschriften müssen ganz streng nachgeprüft werden.

Der Leiter der Verwaltung Wutzal und ich sind selber beim Kommando Kriegsgefangener Lager B verhaftet worden und jetzt nur Aufklärung der Tatsachen geplant. Beide wegen der falschen Fälschungsfälle ist geplant.

Kolonialwaren Fiebrich eine gewissenhafte Verwaltung trotz Barbel und mich streng verfahren.

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I. Bei der Lagner-Lagnschen Reform soll ich schon bei Zeiten größere Mangel-Ablieferungen und Verkäufen als Pauschal genehmigt soll diese der Kasse zugeführt.

II. Fa. Fr. und Hermann Lagny monatlich 5-7000 ℛℳ. Lieferungen sind bis Ende des 20. Jahrhunderts.

III. Fortsetzung von Kinder- Tabak und Schnupfkreuzer von wenigstens 3-5000 ℛℳ.

IV. Laut Anordnung des Landes Ernährungsamts Milch und Fett Verteilung an Kinder durch für Kriegsmaßnahmen nur 10% Rücksicht vorgeschlagen werden. Auf Eigenen Bedarf Verwertung soll ich 3-5000 ℛℳ 30% - 40% Altkäse zurückgenommen und den Monat wiederholt 3000-5000 ℛℳ.

V. Laut Anordnung des Landes Ernährungsamts Minister wurden 13000 ℛℳ Kartoffeln beschlagnahmt und sollten im Februar und März 1945 zur Ablieferung kommen. Infolge der jetzt geschlossenen Ernährungslage liefert ich 10000 ℛℳ Kartoffeln vor Ostern und liefere nur weiter 3000 ℛℳ Kartoffeln ab.

Auch die große [illegible]
Inspektoren der Wehrmacht 14 Jahre der Schutz unser
Kriegswirtschaft und der Offiziere bis Ende 1944
verblieb. Nur unter Ausnutzung [illegible] der
Blockfreiheit Verwaltungsangestellte und der
Bauhandwerksteuer, die beide großen Rationen
Kürzungen unterworfen waren, unentwegt
wertvolle für die in letzter Zeit in Verfahren,
um unter Freigabung geführten Spezialitäten,
sein.

Ich bitte diese Angaben durch einen
schemaligen Spezialisten nachprüfen,
bestätigen zu lassen, und bei Bedarf diese
Angaben jederzeit mehr zu zu einer

Hauptmann Fillebeck

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Before me, PATRICK W. McMAHON, 2nd Lt., being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared SYLVESTER FILLEBOECK who, being by JAN MAATJES first duly sworn in GERMAN, made and subscribed the following statement in his own handwriting:

Translation.

Untersturmführer SYLVESTER FILLEBOECK, from 1933 - 1941 was in charge of the storehouse for food and from 1941 - 1945, end of April, was in charge of the kitchen administration.

It is known to me that there was too little food during the latter times and that prisoners are said to have died on account of malnutrition.

The rations for the concentration camp prisoners were fixed by the Economic Administration Main Office of the Waffen-SS, office B I, in connection with the Reich Food Administration. Cutting of rations was also ordered by these offices. The scale of rations had to be strictly observed.

The head of the administration, WETZEL, and I myself went to the Regional Food Administration Office Munich, County B, and asked for a non-cutting of rations. This was denied on account of the severe food situation.

Purchasing of food for additional consumption in defiance of orders, making myself liable for punishment.

1. At the Baywa-Storehouse, Dachau, I purchased, without ration cards, larger amounts of field-beans and seed-peas, restricted for seeding purposes, and supplied them to the kitchen.

2. Firm Evers & Kornemann, LEIPZIG, 5000 - 7000 kg precooked soups every month in defiance of prohibition by the Economic Administration Main Office.

3. Purchase of bones of oxen, calves and pigs, 3000 - 5000 kg every week.

4. On order of the Regional Food Administration Office (Economic Association for milk and fat) only cheese with a fat content of 10 % was permitted to be used in concentration camps. On my own responsibility I purchased 3000 - 5000 kg of cheese with a fat content of 30 - 40 %, and every month repeated 3000 - 5000 kg.

5. On order of the Regional Food Administration Office Munich, 13 000 cwt of carrots were requisitioned and should have been delivered in February and March 1945. In consequence of the very severe food situation I had 10 000 cwt. of carrots cooked and delivered only about 3000 cwt.

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According to statement of Food Inspector of the Waffen-SS, Prof. Dr. SCHEUK, the kitchen management and the food were of a model type until the end of 1944. In my opinion the Economic Administration Main Office and the Reich Food Administration which ordered these big ration cuts may be responsible for the deaths of those prisoners who died of malnutrition during the last days at Dachau.

I beg to have testified these my statements by my former prisoner-cooperators and I am prepared to take this statement upon my oath at any time.

/s/ Sylvester Filleboeck

I, Henry J. WALD, Pfc, 39422278, swear that the above is a true and correct translation of the German handwritten statement of SYLVESTER FILLEBOECK, given at DACHAU, Germany, on 30 October 1945, made to the best of my ability.

Best received in torn condition

Henry J. WALD,
Pfc, 39422278.

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Before me, [illegible], being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Arno Lippmann who after being duly sworn through the interpreter, made and subscribed to the following statement:

Ich heiße Arno Lippmann und bin in Lippelsdorf, Deutschland im Jahre 1890 geboren. Ich bekam ein Mitglied der Allgemeinen SS in 1927. Im Februar 1935 kam ich zum Konzentrationslager Dachau wo ich als Schuhmacher beschäftigt wurde. Ich blieb in Dachau bis zum Sept. 1940 und wurde dann nach Mauthausen versetzt. Ich blieb in Mauthausen 3 Monate und wurde dann nach Flossenbürg versetzt.

Im Oktober 1942 wurde ich wieder nach Dachau zurückversetzt und angenommen als Anwärter eines Schutzhaftlagerführers unter Schutzhaftlagerführer Franz Hoffmann. Im November, Hoffmann wurde durch Michael Kedwitz ersetzt und dieser blieb dann die ganze Zeit in Dachau während ich hier war. Jener Zeit als ich trainierte um ein Schutzhaftlagerführer zu werden, Joseph Jardin, Joseph Sans and Xaver Trenkle trainierten mit mir.

Als ich das 2. Mal nach Dachau kam, welches in der Zeit von Oktober 1942 - Juli 1943 war, war der Martin Weiß Lager Kommandant.

Ich kann mich eines Zufalles erinnern, welches sich im März 1943 zutrug, als 15 Gefangene in der Brause durch Kapos oder Kommerälteste verprügelt wurden. Martin Weiß war mit mir und befahl diese Prügelstrafe. Die Gefangenen erhielten von 5-25 Stockhiebe am Gesäß.

Ich entsinne mich einer Erhängung im Januar oder Februar 1943 die ich in der Eigenschaft als Schutzhaftlagerführer beiwohnte und zwar im Arrestrevier. Dieser Mann war ein polnischer Gefangener. Dr. Bolder, ein Sanitäter und ein deutscher Gefangener waren außer mir anwesend. Dr. Bolder kündigte den Tod des Mannes an.

Im Sept. 1943 wurde ich nach Lauterbach versetzt wo ich einen Monat blieb. Dann kehrte ich nach Dachau zurück wo ich 3 Monate im Krankenhaus verbrachte. Im Januar 1944 wurde ich beschäftigt als Kommandant über Gefangene, welche in der Presgifix Fabrik arbeiteten. Im August 1944 wurde ich zu dem Kaufering Lager abkommandiert und meldete mich dort bei dem Hauptsturmführer Förster, welcher mich beschäftigte mit der Übernahme des Lagers nummer 2, als Lager Kommandant. Während der Zeit als ich Lager Kommandant von Lager nummer 2 war, war ich den Kommandanten der Kaufering Läger untergeordnet, zuerst war es Hauptsturmführer Förster, dann kam Sturmbannführer Langleist im Oktober und blieb eine kurze Zeit und wurde abgelöst durch Sturmbannführer Aumeier im Januar 1945. Sturmbannführer Förschter kam und hatte die Leitung der Kaufering Läger. Im Januar 1945 wurde ich nach dem Lager nummer 7 versetzt in Kaufering wo ich Hauptmann Eichelsdörfer als Kommandant des Lagers ersetzte.

Arno Lippmann 153

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als ich die 1. Woche in Lager 7 unter mir hatte, sah ich, wie der Oberscharführer Steinbüchel einige Gefangenen schlug. Ich verbot ihm das Schlagen von Gefangenen. Dann sagte mir der Steinbüchel, daß er auch einige Prügel an Gefangenen unter der Verwaltung des Hauptmanns Eichelsdorfer verteilt. Im Lager Nummer 2 befanden sich ungefähr 1200 Gefangene. Im Lager Nummer 7 befanden sich ungefähr unter mir 1300-1500 Gefangene und hatte jeden Monat 20-25 Todesfälle welche von Fleckfieber herrührten. Als ich das Lager 2 unter mir hatte, untersuchte Sturmbannführer Aumeier das Lager zweimal, als ich im Lager Nr. 7 war, Sturmbannführer ~~Weiter~~ Förschner untersuchte mein Lager zweimal, einmal war er mit Obersturmbannführer Weiter, dem Dachauer Lagerkommandanten, zusammen. Ich will weiterhin berichten, daß während der ganzen Zeit daß ich Lager Kommandant in Kaufering Lager war, daß die Gefangenen unterernährt und schlecht gekleidet waren.

Ich habe den obigen Bericht etwas zu eng gegeben, habe Ihn durchgelesen und verbessert. Ich schwöre bei Gott daß, ich in meinem Wissen ist.

Arno Lippmann

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

JOHN H. BOWSER,
1st Lt, AC,
Investigating Officer.

I, WERNER S. KATZ, Tec 5, ASN 35555464, after being duly sworn, state that I truly translated the oath administered by 1st Lt. JOHN H. BOWSER, AC, to ARNO LIPPMANN, and that I acted as a sworn interpreter in this matter.

Werner S. Katz
WERNER S. KATZ,
35555464, Tec 5,
Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

JOHN H. BOWSER,
1st Lt, AC,
Investigating Officer.

[illegible] duly sworn through the [illegible], made [illegible] the following statement:

[illegible] in 1940, I joined the [illegible] concentration camp [illegible] number. I remained [illegible] 1941 [illegible] I was transferred [illegible] then transferred [illegible].

[illegible] I was [illegible] the time I was [illegible] 1943 [illegible] prisoners were beaten in the shower room [illegible] took about [illegible] with [illegible] punitive beating. The prisoners were given [illegible] to 25 strokes on the buttocks.

I remember a hunting I witnessed in January or February 1943 in the [illegible] of Sachsenhausen [illegible] the [illegible]-hospital. This was [illegible] Jews, [illegible], [illegible] prisoner [illegible] were there. [illegible] punished this man [illegible].

In September 1943 I was transferred to Sachsenhausen where I remained for one month. I then came back to Dachau where I was in the hospital for three months. In January 1944 I was assigned as commander over the prisoners who worked in the Krauss Film factory. In August 1944 I was transferred to the Auffering camps, where I reported to Hauptsturmführer [illegible] and he assigned me to camp 2 as camp commander. During the time I was commander of camp 2 I served under the Commander of the Auffering camps, who was a first Hauptsturmführer [illegible], then came Sturmbannführer [illegible] in October, who remained for a short time and was replaced by Sturmbannführer MÜLLER in January 1945. Sturmbannführer [illegible] came and took over charge of the Auffering camps. In January 1945 I was transferred to Camp 7 in the Auffering area, where I replaced Hauptmann SICHELSDORFER, as commander of the camp. The first week I was at Camp 7 I witnessed the Oberscharführer STEINBUCHEL beating some prisoners. I prohibited to him any further beating of prisoners. Then STEINBUCHEL told me he had administered some beatings under the administration of Hauptmann SICHELSDORFER. In Camp 2 there were on the average about 1,200 prisoners. In Camp 7 I had under me about 1,300 to 1,500 prisoners, and every month had from 20 to 25 deaths, which resulted from Fleckfieber (Spottedfever or Typhus).

When I was in charge of Camp 2, Sturmbannführer MÜLLER inspected the camp twice. When I was at Camp 7 Sturmbannführer

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FOERSCHTER inspected my camp twice, one time he had the Dachau Commander, Obersturmbannführer WEITER, with him. I will further state that all of the time I was Commander of these camps in the Kaufering area the prisoners were underfed and underclothed.

I have made the above statement without compulsion, have read it and corrected it. I swear by God that the statement is the pure truth.

/s/ Arno Lippmann

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

/s/ John H. Bowser
/t/ John H. Bowser,
1st Lt, AC,
Investigating Officer.

I, WERNER S. KATZ, Tec. 5, ASN 35555464, after being duly sworn, state that I truly translated the oath administered by 1st Lt. JOHN H. BOWSER, AC, to ARNO LIPPMANN, and that I acted as a sworn interpreter in this matter.

/s/ Werner S. Katz
/t/ WERNER S. KATZ,
35555464, Tec. 5,
Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

/s/ John H. Bowser
/t/ JOHN H. BOWSER,
1st Lt, AC,
Investigating Officer.

I, WERNER S. KATZ, Tec. 5, ASN 35555464, after being duly sworn, state that the above is a true translation of the original statement of ARNO LIPPMANN, given on 4 November 1945 at Dachau, Germany, made to the best of my ability.

WERNER S. KATZ,
35555464, Tec.5,
Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

JOHN H. BOWSER,
1st Lt, AC,
Investigating Officer.

FORM SJA-AC 6

Person m, EPHRAIM S LONDON 1st Lt., being authorized to [illegible] JOHANN VIKTOR KIRSCH [illegible]

Ich heisse Johann Viktor Kirsch. Ich wurde am 15. Februar 1891 in Mergingen im Saargebiet, Deutschland geboren. Ich wohne in Mergingen, Stangetstraße 21. Ich bin verheiratet u. von Beruf Bergmann in einem Hüttenbetrieb.

Ich wurde im Januar 1944 zur SS eingezogen, vorher war ich bei den Landes Schützen. Sofort nach ich zur SS kam, ging ich nach Auschwitz zur Ausbildung.

Ich blieb in Auschwitz 3 Wochen lang u. ging dann mit einem Transport von 500 Häftlingen nach Kauferingen in der Nähe von Landsberg in das Lager Nr. I. Der Transportführer war Hauptscharführer Forster. Während des Transportes starb immer Mitchens nur 1 Häftling. Wir kamen im August 1944 in Kauferingen an. Ich war Oberschf. u. war mit dem Aufbau des Lagers beauftragt.

Ich habe das Arbeits Kommando unter mir gehabt. Es hat 1½ bis 2 Monate gedauert, bis das Lager fertig erstellt war. Ich hatte 491 Häftlinge im Arbeits Kdo. u. ungefähr 21 bis 25 Wachposten.

Unter ihnen befand sich Oberscha. Johann Alt.

Mein Vorgesetzter während der Zeit als wir das Lager Nr. I in Kauferingen bauten war Hauptscharführer Forster, der mit mir von Auschwitz kam. Er wurde später ersetzt durch Oberscha. Kramer, O/Sturmführer Schwarzhäter ersetzte Kramer später.

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Letzte Seite meiner Erklärung Kirsch Johann Viktor

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Als das Lager Nr. I in Kauf[illegible]gen fertig gestellt war begannen wir Lager Nr. II zu bauen. Die Nr. wurden später auseinander und das Lager Nr. II wurde Lager Nr. I genannt. Das Lager Nr. III wurde gegen Ende Dezember 1944 fertig gestellt. Gegen Ende November oder im Dezember 1944 wurden 5 Mann in das Lager Nr. I gebracht, wo ich Arbeits Einsatzführer u. Lagerführer war u. mit dem dort aufhängte. Sie wurden aufgehängt weil sie Drähte zerschnitten hatten u. sie, wie ich gehört habe dazu verwendet haben sich in Freiheit hinzuwenden, da sie nach Schweiz geflohen hatten.

Das wurde als Sabotage bezeichnet u. sie wurden öffentlich aufgehängt. Ich Stürmbannführer [illegible], dessen Namen ich nicht kennen kann der Schaulen der Schutzstaffel bei zu wohnen der Hinrichtung wurde von einem 17 Jährigen von Partisanen [illegible] vollzogen, dessen Namen ich nicht kennen. Ich selbst habe nur zwei Leute gehängt die den Drähten zerschnitten haben. Ich habe diese Männer nicht aufhängen lassen. Ich habe sie nur mit einem Stock über den Rücken geschlagen u. sie auch mit meinen Händen geschlagen.

Ich habe die Strafen selbst im Lager vollzogen u. die Gefangenen nicht an höheren Stellen gemeldet. Ich habe die Gefangenen bestraft, wenn sie sich nicht an die Lagerordnung gehalten haben, wie zum Beispiel: Wenn sie nicht zur Latrine gingen sondern vor ihren Baracken urinierten. Zur Bestrafung habe ich sie mit Stöcken u. meinen

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Hand geschlagen; eine andere Art der Bestrafung bestand darin, daß ich den Gefangenen Stubenarrest gab, dazu erhielt ich einen Aufseher. Die Gefangenen waren in einer Zelle die nicht groß genug war, daß sie sich niederlegen konnten. Sie mußten die ganze Nacht stehen u. am nächsten Tag wieder zur Arbeit gehen. Manchmal kniefällig die Gefangenen andere Nacht hindurch stehen, aber nicht am darauf folgenden. Eine andere Strafe die ich gab bestand in der Verringerung der Beköstigung, aber das half nicht viel, da sie von anderen Gefangenen gestohlen haben u. ich sie dafür bestrafen mußte.

Die Gefangenen die in meiner Arbeits Kdo. sich befanden waren zunächst Juden verschiedener Staatsangehörigkeit aus Litauen, Polen, Ungarn u. Rumänien.

Stubenältester Rumänier hatte die Gefangenen für feindliche Lager im Kriege 1914/18 Anfangs Januar 1945 ging ich nach Mühldorf in das Lager K.-L. - Ich war Kdo. führer in einem Außen Kdo. - Meine Vorgesetzten als ich dort war waren 44 Stubenältester Vorgleich u. 44 Blocka Eberle. Ich hatte ungefähr 180 bis 200 Gefangene im Arbeitskdo. u. ungefähr 18 Aufseher unter mir. Unter ihnen befand sich Blocka Schäfer dessen

Weitere Seite meiner Erklärung: Tirsch Johann Viktor

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Vornamen, nämlich, ich glaube, Hans und Rudolf Kirsch.

Die Verhörten wurden häufig gewechselt. Ich kannte zu mir von der SS Leute nachdem ich ausgeliefert worden waren.

SS Sicha Führer, der jetzt mir gegenüber in Verhör ist, war Verhörender der Hauptwache in Mühldorf am Inn (W.E.). Gegen Ende März oder zu Beginn April 1945 kam ich an Führers Stelle für 2 Wochen, da er bei einem Fliegerangriff verwundet wurde. Nachher wurde ich wieder Verhörer und jetzt.

Ich wurde etwa am 21. April 1945 mit einem Transport von mehreren Häftlingen gefangen. Ich kann nicht sagen wieviele es waren, da ich nur zum Teil den Transporten beiwohnte. Ich kannte die Namen der Führer u. der Begleitmannschaft dieser Transporte nicht mit Ausnahme Sicha. Die Gefangenen dieser Transporte gingen zu Fuß. Der Transport ging in die Richtung nach Bergen Belsen. Wir marschierten 4 oder 5 Tage da u. hinten die Gefangenen Schwächlinge bei Tagesanbruch zurück. Ich wurde bei Wiesbach gefangen genommen. Ich weiß nicht wieviel Gefangene während dieser Transporte getötet wurden. Ich habe nicht gesehen daß welche getötet wurden, aber ich habe gehört daß viele getötet worden sollen sein.

Diese Erklärung ist von mir auf 5 Seiten

Vierte Seite meiner Erklärung: Kirsch Johann Viktor

mit eigener Hand in Dachau Deutschland am 29. Oktober 1945 um 23 Uhr freiwillig u. ohne Zwang niedergeschrieben worden. Ich schwöre bei Gott dem Allmächtigen daß ich nichts als die lautere Wahrheit gesagt habe, nichts verschwiegen u. nichts hinzugefügt habe.

Fritsch Johann Peter

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau Germany this 29th day of October 1945

Ephraim S. London
Investigating Officer.

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Before me, PHILIP S. LIBDI, being authorized to administer oaths personally appeared Johann Viktor [illegible], who, being by me first duly sworn through the interpreter Sec 4 Walter F. [illegible], [illegible] and subscribed the following statement in his own handwriting:

My name is Johann Viktor [illegible]. I was born in February 1921 in Merzingen in the Saar, Germany. My address is Merzingen, Hauptstreet 21. I am married and my civilian occupation is coal miner.

I was drafted into the SS in the summer of 1944. Before that I was in the Landesschutzen. After I was drafted into the SS I went to Auschwitz for training. I stayed in Auschwitz 3 weeks and then went with a transport of 500 prisoners to Kaufringen near Nuremberg to the Lager No. 1. The Transportführer was Hauptsturmführer [illegible]. I know of only 1 prisoner who died on this transport. We arrived at Kaufringen in August 1944. I was then an Oberscharführer and had the task of constructing this camp. I was in charge of the work detail. It took 1 1/2 to 2 months to construct this camp. I had 400 prisoners in the work detail and about 20 to 30 guards. [illegible] was Obersturmführer Johann [illegible].

My superior, while we were building Lager No. 1 at Kaufringen was Hauptsturmführer [illegible] who came from Auschwitz with me. He was later replaced by Hauptscharführer [illegible], then later Obersturmführer [illegible] replaced [illegible].

When Kaufringen Lager No. 1 was completed we began work on Lager No. 3. Later these two camps were interchanged and Lager No. 3 became Lager No. 1. The Lager No. 3 was completed by the end of December 1944. About the end of November or in December 1944 five men were brought into Lager No. 1 where I was Arbeits-Einsatzführer (in charge of making up work details) and Rapportführer (taking roll calls), and were hanged there. They were hanged because they cut up blankets to wrap around their feet - as I heard - since they had probably bad shoes. This was condemned as sabotage and they were hanged for it. Obersturmbannführer Wiese whose first name I do not know, came from Dachau to attend the execution. The hanging was done by an SS Hauptscharführer from Dachau whose name I do not know. I myself discovered some persons who cut up their blankets. I did not have these men hanged. I merely beat them across the back with a stick and I beat them with my hands.

I myself administered the punishments in the camp and did not report the prisoners to higher authorities. I administered punishment when prisoners did not comply with camp regulations such as when they did not go to the latrine, but urinated outside their barracks. The punishments I administered were beating with sticks and with my hands. Another sort of punishment consisted of my giving the prisoners standing arrest. To do this I received orders. The prisoners were in a cell that was not big enough for them to lie down. They would have to remain in it all night, then on the next day they would have to go to work again. Sometimes I made the prisoners stand for several nights, but not consecutively.

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another punishment I gave was to reduce the food ration, but this did not help very well because they stole from other prisoners so I would have to punish them for that.

The prisoners who worked in my work detail were mostly Jews of various nationalities - Lithuanians, Poles, Hungarians and Roumanians.

Sturmbannfuhrer MÜLLER had the over all supervision of all camps in the vicinity of Kaufferingen.

In the beginning of January 1945 I went to Mühldorf camp No.1. I was commander of work detail, that worked outside of that camp. My superiors when I was there were Sturmbannfuhrer LANGLIST and SS Hauptscharführer "BERT". I had between 150 to 250 prisoners in the work detail and about 15 guards working under me. Among them were Oberscharführer SCHAEFER, whose first name was Hans, I believe, - and Rottenführer KRUSCH. The guards were changed frequently. They were given to me by the SS troop after they were trained.

SS Oberscharführer MÜLLER, who is now a prisoner here in Dachau, was in charge of the guard at the main gate in Mühldorf in camp 1. I took MÜLLER's place at the end of March or beginning of April 1945, for a weeks because he was wounded in an air raid. After that I was transferred to Dachau.

I left Dachau at April 1945 with a transport of several thousand prisoners. I cannot say how many there were because I was in the rear. I do not know the names of the leaders or guards of that transport except Oberscharführer Müller. The prisoners of the transport marched on foot. The transport went in the direction of Bayrisch Zell. We were on the road 4 or 5 days and finally left the prisoners near Tegernsee. I was captured near Miesbach. I cannot say how many prisoners were killed on that transport. I did not see any killed, but heard that many were supposed to have been killed.

This statement has been written down by me on 5 pages in my own handwriting at Dachau, Germany, on 29 October 1945, at 2300 hours, voluntarily and without being forced. I swear before God the Almighty that I said nothing but the pure truth and did not conceal nor add anything.

/s/ KRUSCH Johann Viktor

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 29th day of October, 1945.

/s/ EPHRAIM S LONDON

Investigating Officer

FORM 33A-MC 6.

Ich Johann Schopp

Ich Johann Schöpp geboren am 12 Juni 1911 in Alten Rumänien erkläre hiermit:
Durch das Abkommen zwischen Rumänien und Deutschland im Jahre 1943 so sind alle von 18 bis 35 Jahre aus der Rumänischen Wehrmacht herausgezogen worden, sind neuen gemustert und zur Deutschen Wehrmacht eingezogen am 29 Juli 1943 bin ich ins Hermannstadt abgefahren sind dann nach Wien angekommen nochmal gemustert welche für die Front tauglich sind und welche nicht, ich war für die Front nicht tauglich, sollten nach Reichshöffen in die Fabrik arbeiten ziehen, bevor wir weg von Wien war befehl kommen das wir nach Frankenberg von da würden wir alle zur Wachmannschaft nach Dachau geschickt am 21 August 1944 sind auch 5 bis 6 Tagen angekleidet worden, habe 16 Tage Ausbildung gemacht, da ich krank Füße habe bin ich ins Lazarett nachher bin ich in Urlaub am 2 Oktober habe in Daisbach mit keinem Häftling zusammen gelebt, am 1. November, bin ich zurück kommen vom Urlaub, bin gleich nach Feldafing geschickt zum Kommando da bin ich bis 23 April 1945 gewesen da habe ich in der Zeit Posten gestanden da war ein Kommando von 32 Häftling die mich alle gut kennen, und für mich bezeugen können

Nun hat man uns ins Feldafing am 23 April 1945 nach Dachau gebracht wie wir ankommen, so sagte man uns das Lager soll geräumt werden, hat uns 2 Mannschaften und Schöpp als reserve Posten eingeteilt zu dem Transport der nach Pfaffstatt fahren sollte, dort waren etwa 1800 bis 1900 Häftling, sind am 25 abgefahren bis nach Germisch

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bis dahin habe ich gesehen das die Häftling ziemlich gedrungen
~~sind~~ in den Personenwagen waren, von dort bin ich mit dem Mannschaftswagen
und ein ~~Mt~~ Unterscharführer nun in der Nacht weiter gefahren mit
dem Zug wo bekleidung und ein teil verpflegung, wie wir
ankamen ~~so~~ so hatte man mir die Akten Tasche ein Kameraden
gestohlen aus dem Wagen wo ich bis nach Garnisch gefahren bin
so das sich jeder erinnert kann wie ich an bin gekommen nach Seefeld:
wie ich mich mit dem Kameraden zusammen habe wo ich Sie gefunden
habe, wie wir ankamen waren die Häftling auf einer Wiese und in
einer Scheune einquartiert. Konnten nicht mehr nach Eßtahl weil
auch dort sich die Pest genähert hat, dann hat man sie wieder nach
Schwarzwitz zurück geführt mit dem Zug, wie der Transport führer
heist das weis ich nicht, als das ich ich beschreibe, er war dunkelhaarig
etwa in der grösse von 165 bis 170 Zentimeter war schlank hatte
einen weisen Schnurbart weise Haare Im Alter von 62 oder 72
Jahr das hat mir ein Kamerad genannt, dann war ich im Januar
28 bis 30 April von dort weiter alle welche Tauglich waren entlassen
und nach Zell am See geschickt, da wurde ich entlassen vom
Wehrmachtmeldeamt

Diese Erklärung ist von mir auf 2 Seiten, mit eigener Hand, in Dachau, Deutschland, am 1 November 1945, um 17 Uhr, freiwillig und ohne Zwang niedergeschrieben worden.
Ich schwöre vor Gott dass dies die volle Wahrheit ist.

Johann Schöpp

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, GERMANY, this 1 day of November, 1945.

(Secret) Capt CAC

Investigating Officer

TRANSLATION OF SWORN STATEMENT OF JOHANN SCHOPP

Before me, B. SELCKE, Jr., Capt., Cav., being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Johann SCHOPP, who, being by me first duly sworn in German, made and subscribed the following statement in hiw own handwriting:

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I, Johann SCHOPP, born on 12 June 1911, at [illegible], Rumania, declare:

Because of the agreement between Rumania and Germany in the year 1943, all persons from seventeen (17) to thirty five(35) years of age were taken out of the Rumanian army and were mustered and drafted for the German army. On 29 July 1943, I left Hermannstadt, arrived at Vienna, screened once more for those who were able to go to the front and for those who were unable to go to the front. I was not able to go to the front and was supposed to go work in the factory at Reichshoffen. Before we started from Vienna, there came came an order that we should go to Cranienburg. From there we, 100 men, were sent to the guard battalion at DACHAU, on 21 August 1943. After five (5) or six (6) days we received our uniforms and were trained for the period of ten (10) days. Because I had ailing feet I went to the hospital. After this, I was granted a furlough, on 2 October 1943. At DACHAU I did not have any connection with the prisoners. When I returned from furlough on 1 November I was sent to the outcamp FELDAFING, where I remained until 23 April 1945. I was a guard of a detail of thirty-two (32) prisoners, they know me and can testify on my behalf.

On 23 April 1945, we were brought from FELDAFING to DACHAU. however, when we arrived there, we were told that the camp was supposed to be cleared. We two, Manchen and Schöpp, were made reserve guards on the transport which was to go to CHAM there were eighteen hundred (1,800) to nineteen hundred (1,900) prisoners that started for Garmisch, on the 25th. Up to there I saw that the prisoners were rather crowded in the passenger cars. From there I went on with Manchen and an Unterscharführer, only at night, with the train carrying clothing and part of the provisions. When we arrived, a comrade had stolen my portfolio from the wagon in which I had gone up to Garmisch. Everyone can remember how I quarreled with this comrade when I arrived in Seefeld, whereupon I found it again. When we arrived the prisoners were put on a meadow and in a barn, because we could not continue to Oberlandes the front had approached. Later they were brought back by train to SCHARNITZ. I do not know the name of the Transport Leader but can describe him. He was a Hauptscharführer, his size was about one hundred sixty-five (165) to one hundred seventy (170) centimeters, he was slender, had a white mustache and white hair. His age was about sixty-two (62) to seventy two (72) years; this was told to me by one of my comrades.

From 28 April until 30 April, I was in a hospital, then all who could move themselves were discharged and sent to DALL AM SEE. There I was discharged by the draft board.

This declaration was written by me on two (2) pages, in my own handwriting, in DACHAU, GERMANY, on 1 November 1945, at 1700 hours, voluntarily and without compulsion. I swear by God, the Almighty, that it is the complete truth.

/s/ Johann Schopp

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 1st day of November 1945.

/s/ B. Selcke Jr.
/t/ B. SELCKE JR.,
Capt., Cav.,
Investigating Officer.

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Statement of Johann Schopp (Cont.)

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I, Walther Abt, being first duly sworn, state that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Johann SCHOPP, given at Dachau, Germany, on the 1st day of November 1945, at 1700 hours, made to the best of my ability.

WALTHER ABT
Translator
Hq. 3rd US Army.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 11th day of November 1945.

PAUL C. BUTH
PAUL C. BUTH
2nd Lt., AUS
Investigating Officer.

FORM 33A-3 6

Name: [illegible] 1st Lt.

hugo Lausterer

Ich heisse hugo Lausterer. Ich wurde am 2. Januar 1890 in Metzingen, Kreis Reutlingen, Deutschland, geboren. Ich wohne in Metzingen, Linden Platz 1. Ich bin von Beruf ein vertreter.

Ich bin der SS am 10. Dezember 1941 beigetreten. Vorher war ich Telephonist im Rathaus in Metzingen. Nachdem ich der SS beigetreten war wurde ich nach Dachau geschickt. Ich war dort als Wachposten vom 10. Dezember 1941 bis Februar 1942. Und Februar 1942 wurde ich als Wachposten fpr ein Arbeitskommando nach Radolfzell gesandt. Das Arbeitskommando bestand aus ungefahr 120 Gefangenen von Dachau. Hauptscharfuhrer Weiss war der Kommandofuhrer. Wir bauten eine Schiessstätte fur die SS Schule in Radolfzell die im Oktober 1942 fertig gestellt wurde, und kehrten dann nach Dachau zuruck.

Hauptscharfuhrer Josef Weiss hat die Gefangenen sehr oft geschlagen während der Zeit als wir in Radolfzell waren. Er schlug sie mit den Handen, mit Stöcken und hat sie auch mit den Fussen getreten. Ich sah einmal wie er einen kranken Gefangenen schlug da der Gefangene zu krank war um zur Arbeit zu gehen. Ich habe auch gesehen wie Weiss Gefangene mit den Fussen stiess so dass sie eine 50 bis 50m hohe Böschung hinunter fielen. Er tat dies nachdem er sie geschlagen hatte. Weiss ist jetzt als Gefangener in Dachau.

Im November 1942 verliess ich Dachau als Wachposten fur ein anderes Arbeitskommando in Bayrisch Zell. Hauptscharfuhrer Wenzl war Kommandofuhrer. Er ist jetzt auch in Dachau als ein Gefangener. Auch er war sehr roh und hat Gefangene oft mit einem Knüppel und mit seinen Handen geschlagen. Als ich einmal mit 20 Gefangenen von der Arbeit ausserhalb des Lagers zurückkam hat Wenzl sie durchsucht. Diejenigen die Lebensmittel bei sich hatten wurden von ihm schwer geschlagen. Damals hat er 6 oder 8 Gefangene geschlagen.

Im Dezember 1942 kehrte ich wieder nach Dachau zuruck, da ich krank war. Ich blieb dort im Lazarett bis Februar 1943. Von Februar bis Oktober 1943 hatte ich die Effekten Verwaltung fur die Gefangenen in Dachau. Dann ging ich nach Allach in der Nähe von Dachau wo ich die Kantinenverwaltung fur die Gefangenen und SS Leute uber hatte. Es waren dort mehrere tausend Gefangenen und ungefahr 150 Wachposten. Der Lagerfuhrer in Allach war Obersturmfuhrer Jarolim. Er ist jetzt auch ein Gefangener in Dachau. Ich blieb in Allach bis März 1944. SS Hauptscharfuhrer Eberle war in Allach als ich dort war. Ich sah wie er einen alten Gefangenen schlug weil der Gefangene sagte, dass er krank sei. Er schlug den alten Mann bis er in den Schnee fiel, wo er dann fur 2 bis 3 Minuten liegen blieb.

Im April kehrte ich nach Dachau zuruck und blieb dort bis Mai 1944 als Wachposten im Lager und beaufsichtigte auch Sprengungs Kommandos die in München arbeiteten. Diese Kommando gruben Blindgänger aus. Ich hörte dass einige Gefangene getötet wurden als sie diese Bomben ausgruben, aber ich habe das nie gesehen.

x Stellvertr. Kommandofuhrer

Im Mai 1944 nahm ich ein Arbeitskommando von 30 Gefangenen und 6 Wachposten nach München um die Aufräumungsarbeiten in der Textil Fabrik Lodenfrey durchzufuhren. Diese Arbeit dauerte bis Oktober 1944. Von November 1944 bis Januar 1945 war ich als ~~Wachposten~~ im Lager Feldafing wo die Gefangenen eine unterirdische Fabrik fur die Messerschmidt Werke bauten. Im Januar 1945 kehrte ich wieder nach Dachau zuruck wo ich als Wachposten bis 22. April 1945 blieb. Während dieser Zeit habe ich auch Sprengungs Kommando nach München gebracht.

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Ungefahr am 22. April 1945 kam ein Transport von ungefahr 1700 Jüdischen Gefangenen nach Dachau. Sie kamen von verschiedenen Plätzen. Ich wurde beauftragt mit diesem Transport mitzugehen. Die Gefangenen blieben ungefahr 3 Tage lang in Dachau und während dieser Zeit hielten

erste Seite nach meiner Erklärung Hugo Lausterer

sie sich in den wagons auf in denen sie herkamen. Es waren ungefähr 100 Mann in jedem wagon. Während dieser 5 Tage erhielten sie zweimal zu essen und zwar Brot, Margarine und Wurst. Der Transport verliess Dachau ungefähr am 25. oder 26. April. Ich kenne den Namen des Transportführers nicht. Es waren zwei Männer von der Polizei in München. Ungefähr 100 SS Wachposten gingen mit dem Transport. Unter ihnen befanden sich Oberscharführer Richter und Rottenführer Schepp. Schepp ist jetzt ein Gefangener in Dachau. Er ist in Barracke 26, 3.Kompanie.

Der Transport ging per Eisenbahn von Dachau nach Garmisch-Partenkirchen und von dort nach Seefeld in Oesterreich. Wir fuhren Donnerstag abend ab und kamen Sonntag Mittag an. Während dieser Zeit erhielten die Gefangenen nichts zu trinken aber sie erhielten einen Leib Brot für 5 Mann und etwas Wurst und Margarine. Einige Gefangene starben während der Transport in Dachau war und mehr starben auf der Fahrt nach Seefeld, aber ich kann nicht sagen oder schätzen wieviele starben.

Von Seefeld ging der Transport zu Fuss in die Richtung Elsthal. Ich blieb zurück als der einzige Wachposten für 65 Gefangene die zu krank und schwach waren weiter zu gehen. 2 Gefangene starben in der Nacht und der Bürgermeister von Seefeld hat die Leichen eingraben lassen. Sonntag nachts kehrte der Rest des Transportes zurück und die 65 Gefangenen die mit mir zurückgeblieben waren wurden dem Transport am nächsten Tag angeschlossen. Am Montag dann wurde der Transport wieder auf Zügen verladen und in die Richtung Garmisch Partenkirchen zurück geführt. Ich ging nicht mit. Ich ging in das Spital nach Seefeld, da ich zu müde war weiter zu gehen. Das ist alles was ich von dem Transport weiss.

Während ich in Dachau war im Januar 1945, sah ich wie Hauptscharführer Frenkle und Bötger die Gefangenen schlugen als sie zur Arbeit marschierten. Nur zum Vergnügen stellten sie den Gefangenen ein Bein und wenn die Gefangenen darüber stolperten wurden sie von ihnen geschlagen.

zwei

Dachau
30. Oktober 19

Hugo Hüttenbrenner
Dachau

31 October

Ephraim Stendam Lt Col AC

FORM 37A-7066

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Before me, Arnhem S. London, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Hugo Lindenmeier, who, being by me first duly sworn, subscribed to the following statement: VOL 14

TRANSLATION OF WITNESS'S STATEMENT:

My name is Hugo Lindenmeier. I was born 2 January 1920 in Metzingen, Kreis Reutlingen, Germany. My address is Metzingen, Lindenplatz 1. I am a salesman by trade. I joined the SS on 10 December 1941. Before that, I was a telephone operator in the city hall, in Metzingen. My first assignment after joining the SS was in Dachau. I was a guard there from 10 December 1941 until February 1942. At the end of February 1942, I was sent to Radolfzell as a guard on a work detail. The detail was made up of about 120 prisoners from Dachau. SS-Master Sergeant Saiss was the commander of the detail. We built a rifle range for the SS School at Radolfzell and completed it in October 1942 and then returned to Dachau. SS-Master Sergeant Saiss struck the ~~xxi~~ prisoners very often while they were at Radolfzell. He struck them with his hands, with sticks, and also kicked them. Once I saw him strike a sick prisoner because this prisoner was too ill for work. I also saw Saiss kick prisoners down an embankment that was 30 to 50 meters high. He did this after striking them. Saiss is a prisoner in Dachau now. In November 1942 I left Dachau as a guard on another work detail to Meyerich Zell. SS-Master Sergeant X. Saiss was in charge of that detail. He is also a prisoner in Dachau now. He, too, was very brutal and often struck the prisoners with a club and with his hands. Once when I returned from a day's work outside ~~xxtkx20~~ the camp with 20 prisoners, Saiss searched them. Those who had food he beat severely. There were six or eight prisoners whom he beat at that time. I returned to Dachau again in December 1942 because I was sick. I remained there in the hospital until February 1943. From February until October 1943 I worked in Dachau in the room where the prisoners' property was kept. Then I went to Allach, near Dachau, where I was placed in charge of the prisoners and the SS men's canteen. There were several thousand prisoners there and about 150 guards. The Camp Commander of Allach was 1st Lt. Schulz. He is also a prisoner in Dachau now. I remained in Allach until March 1944. SS-Master Sergeant Ebhardt was in Allach when I was there. I saw him strike an old man because this prisoner said he was sick. He hit the old man until the man fell down in the snow. The old man lay in the snow for two or three minutes after he was struck. In April 1944 I returned to Dachau and worked there until May 1944, as a guard in the camp and also as a guard in charge of demolition details that worked in Munich. This detail dug up unexploded bombs. I heard that some prisoners were killed while digging up these bombs, but I never saw that happen. In May, 1944, I took a work detail of thirty prisoners and six guards to Munich to clean up the wreckage of the Rodenfrey Textile Factory. This work lasted ~~xxii~~ until October 19444 From November 1944 to January 1945 I was acting Kommandofuehrer in the camp at Feldafing, where the prisoners were building an underground factory for Messerschmitt. In January 1945 I returned again to Dachau, where I worked as a guard until April 22, 1945. During that time I also took out demolition details to Munich. About 22 April 1945, a transport of about 1.700 Jewish

Pros Ex No. 111A

prisoners arrived in Dachau. They came from several places. I was assigned to go along with this transport. The prisoners remained in Dachau for about three days and during that time they stayed in the railroad cars in which they had come. There were about 100 of them in each car. During these three days, they were fed twice with bread, margarine and sausage. This transport left Dachau about 25 April or 26 April. I do not know the names of the transport leaders. They were two policemen from Munich. There were about 100 SS guards on the transport. Among them were SS-Technical Sergeant [illegible] and SS-Corporal SCHEPP. SCHEPP is now a prisoner in Dachau. He is in Barracks 26, 3rd Company. The transport went by railroad from Dachau to Garmisch-Partenkirchen, and from there to Seefeld in Austria. We left on Thursday evening and arrived Saturday afternoon. During that time the prisoners received no water and were given a loaf of bread for five men and some sausage and margarine. Some of the prisoners died while the transport was in Dachau and more died on the way to Seefeld, but I cannot say or estimate how many died. From Seefeld the transport proceeded on foot towards Elsthal. I was left behind as the only guard in charge of about 65 prisoners who were too sick and too weak to proceed any further. Two of these prisoners died that night, and the Buergermeister of Seefeld disposed of their bodies. On 3d day night, the remainder of the transport returned and the 63 prisoners who were left with me joined them the following day. On Monday, the whole transport got on trains again and went towards Garmisch-Partenkirchen. I did not go with them. I went to the hospital at Seefeld because I was too tired to go any further. That is all I know about the transport. While I was in Dachau after January 1945, I saw Technical Sergeant [illegible] and SS-Corporal [illegible] strike prisoners as they were marched out to work, just for the sport. These men would sometimes stick their feet in front of prisoners, and if the prisoners tripped, they would strike them.

This declaration was written by me on two pages in Dachau, Germany, on 31 October 1945 at 1900 hours, voluntarily and without compulsion. I swear by God the Almighty that I will say nothing but the pure truth, will not keep anything secret, and will not add anything.

/s/ [illegible]

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 31st day of October 1945.

/s/ [illegible]
1st Lt., JAGD,
Investigating Officer.

FORM 3JA-WC 6a

Before me, Mary Stage Wylie, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Matthias Wagner who, being by me first duly sworn in GERMANY, made and subscribed the following statement in his own handwriting:

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wird Jak im Sen Befehl, [illegible]
und [illegible]

Dachau

GERMANY, the 31st day of Oct, 1945.

Henry Sanger 1st Lt

IOR: 3JA-MC66

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TRANSLATION O WORN STATEMENT OF WILHELM AGNER

Before me, Harry Szanger, 1st Lt., AC, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Wilhelm Wagner, who, being by me first duly sworn in GERMAN, made and subscribed the following statement in his own handwriting:

Wilhelm Wagner, born on November 23, 1904, in Augsburg. From 18 September 1933 until the end of war at Dachau. From 4 August 1938 until 30 November 1939 at Mauthausen. Arrived there as Scharführer. I was installed as a supply man. At the air base of Landsberg I was a ~~Commando~~ detail Leader from 24 November 1944 until the end of the war. From January, 1943 until March, 1943, I was a ~~commando~~ detail leader in charge of a detail at Germering. From 1940 until 1942 I was in charge of the laundry at Dachau. I admit to have beaten 5 to 6 inmates in the laundry. In the beginning of 1937 I reported some inmates on account of uncleanliness of the block. I was at Allach from March or April, 1943 until November 1943. I admit there, that I read aloud the punishment orders to the inmates, that I was present at the punishment beatings and counted the strokes which were given by prisoners. Sometimes I, myself, too, gave 5 to 10 strokes. I have never beaten a prisoner in such a way that he was bleeding. In the laundry at Dachau I was in charge of about 60 to 80 prisoners. In the year of 1942 I received blood stained laundry which allegedly arrived from the shooting range. Sometimes I had to prepare hot water which then was called for by car and supposedly was taken to the rifle range. I have never taken away jewels or jewelry from inmates. I cannot recall having beaten a prisoner in such a way that he had to go to the hospital. A few times I deprived lazy prisoners of their meals and had them distributed by the capo to ambitious inmates.

I want to add the following statement. During the summer of 1943 when I was at Allach I saw two prisoners being hanged. Present at this execution were Jakolin, a physician, inmates, a Rapportführer from Dachau, myself and several SS men as well as two prisoners who performed the hanging. Jakolin ordered me to have the prisoners present at the execution and also ordered me to block the gallow with the help of several SS men.

This declaration was written by me, on 2 pages, in my own handwriting, in Dachau, Germany, on 31 October, 1945, ~~at~~, at 1400 hours, voluntarily and without compulsion. I swear by God, the almighty, that I speak nothing but the pure truth, that I have not kept anything secret nor added anything.

/s/ W. Wagner

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 31st day of October 1945.

/s/ Harry Szanger, 1st Lt, AC
Investigating Officer.

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I, Dr. Ewald Reynitz, being first duly sworn, state that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Wilhelm Wagner, given at Dachau, Germany on the 31st day of October, 1945, made to the best of my ability.

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Dr. Ewald Reynitz,
Translator.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 31st day of October 1945.

HARRY SZANGER,
1st Lt., A.C.,
Investigating Officer.

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Jhm. H. Bm. H. Capt. Lt. Fridolin Puke

Meinen Name ist Fridolin Puke bin 33 Jahre alt, bin von geburt Österreicher von beruf bin ich Arzt. Ich bin im June 1937 in die Allgemeine SS eingetretten. Ende 1939 meldete ich mich freiwillig zur Luftwaffe wurde aber am 15 Juli 1940 zur Waffen SS eingezogen. Ich kam nach Dachau KZ 15 September 1944 im Dienstgrade als Hauptsturmführer und Truppen-Arzt für die Bewachungsmannschaften des KZ. lager. Ich hatte ein F.P. Krankenrevier mit 21 Betten, das sich ausserhalb des eigentlichen KZ befand. Ich hatte nichts zu tun mit F.P. der behandlung ~~mit der~~ F.P. fremden mädchen im lager wo ich war für Capos ~~und Posten~~ F.P. Ich gebe zu das ich anwesend war bei exekutionen wo gehalten worden sind in Dachau. Ich kan mich erinnern an 5-6 exekutionen wo ich dabei sein musste. In zwei fällen sind sie gehängt worden und in anderen fällen erschossen. Das waren alles Häftling mit ausnahme

Skowlinski

F.P. ~~ist~~ wo ~~ich~~ drei SS männer F.P. exekutiert wurden F.P. Die erste exekution wo ich mich erinnere wo ich dabei war, war ~~vor~~ F.P. Weihnachten 1944 Es war ein Heftling, er wurde ~~gehangt~~ erschossen F.P. wegen Plünderung F.P. ~~für diebstahl~~ in München. Die exekution hat sich befunden im Hof. Ich weis nicht wer den befehl ~~F.P.~~ gegeben hat. F.P. Obersturmführer Otto war anwesend, mit schutzhaft lager führer Ruppert. Es waren noch 2-3 F.P. Mann anwesend ~~nicht~~ bei der exekutioner und ~~sonst~~ F.P. ich nicht im Namen kann. Ich ~~kann~~ F.P. mich erinnern jetzt es war Oberscharführer Bongartz wo den Man tot machte als Offizialer exekuter. Ich habe den Körper untersucht, und hatte den Totenschein ausgestellt F.P. and dan ist der Körper in die Crematorium gekomen um verbrannt zu werden. Ich bin zu zwei ~~mal~~ F.P. exekution gegangen im Januar, ~~die~~ die erste war im anfang Januar 1945. ~~es~~ wo zwei Heftlinge, was für Nationalität die waren weis ich nicht ~~wurden~~ F.P. sind gehängt

worden im Crimatorium Stadt
Bogarz war der Hangmann, and
Ruppert and Otto war dort in wie
im selben falle vorher T.P., einer von den
zwei ist exekuted worden als ein spion,
ich weis nicht warum der andere
sterben musste. Alle F.P. Erhängungen
fanden in dem Crimatorium statt
and die erschiessungen fand nicht im
F.P. Crimatorium statt T.P. Wie gewöhnlich ich fragte F.P. den exekution
Befehl welchen ich immer gelesen habe
vor der exekution. Wan das todes-
urteil mir zu hart hätte ich vermuthet
F.P. ich ein wiederruf einreichen. bei den
Adiudant wo anwesent war, der Ordleger
war in der Crimatorium vor den
Ofen. Bogarz, hat die zwei F.P. in einen guten weg
tot gemacht. Die Körper sind dort ge-
blieben zum verbrennen.
Die nächste ich mich erinern kann war
am Januar. Dis war eine erschinung

Gustavo Brin

von einem Mann in der Crimalwinkel hafte. Ich kann mich nicht erinnern weshalb der erschossen wurde.
Der Häftling war ~~nackt~~ F.P. ganz ausgezogen und mußt hinknieen vor einen Sandhaufen, dann Bogarts kam von hinten her und hat den Mann in das Genick geschossen mit einem Pistol. Der Mann war sofort tot ~~[illegible]~~ F.P. ~~vorher ein schuß auf die Grundlage von dem Genickschuß~~ F.P. Ruppert und Otto war auch wieder anwesend.
Die nächste exekution war im mittel of März. Ich war zu spät und ~~aber~~ ich dort ankam da war die Exekution bereits durchgeführt. ~~niemand an wesen~~, F.P. ~~aber~~ 4 Nackte ~~tot~~ F.P. Körper lagen dort ~~auf~~ F.P. dem Boden, F.P. die alle waren erschossen wie die andern in das Genick, F.P. ~~Ich habe~~ Als ich kam ~~[illegible]~~ waren die Zeugen bereits weg. Der stellte den Totenschein aus. F.P. ~~zu diesem fall~~. Ich ~~habe~~ F.P. an das gewiss ~~an~~ F.P. das Otto, Ruppert und Bogarts, die gewöhnliche gruppe hat das auch getan. Ich machte den Totenschein für die 4. F.P.

Friedrich Fritz

Die ~~negative~~ F.P. Exekution ~~war~~ F.P. im-
mitten F.P. April. F.P. Da wurden F.P. 8 Mann
~~erschossen~~ hingerichtet F.P., die waren all nackt aus
gezogen F.P. und erschossen wie die andern
Bogarts F.P. und ein anderer SS Mann der mir
nicht bekannt ist hat die Tötung
gemacht, die kamen von hinten
und haben F.P. die Häftlinge F.P. in das Genick F.P. ge-
schossen. Ich erinnere mich, zwei sind
erschossen worden wegen F.P. Spionage F.P. (Otto war
dort Vertreter des Lager Commandanten F.P.
Weiter. Kuppert Schutzhaftlagerführer F.P.
war auch dort. Die Tötung ist F.P. Farge-
fallen F.P. am selben Platz wie bei den
anderen F.P. Erschießungen.

Ich habe diesen Bericht ohne Zwang ab-
gegeben, habe ihn durchgelesen und verstehe
und verstehe ihn voll. Ich schwöre bei Gott
daß dieser Bericht die reine Wahrheit ist.

Christian Fürst

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October, 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

John A. Barnett
JOHN A. BARNETT,
Captain INF,
Investigating Officer.

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Before me, JOHN A. BARNETT, Capt., Inf., being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared FRIDOLIN PUHR, who after being duly sworn through the interpreter, in the German language, made and subscribed to the following statement:

My name is FRIDOLIN PUHR. I am 33 years old and am by birth an Austrian. I am a doctor. I entered the Allgemaine SS in June 1937. I reported voluntarily at the end of 1939 to the Air Force, and was inducted on 15 July 1940 into the organization of the Waffen SS.

I came to the Dachau Concentration Camp on 15 December 1944 and held the rank at that time of Hauptsturmfuhrer and troop doctor for the guarding units of the Concentration Camp. I was in charge of a small hospital unit with 21 beds, which was located outside of the so-called Concentration Camp.

I did not have anything to do with the treatment of the prostitutes in the camp because those were for the Capos. I admit that I was present at executions which were performed here at Dachau. I can remember 5 or 6 executions where I had to be present. In two cases the victims were hanged and in the other cases they were shot. With the exception of 3 SS men, the victims were all inmates. I can remember the first execution at which I was present, which was performed on Christmas 1944. The victim was an inmate and was shot because he had been looting in Munich. The execution took place in the yard. I don't know who gave the order for this execution. Obersturmfuhrer OTTO was present at that time with Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer RUPPERT. There were 2 or 3 other men present, their names I can't remember. I now remember that Oberscharfuhrer BONGARTZ was the one acting as official executioner, ~~and who killed the inmate.~~ Prior to sending the corpse to the crematory to be burned I had examined the body and made out the death certificate.

I was present at two executions in January, the first of which took place at the beginning of January 1945 where two inmates, their nationalities unknown to me, were hanged in the crematorium. BONGARTZ was the hangman and RUPPERT and OTTO were present, as in all previous cases. One of the two inmates was executed as a spy and I don't know why the second one had to die. All hangings took place in the crematorium and the shootings in the yard of the crematorium. As usual I asked for the execution order which I always had read before an execution took place. When the death verdict appeared to me too severe I would try to put in for an appeal to the Adjutant, who was present. The gallows was located in the crematorium right in front of the ovens. BONGARTZ killed these two inmates in a good way. The corpses were left there to be burned.

The next execution I remember occurred at the end of January. This was the shooting of a man in the yard of the crematorium. I can't remember why he was shot. The inmate was completely undressed, had to kneel down in front of a pile of earth and then BONGARTZ came from behind with a pistol and shot the man in the neck. The man was dead immediately. At that time RUPPERT and OTTO were again present.

The next execution took place in the middle of March. I came too late, and when I arrived there the execution had already taken place. There were four naked bodies lying on the ground. They were all shot the same way as the other ones, in the neck. All the witnesses had already left at the time I arrived. I made out the death certificates.

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With certainty I assumed that the group which usually included OTTO, RUPPERT, and BONGARTZ had performed this execution. I made out the death certificates for the 4 victims.

The next execution took place in the middle of April. There were 8 men shot. They were all naked and shot in the same way as the previous ones. BONGARTZ and another SS man, his name unknown to me, performed this killing.* I do remember that two of them were shot for espionage. OTTO was there as Adjutant to the Lager Commandant, WEITER. The Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer RUPPERT was also present. The execution took place in the same area where the others had taken place.

I made this report without compulsion, have read it, and corrected it, and understand it fully. I swear by God that this statement is the pure truth.

/s/ Fridolin Puhr

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

/s/ John A. Barnett
/t/ JOHN A. BARNETT,
Capt. Inf.,
Investigating Officer.

I, T/4 OSCAR SESSLER, ASN 32084554, after being duly sworn, state that I truly translated the oath administered by Captain JOHN A. BARNETT, Inf., to FRIDOLIN PUHR, and that I acted as a sworn interpreter in this matter.

/s/ Oscar Sessler
/t/ OSCAR SESSLER,
32084554, Tec 4,
Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

/s/ John A. Barnett
/t/ JOHN A. BARNETT,
Capt. Inf.,
Investigating Officer.

I, T/5 WERNER S. KATZ, ASN 35555464, after being duly sworn, state that the above is a true translation of the original statement of FRIDOLIN PUHR, given on 30 October 1945 at Dachau, Germany, made to the best of my ability.

Werner S. Katz
WERNER S. KATZ,
35555464, Tec 5,
Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

John A. Barnett
JOHN A. BARNETT,
Capt. Inf.,
Investigating Officer.

* They came from behind, and shot the prisoners in the back.

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I, Tec 4 OSCAR SESSLER, ASN 32084554, after being duly sworn, state that I truly translated the oath administered by Captain JOHN A. BARNETT, Inf., to FRIDOLIN PUHR, and that I acted as a sworn interpreter in this matter.

Oscar Sessler
OSCAR SESSLER, 32084554
Tec 4 - Interpreter

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

John A. Barnett
JOHN A. BARNETT,
Captain INF.
Investigating Officer

Before me, HORACE R. HANSEN, Captain, JAGD, authorized to administer oaths, appeared Otto Wilhelm MOLL, who first being duly sworn by me in his native tongue, made the following statement under oath:

Ich, Otto Wilhelm MOLL, geboren am 4. März 1915 in Hohenschönberg (Mecklenburg), zuständig nach Dabel (Mecklenburg), erkläre hiermit unter Eid:

1) Ich war Mitglied der SS-Wachtruppe Brandenburg von 1935 - 1937. Von 1937 - 1941 habe ich die Gärtnerei des Wirtschaftsverwaltungshauptamtes in Oranienburg, in der Häftlinge des Konzentrationslagers beschäftigt waren, geführt und betrieben. Von 1941 bis Januar 1945 habe ich ebenfalls eine Gärtnerei des Wirtschaftsverwaltungshauptamtes im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz geführt, in der auch Häftlinge des Konzentrationslagers beschäftigt wurden. Als solcher habe ich den Dienstgrad eines SS-Hauptscharführers seit 1943 gehabt.

Ich war im Januar/Februar 1945 auf dem Rückzuge für etwa 4 Wochen im Wirtschaftsverwaltungshauptamt in Berlin und bei Berlin stationiert. Ungefähr am 25. Februar 1945 erhielt ich von dem Abteilungschef der Personalabteilung des Wirtschaftsverwaltungshauptamtes, Sturmbannführer HAHFBAUM, den Befehl, mich bei dem Führer des Konzentrationslagers Kaufering für weitere Arbeitszuweisung zu melden. Ich fuhr mit dem Zug nach Kaufering, wo ich ungefähr am 28. Februar 1945 eintraf. Ich meldete mich sofort bei Sturmbannführer FOERSCHNER, dem zuständigen Lagerführer. Ich erhielt für die nächsten 10 Tage keine besondere Arbeit zugewiesen. Es wurde mir

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aber erklärt, dass ich, sobald Gefangene von Augsburg eintreffen würden, in das Lager Kaufering 2 in Landsberg am Lech versetzt würde.

Während der nächsten Tage inspizierte ich das Lager Kaufering 2 und fand es zur Aufnahme von Gefangenen nicht vorbereitet (Mangel an Krankenunterkünften und Verunreinigung der Häftlingsunterkünfte). Der neu bestimmte Lagerführer Obersturmführer SCHOETTL gab mir Weisung, die im Lager 2 vorhandenen Uebelstände zu beseitigen und das Lager in einen besseren Zustand zu bringen.

Nach Ankunft der Gefangenen ungefähr am 12. März 1945, und nachdem das Lager seinen normalen Betrieb aufgenommen hatte, war ich für die folgenden Arbeitsgebiete des Lagers verantwortlich:

1. Unterkunft der Häftlinge,
2. Verpflegung der Häftlinge,
3. sanitäre Verhältnisse im Lager,
4. Ueberstellung kranker Häftlinge in das Revier Kaufering 4,
5. Bekleidung der Häftlinge,
6. Arbeitseinsatz.

In SCHOETTL's Abwesenheit - SCHOETTL musste des öfteren Dienstreisen unternehmen - war ich der Lagerführer.

Das Verwaltungspersonal des Lagers bestand ausserdem aus einem Küchenunteroffizier, SS-Oberscharführer EICHHOLZER, dem SS-Oberscharführer JENSEN, Verwaltungsabteilung, und einem Oberscharführer der Sanitätsabteilung, dessen Name mir entfallen ist.

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Das Wachpersonal des Lagers unterstand einem Hauptmann CASTNER. Kleinere Verbesserungen im Lager konnte ich selbständig durchführen, während ich für grössere Verbesserungen wie z.B. Erstellung einer Revierbaracke SCHOETTL's Genehmigung bedurfte.

2) Die Unterkunft der Häftlinge im Lager Kaufering 2 war der Zeit entsprechend gut. Alle Gefangenen schliefen immer unter Dach. Jeder einzelne Gefangene hatte einen Strohsack und drei Decken. Die Strohsacke waren auf Pritschen aufgelegt. Die Verpflegung war gut.

Die Krankenbaracke enthielt etwa 30 Betten. Der Durchschnittskrankenstand in dieser Baracke waren 10 - 12 Häftlinge, meistens Erkältungen und Furunkulose. Während meiner Tätigkeit im Lager Kaufering 2 wurden ungefähr 20 Häftlinge in das Revier Kaufering 4 überstellt.

Das Lager hatte ein Fassungsvermögen von ungefähr 1200 Häftlingen und hatte während meiner Tätigkeit dort eine Höchstbelegung von 450 Häftlingen. Das Lager hatte ein Wachpersonal bis zu 50 Mann.

Die Arbeit der Gefangenen bestand in der Ausladung von Maschinen und Maschinenteilen und dem Transport der Sachen in das Messerschmitt-Werk.

3) Während meiner Tätigkeit in Kaufering 2 ist kein Häftling in meinem Lager an Krankheit oder Unterernährung gestorben und keiner erhängt oder erschossen worden. Es gab keinen einzigen Todesfall in meinem Lager.

4) Während meiner Tätigkeit in Kaufering 2 sind meines Wissens keinerlei Misshandlungen irgendwelcher Häftlinge durch irgendwelche Wachmannschaften erfolgt. Kein Häftling wurde vom Wachpersonal geschlagen, getreten oder in irgendeiner anderen Weise misshandelt.

5) Ungefähr am 25./26. April führte ich alle marschfähigen Häftlinge, die im Lager Kaufering 2 waren, zu Fuss nach Dachau, Alle diese Häftlinge erreichten ihr Ziel, und es kamen keine Erschiessungen oder Misshandlungen auf diesem Transport vor. Das Wachpersonal dieses Transports bestand aus SS-Leuten, von denen ich mich nur noch an einen SS-Hauptscharführer HIEDMER erinnern kann.

Der Gefangenentransport verliess Kaufering 2 mit genügend Marschverpflegung für zwei Tage. Die Verpflegung für einen weiteren halben Tag besorgte ich selbst aus Dachau. Die Gefangenen erreichten Dachau am 29. April. Ich hatte die volle Verantwortung für diesen Transport.

6) Ich selbst verliess Dachau am 30. April 1945 mit einer Formation von SS-Angehörigen, die in der Richtung nach Tirol abmarschierte. Diese Formation löste sich auf, und ich gab mich am 3. oder 4. Mai in der Nähe von Bad Tölz amerikanischen Truppen gefangen.

7) Nach meinem besten Wissen war SS-Obersturmbannführer WEISS Kommandeur sämtlicher dem Konzentrationslager Dachau unterstehenden Aussenlager. Ich habe WEISS einmal bei einer offiziellen Werkbesichtigung in Kaufering 2 ungefähr Ende März 1945 gesehen und habe bei dieser Gelegenheit einige Worte mit ihm gewechselt. - Alle Befehle

über die Lagerführung kamen von Obersturmbannführer WEISS. - Ich habe niemals den Namen WEITER gehört. - Ich kenne Sturmbannführer FOERSCHNER durch meine Tätigkeit und habe des öfteren mit ihm gesprochen.

Diese Erklärung ist nur mit mir 3 Seiten und [illegible] worden am 3. November 1945 um 13 Uhr freiwillig und ohne Zwang gemacht habe. Ich erkläre weiter ich [illegible] nur die reine Wahrheit bezeugt und [illegible] nichts hinzugefügt habe.

[illegible]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of November 1945 at DACHAU, Germany.

Horace R. Hansen
HORACE R. HANSEN
Captain, J.A.G.D.
Investigating Officer

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AMK
VOL 1A

Translation of Statement of Otto MOLL

Before me, HORACE R. HANSEN, Capt., JAGD, authorized to administer oaths appeared Otto Wilhelm MOLL, who first being duly sworn by me in his native tongue, made the following statement under oath:

I, Otto Wilhelm MOLL, born 4 March 1915 at HOHENSCHOENSBERG (Mecklenburg), residing at DABEL (Mecklenburg), declare under oath:

1. I was a member of the SS guard unit BRANDENBURG from 1935 - 1937. From 1937 to 1941, I was in charge and responsible for the gardening of the Economic Administration Main Office in ORANIENBURG, in which concentration camp prisoners were employed. From 1941 until January 1945 I was in charge of the gardening of the ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION Main Office in the Concentration Camp AUSCHWITZ, in which also concentration camp prisoners were employed. As such I attained the rank of SS Hauptscharführer in 1943.

In January-February 1945, while on the retreat, I was for about four weeks stationed in the Economic Administration Main Office in BERLIN and near BERLIN. Approximately on 25 February 1945 I received orders from the chief of the personnel section of the Economic Administration Main Office, Sturmbannführer HAHRBAUM, to report to the commander of the KAUFERING Concentration Camp for further duties. I proceeded by train to KAUFERING, where I arrived approximately on 28 February 1945. I immediately reported to Sturmbannführer FOERSCHNER, the respective camp commander. For the following ten days I was not given any specific duties. I was told, that as soon as prisoners would arrive from AUGSBURG I would be transferred to Camp KAUFERING 2 in LANDSBERG am LECH.

During the next days I inspected the camp KAUFERING 2, and found it unsuitable for reception of prisoners, due to lack of billets for sick people and untidiness of the prisoners' billets. The newly appointed Camp Commander Oberstürmführer SCHOETTL ordered me to correct the deficiencies prevailing in Camp 2 and to improve camp conditions.

Upon arrival of the prisoners, approximately on 12 March 1945, and after the camp had started its normal functions, I was responsible for the following fields of work in the camp:

1. Billeting of Prisoners.
2. Feeding of Prisoners.
3. Sanitary Conditions in the Camp.
4. Transfer of sick prisoners to the hospital in camp 4.
5. Clothing of prisoners.
6. Labor commitment.

During SCHOETTL's absence - as SCHOETTL often undertook official trips - - I was camp commander.

The administrative camp personnel further included a kitchen non-commissioned officer, SS Oberscharführer EICHHORNER, administrative official, SS Oberscharführer JENSEN and an Oberscharführer in the medical section, whose name I forgot. The camp guard personnel was under Captain CARTNER.

I was authorized to make small improvements in the camp on my own, but required SCHOETTL's permission for larger improvements, such as the construction of a hospital barracks.

2. The billets of the prisoners in Camp KAUFERING 2 was, according to times, good. All prisoners always slept under a roof. Each prisoner had a straw sack and three blankets. The straw sacks were mounted on wooden platforms. Food was good.

The hospital barracks contained thirty beds. The average

sick status in this barracks consisted of ten to twelve prisoners, mostly because of colds and furunculosis. During my activity in Camp KAUFERING 2, about twenty prisoners were transferred to the hospital in camp KAUFERING 4.

The camp had a capacity of about 1,200 prisoners, and during my stay there had a maximum occupancy of 450 prisoners. The guard personnel consisted of 50 men.

The prisoners' work consisted of unpacking and transporting of machine parts for the MESSERSCHMITT WORKS.

3. During my activity in KAUFERING 2 no prisoner in my camp died from sickness or starvation and none was hung or shot. There was not a single death in my camp.

4. During my activity in Kaufering 2, to my knowledge, there were no mistreatments of any prisoner by any guard personnel. No prisoner was beaten, nor kicked nor in any other way mistreated by guard personnel.

5. On about 25 or 26 April 1945 I led all prisoners of Camp KAUFERING 2 who were in marching condition, on foot to DACHAU. All prisoners arrived at the destination, and there were no shooting nor mistreatments during the march. The guard personnel of this transport consisted of SS personnel, of which I can only remember one SS Hauptscharführer RIEDERER.

The prisoner transport left KAUFERING 2 with sufficient provisions for two days. I personally obtained additional provisions for half a day from DACHAU. The prisoners arrived at DACHAU on 29 April. I was fully responsible for this transport.

6. I left DACHAU on 30 April 1945 with a formation of SS personnel, marching in the direction of Tirol. The formation soon dissolved, and I ~~was taken prisoner by~~ turned myself in to the Americans on 3 or 4 May 1945, near BAD TOELZ.

7. To my knowledge SS Obersturmbannführer WEISS was commander of all outcamps under the jurisdiction of the Concentration Camp DACHAU. I have seen WEISS once during an official visit in KAUFERING 2, towards the end of March 1945, and, at this occassion, exchanged a few words with him. All orders about the camp conduct came from Obersturmbannführer WEISS. I have never heard the name of WEITER. I know Sturmbannführer FUERSCHNER through my activities and have talked to him repeatedly.

I have made this declaration on 5 pages in DACHAU, Germany, on 3 November 1945 at 1300 hours, voluntarily and without compulsion. I swear by God the Almighty that I have said nothing but the pure truth, have not concealed nor added anything.

(Signed) Otto MOLL

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of November 1945 at DACHAU, Germany.

/s/ Horace R. Hansen
/t/ HORACE R. HANSEN
Captain, J.A.G.D.
Investigating Officer.

FORM 33A-SC 6a

Before me, CAPT ALVIN J [illegible], (MP), a [illegible] authorized to [illegible] CTTC
EINHARDT SCHULZ [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] under oath:

Ich ging am Mai 1933 in die Allgemeine SS, Sturm 4/15 und später 2/15 in Wittenberge. Am 1. Dezember 1941 wurde ich vom Wehrbezirkskommando in Berlin erneut verpflichtet und am 4 Dezember 1941 zu den Deutschen Ausrüstungswerken nach Berlin-Weißensee kommandiert.
Zum Wachpersonal wurde ich am 19 Januar 1942 einberufen.
Vom 20 Februar 1943 bis Zusammenbruch war ich bei einer Firma in Tegel. Sie war als Betriebsschutz eingesetzt. Meine Arbeit war die Überwachung der in Arbeit befindlichen Flugzeuge und deren Teilen sowie Kommandieren.
Im hiesigen Betrieb arbeiteten ca. 600 Gefangene, und zwar Polen, Italiener, Franzosen und Deutsche.
In meinen Dienstzeiten konnte ich mehrere Male Gefangene die ich beim Feuerlöschen, Stehlen, Diebstahl oder Widersetzlichkeit ertappte geschlagen. Es kann ungefähr 12 mal gewesen sein.
Ich benützte meistens meine Hand

PROS EX 115 192 Otto Schulz
Pros Ex No. 115

und es war eine Zeit
in den Quartaräumen wurden öfters größere Razzias vorgenommen, die trotz wiederholten Befehlen nicht eingestellt wurden. Gelegentlich dieser Razzias auf dem Lager wurde einem das Wenigste einen Eimer Regenwasser runter gegossen. Geschlagen wurden von mir die ersten sieben, zuerst Priester, und dann das Weitere 4 5 mal gewesen sein und zwar nur mit einer Hose.
Folgende Mitgefangene waren mein Meister: Oberstaatsanwalt Josef Stein, Magistratsrat Maier, Oberstaatsanwalt Jäger, Oberstaatsanwalt Hauschmeier, Untersuchungsrichter Haas, Oberstaatsanwalt Fries, Rottenführer Beck, Blockführer Friedrich, Untersuchungsrichter Fuchs, Oberstaatsanwalt Abb Alexius, Untersuchungsrichter Dr. Oberstaatsanwalt Keller. Seiner und Wenzl haben mir erzählt, daß sie sich über Gefangene beklagt und erwähnt, daß sie schwer geschlagen haben.
Als ich nach Dachau kam, war der Oberstaatsanwalt Martin Weiß und

Abb Schulz

später SS Hauptsturmführer Weiter,
Vorname unbekannt, Lagerkommandant.
Ich selbst keine Gelegenheit im genannten
Lager zu kommen und weiss deshalb nichts
über die Tatsachen und Angabe zu ein-
dant Tatsachen. Der Lagerkommandant
war verantwortlich für die Hinrichtungen
da er soviel ich glaube, die Befehle von Berlin ausführen liess.
Der Leiter des Krematorium war
SS Obersturmführer Sachsenhausen.
Mein Vorgesetzter war Hauptsturmführer
Hans Kinich, der als Verantwortlicher für den
gesamten Betrieb verantwortlich war.

Seite 3
Name, Vorname Fischer
30 Oktober 1930

Otto Schulz

Unterschrift
OBERLT, 30 4 Fischer

Kriminalrat, Kpt, CMP

FORM 30A-WC66

Aul

Vol IX

TRANSLATION OF SWORN STATEMENT OF OTTO REINHARDT SCHULZ

Before me, CAPT. DALWIN J. NILES, CMP, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared OTTO REINHARDT SCHULZ who, being by me first duly sworn in GERMAN, made and subscribed the following statement in his own handwriting:

In May 1933 I joined the Allgemeine SS in Wittenberge, at first Sturm 4/15, then 2/15. On 1 December 1940 I was assigned by the Economic and Administration Main Office in Berlin and sent to the German Armament Works in Buchenwald on 4 December 1940. I was drafted into the Waffen SS on 19 January 1942.

From 20 February 1943 until the end of the war I worked for the German Armament Works in Dachau. I was assigned as Betriebsleiter. My work consisted of supervising the progress of our orders and of the technical preparations. There were about 600 prisoners working in my plant. They were Poles, Czechs, Frenchmen and Germans. I sometimes lost my temper and beat prisoners whom I caught loafing, sleeping, stealing, or showing insubordination. This happened about 12 times. I used my hand mostly, but used a board once.

They frequently made their own smoking periods in the latrines, which practice was not stopped in spite of repeated admonitions. During an inspection tour I poured a bucket of rain water over them from a roof window. I also ~~beat~~ the obviously lazy workers--this happened about 4-5 times, and only with my hand.

The following SS men worked as my foremen: Obersturmführer Joseph Deiner, Hauptscharführer Maier, Oberscharführer Kegel, Oberscharführer Lothar Staudemaier, Unterscharführer Walter Koch, Oberscharführer Dries, Rottenführer Beck, Rottenführer Friedrich, Unterscharführer Fuchs, Oberscharführer Otto Merkle, Unterscharführer Klier Oskar, Oberscharführer Keller. Deiner and Merkle complained to me about some prisoners and told me that they had beaten them.

When I came to Dachau, SS Obersturmbannführer Martin Weiss, and later SS Obersturmbannführer Weiter, first name unknown, was camp commander. I had no occasion to enter the prison compound and therefore do not know anything about the tortures and murders which were perpetrated there. The camp commander was responsible for the executions, since he, in my opinion, caused the orders from Berlin to be carried out.

The supervisor of the crematory was SS Oberscharführer Borkhardt. My superior was SS Obersturmführer Hans Ulrich, who was Werkleiter and as such was responsible for the entire plant.

This declaration was written by me on 3 pages, in my own handwriting, in Dachau, Germany, on 30 October 1945, at 2230 hours, voluntarily and without compulsion.

I swear by God, the almighty, that I speak nothing but the pure truth, that I have not kept anything secret nor added anything.

PROS EX 115a

-1-

/s/ Otto Schulz

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Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, GERMANY, this 30th day of October, 1945.

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/s/Dalwin J. Niles, Capt., CMP
Investigating Officer

I, Pfc Henry J. Wald, being first duly sworn, state that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Otto Reinhardt Schulz, given at Dachau, Germany, on the 30th day of October 1945, made to the best of my ability.

Henry J. Wald
Henry J. Wald, Pfc
WCIT 6832

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 31st day of October, 1945.

Dalwin J. Niles
Dalwin J. Niles, Capt., CMP

Pros Ex 115a

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Before me, 2nd Lt. Alfred C. Laurence, AUS, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Josef Geuss, who after being duly sworn in his native tongue by me, made and subscribed to the following statement:

116 177

1.) Ich, Josef Heuss, bin am 3/3/06 in Nürnberg geboren worden. Ich war ein SS Hauptscharführer der Kommandantur des Konzentrationslagers Dachau.

2.) Ich bin in Dachau vom 20/4/33 bis zum 1/12/42 als SS Mann tätig gewesen. Für 13 Monate war ich Wachposten, dann war ich 4½ Jahre Telephonist in der Kommandantur; 1938 oder Anfang 1939 kam ich dann als Aufseher in den Kommandantur-Arrest. Dann war ich für 3 Monate im Winter 1939/1940 in Flossenbürg, kam zurück in den K. A. bis ich nach Auschwitz kam. Dort war ich von Mai 1941 - August 1942 als Kommandoführer. Von August 1942 bis Dezember 1942 war ich wieder in Dachau als stellvertretender Rapportführer und stellvertretender Schutzhaftlagerführer.

3.) Ich diente als Kommandoführer aus dem KZ Natzweiler im Elsass von Dezember 1942 bis Dezember 1944. Zum Schluss war ich mit SS Kommandantur Natzweiler in Guttenbach am Neckar. Auf Transport war ich auch einmal im polnischen Konzentrationslager Lublin, wo ich aber nie Dienst getan habe.

1. 198 Josef Heuss

4.) Im Jahre 1942 diente ich in Sachsen unter den Kommandanten Piorkowski und Martin Weiss. Hoffmann, Jarolin, und Redwitz waren Schutzhaftlagerführer, ich selbst und Frohnapfel waren Rapportführer. Im K.A. waren Kellner und Pusta, im Krematorium waren Niedermaier und Bongartz und Skuner. Blockführer waren Hinzer, Ferdinand Müller, Josef Heller, Strasser, Mathar, Josef Huber, Angerer und andere. Adjutant war Suttrop. 1. Lagerarzt war, glaube ich, Dr. Wolter, sein Assistent war Dr. Brechl. Dr. Lolling war SS Truppenarzt.

5.) Im KZ Sachsen gab es auch Kriegsgefangene. Ich erinnere mich an Russen und Engländer. Zuerst gab es besondere Blöcke für Kriegsgefangene, nachher gab es das nicht mehr, alle Gefangenen wurden gleich behandelt.

6.) An besonderen Vorfällen erinnere ich mich an folgende:

a.) Ein Transport von 35 ohne Russischen Kriegsgefangenen in grünen Uniform-Jacken wurde von mir, Schutzhaftlagerführer Hoffmann, Rapportführer Remmele und einer Anzahl von 10 oder 12 Blockführern am Bahnhof Sachsen

2. 199 Josef Weiss

abgeholt. Diese wurden sofort auf den SS Schiessplatz gefahren, mussten sich nackt ausziehen, und wurden mit MG Gewehren von ungefähr 10-15 m Entfernung erschossen. Ich musste nachher noch einen Flüchtling fangen, den wir aber nicht bekommen haben. Ich erinnere mich bestimmt, dass Niedermeier einer der Schützen war. Es gab an diesem Tage keinen freien Schnaps, aber sonst immer bei solchen Gelegenheiten. Der obige Vorfall ereignete sich im August 1942 unter dem Kommandanten Piorkowski. Das war die einzige Erschiessung an der ich teilgenommen habe, aber es müssen wohl 10 bis 15 Erschiessungen dieser Art stattgefunden haben, solange ich hier war, und viele auch schon vor August 1942 und vielleicht nachher. Alle Blockführer und Rapportführer mussten auf Befehl von Hoffmann an den Erschiessungen teilnehmen. Der Befehl kam wohl von höher ab.

b.) Ich bin von Kommandant Weiss abgelöst worden, aber geschlagen habe ich erst richtig wie ich in Radolfzell Kommandoführer geworden bin. Auf dem KA draussen habe ich vielleicht nur 3 Watschen ausgeteilt. Es können auch mehr gewesen sein. Ich weiss, dass ich und mein Bru-

Josef Sellis

3. 250

der Wolfgang einen sehr schlechten Mann unter allen alten Gefangenen habe. Als ich auf dem Aussenkommando war, habe ich bisweilen sehr die Gefangenen angreifen müssen. Auf dem K A haben vielleicht an die 25 den Tod durch Erhängen gefunden. Ich habe den Stubenältesten nie beraten lassen, auch nicht gekannt.

c.) Ich habe einmal unter Pinkowski eine Erschiessung von 3 Mann im K A mitgemacht. 6 Blockführer haben damals die Opfer erschossen, ich musste sie herausführen. Es waren auch Gestapo-Beamte dabei. Die 3 Leichen wurden nach München abgefahren.

d.) Baumhängen gab es auch für Verschärfungen, nicht nur als Lagerstrafen. Die Opfer wurden aufgehängt, hin- und hergeschwungen und geschlagen. Ich weiss auch, dass Leute dabei schwach wurden und ohnmächtig. Es sind auch Zähne ausgeschlagen worden, ich weiss aber nicht, ob beim Aufhängen. Es sind auch Leute zu meiner Zeit im K A gewesen, die gehangen wurden, (d. h. bei den Handgelenken aufgehängen)

e.) Über Invaliden-Transporte weiss ich von 2 grossen Transporten von 100 oder mehr Gefangenen, die in Österreich vergast und verbrannt worden sein sollen. Mein

4. 201 Josef Kerus

f. Empfang von neuen Häftlingen in Dachau war immer sehr schlimm. Die Blockführer und Rapportführer schlugen und traten. Ich selber sagte immer "Ich trete Dich in den Arsch" zu den Gefangenen. In die Geschlechtsteile habe ich aber mit niemanden getreten. Bei den "25" war besonders schlimm Otto, Wiedermeier, Kaiser, alle haben sehr fest zugeschlagen. Als ich ~~Rapport-führer~~ KA war, wurde ein Häftling einmal bei den "25" ohnmächtig, er ist aber nicht gestorben.

g. Ich erinnere mich an einen Transport, wie ich Rapportführer war, wo 18 Tote im Bad abgeladen wurden. Einem fehlte ein grosses Stück Fleisch am Oberschenkel, das müssen hungrige Gefangene abgefressen haben. Weiss war, glaube ich, damals Kommandant. Alle Gefangenen von dem Transport waren sehr schwach, es sind auch noch viele gestorben. Ich sah die Leiche, die angebissen worden war, mit meinen eigenen Augen. Ich habe mehrere Transporte gesehen, wo Leichen unter den Gefangenen waren. Die Gefangenen waren sehr hungrig.

203 Josef Leitz

6.

Bruder war auch einmal mit in einem Invaliden Transport in Österreich bei Linz; ich fuhr nur einmal mit 100-120 jüdischen Invaliden bis nach Linz, einer starb unterwegs. In Linz wurden sie auf auf Lastwagen übernommen, Hauptscharführer Hoffmann war Transportführer, und wir fuhren sie bis auf ein Schloss, ungefähr 20 Minuten vom Bahnhof Linz. Dort war Lager Lohr und auch ein Krematorium, und eine Gaskammer. Wir wussten schon auf dem Transport, dass die Leute getötet würden. Auf dem Transport waren beides, Deutsche und Russländer, ich bin aber nicht ganz sicher. Ich hatte grosses Mitleid mit den Opfern gehabt, aber hatte meine Befehle auszuführen. Wir mussten aufpassen, dass keiner flüchtete, die meisten waren aber sehr abgemagert oder krank. Es gab aber auch wohlgenährte gesunder aussehen. Alle hätten vielleicht noch als Kartoffel-Schäler und Strumpfstopfer verwendet werden können. Willi Wagner, Josef Müller, Hoffmann und noch 7 oder 8 andere Posten waren mit. Ich war noch auf einem anderen Invalidentransport von auch etwa 100-120, damals fuhr ich nicht als Posten mit, sondern nur bis nach Graustein. Mein Bruder war damals Posten, glaube ich.

Josef Müller

202

5.

h. Über Kommandant Weiss weiss ich, dass er für das Lager unter seinem Kommando gerade stehen muss. Wir hatten einen Spezialbefehl zu unterschreiben, dass wir über die Vorkommnisse im Lager niemals in der Aussenwelt zu irgendjemand sprechen dürfen. Ich glaube, dass man nicht wollte, dass Leute erfahren, wie schlimm es im KZ Dachau zuging. Ich habe mich immer davor gefürchtet, hier alter Gefangener zu sein. Aber wenn man einmal hier Ostern war, kam man nie wieder ohne Bestrafung aus dem System heraus. Ich habe einmal einen Menschen erhangen oder erschossen, wenn ich auch sonst schlimm gewesen bin. Ich habe aber in Dachau viele lebendig hineinkommen und tot hinausgehen sehen.

Ich habe immer bedauert, dass ich im KZ gewesen bin, und dass es die Leute dort so schlecht gehabt haben. Ich weiss, dass sich 20 oder 25 im KA aufgehangen haben vor Verzweiflung. Ich weiss auch, dass Leute sich auf andere Weise vor Elend das Leben genommen haben, zum Beispiel durch Ader-Durchschneiden. Ich weiss auch dass Leute vor Schwäche gestorben sind und dass andere den Verstand verloren haben.

Josef Weiss

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7.

Ich habe die vorstehende Aussage ohne Zwang gemacht, ich habe sie gelesen, verlesen und völlig verstanden.

Ich schwöre bei Gott dass es die volle Wahrheit ist.

Josef Kemp

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945 at Dachau, Germany

Alfred G. Lancaster, 2nd Lt AUS
Investigator - Examiner.

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VOL II

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PROS EX 116a

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Pros Ex No. 116A

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Alfred Y. Lawrence

VOL IV

Alfred Y. Lawrence

Deputy Sheriff.

Frank Stone

Pros Ex 46a - 77 -

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Before me, 2d Lt. Alfred E. Lawrence, AUS, being authorized to administer oath, personally appeared Albin Zyretsch, who after being duly sworn in his native tongue by me, made and subscribed to the following statement:

PROS EX 117 209

1.) Ich heisse Albin Gretsch, war SS Unterscharführer, 3. Kompanie, SS Totenkopf Sturmbann, Dachau

2.) Ich war vom 18/8/1944 als Wachtposten im Lager Kaufbeuren, das dem K.Z. Dachau unterstellt war. Vom 5/3/45 an war ich Dachauer K.Z. Lager Wachtposten. Während ich an sich zu Kaufbeuren gehörte, war ich vom 2/11/1944 bis zum 6/1/45 Posten in Dachau. Am 26/4/45 marschierte ich mit Gefangenen in Richtung Bad Tölz. Bei Waaskirchen wurde ich am 2/5/45 gefangen genommen.

3.) Ausser in Kaufbeuren und Dachau habe ich in keinem Konzentrationslager Dienst getan.

4.) In Kaufbeuren waren die Zustände besser als in Dachau. Ich weiss, dass die Unterkunft der Häftlinge im Lager sehr eng war, auch dass es Wanzen gab. Die Häftlinge arbeiteten 12 Stunden und waren immer hungrig, aber weniger als in Dachau. Der Lagerführer hiess Unterstürmführer Wilhelm Becker, sein Rapportführer hiess Unterscharführer Schneider. Es gab nur einen Häftlingsarzt, aber einen SS Zahnärzt. Im Lager waren

210 Albin Gretsch

400 bis 450 Häftlinge deutscher, italienischer und polnischer Nationalität, es gab auch Russen, aber keine Juden. 3 deutsche politische Gefangene waren Gegner, ich weiss aber nicht mehr ihre Namen. Ich war meist auf dem Turm als Posten, habe im Betrieb nur einmal die Nachtschicht gemacht. Geschossen habe ich nie vom Turm, auch nicht als einmal im August 2 Mann durchbrannten. Im September sind 4 andere Häftlinge geflüchtet - alle 6 sind wie wieder gefangen worden, ich glaube alle 6 waren Russen. Ich erinnere mich an keinerlei Lagerstrafen, auch nicht an Todesfälle. Es wurden einmal Invaliden weggeschickt und neue Gefangene gebracht, ich weiss, dass einmal 20 neue kamen.

5) Ich weiss, dass zu Weihnachten in Dachau im Lager Typhus war und viele Opfer forderte. Von Hinrichtungen im Lager ist mir persönlich nichts bekannt. Ich sah den Leichenwagen mit manchmal bis 8 Särgen von den Häftlingen vorbeiziehen. Im März wurden die Leichen nicht verbrannt, sondern begraben. Ich fragte einmal einen Kameraden vom Bestattungskommando, wieviele Leichen sie begraben haben, er sagte sie hätten ein Massengrab von 100

211 Albin Grotsch

Erschöpfung. Ich sah auf dem Marsche nur den Sturmbannführer Degelow ~~und den~~ Bataillonsführer ~~[illegible]~~ und den Kompanieführer Hauptmann ~~[illegible]~~ Bauer. Die Gefangenen bekamen noch Verpflegung auf dem Lager Wolfratshausen. Wir marschierten Montag Nacht bis vor Pölz. Von Pölz kamen wir am Dienstag Nachmittag bis vor Waakirchen. Dort sind wir am Mittwoch früh von den Amerikanern gefangen genommen worden.

3.) Auf dem Marsche war ich mit .98 Gewehr bewaffnet. Es gab auch Posten mit Handgranaten und Maschinenpistolen, ausserdem Polizeihunde und Posten auf Fahrrädern. Die jüngeren Posten haben sich an den Gefangenen, die nicht weiter laufen konnten, schwer vergriffen, haben die Hunde auf sie gehetzt und sie zum Weitergehen angetrieben. Ich selbst habe einen Posten, der einen Hund auf einen wehrlosen Gefangenen, der zusammengebrochen ein wenig abseits der Strasse lag, hingehetzt hat, zur Rede gestellt. Der Name dieses vielleicht 18jährigen Postens ist mir unbekannt, aber ein Oberscharführer der Hundestaffel nahm den jungen Mann in Schutz. Ich weiss nicht, ob

2/3 Albin Gretsch

Leiden gehabt. Ich habe aber nie so ein Begräbnis mitgemacht.

6) Wir von der 3. Kompanie marschierten mit 3 Marsch-Blöcken mit je 1500 Häftlingen am Donnerstag den 26/4/45 abends um 9 Uhr von Sachsen ab. Die Häftlinge hatten Marschverpflegung für 2 Tage. Mit Unterbrechungen sind wir bis nächsten Mittag marschiert. Wir waren 5 Posten für 100 Mann, und an die 30 Blöcke sahen vor Hamburg zurück. Ich selber habe keinen Schuss abgegeben, aber ich weiss dass vor allem jüngere Posten von ihrem Gewehr Gebrauch gemacht haben. Ich kann keinen Namen von irgendeinem Posten angeben, der einen Gefangenen erschossen hat. In den nächsten Tagen konnten wir wegen der Tiefflieger immer nur nachts marschieren. Wir kamen am Sonnabend in Wolfratshausen an und lagen dort bis Montag im Lager. Ich glaube dass von 1500, mit denen wir ausmarschierten, ungefähr 1200 Gefangene angekommen sind. Im Lager Wolfratshausen habe ich dann nachher 15 Tote gesehen, sie starben vielleicht von

212 Albin Gretsch

der umgefallene Mann noch einmal aufgestanden ist und ist der grosse deutsche Schäferhund ihm in die Kehle gebissen hat. Den Namen des Gruppe-Oberscharführers weiss ich auch nicht. Ich habe die Leute auch schreien hören. Ich liess zusammengebrochene Häftlinge rechts und links liegen. Wie die Zivilbevölkerung den Häftlingen Wasser und Brot geben wollte, haben einzelne Posten den Zivilisten das verboten und gesagt: "Das sind Verbrecher!" Sie haben dann die Häftlinge mit den Gewehrkolben weggejagt. Den schlimmsten Worten die regulären SS ~~[illegible]~~ vom Schutzhaftlagerführer, meistens Blockführer.

8.) Bevor dem Abmarsch von Dachau wurde uns der Befehl gegeben: "Jeder Fluchtversuch ist mit der Waffe zu verhindern. Es bleiben keine Häftlinge unbewacht zurück." Da aber viele von den Häftlingen zu schwach waren, die ganze Strecke mitzumarschieren, sind sie am Wege von einzelnen Posten erschossen worden. Ich habe das Schiessen hören können, zum Beispiel im Walde von Wolfratshausen, aber ich habe nicht mit meinen eigenen _____

214 Willem Gretsch

Augen gesehen, wie Leute erschossen worden sind. Es gab auch Posten, die die Gefangenen mit Stöcken geschlagen haben. Die Gefangenen hatten schlechte Schuhwerk, viele hatten Holzschuhe und konnten schlecht laufen von wunden Füssen. Sie humpelten und hinkten. Namen von Posten, die auf dem Marsch mitwaren, waren:

Keller, Rottenführer SS, jetzt Kornwestheim PoW, Camp 23
Boos, Oberscharführer SS, von Rudolfzell
Knoche, Unterscharführer SS, zur Zeit PoW, Camp 3
Kleine, Unterscharführer SS
Hauptmann Baier, mit seinem Motorrad.

Die Hälfte der Gefangenen haben wir auf dem Marsche bestimmt verloren, teilweise auch durch Flucht, aber die meisten werden umgekommen sein. Die Verantwortung dafür trifft Kegelow, Baier und all anwesenden Offiziere.

Ich habe die vorstehende Niederschrift selbst gemacht, sie gelesen, unterschrieben und entsprechende Vervollständigung. Ich schreibe hier Schluß, daß die volle Wahrheit ist.

Albin Gretsch.

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of October, 1945, at Dachau, Germany

Alfred E. Lawrence
2d Lt, AGD, Investigating Officer

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Auk

VOL 15

at Christmas

made account

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VOL 14

Stabschargenführer SS from Radolfzell

Pros Ex 118

Lt. Johann Eichelsdorfer

Mein Name ist Johann Eichelsdorfer. Ich diente als Feldwebel im Weltkrieg 1914-1918 und wurde später befördert zum Leutnant. Am 26. Januar 1945 bin ich 55 Jahre alt geworden. Meine Adresse ist Nürnberg, Deutschland, Fürtherstrasse 5. Ich arbeitete bis zu meinem 21. Lebensjahr in der Fabrik ehe ich in die Deutsche Armee eintrat. Ich diente während des Krieges 1914-1918 das 5. Bayrische Regiment als Schütze und verließ das Heer als Leutnant im Jahre 1924.

Im November 1940 wurde ich wieder angezogen als Leutnant in die Kraftfahr u. Ausbildungs Abteilung 13, 3. Co., Bamberg, und von daraus wurde ich am 14. Dez. 1940 nach St. Germain by Paris geschickt. Dort hatte ich eine kapturaren Kolonne die zur Front transportierte der Wehrmacht A.t.ähte übernommen. Von dort ins polnische 1 Tage später wurden Ersatz/Russ. Leutnant [illegible] Fahrzeuge. Im April 1941 wurde ich mit den Fahrzeuge auf die Eisenbahn verladen und fuhren bis Krakau, Polen. Dort verblieb ich bis zu dem Beginn der Operationen im Osten. Diese Kolonne führte ich bis zum August 1943. Dann wurde ich krank und kam in Lazarett auf 8 Monate. Ich hatte Rheumatismus. Ich ging dann nach Deckendorf Deutschland und wurde von dort aus abkommandiert nach Oranienburg by Berlin zur S.S. als Officier der Wach Bataillons der S.S. Von dort aus wurde ich nach Dachau gesandt von dem dortigen Oberscharführer dessen Namen ich nicht kenne. Das war am 15. July 1944 gewesen. Dann wurde ich kommandiert von Dachau aus nach Augsburg, um als Lehrling vertraut zu werden mit dem dortigem Gefangenem Lager Augsburg-Pfersee. Von hier wurde ich dann nach Kaufering kommandiert als Lagerführer. Ich übernahm das Lager 8 von der Todt Organisation. Dies geschah im Sept. 1944. Im Lager 8 waren damals noch keine Häftlinge. Im Oktober selben Jahres mußte ich das Lager 7 übernehmen, und im Januar 1945 kam ich dann ins Lager 4. Im Lager 4 waren 1500 Häftlinge bis ungefähr 3 Wochen verließ unser Kommando Truppen Kolonen und dann wurde es bis zu 3000 Häftlinge gebracht. Ich möchte erwähnen, daß ich von Oranienburg aus den Befehl bekam, mich bei Obersturmbannführer Weiter in Dachau zu melden und jener Befehl mir, mich in Augsburg bei Obersturmführer Wellmer zu melden. Ich verließ auf Befehl des Obersturmbannführers Weiter am 5. oder 6. August 1944 Augsburg und mußte mich in Kaufering by Hauptsturmführer Förster melden. Meine erste Arbeit war auf den ganzen Plätzen die Posten zu kontrollieren bis ungefähr Mitte September dann mußte ich das Lager 8 übernehmen. Lager 8 hatten jedoch keine Häftlinge und im Oktober 1944 übernahm ich dann das Lager 7 und ich blieb als Lagerführer bis 8. Januar 1945. Die Höchstzahl von Häftlingen war 2000 als ich Lager 7 im Oktober übernahm. Im Lager 7 waren mir unterstellt Hauptscharführer Vetter als Rapportführer, Oberscharführer Lauf als Kommandeur Unteroffizier für Häftlinge Bekleidung und

Eichelsdorf Johann

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Oberschaffführer Steinbüchel als Verpflegungs Unteroffizier. Sonst waren mir niemand unterstellt. Während ich Lager 7 innehielt, waren meine Vorgesetzten Hauptkommandoführer Forster, Sturmbannführer Langleist und Kommandoführer Lumerer. Hauptschaffführer Vedder als Rapportführer hatte die Arbeits Einteilung aller jüdische Häftlinge unter mir im Lager 7. Am Anfang Oktober 1944 hatten wir die ersten Toten durch Pilzvergiftungen, die Leichen haben im Walde gearbeitet und kannten nicht die Gefährlichkeit dieser Pilze. Das es Pilzvergiftungen waren konnte ich daher, weil sie am Abend bewusstlos ins Lager gebracht wurden, was dann auch der Häftlings Arzt bestätigte, dessen Namen ich nicht kannte. Die Toten wurden etwa 400-500 meter vom Lager entfernt beerdigt. Der Platz war vom Bürgermeister in Erlpfting Zagu bestimmt, es war eine Lichtung am Rande des Waldes. Die Gräber wurden von uns nur mit einem Erdhügel kenntlich gemacht, ohne Kreuz und ohne Bezeichnung. Jenes waren jüdische Gräber und soviel ich weiß werden die nicht mit Kreuze gekennzeichnet. Weiter möchte ich noch erwähnen, daß noch mehrere Todesfälle im Lager 7 vorgekommen sind, deren Ursache vom Häftlings Arzt festgestellt wurde und ich nicht angeben kann. Am 8. Januar 1945 wurde ich vom Lager 7 ins Lager 4 versetzt. Grund zur Versetzung war, weil Obersturmführer der SS Lippmann dieses Lager haben wollte und die SS natürlich das Vorrecht vor der Wehrmacht hatte. Ungefähr Ende Januar kam Sturmbannführer Förschner und übernahm die Außenlager Kauferung. In meinem Stab war Unterschaffführer Reidel als Verpflegungs-Unteroffizier und außerdem Oberschaffführer Vedder, als Rapportführer, welcher mit mir von Lager 1 nach Lager 4 versetzt wurde. Während ich Lagerführer des Lagers 4 war, erhielt ich meine Befehle vom Sturmbannführer Förschner welcher seine Befehle vom Oberststurmbannführer Weiter von Dachau bekam. Während meiner Tätigkeit im Lager 4 gab es durchschnittlich gerechnet pro Tag 3-4 Tote und da ich das Lager 4 3½ Monate bis zur Ankunft der amerikanischen Truppen kommandierte, ergibt sich die Zahl der Toten auf ungefähr 350 in diesem Zeitabschnitt. Diese Häftlinge starben alle an Fleckfieber und Typhus. Von einem Mißhandeln oder Schlagen der Häftlinge durch Vedder oder Reidl als auch Temple ist mir nichts bekannt. Am 25. April 1945 kam Dr. Blanke ins Lager 4 und befahl mir, ihm behilflich zu sein um die Kranken im Eisenbahnzug zu verladen. Ich lehnte darauf hin es ab mitzuhelfen und habe ihm erklärt, es war ausgesetzt die Verantwortliche und soll es auch bleiben. Dr. Blanke fuhr dann mit seinem Fahrrad nach Kirlach und holte gänzliche dort befindlichen Pferde Fahrzeuge und brachte damit die Kranken zur Bahn. Ich selbst habe nur die Bewachungsmannschaften, damit keine Häftlinge fortlaufen, bestellt. Am Tage, wenn die amerikanischen Truppen kamen, verließ ich 6:30 morgens meine Wohnung und fuhr mit dem Fahrrad in Richtung Stoffersberg. Als ich in den Wald einfuhr, sah ich, daß aus dem Lager Rauch aufstieg. Beim näheren Hinsehen konnte ich dann feststellen, daß Dr. Blanke es war, der die Erd Barracken in Brand steckte. Von dieser Zeit an habe ich Dr. Blanke nicht mehr gesehen.

Ich habe den obigen Bericht ohne jeglichen Zwang abgegeben, und ich habe ihn gelesen und verbessert und verstehe ihn völlig.

Ich schwöre bei Gott, daß er die reine Wahrheit ist.

Eichelsdörfer Johann

Before me, 1st Lt John H Bowser A.C. being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Johann Eichenseher who after being duly sworn through the interpreter, made and subscribed to the following statement:

Ich heisse Johann Eichenseher. Ich war ein Hauptmann in der Deutschen Armee und arbeitete für die 44.
Im Oktober 1944 wurde ich durch den Lager Kommandanten, Hauptsturmführer Forster mit der Übernahme des Lagers Nr 7 beauftragt. Als ich das Lager na 1 erreichte, arbeitete ich für Hauptsturmführer Forster nur wenige Tage, weil er durch Sturmmannführer Jungfest abgelöst wurde, welcher dann das Lager ~~übernahm~~ Kaufering übernahm. Ungefähr nach 3 Wochen wurde Sturmmannführer Jungfest durch Sturmmannführer Dummeier ersetzt und welcher dann das Kaufering Lager bis zum Ende Januar 1945 kommandierte. Am selben Datum wurde er versetzt. Ich weiß, daß er in eine andere Lager versetzt wurde.
Sturmmannführer Dummeier als Kaufering Lager Kommandant war dem Oberststurmmannführer Weiler vom Zentralen Konzentrationslager unterstellt. Ich sandte täglich eine meine Telefonate und Berichte einmal berichte dem Sturmmannführer Dummeier. Als ich das Lager Nr. 1 unter mir hatte, hat Dummeier 3 oder 4 mal das Lager untersucht und ihm wurde immer Meldung die nicht erteilt, wie die Jeppungenen geheilt und gesund wurden der Zeit wieder und meine Stelle. Ich machte durch einen Bericht über Tötung. Nach ihm [illegible] und verbrennt und Tierlers ihn [illegible].
Ich schwöre bei Gott daß es die reine Wahrheit ist.

Johann Baptist Eichenseher.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of November 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

JOHN H. BOWSER, O-573999
1st Lt. AC
Investigating Officer

at the begi[illegible] [illegible] mu[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] been [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] brought into [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] inmate doctor, [illegible] The dead were buried about 400 to 500 meters distant from Camp. [illegible] ordered by the Burgemeister of Erlefting. It was a clearing at the edge of the woods. The graves were only designated as a dirt mount without a cross and without any designation. They were Jewish graves and as far as I know none of them would be marked with a cross. Furthermore I would like to mention that there were more death cases at Camp 7, the cause of which were determined by inmate doctors, and which I cannot state.

On 8 January 1945 I was transferred from Camp No. 7 to Camp No. 4. The reason for this transfer was that Obersturmführer of the SS LIPPMANN wanted to occupy this camp and naturally the SS had priority over the Wehrmacht in this matter. At about the end of January Sturmbannführer F. R. [illegible] arrived and took charge of all the by-camps at Kaufering. My staff consisted of Oberscharführer REIDEL as non-commissioned officer in charge of food and Hauptscharführer V[illegible]ER as Rapportführer, who were transferred with me from Camp No. 7 to Camp No. 4. During the time I had charge of Camp No. 4 I received my orders from Sturmbannführer F[illegible]R, who in turn received his orders from Obersturmbannführer [illegible] at D[illegible]HAU. During my stay at Camp No. 4 we had an average of three to four deaths per day, and since I commanded Camp No. 4 for three and a half months until the arrival of the American forces, the number of deaths during that time amounted to about 350. These inmates all died from typhus and typhoid fever. Any mistreatments or beatings of inmates by V[illegible]R, R[illegible]DEL or [illegible]PLE are not known to me.

On 25 April 1945 Dr. [illegible] came into Camp No. 4 and gave me the order to help him load up the sick on the train. I declined to help him and declared that so far he was responsible for this and I wanted it to stay that way. Then Dr. [illegible] rode on his bicycle to Hurlach and there picked up all horse drawn carriages and took the sick in these to the railroad station. All I did was to furnish the guards because I did not want any of the inmates to escape. On the day when the American troops arrived I left my home at 6:30 in the morning and rode on my bicycle in the direction of Stoffersberg. When I entered the woods I noticed smoke arising from the camp. Taking a closer look, I could notice that it was Dr. BL[illegible] who had set fire to the earth huts. After that time I never saw Dr. BL[illegible] again.

I made the above report without compulsion and have read it and corrected it and understand it fully. I swear by God that it is the pure truth.

/s/ Eichelsdörfer, Johann

Eidesstattliche Erklärung

Ich heiße Simon Kiern bin 32 Jahre alt und wohnte bis zur meiner Gefangennahme am 30. April 1945 in Heberthausen, Kürnmühle 3. Ich trat in die Reichswehr am 1. October 1932 ein und wurde am 1. März 1936 als Gefreiter entlassen. Dann war ich ein Zivilist und blieb einer bis zum 30. Januar 1937 und danach trat ich der Waffen SS bei. Das erstemal als ich nach Dachau kam, war am 1. Februar 1937 als Funker. Ich blieb hier in Dachau von 1937 bis 1939 um SS Männer als Funker auszubilden und wurde dann nach der Tschechoslowakei gesandt wo ich bis 1941 verblieb. Dann kehrte ich nach Dachau zurück und blieb in der Funkstelle bis zum July 1941. Dann wurde ich zum Konzentrationslager abkommandiert wo ich für Hauptsturmführer Zill als Schreiber im Büro tätig war. Mein Dienstgrad jener Zeit war Unterscharführer. Meine Pflichten im Büro waren ausfüllen von Häftlingskartei Karten sowie Schreiben von N.S.V. Postkarten und die Angehörigen der Häftlinge. Im November 1941 wurde ich das erste Mal Befohlen an Erschießungen Russischer Gefangenen teilzunehmen. Ich wollte dies nicht tun und sagte dieses zu Zill darauf brüllte er mich an und sagte, daß ich seine Befehle auszuführen hätte. 15 Russische Partisane wurden in diesem Monat erschossen. Diese Hinrichtungen fanden auf dem Schießplatz statt. Die nächsten Erschießungen welche ich befohlen wurde, mitzumachen fanden im Januar 1942 statt. Da waren 2 Executionen, in welchen je 25 oder mehr Russen erschossen wurden. In allen 3 Executionen war ich beteiligt und habe auch geschossen. Der Arbeitsführer Jarolin war im Kommando in jenen Hinrichtungen. Die folgenden genannten Männer haben an einer oder mehreren Erschießungen teilgenommen.

Unterscharführer Willi Hübner
Hauptscharführer Peter Betz
Scharführer Hertha
Scharführer Angerer
Hauptscharführer Geisberger
Oberscharführer Müller
Hauptscharführer Wolfgang Seuss
Rottenführer Philipp
Scharführer Straeß
Oberscharführer Karl Kipfer
Oberscharführer Andreas
Scharführer Preiß
Scharführer Max Böck
Scharführer Josef Böck
Scharführer Schoppmeier

Ich möchte weiter noch erwähnen daß während diese Hinrichtungen stattfanden, je 5 Personen auf einmal wurden erschossen und dann wurden die Leichen durch 44 Männer bei Seite gelegt. Im Februar 1942 brach ich mein Arm und verbrachte 8 Wochen im Lazarett. Danach habe ich nie mehr an Executionen teilgenommen.

Pros Ex 119

Pros Ex No. 119

2 Die einzigen den ich erwähnten 44 Männer welche an alle 3 Executionen teilnahmen, waren Jarolin und Phillippos und wegen des langen verflossenen Zeit kann ich nicht sagen, welche Männer an den Executionen im Nov. 1941 und welche Männer an den Executionen im Jan. 1942 teil nahmen. Jedoch nahmen alle teil an einer oder mehreren Executionen, deren Namen ich erwähnt hatte. Alle die Männer die ich erwähnte mit der Ausnahme von Endress, Betz und Kipfer, hatten wirklich teilgenommen an den Erschießungen, das weiß ich, aber von den 3 erwähnten kann ich es nicht mit Bestimmtheit sagen.

Ich blieb im Büro als Schreiber noch bis zum Dezember 1942 und kam kurze Zeit darauf auf die Post Censur Stelle hier in Dachau wo ich beschuldigt wurde, aus einem schon geöffneten Brief 10 Zigaretten gestohlen zu haben. Ich wurde diesbezüglich angeklagt und zu 6 Monaten Gefängnis verurteilt und nach Ablaufung dieser Strafe der Bewährungs Abteilung der Wehrmacht zugeteilt. Nachdem war ich niemals wieder stationiert in Dachau. Am Ende dieser Aussage möchte ich noch erwähnen, daß ich nicht die 10 Zigaretten gestohlen habe und das ich unschuldig die 6 Monate im Gefängnis gesessen habe.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

JOHN H. BOWSER,
1st Lt, AC,
Investigating Officer.

I, WERNER S. KATZ, Tec 5, after being duly sworn, state that I truly translated the oath administered by 1st Lt. JOHN H. BOWSER, AC, to SIMON KIERN, and that I acted as a sworn interpreter in this matter.

WERNER S. KATZ,
35555464, Tec 5,
Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

JOHN H. BOWSER, 1st Lt, AC,
Investigating Officer.

Before me, Lt. JOHN H. BOWSER, AC, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeard SIMON KIERN, who after being duly sworn through the interpreter, made and subscribed to the following statement:

My name is SIMON KIERN. I am 32 years of age and resided until my arrest on 30 April 1945 at Hebertshausen, Wurmuhle 3. I was inducted into the German Army on 1 October 1932 and was discharged as a coporal on 1 March 1936. Then I became a civilian and remained one until 30 January 1937 and after that time I entered the organization of the Waffen SS. I first came to Dachau on 1 February 1937 and was employed there as a Signal Corps man. I remained in Dachau from 1937 until 1939 to train SS men as Signal Corps men and was thereafter sent to Czechoslovakia where I remained until the year 1941. Then I returned to Dachau and was active with the Signal Corps until July 1941. Then I was commanded to the Concentration Camp where I was employed as clerk in the office of Hauptsturmführer ZILL. My rank at that time was Unterscharführer. My duties in the office consisted of filling out the file cards of inmates, as well as writing N.S.V. post cards to the families and relatives of inmates. In November 1941 I was ordered for the first time to participate in the execution of Russian prisoners. I did not want to do that and told ZILL so. Thereupon he shouted at me and said that I had to execute his orders. Fifteen Russian Partisans were shot to death that month. These executions took place at the rifle range. The next shootings I was ordered to participate in took place in January 1942. There were two executions that month, in each of which 25 or more Russians were shot. I was active in all three executions, taking part in the shooting. Untersturmführer JAROLIN was in command of these executions. The following named men have participated in one or more executions:

Hauptscharführer PETER BETZ
Scharführer HERTHA
Scharführer ANGERER
Hauptscharführer GEISBERGER
Oberscharführer MÜLLER
Hauptscharführer WOLFGANG SEUSS
Rottenführer PHILIPP
Scharführer STAEFL
Oberscharführer KARL KIPFER
Oberscharführer ENDRESS
Scharführer PREISS
Scharführer MAX BOOCK
Scharführer JOSEF BOCK
Scharführer SCHOPPMEIER

Furthermore I want to mention that at the time these executions took place 5 persons would be shot at once and the corpses would be removed by SS men. I broke my arm in February 1942 and spent 8 weeks in the hospital. After that time I never took part in any more executions. The only men of the above mentioned SS men that I can say were at all three executions were JAROLIN and PHILIPP, and due to the lapse of time I cannot say which men took part in the executions of November 1941 and which took part

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Before me, Lt. JOHN H. BOWSER, AC, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeard SIMON KIERN, who after being duly sworn through the interpreter, made and subscribed to the following statement:

My name is SIMON KIERN. I am 32 years of age and resided until my arrest on 30 April 1945 at Hebertshausen, Wurmuhle 3. I was inducted into the German Army on 1 October 1932 and was discharged as a coporal on 1 March 1936. Then I became a civilian and remained one until 30 January 1937 and after that time I entered the organization of the Waffen SS. I first came to Dachau on 1 February 1937 and was employed there as a Signal Corps man. I remained in Dachau from 1937 until 1939 to train SS men as Signal Corps men and was thereafter sent to Czechoslovakia where I remained until the year 1941. Then I returned to Dachau and was active with the Signal Corps until July 1941. Then I was commanded to the Concentration Camp where I was employed as clerk in the office of Hauptsturmführer ZILL. My rank at that time was Unterscharführer. My duties in the office consisted of filling out the file cards of inmates, as well as writing N.S.V. post cards to the families and relatives of inmates. In November 1941 I was ordered for the first time to participate in the execution of Russian prisoners. I did not want to do that and told ZILL so. Thereupon he shouted at me and said that I had to execute his orders. Fifteen Russian Partisans were shot to death that month. These executions took place at the rifle range. The next shootings I was ordered to participate in took place in January 1942. There were two executions that month, in each of which 25 or more Russians were shot. I was active in all three executions, taking part in the shooting. Untersturmführer JAROLIN was in command of these executions. The following named men have participated in one or more executions:

Hauptscharführer PETER BETZ
Scharführer HERTHA
Scharführer ANGERER
Hauptscharführer GEISBERGER
Oberscharführer MÜLLER
Hauptscharführer WOLFGANG SEUSS
Rottenführer PHILIPP
Scharführer STAEFL
Oberscharführer KARL KIPFER
Oberscharführer ENDRESS
Scharführer PREISS
Scharführer MAX BOOCK
Scharführer JOSEF BOCK
Scharführer SCHOPPMEIER

Furthermore I want to mention that at the time these executions took place 5 persons would be shot at once and the corpses would be removed by SS men. I broke my arm in February 1942 and spent 8 weeks in the hospital. After that time I never took part in any more executions. The only men of the above mentioned SS men that I can say were at all three executions were JAROLIN and PHILIPP, and due to the lapse of time I cannot say which men took part in the executions of November 1941 and which took part

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in the execution of January 1942. However, all took part in one or more of the executions. All of the men I have mentioned, with the exception of ENDRESS, BETZ and KIPFER, I know took part in the actual shooting, but of the three I cannot say for sure.

I remained as an office clerk until December 1942, and was transferred shortly thereafter to the Mail Censor Office here in Dachau where I was accused of stealing 10 cigarettes out of an already opened envelope. Thereupon I was sentenced to serve 6 months in prison. After serving this punishment I was put on probation as soldier by the Wehrmacht. After that time I was never again stationed in Dachau. At the conclusion of this statement I would like to mention that I did not seal the 10 cigarettes and served the 6 months jail sentence innocently.

I made this statement without compulsion, have read it and corrected it and understand the content fully. I swear by God that this report is the pure truth.

/s/ Simon Kiern

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th daz of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

/s/ John H. Bowser
/t/ John H. BOWSER,
1st Lt. AC.
Investigating Officer.

I, WERNER S. KATZ, Tec 5, after being duly sworn, state that I truly translated the oath administered by 1st Lt. JOHN H. BOWSER, AC, to SIMON KIERN, and that I acted as a sworn interpreter in this matter.

/s/ Werner S. Katz
/t/ WERNER S. KATZ
35555464, Tec 5,
Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

/s/ John H. Bowser
JOHN H. BOWSER,
1st Lt, AC,
Investigating Officer.

I, WERNER S. KATZ, after being duly sworn, state that the above is a true translation of the original statement of SIMON KIERN, given on 30 October 1945 at Dachau, Germany, made to the best of my ability.

WERNER S. KATZ,
35555464, Tec 5,
Interpreter.

Pros Ex 119c

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 th day of October 1945, at Dachau, Germany.

JOWN H. BOWSER,
1st Lt, AC,
Investigating Officer.

Form OMGUS-188
(28 Feb 1947)
(Formerly Legal Form No. 4)

RG 338
Box 4
lot file in box

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT.

Case Record.

VOLUME 10

Case No. 000-50-2

*Summary

*Intermediate Military Court

*General

Place

Date 194

Members of Court:

Prosecutor

Defence Counsel

Interpreter

Reporter

PROSECUTION EXHIBITS No. 120 to No. 139, incl.,

&

DEFENSE EXHIBITS No. 1 to No. 22, incl.

Accused

Address

Sex

Age

	First Charge	Second Charge
Pleas	CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED by authority of Ltr [illegible]	
Findings	[illegible] GBI [illegible]	[illegible] June 19[illegible] [illegible]
Previous Convictions	7th War Crimes Group	[illegible]

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority of JAG ltr
dtd 4 Aug 1950.

Sentence	Imprisonment	Term	
		Beginning	, 194
	Fine	Amount	
		To be paid before	, 194
		or in case of default of payment to serve a *further term of imprisonment.	

Charge Sheet and Record of Testimony are annexed hereto.

(Signature of member of court.)

Review

Action of Reviewing Authority

NO PAPERS SHALL BE PLACED IN THIS FILE UNTIL A COPY THEREOF HAS BEEN DISPATCHED TO CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION WASHINGTON, D.C.

13 May 1948

(Signature of reviewing authority.)

MP

* Strike out words not applicable.

OMGUS AG Pubs 000-6M 3-12-47

1st Lt. Jh. H. Bamberg
Lt. Col.

Ich heisse Peter Betz, bin 22 Jahre alt und bin zu Theisenort, Haus #6 bei Kronach in Bayern geboren. Ich bin 1. Nov. 1933 freiwillig zur Gegemeinen SS eingetreten und zwar wegen Arbeitslosigkeit. Ich war die ganze Zeit in Theisenort ansässig und arbeitete als und zu dort selbst oder in umliegenden Ortschaften. Die Arbeit die ich verrichtete waren Zimmermanns Arbeiten an der Eisenbahn Strecke. Im August 1935 meldete ich mich freiwillig zur Totenkopf SS nach Dachau. Dort wurde ich eingesetzt als SS Mann bis zum Rottenführer bis zum Juni 1938 und verrichtete meinen Dienst als Wachposten während dieser 3 Jahre. Im Juni 1938 wurde ich dann versetzt zur Kommandantur im Konzentrations Lager Dachau. Dann kam ich in die Schreibstube der Abteilung 3. Die Totenkopf Verbände wurden bei Kriegsbeginn eingegliedert zur Waffen SS, welcher ich seit dem 2. Sept. 1939 angehörte. Jener Zeit war ich Scharführer und habe mich dann heraufgearbeitet zum Hauptscharführer. Diesen Dienstgrad erhielt ich am 1. Febr. 1943.
Meine Pflichten in der Schreibstube waren, die Zugänge und Abgänge als auch die Todesfälle nach Cranienburg in der Nähe von Berlin zu berichten. Auch sandte ich Strafverfügungen zur Genehmigung nach Berlin und mußte Führungsberichte über Häftlinge stellen und an die betreffende Gestapo stellen und an das Reichssicherheits Hauptamt weiter leiten. Meine höchsten Vorgesetzten in der Schreibstube waren in der Zeit von 1938 - 1943 Obersturmbannführer Piorkowski und dann folgten in kurzen Abständen Hauptsturmführer Grünewald, Hauptsturmführer Zill, Hauptsturmführer Rettwitz und Obersturmführer Hoffmann. Im November 1944 erhielt ich den Befehl von Hoffmann, ungefähr 80 Russische Partisane vom Bahnhof in Dachau mit abzuholen und sie dann zum Schießplatz zu transportieren. Ich war als Wachposten eingesetzt. Auf dem Schießplatz bewachte ich die Russen während ich mit ansah, wie 5 Russen Gruppenweise, erschossen wurden. Das 2. Mal mußte ich denselben Dienst versehen wobei ungefähr 90-100 Russische Partisane erschossen wurde. Der Zeitabschnitt vom 1. bis 2. Mal beträgt ungefähr 14 Tage. Die Executionsmannschaften beidemal bestand aus den folgenden 44 Männern:

Untersturmführer Jaroslin
Oberscharführer Frohnapfel
Scharführer Hirner
Oberscharführer Hipp
Hauptscharführer Kiern
Scharführer Straehl
Oberscharführer Endres
Scharführer Max Böck
Unterscharführer Strasser
Hauptscharführer Wolfgang Seus
Hauptscharführer Remmele

Peter Betz

Pros. Ex. No. 120

Pros. Ex. No. 120

Ich entsinne mich, daß ich im Sommer 1943 Häftlinge insgesamt 3-4 mal Ohrfeigen verabreicht habe, weil sie gestohlen hatten und es verleugneten. Zufällig bin ich verschiedene Male in das Vernehmungszimmer gekommen und habe ich dann gesehen, wie Häftlinge von den betreffenden 44 Angehörigen verhaut wurde. Der Häftling wurde mit Faustkeilen mißhandelt und erhielt ungefähr 10-15 Stockhiebe auf den Hintern. Manchmal wurde ich eine Peitsche gebrauchen die man "Elsenziemer" nennt. Diese habe ich ungefähr 10 mal angesehen. Die 44 Männer welche diese Mißhandlungen durchführten, waren die folgenden:

Unterscharführer Jarolin
Hauptsturmführer Remmele
Hauptscharführer Josef Seuss
Hauptsturmführer Zill
Oberscharführer Hoffmann
Hauptsturmführer Grünewald
Hauptscharführer Thumann

Diese Mißhandlungen fanden in den Jahren 1938-1943 statt während ich in der Schreibstube der Kommandantur, Abt. 3 arbeitete. Außer den oben angeführten Ohrfeigen habe ich keinen Häftling geschlagen oder mißhandelt.

Ich habe [illegible] mein Gedächtnis [illegible] ich [illegible] gelesen und [illegible] und [illegible] zu [illegible].

Ich [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

Werner S. Katz

[illegible]

VIL Y

Before me, 1st Lt. [illegible] being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared [illegible], who after being duly sworn through the interpreter, made and subscribed to the following statement:

My name is P[illegible] B[illegible]; I am 62 years old and I was born at [illegible] House No. 6 in the town of [illegible] in Bavaria. On 1 November 1933, I voluntarily entered the Allgemeine SS due to unemployment. I resided at [illegible] all the time and worked there every now and then and in the surrounding localities. The work I performed was that of a carpenter on the railway line. In August 1935, I reported voluntarily to the Death's Head SS at Dachau. There I was assigned to the SS and turned [illegible] in the rank of Rottenführer until June 1945 and during the three years there, I performed my duties as a guard. In 1938 I was transferred to the Commandant's office within the concentration camp Dachau. Then I was employed in the office of Unit No. 3. At the beginning of the war, the Death's Head [illegible] were incorporated into the Waffen SS of which I was a member. Since [illegible] I was Scharführer and worked myself up to Hauptscharführer. I received this rank on 1 [illegible] 1943.

My duties in the office were to check the arrival and departures, as well as the death rolls, and to send these to Berlin-Charlottenburg in the vicinity of Berlin. I sent [illegible] to Berlin for approval and I was [illegible] by the designated Death's office and forwarded them to the Reich Security Main Office. My superiors in the office from 1938 to 1943 were Oberscharführer [illegible] Hauptscharführer [illegible], Hauptscharführer [illegible], Hauptscharführer [illegible], and Hauptscharführer [illegible]. I received my orders from [illegible] Kus [illegible] Hauptscharführer [illegible] as assigned for guard duty. In the office [illegible] I witnessed the executions taking place in groups of 3 and 4 to death. The second time I [illegible] the same [illegible] about 80 to 100 Russian officers were [illegible] between the first and second [illegible]. The executioners, both times, consisted of a firing squad [illegible] Oberscharführer [illegible], Scharführer [illegible], Hauptscharführer [illegible], Hauptscharführer [illegible], Scharführer [illegible], Unterscharführer [illegible], Hauptscharführer [illegible], Hauptscharführer [illegible].

I remember administering from [illegible] to 5 times in the summer of 1944, because the inmates were [illegible] and their [illegible]. Several times, I took [illegible] the opportunity to peer from where the barracks were [illegible] and happened to see that the inmates were [illegible] men. The inmates were mistreated and received about 10 to 15 beats on the buttocks with a club. Several times a whip was used which was called "oxtail". I witnessed this about ten times. The men who administered these mistreatments were the following: Unterscharführer [illegible], Hauptscharführer [illegible], Hauptscharführer Josef [illegible], Hauptscharführer [illegible], Oberscharführer [illegible], Hauptscharführer [illegible], and Hauptscharführer [illegible]. The mistreatments took place in the years of 1938 to 1943, while I was working in the Camp Commandant's office, Unit No. 3. Besides the above alleged face slappings, I never beat or mistreated an inmate.

I have made the above statement without compulsion, and I have read and corrected it and understand it fully. I swear before god that it is the pure truth.

/s/ Peter Betz.

3

FORM 3AAC 6

NAME: Patrick L. Mc Millan 247

CHARGES: Forschung

SENTENCE: OTTO

Schwarzheide 20 OCT 45.

Am 1. März 1945 wurde ich vom Luftgaukommando Berlin zur Strafe wegen Hehlerei, Diebstahl und Unterschlagung entlassen. Ich bin in Berlin aufgewachsen und habe die Volksschule und die Oberrealschule besucht. Zuletzt bin ich als Kaufmann tätig gewesen. Ich bin ledig und habe keine Angehörigen.

Nach der Entlassung aus Berlin bin ich zuerst in Stettin gewesen, wo ich bis Ende Juni 1945 blieb. Dann wurde ich nach Berlin zurückgeschickt, wo ich bis Ende August 1945 blieb. Dann wurde ich nach Schwarzheide zur Arbeit geschickt. Seitdem bin ich im Lager Schwarzheide und arbeite im Kommando Forschung.

Ich bin Katholik. Ich habe nichts weiteres zu berichten, bitte meine Angaben zu prüfen.

Patrick Mc Millan

5 / Pros Ex 121

Pros Ex No. 121

Bei meiner Übernahme der Lager waren unter den Häftlingen Fleckfieber.. Die Lager waren zum größten Teil verseucht. - [illegible] war das Lager 4 nur mit kranken Häftlingen belegt. Dieses Lager durfte nur vom Arzt betreten werden. In diesem Lager 4 waren auch die meisten Todesfälle. Der Arzt berichtete mir, er wäre nicht genügend [illegible] die Seuche zu beseitigen. Die Häftlinge [illegible] in den einzelnen Lagern und wurden [illegible] die Todesfälle sind auch gesunken, [illegible] die Krankenzahl blieb bestehen.

Auf meinen Befehl [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] werden. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mussten von der SS zur Verhütung [illegible] die Häftlinge erforderlichen [illegible] zur Verfügung gestellt werden. [illegible] [illegible] Verpflegung, [illegible] Kleidung, [illegible] und Reinigung [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] der Häftlinge [illegible] [illegible] sein. Die Lager mussten vor der Belegung [illegible] werden, der Arzt sollte eine [illegible] [illegible] zur [illegible] haben müssen. In jedem Lager sollte eine [illegible] für die Reinigung vorhanden sein [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in der Gegend [illegible] von der SS erstellten Lager sollten unter keinen Umständen belegt werden, [illegible] die hygienischen Forderungen nicht [illegible] erfüllt gewesen wären.

Die Lager wurden bezogen, [illegible] [illegible] diese Forderungen restlos erfüllt waren und dies ist meiner Ansicht der Grund der hohen Krankenzahl und auch der folgenden Todesfälle.

Nach meiner Übersiedlung nach dem 1. Februar 1945 verspürte ich mich zu verbessern und wieder möglich war.

In Degner I wurden in meiner Zeit die Küchen, die Schlafsäle, die Tischlerei verbessert und vergrößert. Die Ställe wurden verbessert. Die Latrinen wurden verbessert, denn die Kosten und Lebensmittel verzehrten, und in den übrigen Degner und Neuhallmannen vorgenommen, eine Degner Gr. Krankenlager war mit zu meiner Zeit noch geplant. Wann ich bekommen wurde, ich weiß nicht mehr genau sagen kann.

In meiner Eigenschaft als Lager an die I. Lagerarzt ich täglich die Verhältnisse, die in den einzelnen Lagern vorkommen sind. Offiziell Ziegler und Jäger und Ärzten.

In meiner weiteren Zeit mit Jäger gerieten ich über Jäger in von allerhöchster Wichtigkeit.

Im Anschluß daran [illegible] Jäger, [illegible] mit Jäger [illegible] einige Tage Urlaub in Lindenberg [illegible]. In meiner Abwesenheit wurde ich [illegible] eine Liste [illegible], wonach die Lebensmittel alle Kranken Zulagen mir zugesprochen. Ich wurde klugerweise mit Jäger so wurden die Kranken Zulagen in ein besonderes Zelt mitgeführt [illegible] Kranken [illegible]. Der Jäger teilte die mitgebrachten, weiteren Kranken Zulagen mir und Lindenberg mit Erfolg. Bei Jäger [illegible] Lebensmittel [illegible] interessiert. Es [illegible] für [illegible] mich, um mir Erfahrung in den Lagern zu bringen, [illegible] Jäger die Lagerkommandanten [illegible] Jäger [illegible] die Krankenzahl. Bei den [illegible] Krankenschreibern [illegible] auf einem [illegible] Stand zu bringen.

Jäger.

Schicht an der [illegible] Seite der [illegible] Erzählungen und
dennoch an der [illegible] Seite der Texte ist der [illegible], der
den Befehl zum Wegnehmen der Bogen gab.

Ich mir gestatte Entschädigung der Bogen für die Unterzeichnung
wiederzugeben wollen. Da die ganzen Bogen von dem
Kommandanten Herrn General wieder hier mit
meiner Unterschrift versehen und allein die Schuld dem
Bogen Kommandanten Herrn.

[illegible]

[illegible]

8

Anex

[illegible] of Second Stage [illegible] of [illegible]

Before me, [illegible], being duly sworn to administer oaths, [illegible] the following statement, which, [illegible] first duly sworn in [illegible] and subscribed the following statement.

My name is [illegible] In the fall of 1940 I was ordered [illegible] take over [illegible] camps (afterwards [illegible]) [illegible] were about [illegible] amount of sick [illegible] about 3,000 prisoners [illegible] 1 [illegible] 1 4 till the end of the war, [illegible] prisoners [illegible] the first inspection of the [illegible] state of the [illegible] person, either [illegible] reported [illegible] there. [illegible] position, [illegible]

As I took over the [illegible] The [illegible] was occupied [illegible] by [illegible] 4 [illegible] asked to [illegible] would be completely [illegible] also, the number of [illegible]

[illegible] limited in [illegible] had to be replaced [illegible] shop and dry [illegible] had to be [illegible] tered the [illegible] his disposal [illegible] ought to have been [illegible] by the [illegible] in the [illegible]

The camps were [illegible] accomplished, [illegible] of sick persons [illegible] taken over the [illegible] ever was possible.

In the Camp No. 1 [illegible] shoe-maker's [illegible] there. [illegible] and foot-paths. [illegible]

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VOLK

only [illegible] No. 4 [illegible] was still barre[illegible] [illegible] was forbidden, [illegible] [illegible] Vaccine [illegible].

In my written st[illegible] [illegible] which were lessons [illegible] and [illegible]. In my later [illegible] the prisoners unable to work.

St[illegible] [illegible] commander of [illegible] report in which I [illegible] inmates were [illegible] sick [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] circumstances there.

[illegible]

[illegible]

I, Dr. E[illegible] [illegible] is a true and correct tr[illegible] [illegible] Otto Vorschner, [illegible] of my [illegible].

Kurt Thew

Subscribed [illegible]

10

VOL X

Before me (Werner Com. 2/Lt. AUS, being authorized to administer oaths) personally appeared Prof. Dr. Claus Schilling who after being duly sworn by me in his native tongue made and subscribed the following statement

Ich heiße Prof. Dr. Claus Schilling. Ich habe schon 45 Jahre lang an tropischen Krankheiten gearbeitet. Ich bin im Februar 1944 nach Dachau zur Versuchsstation gekommen. Ich schätze daß ich wohl 400/1000 Personen geimpft habe. Es waren durchimpfungen. Diese Tests waren jedoch keine Heilversuche. Die Impfstoffe denen ich Schutzimpfungen gegeben habe, sind von mir nicht untersucht sondern von dem gegenwärtigen Zeugen. Gewöhnlich ging der Impfung eine mehrtägige Beobachtung voraus. Der letzte Zeugen war Dr. Hintermaier.

So gut ich mich daran erinnern kann, handelte es sich in drei Fällen um 44. Kranke, die empfänglich der

Malariastation gestorben sind.

Die Kranken sind von mir immer als geheilt entlassen, nach einem Jahre.

Als Heilmittel habe ich Chinin, Atebrin und Nivaquin benutzt. Ich weiß bestimmt, daß bei einem von ihnen ich pyramidon Tabletten gegeben und das einer nicht vertrag[illegible]

[illegible]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of October 1945 at Nuremberg, Germany

[illegible]
Interrogator-Examiner

12

Acus
Vol x

Before me, WERNER CONN, 2d Lt, AUS, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Prof. Dr. CLAUS SCHILLING who after being sworn by me in his native tongue, made and subscribed the following statement:

My name is Prof. Dr. CLAUS SCHILLING. I have already worked on tropical diseases for 45 years. I came to the experimental station in Dachau in February 1942. I judge that I innoculated between 900 and 1,000 prisoners. Those were mostly innoculations for protection. These people, however, were not volunteers. The inmates whom I gave protective innoculations were not examined by me but by the present camp doctor. Before the innoculation there was usually an observation of several days. The last camp doctor was Dr. HINTERMAIER. As well as I can remember, in three years there were 49 patients who died outside the malaria station. The patients were always released by me as cured only after one year.

As remedy I used quinine, atabrine and neosalvarsan. I know for sure of 6 cases where I used pyramidon tablets to hold down the fever.

I read the above statement and corrected it and understand it fully. This statement was made by me without any force. I swear solemnly that it is the pure truth.

/s/ Prof. Dr. Claus Schilling

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945 at Dachau, Germany.

/s/ Werner Conn, 2d Lt, AUS,
Investigator-Examiner.

I, WERNER CONN, 2d Lt, AUS, after being duly sworn, state that the above is a true translation of the original statement of Prof. Dr. CLAUS SCHILLING, given on 30 October 1945 at Dachau, Germany, made to the best of my ability.

Werner Conn
WERNER CONN,
2d Lt, AUS,
Investigator-Examiner,
Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945 at Dachau, Germany.

13. PROS Ex 122 A.

Before me, Werner Comm, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Anton Endres who after being duly sworn by me in his native tongue made and subscribed the following statement:

Ich heiße Anton Endres, SS Oberscharführer, SS Totenkopfdivision Dachau

Dachau	1. Sept 1939 →	28 Nov 1939
Dachau	Aug 1940 →	Mai 1942
Lublin	Mai 1942 →	Juni 1943
Augsburg (Messerschmitt)	Juni 1943 →	Nov 1943

Vom 28. Nov 1939 bis Aug 1940 war ich in ärztlicher Behandlung wegen einer Antonvalle, und in Crainburg

Vom Nov 1943 bis September 1944 war ich in Untersuchungshaft in Dachau und Weimar, weil ich Häftlinge aus dem Lager gelassen habe. Im Sept 1944 kam ich ins Straflager Dachau, wo ich bis zum 30 April 1945 war. — Anton Endres

PROS Ex 123 14

In Dachau von Sept 1939 bis Nov 1939 war ich zur Ausbildung.

Vom Dez 1940 bis Mai 1942 hatte ich die folgenden Dienstpflichten in Dachau:

Bis Juni 1941 war ich Sanitäter unter dem Truppenarzt Dr. Zoeling.

Bis Mai 1942 war ich im Lagerrevier und auch im Truppenrevier beschäftigt. Ich unterstehe immer noch Dr. Zoeling. Im Lagerrevier waren Häftlinge, die krank waren. Ungefähr im Frühjahr 1942 ist Dr. Zoeling verschwunden und er wurde durch seinen Stellvertreter, die Verantwortung war immer. Meine Aufgaben vom Mai 1942 ab waren die folgenden: Rote Leben, Medikamente von Baracken holen, Betten und Waschanlagen in Ordnung zu halten, Tagesposten für die Häftlinge zu sein. Ich war im Revier als Sanitäter tätig. Ungefähr 5-10 Häftlinge sind täglich im Krankenhaus gestorben. Einige davon sind von Unterernährung, Kreislaufschwäche usw gestorben.

Alphons Endres

15

Anl
VOL X

Before me, WERNER CONN, 2d Lt, AUS, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared ANTON ENDRES who after being sworn by me in his native tongue, made and subscribed the following statement:

My name is ANTON ENDRES, SS Oberscharfuhrer, SS Totenkopf-division, Dachau.

Dachau:	7 Sept. 1939	-	25 Nov. 1939
Dachau:	Dec. 1940	-	May 1942
Lublin:	May 1942	-	June 1943
Augsburg: (Messerschmidt)	June 1943	-	Nov. 1943

From 28 November 1939 until December 1940 I was under medical treatment because of an automobile accident in Oranienburg.

From November 1943 until September 1944 I was in custody pending inquiry in Dachau and Weimar because I had let inmates out of the camp. In September 1944 I came into the Penal Camp Dachau where I was until 30 April 1945. I was in Dachau from September 1939 until November 1939 for basic training. From December 1940 until May 1942 I carried out the following duties in Dachau:

Until June 1941 I was first aidman under the troop physician, Dr. LOLLING.

Until May 1942 I was active in the camp quarters and also in the troop quarters. I was always under Dr. LOLLING. In the camp hospital ~~quarters~~ there were inmates who were sick.

About spring of 1942 Dr. LOLLING was transferred and Dr. WOLTER took over his place and the same responsibility. My tasks beginning in May were as follows: to get the mail, to get medicine from Berlin, and to keep latrines and lavatories in order. I was active in the ~~quarters~~ hospital as first aidman. About 5 to 10 inmates died daily in the hospital. Some of them died of undernourishment, dysentery and so forth. Besides the civilians, I also saw Russians (foreigners) in the camp.

I was directly under the chief director (Dr. LOLLING and Dr. WOLTER). About 3, 4 or 5 times I was present as first aidman when lashings were dealt out. I remember that Dr. BLANKE was present at least one time.

I gave the above statement without force, read it and understand it completely. I swear before God that it is the full truth.

/s/ Anton Endres

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945 at Dachau, Germany.

/s/ Werner Conn, 2d Lt, AUS,
Investigator-Examiner.

16 PROS EX 123

VOL X

I, WERNER JONN, 2d Lt, AUS, after being duly sworn, state that the above is a true translation of the original statement of ANTON ENDRES, given on 30 October 1945 at Dachau, Germany, made to the best of my ability.

Werner Jonn
WERNER JONN,
2d Lt, AUS,
Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October 1945 at Dachau, Germany.

_____

FORM 70A-MC 64

Born in [illegible] Joseph

Jacobs

18. Pros ex 124 - Pros Ex No. 124

Zu der Monatsbar Juli [illegible] und
[illegible] wurde auf [illegible]
[illegible] 84 [illegible]
[illegible]

301

[illegible]
Zu [illegible] hängt [illegible]
[illegible] Zell
19 [illegible] gegen [illegible]
[illegible] Blau [illegible]

deshalb muß hier in Bremen genau so wie
heute der Handel erhalten werden müssen.

[illegible]

durch die [illegible]

Lebenden unmöglich [illegible] werden.

Ich [illegible] gut [illegible], [illegible]

etwa [illegible]

für dein [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] zur Arbeit [illegible] 2/ Blatt [illegible]

[illegible] auf

[illegible] mit dem

[illegible]

[illegible] von dem

[illegible] hergekommenden oder [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] oder

[illegible] zu bringen. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 23 Blatt [illegible]

Etwa im April 1942 wurde auf Block
7 eine Versuchsstation für die Luftwaffe
errichtet [illegible] Leitung [illegible] Dr. Rascher,
machte die Versuche in einer Luftdruckkammer,
welche auf einem Wagen aufgebaut war.
Zu [illegible] wurden [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Dr. [illegible] [illegible] gut [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] und auf
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] die [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] die [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] die [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
zur Versuchsstation. [illegible] Tage [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Versuchsstation gemacht. [illegible]
diese Versuchsstation Block 7 [illegible]
1. 24

da der Zutritt zu dieser Station allgemein verboten war, [illegible] ich [illegible], nur einmal aufzunehmen. Ich sah dann in der Station einige gut genährte Häftlinge, die dort [illegible] zu [illegible], weil sie an [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mussten. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] der Häftling [illegible] einige Minuten [illegible]

[illegible] Leichen [illegible]

[illegible] Häftlinge [illegible] gestorben [illegible]

Im Transport [illegible] sah man [illegible] 30-40 Toten [illegible] die bei dem
25 [illegible] starben. Block 8 [illegible]

1941 [illegible] als Verwaltungsführer
zur Feststellung von K.Z.-Häftlingen auf Befehl
der Lagerkommandanten [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 10-15 Häftlingen
und [illegible]
eingeführt. [illegible]

die [illegible] Angaben betreffen [illegible]
Ich fühlte [illegible] mich allein [illegible]
und bekam die Herzbeschwerden [illegible]
[illegible] ich [illegible] die [illegible] Stärke
[illegible] weiter [illegible]
[illegible] Dachau geht [illegible]
[illegible] zu [illegible] Herzbeschwerden
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Kopfes [illegible] transpirierte
[illegible]
Die [illegible] angegebenen Werte [illegible] auf [illegible]
[illegible] Flugzeugmaschinen [illegible] Flugzeugmaschinen [illegible]
[illegible] zu [illegible]
Auf [illegible] liegt [illegible] die [illegible]

[illegible] Allag

[illegible]

[illegible] Allag [illegible]

[illegible]

Berlin [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

[illegible] Berlin

[illegible]

[illegible] 30th [illegible] Oct [illegible]

[illegible]

Translation of sworn statement of Josef JAKLIN. Vol-X

Before me, Harry Brauner, 1st Lt., AC, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Josef JAKLIN, who, being by me first duly sworn in German, made and subscribed to the following statement in his own handwriting:

My name is Jaklin, Josef, born on 4 March 1904 in Rehmcint, living in Munich, Gelrichstr. 14/I r. I make the following statements:

From 1 September 1933 until 1 March 1943 I was stationed at Dachau Headquarters. When I arrived at Dachau from Ermlinbung, I had the rank of Oberscharführer. From May 1941 until December 1941 I interrogated prisoners at Dachau. During these interrogations, in order to collect evidence of the real facts, I tied up approximately 150 prisoners, mostly professional criminals to a post and beat them with an ox-tail. This was done under orders of the Camp Commander and First Schutzhaftlagerführer, Hauptsturmführer LILL. In the months of June, August, and September 1941, approximately 740C Russian partisans were [illegible] the rifle range at Dachau by police and [illegible] of the Camp and at Dachau. The [illegible] from Berlin. The remaining were [illegible]. [illegible] partisans prisoners were [illegible]. [illegible] the right side of the [illegible] time [illegible]. The [illegible] men of which during the day, [illegible] 2 [illegible] under Hauptsturmführer LILL [illegible] behind the front [illegible] were shot behind the front. The executions did not occur daily, but were distributed in the [illegible] of July, August and September, [illegible] each time 1,500 to 1,700 were shot. [illegible] approximately [illegible] by the [illegible] Headquarters Staff and [illegible]. [illegible] from the Headquarters Staff at Dachau had [illegible] in the execution.

The shootings [illegible] from 1 P.M. to 3 hours. I as Oberscharführer, gave the order "Fire" for about 700 men who were shot. After the first "Fire" had not carried out I went over for the direct fire to the victims and gave about 30 to 40 men mercy shots. Then two Oberscharführers were appointed from the [illegible] of the [illegible], namely, Hauptscharführer LILL or Oberscharführer Hofmann, to give the mercy shots. These Oberscharführers were usually [illegible] and KILL. The still living men were to be killed as quickly as possible by the mercy shots. As I already stated I gave the order "Fire" to execute 700 men or so. For many members of the Headquarters Staff these shootings were a great soul burden. During the nights I had heavy dreams too, and through Hauptsturmführer LILL, on my request, I was replaced by Rapportführers SCHUSS, Josef, and KRAUSS, Josef, who then drove for me to the range and gave the command "Fire". In December 1941 LILL was transferred and I was then appointed as Third Schutzhaftlagerführer. HOFMAN became First Schutzhaftlagerführer and Oberscharführer SIPPLAN was understudying the job of the Second Schutzhaftlagerführer. As Third Schutzhaftlagerführer my main duties were the guarding and looking after of the punishment reports and the control of the prisoners on the work details of the commandos in Dachau and surroundings. It was my duty to look after the punishment orders and to see that they were carried out exactly as they read. There were corporal punishments up to 25 strokes and in special severe cases up to 2 x 25 strokes and tying to posts up to one hour. If a prisoner received more than 25 strokes, then it only can be so that the Rapportführer did not count right. The prisoners who was called up to punished was laid over a specially built ~~trestle~~ block and was held by 2 SS-men while he was beaten by 2 other

30 Pros Ex 1214

33 men with an ox-tail each. Later the holding and beating was done by prisoners. If the prisoners did not hit hard enough, the Rapportführer did not count each stroke. From December 1942 until March 1943, until I was transferred to ALLACH, I had to watch to see that the punishments, beatings and pole-bindings were carried out correctly. The prisoners there received, according to the order of punishment, 25 to 50 stick-strokes with an ox-tail or the tying on a pole up to one hour.

During the beating the prisoner had to count out loud. When as Rapportführer, I had to read the order of punishment, I reported "with him", as soon as the prisoner no longer could do it himself. As 3rd Schutzhaftlagerführer I saw the [illegible] Rapportführer, as soon as the order of punishment, to begin with the punishments. Also as an inv[illegible] in chief in [illegible], I often had to represent the Schutzhaftlagerführer [illegible] the punishments. The punishments were [illegible] from [illegible] punishments i. e. by the first Schutzhaftlagerführer. He gave the orders to tie the prisoners to the pole, gave them punishment beatings. At times, most of the cases, [illegible] present. Out in the month of April 1942 an experimental station was erected for the Air Corps on Block [illegible]. Dr. Rascher, an Air Force doctor, made the experiments in an air pressure chamber which was built on top of a car. On one occasion, I was ordered to report to Dr. Rascher. Dr. Rascher himself then went along to the block and asked the prisoners if they would volunteer for the experiments. If no prisoners volunteered, Rascher picked one himself. At first several prisoners volunteered. It's possible that at that time I spoke to Rascher [illegible] man. [illegible] I did not know of anything Rascher did with the sick people. [illegible] with him to the experimental station. One day, at Rascher's request, I went to see what was being done in the experimental station. Behind the entrance to this experimental station [illegible] I saw several well fed prisoners [illegible] drinking water after [illegible] they were allowed to drink water. [illegible] Rascher [illegible] had left and had left an order. After looking the cell, [illegible] a few minutes the prisoner became unconscious. I saw that Rascher's assistant but he was in no hurry to [illegible] into the cell, [illegible] several minutes [illegible] prisoner out, [illegible] him on a stretcher and carried him out of the cell. [illegible] the prisoner [illegible] died by the experiments. In 1941 [illegible] the first Schutzhaftlagerführer, in my presence [illegible] the facts, I as chief [illegible] interrogated prisoners who [illegible] criminals by occupation on a pole and beat them with the ox-tail on the buttocks. I also [illegible] prisoners on the buttocks with my boots [illegible] making a report. In the period from December 1941 until March 1943, when I was third Schutzhaftlagerführer, the punishments which were carried out at the Dachau Concentration Camp were punishment beatings, arrest punishments and up to 1942, pole punishments. The arrest punishments were 8 days, 14 days, [illegible], and 42 days long. The punished could receive bread and water and could receive the complete meal on every third day. The punishment beatings and pole tying was done twice a day, on Tuesdays and Fridays, with about 8 to 15 persons.

The next statement [illegible] ALLACH. I myself was in ALLACH as a Camp Leader and received the punishment orders from Dachau which I passed on to Rapportführer Steincke and Feuner. The Commander in DACHAU also gave the order to punish prisoners shortly after the deed had been committed, without punishment orders, and to report them later. These orders I passed on to my assistants and rapportführers. Furthermore in ALLACH arrest punishments were carried out

3/.

and in some cases, on the grounds of the punishment orders, the food (workers' ration) was taken away. The punishment was either witnessed by me or by my representative, Hauptscharführer [illegible], Willy [illegible] or Sturmscharführer [illegible]. As I have already stated, I myself gave the [illegible] the Hauptscharführers because of orders of the Camp Commandant that prisoners could be punished even without punishment orders. No [illegible] in [illegible]. The punishment measure was [illegible] in [illegible] 1944, 5 or 6 prisoners were executed in [illegible]. They were [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]. They were hanged for [illegible]. After [illegible] received a court [illegible] from Berlin, and [illegible] under the local rule of the Hauptscharführer [illegible]. I had received orders from DACHAU to assemble here [illegible] but 4,000 prisoners. The prisoners were assembled in [illegible] transferred to DACHAU. [illegible] During my time in [illegible] as Scharführer I received the order to beat the prisoners from the Camp Commandant and the First Scharführer [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]mpe.

I don't know anything about an English [illegible] who died in the air [illegible]. Regarding [illegible] I know only that he was a [illegible] in the country at DACHAU. In one such case he had to see First [illegible], because the inmates reported him for beating.

This declaration was written by me, on 10 pages, in my own handwriting, in DACHAU, Germany, on 30 October 1945, at 1530 hours, voluntarily and without compulsion. I swear by God, the Almighty that I have written nothing but the pure truth and that I have not kept anything secret nor added anything.

/s/ Darelin, [illegible]

Block 19

1. Peletzky Andreas [illegible] № 3[illegible]
   geb. am 9. 2. 15 zu [illegible]
2. Kowalchuck Iusif [illegible] № 3[illegible]
   geb. am 24. 2. 18 zu Alinkin
3. Kowalenko Iwan [illegible] № [illegible]
   geb. am 19. 10. 2[illegible] zu [illegible]
4. Iwaschenko Sacharia [illegible] № [illegible]
   geb. am 26. 2. 2[illegible] zu Petrik
5. Mikow Anatoli [illegible] № 3[illegible]
   geb. am [illegible]. 12. 16 zu [illegible]
6. Piseitzew Alexei [illegible] № [illegible]
   geb. am 6. 5. 21 zu [illegible]

Angeschlossen Bescheinigung des [illegible] Dr. Rosenberg.

U.

33

Pros Ex No. 125

Lagerbericht

vom 1. Febr. bis 20. März 1945

über den San.-Dienst im Arbeitslager A.L.IV Kaufering (13 b)

Genaue Anschrift: A.L.IV Kaufering (13b) Telefon: Landsberg 347

(Dieser Bericht muß bis 24. jeden Monats beim 1. Lagerarzt K.L.Dachau eingetroffen sein.) - Mit Schreibmaschine oder Bleistift ausfüllen. -

Wachmannschaften

I. Krankenbewegung:

Stärke der Wachmannsch. am 20.3.45. 8/23 eigene Einheit: ____

Wer wurde in ein Lazarett eingewiesen: S D G Rttf.Lindner am 27.2.45 nach St.Ottilien

Wieviele waren in ambulanter Behandlung: 4

Welche Krankheiten traten besonders häufig auf: Durchfall

Welche Infektionskrankheiten traten auf: keine

II. Hygienische Verhältnisse:

Wo ist die Truppe untergebracht: (Massivbauten, Steinbauten, Fabrikräume usw.) Holzbaracken

Wie ist die Unterkunft beschaffen: gut

Gibt es gutes Trinkwasser: ja

Waschgelegenheit: (warme, kalt/warm) Kaltwasserleitung u. 1 Wannenbad

Klosettanlagen: (WC, Trockenabort, Latrine) Latrine

Sind Schuhe und Kleider in ordnungsgemäßem Zustand: Schuhe größtenteils reparaturbedürftig X)

Gibt es genügend frische Wäsche: ja

Kann Wäsche gewaschen werden: ja

Sind Fälle von Verlausung aufgetreten: nein wieviele: ------

Welche Maßnahmen wurden gegen die Verlausung ergriffen: ----------

Welche Desinfektionsmittel sind vorhanden und werden verwendet: Chlorkalk

Welches Ungeziefer ist außerdem noch vorhanden: keines

Ist die Verpflegung gut und ausreichend: ja

Ist die Küchenhygiene hygienisch einwandfrei: ja

Besondere Vorkommnisse:

Pros Ex 128

wenden

X) Tuchbekleidung zu 60 % dünn und fadenscheinig, Mäntel in gutem Zustand.

34

Monats[illegible] des [illegible] Lagers: [illegible]
vom 21. Februar [illegible] bis [illegible] März 1945

Häftlinge

I. Krankenbewegung: Lager[illegible] Häftl.

Durchschnittl. Bevölkerstand: 204 M Bev.erg[illegible] [illegible] richtsstand: [illegible] Männer [illegible] Frauen

[illegible] der ambulanten Behandlungen: 203 Männer [illegible] Frauen

Wieviele Häftlinge wurden ambulant behandelt: 33 Männer [illegible] Frauen

Welche Krankheiten traten besonders häufig auf: [illegible]
Ödeme, [illegible]

Infektionskrankheiten: [illegible] 107 / 106 M 1 F Art: [illegible] 83 M 1 F.
Lungentuberkulose 23 Männer 0 Frauen

II. Hygienische Verhältnisse.

Wo sind die Häftl. untergebracht (in Baracken, Steinbauten, Fabrikräumen, Zelten) [illegible]

Ist die Unterkunft licht, luftig und sauber: ja

Gibt es guten Trinkwasser: ja Waschgelegenheit. (fließendes Wasser, kalt/warm [illegible]

Bademöglichkeit: [illegible]

Sind Kleider und Schuhe [illegible] gut [illegible]: [illegible]

Gibt es genügend frische Wäsche: [illegible]

Wie oft kann gebadet [illegible]

Wieviele verlauste Häftlinge gibt es im Lager: [illegible]

Welche Maßnahmen wurden immer gegen die Verlausung ergriffen: [illegible]

Gibt es Desinfektionsmittel im Lager: ja/nein. welche [illegible]

Gibt es eine Desinfektionskammer [illegible] wer desinfiziert die Wäsche: [illegible]

Ist das Lager verwanzt: [illegible] was wurde dagegen unternommen: [illegible]

Welches Ungeziefer gibt es sonst noch im Lager: [illegible]

Ist die Kücheneinrichtung ausreichend und hyg. einwandfrei: [illegible]

Ist die Verpflegung ausreichend [illegible] Schlaf[illegible]: [illegible]

III. Häftlingskranken:

Wo ist das Revier untergebracht: [illegible]

Wieviele Räume: 26 Wieviele Betten: [illegible]

Ist eine Wasch- u. Klosettanlage im Revier: ja

Sonstiges über die Einrichtung des Reviers: [illegible]

Werden von der Firma Medikamente, Verbandsmaterial und Instrumente in genügender Menge zur Verfügung gestellt: [illegible]

Pros Ex 129 - 36

Pros Ex No. 129

wenden!

Der 1.SS-Lagerarzt K.L. Dachau, den 28.März 1945.

Dachau

Dienstplan für den Monat April 1945

		Krankenbau:		Truppenrevier:	
So.	1.	SS-Oscha.	Fuhrmann (Dr.Fuhr)	Schw.	Maria
Mo.	2.	SS-Rottf.	Hotz	Schw.	Klara
Di.	3.	SS-Uscha.	Mürtel	SS-Rottf.	Kickinger
Mi.	4.	SS-Oscha.	Fuhrmann	Schw.	Denise
Do.	5.	SS-Rottf.	Hotz	Schw.	Maria
Fr.	6.	SS-Uscha.	Mürtel	Schw.	Klara
Sa.	7.	SS-Stubaf.	Hintermayer	Schw.	Denise
So.	8.	SS-Uscha.	Mürtel	Schw.	Denise
Mo.	9.	SS-Oscha.	Fuhrmann	SS-Rottf.	Kickinger
Di.	10.	SS-Rottf.	Hotz	Schw.	Maria
Mi.	11.	SS-Uscha.	Mürtel	Schw.	Klara
Do.	12.	SS-Oscha.	Fuhrmann	SS-Rottf.	Kickinger
Fr.	13.	SS-Rottf.	Hotz	Schw.	Denise
Sa.	14.	SS-Hstuf.	Sisele	Schw.	Klara
So.	15.	SS-Rottf.	Hotz	Schw.	Klara
Mo.	16.	SS-Uscha.	Mürtel	SS-Rottf.	Kickinger
Di.	17.	SS-Oscha.	Fuhrmann	Schw.	Denise
Mi.	18.	SS-Rottf.	Hotz	Schw.	Maria
Do.	19.	SS-Uscha.	Mürtel	Schw.	Klara
Fr.	20.	SS-Oscha.	Fuhrmann	Schw.	Maria
Sa.	21.	SS-Hstuf.	Dr. Fuhr	SS-Rottf.	Kickinger
So.	22.	SS-Oscha.	Fuhrmann	SS-Rottf.	Kickinger
Mo.	23.	SS-Rottf.	Hotz	Schw.	Denise
Di.	24.	SS-Uscha.	Mürtel	Schw.	Klara
Mi.	25.	SS-Oscha.	Fuhrmann	Schw.	Maria
Do.	26.	SS-Rottf.	Hotz	SS-Rottf.	Kickinger
Fr.	27.	SS-Uscha.	Mürtel	Schw.	Denise
Sa.	28.	SS-Stubaf.	Hintermayer	Schw.	Maria
So.	29.	SS-Uscha.	Mürtel	Schw.	Maria
Mo.	30.	SS-Oscha.	Fuhrmann	Schw.	Klara

Verantwortlich für das Abholen und Zurückbringen der Häftlinge:

vom 2.April	1945	bis 8. April	1945	SS-Rottenführer Schebesch
" 9. "	1945	" 15. "	1945	SS-Rottenführer Kickinger
" 16. "	1945	" 22. "	1945	SS-Unterscharf. Zeiner
" 23. "	1945	" 29. "	1945	SS-Oberscharf. Welsch
" 30. "	1945	" 6. Mai	1945	SS-Rottenführer Schebesch

Der 1.SS-Lagerarzt Kons.-Lager Dachau

PROSECUTION EX 130

38

SS-Sturmbannführer.

Pros. Ex. No. 130

Jagdzinski Franz, Fl.Nr. 80393

113

Mal. Pro 0 Ausbildung

22.10. Gmo 0.45 g Neo/iv.

23.10. 0.3 g Aleb in im

Pigmentiert. Prop. Fop. 106

gl 0.1 cm i.C.

24.10. 2 cc Chinin p.m.

5.11.44. Gmo 5x0.2 cm Blut von Fr. Fl. Nr. 80 i.C.

Pigm. Fop. verwilert

Fl. 3

10.5. rechtsseitige Abtlg. Entzündl.

Sp. 8

14.5. 32.4

15.5. Gmo 5 To 0.45 g Neo/iv.

16.5. Gmo To 0.3 g Aleb in im

17.5. Gmo To 2.0 g Chinin p.m.

27.5.45. Gmo 5x0.2 cm Blut von Kopien i.C. A. Hnaczek

30.5. von der entlassen

2.5. Gmo To

3.5. Gmo To

4.5. Gmo To 0.45 g Neo/alv. iv.

5.5. Gmo To 0.3 g Aleb in im

6.5. 2 cc Chinin p.m.

16.5. auf Zof Abtlg.

8.5. Tf. an F.f.

Pro. Ex. 132

39

D 73-858 B.6 Sowa Pater x 18.2.17 Gr. 2 Stamm Madagaskar Blatt 2.1

Monatstag	Dienstag 3. u. 4.		Mittwoch 4. u.		Donnerstag 5. u.	
	5/2		5/3		5/4	
R P T	Verordnung Kost					
80 180 41.0						
70 160 40.0	von Infektion Abb. (Fleckfieber) auf Mal. Malaria rückverlegt					
60 140 39.0						
50 120 38.0						
40 100 37.0						
30 80 36.0						
20 60 35.0	Urin Eiw. / R. Zucker / E. 4					
Stuhl						
Erbrechen						
	Urb. / Diazo /		1H4 / 4 5		H.b. 70%	
Verschiedenes			Gao			

Kr.-Abt.: Name: Dienstgrad: Truppenteil: Alter:

Herkunft

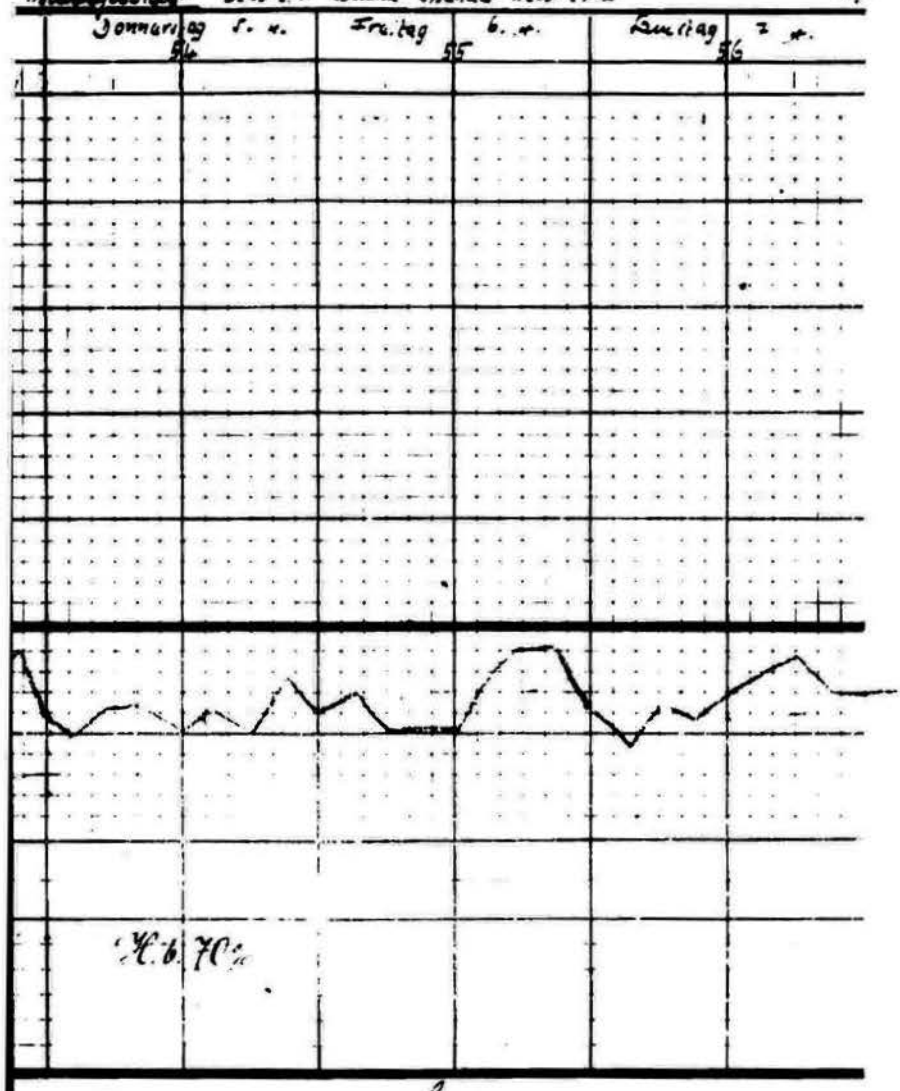
Bestell-Nr.: WH - 6229
(b Vordruckverlag W. J. Mayer Miesbach 1.29)

40

Pros Ex No. 133

Madagaskar Bint z. v. Baum Sunder Neos. 19.12

Donnerstag 5. x.	Freitag 6. x.	Samstag 7. x.
56	55	56



Cuo

27

5 um Blut von Tpheuvega & Madagaskar ist. 116 90 2

14.5 37 2
20.5 Gau 70
21.5 Gau 70 37 3
22.5 Gau 70 37 4
23.5 Gau 70 [116 95 2 696 au] 37 3
24.5 Gau 70 [116 95 2 696 au] 40 2
25.5 Gau 70 38 0 Mars
26.5 Gau 70 [116 95 2 696 70] au 70 6
27.5 Gau 70 [116 96 2 70] au] To
28.5 Gau 70 [116 96 2 696 au] To
29.5 Gau 70 [116 96 2 696 au] To
30.5 Gau 70 [116 96 2 696 au] 38 2 116 95 2

1.5 Gau [116 96 2 70] au] 38 0
2.5 Gau 70 38 2
3.5 Gau 70 37 4
4.5 Gau 70 37 8
5.5 Gau 70 38 0
6.5 Gau 70 37 5
7.5 Gau 70 38 0
8.5 Gau 70 37 4
9.5 Gau 70 37 4
10.5 Gau 70 Lun 5 (4) in 10 To
11.5 Gau To
12.5 Gau To
13.5 Gau 116 74 2 To
14.5 Gau 37 1

Mars 13 4

41

p. Madagaskar

24 Lisienko

14.ē 44 Jan o To
15.ē Jan o 37.1
16.ē Jan o 37.2
17.ē Jan o 37.4
18.ē Jan o 37.1
19.ē Jan o 37.2
20.ē Jan ☾ 37.1 nach 11 Tagen
21.ē Jan ☾ 37.8
22.ē Jan ☾ ☌ To 116 37 %
23.ē Jan ☾ ☌ 34.2
24.ē Jan ☾ ☌ To
25.ē Jan ☾ ☌ 40.4
26.ē Jan ☾ ☌ 38.2
0.3 ☾ Altebrin p.

27.ē 44 Jan ☾ ☌ 38.0
0.3 ☾ Altebrin p.
28.ē Jan o To
1.3 ☾ Altebrin p.
29.ē Jan o To
1.3 ☾ Altebrin p.
30.ē Jan o To
0.3 ☾ Altebrin p.
1.ē Jan o 37.4
0.3 ☾ Altebrin p.
2.ē Jan o 116 37 % To
0.3 ☾ Altebrin p.
3.ē Jan o To
4.ē Jan o To
5.ē Jan o To

6.ē 44 Jan o To
7.ē Jan o To
8.ē Jan o 37.2
9.ē Jan o 37.1
10.ē Jan o To
0.3 ☾ Altebrin p.
11.ē Jan o To
0.3 ☾ Altebrin p.
12.ē Jan o To 116 37 %
0.3 ☾ Altebrin p.
13.ē Jan o To
0.3 ☾ Altebrin p.
14.ē Jan o To
15.ē Jan o 37.3
16.ē Jan o To

41

p. Madagascar

17.5.27. Gano 37.2
18.5. Gano To 75%
19.5. Gano 37.4
20.5. Gano To
21.5. Gano To
22.5. Gano To
23.5. Gano To
24.5. Gano To
0.3 g Atebrin p.o.
25.5. Gano To
0.3 g Atebrin p.o.
26.5. Gano To
0.3 g Atebrin p.o.
27.5. Gano 86 82% To

27.5.27. 0.3 g Atebrin p.o.
28.5. Gano To 0.3 g Atebrin p.o.
29.5. Gano B
30.5. 4 u. S
31.5. Gano To
1.6.27. S.
2.6.27. Gano To i. Rec.
Fall Glut on Soor
p. Madag. i.v.
3.6. 86 88% To
4.6. Gan E 38.5
5.6. Gan + Pt E 37.4
6.6. Gan E Pt E 38.8
7.6. Gan E Go To

8.6.27. Gan + Pt E To
9.6. Gan E 38.2
10.6. Gano 39.8
11.6. Gano 39.6 86 86%
12.6. Gano 40.6
13.6. Gano 40.9. E.S.
auf Pat. Blutcholeyst
14.6. Gano 40.0
15.6. To auf chirurg. Abtl.
Choleyst.
Abscessus glut. subdiaf.
16.6. Gano 37.6
17.6. Gano

41

6. D[illegible] Hinweise [illegible] Gesundheits[illegible] der Ausbreitung der [illegible] jedem Falle besonders [illegible] und kleine Gaben. Dosierung [illegible] bis 0,3 g Neosalvarsan [illegible] 0,1–0,3 g [illegible] jugendlichen Menschen [illegible] Salvarsan 0,4 g [illegible] Salvarsan 0,4 g Neo[illegible] und für die [illegible] sierung III [illegible] oder Salvarsan Natrium oder Myo Salvarsan [illegible] salvarsan [illegible] einer Al[illegible] Mannern als Injektionsmittel [illegible] salvarsan oder Salvarsan Natrium [illegible] subcutanSalvarsan [illegible] Dosierung III [illegible] Natrium oder Myo Salvarsan [illegible] Salvarsan [illegible] Kinder [illegible] Kopfgewicht zu berechnen.

Dosierung für Säuglinge:

0,007–0,[illegible] g Salvarsan	[illegible] kg
0,01 [illegible] g Neosalvarsan oder Salvarsan Natrium oder Myo Salvarsan	[illegible] kg
0,007–0,[illegible] g Neosalvarsan	[illegible] kg
0,01 [illegible] g Solu Salvarsan	[illegible] kg

7. Zwischen den einzelnen Injektionen sind [illegible] einzuschalten, die [illegible] Stoffen [illegible] Dosierung IV bei Männern etwa 3–4 Tage [illegible] Anwendung [illegible] kurzeren Zeitabschnitten gemacht werden.

8. Die Gesamtmenge Salvarsan die innerhalb eines Zeitraumes von etwa 8 Wochen angewandt wird, sollte bei einer Salvarsan-Kur im allgemeinen [illegible] 40 g Salvarsan oder 60 g Neosalvarsan oder Salvarsan Natrium oder Myo Salvarsan oder [illegible] Neosalvarsan oder 70 ccm Solu Salvarsan [illegible] überschreiten. Für eine gründliche Gesamtkur wird empfohlen

	bei Männern:	bei Frauen
Salvarsan	30–45 g	25–40 g
Neosalvarsan oder Salvarsan Natrium oder Myo Salvarsan	45–60 g	40–50 g
Neosalvarsan	60–45 g	35–45 g
Solu Salvarsan	50–60 ccm	40–50 ccm

Es kann, falls eine besondere Veranlassung vorliegt, [illegible] kräftigen Personen über die angegebenen Dosen auch hinausgegangen werden. Voraussetzung für die Anwendung der Höchstmengen ist jedoch, daß die Kur andauernd gut vertragen wird (siehe die Ziffern 9–12). Bei kombinierter Behandlung mit Wismut oder Quecksilber ist eine besonders vorsichtige Dosierung unter

[illegible]

11. Die Herstellung der Lösungen der einzelnen Salvarsan-Präparate ist jeweils unmittelbar vor der Injektion mit be[illegible] unter Beachtung strenger Asepsis und unter Be[illegible] oder Präparatpipette und bei jeder Anwendung [illegible] Wasser [illegible] Wasser [illegible] Kochsalzwasser [illegible] destilliertes Wasser zur Lösung der [illegible] von Gefäßen aus Glas oder Jena [illegible] Wasser oder [illegible] Lösungen von S[illegible] Salvarsan [illegible] Natrium [illegible] Salvarsan [illegible] Kinder [illegible] Kopfgewicht zu berechnen.

[illegible]

[illegible] einzelnen Arzneimittel werden [illegible] zusammengestellt und [illegible] **Vorsichtsmaßnahmen gewissenhaft beachtet**

[illegible]

Schutz-Marke

Bayer
Leverkusen

Das neutrale
leicht lösliche Salvarsan-Derivat

Neosalvarsan

Name geschützt

Natriumsalz
der m Diamino p dioxyarsenobenzolmethylensulfoxylsäure
Staatlich geprüft.

Hergestellt in unserem Werk Höchst

Neosalvarsan („Präparat 914") ist ein Salvarsan-Derivat, das durch Auflösen in Wasser gebrauchsfertig wird und keiner Alkalisierung [illegible] Behandlung bedarf. [illegible] Neosalvarsan ist [illegible] entsprechenden höheren [illegible] wie die des Salvarsan.
Bei Patienten, die eine besondere Empfindlichkeit gegen Salvarsan zeigen, ist die Anwendung von Neosalvarsan vorzuziehen.

Darstellung und chemisch-physikalische Eigenschaften.

Auf Meta diamino para dioxyarsenobenzol läßt man Methansulfinsäure einwirken und führt das Reaktionsprodukt in das Natriumsalz über. Der gesamte Prozeß ist mit der peinlichsten Sorgfalt und unter Beobachtung ganz bestimmter Vorsichtsmaßnahmen vorzunehmen, da sonst Produkte von bedeutender Giftigkeit entstehen.
Neosalvarsan ist ein gelbliches Pulver von eigenartigem Geruch; es löst sich in Wasser sehr leicht auf. Die Lösung ist vollkommen klar und zeigt neutrale Reaktion. Kleine Farbenunterschiede und ohne Belang sie sind auf physikalische Ursachen zurückzuführen.
Neosalvarsan enthält als wirksamen Bestandteil neben anorganischen Salzen m. Diamino p dioxyarsenobenzolmethylsulfoxylsaures Natrium. Der Arsengehalt beträgt ca. 18,5–19,5%.

Neosalvarsan ist gegen atmosphärische Luft außerordentlich empfindlich und nimmt bei Zutritt von Sauerstoff sehr rasch eine wesentlich erhöhte Giftigkeit an.
Neosalvarsan wird deshalb in Glasampullen, die evakuiert oder mit einem indifferenten Gas gefüllt sind, eingeschmolzen und ist nur in diesen Original-Packungen vor Oxydationsvorgängen geschützt und haltbar. Der Inhalt von Ampullen, die auf dem Transport beschädigt wurden, darf ebenso wenig

Lösungen von Salvarsan-Präparaten müssen langsam injiziert werden!

D 4112 (m Richtl.) / K 0867 / (14880)

benutzt werden wie eventuelle Reste aus früher geöffneten Ampullen, weil dies mit schweren Gefahren für den Patienten verknüpft wäre.

Prüfung.

Neosalvarsan, das nur in seiner Original-Packung in den Handel kommt, ist sowohl analytisch wie im Tierversuch, analog dem Salvarsan, aufs peinlichste geprüft. Es wird nur solches Neosalvarsan ausgegeben, das im Staatl. Institut für Experimentelle Therapie in Frankfurt a. M. nach den erlassenen Bestimmungen biologisch auf einwandfreie Beschaffenheit und Ungefährlichkeit geprüft worden ist. Ferner findet vor der Uebergabe an den Handel regelmäßig eine eingehende klinische Prüfung statt. An Hand zurückbehaltener Kontrollröhrchen ist es jederzeit möglich, die völlige Intaktheit und Zuverlässigkeit des Neosalvarsan nachzuweisen.

Nur das geprüfte Neosalvarsan bietet eine Garantie für Reinheit und Zuverlässigkeit. Die Verwendung von Nachahmungen bedeutet eine schwere Gefahr für den Patienten, da bei unsachgemäßer Fabrikation Nebenprodukte von außerordentlich hoher Giftigkeit entstehen können.

Indikationen.

Sowohl im primären als im sekundären und tertiären Stadium der Lues ist Neosalvarsan wie alle Salvarsan-Präparate allen bisherigen Mitteln weit überlegen. Es ist auch für die Behandlung bei metasyphilitischen Erkrankungen und für die intermittierende Dauerbehandlung geeignet. Voraussetzung für die Behandlung ist die vollständige Beherrschung der Technik der Salvarsan-Anwendung und Erfahrung in der Salvarsan-Therapie überhaupt. (Siehe hierzu auch die Ziff. 11–17 der beiliegenden „Richtlinien für die Anwendung der Salvarsan-Präparate".)

Die Anwendung von Neosalvarsan kommt ferner in Betracht bei Febris recurrens und einer Reihe von Tropenkrankheiten wie Framboesie (Pian, Yaws), Gangosa und Ulcus tropicum. Weitere Indikationen sind: Pemphigus, Lichen ruber planus, Angina Plaut-Vincent, Alveolarpyorrhoe und Mundgeschwüre, auch solche nicht syphilitischer Natur.

Kontraindikationen.

Bezüglich der Kontraindikationen und der bei der Behandlung zu beobachtenden Vorsichtsmaßregeln sind die Ziff. 2–5 und 9–12 der beiliegenden „Richtlinien für die Anwendung der Salvarsan-Präparate" genau zu beachten.

Gebrauchsanweisung.

Dosierung.

Bezüglich der bei der Dosierung zu beachtenden Vorsichtsmaßnahmen sind die Ziff. 3–8 der beiliegenden „Richtlinien für die Anwendung der Salvarsan-Präparate" zu beachten.

Die zu injizierende Menge hängt, ebenso wie beim Salvarsan, von dem Zustande des Patienten ab. Für gewöhnlich wird man eine Dosis wählen, die derjenigen des Salvarsan entsprechen würde.

In Bezug auf den Arsengehalt entsprechen:

0.05 g Salvarsan	0.075 Neosalvarsan			
0.1 g	"	0.15 g	"	Dosierung I
0.2 g	"	0.3 g	"	" II
0.3 g	"	0.45 g	"	" III
0.4 g	"	0.6 g	"	" IV

Für die intravenöse Einspritzung kommen als höchste Einzelgaben folgende Mengen in Betracht:

Für Männer	0.45–0.6 g	Dosierung III und IV
" Frauen	0.3–0.45 g	" II " III
" Kinder	0.15–0.3 g	" I " II
" Säuglinge	[illegible] g für je 1 kg Körpergewicht.	

Zweckmäßig beginnt man die Behandlung mit einer kleineren Dosis, um dann bei der zweiten, oder besser erst bei der dritten Injektion zu größeren Dosen überzugehen. (Siehe hierzu, sowie wegen der zwischen den einzelnen Einspritzungen einzuhaltenden Abstände auch die Ziff. 6–8 der anliegenden „Richtlinien für die Anwendung der Salvarsan-Präparate".)

Oeffnen der Ampullen.

Durch Abreiben mit einem mit Alkohol getränkten Wattebausch wird zuerst die Glasoberfläche keimfrei gemacht, und dann der Hals der Ampulle mit einer durch die Flamme gezogenen Feile dort, wo er mit einem ringförmigen Einschnitt versehen ist, angeritzt. Durch einen leichten seitlichen Druck läßt sich [illegible] das obere Ende der Ampulle [illegible] nunmehr splitterfrei abbrechen. Zur Vorsicht kann man das zu entfernende Ampullenende vor dem Abbrechen mit etwas Mull, Watte oder dergl. umwickeln.

Bereitung der Lösungen.

Neosalvarsan-Lösungen sind zum Zweck der intravenösen Injektion mit doppelt-destilliertem sterilem Wasser und [illegible] intravenöser Infusion [illegible] intravenöse Anwendung [illegible] mit 0.4%iger Kochsalzlösung von 30° Temperatur herzustellen. (Siehe auch Ziff. 15 der anliegenden „Richtlinien für die Anwendung der Salvarsan-Präparate".) **Ein Erhitzen der fertigen Lösungen wirkt unbedingt schädlich und muß deshalb unterbleiben.**

Die Lösungen des Neosalvarsan darf man unter keinen Umständen stehen lassen oder gar aufbewahren, man muß dieselben vielmehr sofort nach Herstellung injizieren, da sie sich noch leichter als die Lösungen des Salvarsan oxydieren.

Es ist besonders davor zu warnen, ein größeres Quantum Neosalvarsan-Lösung, welches zur Behandlung mehrerer Patienten ausreicht, herzustellen. Der Arzt muß die anzuwendende Einzeldosis für jeden einzelnen Kranken unmittelbar vor dem Gebrauch frisch lösen, was bei der Leichtlöslichkeit des Neosalvarsan keine besondere Mühe verursacht. Die Anwendung einer nicht einwandfreien Lösung ist mit schweren Gefahren für den Kranken verbunden. (Siehe hierzu Ziff. 16 der anliegenden „Richtlinien für die Anwendung der Salvarsan-Präparate".)

Neosalvarsan befindet sich auch in Isodoppelampullen im Handel. Die Isodoppelampulle ermöglicht auf einfache Weise die Herstellung einer einwandfreien gebrauchsfertigen Lösung.

Intravenöse Anwendung.

Die intravenöse Injektion wird mit [illegible] Neosalvarsanlösung, und zwar mittels einer [illegible] ausgeführt. [illegible] die zu injizierende Menge Neosalvarsan [illegible] Wasser [illegible] die Lösung [illegible].

Für die konzentrierte Neosalvarsanlösung ist keine Kochsalzlösung [illegible] Wasser [illegible] Neosalvarsan [illegible].

Die intravenöse [illegible] Neosalvarsan-Lösung [illegible]. Zur [illegible] man eine [illegible] Kochsalzlösung und zwar [illegible] 0.15 g Neosalvarsan [illegible].

Oertliche Anwendung.

Bei [illegible] Neosalvarsan [illegible] Neosalvarsanlösung nach [illegible] werden.

Nebenerscheinungen.

Die [illegible] des Neosalvarsans [illegible] in den beiliegenden „Richtlinien für die Anwendung der Salvarsan-Präparate" unter den Ziff. 3–8 und 10–12 angegeben.

— —

Bei Kopfschmerzen im Anschluß an Neosalvarsan-Injektionen [illegible] Pyramidon in Gaben zu 0.3 g [illegible] Dienste.

Bei anaphylaktischen Zuständen im Sinne von Blutdrucksenkung empfiehlt sich [illegible] wie auch intramuskuläre Injektion von 0.5–1 ccm Solutio Suprarenin 1:1000, [illegible] auch prophylaktisch.

Originalpackungen.

Ampullen mit 0.045, 0.075, 0.15, 0.3, 0.45, 0.6, 0.75, 0.9, 1.5, 3.0 und 4.5 g

Neosalvarsan in Isodoppelampullen mit 0.15, 0.3, 0.45, 0.6, 0.75 und 0.9 g

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Richtlinien für die Anwendung der Salvarsan-Präparate.

(Aufgestellt vom Reichsgesundheitsrat)

1. Die Salvarsan-Präparate können bei allen Krankheitsformen der Syphilis angewandt werden. Besonders wirksam ist ihre Anwendung in der allerersten Zeit der Erkrankung. Je früher nach der Ansteckung eine genügende Salvarsan-Behandlung eingeleitet wird (bezüglich Anwendung einer unterstützenden Wismut- oder Quecksilberkur siehe Ziffer 14), um so günstiger ist die Aussicht auf Erzielung einer Dauerheilung.

2. Voraussetzung für eine erfolgreiche Anwendung der Salvarsan-Präparate und für die tunlichste Vermeidung von Störungen ist die vollständige Beherrschung der Technik ihrer Anwendung und die genaue Beobachtung der Kranken vor, während und nach der Behandlung.

3. Vor Einleitung der Behandlung ist eine genaue Befragung des Kranken über etwaige frühere Erkrankungen und über sein gegenwärtiges Befinden sowie eine sorgfältige Untersuchung (Herz, Harn) mit Feststellung des Körpergewichtes vorzunehmen.

4. Während des Bestehens von akuten Gesundheitsstörungen (auch leichterer Art: Erkältung, Angina, Magenverstimmung) sind Einspritzungen von Salvarsan-Präparaten nur bei ganz besonders wichtigen Indikationen und mit großer Vorsicht vorzunehmen; bei akuten Gesundheitsstörungen schwererer Art sind sie ganz zu unterlassen, ebenso bei Personen, welche die letzte Salvarsan-Einspritzung schlecht vertragen haben und noch unter ihren Folgen leiden. Auf nüchternen oder überfüllten Magen sollen Salvarsan-Einspritzungen nicht vorgenommen werden.

5. Besondere Vorsicht in der Anwendung der Salvarsan-Präparate ist ferner geboten bei hochgradig unterernährten, kachektischen und schwer anämischen Kranken, bei Kranken mit Status thymicolymphaticus, bei [illegible] Struma, Basedow und Addisonscher Krankheit, bei Lungentuberkulose, bei Erkrankungen des Herzens und der Gefäße, der Nieren und der Leber (schon bei Verdacht auf solche Erkrankungen funktionelle Prüfung dieser Organe!), bei Leiden der Verdauungsorgane, bei Fettsucht, Alkoholismus, Epilepsie sowie beim Vorliegen einer Schwangerschaft. In diesen Fällen ist zunächst mit tastenden Gaben vorzugehen und erst bei guter Verträglichkeit zu den normalen Dosierungen überzugehen. Ebenso ist zu verfahren bei Syphiliskranken mit Erscheinungen seitens des Zentralnervensystems oder anderer lebenswichtiger Organe und bei Personen, welche bei früheren Salvarsan-Einspritzungen Störungen irgendwelcher Art hatten (Ziffer 10–12).

Pros ex #137

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Pros Ex No. 137

Pl. ex #138

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Pros ex #139

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Roll 4

Target 2

Trial Exhibits
Defense Exhibits (RG 338) 1-22

DEFENSE EXHIBITS

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Der Reichsminister für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft

Geschäftszeichen: II B 2a — 105
(Bei der Antwort anzugeben)

Fernsprecher: 12 00 20

Drahtanschrift: Reichslandwirtschaftsministerium

Berlin W 8, den 6. April 1944.
Wilhelmstr. 72

An Lder. [illegible]

18 MAI 1944

An

alle Landesernährungsämter, Abteilung A und B

nachrichtlich an die Regierungspräsidenten und entsprechenden Behörden

Betr.: Verpflegungssätze für Justizgefangene, für Häftlinge in Konzentrationslagern und für die in Polizeigefängnissen und in polizeilichen Häftlingslagern untergebrachten Gefangenen.

Zur besseren Übersicht werden die Bestimmungen betr. die Verpflegungssätze für Justizgefangene, für Häftlinge in Konzentrationslagern, für die in Polizeigefängnissen und für die in polizeilichen Häftlingslagern untergebrachten Gefangenen (im folgenden kurz „Häftlinge" genannt) unter teilweiser Änderung zusammengefaßt und in folgender Neufassung im Einvernehmen mit dem Reichsminister der Justiz, dem Reichsarbeitsminister und dem Reichsführer SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei bekanntgemacht.

I.

Allgemeine Verpflegungssätze.

Häftlinge erhalten je **Kopf und Woche** folgende Rationssätze:

a) Fleisch und Fleischwaren — 200 g
Die Häftlinge haben nach Möglichkeit Freibank- oder Pferdefleisch zu beziehen. Pferdefleisch und Freibankfleisch sind in **einfacher** Menge auf den obigen Satz anzurechnen.

b) Margarine — 182,5 g
oder Speiseöl — 140 g

c) Quark — 100 g
oder Sauermilchkäse — 50 g

d) Roggenbrot — 2000 g
oder Roggenmehl der Type 1700 — 1150 g

e) Roggenmehl der Type 1700 — 125 g
oder eine weitere Brotration von höchstens 167 g

f) Zucker — 80 g

g) Marmelade — 100 g
oder anstelle von Marmelade 10 g Zucker

Die Gefangenenanstalten oder Lagerleitungen können durch schriftliche Erklärung, die gegenüber dem zuständigen Ernährungsamt **und** gegenüber der Hauptvereinigung der deutschen Gartenbauwirtschaft, Berlin-Charlottenburg 4, Schlüterstr. 38/39, bis zum 30. März 1944 mit Wirkung für die Zeit vom 1. März bis 31. Dezember 1944, im übrigen jeweils spätestens bis zum 15. Dezember mit Wirkung für das folgende Kalenderjahr abzugeben ist, anstelle von Marmelade den Bezug von 175 g Brotaufstrich I wöchentlich wählen. Die Erklärung kann im Laufe des Kalenderjahres nicht zurückgenommen oder geändert werden. Wird die Erklärung rechtzeitig abgegeben, so erhält die Gefangenenanstalt oder das Lager Brotaufstrich I, und zwar **nicht über Bezugscheine der Ernährungsämter**, sondern durch Lieferanweisung der Hauptvereinigung der deutschen Gartenbauwirtschaft. Eine Wahlmöglichkeit für Zucker besteht alsdann nicht.

h) Nährmittel (entsprechend der gebietlichen Aufteilung in die einzelnen Nährmittelarten) — 150 g

i) Kaffee-Ersatz und Kaffeezusatzmittel — 62,5 g

Für etwaige nicht beanspruchte Kaffee-Ersatzmittel kann Hafermehl gegeben werden, und zwar in dem Umtauschverhältnis von 250 g Kaffee-Ersatz zu 150 g Hafermehl.

j) Entrahmte Frischmilch je Kopf und Zuteilungsperiode — 1 Liter
(Erlasse vom 26. 2. 1942 — II B 10 — 2824 — und vom 30. 9. 1942 — II B 10 — 3071 —).

Die mit der Hausstrafe der Beschränkung auf Wasser und Brot belegten Häftlinge erhalten lediglich eine Brotration je Kopf und Tag von 700 g für Männer und 600 g für Frauen.

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Def Ex #1

Def Ex No. 1

Diese erhöhten Brotrationen können auf Antrag der Anstaltsverwaltung mit der Maßgabe bewilligt werden, daß die den Häftlingen entzogenen Lebensmittelrationen bei der nächsten Anforderung abzusetzen und mit dem Ernährungsamt zu verrechnen sind.

Speisekartoffeln.

Für die im Arbeitseinsatz befindlichen Häftlinge beträgt der Höchstsatz an Speisekartoffeln je Kopf und Verpflegungstag 400 g. Anstelle der durch die Herabsetzung ausgefallenen Kartoffelmenge von 315 g je Kopf und Tag sind bis auf weiteres 30 g Roggengrütze, 15 g Rohrmittel, 10 g Roggenmehl (oder 14 g Roggenbrot) und 25 g Reis (oder Hülsenfrüchte) auszugeben. Außerdem sind je Woche 2 kg Kartoffeln durch 2 kg Steckrüben zu ersetzen.

Für die **nicht im Arbeitseinsatz stehenden** Häftlinge gilt ein Satz von 150 g je Kopf und Verpflegungstag. Anstelle der durch die Herabsetzung ausgefallenen Kartoffelmenge von 100 g je Kopf und Tag sind bis auf weiteres 25 g Reis (oder Hülsenfrüchte) auszugeben. Außerdem erhalten sie 250 g Steckrüben je Kopf und Verpflegungstag. Ein weiterer Ersatz für die gekürzte Kartoffelration findet nicht statt.

Im übrigen wird auf meinen Erlaß vom 9. 12. 43 – II A 7 – 3000 und vom 11. 2. 44 – II A 7 – 500 verwiesen.

Reis und Hülsenfrüchte.

Häftlinge erhalten Reis und Hülsenfrüchte im Rahmen der der freien Bevölkerung gewährten Sonderzuteilungen.

II.

Zulagen im gewerblichen Einsatz.

1. Soweit Häftlinge **Lang- oder Nachtarbeiter** im Sinne der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen sind, erhalten sie neben der oben unter I angegebenen Verpflegung je Kopf und Woche zusätzlich

a) Fleisch und Fleischwaren bis zu	150 g
b) Margarine oder Speiseöl	200 g
c) Brot	600 g

2. Häftlinge, die als **Schwer- oder Schwerstarbeiter** im Sinne der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen beschäftigt werden, erhalten neben der oben unter I angegebenen Verpflegung je Kopf und Woche zusätzlich

a) Fleisch und Fleischwaren	250 g
b) Margarine bis zu oder Speiseöl bis zu	100 g 50 g
c) Brot bis zu	150 g

Eine Unterscheidung zwischen Schwer- und Schwerstarbeitern findet nicht statt.

3. Für Häftlinge werden besondere Zulage- und Zusatzkarten für Schwer- und Schwerst- sowie Lang- (Nacht-) Arbeiter nicht ausgegeben. Die Verwaltungen der Gefängnisse beim Lager haben daher, um in den Genuß der unter II, 1 und 2 angeführten Zulagen zu kommen, den zuständigen Ernährungsämtern in doppelter Ausfertigung folgende Angaben zu machen:

a) Anzahl der Häftlinge, für welche die Schwer-, Schwerstarbeiter- bezw. Lang- (Nacht-) Arbeiterzulagen beantragt wird (Angabe der Namen nicht erforderlich)

b) genaue Bezeichnung der Art der Arbeit, die vom Häftling zu leisten ist

c) Dauer der täglichen Beschäftigung.

Eine Ausfertigung übermittelt das Ernährungsamt dem zuständigen Gewerbeaufsichtsamt zur Begutachtung, ob die Voraussetzungen für die Anerkennung als Schwer- oder Schwerstarbeiter bezw. als Lang- (Nacht-) Arbeiter vorliegen.

Das Gewerbeaufsichtsamt gibt die Ausfertigung zu seinem Gutachten an das Ernährungsamt zurück, das auf Grund desselben seine Entscheidung trifft.

III.

Zulagen im landwirtschaftlichen Einsatz.

Häftlingen, die auf Außenkommando in der Landwirtschaft tätig sind und von der Anstalt verpflegt werden, können je Kopf und Arbeitswoche folgende Zulagen gewährt werden:

Brot	600 g,
Fleisch oder Fleischwaren	50 g,
Margarine	20 g.

Sofern Häftlinge auf landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben beschäftigt und verpflegt werden, dürfen an Stelle der unter Ziffer 1 b aufgeführten Fettmengen **ausnahmsweise** als Ersatz die gleichen Buttermengen verabreicht werden, wenn anders die Versorgung der Häftlinge mit Fett auf Schwierigkeiten stößt. In diesen Fällen gelten die unter Ziffer 1 c aufgeführten Mäßemengen als durch die übrige an der Arbeitsstätte gelieferte Verpflegung abgedeckt. Grundsätzlich muß es aber bei der unter Ziffer 1 b getroffenen Regelung verbleiben.

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Def Ex No. 1

IV.

Krankenzulagen und Zulagen für werdende und stillende Mütter.

An weibliche Häftlinge als werdende und stillende Mutter sowie als Wöchnerinnen, ferner an Kranke und Gebrechliche beiderlei Geschlechts werden nach den für die freie Bevölkerung geltenden Bestimmungen zusätzliche Lebensmittelmengen ausgegeben. Die hierfür im Regelfall erforderliche ärztliche Bescheinigung ist vom Anstalts- oder Lagerarzt oder, falls ein solcher nicht vorhanden ist, von einem anderen Arzt auszustellen und, soweit es sich um Zulagen für Kranke usw. handelt, der ärztlichen Genehmigungsstelle einzureichen.

V.

Zulagen für Jugendliche.

Jugendliche Häftlinge, die zur Durchführung des Jugendstrafvollzuges in Jugendgefängnissen der Reichsjustizverwaltung oder auf dieser angegliederten Außenarbeitsstellen untergebracht sind, sowie die in den Anstalten für Erziehungsbedürftige in Kaiser Ebersdorf und Hirtenberg (Wien Niederdonau) untergebrachten Zöglinge erhalten zu den festgesetzten Verpflegungssätzen je Kopf und Woche **zusätzlich**

[illegible] g Brot,
[illegible] g Fleisch und
[illegible] g Margarine

soweit sie **hochgesteigerte Leistungen im Arbeitsbetrieb für den Kriegsbedarf** zu vollbringen haben.

Die Verwaltungen der Gefängnisse haben den zuständigen Ernährungsämtern in doppelter Ausfertigung folgende Angaben zu machen:

a) Die Zahl der jugendlichen Häftlinge, für die zusätzliche Verpflegungssätze beantragt werden (Angaben der Namen nicht erforderlich),

b) die genaue Bezeichnung der Arbeit, die von den jugendlichen Häftlingen zu leisten ist,

c) die Dauer der täglichen Beschäftigung.

Eine Ausfertigung übermittelt das Ernährungsamt dem zuständigen Gewerbeaufsichtsamt zur Begutachtung, ob es sich um **hochgesteigerte Leistungen im Arbeitsbetrieb für den Kriegsbedarf** handelt.

Das Gewerbeaufsichtsamt gibt die Ausfertigung mit seinem Gutachten an das Ernährungsamt zurück, das auf Grund desselben seine Entscheidung trifft.

VI.

Transportverpflegung.

Häftlinge (einschl. Jugendlichen) erhalten, wenn sie sich auf Transport befinden, je Kopf und Tag folgende Transportverpflegungssätze:

Brot:	Männer:	[illegible] g
	Frauen:	[illegible] g
Wurst:	Männer:	1 [illegible] g oder [illegible] g
	Frauen:	1
Margarine	Männer	1 [illegible] g
	Frauen	1

Die Justiz- und Polizeigefängnisverwaltungen sowie die Verwaltungen der Konzentrationslager haben bei den zuständigen Ernährungsämtern in jedem Zeitraumabschnitt nach dem üblichen Verfahren der voraussichtlichen Bedarf anzufordern und bei der nächsten Anforderung dem Antrag einen Abrechnungs- und Verwendungsnachweis beizufügen.

VII.

Verköstigung der Ostarbeiter und Polen.

Ostarbeiter erhalten als Häftlinge entsprechend ihren Arbeitsverhältnissen die zu I, III sowie die unter VI genannten Rationen.

Polen in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten erhalten als Häftlinge [illegible] % derjenigen Lebensmittelrationen gegebenenfalls einschließlich der Zulagen für Kranke (Nacht I, Schwer und Schwerstarbeiter oder nichtständige landwirtschaftliche Arbeiter), die ihnen in den Ostgebieten auf Grund von Lebensmittelkarten zustehen würden, wenn sie in Freiheit wären.

Die zu IV genannten Zulagen für werdende und stillende Mütter sowie Wöchnerinnen kommen für Ostarbeiterinnen und Polinnen nicht in Betracht.

VIII.

Verköstigung der Juden.

Juden als Häftlinge erhalten im Arbeitseinsatz die zu I aufgeführten Lebensmittelrationen außer der entrahmten Frischmilch.

Als Lang (Nacht I, Schwer und Schwerstarbeiter stehen den Juden lediglich die Zulagen gemäß Ziffer II, 1 zu.

Die zu III und IV genannten Zulagen sind nicht zu gewähren.

Die Transportverpflegung (Ziffer VI) ist auch an Juden auszugeben.

IX.

Beköstigung beim Vollzug des Jugendarrestes.

Jugendarrestanstalten gelten nicht als Strafvollzugsanstalten im Sinne dieses Erlasses. Jugendliche in Jugendarrestanstalten, auch soweit Jugenddienstarrest der Hitler-Jugend an ihnen vollzogen wird, erhalten daher auf Bezugschein B die gleichen Rationen, wie sie ihnen entsprechend ihrem Alter auf Lebensmittelkarten zustehen.

Jugendliche, an denen Freizeitarrest (Wochenendkarzer) vollzogen wird, erhalten für das Wochenende 1150 g (weibliche Jugendliche 1000 g) Brot, außerdem am Entlassungstage eine Suppe aus 50 g Nährmitteln und 10 g Fett. Im Bedarfsfalle darf am Sonntag eine zweite Suppe gleicher Art gegeben werden. Bei dem Vollzug von Freizeitarrest in Form von 24- oder 48stündigem Karzerarrest oder bei dem Vollzug von dreitägigem Jugenddienstarrest (bei diesen Vollzugsarten erhalten die Jugendlichen nur Wasser und Brot) werden für je angefangene 12 Stunden für männliche Jugendliche 350 g, für weibliche Jugendliche 400 g Brot gewährt. Bei Kurzarrest von mehr als 24 Stunden wird außerdem am Entlassungstag eine Suppe aus 50 g Nährmitteln und 10 g Fett gegeben.

X.

Lebensmittelkartenregelung bei der Aufnahme in Gefangenenanstalten und beim Ausscheiden aus diesen.

Die Vorschriften meines Erlasses betr. Lebensmittelkartenregelung bei der Aufnahme in die Gemeinschaftsverpflegung und beim Ausscheiden aus dieser vom 9. 4. 1942 — II C 1 — 1865 — gelten auch für Gefangenenanstalten (vgl. Ziffer 1 Abs. 1 des Erlasses). Es ist deshalb grundsätzlich erforderlich, daß Personen, die sich in die Gemeinschaftsverpflegung einer Gefangenenanstalt begeben, vom Ernährungsamt (Kartenstelle) die Abmeldebescheinigung G in doppelter Ausfertigung erhalten und nach Entlassung aus der Gefangenenanstalt die Erstschrift der Abmeldebescheinigung G lediglich mit der auf der Rückseite ausgefüllten Bestätigung der Gefangenenanstalt oder der Lagerleitung dem zuständigen Ernährungsamt vorlegen. Auf den Entlassungsschein der Gefangenenanstalt dürfen die Ernährungsämter (Kartenstellen) Lebensmittelbedarfsnachweise nicht mehr aushändigen.

Sofern der in die Gefangenenanstalt Aufgenommene eine Abmeldebescheinigung G nicht übergeben hat, muß die Gefangenenanstalt das Formular der Anlage 2 des Erlasses vom 9. 4. 1942 verwenden. Bei der Entlassung ist entsprechend dem Erlaß vom 9. 4. 1942 zu verfahren (Ausstellung einer mit der Rückseite der Abmeldebescheinigung G übereinstimmenden Bescheinigung).

Dieses Verfahren gilt auch für Jugendarrestanstalten.

Bei Vollzug von Freizeitarrest in Räumen außerhalb der Jugendarrestanstalten wird auf Vorlage der Abmeldebescheinigung G verzichtet. In diesem Fall ist der Jugendliche bei der Ladung zum Arrestantritt aufzufordern, die auf seinen Namen ausgestellte Brotkarte mitzubringen. Bei der Entlassung wird die Brotkarte der zuständigen Kartenstelle mit einer Bescheinigung, daß der Jugendliche in der Zeit vom ... bis ... verpflegt worden ist, und mit dem Anbermgeben übersandt, die Brotkarte dem Jugendlichen nach entsprechender Kürzung (Entwertung und Abtrennung einer entsprechenden Zahl von Abschnitten) wieder auszuhändigen. Für den Fall, daß der Jugendliche die Brotkarte nicht mitbringt, ist bei der Entlassung der zuständigen Kartenstelle von der gewährten Verpflegung Mitteilung zu machen mit dem Anbermgeben, bei der Aushändigung der Brotkarte für die nächste Zuteilungsperiode entsprechende Kürzungen vorzunehmen.

XI.

Dieser Erlaß tritt mit dem Beginn der 62. Zuteilungsperiode (1. Mai 1943) in Kraft.

Gleichzeitig werden nachstehende Erlasse und Bestimmungen aufgehoben:

II C 2	948	vom 16. 1. 1940		
II C 1	1050	„ 7. 4. 1940		
II C 2	329	„ 7. 4. 1940		
II C 11	1940	„ 21. 11. 1940		
II C 11	1140	„ 5. 12. 1940		
II C 11	123	„ 20. 1. 1941		
II 1	877	„ 30. 5. 1941	Ziff. 5	
II C 11 a	1376	„ 7. 10. 1941		
II C 11 a	700	„ 7. 4. 1942	Ziff. 1, 1	
II B 2 b	1377	„ 27. 7. 1942	Ziff. 13	
II B 2 a	1788	„ 17. 9. 1942		
II B 2 a	119	„ 5. 1943	Ziff. 1, 6.	
II B 2 a	713	„ 1. 4. 1943	Ziff. 4.	

Die Ernährungsämter sind durch Übersendung eines Abdruckes dieses Erlasses zu unterrichten.

Abdrucke sind beigefügt.

Im Auftrage:

Dr. Merkel

Def Ex No. 1

SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt
Az.: BI 1 300-5 Bo/St

Berlin-Lichterfelde-West, den 28. April 1944
Unter den Eichen 126–135.

Anordnung für das Verpflegungswesen Nr. 459

Truppe Nr. 198

Betr.: Verpflegungssätze für KL.-Häftlinge

3. Änderung der Portionssatzliste Nr. 11. (Diese Änderung wird in den WA.-Anordnungen nachträglich nicht bekanntgegeben.)

Sonderverteiler (je KL. 12 Abdrucke)

Im Nachstehenden wird die Neufassung der Verpflegungssätze für KL.-Häftlinge unter teilweiser Änderung der Portionssätze bekanntgegeben. Die Bestimmungen treten mit sofortiger Wirkung in Kraft. Portionssatzliste Nr. 11 ist zu berichtigen.

Verpflegungssätze für KL.-Häftlinge

I

Allgemeine Verpflegungssätze je Kopf und Woche

a) Fleisch und Fleischwaren (nach Möglichkeit Freibank- oder Pferdefleisch zum [illegible] Satz)	200 g
b) Margarine	182,5 g
oder Speiseöl	146 g
c) Quark	100 g
oder Sauermilchkäse	50 g
d) Roggenbrot	2600 g
oder Roggenmehl Type 1790	1950 g
e) Roggenmehl der Type 1790	125 g
oder eine weitere Brotration von höchstens 16[illegible] g	
f) Zucker	80 g
g) Marmelade	100 g
oder an Stelle von Marmelade 40 g Zucker	

Die KL. können durch schriftliche Erklärung, die gegenüber dem zuständigen Ernährungsamt und gegenüber der Hauptvereinigung der deutschen Gartenbauwirtschaft, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Schlüterstr. 38/39, bis zum 20. Mai 1944 mit Wirkung für die Zeit vom 1. Mai bis 31. Dezember 1944, am übrigen jeweils spätestens bis zum 15. Dezember mit Wirkung für das folgende Kalenderjahr abzugeben ist, an Stelle von Marmelade den Bezug von 175 g Brotaufstrich I wochentlich wählen. Die Erklärung kann im Laufe des Kalenderjahres nicht zurückgenommen oder geändert werden. Wird die Erklärung rechtzeitig abgegeben, so erhält das KL. Brotaufstrich I, und zwar nicht über Bezugscheine der Ernährungsämter, sondern durch Lieferanweisung der Hauptvereinigung der deutschen Gartenbauwirtschaft. Eine Wahlmöglichkeit für Zucker besteht alsdann nicht.

h) Nährmittel (entsprechend der gebräuchlichen Aufteilung in die einzelnen Nährmittelarten: Graupen, Gerstengrütze, Buchweizengrütze, Weizengrieß, Maisgrieß, Haferflocken, Teigwaren, Sago, Kartoffelmehl usw.)	150 g
i) Kaffee-Ersatz und Kaffeezusatzmittel (falls an Stelle von Kaffee-Ersatz deutscher Tee verausgabt wird, beträgt der Portionssatz pro Tag 4 g unter Einsparung der Kaffeeportion.)	62,5 g

Für etwa nicht beanspruchte Kaffee-Ersatzmittel kann Hafermehl gegeben werden, und zwar in dem Umtauschverhältnis von 250 g Kaffee-Ersatz zu 150 g Hafermehl. Die Ausgabe von dicken Suppen ist anzustreben.

k) Entrahmte Frischmilch je Kopf und Zuteilungsperiode (4 Wochen)	1 Ltr.

50

Def Ex #2

b) Kartoffeln.

1. Häftlinge im Arbeitseinsatz ..... 2800 g

(Die Ausgabe von Frischgemüse richtet sich nach der Bestandslage und ist mit dem zuständigen Ernährungsamt zu vereinbaren.)

Steckrüben ..... 2000 g

außerdem bis auf weiteres

Roggengrütze	an Stelle der durch die Herabsetzung des Portionsanteils ausgefallenen Kartoffelmenge von 2200 g pro Kopf und Woche	210 g
und Nährmittel		105 g
und Roggenmehl		70 g
oder Roggenbrot		98 g
und Reis		
oder Hülsenfrüchte		175 g

2. Häftlinge, die nicht im Arbeitseinsatz stehen ..... 1050 g

außerdem bis auf weiteres

Steckrüben ..... 1750 g

(ein weiterer Ersatz für die gekürzte Kartoffelportion wird nicht gewährt)

Reis (oder Hülsenfrüchte) ..... 175 g

(an Stelle der durch die Herabsetzung ausgefallenen Kartoffelmenge von 700 g pro Kopf und Woche)

Sofern die freie Zivilbevölkerung als Sonderzuteilung Reis und Hülsenfrüchte bekommt, wird diese zusätzliche Zuteilung im selben Ausmaße auch den Häftlingen gewährt.

m) Salz kann nach Bedarf verbraucht werden.

An Gewürzen dürfen nur nichtbewirtschaftete verbraucht werden.

Ausgabe von Suppenkonserven, Trockengemüse usw. nur im Rahmen von Sonderzuteilungen durch das SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt. Andere bewirtschaftete Lebensmittel dürfen für KL.-Häftlinge nicht verbraucht werden.

Die Beschaffung der Verpflegungsmittel für die KL.-Häftlinge hat durch die KL.-Verwaltungen über die örtlichen Ernährungsämter zu erfolgen.

II

Zulagen im gewerblichen Einsatz

1. Lang- oder Nachtarbeiter

Soweit für einen Teil der Häftlinge Lang- oder Nachtarbeit im Sinne der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen vorliegt, können je Kopf und Woche zusätzlich verausgabt werden:

a) Fleisch und Fleischwaren bis zu ..... 140 g

b) Margarine ..... 20 g

oder Speiseöl ..... 16 g

c) Brot ..... 680 g

2. Schwer- oder Schwerstarbeiter-Zulagen

Für Häftlinge, die als Schwer- oder Schwerstarbeiter im Sinne der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen beschäftigt werden, können je Kopf und Woche zusätzlich verausgabt werden:

a) Fleisch und Fleischwaren bis zu ..... 280 g

(möglichst Erzibank- und Pferdefleisch)

b) Margarine bis zu ..... 100 g

oder Speiseöl bis zu ..... 80 g

c) Brot bis zu ..... 1400 g

Diese Zulagen erhalten jedoch nicht Häftlinge, die nur mit Küchen- und sonstigen leichten Arbeiten beschäftigt sind.

Eine Unterscheidung zwischen Schwer- und Schwerstarbeiter findet nicht statt.

Bemerkung: Zulagenkarten gibt es für Häftlinge nicht. Die Verwaltungen der KL. haben die Zulagen beim zuständigen Ernährungsamt anzufordern; es sind dabei folgende Angaben in doppelter Ausfertigung erforderlich:

a) Anzahl der Häftlinge, für die Zulagen angefordert werden (keine namentliche Angabe),
b) Art der Arbeit, die vom Häftling zu leisten ist,
c) Dauer der täglichen Beschäftigung.

Eine Ausfertigung übermittelt das Ernährungsamt dem zuständigen Gewerbeaufsichtsamt zur Begutachtung, ob die Voraussetzungen für die Anerkennung als Schwer- usw. Arbeit vorliegen.

Das Gewerbeaufsichtsamt gibt die Ausfertigung mit seinem Gutachten an das Ernährungsamt zurück, das endgültige Entscheidung trifft.

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III.

Außenkommando in der Landwirtschaft

Häftlingen, die auf Außenkommando in der Landwirtschaft tätig sind und vom KL. verpflegt werden, können je Kopf und Arbeitswoche folgende Zulagen gewährt werden

a) Brot	600 g
b) Fleisch und Fleischwaren	50 g
c) Margarine	20 g

Bemerkung: Sofern Häftlinge auf landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben beschäftigt und verpflegt werden, dürfen an Stelle der unter Ziffer Ib aufgeführten Fettmengen ausnahmsweise als Ersatz die gleichen Buttermengen verabreicht werden, wenn anders die Versorgung der Häftlinge mit Fett auf Schwierigkeiten stößt. In diesen Fällen gelten die unter Ziffer Ic aufgeführten Kasemengen als durch die übrige an der Arbeitsstätte gelieferte Verpflegung abgedeckt. Grundsätzlich muß es aber bei der unter Ziffer Ib getroffenen Regelung verbleiben.

IV.

Krankenzulagen

An kranke Häftlinge werden nach den für die freie Bevölkerung geltenden Bestimmungen zusätzliche Lebensmittel ausgegeben. Die hierfür erforderliche ärztliche Bescheinigung ist vom Lagerarzt auszustellen und der ärztlichen Genehmigungsstelle einzureichen.

V.

Transportverpflegung

Häftlinge, die sich auf Transport befinden, erhalten pro Tag folgende Transport-Verpflegungssätze

	Männer	Frauen
Brot	500 g	400 g
Wurst	50 g	50 g
oder Käse	80 g	80 g
Margarine	50 g	50 g

Bemerkung: Die Verwaltungen der KL. haben, bei den zuständigen Ernährungsämtern in jeder Zuteilungsperiode nach dem üblichen Verfahren den voraussichtlichen Bedarf anzufordern und bei der nächsten Anforderung dem Antrag einen Abrechnungs- und Verwendungsnachweis beizufügen.

Der Chef des Amtes Verpflegungswirtschaft

gez. Lerchenscher

SS-Standartenführer

Metten & Co. Berlin SW61

Konzentrationslager Dachau
Verwaltung

V 1b 198/4.44/Fi./Ei.

Dachau 3 K., den 12. April 1944
Fernsprecher: Dachau 283
Reichsbankgirokonto: München 1924
Postscheckkonto München 55622

Ärztliche Bescheinigung

über zusätzlich ausgegebene Lebensmittel im K.L. Dachau einschl. Aussenkommandos in der Zeit vom 7.2.1944 bis 3.4.1944

	Schonkost Lager kg	Schonkost Aussenkdo. kg	Tuberkulose kg	Quarantäne kg	Zusammen kg
Eier	440.---				440.---
Vollmilch	7982.5		5685		13667.500
Butter	253.055		355.860		608.915
Schweinef.	126.830				126.830
Käse	1397.640				1397.640
Rindfleisch	200.340				200.340
Mischbrot	5777		3790	2731 1/3	12298 1/3
Weißbrot	140				140
Marmelade	256.095				256.095
Nudeln		50.---		402.560	452.560
Griess	171.885	50.---		296.480	518.365
Haferfl.	86.520	50.---		348.160	484.680
Graupen	84.945	50.---		345.780	480.725
Zucker	240.---			81.940	321.940
Weiz.Mehl	140.---				140.---
Kakao	1.500				1.500
Stärke	22.900		11874	8.194	42.968

Der 1. Lagerarzt des K.L.Dachau

SS= Sturmbannführer.

Bestätige den Empfang
109 Stck. Bezugsscheine
am 17. April 1944

N/3073 4 41. 6500 Def Ex #3 52

Def Ex No. 3

Konzentrationslager Dachau

Verwaltung

V 1b Nr. 198/5.44/Fl., Bl.

Dachau 3/K., den [illegible]. Mai 1944

Fernsprecher: Dachau 283
Reichsbankgirokonto: München 1924
Postscheckkonto: München 55622

[illegible]

Über zuchthäuslich [illegible] Leben [illegible] Dachau [illegible] Außenkommando [illegible] 30.4.1944.

	Schonkost Lager kg	Schonkost Außenkommando kg	Zählmarken RM	Barzahlung RM	Zusammen RM
Rindfleisch	206.[illegible]				[illegible]
Butter	261.490		[illegible]		[illegible]
Schweinefett	174.2[illegible]				[illegible]
Eier	457				457 St.
Vollmilch	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible] Ltr.
Magermilch					[illegible] "
Weißbrot	158.5				158.5
Mischbrot	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weizenmehl	14[illegible]				[illegible]
Nudeln				[illegible]	[illegible]
Grieß	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
Haferflocken	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
Gerstengraupen	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
Zucker	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
Käse	141[illegible]				141[illegible]
Kakao	[illegible]				[illegible]
Marmelade	[illegible]				[illegible]
Marke Nrt.	23609		12 15	[illegible]	[illegible]

Der [illegible] Lagerarzt des Konzentrationslagers

[illegible]

SS-Sturmbannführer.

NI 073 6.41. 6303

Def Ex #4
53

Konzentrationslager Dachau
Verwaltung

Dachau 3 K., den 2. Juni 1944
Fernsprecher: Dachau 283
Reichsbankgirokonto: München 1924
Postscheckkonto München 55622

V 1b [illegible] 108/6.44/Fl./Bl.

[illegible]

Über das [illegible] im [illegible] einschließlich der Außenkommandos für den [illegible] vom 1.- [illegible] 1944

	Bestand Lager kg	Bestand Außenkom. kg	Zugänge kg	Abgänge kg	Bestand kg
Sc[illegible]cinesammelz	144.145				144.145
Butter	246.5[illegible]		[illegible]		645.055
Eier	[illegible].---				[illegible] St.
Vollmilch	[illegible]		[illegible]		14436 l
Käse	[illegible].410				1335.410
Rindfleisch	4[illegible].4[illegible]				421.3[illegible]
Weißbrot	105.---				105.---
Mischbrot	[illegible].---		[illegible].---	451[illegible].---	16472.---
Marmelade	[illegible]				257.[illegible]
Haferflocken	1[illegible].705	100.---		[illegible].710	716.415
Grieß	[illegible]	50.---		4[illegible].770	[illegible].105
Graupen	8.800	100.---		[illegible]	407.750
Nudeln		100.---		57.800	157.800
Zucker	276.300	[illegible].---		[illegible]	[illegible]
Kakao	[illegible].---				[illegible].---
Weizenmehl	145.---				145.---
Stärke	[illegible]		[illegible]	3[illegible]	44246 2

Der 1. SS= [illegible] im K.L.Dachau

[illegible]

SS= Sturmbannführer.

N/2073 6.41. 6302

Def Ex #5 54

Konzentrationslager Dachau
Verwaltung

Dachau 3/K., den 7. Juli 1944
Fernsprecher: Dachau 283
Reichsbankgirokonto: München 1924
Postscheckkonto: München 55622

V 1b Az. 198/7.44/F/E.

Ärztliche Bescheinigung

über zusätzlich ausgegebene Lebensmittel im K.L.Dachau einschliesslich der Aussenkommandos in der Zeit vom 29.5.- 25.6.1944

	Schonkost Lager kg	Schonkost Ausskdo. kg	T.B.c. kg	Diätkost kg	Zusammen kg
Schweinefett				569.-	569.-
Butter			371.-	349.-	722.-
Vollmilch			6239 L	10793 L	17032 L
Weichkäse				1322.-	1322.-
Rindfleisch				237.-	237.-
Weissbrot				177.-	177.-
Mischbrot	2217.-	840.-	4159.-	6233.-	13449.-
Marmelade				355.-	355.-
Zucker	66.-			224.-	290.-
Kakao				2.-	2.-
Griess	323.-	100.-		177.-	600.-
Haferflocken	121.-	150.-		179.-	450.-
Nudeln	364.-	150.-			514.-
Weiz.Mehl				140.-	140.-
Graupen	321.-	150.-			471.-
Eier				455 St.	455 St.
Stärke	6652		12478	23607	42837

Der 1. SS-Lagerarzt des KL Dachau

SS- Sturmbannführer.

Bestätige den Empfang von
140 Stck. Bezugscheinen
am 15.7.44

Def Ex #6
55

N/023 4.41. 6000

Konzentrationslager Dachau
Verwaltung

Dachau 3/K., den 29. Juli 1944
Fernsprecher: Dachau 203
Reichsbankgirokonto. München 1924
Postscheckkonto München 55622

V 1b Nr. 198/7.44/F./E.

Ärztliche Bescheinigung

über zusätzlich ausgegebene Lebensmittel im K.L.Dachau einschließlich der Außenkommandos in der Zeit vom 26. Juni 1944 bis 23. Juli 1944.

	Schonkost Lager kg	Schonkost Außenkdo. kg	TBC kg	Diätkost kg	Zusammen kg
Rindfleisch	240.-				240.---
Vollmilch	9560 L		6870 L		16430 L
Butter	283.-		352.-	238.-	873.---
Schweinefett	146.-				146.-
Marmelade	360.-	100.-			460.-
Weichkäse	1290.-	50.-			1340.-
Weißbrot	192.-				192.-
Mischbrot	6595.-	600.-	3913.-	2182.-	13290.-
Weizenmehl	140.-				140.-
Nudeln	280.-	50.-			330.-
Grieß	90.-	150.-		280.-	520.-
Graupen	90.-	100.-		240.-	430.-
Haferflocken	180.-	100.-		200.-	480.-
Zucker	250.-	100.-		70.-	420.-
Eier	461				461 St.
Kakao	2.-				2.-
Reis	120.-	100.-			220.-
Stärke	24077		11742	6544	42363

Der SS-Lagerarzt des KL Dachau

SS-Sturmbannführer.

Waffen-44 Lagerarzt Konz.-Lager Dachau

N/073 4.41. 6X2

Def Ex #7
56

Konzentrationslager Dachau
Verwaltung

Dachau 3.K., den 25. August 1944
Fernsprecher: Dachau 283
Reichsbankgirokonto. München 1924
Postscheckkonto München 55622

V 2 Nr. 19?/8.44/F.

[illegible]

[illegible] zusätzlich zugeteilten Lebensmittel an [illegible] lediglich der [illegible] im [illegible] [illegible] 1944

	Gesamt-Liefer	[illegible]	Liefer	Abgang	Bestand
	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg
Butter	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sonnenblumenfett	[illegible]				[illegible]
Eier	[illegible]				[illegible]
Fleisch	[illegible]				[illegible]
Käse	[illegible]				[illegible]
Vollmilch	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible] Ltr.
[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]
Reis	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Zeitenbrot	[illegible]				[illegible]
Gesamt	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Der 1. [illegible] [illegible]

i.V. [illegible]

[illegible]-Stellenleiter.

N/1073 4.41. 6000

Ak/Er #8
57

Def Ex No. 9

Konzentrationslager Dachau
Verwaltung

Dachau 3/K., den
Fernsprecher: Dachau 283
Reichsbankgirokonto . München 1924
Postscheckkonto: München 55622

151

3 d/r 103456 –
103471

Bestätige den Empfang
17 Stck. Bezugsscheinen
am 3.10.44

Def Ex #9 58

Konzentrationslager Dachau
Verwaltung

Dachau 3/K., den
Fernsprecher: Dachau 203
Reichsbankgirokonto: München 1924
Postscheckkonto. München 55622

Ar

Def Ex #10
59

N/2073 6.41. 6000

Konzentrationslager Dachau
Verwaltung

V 1L Nr. 1[illegible]/1.44, F[illegible]

Dachau 3 K., den 1[illegible] [illegible] 1.44
Fernsprecher: Dachau 293
Reichsbankgirokonto: München 1024
Postscheckkonto: München 3[illegible]

10.

C

Waffen-SS
Lagerarzt Kon. Lager Dachau

Linhuny

Def Ex #11
60

N/6073 10.40. 10000

Verwaltung
des Konzentrationslagers Dachau
V 1b Az.: 198/12.44/F./E.

Dachau 3K, den 15. Dezember 1944

Ärztliche Bescheinigung.

Über zusätzlich zugewiesene Lebensmittel [illegible] einschließlich der Ausenkommandos in der Zeit vom 1[illegible] bis mit 1[illegible] Dezember 1944.

Ausgegebene Artikel 71.256

Gemeinfett	2[illegible]-kg
Butter	1.2[illegible]-"
Vollmilch	2[illegible]-lt
Käse	1.[illegible]-kg
Fleisch	37[illegible]-"
Eier	1[illegible] Stück
Weißbrot	[illegible]-kg
Mischbrot	13.[illegible]-"
Grießmehle	[illegible]-"
Puddingpulver	[illegible]-"
Nudeln	[illegible]-"
Kartoffeln	1.24[illegible]-"
Weizenmehl	14[illegible]-"

Der 1. SS-Lagerarzt des K.L. Dachau

SS-Sturmbannführer

Waffen-SS Konzentrationslager Dachau

Def Ex #12

61

Verwaltung
des Konzentrationslagers Dachau

V 1b Az.: 198/1.45/F./E.

Dachau Bayern, den 15. Januar 1945

Ärztliche Bescheinigung.

über zusätzlich ausgegebene Lebensmittel im K.L.Dachau einschließlich der Außenkommandos in der Zeit vom 11.Dezember 1944 mit 7.Januar 1945.

Ausgegebene Portionen	102.667
Schweinefett	420.-kg
Butter	1.223.-kg
Vollmilch	15.970.-Lt
Käse	5.320.-kg
Fleisch	684.-kg
Eier	196 Stück
Weißbrot	177.-kg
Mischbrot	14.714.-kg
Marmelade	1.110.-kg
Zucker	1.020.-kg
Mehl	820.-kg
Kuhrmittel	4.031.-kg
Weizenmehl	140.-kg

Der 1. Lagerarzt des K.L.Dachau

SS-Sturmbannführer

Waffen-SS Lagerarztkasse Lager Dachau

Def Ex #13

62

Verwaltung
des Konzentrationslagers Dachau
V 1b Az.: 198/2.45/F.

Dachau 3[illegible], den 7.Februar 1945

73

Ärztliche Bescheinigung.

Über zusätzlich ausgegebene Lebensmittel in [illegible]Dachau einschließlich der Kinderzusatzkost in der Zeit vom [illegible] bis 4.Febr.1945.

Ausgegebene Portionen	19.479
Schweinefett	26[illegible].-kg
Butter	1.2[illegible].-kg
Vollmilch	24.84[illegible].-lt
Käse	[illegible].-kg
Fleisch	65[illegible].-kg
Eier	223 Stück
Weißbrot	18[illegible].-kg
Schwarzbrot	17.855.-kg
Arzneimittel	[illegible].-kg
Zucker	1.14[illegible].-kg
Nährmittel	5.51[illegible].-kg
Weizenmehl	14[illegible].-kg

Der 1.Lagerarzt des KL Dachau

Waffen-SS Lagerarzt Konz.Lager Dachau

Hauptsturmführer

Def Ex #14

63

Verwaltung
des Konzentrationslagers Dachau
V 1b Az.: 198/3.45/F.

Dachau 3K, den 15. März 1945

Ärztliche Bescheinigung

über zusätzlich ausgegebene Lebensmittel im K.L.Dachau einschließlich der Außenkommandos in der Zeit vom 5.Februar 1945 mit 11.März 1945.

Ausgegebene Portionen	154.532
Schweinefett	625.-kg
Butter	1.726.-kg
Vollmilch	33.616.-Lt.
Käse	4.776.-kg
Fleisch	1.086.-kg
Weißbrot	215.-kg
Mischbrot	26.442.-kg
Marmelade	513.-kg
Zucker	1.870.-kg
Nudeln	250.-kg
Nährmittel	9.230.-kg
Weizenmehl	175.-kg

Der 1.SS-Lagerarzt des K.L.Dachau

i.V.

Hauptsturmführer
~~SS-Sturmbannführer~~

Def Ex #15
64

Def Ex No. 15

Res.-Nr.: Reform-Lazarett Eschlitzer Gefängnis Kleinbad

Abt:

Entlassen über Frontleitstelle ~~Köln~~ München

am: 14.5.1944.

Dienstgrad SS-Hptsturmführer

Vor u. Zunamen: Willy Welfer

SS-Fg. Grenz. u. Zoll.

Letzte Einheit: Bat. 3 Warnhau

Lazarett-Dauer: 17.1.44. - 28.4.44.

Genesungsurlaub: von: bis: 14.5.44.

29.4.44.

Von der Truppe angefordert: ~~ja~~/nein

Lag gemeldet am:

Weitergeleitet am:

a.) Einheit:

b.) Feldpostnummer:

Def ex # 16

65

TRANSLATION OF SWORN STATEMENT OF JOHANN GEORG KICK

Before me, Alfred L. BUT, Captain, Air Corps, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Johann Georg KICK who, being by me first duly sworn in German, made and subscribed the following statement in his own handwriting:

My name is Johann Georg KICK, born 24 November 1901 in Waldau. This statement is in addition to two statements which I made earlier. I wish to clarify my position which I held in the Concentration Camp Dachau. As chief of the political department of the Camp I was in charge of the safekeeping of the records of the prisoners, with the exception of the records of a few prominent prisoners which were kept by a representative of the Command Post, SS Untersturmführer (2nd Lt.) STIELER. I made a record of the personnel which was working for me between 1 January 1942 until August 1944 on another piece of paper, which was signed and marked exhibit A by me personally.

There were 3 different classes of prisoners in Dachau: 1) penal companies, 2) regular prisoners, 3) prominent prisoners (so-called Sonderhäftlinge).

About the end of 1942 the penal company was dissolved. I do not remember the exact date on which that happened. The prisoners in the penal company were 1) political prisoners who had been arrested for the second time and 2) prisoners who had become liable to punishment in the camp.

At the same time there existed different camp punishments, for instance 5-25 licks with stick, withholding of supplementary rations for 1 to 3 weeks, standing as punishment for about 2 or 6 hours, and prohibition from writing. Since about 1941 punitive beatings were permitted only with the approval of the Brigadeführer (Brig.Gen.) GLUCK or his representative Obersturmbannführer (Lt.Col.) LIMMER, MICHEL, later MOESS, later WEISS and were performed only after investigation by the camp doctor. The order which was signed by the above mentioned persons finally had a note about the execution added and was incorporated in the files of the prisoner concerned. I do not want to imply that no corporal punishment took place without the approval of the above mentioned persons, although I am not ~~not~~ familiar with any such case.

I should like to clarify how the records of the prisoners were received and kept. When a person was arrested by the Gestapo and was to be sent to the Concentration Camp, he stayed in the police prison, until the investigation of his violation had been completed. With every prisoner, a file was brought in containing the order confining him in protective custody or, in case of criminal prisoners, the Vorbeugungshaftanordnung (order for imprisonment to prevent further crimes), and an extract of the criminal investigation as well as a form which was divided into 3 parts each of which would be used as a certificate of transfer for the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Reichs-Chief-Security-Office) and for the state police office that did the turning over. To this file we attached a sheet containing personal information about the prisoner. These personal records were received by prisoners specially detailed for that job under the supervision of SS Hauptscharführer (1st Sgt.) THULKE or of Rottenführer (Corporal) SCHMIDT.

DEF EXH 17

66

We kept 3 different files for the prisoners. One was in my office as I have mentioned before, the second in the labor distribution office (Arbeitseinsatz) and the third was kept by the prisoners themselves, so that we could find out in which block the prisoner was billeted and on which labor detail he was working. The last two files contained only the name, number, birthdate and profession of the prisoner.

I swear before God, the Almighty, that the above statement of four pages which I wrote freely and without compulsion on 3 November 1945 in Dachau (Germany) is the pure truth, so help me God.

/s/ Johann Georg KICK

KICK, Johann	Chief of the Department		Members of the Gestapo
HUTZLER Adam	Criminal Secretary, Interrogation		
ERNST Kelly	Clerk		
GEIGENSCHEDER Nikolaus	Hauptscharführer	1st Sgt.	Record's Office
RAPP	Hauptscharführer	1st Sgt.	Record's Office
BEY	Unterscharführer	Sgt.	Record's Office
JRFEIS Klaus	Unterscharführer	Sgt.	Office
PREISS	Unterscharführer	Sgt.	Office
BLUM	Oberscharführer	T-Sgt.	Office
THULKE	Hauptscharführer	1st Sgt.	Reception Office
SCHMIDT	Rottenführer	Corporal	Reception Office
RAPPL Karl	Unterscharführer	Sgt.	Record's Office

The above 10 men were members of the Command Group

/s/ Johann Georg KICK
Exhibit A

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 3rd day of November, 1945.

/s/ Alfred L. GAUT
Capt., Air Corps
Investigating Officer

I, Pfc Herbert B. Rosenstock, being first duly sworn, state that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Johann Georg KICK, given at Dachau, Germany, on the 3rd day of November 1945, made to the best of my ability.

Pfc Herbert B. Rosenstock

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 3rd day of November, 1945.

Alfred L. Gaut
Capt., Air Corps
Investigating Officer

67

Before me Alfred L. Gaut, Captain Air Corps, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Johann Georg Kick, who, being by me first duly sworn in German, ~~made~~ through the interpreter Max Reiners, made and subscribed the following statement in his own handwriting.

Def Ex No. 17

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of November 1945.

Alfred T. Gant
Captain Air Corps
Investigator & Examiner
W2, TJ 6328

Heiden	97 ~~1462~~	~~Sch~~
Josef		25.1107
Krankenpfleger	St. Pölten	
24.5.38	Stopgasse 32	
evtl. 19.12.1941	St. Pölten	
	gl-/kath.100	

Ref Ex 14

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Der Reichsminister
für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft
Geschäfts-Nr.: II B 1 — 74 II
(Bei der Antwort anzugeben)
Fernsprecher: 12 00 20
Drahtanschrift: Reichslandwirtschaftsministerium

Berlin, den 20. März 1945
Wilhelmstraße 72

An
die Landesregierungen
die Preußischen Oberpräsidenten } Landesernährungsämter
nachrichtlich an die Regierungspräsidenten und entsprechenden Behörden

Betrifft: Durchführung des Kartensystems für Lebensmittel für die 74. Zuteilungsperiode vom 2. bis 29. April 1945

Erster Teil

Festsetzung der Rationen

Anlage 1
Anlage 2

Die Rationen der 74. Zuteilungsperiode werden wie aus der Anlage 1 ersichtlich festgesetzt. Für die Warenabgabe werden die in der Anlage 2 aufgeführten Abschnitte bestimmt. Soweit Kartenempfänger auf einzelne Warenarten keinen Anspruch haben, für die Abschnitte aufgerufen sind, haben die Kartenstellen die betreffenden Kartenabschnitte vor der Kartenausgabe zu entwerten. Die hauptsächlichsten Fälle sind in der Anlage 3 dargestellt.

Anlage 3

Bei der Festsetzung der Rationen ist berücksichtigt, daß die 74. Zuteilungsperiode am 9. April 1945 beginnt und daher nur drei Wochen umfaßt.

Zweiter Teil

Vorbereitende Bestimmungen für die 75. Zuteilungsperiode

I.

Regelung der Abgabe von Vollmilch und entrahmter Frischmilch

Mit Ablauf der 74. Zuteilungsperiode verlieren die Bezugsausweise für Vollmilch und für entrahmte Frischmilch infolge Zeitablaufs ihre Gültigkeit. Die Bestimmungen über die Abgabe von Vollmilch und von entrahmter Frischmilch bleiben unverändert. Für die 75.–78. Zuteilungsperiode haben die Ernährungsämter neue Bezugsausweise auszugeben, die sie in entsprechender Änderung der gegenwärtig gültigen selbst drucken zu lassen haben. Für die

C/1399

74

Def Ex No. 20

Drucklegung ist wieder Wasserzeichenpapier im Farbton grün Nr. 30 (Bezugsausweis für Vollmilch) und im Farbton grau Nr. 193 (Bezugsausweis für entrahmte Frischmilch) zu verwenden.

II.

Berechtigungskarten für werdende und stillende Mütter, Wöchnerinnen

Für die 75. und 76. Zuteilungsperiode haben die Ernährungsämter neue Berechtigungskarten für werdende und stillende Mütter, Wöchnerinnen (Mutterkarten) auszugeben, die in der bisherigen Ausführung unter entsprechender Änderung der Daten von den Ernährungsämtern selbst in Druck zu geben sind. Die Ausgabe der Mutterkarten 75 und 76 hat gleichzeitig mit den Lebensmittelkarten für die 75. Zuteilungsperiode zu erfolgen. Für die Drucklegung ist wie bisher Wasserzeichenpapier im Farbton rosa Nr. 113 zu verwenden.

III.

Papierfarben

Als Papierfarben für die Drucklegung der Lebensmittelkarten werden bestimmt:

75.	Zuteilungsperiode	rot	Nr. 112
76.	„	rosa	Nr. 113
77.	„	gelb	Nr. 4
78.	„	rosa	Nr. 113
79.	„	rot	Nr. 112

Zwecks besserer Unterscheidung von den Karten, die vorübergehend Zuteilungsperiode fallen, von der 75. Zuteilungsperiode ab die besonderen Papierfarben für die Zusatzkarten für Schwerarbeiter und Schwerstarbeiter (braun) und für die AZ-Karten (dunkelgelb) fort. Im vorbezeichneten Karten sind auf dem jeweils für die allgemeinen Lebensmittelkarten vorgeschriebenen Papier zu drucken.

Dritter Teil

Sonstige Regelungen

Mit Ablauf des 27. Mai 1945, dem Ende der 75. Zuteilungsperiode, verlieren die Lebensmittelkarten „Führergeschenk für Fronturlauber" und die Zusatzlebensmittelkarten für Hochzeiten, deren Ausgabe seit einiger Zeit eingestellt ist, ihre Gültigkeit. Der 27. Mai 1945 ist mithin der letzte Tag, an dem auf Abschnitte der vorbezeichneten Karten Ware bezogen werden kann. Die Ernährungsämter setzen den Tag, bis zu welchem die Kleinverteiler diese Abschnitte abzurechnen haben, selbst fest.

Vierter Teil

Abgabe von Reise- und Gaststättenmarken über Brot durch die NSV.

Die NSV. wird ermächtigt, an Versorgungsberechtigte im Alter von 10 bis 18 Jahren auf Antrag beim Vorliegen eines dringenden Bedürfnisses Reise- und Gaststättenmarken über Brot bis zur Höhe von 250 g je Kopf und Woche auszugeben.

75

Fünfter Teil

Schlußbestimmungen

1.

Lieferung von Matern

Für die Drucklegung der Lebensmittelkarten ist die Verwendung reichseinheitlich hergestellter Matern nicht mehr vorgeschrieben (vgl. Erlaß vom 20. Februar 1945 — II B 1 - 74 —). Die Ernährungsämter werden darauf hingewiesen, daß sie jedoch, falls sie auf den Bezug von Matern zwecks Ersparung der Herstellung des Neusatzes der Karten Wert legen, die Matern wie bisher von der Deutschen Zentraldruckerei beziehen können. Maternauslieferungsstellen befinden sich in Berlin SW 11, Dessauer Straße 8, Eckladen, und in Erfurt, Johannesstraße 162 Oblenrothsche Druckerei, Telefon Erfurt Nr. 25 251. Soweit durch den Bezug von Matern die Herstellung der Karten nicht verzögert wird, ist deren Verwendung in jedem Falle vorzuziehen, weil hierdurch eine größere Einheitlichkeit in der Kartengestaltung gewährleistet ist und die Nachprüfung von Fälschungen erleichtert wird. Im Hinblick auf die schwierigen Transportverhältnisse ist ein rechtzeitiges Eintreffen der Matern indessen nur bei Abholung der Matern durch Kuriere gesichert. Soweit die Landesernährungsämter nicht in der Lage sind, einen Beauftragten zur Abholung der Matern zu entsenden, ist mir hierüber umgehend unter Angabe der dringend benötigten Maternanzahl zu berichten. Ich werde alsdann prüfen, ob die Matern durch die mir zur Verfügung stehenden Kuriere überbracht werden können.

Ernährungsämter, die Lebensmittelkarten ohne Verwendung von Matern setzen und drucken lassen, haben sofort nach Fertigstellung je einen Kartensatz mir, zu Händen meines Sachbearbeiters Oberregierungsrat Dr. Dommaschk, und dem Kriminaltechnischen Institut, Zentrale Prüfstelle für Totalfälschungen von Bezugsberechtigungen, Berlin C 2, Werdersche Markt 5/6, einzusenden. Eine solche Regelung ist notwendig, weil im anderen Falle die wirksame Bekämpfung von Fälschungen völlig in Frage gestellt wäre.

2.

Bestellscheine

Da es nur noch Bestellscheine für Vollmilch und für entrahmte Frischmilch gibt, kann auf die jedesmalige Bekanntgabe der Termine, zu welchen die Bestellscheine bei den Kleinverteilern abzugeben sind, verzichtet werden. Als Zeitraum für die Abgabe der Bestellscheine wird grundsätzlich die Woche vor Beginn der betreffenden Zuteilungsperiode festgesetzt, für die 71. Zuteilungsperiode mithin die Zeit vom 26. bis 31. März 1945. Die Ernährungsämter können die Abgabe auf bestimmte Tage dieser Woche beschränken.

Die Ernährungsämter und Kartenstellen sind durch Übersendung eines Abdruckes dieses Erlasses unmittelbar zu verständigen.

Der Erlaß wird im „Deutschen Reichsanzeiger" veröffentlicht.

Abdrucke sind beigefügt.

Mit der Führung der Geschäfte beauftragt:

H. Backe

Drucklegung ist wieder Wasserzeichenpapier im Farbton grün Nr. 30 (Bezugsausweis für Vollmilch) und im Farbton grau Nr. 194 (Bezugsausweis für entrahmte Frischmilch) zu verwenden.

II.

Berechtigungskarten für werdende und stillende Mütter, Wöchnerinnen

Für die 75. und 76. Zuteilungsperiode haben die Ernährungsämter neue Berechtigungskarten für werdende und stillende Mütter, Wöchnerinnen (Mutterkarten) auszugeben, die in der bisherigen Ausführung unter entsprechender Änderung der Daten von den Ernährungsämtern selbst in Druck zu geben sind. Die Ausgabe der Mutterkarten 75 und 76 hat gleichzeitig mit den Lebensmittelkarten für die 75. Zuteilungsperiode zu erfolgen. Für die Drucklegung ist wie bisher Wasserzeichenpapier im Farbton rosa Nr. 113 zu verwenden.

III.

Papierfarben

Als Papierfarben für die Drucklegung der Lebensmittelkarten werden bestimmt:

75. Zuteilungsperiode		rot	Nr. 142
76.	„	rosa	Nr. 113
77.	„	gelb	Nr. 4
78.	„	rosa	Nr. 113
79.	„	rot	Nr. 142

Zwecks besserer Unterscheidung von den Karten der vorhergehenden Zuteilungsperioden haben von der 75. Zuteilungsperiode ab die besonderen Papierfarben für die Zusatzkarten für Schwerarbeiter und Schwerstarbeiter (braun) und für die AZ-Karten (dunkelgelb) fort. Die vorbezeichneten Karten sind auf dem jeweils für die allgemeinen Lebensmittelkarten vorgeschriebenen Papier zu drucken.

Dritter Teil

Sonstige Regelungen

Mit Ablauf des 27. Mai 1945, dem Ende der 75. Zuteilungsperiode, verlieren die Lebensmittelkarten „Führergeschenk für Fronturlauber" und die Zusatzlebensmittelkarten für Hochzeiten, deren Ausgabe seit einiger Zeit eingestellt ist, ihre Gültigkeit. Der 27. Mai 1945 ist mithin der letzte Tag, an dem auf Abschnitte der vorbezeichneten Karten Ware bezogen werden kann. Die Ernährungsämter setzen den Tag, bis zu welchem die Kleinverteiler diese Abschnitte abzurechnen haben, selbst fest.

Vierter Teil

Abgabe von Reise- und Gaststättenmarken über Brot durch die NSV.

Die NSV. wird ermächtigt, an Versorgungsberechtigte im Alter von 10 bis 18 Jahren auf Antrag beim Vorliegen eines dringenden Bedürfnisses Reise- und Gaststättenmarken über Brot bis zur Höhe von 250 g je Kopf und Woche auszugeben.

Fünfter Teil

Schlußbestimmungen

1.

Lieferung von Matern

Für die Drucklegung der Lebensmittelkarten ist die Verwendung reichseinheitlich hergestellter Matern nicht mehr vorgeschrieben (vgl. Erlaß vom 20. Februar 1945 — II B 1 - 74 —). Die Ernährungsämter werden darauf hingewiesen, daß sie jedoch, falls sie auf den Bezug von Matern zwecks Ersparung der Herstellung des Neusatzes der Karten Wert legen, die Matern wie bisher von der Deutschen Zentraldruckerei beziehen können. Maternauslieferungsstellen befinden sich in Berlin SW 11, Dessauer Straße 8, Eckladen, und in Erfurt, Johannesstraße 162 (Ohlenrothsche Druckerei, Telefon Erfurt Nr. 25 251). Soweit durch den Bezug von Matern die Herstellung der Karten nicht verzögert wird, ist deren Verwendung in jedem Falle vorzuziehen, weil hierdurch eine größere Einheitlichkeit in der Kartenherstellung gewährleistet ist und die Nachprüfung von Fälschungen erleichtert wird. Im Hinblick auf die schwierigen Transportverhältnisse ist ein rechtzeitiges Eintreffen der Matern indessen nur bei Abholung der Matern durch Kuriere gesichert. Soweit die Landesernährungsämter nicht in der Lage sind, einen Beauftragten zur Abholung der Matern zu entsenden, ist mir hierüber umgehend unter Angabe der dringend benötigten Maternanzahl zu berichten. Ich werde alsdann prüfen, ob die Matern durch die mir zur Verfügung stehenden Kuriere überbracht werden können.

Ernährungsämter, die Lebensmittelkarten ohne Verwendung von Matern setzen und drucken lassen, haben sofort nach Fertigstellung je einen Kartensatz mir, zu Händen meines Sachbearbeiters Oberregierungsrat Dr. Dommaschk, und dem Kriminaltechnischen Institut, Zentrale Prüfstelle für Totalfälschungen von Bezugsberechtigungen, Berlin C 2, Werderscher Markt 5/6, einzusenden. Eine solche Regelung ist notwendig, weil im anderen Falle die wirksame Bekämpfung von Fälschungen völlig in Frage gestellt wäre.

2.

Bestellscheine

Da es nur noch Bestellscheine für Vollmilch und für entrahmte Frischmilch gibt, kann auf die jedesmalige Bekanntgabe der Termine, zu welchen die Bestellscheine bei den Kleinverteilern abzugeben sind, verzichtet werden. Als Zeitraum für die Abgabe der Bestellscheine wird grundsätzlich die Woche vor Beginn der betreffenden Zuteilungsperiode festgesetzt, für die 74. Zuteilungsperiode mithin die Zeit vom 26. bis 31. März 1945. Die Ernährungsämter können die Abgabe auf bestimmte Tage dieser Woche beschränken.

Die Ernährungsämter und Kartensteller sind durch Übersendung eines Abdruckes dieses Erlasses unmittelbar zu verständigen.

Der Erlaß wird im „Deutschen Reichsanzeiger" veröffentlicht.

Abdrucke sind beigefügt.

Mit der Führung der Geschäfte beauftragt:

H. Backe

In der 74. Zuteilungsperiode (3 Wochen)

Mengenangaben

Verbrauchergruppe	Fleisch	Fett	Brot[1]	Nährmittel[2]
1 Normalversorgungsberechtigte über 18 Jahre **I**	750	375	7 100	225
2 „ von 6–18 Jahren **Jgd**	900	625	6 000	225
3 „ bis zu 6 Jahren **K**	500	375	3 000	225
4 Teilselbstversorger in Butter über 18 Jahre . . . . . **TSV B I**	750	200	7 100	225
5 Teilselbstversorger in Butter von 6–18 Jahren **TSV B Jgd**	900	250	6 000	225
6 Teilselbstversorger in Butter bis zu 6 Jahren . . . . **TSV B K**	500	375	3 000	225
7 Teilselbstversorger in Fleisch und Schlachtfetten über 18 Jahre **TSV Schl I**	—	250	7 100	225
8 Teilselbstversorger in Fleisch und Schlachtfetten von 6–18 Jahren **TSV Schl Jgd**	—	250	6 000	225
9 Teilselbstversorger in Fleisch und Schlachtfetten bis zu 6 Jahren . . **TSV Schl K**	—	375	3 000	225
10 Vollselbstversorger über 18 Jahre **SV**	—	—	—	—
11 Vollselbstversorger bis zu 6 Jahren **SV K**	—	—	—	225
12a Reichsbrotkarte für Selbstversorger Nor	—	—	7 100	—
12b Reichsbrotkarte für Selbstversorger Sch	—	—	[illegible]	—
14 Zulagen für Schwerarbeiter . . . **S**	1 100	150	2 200	—
15 Zulagen für Schwerstarbeiter . . . **Sst**	1 000	600	4 000	—
16 Ausländische Zivilarbeiter . . . . . **AZ**	750	375	5 400	225

1) Alle Brotabschnitte berechtigen auch zum Bezuge von 75 v. H. Mehl.

2) Oder an Stelle von 1500 g Brot 112 g Kindergetreide- und Kinderreisnährmittel, jedoch nur an Kinder bis zu 18 Monaten.

77

Def. Ex. No. 30

auf Karten abzugebende Lebensmittelmengen

Anlage 1

in Gramm

Zucker oder Marmelade in doppelter Menge	Kunsthonig	Käse	Quark	Kaffee Ersatz	Kinderstärkemehle	Vollmilch täglich
375	—	62,5	125	100	—	—
500	—	62,5	125	100	—	—
375	125	62,5	125	100	250	¼ Liter
375	—	62,5	125	100	—	—
375	—	62,5	125	100	—	—
375	—	62,5	125	100	—	
375	—	62,5	125	100	—	—
500	—	62,5	125	100	—	—
375	125	62,5	125	100	250	¼ Liter
375	—	62,5	125	100	—	—
375	—	62,5	125	100	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—		—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—		—	—	100	—	—
375	—	62,5	125	100	—	—

3 Zweiwochenration, da nach dem Erlaß vom 26. 2. 45 — II B 1 — 321 die Brotselbstversorger mit den Rationen für die 72. und 73. Zuteilungsperiode 2 Wochen langer reichen müssen.

4) An Stelle von je 75 g Nahrmitteln können je 75 g Mehl oder je 100 g Brot bezogen werden.

Verzeichnis der in der 74. Zuteilungsperiode zum

Kart.-Nr.	Es berechtigen zum Bezuge von je: die Abschnitte der Karten	Fleisch 50 g	Fett 250 g	Fett 125 g	Fett 50 g	Brot 1000 g [3]	Brot 500 g [3]
1	Normalversorgungsberechtigte E	1—5 ab 2. Woche [1] 7—11 „ 3. „ 13—17 „ 4. „		20 ab 3. Woche	15		25—27 ab 2. Woche 22.28 „ 3. „ 23.29 „ 4. „
2	Normalversorgungsberechtigte Jgd	1—6 ab 2. Woche 7—12 „ 3. „ 13—18 „ 4. „		20 ab 2. Woche 21 „ 3. „ 22 „ 4. „	19		25—27 ab 2. Woche 28—30 „ 3. „ 36.12.18 „ 4. „
3	Normalversorgungsberechtigte K	1.2 ab 2. Woche 3.4 „ „ [illegible] „ 4. „		[illegible] Woche 20 „ „ 21 „ 4. „			25 ab 2. Woche[3] 26 „ 3. „ 27 „ 4. „
4	Teilselbstversorger in Butter TSV B E	101—106 ab 2. Woche 107—111 „ 3. „ 113—117 „ 4. „					[illegible] ab 2. Woche [illegible] „ 3. „ [illegible] „ 4. „
5	Teilselbstversorger in Butter TSV B Jgd	101—106 ab 2. Woche 107—112 „ 3. „ 113—118 „ 4. „					[illegible] ab 2. Woche [illegible] „ 3. „ [illegible] „ 4. „
6	Teilselbstversorger in Butter TSV B K	101.102 ab 2. Woche 103.104 „ 3. „ 105.106 „ 4. „		[illegible] ab 2. Woche [illegible] „ 3. „ [illegible] „ 4. „			[illegible] ab 2. Woche [illegible] „ 3. „ [illegible] „ 4. „
7	Teilselbstversorger in Fleisch und Schlachtfetten TSV Schl E						[illegible] Woche [illegible] „ 3. „ [illegible] „ 4. „
8	Teilselbstversorger in Fleisch und Schlachtfetten TSV Schl Jgd				[illegible]		[illegible] ab 2. Woche [illegible] „ 3. „ [illegible] „ 4. „
9	Teilselbstversorger in Fleisch und Schlachtfetten TSV Schl K			[illegible] Woche [illegible] „ „ [illegible] „ 4. „			[illegible] ab 2. Woche[3] [illegible] „ „ [illegible] „ 4. „
10	Vollselbstversorger über 6 Jahre SV						
11	Vollselbstversorger bis zu 6 Jahren SV K						
12	Reichsbrotkarte für Selbstversorger					Nord [1] 101—105 Süd. 101—105	
14	Zusatzkarte für Schwerarbeiter S						
b	2. Woche	511 [illegible]					[illegible]
c	3. Woche	521 [illegible]			[illegible]		[illegible]
d	4. Woche	531 [illegible]					539.540
15	Zusatzkarte für Schwerstarbeiter Sst						
b	2. Woche	[illegible]				[illegible]	
c	3. Woche	[illegible]		643		644.[illegible]	
d	4. Woche	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	660
16	Wochenkarte für ausl. Zivilarbeiter AZ						
b	2. Woche[3]	716—720			721	722.723	
c	3. Woche	731—735		736		737.738	
d	4. Woche	746—750			751		

1) 2. Woche: 9.—15. 4. 45.
3. „ 16.—22. 4. 45.
4. „ 23.—29. 4. 45.

2) Alle Brotabschnitte berechtigen auch zum Bezuge von 75 v. H. Mehl.

3) Kinder bis zu 18 Monaten können an Stelle von 500 g Brot auf die Abschnitte 25 K, 26 K, 27 K, 126 K, 127 K, 225 K, 226 K und 227 K auch je 125 g Kindergetreide- oder Kindernährmittel beziehen.

Warenbezuge berechtigenden Zahlenabschnitte

Anlage 2

Brot 50 g[3]	Nährmittel 150 g	Nährmittel 75 g	Nährmittel 25 g	37,5 g Zucker oder 75 g Marmelade	125 g Zucker oder 250 g Marmelade	125 g Kunsthonig	62,5 g Käse	125 g Quark	100 g Kaffee-Ersatz	250 g Kindermehle
6.12	31		32–34	38			4[illegible]	31	3[illegible]	
	31		32–34	38	39		4[illegible]	[illegible]	37	
	31		32–34	[illegible]		1		[illegible]	[illegible]	5
10.6.12	131		132 [illegible]	138			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	132		13 [illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	132		1 [illegible]	[illegible]			1[illegible]	1	[illegible]	
20.12.12	2[illegible]		2[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]		
[illegible]	13		[illegible]	[illegible]	23[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		
	23[illegible]		23[illegible]	[illegible]		21	23	23[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
				[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		701–70[illegible]		3[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
									629	
		739 741 742							724	
				728			740	758[4]		

4) Süd umfaßt die Bezirke der Landesernährungsämter Bayern, Württemberg, Baden, Westmark, Sudetenland, Wien, Kärnten, Niederdonau, Oberdonau, Salzburg, Steiermark und Tirol-Vorarlberg. Nord die der übrigen Landesernährungsämter.

5) Die Brotration beträgt 5100 g. Aus kartentechnischen Gründen erhalten die AZ Arbeiter in der 74. ZP 5150 g. 50 g werden in der 75. ZP wieder abgezogen.

6) Der für Zwecke der Landesernährungsämter vorbehaltene Abschnitt 758 mußte ausnahmsweise für reichseinheitliche Zuteilungen mit herangezogen werden.

Anlage 3

Die hauptsächlich vorkommenden Fälle, in denen vor Kartenausgabe eine Entwertung von Kartenabschnitten vorgenommen werden muß.

Verbrauchergruppe	zugleich Selbstversorger in	erhält Karte	zu entwertende Abschnitte
Vollselbstversorger			
über 6 Jahre	Kaffee-Ersatz	10 SV	307
bis zu 6 Jahre	" "	11 SV K	307
über 6 Jahre	Kaffee	10 SV	302 303
bis zu 6 Jahren	"	11 SV K	302 303
Teilselbstversorger in Butter			
über 18 Jahre	Getreide	4 TSV B E	106, 112, 122, 123, 125, 129, 130, 134
von 6–18 Jahren	"	5 TSV B Jgd	135, 141, 156, 142, 148
bis zu 6 Jahren	"	6 TSV B K	135, 137
über 18 Jahre	Kaffee	4 TSV B E	110, 114
von 6–18 Jahren	"	5 TSV B Jgd	119, 141
bis zu 6 Jahren	"	6 TSV B K	135, 140
in Fleisch und Schlachtfetten			
über 18 Jahre	Getreide	7 TSV S u. E	206, 212, 222, 223, 225, 226, 232, 234
von 6–18 Jahren	"	8 TSV S u. E Jgd	215, 221, 226, 232, 235
bis zu 6 Jahren	"	9 TSV S u. K	207, 227, 227
nur in Fleisch (Rind-, Schaf- und Kalbfleischzuteilungen)			
über 18 Jahre	—	1 E	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17
von 6–18 Jahren	—	2 Jgd	1–18
bis zu 6 Jahren	—	3 K	1–6
nur in Getreide			
über 18 Jahre	—	1 E	6, 12, 22, 23, 25–29, 31, 34
von 6–18 Jahren	—	2 Jgd	25–34, 36, 42, 48
bis zu 6 Jahren	—	3 K	7, 25, 25

1.	1125	40	1171	1400	—	1		

1125
4075
10710
620
140
175
1911

1575
1
35 | 46

14.	1515	1190	69					

1.	1125	4025	1171	112	1400	—	175				

1125
4025
10710
680
1400
175
18115

1171
165
132

8400
421
1222

175

421

14.	1525	1198	69								

SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt
D - [illegible]

[illegible] ru[illegible]en hof [illegible] - on[illegible]entr tio[illegible]l [illegible]er

den 25. 10. 1944

14 ([illegible]) [illegible]/1 14/5 [illegible]/[illegible].
[illegible]/44 [illegible].

Betrifft: [illegible]rtlin[illegible]ein[illegible]tz bei der [illegible]ingut-[illegible]triebs-[illegible]ab[illegible].

An den
[illegible] des [illegible]chef[illegible] [illegible]r[illegible]tum [illegible]rite"
im Reichsministerium für [illegible]stung und [illegible]produktion
[illegible]rn [illegible]r[illegible] [illegible]

Berlin [illegible] 68
[illegible]ri[illegible]enstraße [illegible]

[illegible]ch bitte [illegible]avon [illegible]nis zu nehmen, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ten f[illegible]r die [illegible]rrichtung der [illegible]ftlingsl[illegible]ger und f[illegible]r die [illegible]rbereitung des [illegible]ins[illegible]tzes der f[illegible]r die [illegible]ingut-[illegible]triebs-[illegible]ab[illegible] vor[illegible]chenen 30.000 [illegible]tlinge [illegible]uchen [illegible] [illegible]inen [illegible]stelle, [illegible] [illegible]turm-[illegible]ührer [illegible] [illegible]ss, [illegible] [illegible]be.
[illegible]turb[illegible]führer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]ter [illegible]hlung-[illegible]me [illegible]it der [illegible]rieb[illegible]f[illegible] [illegible]r [illegible]ab[illegible] und [illegible]it der [illegible]rtlichen [illegible]-[illegible]leitung [illegible]r die [illegible] und den [illegible]tz der [illegible]ftlinge [illegible]erforderlichen [illegible]n zu [illegible] und durchzuführen. [illegible]r wird [illegible]le [illegible] [illegible]ftlinge betreffenden [illegible]n mit den zuständigen [illegible]rren [illegible] und [illegible] regeln.

[illegible]l [illegible]r!

gez. G l ü c k s

[illegible]rieb[illegible]führer und
[illegible] [illegible]utn[illegible]nt der [illegible]affen-[illegible]

Je eine Durchschrift
an: 1.) [illegible]ingut-[illegible]triebs-[illegible]
2.) [illegible]ommandanten des [illegible]on[illegible]entr tionsl[illegible]gers Buch[illegible]
3.) [illegible]-Obersturmb[illegible]führer [illegible] [illegible]ss, [illegible]rnienburg

b.w.!

79 Def Ex 22

An den
Kommandanten
SS-Obersturmbannführer [illegible] e i t e r
KL Dachau

Umstehende Durchschrift erhalten Sie zur Kenntisnahme. Dazu teile ich noch folgendes mit:

1.) SS-Obersturmbannführer Weiss untersteht als Amtschef z.b.V. mir unmittelbar. Er hat den Auftrag, wie aus umstehender Durchschrift zu ersehen ist, unabhängig von Dachau, vorbereitende Massnahmen für den Ausbau und den Arbeitseinsatz der vorgesehenen 30.000 Häftlinge zu regeln.

2.) Der gegenwärtige Einsatz der beim Vorhaben Weingut I vorhandenen Häftlinge in den 2 Arbeitslagern untersteht nach wie vor dem KL Dachau.

3.) Soweit künftig Arbeitslager fertiggestellt sein werden, erfolgt jeweils Übernahme durch KL Dachau.

Pohl

SS-Gruppenführer und
Generalleutnant der Waffen-SS

80

Def Ex No. 22

Roll 4

Target 3

Other Trial Documents
Trial Photographs (RG 153)
Nov. 15-Dec. 13, 1945

DEPUTY THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE
WAR CRIMES BRANCH
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

TRS/sk

APO 633
7 January 1946

SUBJECT: Photographic Coverage of Trial of the Dachau Concentration Camp Case.

TO : The Judge Advocate General, War Department, Washington, 25, D.C.
Attention: WAR CRIMES OFFICE.

1. Reference is made to paragraph 3, of your letter file SPJGI, dated 28 August 1945, subject, "Change in Photographic Coverage of War Crimes Trials".

2. Transmitted herewith for your information and files is a set of photographs depicting members of the Court, the prosecution and the defense, the accused, some of the important witnesses and other personnel involved in the trial of the Dachau Concentration Camp Case, these photographs having been taken during the course of the trial.

3. The inclosed photographs represent a cross-section of the trial. There is some reason to anticipate that at a later date additional photographs of the trial may be obtained from news photographers. If they are procured they will be forwarded to your office.

4. A legend is inclosed herewith which may be used to identify the pictures appended hereto.

C. B. MICKELWAIT
Colonel, JAGD
Deputy Theater Judge Advocate

2 Incls: a/s

[illegible]ND TO DACHAU TRIAL PICTU[illegible]

PHOTO NO. 1

A general view of the courtroom at DACHAU.

PHOTO No. 2

The Military Court -- Left to Right -- Col. P.C. WARD, Col. W. BLANCHARD, Col. [illegible] SCITHERS, Col. [illegible] ALLEE, Brig. Gen. J.M. [illegible]NITZ, Col. [illegible] BRUNE, Col. L.A. RICHARDS, Col. J.[illegible] PETER.

PHOTO NO. 3

The Prosecution -- Left to Right -- Capt. Philip HELLER, Capt. R.G. MCCUSKEY, Lt. Col. William DENSON, 2nd Lt. Paul GUTH and Capt. W.D. [illegible]ILES -- (In front of the table) -- 2nd Lt. Werner [illegible], Court Interpreter.

PHOTO NO. 4

The Defense -- Left to Right -- Capt. D.J. MILES, Major M.J. MCKEON, Lt. Col. D.T. [illegible], Capt. J.A. [illegible] and Hans ROSEN, German Civil-Law Ass't.

PHOTO No. 5

The Defendants -- Left to Right -- Starting at the bottom Row:

BOTTOM ROW

1. Martin Gottfried WEISS
2. Friedrich Wilhelm RUPPERT
3. Josef JAROLIN
4. Franz Xaver [illegible]
5. Engelbert Valentin [illegible]
6. Josef SEUSS
7. Leonhard Anselm EIGHE[illegible]GER
8. Wilhelm WAGNER
9. Johann [illegible]ICK
10. Dr. Fritz [illegible]ERMAYER

SECOND ROW

11. Dr. Wilhelm WITTELER
12. Johann Baptist EIGHE[illegible]
13. Otto FO[illegible]
14. Dr. Hans Kurt EISELE
15. Dr. Klaus Karl SCHILLING
16. Christof Ludwig KNOLL
17. Dr. Fridolin Karl PUHR
18. Franz SOETTGER
19. Peter BETZ
20. Anton ENDRES

THIRD ROW

21. Simon KIERN
22. Michael [illegible]
23. Wilhelm [illegible]
24. Rudolf Heinrich SUTTROP
25. Wilhelm [illegible]
26. Hugo Alfred Erwin LAUSTERER
27. Fritz M. K. SECHER
28. Alfred KRAMER
29. Sylvester FI[illegible]
30. Vinzenz SCHOETTL

TOP ROW

31. Alois [illegible]
32. Johann Viktor KI[illegible]
33. Emil Erwin MAHL
34. Walter Adolf LA[illegible]
35. Johann SCHOEPP
36. Arno LIPPMANN
37. Fritz DEGELOW
38. Otto MOLL
39. Otto SCHULZ
40. Friedrich WETZEL

PHOTO NO. 6

Col. CHAVEZ, Commanding Officer of the War Crimes Investigating Team that investigated DACHAU. Here he verifies the authenticity of Johann MIGA's statement.

PHOTO NO. 7

Dr. SANA, a Czech inmate, who was head Prisoner Doctor, testified against Dr. [illegible] and Prof. [illegible].

PHOTO NO. 8

Rudolf WOLF, points out Emil Erwin [illegible]. Described him as "A Professional Hangman".

PHOTO NO. 9

WOLF -- Identifies Adjutant Ludwig Knoll, as one of the executioners of the Ninty (90) Russians.

PHOTO NO. 10

WOLF -- Demonstrates the position used in the well known "25".

PHOTO NO. 11

Capt. [illegible], a War Crimes Investigator, states that the photos of the prosecution's evidence -- truly potray the conditions in DACHAU, which he saw when he arrived right after the LIBERATION, May 1945.

PHOTO NO. 12

Lt. Arthur HAUSER, a Belgium officer who was one of the prisoners at DACHAU, identifies number eight (8), Wilhelm [illegible], as one of the defendants who beat him.

PHOTO NO. 13

Stanislaus [illegible] -- A Pole -- who was imprisoned at DACHAU, demonstrates the manner in which he was hung by the wrists, off his feet, for thirty (30) minutes.

PHOTO NO. 14

Martin Gottfried WEISS, being identified as the Commandant of DACHAU, under whom, all the atrocities described by the witness, Helmuth ORTIZ, took place.

PHOTO NO. 15

Prince Fredric LEOPOLD of PRUSSIA, an inmate of DACHAU, explains the chart showing the different insignias the inmates had to wear showing their religion, nationality and status in the camp.

PHOTO NO. 16

MARCEL AUBOIN -- Prosecution's witness, who as an inmate worked in the Administration Office, verifies the organizational set up of the Command of DACHAU.

PHOTO NO. 17

Major McCown, crossexamines Father Nick, one of the former prisoners of DACHAU, who testified to the treatment afforded the Priests who were inmates.

PHOTO NO. 18

Walter Rebell, a Pole, who was an Aid-man in the Hospital, tells of some conditions he made notes of while he was a prisoner of war in DACHAU
Left to right -- Walter Rebell, Lt. Col. Dawson, Prosecutor, Lt. J. Pilchowski, Polish Interpreter and 2nd Lt. Werner Kahn, American-German Interpreter.

PHOTO NO. 19

Doctor [illegible], an inmate, who as a Doctor in DACHAU, told of the pitiful and horrible treatment the Jews were subjected to.
-- Left to Alex [illegible] in DACHAU.

PHOTO NO. 20

The Defense -- checking a bit of evidence, written in German. The close group - Left to right - Leo [illegible], Lt. Col. [illegible], Capt. John A. May and Hans Rosenberg, Civilian Defense Counsel.

PHOTO NO. 21

Martin Gottfried Weiss, former Commandant of DACHAU, testifies on his own behalf.

PHOTO NO. 22

Engelbert Valentin [illegible] was SS man in charge of the Crematorium.

PHOTO NO. 23

Johann Nick, in charge of the Political and Gestapo departments in DACHAU. Identified by many witnesses as a "Cold hearted beater". Left to right -- Major McCown and Nick, with Nick's statement.

PHOTO NO. 24

Doctor Wilhelm Witteler, on the stand, describing the conditions under which he had to make his statement previous to the trials opening.

PHOTO NO. 25

Doctor Wilhelm [illegible], admits to Lt. Col. [illegible], that the lamp he ([illegible]) is holding is the "[illegible]" 2nd Lt. [illegible] used during his interrogation.

PHOTO NO. 26

Doctor Klaus Karl [illegible], giving testimony from his own notes and describing the use of one thousand (1,000) prisoners as "GUINEA PIGS" for his malaria experiments.

PHOTO NO. 27

Doctor Klaus Karl [illegible], Lt. Col. William D. [illegible], 2nd Lt. Werner [illegible] (Court Interpreter). Doctor [illegible] is checking the medical cards introduced by the prosecution as evidence against [illegible].

PHOTO NO. 28

Defendant, [illegible], prosecutor, Lt. Col. William [illegible] is identifying [illegible] prior to the opening of the trial.

PHOTO NO. 29

Rudolf Heinrich SUTHOF, former camp adjutant, who testified that he was in the office most of the time [illegible] knew of the notorious occurrences in [illegible].

PHOTO NO. 30

Defendant, [illegible], a [illegible] who was in charge of the detail that worked in the crematorium. During his testimony, [illegible] testified that he also beaten in [illegible], as ordered.

PHOTO NO. 31

The Court checks the "Little Blue Book".

PHOTO NO. 32

The Defendants listening to the prosecution's summation.

PHOTO NO. 33

Lt. Col. [illegible]'s closing summation.

PHOTO NO. 34

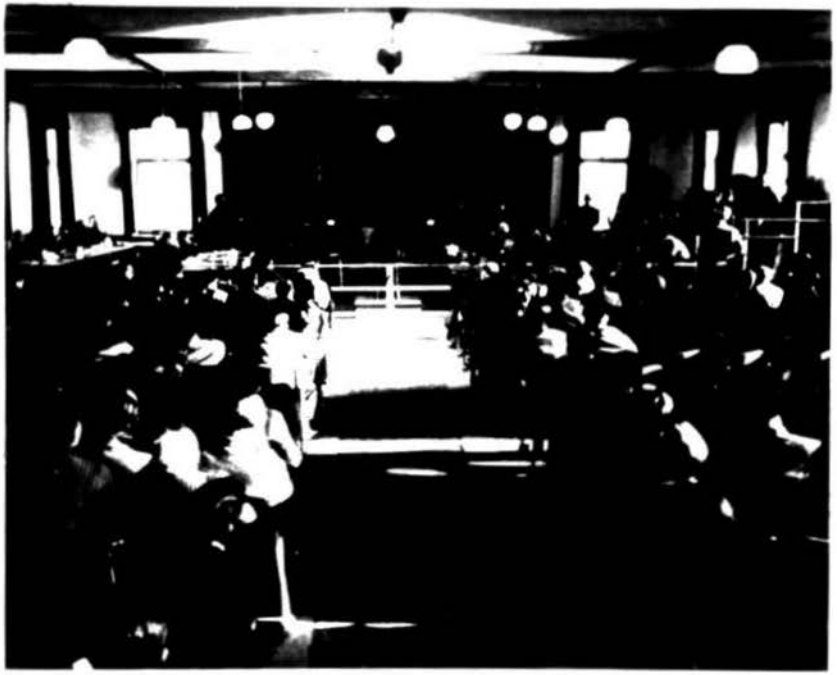
Lt. Col. [illegible]'S final statement.

PHOTO NO. 35

Martin Gottfried WEISS receiving his sentence of DEATH.

PHOTO NO. 36

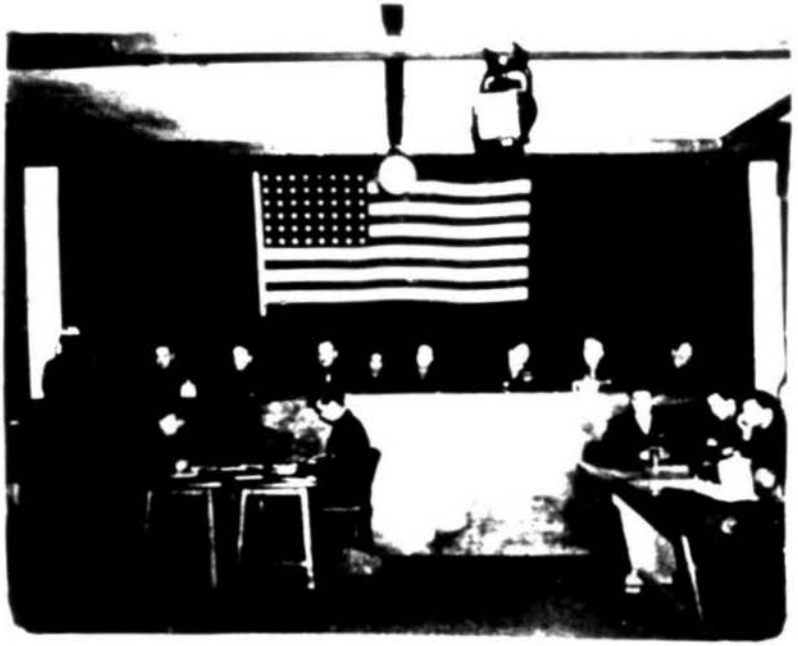
Prof. Klaus Karl SCHILLING hearing that he is to be HANGED BY THE NECK UNTIL DEAD.



/

No. 1.

A general view of the courtroom at
DACHAU



2

3

No. 3

The Prosecution -- Left to Right --
Capt. Philip MILLER, Capt. R.G.
MCCUCKLEY, Lt. Col. William HEMAN,
2nd Lt. Paul BUTH and Capt. W.D.
Lines -- (In front of the table) --
2nd Lt. Werner COHN, Court Interpreter.

4

No.4

The Defense -- Left to Right --
Capt. D. J. WILKS, Major M.J.
MCHEKIN, Lt. Col. A.T. BATES, Capt.
J.A. MAY and Hans [illegible], German Civil-
Law Ass't.

The Defendants -- Left to Right -- Starting at the Bottom Row:

BOTTOM ROW

1. Martin Gottfried WEISS
2. Friedrich Wilhelm RUPPERT
3. Josef JAROLIN
4. Franz Xaver TRENKLE
5. Engelbert Valentin MILDENBERGER
6. Josef MEUSS
7. Leonhard Anselm LICHTENBERGER
8. Wilhelm WAGNER
9. Johann RICK
10. Dr. Fritz HINTERMAYER

SECOND ROW

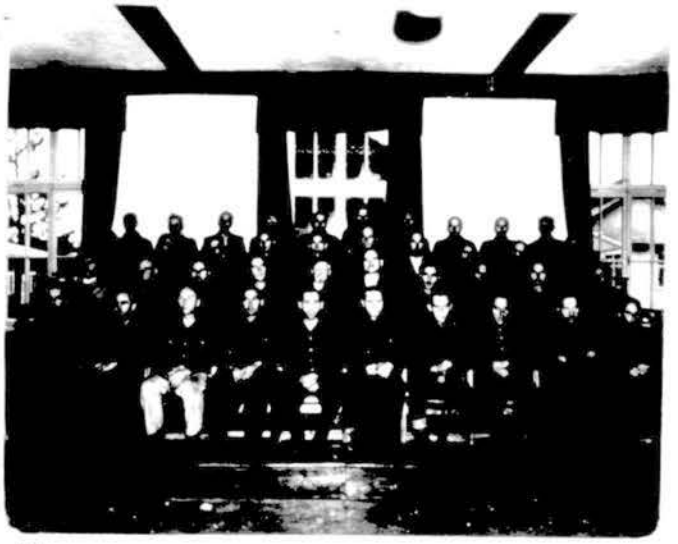
11. Dr. Wilhelm MITTELER
12. Johann Baptist MICHELBACHER
13. Otto FOERSCHNER
14. Dr. Hans Kurt EISELE
15. Dr. Klaus Karl SCHILLING
16. Christof Ludwig KROLL
17. Dr. Fridolin Karl FUHR
18. Franz BOETTGER
19. Peter BETZ
20. Anton LINDNER

THIRD ROW

21. Simon KIERN
22. Michael REDWITZ
23. Wilhelm WELTER
24. Rudolf Heinrich SUTTROP
25. Wilhelm TEIPEL
26. Hugo Alfred Erwin LAUTERBACHER
27. Fritz K. K. BECKER
28. Alfred KRAMER
29. Sylvester FILLEBROCK
30. Vinzenz SCHOETTL

TOP ROW

31. Albin GRETSCH
32. Johann Viktor KIRSCH
33. Emil Erwin NUHL
34. Walter Adolf LANGHEIST
35. Johann SCHUERT
36. Arno LIPPMANN
37. Fritz LOGLOW
38. Otto MOLL
39. Otto SCHULZ
40. Friedrich WETZEL



6

No.6

Col. [illegible], Comm[illegible] [illegible] Officer
of the [illegible] Crimes Investi[illegible]ting
[illegible] t[illegible] t investi[illegible]ted [illegible]U.
Here [illegible] verifies t[illegible] authenti-
city of Co[illegible] [illegible]'s st[illegible]tement.

7

Dr. [illegible], a Czech inmate, who was head Prisoner Doctor, testified against Dr. [illegible] and Prof. [illegible].

No.7

8

Rudolf WOLF, points out Emil
Erwin MUHL. Described him as
"A Professional Hangman".

No.8

9

WOLF -- Identifies Christof Ludwig KNOLL, as one of the Executioners of the ninety (90) Russians.

No.9

10

WOLF -- Demonstrates
the position used in
the well known "TT".

No.10

//

Capt. BARNETT, a War Crimes Investigator, state. that the photos of the prosecution's evidence truly portray the conditions in DACHAU, which he saw when he arrived right after the LIBERATION, May 1945.

No.11

12

Lt. Arthur HAULOT, a Belgium officer who was one of the prisoners at DACHAU, identifies number eight (8), Willelm WAGNER, as one of the defendants who beat him.

No. 2

13

Stanislaus KRAJEWSKI -- A POLE --
who was imprisoned at DACHAU,
demonstrates the manner in which
he was hung by the wrists, off
his feet, for thirty (30) min-
utes.

No. 3

14

Martin Gottfried WEISS, being identified as the Commandant of DACHAU, under whom all the atrocities described by the witness, Helmuth SPITZ, took place.

No. 14

15

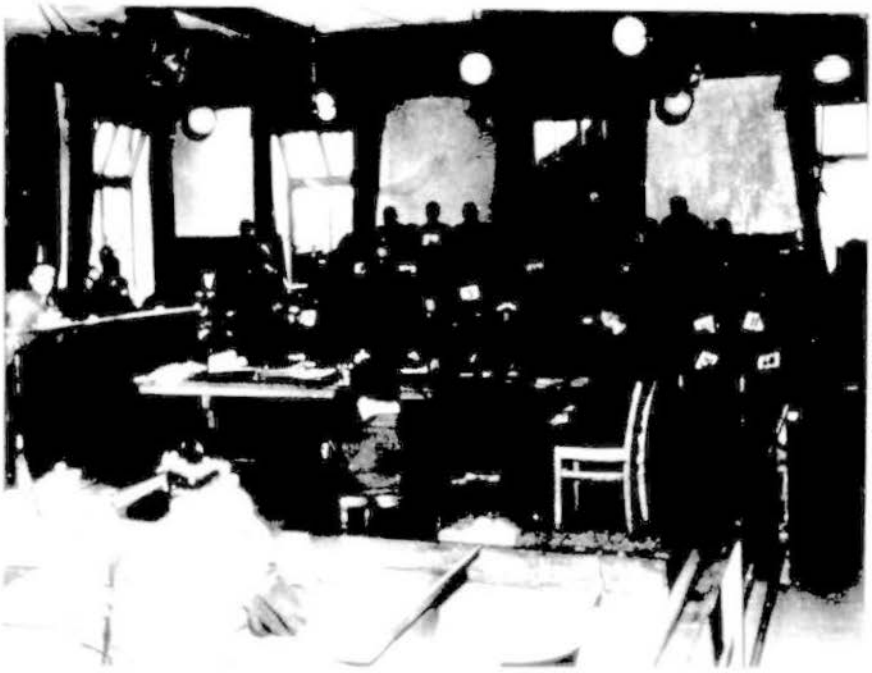
No.15

Prince Fredric [illegible] POLL of [illegible]IA, an inmate of [illegible], explains the chart showing the different insignias the inmates had to wear showing their religion, nationality and status in the camp.

16

No. 16

Marcel RAUSCH -- Prosecution's witness, who was an inmate worked in the Administration Office, verifies the organizational set up of the Command of DACHAU.



17

Major MOLLWO, cross-examines Father WIRECK, one of the former prisoners of DACHAU, who testified to the treatment afforded the Priests who were inmates.

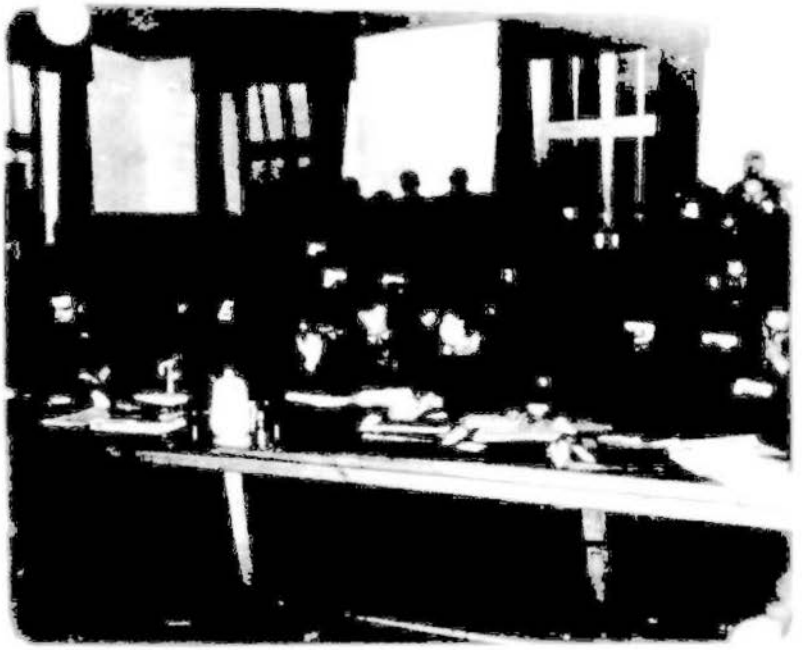
18

21 #

19

No. 19

Doctor GREENBERG, an inmate, who as a Doctor in DACHAU, told of the pitiful and horrible treatment the Jews were subjected to -- Sec 5 Alex M. KURITZKEN.



20

21

Martin Gottfried WEISS, former commandant of DACHAU, testifies on his own behalf.

22

No.22

Engelbert Valentin [illegible]
was SS man in charge of the
Crematorium.

23

No.23

Johann KICK, in charge of the Political and Gestapo departments in D.C.I.U. Identified by many witnesses as a "Cold Hearted Beater". Left to Right -- Major MCKNOWN and KICK, with KICK's statement

No.23

Johann KICK, in charge of the Political and Gestapo departments in DACHAU. Identified by many witnesses as a "Cold Hearted Beater". Left to Right -- Major NUKCOWN and KICK, with KICK's statement

21

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No.24

Doctor Wilhelm WIPT [illegible], on the stand, describing the conditions under which he had to make his statement previous to the trial opening.

25

No. 25

Doctor Wilhelm WITTELER, admits to Lt. Col. DENSON, that the lamp he is holding is the "BLIGHT WHITELIGHT" 2nd Lt. GUTH used during his interrogation.

3.

NO.25

Doctor Wilhelm WITTELER, admits to Lt. Col. DEKSON, that the lamp he is holding is the "BRIGHT SPOTLIGHT" 2nd Lt. GUTH used during his interrogation.

26

3

No.25

admits to Lt.
p.he is hold-
GHT" 2nd Lt.
rrogation.

26

26

No.26

Doctor Klaus Karl SCHILLING,
~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~
giving testimony from his own notes and describing the use of one thousand (1,000) prisoners as "GUINEA PIGS" for his Malaria Experiments.

27

No. 27

Doctor Klaus Karl SCHILLING, Lt. Col. William DENSON, 2nd Lt. Werner COHN (Court Interpreter). Doctor SCHILLING is checking the Medical Cards introduced by the prosecution as evidence against SCHILLING.

3.

No. 27

LING, Lt. Col.
Werner CONN
octor SCHILLING
Cards introduced
vidence against

28

28

No.28

Defendant Michael REDWITZ, Prosecutor Lt. Col. William DENSON. REDWITZ is identifying his own statement made prior to the opening of the trial.

29

No.29

Rudolf Heinrich SUTTHOF, former camp adjutant, who testified that he was in his office most of the time and had no knowledge of the notorious occurrences in DACHAU.

30

No.30

Defendant Emil Erwin MUHL, a Capo who was in charge of the detail that worked in the Crematorium. During his testimony, MUHL testified that he also assisted in hanging, as ordered.

31

No. 31

The Court checks the "Little Blue Book"

32

32

33

No.33

Lt. Col. DENBOR's closing summation.

.3X

No. 34

Lt. Col. B[illegible]'s final statement

35

35

36

No.36

Prof. Klaus Karl HUTTELING hearing
that he is to be HANGED BY THE NECK
UNTIL DEAD.

The Defendants -- Left to Right -- Starting at the Bottom Row:

BOTTOM ROW

1. Martin Gottfried WEISS
2. Friedrich Wilhelm RUPPERT
3. Josef JAROLIN
4. Franz Xaver TRENKLE
5. Engelbert Valentin [illegible]
6. Josef [illegible]
7. Leonhard Anselm [illegible]
8. Wilhelm [illegible]
9. Johann KICK
10. Dr. Fritz [illegible]

SECOND ROW

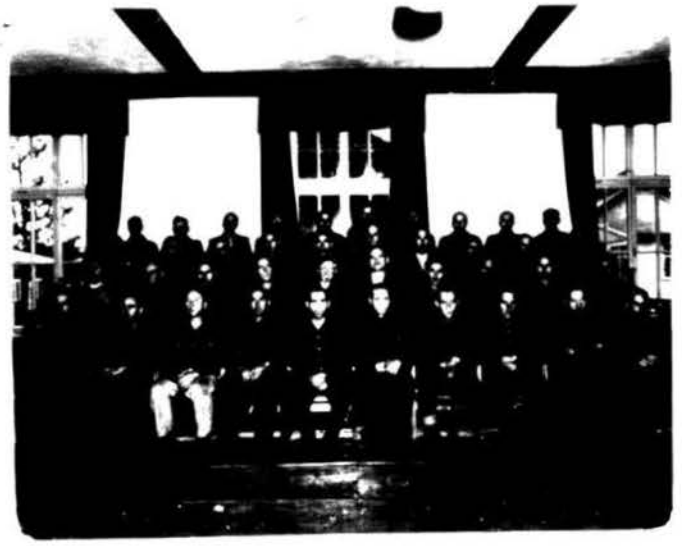
11. Dr. Wilhelm [illegible]
12. Johann Baptist [illegible]
13. Otto FOERSCHNER
14. Dr. Hans Kurt EISELE
15. Dr. Klaus Karl [illegible]
16. Christof Ludwig [illegible]
17. Dr. Fridolin [illegible]
18. Franz [illegible]
19. Peter BETZ
20. Anton [illegible]

THIRD ROW

21. Simon KIERN
22. Michael [illegible]
23. Wilhelm [illegible]
24. Rudolf Heinrich [illegible]
25. Wilhelm [illegible]
26. Hugo Alfred Erwin [illegible]
27. Fritz E. K. [illegible]
28. Alfred [illegible]
29. Sylvester [illegible]
30. Vinzenz [illegible]

TOP ROW

31. Albin GRETSCH
32. Johann Viktor [illegible]
33. Emil Erwin [illegible]
34. Walter Adolf [illegible]
35. Johann [illegible]
36. Arno [illegible]
37. Fritz [illegible]
38. Otto [illegible]
39. Otto [illegible]
40. Friedrich [illegible]



WAR DEPARTMENT

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300 (PMGC)

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Dachau 000-50-2

Pictures - not to be released except upon written approval of Col Straight

ND.

Accused and Defense Counsel in foreground,-
Prosecution in background,-Press in extreme
background,-Tribunal at the right.

Accused and Defense Counsel in foreground,-
Prosecution in background,-Press in extreme
background,-Tribunal at the right.

Lt. Col Bate, Chief Defense Counsel in
Dachau Concentration Camp Case.

Lt. Col Bate, Chief Defense Counsel in
Dachau Concentration Camp Case.

Defense counsel conferring during the trial of the Dachau Concentration Camp Case.

Defense counsel conferring during the trial of the Dachau Concentration Camp Case.

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au Concentration Camp Case.

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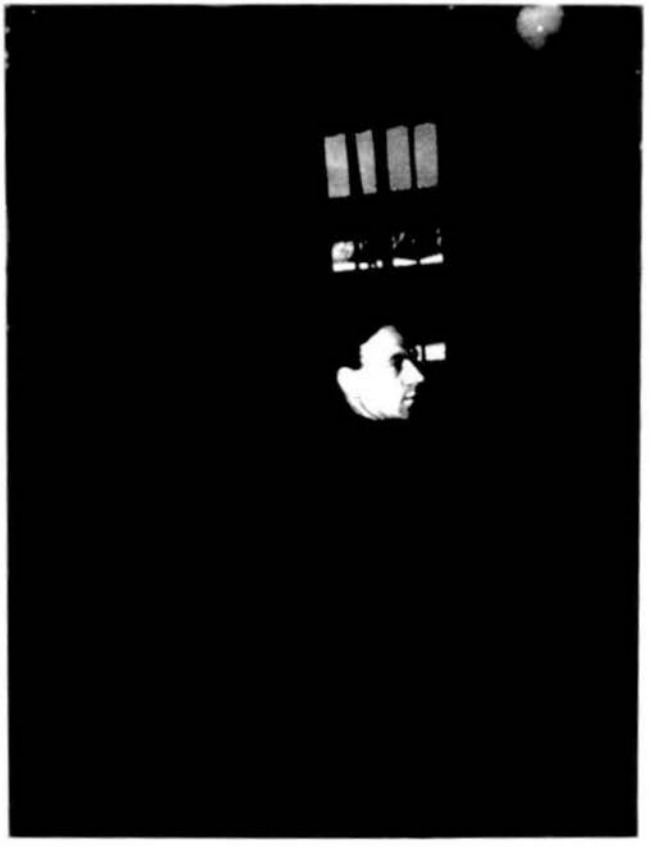
Sgt. EDWARDS of the British A
mistreatment he received whil
the Dachau Concentration Camp

Sgt. EDWARDS of the British Army describing the mistreatment he received while a prisoner at the Dachau Concentration Camp



Sgt. EDWARDS of the British Army describing the mistreatment he received while a prisoner at the Dachau Concentration Camp.

7

. EDWARDS of the British Army describing the treatment he received while a prisoner at Dachau Concentration Camp.

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Walter CIESLIK, Prosecution
testifying to mortality reco
Dachau Concentration Camp.

Walter CIESLIK, Prosecution witness, testifying to mortality records at Dachau Concentration Camp.

Walter CIESLIK, Prosecution witness,
testifying to mortality records at
Dachau Concentration Camp.

A witness testifying during the trial of the Dachau Concentration Camp Case.

The defense examining a witness during the Dachau Concentration Camp Case.

7

The defense examining a witness during the Dachau Concentration Camp Case.

7

witness during the
p Case.

3.

Lt. Col. DENSON, Chief Prosecutor
Michael REDWITZ, who was the chi
inmates compound at Dachau Concen

Lt. Col. DENSON, Chief Prosecutor, cross examining Michael REDWITZ, who was the chief leader of the inmates compouhd at Dachau Concentration Camp.

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Dr. Wilhelm WITTELER, one of the accused, tells Lt. Col. DENSON, Chief Prosecutor, how the interrogator shone a lamp in his eyes during pre-trial interrogation.

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Dr. Klaus SCHILLING, charged with non-scientific malaria experiments on Dachau Concentration Camp inmates, testifies how he was performing these experiments only for the good of humanity.

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Cross examination of accused WIEDERMEYER during trial of the Dachau Concentration Camp case by Lt. Col. Denson.

Cross examination of accused NIEDERMEYER during trial of the Dachau Concentration Camp case by Lt. Col. Denson.

Dr. Schilling rises after identification by a witness in the Dachau Concentration Camp Case.

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12

Dr. Schilling rises after identification by a witness in the Dachau Concentration Camp Case

Findings of guilty are announced to the accused in the Dachau Concentration Camp Case in December 1945.

Findings of guilty are announced to the accused in the Dachau Concentration Camp Case in December 1945.

.3

Rudolf SUTTROP, Adjutant at Dachau Concentration Camp from May 1942 to May 1944. He is sentenced to death by hanging.

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14

Dachau Concentration Camp Case: Courtroom Scene
Dr. Fridolin PUHR, one of the doctors at Dachau Concentration Camp hears his sentence to death by hanging. Lt. Werner CONN is acting as interpreter. This sentence was commuted to 20 years imprisonemnt.

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Sentence of death being translated to Leonard Eichberger, one of the accused in the Dachau Concentration Camp Case.

Sentence of death being translated to
Leonard Eichberger, one of the accused
/6 in the Dachau Concentration Camp Case.

Roll 4

Target 1

Other Trial Documents
Newspaper Clippings (RG 153)
Nov 15, 1945-May 29, 1946

CT
11/15/45

DACHAU HORROR CAMP TRIAL TO GET UNDER WAY

FRANKFURT, Germany, Nov. 14 [Reuters]—Forty persons connected with administration of the Dachau concentration camp are to answer for the deaths of more than 30,000 and the torture or starvation of thousands more when the largest mass trial in the United States zone of Germany opens here tomorrow.

Civilian inmates of Dachau and its satellite camps were of almost every allied nationality. Hundreds of Russian, French, and Polish prisoners were tortured to death, it is charged.

Begin Imredy Trial

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Nov. 14 [Reuters]—Bela Imredy, former Hungarian premier and No. 2 on Hungary's war criminals' list, who was arrested by United States troops in Salzburg, Austria, last June, was brought to trial here today.

11 D

Hanging Decreed For 36 Guards From Dachau

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT

DACHAU, Dec. 13 (UP)—An American military court today sentenced 36 stolid Germans to hang for participating in mass murders while serving as officials and guards at the Dachau concentration camp.

One of the 40 men convicted yesterday was sentenced to life imprisonment, and the other three to 10 years imprisonment each. The sentences are subject to the approval of Lt. Gen. Lucian Truscott, commander of the U. S. 3d Army, and Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of the European theater.

Christof Knoll, former Dachau prisoner who betrayed his fellow inmates, fainted when sentenced to death. Dr. Klaus Schilling, charged with killing hundreds of inmates in malaria experiments, nodded his head as though expecting the sentence, then staggered slightly when he was sentenced to die.

The other defendants heard their fate without the slightest show of emotion.

An overflow crowd heard Brig. Gen. John M. Lentz, president of the eight-man court, tell each of the 36 men, "I sentence you to death by hanging at such time and place as higher authorities may direct."

Among those sentenced to die were Martin Weiss, former camp commandant, and Dr. Fritz Hintermeye, who injected two pregnant Russian women with poison.

Peter Betz, leader of one section of the camp guards, drew the life sentence. Ten-year terms were handed three guards, Hugo Lausterer, Albin Gretsch and Johann Schoepp, against whom the prosecution proved relatively little.

Among those sentenced to death were Engelberg Niedermeyer, who killed hundreds of inmates in the Dachau crematorium; Frederich Puppert, SS camp leader; Leonard Eichberger, official executioner; Johann Kick, Gestapo interrogator; Johann Eichesldorfer, commandant of the Kaufering camp, an affiliate of Dachau; Michael Redwitz, assistant commandant of Dachau, and Otto Schultz, factory foreman at the camp.

Dachau Commandant And 39 Others Found Guilty of Atrocities

Defendants Will Receive Sentences Tomorrow For Regime of Horror

By the Associated Press.

DACHAU, Dec. 12.—An American military government court today convicted Martin Weiss and 39 fellow defendants on a charge of committing atrocities at the Dachau concentration camp.

They will be sentenced tomorrow. Hanging is the penalty prescribed by American Army headquarters for any sentenced to death for the regime of starvation, torture and murder at the Nazi horror center overrun April 30.

The eight-officer court, headed by Brig. Gen. John M. Lentz, received the case at noon. It deliberated only 90 minutes before reaching the verdict.

The defense wound up the 24-day trial with pleas for mercy for several defendants, most of whom were SS guards, although five were camp doctors and three were prisoners used in official capacities.

Receive Verdict Stoically.

Gen. Lentz first announced that the 40 would be sentenced later. Then the court decided that the sentences would be passed tomorrow morning.

The defendant received the verdict stoically. There was no visible reaction from German civilians and others in the audience of more than 300.

Of the five doctors on trial, 74-year-old Dr. Klaus Schilling was in charge of medical experiments at the camp and was accused of killing hundreds of inmates in malaria experiments. He had begged on the witness stand to be allowed to go on with the paper work on the results, saying he needed only a desk and a chair.

Two of the other camp physicians, Fritz Hintermeier and Paul Walter, were charged with conducting "pressure" experiments on prisoners for the benefit of the German Air Force.

Troops of the American 42d and 45th Divisions freed 32,000 tortured and emaciated men and 350 women when they overran Dachau in the April advances. It has been estimated that at least 5,000 Jews were killed in the Landsberg section of the camp alone.

Hanging Penalty Reinstated.

Weiss, an SS officer, and scores of his men were taken into custody as the Americans swept into the camp with tank and bulldozer support.

Decapitation had been regarded as the probable fate of any of the Dachau war criminals sentenced to death, but American Army instructions have reinstated hanging, as in the case of common criminals. It was explained that the Germans consider hanging "a more ignominious death" than beheading.

The court retired to consider sentences after hearing defense pleas for mercy for several defendants, most of whom were SS guards at the camp.

Defense Chief Lt. Col. Douglas Bates of Centerville, Tenn., declared that if the defendants were guilty "of a common design of extermination," so was every German "who contributed to waging total war."

In another atrocity action, Richard Drauz, a minor Nazi party leader, was sentenced by a military government court today to be hanged for the slaying of a handcuffed captive American flyer.

The unidentified victim was one of six captive flyers murdered March 24, 1945. The chief witness against Drauz was Heinz Endres, previously sentenced to death for killing four of the aviators.

(See DACHAU, Page A-6.)

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DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
O.W.I.
Tempo V Bldg.

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News
Washington, D. C.
144
DATE
p.

399

40 Dachau Nazis Guilty; Sentences Due Tomorrow

By United Press

DACHAU, Dec. 12—Forty Nazi defendants in the Dachau atrocity trial were found guilty of war criminality today.

An American military government court deliberated two hours and 18 minutes before announcing the blanket conviction of all the guards and other attaches of the notorious concentration camp here.

The sentences will be announced later, probably tomorrow.

The Dachau trial opened in mid-November. Of the original list of 42 accused, two were missing. The 40 were tried on charges including cruelties, mistreatment, beating, torture, starvation, abuses and indignities against Allied war prisoners and civilians in Dachau.

The testimony brought out tales of terrible and fantastic atrocities to which the inmates of Dachau were subjected. Thousands died in human guinea pig experiments by which the Nazis sought to establish facts that would benefit their armed forces.

One of the most notorious of the defendants was Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling, whose malaria experiments killed 1,100 to 3,000 persons in Dachau.

SYM.

Herald Tribune
New York, N. Y.
DATE 1945

All 40 Convicted Of Atrocities at Dachau Camp

Will Be Sentenced Today by U. S. Army Court for Murders and Torture

By The Associated Press

DACHAU, Dec. 12.—Forty officials and guards of Dachau concentration camp were convicted today by a United States military court on charges of murder, torture and starvation, and will be sentenced tomorrow.

The court, deliberating ninety minutes, found camp commandant Martin Weiss and all the other defendants guilty of a regime of horror at the camp, which was overrun by American troops last April 30. Dachau then housed 32,000 men and 350 women.

Defendants sentenced to die will be hanged.

The accused took the verdict stoically, although a few flushed when their names were read. There was no demonstration by the audience of nearly three hundred German civilians who filled the courtroom in the camp itself.

The convicted included five camp doctors and three prisoners who had collaborated with the S.S. (Elite Guard). One physician, Dr. Klaus Schilling, was accused of killing hundreds of inmates in malaria experiments. He had begged on the witness stand to be allowed to finish the paper work on the results, which, he maintained, indicated an anti-malaria vaccine. Two others, Fritz Hintermeier and Paul Walter, were charged with conducting "pressure experiments" on prisoners for the benefit of the German air force.

Mussert, Dutch Nazi, to Die

THE HAGUE, Dec. 12 (AP).—A special court today decreed death for Anton Mussert, leader of the Dutch Nazi party, convicted of collaborating with the Germans.

The fifty-one-year-old Mussert, who founded and led the Dutch National Socialist party, was tried before a special tribunal in a courtroom that was once the ballroom of Princess Juliana's palace.

Appointed in December, 1942, by Hitler as "leader of the Netherlands people," Mussert, who was arrested last May, testified at his trial that he still had unwavering faith in Hitler, and that he had once proposed to Hitler that the Netherlands become part of a "league of Germanic peoples."

Canadian's Murder Described

AURICH, Germany, Dec. 12 (AP).—A former sergeant of the North Nova Scotia Highlanders, Stan Dudka, told a Canadian military court today that a German guard shot down an unresisting captured Canadian and later emptied a machine gun into him, although the prisoner made no attempt to escape.

Testifying at the trial of S. S. Major General Kurt Meyer, accused of direct responsibility in the shooting of forty-eight Canadian prisoners, Dudka, now a civilian, said that Private J. Metcalfe, himself and others were captured, searched and lined up with their faces to a wall.

"I heard a commotion," Dudka testified, "and as I turned around I saw a German guard pulling on Metcalfe's pocket. He then let go of the pocket and Metcalfe stumbled forward, and the guard fired approximately four shots at him."

"Metcalfe dropped ten feet away from the guard," Dudka continued. "He had been hit twice in the right side. The guard let him lie there for twenty minutes and then went over to him. Metcalfe moved. The guard then emptied the remainder of the magazine of his machine gun—about fifteen rounds—into Metcalfe."

SYM.

Times
New York, N. Y.
100 DEC 1 1945
DATE

40 Dachau Guards Convicted of Horrors; U. S. Military Court to Sentence Them Today

DACHAU, Germany, Dec. 12 (AP) -Forty officials and guards of the notorious Dachau concentration camp were convicted today by a United States Military Court on charges of murder, torture and starvation. They will be sentenced tomorrow.

The court, after having deliberated ninety minutes, found the camp commandant, Martin Weiss, and all the other defendants guilty of a regime of horror at the camp which was overrun by American troops last April 30. Dachau then housed 32,000 men and 350 women.

The defendants sentenced to die will be hanged, which Germans consider an ignominous death. The trial lasted twenty-four days.

The accused took the verdict stoically, although a few flushed when their names were read. Nor was there any demonstration by the audience of nearly 300 German civilians who filled the courtroom in the camp itself.

The convicted included five camp doctors and three prisoners who had collaborated with the Storm Troopers.

One physician, 74-year-old Dr. Klaus Schilling, was accused of having killed hundreds of inmates in malaria experiments. He had begged on the witness stand to be allowed to finish the paper work on the results which he claimed indicated an anti-malaria vaccine.

Two others, Fritz Hintermeier and Paul Walter, were charged with conducting "pressure experiments" on prisoners for the benefit of the German Air Force.

Dachau was one of the most odious and feared of the concentration camps set up by the Hitler regime for political prisoners. Witnesses at the trial said that 5,000 Jews had been killed in one camp at Dachau; that inmates had been brutally beaten; that naked men had been immersed in ice water in experiments; that some prisoners had been sent to the crematory while still alive, and that the Nazis had bleached human heads for souvenirs.

In another trial in Dachau Richard Drauz was sentenced today by a military court to be hanged for having killed a captured American flier by shooting him in the back of the head while the latter was handcuffed.

Although most of the defendants were individually accused by prisoner witnesses of personal acts of cruelty, the prosecution maintained that all had been guilty of participating in the "common design of extermination" by their mere place on the camp staff, regardless of the individual role they had played in the tortures described.

Horror Camp—The Diary of a Dachau Victim

By Robert Bruskin

Forty officials of Dachau were convicted Wednesday of committing atrocities in the oldest Nazi concentration camp, a few miles north of Munich, where 45,855 persons were executed during the last five years of its existence. Some indications of the atrocities are contained in the fragments of the following diary which had been kept by an inmate. It was found in the Gestapo files at Dachau, charred and water logged. The identity of the writer will never be known. The dossier recorded him only as E. K. and gave a prisoner number. It stated simply that he had been a disloyal writer, or possibly a newspaperman, that he had been found hiding the diary on December 27, 1942—two days after the last entry on Christmas. It merely added he had died in the "Revier" during malaria experiments. The manuscript was obviously addressed to the prisoner's wife. The fog of war enveloped her fate.

November 20, 1942

These pages that I now begin to write would lead to certain death if ever they were found. But what is death? How few of those I knew here are still alive today, how close to death we all stand. I can die here any moment, even if I take the greatest care.

Why should I not endeavor, even in the midst of these conditions of cruelty to tell this gruesome story that no longer gives me goose flesh? I feel, I know not why, the urge to write.

I really thought I would recast all this for you so that when we meet again some time later I would have nothing more to say; I would give you the pages and be silent for I am tired of speaking.

And now I hasten to begin without regard to the danger it involves. My friends think I am secretly writing a poem, most likely a love poem, or one about flowers and stars. If they knew what I was doing they would burn these pages out of fear. In fact, they would be right, because I endanger their lives as well as my own—only they don't know it. And if any of these lines were found, I would have to prove that they had no knowledge of my secret writing, for I only showed them harmless verses.

November 21, 1942

Something happened yesterday that excited even the most hardened of us and that means something for we have lost all feeling; nothing more can astonish us in any way. And so it was yesterday. Very few of us were moved, just those directly concerned.

Five hundred invalids came yesterday from a camp near Danzig. To be an invalid among us prisoners means to be at death's door. Later, when we are together, I will tell you more about that.

Fifty-one of these invalids came in dead, but their bodies had already been partially eaten by the others. The remains and bones were thrown out of the clink in the cattle truck door during the journey.

All the corpses were photographed. Most likely the camp authorities did this to send evidence to Berlin. The prisoners, during the six days that their journey lasted, received only one piece of bread. Hunger delirium broke out among them, as they had suffered for a long time from underfeeding. The officers of our guard who otherwise make fun and jeer about all these horrible things were moved. This time they had seen something new, cannibalism.

Forty-nine of the survivors died yesterday, the day of their arrival. Soon there will be more and every day the number will increase. That they brought them here can only be explained by the fact that manpower is needed; so they move up all they can. Of those who can't be revived . . . of those I will speak to you later. Will you ever read these pages? Each page is a source of danger and who knows how many pages I will write, but even if I can put down all I experience . . . it is so hard to hide these pages. May a good power protect them and keep them in safety, so that one day I can give them to you, together with a heart of stone that was wrought for you secretly during the days and days and that I wore for a long time. Perhaps these pages will survive me and some stranger will bring them to you.

shocked me so much today: I don't know myself why.

It is Sunday. We are standing on the roll call square and are waiting for the order to march out. Behind us are 1,000 hundred Russians of Zabiel Ukrainians are lined up. The first two lines are children of 14 to 16. Their small bodies can't [illegible] for long. Some of them [illegible] pale faces were shaded half novel eyes. Their voices sound like the larks' song in a cornfield.

Some one led me past a crying whimpering infant. I had to turn my face away. Help here is quite impossible.

These children worked in Wuerzenburg, near Ulm. Food is so scarce there that they starved. They escaped in groups. They wanted to return home. Instead they were sent here. They are quite happy here. They say the food here is much better. They are quite happy about that and that tells its own tale. Hearts must grow hard here otherwise one would cry from morn till evening.

December 8, 1942

Nothing happens, only small petty things. At night I draw the blankets over my head, but I hear what some one is saying behind me. His voice is a letter bearer. . . . The poor doesn't move him anymore. Yesterday as he was piling up the corpses his attention was accidentally drawn to one face. It was his brother.

How he must have been shocked although he was used to handling corpses. His brother had come from another camp without his knowing it.

Some one came and pulled the blankets from my head. It was a Polish friend of mine. He told me about a priest, a schoolmate of his. Here in Dachau they met again. The priest was suddenly taken into the revier—that is the name they give to the hospital here—to be experimented upon. Research is being made here on boils.

Twenty-six priests of Polish and Czech origin died from these experiments. In spite of this the work went on just as the one in malaria.

The priest secretly sent a short note to his friend. The last sentence was not legible, for, as he himself said, he had 40 degrees temperature (centigrade). He did not ask for help because he knew he found to prepare his family for the worst. He is to be operated on Friday, all was lost. He only prayed that a way

The prisoners are inoculated with the boils and then when the illness is at its highest point, they apply the

Many hundreds will tell me in this way and we must look on, helpless and [illegible] anything. Each one must see how [illegible] death today. The next hour "Tomorrow may be mine."

The day before yesterday another 300 [illegible]. It was Sunday and I was [illegible] work. I did not see them. People who met them were merely having corpses [illegible] who saw them thought they would two days more than he would be dead.

Another friend made me very sad [illegible]. His wife, whom he loves and who loves him, left his parents and her child and went to another country. He doesn't know why. Would it be to work?

He is weak and sensitive. I am sure pained that he is still alive and now this happens to him. It is like an illness. The waves outside get tired of waiting and claim victory. Now the men receive their wives, and their children are lost to them and with their all moves all [illegible]

[illegible] who worked [illegible] died. He was [illegible] with [illegible] typhus. Now the mothers [illegible] receive [illegible] to [illegible] death [illegible]

A Dachau inmate tells his story to Senators Capehart of Indiana (partly hidden), Hawkes of New Jersey (with black-rimmed glasses) and Wheeler of Montana on an inspection of former Nazi camps last summer.

part of the responsibility for his father's death. What do those outside think we are [illegible] we here inside the camp? I am [illegible] spread about that only the most dangerous subversive [illegible] and the like remain locked up [illegible] the other camps. If only they saw us here if only they knew. They think that only a few hundred people are still interned.

In other camps so many more are proportionately, a few die here, on an average of 10 a day. That is being very cautious. But it gives a frightening total: one man out of every three has to die within the year. In spite of the deaths the number remains about the same, as the Gestapo is working day and night.

December 10, 1942

Yesterday I saw again that men creepers out of the front room of the barracks. They had stolen potato peelings out of the dust bin and filled their pockets with them. They are old and young men. Hunger hurts and the measures haven't the will power to master the gnawing of the stomach.

But as compared to other camps, this is a heaven. One of our prisoners coming from Mauthausen told me today that there they had daily 40 to 50 casualties. On a certain winter day, the number went to 180. Only those who died. They all look like skeletons. One of the bishops [illegible] died.

Oh pain. When and how will I at least [illegible] and record all to you? But now [illegible] to do it?

December 21, 1942

The inmates had to [illegible] under the [illegible] and had to [illegible] naked. Same [illegible] measures they call it. I stood naked among the men for one hour to be checked like animals whether we were transportable to the camp at Neuengamme, whose climate and work and conditions destroy men so fast that time and again [illegible] have to get new slaves from Dachau and other camps.

December 22, 1942

One of the former block leaders is said to be hospitalized in the revier. It isn't such a [illegible] since he left for the front. W[illegible] the "Hamburger" a young [illegible] 20 years old [illegible] murdered. Only a few [illegible] a man to death because [illegible] raven [illegible] pecking [illegible] kill him slowly, as [illegible] No he killed him with [illegible] the fist. He was too weak [illegible] strong. He was also one [illegible] who took pleasure in horsewhipping.

Many have been killed by him or have been hastened to [illegible] at the whipping place. They say [illegible] lost one hand and

[illegible] to [illegible] evidence to Berlin. The prisoners, during the six days that their journey lasted, received only one piece of bread. Hunger delirium broke out among them, as they had suffered for a [illegible]. Two of [illegible] Other [illegible] spoke [illegible] and talk about all these horrible things were moved. This time they had [illegible]

Forty-nine of the survivors died yesterday, the day of their arrival. Soon there will be more and every day the number will increase. That they brought them here can only be explained by the fact that manpower is needed; so they move up all they can. Of those who can't be revived . . . of those I will speak to you later. Will you ever read these pages? Each page is a source of danger and who knows how many pages I will write, but even if I can put down all I experience . . . it is so hard to hide these pages. May a good power protect them and keep them in safety, so that one day I can give them to you, together with a heart of stone that was wrought for you secretly during the days and days and that I wore for a long time. Perhaps these pages will survive me and some stranger will bring them to you.

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How he must have been shocked although he was used to handling corpses. His brother had come from another camp without his knowing it.

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The prisoners are inoculated with the boils and then when the illness is at its highest point, they apply the countermeasures. They are experimenting.

[illegible] tors and the like remain locked up here and in the other camps. If only they saw us here, if only they knew. They think that only a few hundred people are still interned.

In other camps so many more die. Proportionately, a few die here, on an average of 10 a day. That is being very cautious. But it gives a frightening total: one man out of every three has to die within the year. In spite of the deaths, the number remains about the same, as the Gestapo is working day and night.

December 10, 1942

Yesterday I saw again thin men creeping out of the front room of the barracks. They had stolen potato peelings out of the dust bin and filled their pockets wit. them. They are old and young men. Hunger hurts and the invalids haven't the will power to master the gnawing of the stomach.

But as compared to other camps this is a heaven. One of our prisoners coming from Mauthausen told me today that there they had daily 40 to 50 casualties. On a certain winter day the number went to 180. Only those who have lived and seen all that can believe that.

December 21, 1942

The inmates had to run nude to the baths and had to return naked. Sanitary measures they call it. I stood naked among 500 men for one hour to be checked like animals whether we were transportable to the camp at Nenegamme, whose climate and work and conditions destroyed men so fast that time and again they had to get new slaves from Dachau and other camps.

December 22, 1942

One of the former block leaders is said to be hospitalized in the revier. It isn't such a long time since he left for the front. We call him the "Hamburger," a giant [illegible] face, only 20 years old paws like those of a rhinoceros. Only a year [illegible] a man to death because [illegible] eaten potato peelings [illegible] not kill him slowly, as is the custom. No he killed him with [illegible] the fist. He was too weak [illegible] too strong. He was also one of those who took pleasure in horsewhipping.

Many have been killed by him or have been hastened to death at the whipping place. They say he lost one hand and one leg. Fate has caught up with him if it is true. Now he cannot either beat or kick any one. I wonder if his heart has changed too.

December 23, 1942

Our hospital has been put under quarantine. The sick ward is now in the bathroom. The place now seems to be getting serious. We went to bathe. A transport of invalids had arrived. On [illegible] of the invalids the shoulder blades stick out like wings. They did not talk * * * those who could keep themselves erect drags a their feet absentmindedly. I thought of the time when I myself returned to this camp. What a wonder that I am still alive.

I was talking to a friend today. Some time ago he left with a transport to Mauthausen. There were 1,600 of them. Now after nine months he too returned, as in another world. More dead than alive he was * * * he and the remaining [illegible] men. That means that 20 men remained out of 1,600. Yes, Dachau is, in spite of everything, the golden camp.

December 25, 1942 (Christmas)

Out [illegible] hours. We had to rise at [illegible]. Naked we had to run 250 [illegible] to the baths, holding our eating [illegible] in our hand. We stayed for [illegible] hours in the baths naked, but the place was heated. We were disinfected. After seven hours we returned to our blocks. The irritating gas here hurt our eyes so that we had to go outside again. The barracks had been gassed for delousing.

The entire night we were forced to sleep with our windows open, but our eyes were watery and our heads ached. A [illegible] holiday, our first Christmas Day.

Today they told me about Russia. One of my friends was an eyewitness. In his town lived about 350,000 Russians, of whom 90,000 were Jews. They were driven out of the city, dressed only in shirts, in winter, in unbearable cold. There they had to dig graves—women, men, and children.

They were forced to stand in front of them. Then they were mowed down by machine guns. They were pushed into graves, living or dead, it didn't matter, and were covered with earth. He said that in another village, they brought the people to a Jewish cemetery and then when they were herded together, the cemetery was blown up. This is the news from the outside world. It isn't pretty, but credible, for we know their methods.

14 Nazi Aides Die on Gallows For Dachau Camp Atrocities

LANDSBERG, Germany, May 28 (AP)—Fourteen Nazis walked up 13 steps today to pay quickly for the lingering deaths of more than 300,000 men, women, and children in the Dachau concentration camp.

Tomorrow, another 14 will follow their comrades to the twin gallows in the largest mass execution ever conducted by the United States Army.

The black gallows—made darker by the shadows cast into the prison courtyard by the cell block in which Adolf Hitler wrote Mein Kampf—ended by their sprung traps the lives of officials who killed thousands of innocent victims by cruel medical experiments, unleashed hungry dogs, sadistic tortures, and malnutrition.

All 28 accused were convicted last December by a military war crimes court.

There was Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling, 74-year-old physician and a scientist world-renowned in the pre-Nazi days, who shuffled broken and trembling to the foot of the gallows. He gained composure as the hangman bound his feet.

Asked if he had a statement, Schilling tossed his spadebearded chin in defiance and straightened his aged body.

"Nein," he said. "Schnell, bitte, schnell." ("No! Hurry please hurry.")

The trap door dropped seconds later.

But Schilling was not a trembling relic when he was in charge Dachau's malaria experiment station and used 1,200 unwilling inmates to test his theories of immunization. Only 30 died of malaria, but 400 others died of complications or inoculations. Most of the victims were Polish priests.

The two professional hangmen worked quietly and gently. One of them, Master Sgt. John C. Wood of San Antonio, Tex., formerly was official executioner of Texas and Oklahoma.

His German colleague comes from a Landsberg family that has killed men legally for 200 years.

Altogether, the pair had guillotined or hanged nearly 3,000 persons before they plied their craft today.

Roll 4

Target 5

Other Trial Documents
Miscellaneous Correspondence (RG 238)
Dec. 19, 1945-Sept. 28, 1949

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CONFIDENTIAL

SPJGW 1944/8771 15 July 1944.

MEMORANDUM for the Judge Advocate General.

Subject: Treatment to which persons charged with war crimes are entitled.

By disposition form (WDGAP 000.5), dated 10 July 1944, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, requests a legal opinion on which to base a reply in respect to the following question raised by the Theater Judge Advocate, European Theater of Operations:

> "May the conventional protection of a prisoner of war, respecting imprisonment and punishment, be denied a prisoner of war who is charged by a responsible accuser as a war criminal?"

2. Inclosed with the disposition form is a note from the Secretary of State to the Secretary of War stating that accompanying it for the latter's information were two communications received from Mr. Herbert Pell, American Representative on the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes. The first was a report of the twenty-third meeting of the War Crimes Commission at which the question above stated was discussed, and in which the representatives of Norway, China, Poland and Belgium expressed the opinion that the answer was "Yes". "Sir Cecil Hurst, Chairman of the Commission, thought that the question would not be of real importance until after the war and the general surrender." The representatives of Greece, Yugoslavia and Poland recommended not trying the alleged war criminals until after the war for fear of reprisals. The chairman referred the question to a committee, which, on Mr. Pell's request, was to consider it on July 3. Also inclosed with the note was a letter from the Theater Judge Advocate, European Theater of Operations, to Mr. Pell quoting Articles 9, 45, 46, 47, 52, 60, 63, 65, 66 and 67 of the 1929 Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War, which relate to the safeguards to which prisoners of war are entitled while being subjected to judicial criminal proceedings. He also mentioned that Germany and the United States, by exchange of messages handled through the Swiss Government, had undertaken respectively "to treat American civilian internees according to the principles of the Prisoners of War Convention, in so far as those principles apply to civilians," and "to apply the provision of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention to any civilian enemy aliens that might be interned in so far as the provisions of that Convention may be adaptable thereto". The Judge Advocate concluded that civilian and military German war criminals, so far as concerns the United States, will enjoy the same treatment, and he posed the question already quoted respecting the nature of that treatment.

3. The history of international law discloses a growth of increasingly favorable rights for prisoners of war. In the [illegible]

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Convention will apply.

4. A memorandum giving the reasons for the above conclusions, which has my approval, is available if desired.

Archibald King,
Colonel, J.A.G.D.,
Chief, War Plans Division.

above conclusions,

King,
A.G.D.,
s Division.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES
Office of The Judge Advocate General
Washington 25, D.C.

SPAXI

26 August 1

[illegible] Change in photographic coverage of war crimes trials.

TO : [illegible]

[illegible] Office of Strategic Services infor[illegible] the functions outlined in your le[illegible] the subject of photographing of war crimes photographic [illegible] before us that is not to be charged only with the following [illegible]

[illegible] of the international trials of major [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] photographic material f[illegible]

[illegible] of production equipment to be used a[illegible]

[illegible] photo-[illegible] as evide[illegible] to the Master [illegible]

[illegible] photo[illegible] trials [illegible]

/s/ [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Office

1. Brief motion picture coverage, preferably with sound, is desired in connection with certain trials to be conducted by the War Crimes Commission. Of interest will be the trials of major international war criminals as well as trials of persons charged specifically with committing crimes against Americans.

2. Coverage [illegible] requested is intended for editing in the United States as portions of [illegible] and Army Navy Screen Magazine. Resultant film will also [illegible] available to other agencies with separate interest, including the War Crimes Office of the Judge Advocate General's Department and the Office of Strategic Services.

3. Information is requested as to [illegible] factorily be obtained. Should such response be in the affirmative [illegible] states and captions accompanying resultant photograph [illegible] should be clearly marked [illegible]. It is further requested that [illegible] of contemplated photography be indicated upon receipt [illegible] final shipment of film and that this office be advised of information [illegible] thereof.

FOR THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER:

[illegible]

SPSHP-2

War Crimes Trials
SPX-45

Commanding General
U. S. Forces
European Theater
APO 887, % Postmaster
New York, New York
ATTENTION: Signal Officer

ASF, OCSigO,
Army Pictorial
Service, SPSHP2
Washington 25,
D. C.

13 August 1945

1. Brief motion picture coverage, preferably with sound, is desired in connection with certain trials to be conducted by the War Crimes Commission. Of interest will be the trials of major international war criminals as well as trials of persons charged specifically with committing crimes against Americans.

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3. Information is requested as to whether desired coverage can [illegible] satisfactorily be obtained. Should such coverage be in the [illegible] states will capture contemporaneous recorded photographs [illegible] should be clearly marked [illegible]. It is further requested that [illegible] of contemplated photography be indicated upon receipt [illegible] final shipment of film and that this office be advised by [illegible] thereof.

FOR THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER:

/s/ [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Army [illegible]

Colonel, JAGD,

Major [illegible]

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Forces
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ASF, OCSigO,
Army Pictorial
Service, SPSHF2
Washington 25,
D. C.

13 August 1945

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response to in the affirmative, all
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Further requested that circumstances
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officer be advised by information only

/s/ [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Army Pictorial Service

OUT
Time [illegible]
No. [illegible]

Major [illegible] Schroeder [illegible]

Investigation pertaining to

Oberursel, Germany

4 October 1945

6 October 1945

Motor transportation to be furnished

136

LEON JAWORSKY
Colonel, JAGD, Chief, Trial Section

THOMA
Major
Exec.

26

Major [illegible] Schroeder [illegible] Prosecution [illegible]

Investigation pertaining to Dachau Concentration Camp.

Oberursel, Germany

U.S.

4 October 1945

6 October 1945

Motor transportation to be furnished by the [illegible].

136

THOMAS R. SEALY
Major, AC
Exec. Officer, Trial Section

LEON JAWORSKI
Colonel, JAGD, Chief, Trial Section

C.S/1b/ext 7466
27 October 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

SUBJECT: Draft of charges in Dachau Case.

1. As a result of a telephone call from Colonel Zaworski now at Dachau expressing concern as to whether General Betts has approved the draft of charges to be used in the Dachau case, I called General Betts concerning the same.

2. Colonel Fairman and General Betts on joint telephones after hearing Charges I and II read two or three times, expressed satisfaction therewith, it being understood that charge III in the draft would not be used since it is to a great extent a duplication of charge I. I now have a call in to Colonel Zaworski to inform him of General Betts' approval.

[illegible] Thomas,
Colonel, [illegible]

DISTRIBUTION:
Colonel Wickersham
Colonel Zaworski
Lieutenant Colonel [illegible]
Major [illegible]
File

Cas/lb/ xt 7480
27 October 1945

3

achau Case.

call from Colonel Dawson now at
ther General Betts has approved the
achau case, I called General Betts

l Betts on joint telephones after
or three times, expressed satisfaction
charge III in the draft would not be
a duplication of charge I. I now
to inform him of General Betts' approval.

[illegible],
Colonel, [illegible].

DEPUTY THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE
WAR CRIMES BRANCH
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPEAN THEATER

000.5

SUBJECT: Dachau Concentration Camp and Subsidiary Camps.

TO : Commanding General, Eastern Military District, A
U. S. Army (Attention: Staff Judge Advocate).

1. Reference paragraph 2 b, letter, Headquarters, E
Eastern Theater (000.5-8 GAP), 16 July 1945, subject: T
and related cases, it is requested that the above case be
trial by General Military Government court on charges and
form attached to approval by this office and handed to you
Juneford, Chief, Trial Section, War Crimes Branch.

2. The following persons have an interest in this c
in bringing witnesses and their showings at the trial:
Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, United States.

[illegible]

[illegible]
Deputy Theater J

DEPUTY THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE
WAR CRIMES BRANCH
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPEAN THEATER

APO 633
30 October 1945

000.5

SUBJECT: Dachau Concentration Camp and Subsidiary Camps.

TO : Commanding General, Bavarian Military District, APO 758
U. S. Army (Attention: Staff Judge Advocate).

1. Reference paragraph 2 b, letter, Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater (000.5-2 GAP), 16 July 1945, subject: Trial of War Crimes and Related Cases, it is requested that the above case be referred to trial before a general military government court on charges and particulars in the form hereinbelow approved by this Office and handed to you by Colonel Leon Jaworski, Chief, Trial Section, this Branch.

2. The following nations have an interest in this case and this office is initiating introduction of their observers at the trial: England, Russia, France, Poland, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Luxembourg, Greece and Italy.

3. In view of the large number of accused and in the interest of [illegible] and economics of conducting the trial, it is suggested that [illegible] be split into different groups and more than four (4) of the [illegible] be tried at one [illegible], reference being [illegible] and [illegible]. Those are to be selected by all of the [illegible], and not as their spokesmen, should [illegible]. In this event it is anticipated that anticipated [illegible] will require, in the interest of [illegible]. In which instance, upon of an additional [illegible] of such [illegible], the matter should be referred to this office for a decision.

G. H. [illegible]
[illegible]
Deputy Theater Judge Advocate

LIAISON FRANCAISE
Impres de
U.S.F.E.T.
WAR CRIMES BRANCH
APO 633

[illegible] 1946

SUBJECT: [illegible]

TO [illegible]

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

Final Section
copy

MINISTERE DE LA JUSTICE

DELEGATION
pour la
RECHERCHE EN ALLEMAGNE
DES CRIMES ET CRIMINELS DE GUERRE

[illegible] 1945

Trial of Dachau Camp.

Deputy Theater Judge Advocate
War Crimes Branch, USFET

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

TRIAL

DEPUTY THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE
WAR CRIMES BRANCH
UNITED STATES FORCES, [illegible]

000.5

SUBJECT: Movement of Captain William J[illegible]

TO : All United States Air Forces

1. This will advise you that [illegible] the principal perpetrators of the [illegible] Concentration Camp during the period [illegible] 1945 will be tried by United States [illegible] Court at Dachau, Germany, on or about [illegible]

2. Captain William Joan Marth [illegible] lands Government has generously [illegible] Brabah for the purpose of locating [illegible] needed as a witness in the trial of [illegible] Headquarters USAFE has made available [illegible] an aircraft and pilot so that the [illegible] his prompt removal to Dachau may be [illegible]

3. Because of the importance [illegible] is requested that you lend to Capt[illegible] assistance in order that the mission [illegible] the least possible delay.

Depu[illegible]

[illegible] Section
[illegible]

[illegible] 1945

TRIAL [illegible] FILE

DEPUTY THEATER [illegible]
[illegible]
UNITED STATES FORCES, [illegible] [illegible] 194[illegible]

APO [illegible]

000.5

SUBJECT: Movement of Captain William [illegible] Van [illegible].

TO : All United States Air Force [illegible] in Europe.

1. This will [illegible] the principal prosecution [illegible] Concentration Camp during the [illegible] 1945 will be tried by United [illegible] Court at Dachau, Germany, on or [illegible]

2. Captain William [illegible] London Government has [illegible] Munich for the purpose of [illegible] needed as a witness in the trial of [illegible] Headquarters USAFE has made available to Captain [illegible] an aircraft and pilot so that the [illegible] his prompt removal to Dachau may be [illegible].

3. Because of the importance attached to this matter, it is requested that you land to Captain Van [illegible] every [illegible] assistance in order that the mission may be accomplished with the least possible delay.

C. B. [illegible]
Colonel JAGD
Deputy Theater Judge Advocate

MINISTERE DE LA JUSTICE

DELEGATION
pour la
RECHERCHE EN ALLEMAGNE
DES CRIMES ET CRIMINELS DE GUERRE

AISON FRANCAISE
auprès de
U.S.F.E.T.
R CRIMES BRANCH
APO 633

6 November 1945

SUBJECT: Trial of Dachau Concentration [illegible]

TO : Commanding General
Attention: Staff Judge Advocate
Eastern Military District
APO 403, U.S.Army

1. With reference to letter of the Deputy [illegible] Judge Advocate dated 1 November 1945, I have the [illegible] to inform you that I shall represent the French Ministry of Justice and Judge G.J.FUERST, Chief of the French [illegible] Crimes Branch in Germany and of the Legal Dept. [illegible] French Military Gvt, at the Dachau trial. The officer who will accompany me will be Capt. L. SCHIRMAN (US) [illegible] Legal Department, French Military Gvt.

2. The two officers composing the French Mission (Capt. Schirman and myself) shall arrive in Dachau on 14 November 1945.

Col. Pierre CHEAT
Commanding Officer

22

000.5

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT

1. I [illegible]
Colonel New[illegible]
this Branch [illegible]
Concentrati[illegible]
Charles E. [illegible]
Lieutenant [illegible]
Branch, Jud[illegible]
Colonel Will[illegible]
court for [illegible]
trial Judge [illegible]
in connec[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
charged and [illegible]
(48) [illegible]

Five (5) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

not [illegible]
to be [illegible]

4.
of Dachau [illegible]
verge atrocit[illegible]
number of [illegible]
subsequ[illegible]
warrants it [illegible]
atrocities [illegible]

WAR CRIMES BRANCH
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

[illegible]/Ext 137

[illegible]

[illegible]0.5

MEMORANDUM TO: COLONEL HIGGELBAIT.

SUBJECT : Future Trials for [redacted]

1. I have just returned from [redacted] Colonel Edward F. Lenore, [redacted] this Branch, to headquarters, [redacted] Concentration Camp where we [redacted] Charles E. Chenney, [redacted] Lieutenant Colonel [redacted] Branch, Judge Advocate [redacted] Colonel William [redacted] court [redacted] in [redacted] trial judge [redacted] in connection with [redacted] commanded [redacted] (40) [redacted]

2. [redacted] five (5) [redacted]

3. [redacted] which we [redacted] Allies to [redacted]

4. [redacted] not more than [redacted] to be [redacted]

5. [redacted] of Dachau [redacted] worst atrocities [redacted] number of [redacted] subpoena should be [redacted] warrants it there [redacted] atrocities on a [redacted]

WCB FILE

4

VOCATE'S OFFICE
ANCH
UROPEAN THEATER

[illegible]/19/[illegible] 137

[illegible]
[illegible] 1946

ar Crimes

e trie in company with
f of [illegible]

[illegible]

4. Because of the excellent set-up for handli [illegible] all future trials should be held ther [illegible] in addition to the two [illegible] at Dachau prep [illegible] point to approximatel [illegible] trials involving atrocities occurring [illegible] as above.

[illegible] that the voluminous file involv [illegible] in the Flossenburg ca [illegible] thoroughly analysed [illegible] being carefu [illegible] The two [illegible] and his adjutant [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] evidence [illegible] perpetrators will [illegible]

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COPY

Translation of an article published in the "Schwabische Landeszeitung", Augsburg, Germany, on Wednesday, 28 September 1949, p 3, Para. 114,

THE LANDSBERG CASE

Review of the Dachau Death Sentences -- New Disclosures on the Investigation Methods in the Landsberg Prison.

* * * *

(DNB) Frankfurt. The public discussion of the accusations brought forward against the US military courts in connection with the Dachau trials and attempts made to promote opinions in the German people which are not consistent with the aims of the occupation powers in Germany. In view of this account we are prompted by the fact that the attitude of the United States military government might be misunderstood and cast the regrettable impression in the Landsberg military prison as being generalized; and we are prompted last but not least by the duty of our journalistic conscience to publish an account which may give a basis for indications for the finding of the truth in view of the special investigation committee of eleven US senators. This is our sole objective. We certainly thereby a complete clarification of the incidents in question will justly serve the law, the feeling of justice and the protection of all law-abiding citizens, justifies the publication of this report, the details of which are, of course, well known. Among others, the Munich Suffragan Bishop Dr. Johannes Neuhäusler, who for a long time already has invented a fantastic world of the so-called "Dachau War Crime" trials, declares that [illegible] the reliability of the documents used.

In July 1949 a Munich newspaper [illegible] an "American Catholic Politician" in which, inter alia, the following is said: "That the Judge of the War Crimes Branch and executive officer for Dachau, Major Lundberg, before the arrival of the US Senate Committee, influenced [illegible] prisoners and concentration camp, who as 'Kapos' (camp trustees) had been sentenced by American military court to partly long terms of imprisonment, to withdraw before the Investigation Committee the exonerating testimony given at the trial in their favour. They should also say nothing about their treatment in Landsberg Investigation prison. In case they kept their mouth shut Lundberg promised to see to it that they were released after the committee's departure."

The American Headquarters of the US Army denied the emergence of such a report in this report and declared "that the committee mentioned in the report had not arrived in Germany and that the date of their arrival was not yet known. It was further stated that Major Lundberg was not Judge of the War Crimes Branch or even execution officer, but Chief of the Operations Section, a subordinate staff. He had been in Landsberg several times in the fall and winter of 1948/49 to work on clemency petitions made in behalf of war criminals sentenced to death. On his last visit to Landsberg on 26 May 1949 he had conducted one of the customary inspections of the Landsberg Prison. At no time did he promise any convicts his release, nor did he ever demand the withdrawal of a former confession or attempt to influence the testimony of prisoners."

It is true that the Investigation Committee of eleven US Senators, whose object is said to be to ascertain whether the accusations against American jurisdiction and the procedural methods in the Dachau trials are justified, has up till now now not arrived in the Landsberg military prison. However, the rooms reserved for the gentlemen in the Hotel Gockel have been ready for them for 3 weeks, and according to information from the Press Section of the hitherto Military Government for Bavaria the arrival of the committee can now be expected every day. It is also

correct that Major Floyd M. Lundberg was not Chief of the War Crimes Branch. But a document exists which was signed by Major Lundberg as deputy Chief of the War Crimes Branch with the addition "Executive Officer." His former secretary confirms that he was called "execution officer" and that as such he signed every report he had to forward on the executions at Landsberg to "War Crimes Branch, The Judge Advocate General's Department, Washington 25, D.C.". Of course he did not execute the prisoners with his own hands. However, the US headquarters must be asked whether it is correct that Major Lundberg was present at almost all executions carried out in Landsberg from 23 October 1948 to 11 March 1949. This is asserted, at any rate, in numerous testimonies and documents available.

In the Malmedy trials Major Lundberg sometimes functioned as a defense counsel, but sometimes as a prosecutor. After 4 in his [illegible] of work, on petitions for clemency. He also checked such petitions for the Military Tribunal just shortly before the scheduled date for the execution of the condemned men, and it was his decision either to accept such a petition for clemency for further proceedings or to deny it. In the latter case the execution was then immediately carried out, as for instance in the case of [illegible] Werbick, a death prisoner, on 15 January 1949.

That Lundberg is supposed to be the Chief of the "Operations Section" will probably be news to those who have been working on this matter for a long time. The [illegible] German defense counsel [illegible] with respect to [illegible] 25 July: "To my recollection I did not come across an 'Special Section' in official documents of the Army Department in connection with Major Lundberg."

The US [illegible] stated that on his last visit to Landsberg on 24 May, Lundberg conducted one of the regular inspections of the prisons. How what was this "inspection" like? Prisoners stated [illegible] the task of the [illegible] subordinate [illegible] of sentences. [illegible] execution, i.e. a [illegible] the prison proper [illegible] the building of the WSP, accompanied by Marlene Dietrich, [illegible] there till about 1947. Shortly after 1947 [illegible] Matthaeus Mayer, [illegible], and Vogler and the executioner [illegible] prison, one after another, to some of the [illegible] Mr. Lundberg for interrogation. Before their execution [illegible] concentration camp [illegible] been used as "professional witnesses" against the defendants. Later, partly in the year 1948, [illegible] prisoners made affidavits which, contrary to their former [illegible] witnesses, [illegible] men in part [illegible] the procurement of incriminating evidence. [illegible] exact knowledge of what [illegible] group, tended to show that a large number of the judgments were of an extremely dubious nature. Furthermore, they constituted not the least grounds for protest against ecclesiastical and [illegible] the procedural [illegible] known.

During his interrogation Major Lundberg stated that he would like to see all those SS prisoners serving their sentence at Landsberg who could also be brought before a German court for their former offenses. That would, so he remarked, prove to the US group at Dachau that justly convicted those men. He said that he would [illegible] this idea as counter-evidence to be submitted to the scheduled US Senate Committee. Furthermore, he made hints to the concentration camp inmates that, in reward for their help, "something could be done for them." He left it to the imagination of the individual what that could be.

Those were the subjects which Lundberg discussed with the individual inmates. Based on available data, there can be no doubt that such interrogations and/or discussions took place. It will be difficult to ascertain the last truth on details; it was burdensome enough to collect the information on the matter described herein, to check it and to put it together like a mosaic piece by piece. How difficult it is to ascertain the truth may be seen from the answer of the Landsberg prison chaplain to an inquiry, which reads as follows:

"Owing to our new service regulations it is wholly impossible for me to give any information at all, because we are permitted to give information to journalists etc. etc. only, to quote the exact wording, if this has been approved in writing by the Prison Administration. It is quite evident that this will never be approved. Any publication without such permission would mean discharge from service. I am compelled, therefore, to keep silent and cannot be of service to you, although it would certainly be possible to provide the data you need here."

Why does such a regulation for chaplains exist? It is feared that facts could penetrate into the German public, of which the American Attorney, Leroy van Roden said in his lectures in the United States that through them "the reputation of the United States and its judicial system could suffer lasting and irreparable damage"? They should know that it is matters employed in the governmental interest only; that the claim to mute and torture of prisoners, to cast blame upon phony trials before the world and Altar with subsequent hanging up to unconsciousness. Even if they are guilty, there is no excuse for torture and [illegible] these people. Since when [illegible] sentencing [illegible] defendants [illegible] violation?

The very [illegible] that the [illegible] to come [illegible] will prove that many judgments against war criminals are [illegible] thousand [illegible] only one-seventh [illegible] under [illegible], the [illegible] in the [illegible] of our [illegible] a court [illegible] been, [illegible] of the [illegible] authentic?

Nobody wants to lessen the [illegible] in [illegible] publicly concerned about [illegible] correct [illegible] security will [illegible] against humanity. [illegible] world over; subhumans, [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] revenge are always alive. [illegible] challenge [illegible] last with force, [illegible] man.

Roll 4

Target 6

Sentence Review and Related Documents
Petition for Review (RG 338)
Dec. 21, 1945

CA/G1 15 Legal Form No 10

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT

Petition for Review

NOTE: This form must be filed with the trial court, or as may otherwise be directed, within ten days of conviction.

General Military Court, appointed pursuant to paragraph 3, Special Orders Number 304, Headquarters Third US Army and Eastern Military District, dated 2 November 1945.

Name and address of accused:

Martin Gottfried Weiss, Dachau Eicherplatz 20
Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert, Braunauer Strasse 4
Josef Jarolin, Munich 23, Belgard Strasse 14
Franz Xaver Trenkle, Dachau, Havertshausen, Wurmuhle 3
Engelbert Valentin Niedermeyer, Dachau, Ring Strasse 3
Josef Seuss, Sacheffau Sinz, near Lindau
Leonhard Anselm Eichberger, Grafraht near Munich
Wilhelm Wagner, Untermuhlhause
Johann Kick, Dachau, Braunnauer Strasse 4
Doctor Fritz Hintermayer, Markt-Grafing Boldber Strasse 1
Doctor Wilhelm Witteler, Nehaus Schliersee, Jugendherberg
Johann Baptist Eichelsdorfer, Nurnberg, Dundersbuhl Strasse
Otto Foerschner, Weimar Harth Strasse 39
Doctor Hans Kurt Eisele, Frieberg
Doctor Klaus Karl Schilling, Dachau, Taschner Strasse 7
Christof Ludwig Knoll, Nurnbert W, Leonhard Strasse 22
Doctor Fridolin Karl Puhr, Wein, Hardtgasse 34
Franz Boettger, Munich, Adams Street, No 4
Peter Betz, Siegelerden 66, Kronach, Upper Franconia
Anton Endres, Grunenbaindt 6, Dinkelscherben
Simon Kiern, Munchen, 12 Trappentreu Strasse
Michael Redwitz, Deutenhofen 23, Hebertshausen, Dachau
Wilhelm Welter, Dachau, Kloster Strasse
Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop, Dachau, Grunl 1
Wilhelm Tempel, Bad-Mergentheim, Morickes Strasse 17
Hugo Alfred Erwin Lausterer, Metzingen, Linden Strasse, Reutlingen
Fritz M K Becher, Munich
Alfred Kramer, Waldenburg in Silezia
Sylvester Filleboeck, Dachau, Eichlerplatz 10
Vinzenz Schoettl, Peiting, Upper Bavaria, Wanderhof
Albin Gretsch, Meitingen, near Augsburg
Johann Viktor Kirsch, Marpingen Haup Strasse, in the Saar
Emil Erwin Mahl, Karlsruhe, Krieg Strasse, 161
Walter Adolf Langleist, Munster, Westphalia, Hamer Strasse, 39
Johann Schoepp, Geminde Alzen, 45, Kreis Hermannstadt, Rumania
Arno Lippman, Dachau, Immelman Strasse 1
Fritz Degelow, Waltershausen, Schulgasse 1
Otto Moll, Dabel Sternberg in Meklenburg
Otto Schulz, Wittenberge, Potsdam, Herrenweisen Strasse 10
Freidrich Wetzel, Enzklosterle, Kreis Calbe, Wurtenburg

Date of arrest: Unknown

Charge: Violation of Laws and Useages of War.

Date of Trial: 15 November 1945 - 13 December 1945.

Date of Conviction: 13 December 1945.

Sentence: Each man except four, death by hanging. Peter Betz - life imprisonment. Hugo Alfred Erwin Lausterer, Albin Gretsch, Johann Schoepp, each ten years imprisonment.

Grounds of Petition: See attached papers.

Date: 21 December 1945.

Douglas T Bates
DOUGLAS T BATES
Lt Colonel, FA
Defense Counsel

Remarks by Trial Judge or Local Legal Officer

Noted

Date December 26, 1945

John M Stuart
(Signature and Title)
Brigadier U.S.A.
President

Recommendation on Review

(For use of Legal Adviser to Reviewing Authority only)

Date _____, 194__

(Signature and Title)

GROUNDS FOR PETITION FOR REVIEW

1. The court erred by overruling the motion to quash the charges on the grounds that the charges were not of sufficient particularity in apprising the accused of the specific offenses with which they were charged. For this reason, it was not possible for the accused to prepare adequate defense.

2. The court was in error in denying a severance. The interest of the several defendants were conflicting and their defense were antagonistic as is clearly reflected by the record.

3. The court erred in assuming jurisdiction of such of the accused as were in the status of prisoners of war. Those accused are entitled to trial by court-martial and the rights incident thereto.

4. The court erred in denying the motions for finding of not guilty with respect to defendants Betz, Gretsch, Schoepp, Lausterer, Mahl, Becher, Knoll, Suttrop, Eisele, Puhr, Witteler. At the close of the proof for the prosecution, the prosecution had failed to meet the burden of proof requiring a prima facie case against each of the above named accused. The accused Becher, Knoll and Mahl were prisoners at Dachau and as such were not within the description contained in the charges, that is, staff.

5. The finding by the court of a common design as alleged in the charges is contrary to the great weight of evidence. The prosecution failed to prove a prima facie case of common design as between any two of the accused a fortiori the forty. Reference is made to the announcement by the president of the court prior to the sentences.

6. The finding of guilty as to each of the accused is contrary to the greater weight of evidence and the sentences are much too severe as is discussed in more detail with respect to each accused hereinafter.

Martin Gottfried Weiss, the first-named defendant, former commandant of Dachau, has been convicted and sentenced to death. This verdict is contrary and against the weight of the evidence in the case. All of the evidence submitted by the prosecution indicates that Weiss was commandant of Dachau for a period of fourteen months, and in conjunction with the evidence submitted by the defense, Weiss unquestionably was the best commandant ever to serve at Dachau. No specific instances of individual murder, beatings or any other atrocities are contained in the entire record against this accused. On the contrary, all evidence indicates that Weiss did everything in his power to alleviate conditions that existed in the camp at the time he assumed command. It is unquestionably true that if the other two commanders, namely Piroikowski and Weiter had been co-defendants with Martin Weiss, the court in all probability would have rendered a verdict of not guilty insofar as Martin Weiss is concerned. All of the evidence in the case indicates that Martin Weiss was, during his tour of duty at Dachau, humane, fair and not brutal. As the record shows, this tour of duty was from September 1, 1942 to November 1, 1943, and he cannot and should not be held responsible for any conditions that existed prior to or subsequent to that tour of duty. He, having had no further connection with Dachau Concentration Camp after November 1, 1943, therefore, this verdict of death should be set aside.

The accused Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert is sentenced to be hanged, and there is no evidence against him which indicates any brutal or inhumane treatment of any prisoner who served at Dachau during the period of time that he was there. His admitted occasional attendance at executions and directing executions were under orders of a superior officer, and as has been stated heretofore, superior orders should be recognized by the reviewing authority in mitigation and extenuation.

The accused Josef Jarolin likewise sentenced to be hanged on evidence that is tenuous in character, also for attending executions and some beatings of prisoners under orders of his superior officer. His membership in the Allgemeine SS and Wauffen SS is obviously the only, as were the above two mentioned, reason for the finding of guilty and the imposition of the death penalty.

The accused Johann Kick likewise sentenced to be hanged, was never a member of either the Allgemeine SS or the Wauffen SS, but of the Gestaop at Munich. He headed the Political Department at the Concentration Camp Dachau and the principle testimony against Kick was that of Sergeant Edwards of the British Army. It is respectfully submitted that this testimony is refuted and shown to be false by the testimony of Wally Ernst, the former secretary of Johann Kick who was without question, as the record will clearly indicate, the most convincing witness appearing before the court and who unhesitantly testified that such beatings as described by Edwards did not take place.

Doctor Fritz Hintermayer likewise sentenced to be hanged, the evidence will clearly indicate that he was in the unfortunate position of being assigned to the Concentration Camp at Dachau as Chief Physician at a period of time when Germany was being closed in from the east by the Russians and from the west by the Americans and British. All concentration p isoner of war camps were being evacuated and evacuated to Dachau, far above its normal capacity to accommodate such increased population. The record and testimony clearly shows that an epidemic of typhus broke out for which Doctor Hintermayer unquestionably was held responsible by the court, and, it is submitted, ~~over~~ which he nor any human being under the same and similar circumstances could have controlled. His attendance at executions by orders of superior officers was that in the capacity of a physician for the purpose of determining whether or not the person so executed was dead. His act in injecting evipanatrium into the two pregnant Russian women was unquestionably on orders of his superior officer, Commandant

Weiter and even if not on such superior office orders, was a humane act, considering the life of those not yet born condemned to die by hanging.

Doctor Wilhelm Witteler, Doctor Hans Kurt Eisele and Doctor Fridolin Karl Puhr have been all condemned by the court to die by hanging. There is not one scintilla of evidence before the court of any misconduct, killings, mistreatment, beatings, aiding or abetting or even participating in a common design by any of these doctors. The record shows without question of a doubt that the court ordered the execution of these physicians primarily because they were members of the SS organization for which they were not being tried and for which they were not charged. The record is peculiarly lacking in any evidence indicating their knowledge of a common design and participation in a common design. These doctors all were, as the record shows, returned from front line duty and assigned to their positions as physicians at Dachau. Insofar as Doctor Puhr himself is concerned, he even didn't have anything to do with any of the prisoner inmates. He was the SS troop physician and as such, did not come in contact with any of the inmates of Dachau. The prosecution attempts to connect Doctor Puhr with its fanciful common design by showing that on two or three occasions he acted as duty officer at the hospital.

The accused Otto Foerschner likewise sentenced to be hanged for having been assigned as commandant of a Kauffering Concentration Camp for a period of approximately six weeks, during which period of time, Camp Number 4 at Kauffering was completely quarantined and closed and to which later camp he did not have the opportunity of visiting. The record clearly shows that there is no evidence of inhumane treatment chargeable or attributable to Otto Foerschner. He admits punishing the women for thefts that occurred in the camp and aside from that, there is no evidence of any inhumane treatment, beatings, etc., as have been charged in the particulars.

Franz Boettger likewise sentenced to be hanged has been principally accused of having shot a Russian during the evacuation of Dachau. This evidence is, as has been stated before, tenuous and uncorroborated and is obviously of not such character as would, in the face of the defense, convince a court beyond a reasonable doubt that such offense was committed by Boettger.

The accused Michael Redwitz likewise sentenced to be hanged enjoyed the unenviable position of Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer and second in command at Dachau during the administration of Martin Weiss. There is no specific evidence throughout the entire record that will indicate any inhumane treatment, killing, beatings or aiding and abetting in a common design by this accused. He admits readily that he attended and at times directed executions at the crematorium on orders from his superior officers. He was known at the camp usually as a drunk and when drunk was considered funny. His particular performance, as the record indicates with reference to 27 American aviators, is something that the court and reviewing authority should take in consideration in passing upon the sentence of Redwitz. This indicates his real temperament and mentality insofar as prisoners or prisoners of war are concerned. The refuted testimony should weigh heavily in his favor with the reviewing authority.

Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop was likewise condemned by the court to die by hanging and the only offense charged against him is that he was Adjutant of Dachau for a period of time. The record is woefully silent on any acts committed by Suttrop which in any way can be considered by a reasonable person as being a war criminal. He was, as the prosecution rightly called him the "mail boy." He had no common function and no exercise in common function. He admitted attending the execution of three members of the SS for which he obviously cannot be charged with a war crime.

Walter Adolf Langleist was condemned to die by hanging, the principle reason for his conviction, also, it is submitted, was because he was a member

of the SS. The court cannot have possibly considered, in condemning him to die, the fabricated testimony of the alleged two deaths attributed to Langleist. In support of the statement of the fabricated testimony, it is submitted that the record clearly shows ~~that~~ Langleist's actions and complaints to higher authority of the then existing conditions at Kauffering, which complaints and recommendations were so vigorously made by this accused as to result in his removal from that camp and assigned in a lower position at Muhldorf, and as the accused ~~clearly puts it~~, in commenting on this "fabricated" testimony, states, "the witness in his testimony was mistaken, pardonable for him, but a fatal error for me."

The defendant Wilhelm Welter was at Dachau from the date of 1 January 1942 until September 1943 when he left for the Russian front. During all this period he was merely a clerk in the office of the Labor Service. Since Welter was the only member of the Labor Service represented on this trial, a vigorous attempt was made to hold him responsible for any connection the Labor Service might have had with the running of the camp. A total of eight witnesses testified generally to the part played by the Labor Service at Dachau, none of them gave any direct evidence proving any responsibility on Welter's part. The single charge of individual slappings with the hand was actually shown upon the trial. This charge is admitted by the defendant. There is absolutely no proof connecting Welter with any other activity at Dachau. The sentence of death is, therefore, unjustified as a punishment for minor slappings. There has not been even an allegation of any beating with any instrument of any type.

The defendant Leonhard Eichberger was a clerk at the office of the Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer from January 1943 and April 1945. Eichberger had been a member of the Wehrmacht transferred to Dachau because of injuries sustained at the front. Eichberger is a criple capable only of clerical work. His only act was participation in official executions at Dachau upon the direct order of Commandant Weiter. It is unquestioned that in each case of execution, Eichberger received a definite order from the commandant and that his participation was also under protest. The death sentence is unjustified in the case of a soldier participating in an official execution under orders. The only law on the subject admits that the fact a man is acting under orders is to be used in mitigation even in actual defense of his action.

Wilhelm Wagner has been convicted and sentenced to death. The only proof of participation by Wagner in the activities at Dachau was as the Chief of the Laundry from January 1942 until October 1943. While in the laundry, it is admitted that Wagner struck the prisoners in an effort to keep them working and to keep the production of the laundry up to the extent required. An accusation of death was placed against Wagner by the witness Weichardt. This accusation of death as a result of beating was not substantiated by the evidence. The slapping of the victim was alleged to have occurred in the first part of August 1942. The official death records introduced by the prosecution show that the victim died on the 20th of September 1942 of a lung ailment. There was induced a complete failure to prove any causual connection between the slapping during the first part of August and the eventual death in the latter part of September. Wagner should be held responsible for the slappings which he admits but a sentence of death is not justified.

The defendant Hugo Lausterer was a guard at Dachau. This defendant was accused by only one witness of the prosecution. That witness failed to identify Lausterer on the first attempt but had pointed him out when given a second choice. There was no evidence brought out on the trial of any single act on the part of this defendant which would in any way on any court be construed as criminal. The prosecution's own witness admitted that he had never see or heard that Lausterer mistreated a single prisoner. Evidence produced by the defense showed conclusively that Lausterer's action toward the prisoners was at all times humane and just. Lausterer was a guard on the transport from Dachau to the Tyrol upon the evacuation of Dachau at the end of

April 1945. His only actions on that transport were humanitarian in an attempt to provide and care for the prisoners after they had been abandoned by the transport. It is submitted that the conviction of this defendant was without foundation. There was no proof of any criminal act nor any participation in any criminal act by the defendant Lausterer.

The defendant Josef Seuss was at Dachau only until December of 1942. Seuss was identified by only two prosecution witnesses. The witness Opitz also failed to identify Seuss until he was given a second choice. Opitz's testimony is not entitled to ~~be given~~ any weight because of this misidentification and also because Opitz stated he knew Seuss as a Rapportfuhrer in 1942 and 1943 and that he saw Seuss beating people during that same period. It is undisputed that Seuss left Dachau at the end of 1942. The only proof against this defendant was with respect to beatings with the hand which have been admitted. There was a complete failure to connect this defendant during the period covered by the charge sheet with participation in any capital offense. It is, therefore, submitted that the death sentence is not warranted.

Franz Trenkle was charged by many prosecution witnesses with acts for which he was not responsible. It has been shown that Trenkle arrived at Dachau in 1942 to attend the Leader's School and that he did not participate in any activities at Dachau until July 1943. Witness Kaltenboecker was obviously mistaken, therefore, as to the participation of Trenkle in the execution of the Russians in the spring of 1942. The witness Wolfe must have been mistaken as to the participation of Trenkle in beatings in 1944 since at that time Trenkle was not at Dachau, having been in the hospital until March of 1944 and then leaving Dachau until January of 1945. It is also a fact that Trenkle was never Verwaltungsfuhrer as testified to by the witness Wolfe. It is admitted that Trenkle did punish some prisoners and also that he participated in the execution of some Russians in Munich in 1945. However, participation in these executions has not been corroborated but established only by Trenkle's statement. These executions were also performed upon orders of the highest German authority in existence at the time they were carried out. The reviewing authority should also take into consideration the grounds for clemency in this case. The defendant lost his wife in an air attack which leaves his four children without any other guidance.

The conviction and sentence in the case of Simon Kiern is not supported by the evidence. Kiern left Dachau in September 1942 and up to the time of his release, he was first a clerk in the office of the Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer and later a mail censor. No acts of participation during the period covered by the charge have been proven against Kiern. In his own statement to the prosecution, Kiern mentioned participating in three executions. His statement places the date of the executions in January, February of 1942. This date was not, however, correct and no proof of that date or event was offered by the prosecution in corroboration. Actually as was brought out on the trial and as was shown by the statements of several of the other defendants, all three executions took place in 1941. The witness Breiding was obviously mistaken in his identification of Kiern as the participant in an incident with respect to the transport arriving from Stutthof in November 1942. Kiern was, at that time, in the Postal Department and was in December 1942 placed in arrest by the SS men. Kiern, therefore, could not have been the person to whom Breiding referred as being later one of the Blockfuhrers and also the person who came into the office where Breiding was working in May 1943. The conviction and sentence as to Kiern should, therefore, be set aside.

The defendant Engelbert Niedermeyer was at Dachau until February of 1943 when he left for the Russian front. No specific acts have been proved against this defendant. There was an attempt to allege a crime by inference rather than proof. This attempt was made by the prosecution witness Opitz who said that he passed the crematorium, said he saw some people hanging and in 1942,

at which time Niedermeyer was head of the crematorium. Even Opitz failed to place Niedermeyer at the crematorium at that time and, as a matter of fact, Niedermeyer was never the chief of the crematorium. The witness Kaltenboecker made a general accusation that he saw Niedermeyer mistreat prisoners in 1942, but falls far short of any proof of such an allegation since he fails to mention a single instance of such mistreatment. The executions that Kaltenboecker attempts to place in the spring of 1942 were again the ones which, according to Niedermeyer's own statement, made prior to the serving of the charges in the case, occurred in November of 1941. The conviction and sentence of Niedermeyer is, therefore, without any evidence to support it.

The defendant Johann Eichelsdorfer was never a member of the SS. He was a member of the Wehrmacht who had the misfortune to become ill and find himself transferred to Dachau. He was an old man against whom there can only be said that he failed to have the vigor necessary to make the obvious improvements needed at the Kauffering Camps. Eichelsdorfer was merely the head of Camp Number 4. He never, at any time, had any authority with respect to Camp Number 4 or as a matter of fact with any camp. It appeared from the evidence that from the time Eichelsdorfer took over Camp Number 4, it was a sick camp under quarantine and Eichelsdorfer as well as the other SS men, were refused admittance. The only act of participation charged against Eichelsdorfer was a bare allegation by the witness Berger to the effect that Eichelsdorfer beat a man with either a stick or a rifle and that the man died the second day after the beating. This evidence takes the form of a bare accusation rather than the form of any proof competent in an American court. Against this bare allegation, several witnesses testified, including some of the prosecution's own witnesses, that they had never seen Eichelsdorfer carry either a rifle or a stick and that they had never seen or heard Eichelsdorfer beating any prisoner. Thus a very grave doubt was established as to Eichelsdorfer's participation as testified to by Berger. It is submitted that in view of the lack of proof of any actual participation, the sentence against Eichelsdorfer is not justified.

Wilhelm Tempel was at the Kauffering Camps from August 1944 until the evacuation. Tempel admittedly beat prisoners at these Kauffering Camps. It is submitted, however, that the accusations as to resulting deaths are mere accusations and not proof as to such deaths. In arriving at a just sentence in this case, it should be kept in mind that Tempel leaves a wife and five small children.

The defendant Peter Betz was sentenced to life imprisonment. Only one witness testified against Betz and he stated merely that he knew Betz as a Rapportfuhrer. No proof anywhere in the record as to participation by Betz in a single instance has been shown. Betz was a clerk in the office of the Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer until January 1943. All evidence concerning Betz in the record is evidence of favorable treatment of the prisoners. Because of this failure to show a single act of participation on the part of Betz, it is submitted that the conviction and sentence of Betz is entirely without foundation. On the proof adduced, his conviction must be set aside.

The defendant Anton Endres was a first aid man at the hospital at Dachau until May or June 1943. At first, an attempt was made to connect him with fatal injections given by a Capo Heiden. All proof with respect to this charge was successfully met by the defense upon a showing that the Capo Heiden left Dachau on 19 December 1941. It was error, therefore, to allow on rebuttal, the evidence of any new event or charge against this defendant. The testimony by the witness Woerl was again in the form of an accusation rather than proof. There was no evidence of any sort to support the accusation or to show that the defendant was even in Block Number 1 as charged by the prosecution witness. It is submitted that the evidence adduced was not proof of any participation by this defendant in any criminal act at Dachau during the period covered by the charge.

Fritz M. K. Becher has been convicted and sentenced to death. This defendant was a political prisoner at Dachau from May 1938 to June 26, 1943. From May 1938 to September 1939, he was a member of the punishment company as a political prisoner. From September 1939 to October 1940, he worked in the clothing warehouse and from October 1940 until June 1943, he served as room eldest and later as block eldest, serving in the blocks where some of the German and Polish priests were confined. The fact that this defendant was in no way connected with the SS organization but served as a political prisoner should be taken into consideration. There is some evidence that while serving as block eldest, he was guilty of some mistreatment against the Polish priests. This, however, was shown by the defense to be disciplinary action and none serious enough to cause death. It can be explained on the ground that this man, having suffered as a prisoner himself, became so degraded that he is not entirely responsible for any mistreatment.

Alfred Kramer has been sentenced to death. The evidence shows that he served at one of the Kauffering Camps and that he was in charge of a transport from Warsaw to Dachau during July and August of 1944. The defense pointed out that he made every effort possible to transport the prisoners to Dachau in the best manner possible, but that due to circumstances beyond his control, the prosecution blames him for the deaths occurring on this transport. There is also evidence to show that he made special efforts to repair the quarters occupied by the women and children at the Kauffering Camp.

Sylvester Filleboeck was convicted and sentenced to death. This man was a second lieutenant serving at Dachau in the capacity of superintendent of the food supplies. He had no contacts with the prisoners and, therefore, cannot be charged with any mistreatment. The prosecution based their case against this defendant on the ground of malnutrition of the inmates. This defendant cannot be held responsible for the acute food situation at Dachau. The German Reich Food Administration in Berlin set the quota or ration for concentration camps. These documents were introduced as defense exhibits. They show clearly the amount of food that was allowed. The defense further proved by the testimony of three prominent civilian witnesses residing in the town of Dachau that this defendant made every effort within his power to obtain extra food rations. One of these witnesses, Turba, the manager of a produce cooperative for Germany, stated that the defendant requested extra food from him beyond the ration allotment and that the defendant obtained some food from him on his own. The witness Ritzler who operates a wholesale food establishment, stated that the ration allotment allowed only cheese with 10% fat content for concentration camps, but that through the insistence of the defendant, they were able to obtain cheese with a 35% to 40% fat content. This was done at a risk to the defendant in violation of the ration laws. It was further shown by the witness Doctor Killian who was in charge of the ration office in Munich that the defendants Filleboeck and Wetzel came to his office in Munich requesting extra food rations for the prisoners at Dachau and the witness stated that he was powerless to do anything about it. A witness for the prosecution, one Jendrian, testified that he saw the defendant Filleboeck participate in an execution in September 1944. On cross examination the witness expressed some doubt as to the identity of the man he saw as being the defendant. The defense proved by witnesses who admitted their presence at the execution that the defendant Filleboeck was not present and did not take part in any execution. One of these, the defendant Eichberger, who admits his own presence at the execution, stated definitely that Filleboeck was not present.

Vinzenz Schoettl was convicted and sentenced to death. This defendant was situated at one of the Kauffering Camps from the 3d of September 1944 to the 27th of April 1945. The only evidence charging him with any misconduct was given by one Gabriel Brznstowsky who stated that in March of 1945, he saw the defendant shoot his comrade, one Josef Yawitz near the railroad station within the Dachau camp. The defense proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that

the defendant was at Kauffering at that time and not connected with Dachau. The defense further proved by the testimony of Walter Chelzick, a prosecution witness who has charge of the Dachau Camp records that there was not a Josef Yawitz at Dachau and in case the name could have been misspelled, the witness was asked to search the records of other lists of the alphabet and no such name or similar name as Yawitz was located. This proves conclusively that this testimony of Brznstowsky was fabricated. The demeanor of this witness in the courtroom is further evidence of the untruthfulness of his testimony. When asked to identify the defendant, the witness went behind him and jerked him by both ears.

The defendant Albin Gretsch was sentenced by the court to serve ten years imprisonment. This man served as a guard from the 18th of August 1944 to the second day of May 1945. He was a member of the German Luftwaffe and later, against his will, transferred to the Out Camp Kaufbeurn as a guard. His name was not mentioned by any of the witnesses for the prosecution. There is no evidence of any kind of any mistreatment on the part of this defendant. In his own statement, he stated that he served as a guard at Kaufbeurn and also a guard on the last transport leaving Dachau on the 26th day of April. There is no evidence of any mistreatment on his part while serving in either capacity. It is believed that the sentence of ten years is not justified in view of the fact that there is no evidence against this man whatsoever.

Johann Viktor Kirsch, convicted and sentenced to death, served as the Rapportfuhrer and for a short time Camp Commander at Kauffering. Several witnesses for the prosecution stated that they saw him mistreat prisoners. There is no direct evidence, however, that any of these prisoners died as a result of the beatings, merely supposition on the part of the witnesses. The man was an old soldier who suffered shell shock in World War I and has suffered considerably from this condition.

Emil Erwin Mahl sentenced to death. This man was a criminal prisoner at Dachau from October 1940 until liberation in April 1945. He suffered as a prisoner and worked on various details. Part of the time, he was in arrest in solitary confinement. In February of 1944, he was assigned to work in the crematorium and in July of 1944 was made a Capo in the crematorium. The evidence clearly shows that he participated in a large number of executions, but it also shows that it was done against his will and because his own life had been threatened. He had no authority, but merely received orders from others. There was no intent on his part to murder and in view of the fact that he was a prisoner himself and in no way responsible, it is believed that the death sentence in this case is entirely out of line.

Johann Schoepp, this man was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. He is a citizen of Rumania and was drafted in the Rumanian Army and later, because of a treaty by the Rumanians and Germans, was forced to serve in the German Army. Due to the fact that he suffered considerably with flat feet, he was not sent to the front, but sent as a guard to Feldafing as a simple guard. There is no evidence of any mistreatment on his part. He was not accused by a single witness for the prosecution of any mistreatment whatsoever. He served as a reserve guard on the railway transport leaving Dachau the 27th of April 1945, but did not come in contact with any prisoners and did not guard anyone. A witness, Ceno Feichtner, who was a political prisoner at Feldafing stated that he knew the defendant for 18 months and that the defendant was kind to everyone. He had never seen or heard of any violence on the part of this defendant. The witness further stated that after the liberation, while he was on his way to his home, he saw the defendant who was also on his way to his home and he invited the defendant to stop over and spend a few days with him. If this defendand had been a brutal man, certainly this political prisoner would not have invited him to his own home. It is believed that the sentence of ten years of this man is entirely out of line and that he should be entirely freed inasmuch as not a single case of misconduct has been charged against him.

Arno Lippmann, sentenced to death, served at Dachau and the Out Camps from the 21st of October 1942 until the end. He is an old man of 56 years of age and was considered by everyone to be a harmless old fellow. Several prosecution witnesses endeavored to implicate him with the deaths of several inmates, but the testimony was not substantiated. On the other hand, several prominent citizens of the town of Dachau, who have known this defendant for years, testified to his quiet unassuming manner and that he was not the type of man that would mistreat anyone. It is believed that the sentence of death is entirely too severe for this defendant in consideration of the fact that he is undoubtedly a victim of circumstances and not guilty of any acts of his own volition.

Fritz Degelow, convicted and sentenced to death, served at Dachau as Battalion Commander of the guard from the 23d of June 1944 until the end. As commander of the guard, there is no evidence of any mistreatment against him whatsoever. As such, he had no contacts with any of the prisoners. However, he was ordered by the Camp Commandant to make arrangements for the last transport of prisoners leaving Dachau in the latter part of April 1945. Other than one statement by prosecution witnesses that he threw a bottle at a prisoner, there is no evidence of any mistreatment on his part. This witness was confused as to the identity of the defendant and it is believed that this confusion resulted in the fact that there was a Captain Eyer who resembles this defendant and who was also on this last transport. It was shown by the defense that this defendant stopped the march of this transport of his own volition because he believed that more lives could be saved by so doing. This humane act on his part, no doubt, prevented many casualties and should be considered in mitigation.

Otto Moll, sentenced to death, served at Kauffering from the 26th of February 1945 until the end of April, approximately a period of six weeks. Due to the fact that his period of service was so short, there was very little evidence against him. One witness, Metzler, stated that the defendant shot 26 prisoners on the last transport. This bare statement was not corroborated by the prosecution and was emphatically denied by the defendant who stated that there were no prisoners on this march and that he did not participate in the killing of anyone. His denial of this was not challenged by the prosecution.

Otto Schulz, convicted and sentenced to death, served as manager of the Dachau Armament Works Manufactory from the 20th of February 1943 until the end of April 1945. The prosecution attempted to show that in his capacity as manager of this factory, he mistreated prisoners who were working there. A witness by the name of Doctor Karl Steiner, a prominent citizen of Salzburg, Austria, and who was a political prisoner at Dachau from 1941 until the end and who served as clerk in the factory where Schulz was manager, stated that he never saw or heard of any mistreatment on the part of the defendant. The witness further stated that he knew of a number of cases where prisoners had been reported for failure to work and that the defendant refused to send these reports into headquarters, thereby saving these prisoners from severe punishment. The witness further stated that an order from Berlin prohibited the employment of priests for clerical and office work, but this defendant so changed his records to allow priests to continue working there under different titles of work thereby giving them easier work than would otherwise have been their lot. Miss Elfrieda Keller, a young lady of Dachau, who was employed as a civilian worker in the office of the defendant, substantiated the testimony of Doctor Steiner and also stated that large work orders were received from Berlin and that the defendant was hard pushed to get these orders out, but that prisoners were not overworked any more than it was absolutely necessary. There is no evidence whatsoever that this defendant is reponsible for the death of any prisoners. At best, he could only be charged with occasionally losing his temper in an effort to discharge his duties. The death penalty in this case is not warranted by the evidence.

• Friedrich Wetzel, sentenced to death. This defendant served from the 1st of August 1944 to the end of April 1945 in the capacity of superintendent of supplies. His case, relative to food supplies, is similar to that of the defendant Filleboeck who served under him. The evidence shows that in connection with Filleboeck, he made efforts to obtain extra food in excess of that allowed by the German Reich Laws. In addition to that, the testimony of Mrs. Elizabeth Wolff who served as civilian secretary to the defendant shows that the defendant dictated a number of letters to her to the Reich Economic Office in Berlin requesting additional supplies for the prisoners at Dachau. It cannot be emphasized too much that these two defendants, Wetzel and Filleboeck were caught in the red tape of German ration laws and also were faced with the problem of feeding many prisoners on small rations constantly growing smaller because of the scarcity of foods and supplies as the war went on. Also the fact that transports were constantly being dumped upon Dachau and they were faced with feeding thousands of prisoners that they could not contemplate. The principal witness against the defendant Wetzel was one Frederich Leopold, Prince of Prussia, who stated that he saw enormous supplies of clothing stored in a warehouse at Dachau that were not given to the prisoners at Dachau. On cross examination, it was shown that the Prince was doubtful as to the amount of supplies he had previously observed, that his testimony was merely that of trying to fill in a gap so that the case could be presented against this defendant.

On December 12, 1945, Professor Schilling was sentenced to death by hanging as a common murderer by the War Crimes Court, Third U. S. Army, for malaria experiments made on prisoners of the Concentration Camp at Dachau, Bavaria.

These are the grounds of Petition:

1. Juridical:

a. The killing of a man is considered to be murder only in cases where the killing was done with malice aforethought and premeditated. No such malice or premeditation can be found with Professor Schilling. His work in Dachau being the continuation of experiments made former years on students of Berlin University, who underwent the treatment voluntarily, and on insane persons in asylums at Florence, Siena and Volterra, Italy. Not a single case of death occurred in this previous work of Professor Schilling.

b. In international law death penalty is only inflicted on murder, i.e. when the killing has been done deliberately, but not when the killing happened in an accidental way or by carelessness, nor in cases of injuries by force. Any case of death, that may have occurred, of people who had at any previos time been treated at the Malaria Station is undoubtedly accidental.

c. It is an established fact that the Malaria Station at Dachau was run entirely independently from the other departments of the Concentration Camp, which proves that the Malaria Station served purposes of its own as distinct from those of the rest of the concentration camp. Both prosecution and court assume a "common design" and common instructions to have existed to the effect of killing a large number of prisoners. No instructions of this kind have ever been given by anybody to the Malaria Station, nor could they have been given, as the Malaria Station has been created with a view to develop a method of fighting this plague on scientific lines.

d. That the Malaria Station was kept separated from the rest of the camp in every respect such as location, business, management, personnel, etc., is shown by the fact that Professor Schilling was not permitted to move from the station to the camp and back unless accompanied by a special guard. Professor Schilling had no social contacts whatsoever with any of the officers

or officials at the camp, which of course made him very unpopular.

2. Medical:

a. In the cases of death which occurred in the Malaria Station no evidence has come forth to decide whether the treatment by Professor Schilling was the cause of death or whether the persons in question had died because either the assistants or the patients themselves had disregarded Professor Schilling's instructions concerning the treatment or because patients neglected or refused to take the remedies or because the patients refused further medical attention. The witnesses August Viebig and Paul Graf, who were unfortunately not summoned before the court, could testify that Professor Schilling's assistant Doctor Plotner advised some patients not to take the remedies provided for. The assistants themselves could not be heard by the court, because one of them is dead whilst the other, the above-mentioned Doctor Plotner, is said to have been arrested somewhere in France or French occupied territory in an attempt to get away with the complete set of Professor Schilling's notes and manuscripts containing full particulars about his work. It is unfortunate that these documents which would at once reveal the scientific character and aims of Professor Schilling's work could not be in full extent examined by American Medical Authorities. Anyhow, Professor Schilling can only be held responsible for his own actions, not for any actions or neglects on the part of his assistants or patients. As regards Doctor Plotner's attitude it remains for the time being an open question whether he intended to use the results of Doctor Schilling's work to his own advantage. It is also impossible to say whether, by whom and to what purpose these manuscripts may eventually be used.

b. Particular attention is due to the fact that the "post mortems" in no case revealed malaria as the cause of death, at any rate no report to that effect has ever been made to Professor Schilling. Nor was poisoning by pyramidon, or neo-salvarsan ever stated as cause of death, whilst dissentry, spotted fever, heart-trouble were mentioned in the reports.

c. Even the maximum rations of pyramidon and neo-salvarsan ordered by Professor Schilling were not liable to cause the death of healthy people. All patients were examined before entering the Malaria Station by the assistant surgeons and only treated when reported fit.

3. Personal:

a. Professor Schilling has through all the years of the Hitler Government been notoriously in opposition to the Nazi Regime and avoided all contacts, social or business, with any Nazi people. He of course never joined the Party nor any of its organizations. Professor Schilling kept up very friendly relations to many Jewish friends whom he had had in years prior to 1933, including his step-son-in-law Doctor Ralph Pulvermacher, of Ramuth Hascha Vim, Tel Aviv, Palestina, a Berlin lawyer who left Germany when Hitler came into power. This excludes any possibility that he should have served, knowingly or not, as an instrument for any plans of killing people.

b. Professor Schilling, who was engaged in research work on tropical diseases ever since 1898, repeatedly incurred considerable expenses out of his own pocket in his work on Malaria, Tse-Tse and other diseases, when Government funds were not or not sufficiently available. His strong disapproval of Nazism and its leaders allowed him to accept only very reluctantly the idea of continuing his research work at Dachau, and when he finally decided to do so, it was only in the aim of finishing his life's work.

c. Professor Schilling was secretely more sympathizing with the political inmates than with the Nazis. This excluses the possibility that he should have made the experiments with a view to kill them. Furthermore he

attended the patients in order to help them to overcome the consequences of the infection, as any case of death meant a hard set-back for him who aimed at finding a reliable remedy against Malaria for the benefit of the whole of mankind.

d. Financial allowances have been made in former years to Professor Schilling for his research work amongst others by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Fondation Kahn, of Paris. Experiments on men have been made before by other and famous scientists, when isolated cases of death were accepted if unavoidable in the finding of cures which would save millions of people from epidemics. Professor Schilling's standing as a scientist and research-man through all the years before he came to Dachau in 1942 can be confirmed by the following institutions:

(1) Pathologisches Institut, Thalkirchner Str., Munich.

(2) Tropen-Institut, Bernhard Nocht Str. 64, Hamburg.

(3) Pharmakologisches Institut, Eppendorfer Krankenhaus, Hamburg.

(4) Institut fur Infections-Krankheiten "Robert Koch," Fohrer Str., Berlin.

(5) Staatl. Institut fur experimentelle Therapie, Paul-Ehrlich Str., Frankfurt a/M.

The defendant, Christof Knoll, was sentenced to death by the Court. He was a political prisoner under the Nazi Regime for a period of twelve (12) years from 1933 to 1945. This period was spent in several concentration camps, among others Dachau. During a portion of his time at Dachau he acted as a Capo and in such capacity was charged with slapping prisoners. However, no proof of any specific cruelities or brutalities was presented to the Court. An attempt was made to charge Knoll with the death of Jewish inmates because of certain statements made by Knoll which statements were however, conclusively shown to refer to the killing of moles rather than human beings. The conviction and sentence of this defendant was contrary to evidence since there was a failure to prove to show any act of participation in a common design and because there is a failure to prove that Knoll was a member of the Staff of Dachau Concentration Camp as alleged in the particulars. This conviction should be set aside.

Therefore, it is submitted that this case should be reviewed; that in appropriate instances the verdict should be changed from "guilty" to "not guilty;" that the sentences in appropriate instances should be drastically reduced and modified; and that, if the reviewing authority considers that the foregoing cannot be accurately and justly accomplished from the present record due to irregularities, the case be remanded for new trial.

TRANSLATION OF APPLICATION OF H. VON POSERN, DEFENSE COUNSEL.

Application concerning extent of and reasons for punishment of the accused

Dachau, 18 December 1945

1. Christof Ludwig KNOLL
2. Fritz M. K. BECHER
3. Emil Erwin MAHL

who have been sentenced to death on 13 December 1945.

Having been appointed defense counsel for the above mentioned accused on 15 November 1945, I submit the following to the Military Government Court:

I

The accused which I represent were sentenced to death on 13 December 1945 becauser, according to the reason given for the sentence, "The killings, humiliations, tortures and mistreatments occured to such an extent that makes sentencing of all seem necessary."

The statement further says that "many of the acts performed occured with the knowledge and approval of the Third Reich and the so-called laws and justice of that government."

In conclusion, the reasons for the sentences were summarized as follows: "When one nation places itself above international law or violates the rules of humanity, then the persons who did such things or carried them out for the government should be held responsible for them."

II

The accused defended by me were concentration camp prisoners, i.e. prisoners of the Third Reich.

The accused KNOLL was kept in prison for political reasons by the national socialists for a total of 11 and 1/4 years.

The accused BECHER was kept in prison for political reasons by the national socialists for a total of 6 years and 2 months.

The accused MAHL was kept in "prophylactic custody" - also a political law of the Nazis - for a total of 5 years.

III

Now the court places the guilt of having deliberately and wilfully performed acts for the government of the Third Reich on t h e m, and they - the sentenced - are now to be held responsible for them!

These accused were arrested and imprisoned by the government of the Third Reich at one time, because they had performed acts a g a i n s t those governments, which made them seem unbearable to that former system of government.

Now, since when are prisoners held responsible for acts committed by their government ?

Has not enough misery been heaped upon the heads of the families of these political victims of a Hitler or Himmler during 5,6 and 11 years of servitude ?

Are the judges not familiar with the concept of state of distress ? Do the judges not know how the prisoners of the concentration camps were forced daily and hourly, by use of weapons and of the most brutal forms of sadism, to commit acts which they would never have committed under any other conditions ?

Is not the fact that none of the condemned were ever before punished for any crimes involving cruelty - in spite of their advanced age - sufficient proof for the actual attitude of these men ?

Must there, then, not be a cause for such suddenly appearing symptoms of such cruelty ?

Do the judges not know that every criminologist and judge looks for a cause as the most primary basis for a punishable act which has been committed ?

I have attempted to explain these grounds for any conviction, but I was not permitted to present this clarification !!

I hereby submit the complete text of my closing argument - already translated into English - to the high court, and request that this original be compared with the closing argument which has been recorded in court. The points which will be found missing in this comparison are the ones which explain any possibly punishable acts committed by the condemned. I was refused permission to present these reasons, in order not to incriminate the co-defendants, who were member of the SS !!

That is an inadmissible throtteling of the defense, which has been solemnly promised to the accused and the German public.

I, as the only German defense counsel, have been asked innumerable times, w h y I did not put the true background of any possible acts of these accused before the public. I remained silent to all these questions, because I dod not want to embarrass American officers and American justice which I, as a German, trusted blindly, expecting that the court and the officers would appreciate this attitude, for the benefit of the accused.

Is it surprising that the court arrives at incorrect conclusions when the defense is not permitted to present extenuating matter ?

IV

Out of idea listic considerations, I now ask that the many years of imprisonment under which the accused BECHER, MAHL and KNOLL have been suffering be counted in their favor, and furthermore, as I have already mentioned, that the fact that they have never been convicted of any felony involving cruelty proves that any act along such a line must therefore have a cause which can not be found in the nature of the accused. In that connection I request that the explanations in my closing argument - unabrigged - be considered. The court must, and will, then reach the conclusion that the sentence pronounced against the accused is not justified and not tenable.

Out of factual considerations, the sentence contradicts the results of the evidence presented:

A. As to KNOLL

Not a word mentioned proves that KNOLL killed people or beat them to death. On the contrary, his own - fatuous - description of the "97 beat to death" was shown to be entirely harmless by several witnesses' sworn testimony. The witness HIERNER said under oath that he himself saw the mole skins in question. KELLER confirms the animal-catching habits of KNOLL, and camp leader ZILL gave the prisoner these commissions and for every 100 skins delivered he promised him that ominous extra meal, out of which condition 100 "murdered jews" then appeared!

Who e v e r saw KNOLL kill man and said so under oath ? But t h a t is the question really at issue, and it has not been mentioned even once until now.

B. As to BECHER

Who proved that KOWALINSKI died of BECHER's slap and not of diarrhea ? To present this - indisputably essential - proof has not even been attempted ! But the sentence against BECHER is death for killing !!!

C. As to MAHL

It is correct that MAHL performed, or, at least, took part in hangings. Did he do that voluntarily or on orders ? MAHL clearly stated that he tried to get a position in the crematory requiring the burning of bodies. He actually did that the first few months. That another, different order, requiring the prisoners working in the crematory to participate in executions, would appear l a t e r MAHL could not know at the time he volunteered for the job. No man can see the future. But in the case of MAHL that is now a crime. In MAHL's case, I want to refer you particularly to my unabridged closing argument, as far as it concerns the necessity to obey orders and MAHL personally.

VI

In conclusion and in view of the above I request the court most humbly to change the sentences against BECHER, KNOLL and MAHL into brief prison terms, with full consideration of the time spent in prison prior to the sentence, and to put the condemned on parole for the part of the sentence they have not yet served, in case the high court should not chose to agree with my arguments pointing to acquittal, which I reemphasize and maintain.

/s/ H.von Posern
Defense Counsel

I, Tec 5 HERBERT B. ROSENSTOCK, being first duly sworn, state that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the application of H.v.Posern, Defense Counsel, given at Dachau, Germany, on the 18th of December 1945, made to the best of my ability.

Herbert B. Rosenstock
HERBERT B ROSENSTOCK
Tec 5, J.A.Section
HQ THIRD U.S.ARMY

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 27th day of December 1945.

Werner Corn
WERNER CORN
2nd Lt., AUS

5 Jan. 1946

Noted. No comment.

John M. Dewitt
Brig Gen. U.S.A.
Pres. Mil. Gov. Court
per par 3, S.O. 304, Hq. Third
U.S. Army and Eastern
Military District, 20 Nov. 45.

Dachau den 18. Dezember 1945.

G e s u c h

über Strafmass und Gründe, der am 13. Dezember 1945 zum Tode verurteilten Angeklagten,

1. Christof Ludwig K n o l l
2. Fritz M.K. B e c h e r
3. Emil Erwin M a h l.

Zu Händen des Oberen Militargerichtes führe ich , als, am 15. November 1945, für die obengenannten Angeklagten, bestellter Verteidiger Folgendes aus :

I.

Die von mir vertretenen Angeklagten wurden am 13. Dezember 1945 zum Tode verurteilt, weil - wie die Urteilsbegründung lautet -
" die Tötungen, Erniedrigungen, Folterungen und Misshandlungen in einem Grade erfolgten, der es notwendig erscheinen lasst, dass A l l e verurteilt werden ".
Die Urteilsbegründung lautet weiterhin, dass
" viele Taten geschahen, mit Wissen und Willen des Dritten Reiches und der sogenannten Gesetze und Rechte dieser Regierung."
Der Schluss der Entscheidungsgründe des hohen Gerichtes wurde wie folgt zusammengefasst :
" Wenn eine Nation sich über die internationalen Gesetze stellt oder die Humanität verletzt, dann sollen diese Leute, die dies für ihre Regierung taten oder ausführten, auch dafür verantwortlich sein "

II.

Die von mir vertretenen Angeklagten waren H ä f t l i n g e, also G e f a n g e n e des Dritten Reiches.
Der Angeklagte K n o l l befand sich insgesamt 11 und 1/4 Jahr in politischer Haft der Nationalsozialisten.
Der Angeklagte B e c h e r befand sich insgesamt 6 Jahre u.2 Mon. in politischer Haft der Nationalsozialisten.
Der Angeklagte M a h l befand sich insgesamt 5 Jahre in Vorbeugungshaft-ebenfalls einem politischen Gesetz-der Nazis.

III.

D i e s e n Verurteilten nun, unterstellt das Gericht die Schuld,

wissentlich und absichtlich Taten für die Regierung des Dritten Reiches getätigt zu haben, für die sie - also die Verurteilten - jetzt verantwortlich sein sollen !

Die Verurteilten sind seiner Zeit von der Regierung des Dritten Reiches verhaftet und eingesperrt worden , weil sie g e g e n diese Regierungen Taten vollbrachten, die sie dem vergangenem Regierungssysthem unertraglich erscheinen liessen .

Seit wann werden nun Gefangene fur Taten oder Gesetze ihrer Regierung verantwortlich gemacht ?

Ist denn nicht in 5,6 und 11 Jahren Gefangenschaft genügend Not und Elend über die Familien dieser politischen Opfer eines Hitler oder Himmlers gekommen ?

Kennen die Herren Vorderrichter denn nicht den Begriff des Notstandes ? Wussten die Herren Vorderrichter denn nicht, w i e die Häftlinge der Konzentrationsläger täglich und stündlich unter Anwendung von Waffengewalt und brutalstem Sadismus zu Taten gezwungen wurden, die sie sonst n i e m a l s begangen haben würden ?

Ist es denn nicht bereits ein hinreichender Beweis für die tatsächliche innere Einstellung der Verurteilten, dass sie - trotz bereits fortgeschrittenen Alters - noch niemals wegen irgendwelcher Roheitsdelikte oder dergl. vorbestraft sind ?

Müssen demzufolge dann - eventuell sich plötzlich zeigende diesbezgl. Merkmale nicht irgend einen G r u n d haben ?

Ist es denn den Herren Vorderrichtern nicht bekannt, dass j e d e r Kriminalist und Strafrichter als primärste Grundlage einer strafbaren Handlung , sich nach deren G r ü n d e n umsieht

Ich habe mich bemüht, diese Grundlage zu jeder Verurteilung zu klären, aber diese, von mir erstrebte Klärung ist mir, vorzutragen, verboten worden. !!

Ich lege nunmehr einen v o l l e n Text meiner Schlussausführungen - ins Englische bereits übersetzt - dem hohen Gericht vor und bitte diese Urschrift, mit jener Schlussausführung zu vergleichen, die im Gerichtssaal nachstenografiert worden ist. Die in diesem Vergleich dann fehlenden Stellen sind diejenigen Gründe, die ev. strafbare Handlungen der Verurteilten erklären. Diese Gründe aber vorzutragen, wurde mir nicht gestattet, um die Mitangeklagten, die SS-Angehörige waren - nicht zu belasten !!

Das ist eine unzulässige Beeinträchtigung der Verteidigung, die den Angeklagten und der Deutschen Öffentlichkeit feierlichst zugesagt und verkündet worden ist !!

Ich bin - als einziger Deutscher Verteidiger - in ungezählten Ma-

III.

len befragt worden, w a r u m ich denn nun eigentlich die nicht wahren Hintergründe der ev. Taten der Angeklagten öffentlich darlege und preisgebe. Ich habe zu allen diesen Anfragen geschwiegen, weil ich amerikanische Offiziere und amerikanische Rechtsprechung zu denen ich - als Deutscher - blindes Zutrauen hatte - nicht blossstellen wollte, in der Erwartung, das Gericht und Offiziere diese, meine Einstellung - für die Angeklagten - würdigen würde.

Ist es denn ein Wunder, dass ein Gericht zu falschen Schlüssen kommt, wenn der Verteidigung untersagt wird, entlastendes Material vorzutragen ?

IV.

In ideeller Hinsicht bitte ich nunmehr den Angeklagten Becher, Knoll und Mahl ihre bereits Jahrelange erlittene Haft zu Gute rechnen zu wollen, ferner, wie ich bereits ausführte - dass sie bisher wegen irgendwelcher Rohheitsdelikte nicht bestraft sind und dass doch eine diesbezügl. Verfehlung irgendwelche Hintergründe haben muss, die eben nicht im Naturell der Verurteilten zu suchen sind. In diesem Zusammenhange bitte ich alsdann meine Ausführungen in meinem Schlusswort - ungekürzt - zu unterstellen. Das Gericht muss und wird dann zu dem Schluss kommen, dass das gegen die Verurteilten ausgeworfene Urteil nicht gerechtfertigt und nicht haltbar ist.

V.

In materieller Hinsicht verletzt das Urteil das Ergebnis der Beweisaufnahme.

A. zu Knoll.

Mit keinem wort ist b e w i e s e n, dass Knoll Menschen erschlagen oder gemordet hat. Im Gegenteil, seine eigene -alberne - Darstellung mit den " erschlagenen 97 " hat sich völlig harmlos, durch verschiedene beschworene Zeugenaussagen herausgestellt. Der Zeuge Hierner hat unter Eid bekundet, dass er selber die umstrittenen Maulwurfsfelleliegen sah, Keller bestätigte, die Tierfangsgepflogenheiten Knolls, der Lagerführer Zill gab dem Gefangenem diese Aufträge und versprach ihm- für die Lieferung von 100 Fellen jene ominöse Sondermahlzeit, aus deren Erfüllung alsdann 100"erschlagene Juden"wurden !
W e r hat j e m a l s Knoll einen Menschen erschlagen sehen und d i e s eidlich bekundet ? D a s aber ist die Kernfrage, auf die bisher nicht mit einem einzigen Wort eingegangen worden ist.

IV.

B. zu Becher.

Wer hat nachgewiesen, dass Kowalinski durch die Ohrfeige Bechers und n i c h t an Durchfall verstorben ist ?
Dieser - unumstösslich notwendige-Beweis ist nicht einmal zu führen versucht worden !
Das Urteil gegen Becher aber lautet auf Todesstrafe wegen Tötung von Menschen !!

C. zu Mahl.

Es ist zutreffend, dass Mahl gehängt oder - mindestens - daran teilgenommen hat. Tat er dies freiwillig oder auf Befehl ? Mahl hat klar angegeben, dass er sich um eine Stellung im Krematorium zum Leichnamverbrennen beworben hat. Tatsächlich hat er dies die ersten Monate auch getan. Dass dann s p ä t e r ein neuer, anderer Befehl kam, wonach diese im Krematorium arbeitenden Häftlinge an Vollstreckungen teilnehmen mussten, konnte Mahl bei seiner Bewerbung nicht wissen. Kein Mensch kann in die Zukunft sehen. Dies aber will man Mahl jetzt zum Vorwurf machen. Ich verweise wegen Mahl ganz besonders auf meine ungekürzten Schlussausführungen, soweit sie sich mit Gehorsamspflicht und Mahl persönlich befassen.

VI.

Nach alledem bitte ich das Gericht ergebenst unter Würdigung des hier Vorgetragenen die Urteile gegen Becher, Knoll und Mahl in eine kurze Freiheitsstrafe - unter voller Anrechnung der Untersuchungshaft - umzuwandeln und den Verurteilten, für den nicht verbüssten Strafrest Bewährungsfrist zuzuvilligen, falls das hohe Gericht sich meinen Ausführungen auf Freispruch, die ich in erster Linie wiederhole und aufrechterhalte, nicht anschliessen will.

5 Jan 1946

Noted. No comment

Verteidiger.

Forwarded
Hdq Seventh U.S.A.
Pres. Mil. Gov. Court
per Per 3, S.O. 304, Hqs Third
U.S. Army and Eastern
Military District, 2 Nov. 45

Roll 4

Target 7

Sentence Review and Related Documents
Order of Review (RG 338)
Jan. 24, 1946

CA/Gl 18. Legal Form No. 1?

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT

ORDER ON REVIEW

Order No. 3

Whereas Martin Gottfried Weiss, Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert, Josef Jarolin, Franz Xaver Trenkle, Engelbert Valentin Niedermeyer, Josef Seuss, Leonhard Anselm Eichberger, Wilhelm Wagner, Johann Kick, Dr. Fritz Hintermayer, Dr. Wilhelm Witteler, Johann Baptist Eichelsdorfer, Otto Foerschner, Dr. Hans Kurt Eisele, Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling, Christof Ludwig Knoll, Dr. Fridolin Karl Puhr, Franz Boettger, Peter Betz, Anton Endres, Simon Kiern, Michael Redwitz, Wilhelm Welter, Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop, Wilhelm Tempel, Hugo Alfred Erwin Lausterer, Fritz M. K. Becher, Alfred Kramer, Sylvester Filleboeck, Vinzenz Schoettl, Albin Gretsch, Johann Viktor Kirsch, Emil Erwin Mahl, Walter Adolf Langleist, Johann Schoepp, Arno Lippmann, Fritz Degelow, Otto Moll, Otto Schulz, Friedrich Wetzel were convicted of the offenses of Violations of laws and usages of war in that they acted in pursuance of a common design, did encourage, aid, abet, and participate in the subjection of Allied nationals and prisoners of war to cruelties and mistreatments at Dachau Concentration Camp and its sub-camps by the General Military Court appointed pursuant to paragraph 3, SO 304, Hq, 2 November 1945, at Dachau Germany and each accused was sentenced to death by hanging except four, Peter Betz who was sentenced to life imprisonment, Hugo Alfred Erwin Lausterer who was sentenced to confinement at hard labor for 10 years, Albin Gretsch who was sentenced to confinement at hard labor for 10 years, and Johann Schoepp who was sentenced to confinement at hard labor for 10 years by Judgment dated the 14th day of December 1945 and

Whereas the case has now come before me by way of review and after due consideration and in exercise of the powers conferred upon me, I hereby order:

That the findings and the sentence in the cases of Weiss, Ruppert, Jarolin, Trenkle, Niedermeyer, Seuss, Eichberger, Wagner, Kick, Hintermayer, Witteler, Eichelsdorfer, Foerschner, Schilling, Knoll, Boettger, Betz, Endres, Kiern, Redwitz, Welter, Suttrop, Tempel, Lausterer, Becher, Kramer, Filleboeck, Schoettl, Gretsch, Kirsch, Langleist, Lippmann, Degelow, Moll, Schulz, and Wetzel be upheld.

That the sentence imposed in the case of Eisele be reduced to confinement at hard labor for life.

That the sentence imposed in the case of Puhr be reduced to confinement at hard labor for 20 years.

That the sentence imposed in the case of Mahl be reduced to confinement at hard labor for 10 years.

That the sentence imposed in the case of Schoepp be reduced to confinement at hard labor for 5 years,

and for so doing this shall be sufficient warrant.

Dated this 24 day of January 1946.

L. K. Truscott

L. K. TRUSCOTT, JR.,
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

	First Charge	Second Charge
Pleas, as to each accused	Not Guilty	Not Guilty
Findings, as to each accused	Guilty	Guilty

Previous Convictions, as to each accused: None

Sentences: All sentenced to death by hanging at such time and place as higher authority may direct except Peter Betz, Hugo Alfred Erwin Lausterer, Albin Gretsch and Johann Schoepp who received the following sentences: Peter Betz — life imprisonment, commencing forthwith at such place as may be designated by competent military authority. Hugo Alfred Erwin Lausterer, Albin Gretsch and Johann Schoepp, each to imprisonment for a term of ten years commencing 13 December 1945 at such place as may be designated by competent military authority.

Charge Sheet and Record of Testimony are annexed hereto.

JOHN M LENTZ
Brigadier General, USA
President

REVIEW

Action of Reviewing Authority: In the foregoing case, all the findings and sentences are hereby approved except for the following: Dr. Hans Kurt Eisele to be reduced to confinement at hard labor for life. Dr. Fridolin Karl Puhr be reduced to confinement at hard labor for 20 years. Emil Erwin Mahl be reduced to confinement at hard labor for 10 years. Johann Schoepp be reduced to confinement at hard labor for 5 years.

As thus modified, the sentences shall be duly executed, except the sentences of death, which are hereby forwarded to the confirming authority.

L. K. TRUSCOTT, JR.
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army,
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY AND EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT
Office of Judge Advocate

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS OF GENERAL MILITARY COURT IN THE CASE OF UNITED STATES VS:

Martin Gottfried Weiss	Michael Redwitz
Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert	Wilhelm Welter
Josef Jarolin	Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop
Franz Xaver Trenkle	Wilhelm Tempel
Engelbert Valentin Niedermeyer	Hugo Alfred Erwin Lausterer
Josef Seuss	Fritz H.K. Becher
Leonhard Anselm Eichberger	Alfred Kramer
Wilhelm Wagner	Sylvester Filleboeck
Johann Kick	Vinzenz Schoettl
Dr. Fritz Hintermayer	Albin Gretsch
Dr. Wilhelm Witteler	Johann Viktor Kirsch
Johann Baptist Eichelsdorfer	Emil Erwin Mahl
Otto Foerschner	Walter Adolf Langleist
Dr. Hans Kurt Eisele	Johann Schoepp
Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling	Arno Lippmann
Christof Ludwig Knoll	Fritz Degelow
Dr. Fridolin Karl Puhr	Otto Moll
Franz Boettger	Otto Schulz
Peter Metz	Friedrich Wetzel
Anton Ehrres	
Simon Kiern	

TO: Commanding General, Third United States Army and Eastern Military District, APO 403, United States Army.

I. THE TRIAL

On motion of the prosecution the names of the accused Aumeier and Mayer were stricken from the charge sheet since neither had been served or was present.

The accused Martin Gottfried Weiss, Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert, Josef Jarolin, Franz Xaver Trenkle, Engelbert Valentin Niedermeyer, Josef Seuss, Leonhard Anselm Eichberger, Wilhelm Wagner, Johann Kick, Dr. Fritz Hintermayer, Dr. Wilhelm Witteler, Johann Baptist Eichelsdorfer, Otto Foerschner, Dr. Hans Kurt Eisele, Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling, Christof Ludwig Knoll, Dr. Fridolin Karl Puhr, Franz Boettger, Peter Metz, Anton Ehrres, Simon Kiern, Michael Redwitz, Wilhelm Welter, Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop, Wilhelm Tempel, Hugo Alfred Erwin Lausterer, Fritz H.K. Becher, Alfred Kramer, Sylvester Filleboeck, Vinzenz Schoettl, Albin Gretsch, Johann Viktor Kirsch, Emil Erwin Mahl, Walter Adolf Langleist, Johann Schoepp, Arno Lippmann, Fritz Degelow, Otto Moll, Otto Schulz, Friedrich Wetzel were tried jointly before a general military court at Dachau, Germany from 15 November 1945 to 13 December 1945 on the following charges and particulars:

FIRST CHARGE: Violation of the Laws and Usages of War.

Particulars: In that Martin Gottfried Weiss, Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert, Josef Jarolin, Franz Xaver Trenkle, Engelbert Valentin Niedermeyer, Josef Seuss, Leonhard Anselm Eichberger, Wilhelm Wagner, Johann Kick, Dr. Fritz Hintermayer, Dr. Wilhelm Witteler, Johann Baptist Eichelsdorfer, Otto Foerschner, Dr. Hans Kurt Eisele, Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling, Christof Ludwig Knoll, Dr. Fridolin Karl Puhr, Franz Boettger,

Peter Betz, Anton Endres, Simon Kiern, Michael Redwitz, Wi[illegible]
Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop, Wilhelm Tempel, Hugo Alfred Erwin [illegible]
Fritz M.K. Becher, Alfred Kramer, Sylvester Filleboeck, [illegible]
Albin Gretsch, Johann Viktor Kirsch, Hans Aumeier, Emil [illegible]
Adolf Langleist, Johann Schoepp, Arno Lippmann, Hans Bayer, [illegible]
Otto Moll, Otto Schulz, and Friedrich Wetzel, acting in pursuance of a common design to commit the acts hereinafter alleged, and as members of the staff of Dachau Concentration Camp and camps subsidiary thereto, did, at, or in the vicinity of DACHAU and LANDSBERG, Germany, between about 1 January 1942 and about 29 April 1945, willfully, deliberately and wrongfully encourage, aid, abet and participate in the subjection of civilian nationals of nations then at war with the then German Reich, to cruelties and mistreatment, including killings, beatings, torture, starvation, abuses and indignities, the exact names and numbers of civilian nationals being unknown but aggregating many hundreds, then and there in the custody of the German Reich in exercise of belligerent control.

SECOND CHARGE: Violation of the Laws and Usages of War.

Particulars: In that Martin Gottfried Weiss, Friedrich W[illegible] Ruppert, Josef Jarolin, Franz Xaver Trenkle, Engelbert Valenti[illegible] Josef Seuss, Leonhard Anselm Eichberger, Wilhelm Wagner, Johann [illegible] Dr. Fritz Hintermayer, Dr. Wilhelm Witteler, Johann Baptist Ei[illegible] Otto Foerschner, Dr. Hans Kurt Kisele, Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling, [illegible] Ludwig Knoll, Dr. Fridolin Karl Puhr, Franz Boettger, Peter [illegible] Endres, Simon Kiern, Michael Redwitz, Wilhelm Welter, [illegible] Suttrop, Wilhelm Tempel, Hugo Alfred Erwin Lausterer, Fritz [illegible] Alfred Kramer, Sylvester Filleboeck, Vinzenz Schoettl, Albin Gretsch, Johann Viktor Kirsch, Hans Aumeier, Emil Erwin Kahl, Walter Ad[illegible] Langleist, Johann Schoepp, Arno Lippmann, Hans Bayer, Fritz Bergl[illegible] Otto Moll, Otto Schulz and Friedrich Wetzel, acting in pursuance [illegible] common design to commit the acts hereinafter alleged, and as me[illegible] of the staff of Dachau Concentration Camp, did, at or in the vi[illegible] DACHAU, Germany, between about 1 January 1942 and about 29 April [illegible] willfully, deliberately and wrongfully encourage, aid, abet and [illegible] pate in the subjection of members of the armed forces of nations [illegible] at war with the then German Reich, who were then and there surrendered and unarmed prisoners of war in the custody of the then German Reich, to cruelties and mistreatment, including killings, beatings, tortures, starvation, abuses and indignities, the exact names and numbers of such prisoners of war being unknown but aggregating many hundreds.

II. THE FINDINGS AND SENTENCES.

Each accused was found guilty of all charges and particulars and each accused, with the exception of Johann Schoepp, Albin Gretsch, Peter Betz and Hugo Alfred Erwin Lausterer, was sentenced to death by hanging at such time and place as higher authority may direct. Peter Betz was sentenced to life imprisonment commencing forthwith at such place as may be designated by competent military authority. Johann Schoepp, Albin Gretsch and Hugo Alfred Erwin Lausterer were sentenced to imprisonment for a term of ten years, commencing 13 December 1945, at such [illegible] as may be designated by competent military authority.

III. EVIDENCE FOR THE COURT:

Upon preliminary examination by the court each accused stated that he was a German national, with the exception of Johann Schoepp who was a Rumanian and Dr. Fridolin Karl Puhr, an Austrian. Each accused also

stated that he was a member of the German army sometime between January 1, 1942 and April 29, 1945, with the exception of Johann Kick, Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling, Christof Ludwig Knoll, and Emil Erwin Mahl.

The court did not interrogate any of the accused on the charges and particulars.

IV. EVIDENCE FOR PROSECUTION:

A. The Common Design at Dachau.

On 29 April 1945 the American forces entered the Dachau Concentration Camp at Dachau, Germany (R 56). Adjoining the camp on a railroad siding was a freight train consisting of about 30 cars (R 56, 60, 70). One or two bodies were lying in a few cars (R 56). About 30 of the box cars had 10 to 70 corpses strewn about (R 56). The bodies were thinly clad (R 56). Some had their pants down as if they had had dysentery and others appeared as if they had utilized some corpses as pillows (R 199). The bodies were extremely emaciated (R 57). The muscles had wasted (R 57). The fat had disappeared and the skin was leathery (R 57). The conditions which existed may best be seen in the photographs which were taken at the time (Pros. Ex. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6). It had been a Jewish transport which had been attempting for several days to leave Dachau but because of the rail tie-up due to air attacks had not been able to depart (R 161, 162, 750, 510). These people had come to Dachau a short time before (R 162).

Within the camp was a prison compound (R 73). It was surrounded by a moat and a wire fence (Pros Ex 13, 14). Within the compound were prison blocks (R 74). Each block was capable of accomodating from 300 to 450 prisoners (R 74, 133, 144). In 1942 the blocks had been completely filled (R 148). As time elapsed, more and more people were placed in the blocks so that in 1943 and 1944 over 1,000 prisoners were housed in each block and in 1945 as many as 2,000 prisoners were housed in a single block (R 112, 149). For example, 1200 to 1250 people were housed from November 1942 until January 1943 in block 25 so that 300 to 350 persons had to share 120 beds in each room (R 319). One to five persons died each day in this block but no doctor ever visited it (R 319). Each block consisted of four rooms with one latrine (R 147, 76). The latrine had 12 stools of which only 12 could be used by the prisoners (R 76, 149, Pros Ex 9). With the increase in the number of people, the conditions became increasingly worse (R 149). Dachau could accomodate about 7,000 persons (R 177, 412). In August 1944 the camp's population was about 22,000 (R 412). By the latter part of 1944 and Spring of 1945 about 50,000 persons had been sent into it (R 177). On 22 April 1945 there were 65,613 prisoners in Dachau and its sub-camps of whom 14,093 were Poles, 12,363 Russians, 3322 Italians, 1602 Czechs, 5[illegible] Germans, 27,674 of other nationalities and 683 Russian prisoners of war (Pros Ex 5[illegible] and 59). In 1942 the blocks had been kept rather clean, but in 1943 and 1944, as the emphasis on work increased, there was "no possibility to clean rooms" (R 149). The Americans noticed that the people in the camp were similar to corpses except that they moved (R [illegible]). Their physical condition was very poor due primarily to extreme starvation and malnutrition which they had endured (R 57, 74). Although it was extremely cold at the time, the prisoners were clad very scantily (R 75, 149). Each prisoner wore an insignia indicating his nationality, Russian, Polish, etc. (R 75, 269, 509, Pros Ex 10). Other insignia indicated the type of prisoner, political, criminal, immigrant, anti-social, battle searcher or homosexual (R 507, 508. Pros Ex 55).

Within the prison compound there was a bunker, a long narrow building which was composed of a passageway with a series of cells on each

side (Pros Ex [illegible], [illegible]). A typical [illegible] is shown in a photograph (Pros Ex [illegible]). Adjoining the [illegible] was a bath room or shower room (R [illegible], Pros Ex [illegible], [illegible]). Although in [illegible] the prisoners were able to take [illegible] per month, by the time [illegible] the prisoners were not able to have [illegible] per month (R [illegible]).

Outside the prisoner [illegible] the Americans discovered two crematoriums (R [illegible], Pros Ex [illegible]). The [illegible] crematorium had only two furnaces (R [illegible], [illegible], Pros Ex [illegible]). The new crematorium had been built in 194[illegible] by Polish priests (R [illegible]). It had [illegible] furnaces [illegible] five ovens (R [illegible], Pros Ex [illegible], [illegible]). There was a large vault for bodies, a [illegible] way, a room with the furnaces, a preparation room, a gas chamber, another vault, and the disinfectant room (R [illegible]). The [illegible] and a sign over its entrance [illegible] read "Shower Bath", although in fact there were no bath facilities (R [illegible], Pros Ex [illegible]). The Americans discovered a large pile of clothing outside the crematorium (R [illegible], Pros Ex [illegible]). In the vault were found large piles of dead bodies, all of which were emaciated and thin (R [illegible], Pros Ex [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]). The stench was so strong that Colonel David Chaven, a war crimes investigator of the Seventh U.S. Army, could not view the bodies for any length of time (R [illegible]).

Near the crematoriums were discovered a kennel and a rifle range (R [illegible], Pros Ex [illegible], [illegible]). The rifle range had a blood soaked area (R [illegible], Pros Ex [illegible]).

In May 194[illegible], the American [illegible] the hospitals in the camp, one of which was the 11th Evacuation Hospital under the supervision of Colonel Lawrence S. Hall (R [illegible], [illegible]). From [illegible] May [illegible] to [illegible] June [illegible] each hospital treated about [illegible] patients (R [illegible]). There were two regular hospitals at Dachau, and another [illegible] hospital, which in 194[illegible] had consisted of 7 or 8 huts, and in SS hospital [illegible] (R 313-314). During the same period the SS hospital had about [illegible] patients and the inner city hospital about [illegible] (R [illegible]). All these facilities were capable of caring about half of those individuals who needed hospitalization (R [illegible]). After liberation the death rate averaged about 100 per day until the 1[illegible] May (R [illegible]). From May 1[illegible] to [illegible] June 1[illegible], there were 1[illegible] deaths in the hospital (R [illegible]). Typhus [illegible] for approximately 3[illegible] deaths. The principle causes of death were typhus, dysentery, and malnutrition (R [illegible]). The bulk of the deaths were caused by factors which had been acquired before April, 194[illegible] (R [illegible]). There were not sufficient medical supplies (R [illegible]).

The regular prisoner hospital was extremely overcrowded (R 50, 81, 85). The wards had triple bunk beds and cots had been placed together so that three people could sleep in the place of two (R [illegible], [illegible], Pros Ex 30, 32). All available space was utilized. The epidemic and tuberculosis divisions were the most crowded (R [illegible]). In 1941 only one person slept in a bed (R [illegible]). By 1942 the condition was overcrowded and by 194[illegible] and 1945, the patients were "totally placed together", (R [illegible]). Three men slept in one bed which was only [illegible] centimeters wide (R [illegible]). The Americans discovered that few inmates had blankets although most had sheets (R [illegible]). The majority of the patients suffered from typhus, dysentery, phlegmon, tuberculosis and erysipelas (R 57, [illegible]). There had been a constant and continuous epidemic of dysentery throughout the years (R 153, 1[illegible]5, 176) for which there had been no treatment (R 156) and a typhoid epidemic from January, 1943, to April, 1943 which had been caused by the water (R 153, 176). A typhus epidemic had started in December, 194[illegible] after the arrival of a Hungarian transport (R 62, 153, 191, [illegible]). No control measures had been

[illegible] (R [illegible]) and [illegible]). The inhabitants of Block [illegible] ranged from 150 to 2,000 prisoners [illegible] 277). [illegible] The "efficient delousing" powder [illegible]. People from the coming transport [illegible] scattered [illegible] fleas and conditions became worse ([illegible] 28). The patients were crowded into one bed, [illegible] three [illegible] together, one on top of [illegible] (R 2[illegible]). [illegible] At [illegible] daily [illegible]. It was [illegible]. The [illegible] infected [illegible]. There were [illegible] supplies [illegible] percent to [illegible]. After [illegible] SS [illegible] order to [illegible].

In [illegible] Dr. [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Some [illegible] SS [illegible] SS [illegible] (R [illegible]).

[illegible] experiments were conducted in the hospital for [illegible]. The air pressure experiments conducted [illegible] (R 130). This [illegible] internal injuries [illegible] of the bodies the cause of [illegible] of the stomach, lungs and blood clot of the [illegible] (R [illegible]). The [illegible] were primarily Czechs, Poles, and [illegible] (R [illegible]). [illegible] experiment

was also conducted for the Luftw[illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] undressed and put in a large basin of water (R 134). After [illegible] of the temperature 19° C, blood was taken from an artery [illegible] (R 134). At 25° C the victims usually died although one [illegible] 19° C (R 134). The victims were subjected to this experiment [illegible] from four to thirty-eight hours constantly (R 136, 134). The victims [illegible] taken out of the basin, warmed up by a heating apparatus or placed between two naked women and subjected to the experiment again (R 1[illegible]). Some endured the experiment for 42 days (R 471). At one time Himmler himself witnessed this experiment (R 1[illegible], 172). Many of the victims, because of the freezing, died (R 135). In one group of 12, nine died (R 471). Their organs were then extracted and sent to the Pathological Institute at Munich, Germany (R 135, 173). The organs were often still alive although the bodies were dead (R 210). The victims which were used for this experiment were primarily Polish, Russian and Czech Jews (R 135).

There was also conducted at the hospital between 1941 and 1[illegible] a series of liver puncture experiments (R 139). A special needle was injected in the vicinity of the liver (R 139). No anaesthetic was used (R 139), 1[illegible]). This experiment was painful and dangerous (R 139, 140). Individuals were punctured several times and many died (R 139). The victims were selected from the work blocks and were primarily Poles, Russians, Czechs and Germans (R 139).

A third type of experiment was the so-called phlegmon experiments which were conducted in 194[illegible] and 194[illegible] on orders of Himmler (R 141, 1[illegible], 31[illegible]). The purpose was to prove that the worst diseases could be treated by biochemical methods (R 307). The first trial was performed without a doctor (R 307). Healthy people were selected and infected with the pus of a phlegmon diseased person (R 141, 307). Phlegmon, which is a disease of the tissue, causes inflamation, is pus-forming and may destroy organs in the body (R 141, 30[illegible]). It is not necessarily localized at the place of infection (R 186). If the infection is too strong or the organism too weak, a general blood poisoning ensues (R 141). Phlegmon causes great pain (R 141). The prisoners utilized for this experiment were primarily priests of all nationalities, none of them had volunteered (R 141, 30[illegible]). After the infection, the victims were not treated for three or four days until the infections had formed (R 140). They were then given sulphanilamide injections, body chemicals (pills of calcium phosphate) or subjected to surgical operations (R 1[illegible], 1[illegible], [illegible]). Many died and others became invalids (R 142, 375, 376). The experiments were conducted from the summer of 1943 until the spring of 1[illegible] (R 3[illegible]).

Salt water experiments were conducted in 1[illegible] (R 1[illegible], 237). [illegible] 60 persons were selected from a block and confined together (R 137). They were fed only salt in the form of ocean water (R 137). During this experiment the prisoners received no real medical nursing (R 137). Some died because they contained food illegally (R 137).

"Non-indicated" surgical operations were also performed. The first physician of the hospital and the block capo select healthy individuals who were prepared for various types of operations (R 210). The operations were performed for the benefit of instructing SS doctors (R 214).

A series of experiments concerning the treatment of malaria were conducted under the supervision of the accused, Dr. Schilling (R 157). 300 to 400 persons died as a result (R 205, 206). The facts elicited with respect to these experiments are set out in detail infra in connection with Dr. Schilling.

Inmates were selected for experimentation at slave market formations (R 281). All the unemployed were gathered and questioned by the labor office leader (R 281). Those selected were presented to the camp physician (R 282). They then undressed, no matter what the weather or time of year, and stood for hours (R 232).

In the winter of 1943 due to the large number of tubercular patients, the hospital could not handle the load (R 310). Several hundred were killed by phenal injections in the heart (R 311). The victims were representative of the various nationalities at Dachau (R 311).

When the psychopathic ward became overcrowded in 1943 and 1944 it was emptied by sending the patients out on a transport or disposing of them in the hospital (R 311, 312). These patients were of various European nationalities (R 311).

The Americans discovered a recording office in which was located the card index files of the prisoners who had been processed at Dachau (R 86). Jan Domagalo, who is believed to be presently in Poland and had been a prisoner in Dachau since 1940, and who had been incharge of the record office for one and a half years, related certain information to and prepared other data under the supervision of Colonel Chavez (R 547, 86, 87). According to this information there were 31,412 inmates in Dachau on 30 April 1945 (R 87). A card had been prepared for each prisoner processed beginning with the number 1 (Pros Ex 32, R 87). The cards were numbered consecutively to 161.939, which was the number which had been processed at Dachau (R 87, 89, Pros Ex 34). A red cross on a card indicated that that prisoner had died (R 87, Pros Ex 33). According to these cards there were 2470 deaths in 1942, 1100 in 1943, 4794 in 1944, and 13,158 in the first four months of 1945 (R 91, 96, Pros Ex 35). From May 1 to May 17 1945, 1538 died (R 95-96, Pros Ex 36). The number of deaths was calculated from the daily death report (R 97). Each day a report was made by each block of the number who had died in that block (R 97). From these figures were compiled the daily death report (R 97). The death books revealed that from 1 June 1941 until 23 October 1942 there were 5136 deaths, (Pros Ex 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 54). The information in these books had been compiled from the death certificates, which listed the cause of death and had a doctor's signature and which had been sent to the recording office from the political department (R 348). From 1 January 1942 until April 1945, 540 priests of the 2400 processed in Dachau in that period died (R 372, 375). Records of the number of corpses disposed of at the crematory were burned shortly before liberation (R 326). In about the last year and a quarter of the camp's existence approximately 22,000 had been cremated (R 326). Furthermore, in 1945 bodies were also buried in mass graves (R 326).

The organization of the camp was as follows: The camp was headed by the Lagerkommandant (R 100). He was the commanding officer and usually was a Sturmbannfuehrer. He was responsible for the camp and all its by-camps (R 557). Orders from Berlin were transmitted to him, which could not be altered, although protests could be made (R 571). He also handled all supplies (R 102). The adjutant headed the camp commander's personal staff (R 558). When the commandant was away, he acted for him although he exercised no discretion (R 574). The adjutant handled all the mail and transmitted all the orders (R 572). The Camp Commander was assisted by the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer who was the protective custody camp leader in charge of the prison (R 100, 559). There were as many as three Schutzhaftlagerfuehrers. All were SS men (R 559). Next in line of command were the Rapportfuehrers (R 101). They were SS noncommissioned officers who in reality took care of the entire camp (R 559). The Block

Kuehrers were SS men who were inspectors [illegible] block (R 101). The Aeltestes were prisoners and there was one in each block charged with the responsibility of maintaining quiet and order (R 101, [illegible]). The Stuben Aeltestes were prisoners who had been appointed by the block leader and who were the room leaders (R 101, 560). They were responsible to the block eldest (R 560). The block personnel, that is the barber and the detail who had the duty of cleaning the block, were also responsible to the block eldest (R 560). This organization was in existence from 194[illegible] until April 1945 (R 103). There was also a labor office which had been known as a labor division until 1943 and which was headed by an SS man (R 103, 104). He was responsible to the Lagerkommandant (R 104). The Kommandofuehrer or arbeitsdienstfuehrer was the commander of the working place and he was also an SS man (R 101, 102, 561). He was responsible for compiling statistics which were sent to higher headquarters. He also received orders to assign work details for various firms in Dachau and surrounding areas (R 293-29[illegible]). The Arbeitsdienstfuehrer had to carry out the orders which he received, such as selecting [illegible] for certain work details (R 294). At first camp guards consisted only of the SS men, but in 1944 some army personnel was used (R 102). Their functions were guard duty and execution of disciplinary measures (R [illegible]). Each work detail had a capo, a prisoner, who acted as liaison between the prisoners and the guards (R 561, 57[illegible]). The capo was known by [illegible] labor service leader or labor leader (R 573). There was a political department in the camp which was administratively responsible to the camp commander (R 103, 573). It was here that the lists for the [illegible] transports, described infra, were prepared (R 2[illegible]). The department was connected with the Gestapo in Munich and orders were received [illegible] from there (R 573). The department was not headed by an SS man, but an officer of the Gestapo (R 573). The political department had a [illegible] of vital statistics where records of death were maintained, a registration section where information cards on each prisoner were filed, and a secret section which worked on all secret [illegible] (R [illegible]). The medical department was headed by the chief physician who was not only in charge of the camp hospital, but also sanitation and food in the [illegible] (R [illegible]). Requests for inmates to be used in experiments were channeled through the camp physician to the commandant who had the power to [illegible] such requests (R 56[illegible], 57[illegible]). The request was presented to the [illegible] (R 58[illegible]). A copy went to the Reichsführer-SS [illegible] (R [illegible]). The [illegible] the mail distribution of the requests (R 5[illegible]). The administration department was concerned with the clothing, food supply, [illegible], laundry, accounting and personnel of each [illegible]. The building department was responsible for the construction [illegible] the camp (R [illegible]). A chart of the organization and scheme of administration is in evidence (Pros Ex [illegible]).

All concentration camps were under the supervision of Oranienburg, near Berlin (R 571). There the Holzen Security Office was interested in the [illegible] of gas chambers and was primarily concerned with the political department (R 571).

The ordinary day of a prisoner in Dachau was [illegible] from January 1942, to April, 1945, [illegible] around 4 o'clock in the morning, during the winter they arose at [illegible] (R 1[illegible]). The [illegible] their beds and then had their breakfast which consisted of [illegible] of a cup of coffee or tea (R 10[illegible]). This was usually between [illegible] o'clock (R 104). At the roll call formation the [illegible] the prisoners according to [illegible]

The prisoners were divided into work details and left for work about 7 o'clock (R 1[illegible]). Some work details left the camp at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. The well known detail was the Nort Express which collected garbage and hauled bodies to the crematory (R [illegible]). Most of the work formations stopped at 11:[illegible] and returned for [illegible] (R 1[illegible]). Some details which had to traverse a long distance from the camp stayed out for lunch (R 105). The meal consisted of three-quarters of a liter of thin vegetable soup, in which once a week there was a little meat (R 105). After lunch, room service was performed [illegible] the prisoners who continued on their work details from [illegible] in the afternoon until 6 o'clock, or in the summer until [illegible] (R 1[illegible]). There were some work details, such as the ammunition factory where the prisoners labored till 10 o'clock at night and even later in the summer (R [illegible]). On the Bishof detail the prisoners spent the day [illegible] on a farm that was connected with the camp (R [illegible]). There was [illegible] again in the evening between [illegible] and 8 o'clock (R [illegible]). After [illegible] the prisoners received supper which consisted [illegible] and sometimes a small piece of cheese (R [illegible]). [illegible] they received a piece of margarine or cheese [illegible]. From [illegible] a piece of bread for the whole day (R [illegible]). At first, [illegible] quarter of a loaf, then a sixth, then a seventh [illegible], about an eighth of a loaf (R 1[illegible], 111, [illegible]). The loaves were approximately 30 centimeters long, [illegible] (R [illegible]). In 1941 the bread consisted of the [illegible] As time went on, the ingredients [illegible] potatoes were used (R 106). Since [illegible] the bread (R [illegible], 177). In 1943 the [illegible] of [illegible] calories per day (R [illegible], [illegible]). [illegible] calories (R [illegible]). [illegible] received under 1,000 calories per day [illegible] in the soup and reduction of flour in the bread [illegible] the 1943 the prisoners received from [illegible]). The SS [illegible] Dachau [illegible] foodstuffs (R 391, 509, [illegible]). [illegible] performing heavy work [illegible] to maintain the normal [illegible].

A [illegible] received the usual striped [illegible]. However [illegible] underwear or overcoat [illegible] months (R [illegible]).

Those [illegible] were confined in [illegible] which were sometimes [illegible] there existed the danger of being [illegible] (R [illegible]). These transports were known as the [illegible], in other words, those who were [illegible] of these prisoners were selected [illegible] people were undressed and brought to the [illegible] the crematory (R [illegible]). The cards on the individual prisoners who were sent on these transports indicated their date of death (Pros Ex [illegible]). Former Kapo, a former inmate, stated that the names of seven priests who had left on invalid transports (32[illegible] priests had left between January [illegible] to April 1943) were listed in the death books (Pros Ex [illegible]-[illegible], R 173-174, 177). Some were also sent to other camps, such as a transport [illegible] October, 1943 which went to Auschwitz where, as a matter of common knowledge, it was known that they were to be killed in the gas chamber (R [illegible]). In 1942, however,

instead of these small groups, large transports were prepared for Auschwitz, Lublin, and Linz. The victims comprised all the nationalities of the camp (R 121). It was a matter of common knowledge that these people were sent to death (R 221, 111).

Another type of invalid transport was those which arrived in Dachau with sick and dead people (R 117). The dead would be taken to the crematory and the remainder would be sent to the invalid blocks (R 117, 11 , 17). If these individuals could not perform any work, they were then placed on an out-going invalid transport (R 11). There was, in 19 , a French transport which was originally composed of 2,300 individuals that arrived in Dachau with only 7 alive (R 11 , 120). Many of the deaths had been caused by suffocation (R 121). The individuals were examined and a roll call held (R 117). At that time it was an extremely hot day, the prisoners were forced to stand for eight to ten hours and were not given any water, as a result of which several died (R 11). A Jewish transport which arrived from Warsaw in August 19 had from 1 to 200 dead (R 575).

Punishment blocks, which became the punishment division of the camp in 19 , also existed. Greater food restrictions, no smoking, severe discipline, longer working hours and no mail were characteristics of this section. The victims were of varied nationalities - Russians, Poles, Czechs, Jews and Germans (R 111). It was very difficult for anyone in the punishment division to go on sick call (R 11). The type of punishment inflicted on the prisoners varied (R 11). Special rations would be taken away. One would be hung on a post with his hands tied with a chain or a rope with his feet holster off the ground for one, two, or three hours (111). The pain was extremely great and one could not move his hands for about three days after enduring this torture (R 11). Beating was another form of punishment (R 117). The prisoners were given ten, fifteen, twenty-five or fifty lashes at a time (R 117). It was administered with sticks about one meter long to the rhythm of martial music (R 117, 11). The prisoners bent over a bench so that from the trunk up he was horizontal to the ground. (R 117, 11 , 1). His feet were kept together and stayed on the ground (R 11 , 229). Sometimes the beatings were public (R 1 , 1). Thus there was a public beating on 31 August 19 of 31 people, on 3 September 19 of 71, on 1 and 27 October 1943, and on 5 and December 1943 (R 576). This form of punishment occurred from 1942 until , 1945. Although at first inflicted by the SS, later the prisoners were forced to administer the lashes (R 27). The change in policy however did not affect the continuation of the unofficial beatings of the SS (R 279, 225, 265). Beatings occurred frequently for years (in 1942, 4 or 5 times a day) in the bath room located in the camp's administration building (R 5 -5). Punishment in the lager commandant's office and punishment by death were also prevalent (R 117). Priests were forced to undergo exercise punishment from 1 to 1 in the evening (R 352). These included gymnastics of various sorts and running on one's knees (R 352). In the cells which were located in the bunker, special prisoners and individual prisoners were confined. Some cells were also known as standing bunkers (R 116). In a standing bunker one could not sit down but could only stand with his knees bent (R 117). During 1944 and 1945 many Russians and Poles were punished in this manner (R 117).

In 1942 the camp had many Russians, Czechs, Spaniards, Dutch, Belgians, Norwegians, Lithuanians, Austrians, Germans and Jews (R 121). In 1943 there was a large influx of Italians and French (R 121). In that year many of the Jews were sent to neighboring by-camps of Dachau, such as Kaufering, which was about 30 kilometers away, Allach and Muehldorf (R 12).

[illegible] Poles, Czechs and French Jews (p. [illegible]). The [illegible] received [illegible] the best treatment (p. 120). In the spring of 1942, 9,000 to [illegible] prisoners of war, [illegible] had been housed in a separate camp, which [illegible], "Prisoners of War", were escorted [illegible] (p. 119-121, 123, [illegible], [illegible], 121, [illegible]). About [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] (p. [illegible]), for [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] prisoner detail [illegible] worked there (p. 122, 123). Another two classes for special treatment were the "[illegible] prisoners" (p. [illegible]). They received [illegible] were [illegible] and fed (p. 127-128). [illegible] [illegible] (p. [illegible]). Moreover a long [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] taken away and not replaced (p. [illegible]). [illegible] or [illegible] they took a long shower (p. [illegible]). Then they [illegible] [illegible] there were [illegible] over them: it was winter and freezing [illegible] for two hours (p. [illegible]). Many contracted pneumonia and died (p. [illegible]). There was also a special prisoner class known as "[illegible] and free" prisoners, who were technically dead (p. 397). They were [illegible] [illegible], separate [illegible] the camp (p. 39[illegible]). They could not [illegible] and receive mail [illegible] [illegible] to work outside the camp (p. [illegible]).

[illegible] the [illegible] of the Allied forces in April 1945 a [illegible] to evacuate the [illegible] prisoners, such as Leon Blum, Chancellor Schuschnigg, General Garibaldi, five Greek Generals, and the Prince [illegible] Hohenzollern, were taken to Innsbruck (p. 72). Others, [illegible] [illegible], were sent [illegible] (p. 113), and [illegible] [illegible] was formed (p. 37). After the formation [illegible] [illegible] to the barracks instead of [illegible] and to the [illegible] (p. [illegible]). They were told to put their private belongings [illegible] proper for [illegible] (p. 137). They formed on the parade ground (p. 137). The [illegible], [illegible], Czechs and Germans were called out (p. 137). Everyone else [illegible] under the block (p. 137). The [illegible] [illegible] of a hundred people by a nationality, German, [illegible] (p. 137). They were led to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] days. For [illegible] [illegible] of bread, water [illegible] (p. [illegible]). [illegible] [illegible] (p. [illegible]). [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (p. [illegible]). The transport [illegible] [illegible]. At first a few prisoners were left [illegible]. Later [illegible] (p. [illegible]). Later whole groups were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] (p. [illegible]). About [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] (p. [illegible]). By the time the prison was [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] about 22 April, all were exhausted (p. [illegible]). [illegible] attempt to leave Dachau was a group of [illegible] [illegible] in the box cars on the railroad siding [illegible] (Sketch 1). They had [illegible] gathered on the parade ground in the afternoon and stayed there [illegible] the end, [illegible] at dawn the next morning (p. 396-397). At that time [illegible] (p. 397). Of the original [illegible], only 607 survived (p. [illegible]).

The effect of living in Dachau was expressed by Lieutenant Pollet, a Belgian [illegible], who wrote: "I said: for a normal person it is much harder to live in this place than any other place, not only because of the beatings, but [illegible] [illegible] I was [illegible] so thin and so [illegible] physical standpoint that I had to hold, or keep together, all my strength, just to stay alive. The worst [illegible] I had to go through [illegible] in Dachau in Block 27 for three months, is to see that I

was beaten, but that I had to respect people who were professional criminals, and who had a better position in this dirty camp, only because they were criminals and Germans..." (R 401).

B. The Common Design at the Kaufering Branch Camps of Dachau:

The Kaufering system which was under Dachau consisted of 11 camps (R 349, 584). They had their own organization and death certificates of people in those camps were recorded by them and do not appear in Prosecution's Exhibits 49 to 51. (R 349). Beginning in January 1945, only death notices of Germans were recorded (R 350).

Captain Barnett, amember of War Crimes Investigation Team 6823, Seventh US Army, investigated these camps on 30 April 1945 (R 579). Kaufering No. 4 was located about two miles south of the village of Kaufering (R 580). It was a barbed wire enclosure with guard towers at each corner (R 580, Pros Ex 621 and 61). The fence had apparently been electrified (R 580). There was one entrance in the front where a sign stated that the area was off limits because of typhus (R 580, Pros Ex 61). The camp had been burned and 260 bodies were still lying around (R 580, Pros Ex 81). The bodies were skin and bones and had bruises and cuts (R 580). Many had been unrecognizably burned (R 580). The bodies were collected in one place and a pit dug for their interment (R 581, Pros Ex 63, 64, 65, 66 and 4). Local citizens were employed for this work (R 582, Pros Exs 78, 79 and 67). Some bodies which had to be dragged out of burned-out huts were frozen stiff (R 582, pros ex 69).

Two burial pits were found east of the camp (R 582). These were opened and bodies stacked five high in lines of 30 were found (R 583, Pros Ex 70). The bodies were tied together and the legs and the arms intertwined to conserve space (R 583). The manner in which this was accomplished may best be seen from the photographs made at the time (Pros Ex 71 and 72). Each pit had 2000 to 2500 dead bodies (R 583).

The huts in the camp were merely a narrow channel dug into the ground (R 584, Pros Ex 68, 72). A set of stairs led down into the hut (R 584). There was a central trench with banks or shelves on each side which served as the sleeping places for the prisoners (R 584, 588, 590, Pros Ex 83). A wooden floor covered with excelsior on the right and left sides was below the level of the ground (R 588, 589, pros Ex 73) The inmates slept on the level of the ground (R 589). The roofs were covered with dirt (R 590). There was a double window on each end and one entry (R 590). The hut was about 12 meters long (R 590). There was 1 meter and 70 centimeters on each side of the central trench where the prisoners slept (R 590). The block eldest had 1/5 of the hut for himself (R 590). As many as 62 prisoners occupied one hut (R 591). The camp had about 70 huts, 60 of which were occupied by the prisoners (R 58[illegible]). Dr. Fried, a Czech inmate who had come to Kaufering No. 4 in October 1944 and was there until liberation in April 1945, stated that upon his arrival there were 500 men and 28 women prisoners in the camp (R 58[illegible]). The number of male inmates increased to 3000 (R 588). All the inmates were Jews (R 587). They came from Hungary, France, Greece, Germany and other nations (R 593). Each prisoner had one blanket but no linens or pillows (R 592). Pursuant to orders the inmates slept on their shoes. The penalty for failure to do so or for loss of the shoes was death (R 592). There were only four latrines in the entire camp (R 592). One was reserved for the officials and one for the 2[illegible] women, so that the 300 inmates had only two (R 592). The latrines overflowed with filth (R 592). Because of some disease, the prisoners visited the latrine a number of times at night (R 592). This necessitated putting on their shoes, walking in the

filth of the latrine, and then use of the shoes as pillows again (R 592).

The clothing at Kaufering Number 4 was inadequate (R 593). The prisoners had one pair of trousers and one jacket (R 593). Their clothes were marked with large letters and insignia (R 593). The food was bad and there was very little of that (R 593). In the morning they received black water with no sugar (R 593). When working in the field they received 3/4 of a liter of water with dried vegetables (R 593). The evening meal consisted of one liter of soup made from unpeeled potatoes and sometimes from cabbage (R 594). At first the prisoners received 1/4 of a loaf of bread, which weighed 1500 grams, then 1/6th, 1/7th, and in the end one eighth which was about two slices (R [illegible]). In the field no dishes were available and rusty old cans were used for the soup (R 594). At the camp there were only 400 dishes for [illegible] prisoners, so that the prisoners after having worked all day had to wait till others had finished before eating (R 595). The dishes were passed [illegible] without washing from prisoner to prisoner (R 595). The camp was infested with lice and no efforts were made to disinfect the area until typhus broke out (R 607).

The typical work day started for the prisoner's rising at 4:30 a.m. (R 595). They stood in formation until 6:00 a.m., no matter what the weather, until the work details were made out (R 595). At this formation the unemployables had to give their shoes to those who could work (R 596). The workers walked about half a mile through snow and mud to a railroad track where a train took them 6 kilometers further to the construction field (R 597). After another roll call the prisoners were separated into working details (R [illegible]). Most mixed cement (R 597). The work was done both underground and above ground (R 598). This was a heavy dirty job (R 597). It was an especially difficult task for the night shift and the average night shift worker died from the severity of the work (R 598). Once a worker was shot because he fell asleep (R 59[illegible]). Almost every day some dead were brought back to the camp (R 599). The prisoners labored from 7 a.m. until [illegible] p.m. [illegible]. They were supervised on the job by SS guards, OT workers and [illegible] the camp companies (R [illegible]). The prisoners were continuously beaten by the German foreman who even used iron hammers (R [illegible]). Prisoners were pushed off the construction building which was about six stories [illegible] (R [illegible]). The workers were back at camp at [illegible] p.m. and went to [illegible] (R [illegible]).

Around the [illegible], Kaufering Number 4 changed to a sick camp and was [illegible] (R [illegible], [illegible]). The few healthy people were transferred in December [illegible] Kaufering Number 1 (R 599). As of 14 January 1945 the camp had [illegible] (R [illegible], Pros Ex 75). Stoves were furnished for each hut in November and December, one per hut (R 600). Very little fuel was furnished (R [illegible]). The food became much worse (R 606). Many sick were sent from other Kaufering camps to Number 4 where many, never having had typhus, contracted it there and died (R 605, 606). Between 27 December 1944 and [illegible] January 1945 about 400 deaths from typhus occurred (R [illegible], Pros Ex [illegible]). Many other diseases were prevalent such as dysentery, pneumonia, heart [illegible], and scabies (R 602-604). The sick prisoners lay naked together under two blankets (R 604). There was almost no medical treatment (R 605). Paper bags that had been used for cement were applied as bandages (R 605). Operations were performed on the floor of a hut (R 605). A special work detail, the only one which left the camp, buried between 20 and 30 corpses a day after the gold was removed from the teeth (R 609-610). This gold was given to the Rapportfuehrer who sent it by messenger to Camp Number 1 and thence to Dachau (R 610, 613). In the five months as a sick camp, there were almost 3000 deaths (R 602).

The evacuation of the camp began on 25 April 1945 (R 611). Three hundred who could walk left at noon (R 612). A train in the evening transported eight hundred (R 612). A second train left on April 27 with eight hundred more and a third train with eight hundred departed about 3 a.m. on April 27, four hours before the arrival of the Americans (R 612-613). On leaving an SS man remarked, "Look there—see the fire—this is camp Number three. and just the same way we will burn camp number four". (R 621).

Captain Barnett found that Kaufering Number 1 looked similar to Number 4 but it appeared to have been the main camp (R 585). Kaufering Number 2 was empty. Kaufering Number 3 was similar to Number 1. It used the same burial pits as Number 4 (R 585). Kaufering Number 7 was a labor and recuperation camp for Jews (R 505, 722). Kaufering Number 8 was empty (R 565). Number 9 which was near the Landsberg airfield had been occupied by Russian prisoners of war. It had been blown up with the airfield (R 585). Camps 1, 3, 4, 7 and 11 were the permanent organizations (R 585).

In July, 1944, Kaufering Camp Number 1 had not been completed (R 669). It, too, had earth huts which were trenches dug in the ground and covered with a roof (R 669). There were one window and no beds (R 669). The inmates slept on the surface of the ground (R 669). The ditch in the center was about 3/4 of a meter deep (R 669). The huts were 10 to 12 meters long and 3 1/2 meters wide (R 669). At times as many as 120 inmates slept in one hut (R 669). They each had one blanket (R 670). Some huts had heating facilities (R 671). The prisoners had no underclothing, the prescribed prisoners' outer garments, and heavy uncomfortable wooden shoes (R 670, 734). Their underwear, large coats and leather shoes were taken from them upon arrival at the camp (R 670).

Kaufering Number 1 was known as a work camp (R 670). Most inmates, about 1200 of various nationalities such as Lithuanian, Pole, and Hungarian, worked at the Moll construction firm where they mixed, carried and stamped cement, (R 670, 697). Work had started here in June 194[illegible]. All labor was supplied from Camp Number 1 until the camp was quarantined because of typhoid (R 69[illegible]). One work detail was at Ott Wied's where wood and iron were unloaded (R 651). Others were in Otto Willman's kitchen and the prisoners' kitchen (R 651). The prisoners were awakened at 4:30 a.m. (R 670). After receiving some black water in the kitchen, they stood on the formation ground for an hour or hour and a half no matter what the weather (R 67[illegible]). They did not have warm clothing and some had to go to work in their pajamas (R 670). It took about an hour to reach the place of work (R 671). They worked for about 14 hours during which time they received some watery soup (R 671, 703, 707). When the prisoners first came to the Moll detail they were physically quite well, but soon they became very ill because of their poor clothing (R 69[illegible]). Their wooden shoes were worn out and they used cement bags around their feet (R 699). A civilian engineer, Stroh, who worked for the Moll firm, had written to his superior and protested about the conditions of the workers (R 709). At work the SS guards who performed guard duty maltreated them (R 671, 710, 699). On the average from 3 to 5 persons died each day on the job (R 671-672, 734). The basic causes of death were malnutrition, general weakness, phlegmonia and erisipelas (R 672, 734). Of the 1800 prisoners in camp in July 194[illegible], only 600 survived (R 734). Some sick prisoners continued to come to work because they feared otherwise they would be sent to another camp (R 705). At the Moll detail a first aid station was available for them (R 705).

There was a sick tent in the camp and at the beginning it had 40 patients (R 711). By January 1945 there were over 300 in the hospital (R 711). Until November 1944 there was officially only one doctor in attendance although about 25 prisoners were physicians (R 711)

In July 1944, 131 boys in the camp were gathered at the formation ground (R 730, 737). In the evening they were confined in a round wooden hut which could normally accomodate 15 to 20 children (R 731). The hut was 3 to 4 meters wide (R 731). The prisoners, even though parents, were permitted to see the children (R 731). Two days later they were sent to Dachau and then Auschwitz (R 73X, 73d). About 75 of the boys were burned there (R 739). When evacuation of the camp started, quite a lot of shooting occurred in the camp (R 717)

As of 21 April 1945, there were 65 branch camps and outside details (Aussenkommandos) in the Dachau Concentration Camp system (Pros Ex 58).

c. The Individual Defendants.

1. Martin Gottfried Weiss. Martin Gottfried Weiss became camp commander of the Dachau Concentration camp and its by-camps, succeeding Sturmbannfuehrer Piorkowsky, in the latter part of 1942 (R 169). Weiss held this position for about one year when he was succeeded by Commandant Weiter (R 170). While Weiss was commandant, the cold water, malaria and phlegmon experiments continued (R 182,136,365,366,143,377). Weiss placed a much greater emphasis on work so that less time was spent on matters such as drill (R 377,189,190). There were more people in the blocks. The beatings continued but hangings by the wrists were discontinued (R 190,377). The beating block which had been so prominently in evidence during Piorkowsky's regime was continued by Weiss (R 190). Although the food did not improve when Weiss became commandant, he permitted the prisoners to receive packages from home and made certain arrangements for their entertainment (R 378,379,468,191). At one time in 1943 when a prisoner failed to remove his hat after receiving an order to do so, Weiss hit him in the back of his neck so that the hat flew off (R 489). Dr. Fried, who had been an inmate at Kaufering Camp Number 4, saw the accused Weiss inspect that camp once around December 1944 or January 1945 (R 611, 619). In October 1945 the accused, Martin Gottfried Weiss, made a statement to Colonel David Chaves, Judge Advocate Department, War Crimes Investigating Tear, 7th Army, which was reduced to writing and subscribed and sworn to by Weiss (R 777,778, Pros Ex 88). That statement reads in pertinent part in translation as follows:

"I was born on June 3, 1905 in Weiden, Oberpfalz. I voluntarily joined the SS on April 1, 1932. I first came to Dachau on April 11, 1933. There I was technical head from 1933 until March 1938. I supervised the canalisation, electrical power works, heating and other technical matters. From 1938 until 1939 I was adjutant to the camp commander of Dachau, SS Oberfuehrer Hans Lorits. When Lorits left in 1939, SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Alex Piorkowsky took his place and I became his adjutant, remaining in that position until April 1940. In April 1940, I became commander of the Hamburg, Neuen Gamme Concentration Camp. I remained there until September 1, 1942 when I came to Dachau Concentration Camp as Camp Commander. I was Camp Commander from 1 September 1942 until November 1, 1943. On November 4, 1943 I went to the Lublin Concentration Camp as Camp Commander where I remained until April 1944. Then I came to the Amtsgruppe (Official Group) of the SS in Oranienburg near Berlin as [illegible] chief for special use. The Chief of the Oranienburg group was SS [illegible] Glucks. I was technical Representative between the Oranienburg Amtsgruppe and the TOT Organization for construction work in [illegible]. This was my position from 1 November 1944 until my arrest in [illegible]dorf on 2 May 1945.

When I first came to Dachau in September 1942, SS Obersturmfuehrer Franz Hoffmann was First Prison Compound Commander and SS Untersturmfuehrer Joseph Jarolin was Second Prison Compound Commander. Jarolin was my Prison Compound Commander for about three months, until his transfer to the Allach Concentration By-Camp was ordered by the Berlin Office. Franz Hoffmann was also transferred. Then SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Michael Redwitz, SS Obersturmfuehrer Reinecke, and SS Obersturmfuehrer Arno Lippmann became my Prison Compound Commanders. The Rapportfuehrers who were at Dachau when I first came and during my administration were:

SS Hauptscharfuehrer Wilhelm Welter
SS Hauptscharfuehrer Wilhelm
SS Hauptscharfuehrer Blatterspiel
SS Hauptscharfuehrer Joseph Seuss
SS Hauptscharfuehrer Xaver Trenkle

The Blockfuehrers who were in Dachau when I first came and during my administration were:

SS Hauptscharfuehrer Ernst Muller
SS Hauptscharfuehrer Franz Porter
SS Hauptscharfuehrer Simon Kiem
SS Oberscharfuehrer Anthor
SS Oberscharfuehrer Jupfer
SS Oberscharfuehrer Strasser
SS Oberscharfuehrer Seisel
SS Oberscharfuehrer Engelbert [illegible]
SS Oberscharfuehrer [illegible]
SS Oberscharfuehrer [illegible]

While I was [illegible] in Dachau, SS Obersturmfuehrer Rudolf Sattler was my adjutant.

During my administration, the following people were in the Political Department in Dachau:

The head of the Department was Criminal Inspector [illegible]. The others were:

[illegible]
SS [illegible]
SS [illegible]
SS [illegible]

[illegible] the prisoners were [illegible].

[illegible] when I first [illegible]:

<u>In [illegible]</u>

Dr. [illegible]
[illegible]

<u>[illegible]</u>

Dr. [illegible]

[illegible] Dachau while [illegible] after I left. The prisoners for the [illegible] were selected by the Political Department Commander. The [illegible] was sent for my administration and signature. [illegible] number of people who were selected for [illegible]. The Experimental Station was under the [illegible] Hauptsturmfuehrer Ruder.

I would like to tell the following:

On 15 [illegible] 1942, Hauptsturmfuehrer [illegible] was in the Experimental Station in Dachau. SS Sturmbann Oberscharfuehrer Schnitzler fetched me to the experiment station. An experiment was in progress and Himmler saw the experiment performed. The prisoners in flying combination suits were in a large basin of ice water in which pieces of ice were floating. Various instruments for measuring heart-beat and other things were attached to the two prisoners. Then the two prisoners who were no longer conscious were taken out of the water. One of them who was naked was put into a bed with two naked women, also prisoners, and

covered up. The other prisoner was put into hot water to see how long it would take him to regain consciousness. At that time Himmler told me the following: "Dr. Rascher is subject to me only. You can give him no orders. When he asks for something, no matter what it be, you must give it to him." Upon complaint of Prof. Schilling, SS Group Leader Dr. Grawitz came to Dachau and reminded me of the fact that I must not sabotage the experiments, since the station was under Himmler. I had to comply with all wishes of Prof. Schilling.

I knew that the following were present at shootings while I was camp commander:

SS Obersturmfuehrer Franz Hoffmann
SS Obersturmfuehrer Arno Lippmann
SS Obersturmfuehrer Joseph Jarolin
SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Michael Redwitz

All shootings which were ordered by higher authorities were under the supervision of the Prison Compound Commander. The shootings took place near the crematorium.

During my administration prisoners were hanged but only on order from the Reich Main Security Office in Berlin (Reich Sicherheits Hauptamt).

I forgot to mention that besides Himmler the following also visited Dachau:

SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Dr. Bernsdorf, Bureau Chief of the Reich Security Service (Reich Sicherheits Dienst) in Berlin.
Gauleiter Julius Streicher from Nurenberg.
SS Obergruppenfuehrer Freiherr Von Eberstein
SS Obergruppenfuehrer Schmitt (Police President of Munich)
SS Obergruppenfuehrer Oswald Pohl, head of the Chief Office of Economic Administration (Wirtschaft Verwaltungs Hauptamt), and of all concentration camps.
SS Gruppenfuehrer Glucks

During my administration, there were 7,000 to 8,000 prisoners in Dachau and 6,000 to 7,000 in Pre-Camps. Amongst them were Russians, Poles, Frenchmen, Czechs, Rumanians, Belgians, Dutchmen, Yugoslavs, Luxembourgers, Germans, Englishmen and Spaniards. There were prisoners of war and civilians.

During my administration there were death cases due to typhus, TB, dysentery, pneumonia, pleurosy, and body weakness brought about by lack of food. The latter was the case especially in transports of prisoners who arrived very weak and ill in such transports. SS Obersturmfuehrer Sylvester Pillebeck was in charge of the distribution of food. I had nothing to do with the distribution of food.

Many transports arrived during my administration. The prisoners in these transports were in a very bad condition and many of them arrived dead. When prisoners arrived in Dachau, files about them were made by the Political Department which was headed by Kick.

The Prison Compound Commander was in charge of the Crematorium in Dachau. The following named worked there:

Oberscharfuehrer Engelbert Niedermeier, Tongarts, Henschen, Hevner.

In charge of the "Bunker" were Hauptscharfuehrer Joseph Seuss, Hauptscharfuehrer Wolner, Oberscharfuehrer Zink, Hauptscharfuehrer Werner.

I have made the above statement without compulsion, and I have read and corrected it and understand it fully. I swear before God that it is the pure truth." (Pros Ex No 98A).

2. Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert. The accused Ruppert was in charge of the security service at Dachau in 1942 (R 465). At that time the accused Kick saw Ruppert beat a Russian with his hands until the blood flowed (R 465). Ruppert was an SS Obersturmfuehrer and he held the position of Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer at Dachau (R 226,181,327). Ruppert often beat the prisoners, who were of divers nationalities into unconsciousness (R 410,227). He utilized his fists, sticks and riding crop (R 242). He performed these beatings without any emotion, much like a blacksmith striking with an iron (R 227). Once after a transport of starved people had arrived at Dachau and they were awaiting processing on the parade ground, Ruppert beat many of them when they attempted to obtain something to eat from some of the other inmates (R 327,323). His victims included peoples of all the nationalities of the camp, such as Czechs, Poles, Russians, Hungarians etc (R 183,324,243,410). Ruppert was in charge of most of the executions "as a leading personality" (R 327). However, he never did any of the shooting or hanging himself (R 236). With the accused Boettcher, he was once in charge of the executing of 96 Russian Prisoners of War in September 1944 (R 327,324,326). He led the Russians from their compound and rushed them down to the crematorium (R 127,171). Later, shots were heard coming from the direction of the crematorium where the Russian officers had been shot in the neck and their gold teeth taken (R 128). In August 1944, a transport of Jews arrived from Warsaw (R 575). Ruppert ordered that the bodies in the camp be taken to the crematory (R 575). Some of these prisoners were alive, but they were taken to the crematory anyway (R 576). Ruppert was informed in the latter part of 1944 that a typhus epidemic was starting and he had been requested to obtain sufficient delousing powder as well as to attempt to have the camp restricted (R 409). However, nothing was done (R 409).

A pre-trial affidavit which had been executed by the accused Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert before Colonel Chavez was admitted into evidence (Pros Ex No 98, R 572). This statement reads in translation in pertinent part as follows:

"(1) My name is Frederich Wilhelm Ruppert. I was holding the rank of an SS Obersturmfuehrer in the Kommandant's Office at the Dachau Concentration Camp.

"(2) I served at the Dachau Concentration Camp at two (2) different periods. From 11 April 1933 until 1° September 1942 I was at first a camp guard, then a camp electrician, and between 1940 and 1942 I was the chief electrician. From 6 August 1944 until 29 April 1945 I was Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer. .....

"When I was Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer in 1944-1945 at Dachau Concentration Camp, the Camp Kommandant was Obersturmbannfuehrer Edmund Weiter. I also knew Camp Kommandant Martin Weiss who became Camp Kommandant on the 1st of September 1942, that is 18 days before I left Dachau for Lublin. I remember as Schutzhaftlagerfuehrers under Weiss, Obersturmfuehrer Franz Hoffmann and Obersturmfuehrer Michael Redwitz as First Schutzhaftlagerfuehrers, and Josef Jarolin as Second Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer. Under Kommandant Weiter, I remember as First Schutzhaft-

lagerfuehrer the same Michael Redwitz, who served under Weiss. Also Obersturmfuehrer Sampe who was my predecessor in the position of First Schutzhaftlagefuehrer. Second Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer was Untersturmfuehrer Georg Jung. During the month of April 1945, a change occurred insofar as on 23 April 1945 I was demoted from First to Third Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer, while Max Schobert became First Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer. As Rapportfuehrer at the time when I was Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer, I remember the following men: Franz Boettger, Xavier Trenkle, Kuhn, whose first name I have forgotten and Peter Wiesmeyer. My secretary for Department No. 3 was Hauptscharfuehrer Leo Eichberger. The SS Non-Com in charge of the crematorium was Hauptscharfuehrer Pongartz.

"(5) Of Dachau SS Men, who were serving after 1942 in official capacity at the Concentration Camp, I remember the following names: Adjutants - until 1943, Obersturmfuehrer Guttropp; until 1944, Obersturmfuehrer Illing; and until 1945, Otto. In the Political Department the leader was Untersturmfuehrer Johann Mick until November or December 1944, and Hauptscharfuehrer Klapowski until 1945. Other officials there were Oberscharfuehrer Urfels, Oberscharfuehrer Kursch, Hauptscharfuehrer Bautz, Unterscharfuehrer Scharwarner and Oberscharfuehrer Rappl. Administrative Leader was Hauptsturmfuehrer Wetzel until 1945. In charge of the prisoners clothing storehouse was Sturmscharfuehrer Weber. Chief of the laundry was Wilhelm Wagner who later was Commandant at Kaufberon. In charge of the kitchen was Pfeiffer. In charge of the prisoner distribution department was Wilhelm Walter. In charge of the food stores was Untersturmfuehrer Sylvester Willebrock. As doctors I recall the following: Fritz Wintermeyer, Hans Wissle, Walter, Heinrich Schmidt and Doctors Brachtel, Wittler, Vetter, Baber, Ressher and Schilling.

"(6) During my service at Dachau, the following incidents were of particular interest occurred:

"(a) The end of August or beginning of September 1944, ninety-two (92) Russians were executed by shooting in the Dachau crematorium yard. Of these ninety (90) were executed the same day and two (2) a few days later. I was told by my secretary, Eichberger, that the victims of this execution came from a camp for Prisoners of War in or near Munich. When the ninety (90) men were shot, I was present and recall the incident as follows: -- The men were lined up in ranks at the gate of the inner compound at 0900 hours. Camp Commander Walter appeared with Untersturmfuehrer Geith from the Gestapo Office at Munich at the gate building and Geith read off the list of names of all ninety (90) prisoners and gave short explanation as to the prisoners. My name was called, went through the gate. When all 90 names had been called, Commandant Walter went away while Geith and myself led the first thirty (30) of the ninety (90) prisoners to the crematorium yard. Geith and I went ahead of the column and SS guards, armed with rifles brought the thirty (30) men along after us, while sixty (60) remained at the same gate. The first thirty (30) were shot in two groups of fifteen (15) each inside of the crematorium yard. The shooting was done by Pongartz, Wenscher, Kuhn, Eichberger and perhaps one or two others. Present also were a camp doctor, probably First Camp Doctor Wintermeyer, Camp Adjutant Illing, Geith and two other Gestapo officials from Munich whose names I do not know, the Russian Gestapo interpreter, Boettger, the Rapportfuehrer and Obersturmfuehrer Lindner, who at that time was training to become camp Adjutant. The interpreter gave the first fifteen (15) prisoners the order to undress completely. They were then ordered to go approximately 30 meters away from the place where they left their clothing and shoes on the ground. There they had to kneel in one line next to a small heap of earth with their backs towards us. The SS men who were ordered to do the shooting went near them and shot them with their pistols in the back of the neck, each

one shooting several men. When the first fifteen (15) men had been shot, prisoners who worked at the crematorium took away the first fifteen (15) bodies and carried them inside the crematorium. The next fifteen (15) who had undressed in the meantime like the first fifteen (15) were now shot in the same fashion. Then the guards returned to the gate and brought the next group of thirty (30) from the gate to the crematorium, the same procedure of execution was used for these thirty (30) men as well as for the last thirty (30) men. Between 1100 and 1130 hours the whole execution was over. I remained in the crematorium yard until then.

"(b) This was not the only case of execution by shooting which occurred while I was at Dachau. I know that of the many camp officials of the Dachau Concentration Camp who took part in shooting, the following names I remember: Josef Jarolin, Xavier Trenkle, Josef and Wolfgang Seuss (brothers), Engelbert Niedermaier and Wilhelm Welter.

"(c) By the end of January 1945 the Gestapo Office whose location I do not recall, send two (2) Russian women to Dachau where they were to be executed. The execution took place at the crematorium building where Dr. Hintermeyer injected some poison into the two women's arms.

Present at the execution besides myself were Adjutant Otto, Eichberger, Pongartz and one assistant doctor. Dr. Hintermeyer used a syringe. The victims sat on chairs and collapsed about one minute after the poison entered their bodies. They were killed one at a time and Dr. Hintermeyer made sure they were dead by looking into their eyes. He had the body of the first woman removed to the next room where it was probably burned at once before he killed the second woman.

"(d) In the middle of February 1945, the Gestapo at Munich sent three (3) Polish and three (3) Russian workers to Dachau for execution. Present at the execution which was done by hanging at the crematorium room containing the furnaces was Adjutant Otto, Pongartz, Eichberger, one doctor and myself. There was also a prisoner by the name of Mahl who put the string around the victim's necks while Pongartz kicked the wooden stairs away on which the victims stood before they died of strangulation. I do not know which doctor was present that day, but it may have been Dr. Hintermeyer or Dr. Eisele or Dr. Schmidt, because I remember distinctly that all three (3) were present with me at some hangings.

"(e) Between the time of August 1944 and April 1945 approximately 40 executions took place. The victims came from various Gestapo Offices and stayed for a short time at the Dachau Concentration Camp. I do not recall all the cases but remember that for instance on one occasion four (4) Russian civilians were killed by orders of the Gestapo at Klagenfurt. The Gestapo at Munich once ordered the execution of a French prisoner. Present at the executions were Doctors Hintermeyer, Eisele and Schmidt, Adjutants Otto or Illig, Rapportführers, Doettger, Weismeyer and Trenkle, also myself or Jung as Schutzhaftlagerführer and the clerk, Eichberger.

"(f) Of the typhus epidemic during the winter of 1944-1945, I recall it so far as it affected blocks number 23, 25, 29 and 30. When typhus was at its worst, the daily number of dead was from fifty (50) to (60) prisoners. A few SS men felt sick also, but I believe none of them died from typhus. The epidemic, however, did kill between 1,000 and 1,500 prisoners.

"(g) Invalid transports were sent out of Dachau from 1944 onward. The first two large transports left Dachau by train and later

on invalids were sent out by truck. I am not familiar with the selection of the prisoners who were sent out on those invalid transports. As to the destination, I know from Oberscharfuehrer Josef Mueller, who accompanied one such transport, but worked normally with me at the Technical Department, that the invalids were sent to a village near Linz, Austria. Mueller told me that there was an institution at that town where the transferred invalid prisoners were killed by gassing. I estimate the number of invalids who were sent away from Dachau on these invalid transports between 1,500 and 2,000 prisoners.

"(b) About transports of prisoners from other Concentration Camps to Dachau, I know that they very often arrived in a very bad condition. There were always dead prisoners among the arrivals on such transports. The worst transport arrived toward the end of the war.

For instance, one came during the last days of April 1945 and was commanded by Obersturmfuehrer Mueller from Kauffering. The prisoners on those trains died from various diseases they had contracted at their former stations as well as from starvation because they were not supplied with food while enroute.

"I have made the above statement without compulsion, and I have read and corrected it and understand it fully. I swear before God that it is the pure truth." (Pros Ex No. 92 A)

3. Josef Jarolin. Jarolin, who was an SS Unterscharfuehrer, was Rapportfuehrer and later on Lagerleader at Dachau (R 370,392,523,219). Jarolin was present when Dr. Plaha, an inmate at Dachau, and 11 other prisoners were hung up by their wrists for an hour, as a result of which Dr. Plaha suffered great pains, had blood clots on his hands, swollen feet and couldn't move his hands for three days (R 113,114,174). Jarolin gave the orders for the hangings which he had received from headquarters (R174). During the hangings he ordered that the 12 prisoners should be hung a little higher because their shoes were touching the floor (R 210). This incident occurred on 1 June 1942 (R 215).

In the liquidation of six thousand to eight thousand Russian Prisoners of War in the spring of 1942, Jarolin, as rapportfuehrer, ordered these prisoners to march out of the camp towards some nearby railway tracks (R 122,123,190,207,208,523). He also marched out of the camp with them (R 123). About a half an hour later machine gun fire was heard all over the camp (R 124).

Jarolin often beat the inmates in the bathroom of the administration building until they were unconscious (R 541-543). He hit the prisoners with his fists, kicked them with his feet and was always ready to use his pistol (R 219). His victims were of all nationalities, including Poles, Czechs, Russians, Dutch and Germans (R 220,542). At one time Jarolin grabbed the cat-of-9-tails from a block leader who was beating a 60 year old Czech Jew and he, Jarolin, continued the beating himself until the old man did not utter a sound (R 544). At another time Jarolin was found standing alone next to 3 prisoners who had just been shot and killed (R 545). A pre-trial affidavit executed by the accused Jarolin in his own handwriting before Lieutenant Harry Szanger, investigator examiner for War Crimes, Headquarters Third US Army, was admitted into evidence (R 548, Pros Ex 124). That statement reads in translation and in pertinent parts as follows:

"From 1 September 1937 until 1 March 1943 I was stationed at Dachau Headquarters. When I arrived at Dachau from Oranienburg, I had the rank of Oberscharfuehrer. From May 1941 until December 1941

I interrogated prisoners at Dachau. During these interrogations, in order to collect evidence of the real facts, I tied up approximately 150 prisoners, mostly professional criminals to a post and beat them with an ox-tail. This was done under orders of the Camp Commander and First Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer, Hauptsturmfuehrer Zill. In the months of July, August, and September 1941, approximately 2400 Eastern partisans were transported to the rifle range at Dachau by police and two thirds of them were shot by members of the Command at Dachau. The orders for this came from Berlin. The remaining were chosen for work. Most of these partisans prisoners were Russians. The prisoners were then forced to undress upon orders, and were shot while they were naked. The undressing took place on the right side of the place, and the shooting by threes on the left side. They were shot by an execution squad consisting of 15 men. The transports came in strength of about 100 to 200 men of which during the day, two thirds, that is up to 150 men, were shot. About 2 transports a week arrived. The first Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer Hauptsturmfuehrer Zill said that they were partisans who had fought behind the front, and had violated the rules of land warfare and therefore would have to be shot the same way in Dachau as they would have been behind the front. The executions did not occur daily, but were distributed in the months of July, August and September, during which time 1,500 to 1,700 men were shot. At each execution approximately 40 men were appointed by the Concentration Camp Headquarters Staff and driven to the range. Approximately 90% of the Headquarters Staff at Dachau had taken part in the executions.

"The shootings lasted anywhere from 1-1/2 to 2 hours. I as Hauptscharfuehrer, gave the command to the 15 men to fire for about 700 men who were shot. After the order "fire" had been carried out I went over for the first few times to the victims and gave about 30 to 40 men mercy shots. Then two Oberscharfuehrers were appointed from the leader of the shootings, namely, Hauptscharfuehrer Zill or Obersturmfuehrer Hofmann, to give the mercy shots. These oberscharfuehrers were usually Glatterspiel and Kiern. The still living men were to bekilled as quickly as possible by the mercy shots. As I already stated I gave the order "fire" to execute 700 men or so. For many members of the Headquarters Staff these shootings were a great soul burden. During the nights I had heavy dreams too, and through Hauptsturmfuehrer Zill, on my request, I was replaced by Rapportfuehrers Seuss, Josef, and Remele, Josef, who then drove for me to the range and gave the command "fire". In December 1941 Zill was transferred and I was then appointed as Third Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer. Hofman became First Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer and Obersturmfuehrer Lippman was understudying the job of the Second Schutzhaftlagefuehrer. As Third Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer my main duties were the guarding and looking after of the punishment reports and the control of the prisoners on the work details of the commandos in Dachau and surroundings. It was my duty to look after the punishment orders and to see that they were carried out exactly as they read. There were corporal punishments up to 25 strokes and in special severe cases up to 2 x 25 strokes and tying to posts up to one hour. If a prisoner received more than 25 strokes, then it only can be so that the Rapportfuehrer did not count right. The prisoners who was called up to punished was laid over a specially built block and was held by 2 SS-men while he was beaten by 2 other SS men with an ox-tail each. Later the holding and beating was done by prisoners. If the prisoners did not hit hard enough, the Rapportfuehrer did not count each stroke. From December 1942 until March 1943, until I was transferred to Allach, I had to watch to see that the punishments, beatings and pole-bindings were carried out correctly. The prisoners there received, according to the order of punishment, 25 to 50 stick-strokes with an oxtail or the tying on a pole up to one hour.

"During the beating the prisoners had to count out loud. When as Rapportfuehrer, I had to read the order of punishment, I counted

"with him", as soon as the prisoner no longer could do so himself. As 3rd Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer I gave the order to the Rapportfuehrer, as soon as the doctor was present, to begin with the punishments. Also as an investigating chief in 1942, I often had to represent the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer and to be present at the punishments. The punishments were decided by the Camp Commander or by his assistants i.e. by the First Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer. They gave the orders to tie the prisoners to the pole or give them punishment beatings. At this, one of the camp Doctors was always present. About in the month of April 1942 an experimental station was erected for the Air Corps on Block 7. Dr. Rascher, an air-force doctor, made the experiments in an air pressure chamber which was built on top of a car. On orders, I sometimes introduced physically fit men, who were mostly professional criminals, to Dr. Rascher. Dr. Rascher himself then went along to a block and asked the prisoners if they would volunteer for the experiments; if there were no volunteers, Rascher picked some himself. At first several prisoners volunteered. It's possible that at that time I said to Rascher that this or that man was a well-built man, because I then did not know at all what Rascher did with these people. Rascher then took the prisoners with him to the experimental station. One day, out of curiosity, I wanted to see what was being done in this experimental station. Because the entrance to this experimental station was generally forbidden, I begged Rascher to take me along once. At the station I saw several well fed prisoners who were then drinking regular coffee because they would have to have a strong heart, Rascher told me. Then Rascher let me see a ball which a newly arrived prisoner had just entered. After locking the ball, he pulled hand levers which drew the air out of the ball, and after a few minutes the prisoner became unconscious. I drew this to Rascher's attention but he was in no hurry to get the air back into the ball, and not before several minutes had passed did they take the prisoner out, lay him on a stretcher and carry him to the hospital. Later I heard that the prisoner died in the hospital. It was said that about 30 to 40 had died by these experiments. In 1941 by orders of the Commandant or of the First Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer, in order to get real evidence of the facts, I as chief of interrogations tied prisoners who were mostly criminals by occupation on a pole and beat them with the ox-tail on the buttocks. I also sometimes stamped prisoners on the buttocks with my boots rather than making a report. In the period from December 1941 until March 1943, when I was Third Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer, the punishments which were customary at the Dachau Concentration Camp, were punishment beatings, arrest punishments, and up to 1942, pole punishments. The arrest punishments were 5 days, 14 days, 21 days, and 42 days long. The punished would received bread and water and would receive the complete meal on every third day. The punishment beatings and pole tying was done twice weekly, on Thursdays and Fridays, with about 5 to 15 persons.

"The next statements concern Allach. I myself was in Allach as a Camp Leader and received the punishment orders from Dachau which I passed on to the Rapportfuehrer Steinke and Werner. The Commander in Dachau also gave the order to punish prisoners shortly after the deed had been committed, without punishment orders, and to report them later. These orders I passed on to my assistants and rapportfuehrers. Furthermore in Allach arrest punishments were carried out and in some cases, on the grounds of the punishment orders, the food (workers' ration) was taken away. The punishment was either witnessed by me or by my representative, Hauptscharführer Ebert, Willy Werner or Sturmscharführer Mueller. As I have already stated, I myself gave the orders to the Rapportfuehrers because of orders of the Camp Commandant that prisoners could be punished even without punishment orders. No doctor was present in Allach. The punishment measure was the same as in Dachau. In the year 1944, 5 or 6 prisoners were executed in Allach. They were Czechs, Poles and Russians. They were hanged for sabotage. As far as I know, the prisoners received

"with him", as soon as the prisoner no longer could do so himself. As 3rd Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer I gave the order to the Rapportfuehrer, as soon as the doctor was present, to begin with the punishments. Also as an investigating chief in 1942, I often had to represent the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer and to be present at the punishments. The punishments were decided by the Camp Commander or by his assistants i.e. by the First Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer. They gave the orders to tie the prisoners to the pole or give them punishment beatings. At this, one of the camp Doctors was always present. About in the month of April 1942 an experimental station was erected for the Air Corps on Block 7. Dr. Rascher, an air-force doctor, made the experiments in an air pressure chamber which was built on top of a car. On orders, I sometimes introduced physically fit men, who were mostly professional criminals, to Dr. Rascher. Dr. Rascher himself then went along to a block and asked the prisoners if they would volunteer for the experiments; if there were no volunteers, Rascher picked some himself. At first several prisoners volunteered. It's possible that at that time I said to Rascher that this or that man was a well-built man, because I then did not know at all what Rascher did with these people. Rascher then took the prisoners with him to the experimental station. One day, out of curiosity, I wanted to see what was being done in this experimental station. Because the entrance to this experimental station was generally forbidden, I begged Rascher to take me along once. At the station I saw several well fed prisoners who were then drinking regular coffee because they would have to have a strong heart, Rascher told me. Then Rascher let me see a ball which a newly arrived prisoner had just entered. After locking the ball, he pulled hand levers which drew the air out of the ball, and after a few minutes the prisoner became unconscious. I drew this to Rascher's attention but he was in no hurry to get the air back into the ball, and not before several minutes had passed did they take the prisoner out, lay him on a stretcher and carry him to the hospital. Later I heard that the prisoner died in the hospital. It was said that about 30 to 40 had died by these experiments. In 1941 by orders of the Commandant or of the First Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer, in order to get real evidence of the facts, I as chief of interrogations tied prisoners who were mostly criminals by occupation on a pole and beat them with the cat-tail on the buttocks. I also sometimes stamped prisoners on the buttocks with my boots rather than making a report. In the period from December 1941 until March 1943, when I was Third Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer, the punishments which were customary at the Dachau Concentration Camp, were punishment beatings, arrest punishments, and up to 1942, pole punishments. The arrest punishments were 8 days, 14 days, 21 days, and 42 days long. The punished would received bread and water and would receive the complete meal on every third day. The punishment beatings and pole tying was done twice weekly, on Tuesdays and Fridays, with about 8 to 15 persons.

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a court sentence after the interrogation at Dachau, which came from Berlin, and then were hanged by an execution command of Dachau under the leadership of Obersturmfuehrer Ruppert. I had received orders from Dachau to assemble hereto each time about 3,000 prisoners. The prisoners who escaped in Allach were after their capture immediately transferred to Dachau. One prisoner was shot while trying to escape. During my time in Dachau as Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer I received the orders to hang prisoners from the Commandant and the First Schutzhaftlagerfuehrers Piorkowski, Weiss, Zill, Hofmann, [illegible] Pape.

"I don't know anything about an English speaking prisoner who died in the air pressure chamber. Regarding Willy Wagner I know only that he was known as a beater in the laundry at Dachau. In one such case he had to see First Schutzhaftlagefuehrer Zill, because the inmates reported him for beatings." (Pros Ex 124A)

4. Franz Xaver Trenkle. The accused Trenkle was Rapportfuehrer in the year 1943 (R 168,227,384). He later was protective custody leader and verwaltungsfuehrer (R250-251). Trenkle beat the prisoners with his fists and kicked them (R 228,169,231). His victims were usually Russians (R 231). At one time he had a prisoner stand at attention in front of him and kicked the prisoner with the outer edge of his shoe in a downward motion so that he scraped the skin off the prisoner's shin (R 228). Although he was not a physician Trenkle as Rapportfuehrer sometimes held sick call himself (R 384). Once during sick call he chased a prisoner away who had a bad leg (R 384). The inmate went to the end of the line and Trenkle, upon discovering him, kicked and knocked him down (R 384). Once during a public beating a prisoner refused to beat a fellow prisoner whereupon Trenkle grabbed the cat-of-9-tails, struck the disobedient prisoner across the face twice and then beat the prisoner who was on the punishment block (R 229,230,285).

A pre-trial affidavit executed by the accused Trenkle before Lieutenant Paul C. Guth, Headquarters 3rd US Army was admitted into evidence (R 789, Pros Ex 92). The statement reads in translation and in pertinent part as follows:

"1. From November 1933 until Spring 1936 I acted as Block Leader in Block I of the Concentration Camp of Dachau. In Summer 1936 I acted as Unterscharfuehrer and was in charge of several work details who were engaged in construction work in the camp. In May 1938 I went to St. Gilgen as commander of a work detail.....In November 1942 I returned to Dachau to the SS as first sergeant. From June 1943 until March 1944 I returned to Dachau to the Schutzhaftlager as deputy Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer. .....

"2. During my tenure as deputy Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer from June 1943 until March 1944 it was one of my duties to take charge of the preparation of prisoners for executions. Therefore I am well informed about the procedure during executions which were performed between June 1943 and November 1943. I can recall about 10 executions. It is very probable that the number of those executed was larger, since I very often went on tours of inspection of Aussenkommandos. The 10 executions I remember involved persons of Russian and Polish nationality. The death warrant we received from the political department consisted of two parts, (1) the order of the Reichssicherheits-Hauptamtes (Reich Security Main Office) which was either addressed directly to the political department or to the Stapo Office in Munich, and (2) an order of execution by the Camp Commandant, who ordered the executions to take place at a certain time and certain place. This order was signed by the Camp Commandant Obersturmbannfuehrer Martin Weiss. I should not have alerted anybody for an execution without that order. After that I brought the prisoners to the crematorium and handed them over to Oberscharfuehrer Bongarz or to Untersturmfuehrer Hanschen or Henschen for the shooting. In my presence the executions were always carried out by Bongarz or by Bongarz with Hanschen's help. The executions

were always directed by Obersturmbannführer Weiss in person or by Obersturmführer Sedwitz or by Obersturmführer Suttrop together with Sedwitz acting for Obersturmbannführer Weiss, or by Obersturmführer Suttrop and Obersturmführer Lippmann. I can recall that I have seen all these four at executions. Moreover, there was a doctor, but I can only remember the name of Dr. Barber present. Sometimes there was another doctor, whose name I can't recall any more.

"3. In April 1945 I was leader of a work detail who were assigned to the Air Field which in Sien. Earlier in my capacity as leader of the work detail several heavy air attacks against Sagan took place. The neighborhood of Sien was also hit. During these attacks I forbade the prisoners to enter the former ammunition bunkers because I thought that they had been constructed too lightly. In that incident I followed the orders of General of the Luftwaffe Galland. A large number of inmates were killed by the air attacks. A number of prisoners succumbed to their wounds afterwards, since we didn't have enough dressings.

"4. On or about 1 April 1945 I killed, by shooting them through the head with a pistol, 2 German prisoners who had been accused of looting by the Gauleiter and who had found guilty.

"5. A few days later, I again killed, by shooting them in the [illegible] with a pistol, a German who was approximately 18 years old, because the [illegible] by order of the Gauleiter. However, I failed to kill a second German, approximately 18 years old, in accordance with the order of the Gauleiter. The matter of the 2 executed prisoners I met with the other bodies of prisoners who were killed during the air attack.

"This statement has been written by me on 23 July 1945 at 2130 hours in Sagan, voluntarily and without compulsion, as a truthful report of my report." (Page 19, 124).

F. Obersturmführer Valentin Wiedermann. The accused Wiedermann was the adjutant of the commandant and was in charge of the detail which guard [illegible] (Vol. 2, 227, 228, 229). It was possible however, that he was the adjutant to more than one commandant (Vol. 2, 228). He was there in 1943 and 1944 (Vol. 2, 228). Later he became the chief adjutant of the command (Vol. 2, 227). While at the crematorium he took a soldier who was shot at [illegible] (Vol. 2, 229). He interrogated prisoners of all nationalities by [illegible] (Vol. 2, 229).

At a number of times of the accused Wiedermann's trial which was written by the [illegible] in 20 October 1945 [illegible] (Vol. 2, 229, Page 1, 124). This statement reads in pertinent part as follows:

"I, [illegible] of my own free will, and I know that I [illegible] if I do not want to do so. But I write in the truth.

"I joined the SS voluntarily. On 14 May 1934 I came to Dachau. In 1935 I was made SS-Rottenführer, in 1938 I was made Unterscharführer (Unter-scharführer) I was a professional soldier. On 1 April 1938 I was made Blockleader. My job as Block-leader was to watch for order and cleanliness in the block. In my block there were an average of 250 to 300 prisoners. They were Germans, Poles and Czechs. There were also Jews in the block for some weeks.

"In the period from 1939 until 1940, I was in charge of the detail building the garage and during this time I struck approximately 300

prisoners with my hands or with a stick, either on the head or on the back. During my activity as block-leader until 1941, I also was ordered to participate in official floggings. I got the order to that effect from the Rapportfuehrers, they were: SS-Master Sergeant (Hauptscharfuehrer) Rammerle, SS-Master Sergeant (Hauptscharfuhrer) Hiep, SS-Master Sergeant (Hauptscharfuehrer) Hoffmann. The procedure of the flogging punishment was as follows: The prisoner had to lay over a block, and one block-leader hold his hands to the front. His feet were in a little wooden box. Then I had to administer to the prisoner, together with one blockleader, the number of lashes he was supposed to receive. The flogging punishment took place in the bath-room next to the kitchen. The number of lashes was between ten and twenty-five. It happened that now and then a prisoner got several more lashes. I participated in the flogging punishment of approximately 100 prisoners. At approximately the end of November 1941 until the end of April or the beginning of May 1942, I worked in the crematory on the order of SS-Captain (Hauptsturmfuehrer) Zill. I had to help in the work of burning the bodies. During my activity in the crematory approximately 500 bodies were burned. The leader of the crematory was SS-Technical (Oberscharfuehrer) Sergeant Bongarz. At the end of November 1941, I, together with ten to fifteen other SS comrades, received the order to go to the railroad station Dachau with two trucks. As far as I can remember, I was given the order by SS Master Sergeant (Hauptscharfuehrer) Remele. At the railroad station, 35 to 40 Russians were loaded on the truck and taken to the rifle range (Hebertshausen). On the way to the rifle range I heard from a comrade whose name I do not remember anymore, that those Russians were to be shot. Besides me, there were present SS-Technical Sergeant (Oberscharfuehrer) Blattenspiel, Sergeant (Scharfuehrer) Stanfel, Sergeant (Scharfuehrer) Hirner, Technical Sergeant (Oberscharfuehrer) Endres, Sergeant (Unterscharfuehrer) Lemmerz; Hoffman was in charge. I do not remember the names of the other SS-men. When we arrived at the rifle range, everybody had to get off. The Russians then had to line up and their names were then read off. During the reading, SS Captain (Hauptsturmfuehrer) Zill came to me and gave me the order to go back to the camp with one truck immediately and help with the work in the crematory. I was in the crematory for approximately one hour, then the other truck came and brought coffins with bodies. There must have been 35 to 40. I presume that these were the Russians whom we had taken the the rifle range." (Pros Ex No. 101A)

6. Josef Seuss. The accused Seuss was at Dachau from 1942 to 1943 (R 525,491). He mistreated various prisoners during that time, hanging, hitting, beating and kicking them (R 491, 525). One former inmate stated, "Seuss was not a human being" (R 525).

A pre-trial affidavit which had been executed by the accused Seuss before 2nd Lieutenant Alfred E. Lawrence, Investigating examiner of War Crimes Branch, Dachau, Germany was admitted into evidence (R 530, Pros Ex 116).

That statement reads in pertinent parts in translation as follows:

"1. I, Josef Seuss, was born in Nourmberg on 3 March 1906. I was an SS Hauptscharfuehrer of the Kommandant's office of the Dachau Concentration Camp.

"2. I was at Dachau from 20 April 1933 until 1 December 1942, as an SS man. For thirteen months, I was a guard, then four and a half years a telephone operator in the Kommandant's office. In 1938 or early 1939, I was made a guard in the K.a. (Dungeon), then for three months, I was at Flossenburg in winter 1939 to 1940, and came back to the dungeon until I came to the Radofzell by-camp. I was there from May 1941 until August 1942 as detail leader. From August 1942 until December 1942, I was

back at Dachau as acting Rapportfuehrer and acting Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer.
.....

4. In the year 1942, I served at Dachau under Kommandant Piorkowski and Kommandant Martin Weiss. Hoffmann, Jarolin, and Redwitz were Schutzhaftlagerfuehrers, myself and Frohnapfel were Rapportfuehrers. At the dungeon were Kellner and Pusta; at the crematorium were Niedermaier, Bongartz, and Neuner. Blockfuehrers were Hirner, Ferdinant Muller, Josef Heller, Strasser, Amthor, Josef Huber, Angerer, and others. The Adjutant was Suttrop, first camp doctor, was, I believe, Dr. Wolter, his assistant was Dr. Brachtl. Dr. Lolling was SS troop doctor.

"5. At Dachau Concentration Camp there were also Prisoners of War. I recall Russians and Englishmen. At first there existed special blocks for POW's, but later on that did not exist any more. All prisoners were treated the same way.

"6. Of special events, I recall the following:

"a. A transport of approximately 35 Russian POW's in green uniform jackets was picked up by me, Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer Hoffmann, Rapportfuehrer Remmele, and a number of ten or twelve Blockfuehrers, at the Dachau railroad station. These men were at once driven to the SS rifle range, were made to undress completely, and were shot with a .98 caliber rifle from ten to fifteen meters distance. Afterwards, I still had to chase an escapee but we never got him. I remember distinctly that Niedermaier was on of the men who did the shooting. That day free schnapps was not distributed, but otherwise it was always the custom at such occasions. The above incident took place in August 1942 under Kommandant Piorkowski. That was the only execution I took part in, but there must have been ten to fifteen shootings of this kind as long as I was here, and many happened already before 1942, and perhaps afterwards. By order of Hoffmann, all Blockfuehrers and Rapportfuehrers had to take part in the shootings; maybe the order came from a higher level.

"b. I was relieved by Sturmbannführer Weiss, but I have really beat up people only when I was work detail leader at Schleifmühl. At the Dachau dungeon, I have dealt out perhaps only three floggings. It may also have been more. I know that I and my brother, Wolfgang, have a very bad name among all old prisoners. When I was at the by-camp, I had to treat the prisoners particularly hard. At the dungeon, around twenty-five found their death through beatings. I have never used the "Hat box" nor known about it.

"c. Once under Piorkowski, I took part in a shooting of three men at the dungeon. The Blockfuehrers then chose the victims which I had to take out. Gestapo officials were also present. The three corpses were taken to Munich.

"d. Tree hangings were used, not only as camp punishment, but also for interrogations. The victims were hanged up, swung to and fro, and beaten. I also know that people became weak and unconscious at such occasions. Teeth were also knocked out, but I don't know whether at hangings or not. There were also people hanged at the dungeon in my time; that is, hanged by the wrists.

"e. Of invalid transports, I know of two large transports of 100 and more prisoners which were said to be gassed and burned in Austria. My brother was once on such an invalid transport in Austria near Linz. One died on the way. At Linz, they were taken over to trucks, Hauptsturmfuehrer Hoffman was the transport leader and we drove them to a castle approximately

twenty minutes away from the Linz station. There were only civilians here, and also a crematorium and a gas chamber. We knew already during the transport that the people were going to be killed. On the transport there were both Germans and foreigners, but I am not quite sure. I had great pity for the victims, but I had to carry out my orders. We had to watch that no one escaped, but most were very meager or sick. However, there were also some which looked more healthy. All of them might still have been useful at potatoe peeling or darning of socks. Willi Wahrer, Josef Muller, Hoffmann, and seven or eight other guards were with me. I also was on another such invalid transport of about 100 to 120 prisoners. At that time I did go along as a guard, but only up to Traunstein. I think my brother was a guard at that time.

"f. Reception of newcomers at Dachau was always very bad. The Blockfuehrers and Rapportfuehrers beat and kicked them. I always said to the prisoners, "I'll kick you in the ass", but I never kicked anybody in the private parts. When the "25" were given, Otto, Niedermaier, Kaiser, were particularly bad; all hit very hard. When I was at the dungeon, a prisoner once became unconscious during "the 25", but he did not die.

"g. I recall a transport at the time when I was Rapportfuehrer, when eighteen dead were unloaded near the bathhouse. One had a big piece of flesh from his upper thigh missing which hungry prisoners must have eaten off. I think Weiss was Kommandant at that time. All prisoners of this transport were very weak and many died of it afterwards. I have seen the corpse with my own eyes of which a piece had been bitten off. I have seen several transports where corpses were eaten by the prisoners. The prisoners were very hungry.

"h. About Mr. Weiss, I knew that he had to bear responsibility for the camp under his command. We had to sign a special order that we would never talk about happenings in camp to anybody in the outside world. I think they did not want that people came to know how bad things were at the Dachau Concentration Camp. I was always afraid, myself, of having to be a prisoner here, but once a man had been in camp here, he never got out of the system with unpunished. I have never hanged or shot a man though I have been very bad otherwise. I know many got into Dachau alive and go out dead.

"I have always been sorry that I have been at the Dachau Concentration Camp and that the people there had such a bad life. I know that twenty or twenty-five hanged themselves at the dungeon from despair. I also know that people committed suicide in other ways, for instance by cutting their veins. I also know that people died from weakness and that others became insane.

"I have made the above statement without compulsion, and I have read and corrected it and understand it fully. I swear before God that it is the pure truth." (Pros Ex No 116A)

7. <u>Leonhard Anselm Eichberger</u>. The accused Eichberger was Rapportfuehrer and interrogator at headquarters at Dachau (R 167,336). He was present at numerous executions which occurred in the camp, including in 1944 that of the 90 Russian Officers who were Prisoners of War (R 328,336). He participated in the actual shooting of those prisoners of war (R 424, 441,337).

A pre-trial affidavit was executed before 2nd Lieutenant Paul C. Guth and was admitted into evidence (R 787, Pros Ex 90). That statement reads in pertinent part and in translation as follows:

"1. From 15 January 1943 until 27 April 1945 I was [illegible] tive NCO of the Schutzhaftlager Dachau. In the end I held the rank of first sergeant. My position was approximately the [illegible] major in a headquarters.

"2. During my time as administrative NCO of the Schutzhaftlager I had the following superiors as commanding officers of the Schutzhaftlager:

Hauptsturmfuehrer Redwitz, August 1944
Obersturmfuehrer Ruppert

and during the last fortnight,

Sturmbannfuehrer Schobert.

It was one of my duties to supervise the paper work connected with executions. I am, therefore, rather well informed about executions which were carried out in Dachau after I started on my duties. The order of execution was always sent to our office in the Schutzhaftlager by the political department of Criminal Secretar Mick (until the end of 1944) and Criminal Secretar Flippmann. The order of the political department consisted of a warrant of execution of the Reichssicherheits-Hauptamter (Reich Security Main Office) sent directly or through the respective Gestapo office, for instance, the Gestapo office at Muhich. A special form, signed by the Camp Commandant (marked Worth Weber until December 1943 and afterwards Weiter) was attached to that order. That form indicated the place and time of execution. I did not have carried out any executions without that special form signed by the camp commandant. Then I had the inmates who were included in that death warrant fall in, and marched them to the crematory. Moreover, I was accompanied by the Unterfuehrer on duty. After the execution, the index card of the inmate who had been executed was pulled out and marked with the words "Abrang durch Tod" (Departed through Death), by the two camp secretaries Wenger and Donagalla. Therefore Donagalla is very well informed about the executions and should be in a position to give very exact information.

"3. Between May 1944 and 27 April 1945 about 84 executions were carried on, if my memory serves right. I can still remember the following executions:

"a. The execution of 28 Russian PW's, officers and enlisted men, in the second half of 1944. I cannot recall the exact date. The Russians were assembled near the entrance of the Schutzhaftlager on the road and were marched by us in 3 or 4 groups to the crematorium after Untersturmfuehrer Seith of the Munich Gestapo had read the death warrant, and were shot there. The execution was under the direction and command of Obersturmfuehrer Otto and Obersturmfuehrer Ruppert. They always gave the orders to have the prisoners brought into the crematory and ordered us to fire. The following have shot prisoners:

(1) I myself (approximately 5 - 6).
(2) Oberscharfuehrer Bongarz, Hauptscharfuehrer Kuhn, Unterscharfuehrer Henschen, SS-Schutze Wilhelm.

They all participated about equally in the killing of the other prisoners. I myself shot fewer than the others because I was delayed by my work as a clerk. Hauptsturmfuehrer Eisele and Sturmbannfuehrer Hintermaier attended the executions and declared the Russians dead.

"4. The other prisoners, about 110, whose executions I can recall during that time were always shot in groups of 2, 3, or sometimes only one,

and once in a group of ten. The nationality of these prisoners was Polish, Russian, German, Czech, French and possibly other nationalities which I now have forgotten. Obersturmfuehrer Otto or Obersturmfuehrer Ruppert, or as was mostly the case the two together, were always in charge. That is, they ordered the shooting and gave other orders which were necessary on the place of execution. The executions were always carried out by me or Oberscharfuehrer Bongarz or Unterscharfuehrer Menschen. I usually participated in the shooting only if several prisoners had to be shot. All together, I myself, carried out about 15 shootings. The executions were always attended by one of the three doctors, Hauptsturmfuehrer Eisele, Sturmbannfuehrer Hintermaier or Hauptsturmfuehrer Fuhr. I am sure that each one of the three participated in several executions, but I can't remember any more in which execution each one participated. I can remember the execution of a French General very well in which Obersturmfuehrer Ruppert was in charge and Oberscharfuehrer Bongarz fired the fatal shot. My participation in that execution consisted in taking the French General from the Schutzhaftlager to the crematorium. Weiter and ordered me to do that. Moreover, I had to fill out the report of execution. The report of execution was signed by the Adjutant as representative of the Camp Commandant, by the Commanding Officer of the Schutzhaftlager as officer in charge, and by the Doctor.

"5. Until the departure of Hauptscharfuehrer Trenkle, the crematorium work connected with executions was taken care of by Trenkle.

"6. Moreover, I can remember the following executions:

10 men who were brought in by the Gestapo Stuttgart during the middle of 1944 and were shot in the presence of Ruppert, Otto, and myself by Bongarz.

I can remember that on request of Kriminal Sekretar and Untersturmfuehrer Mick, an execution was carried out. It is quite possible that more than one execution was carried out on the special request of Mick, but I can only recall one.

"7. Moreover, I can remember that 5 Russians and Poles were hanged on special request of Kriminal Sekretar Kloppmann. It is possible that there were more executions, but I can only recall these 5 cases specifically. These 5 cases occurred during the late Summer or Autumn of 1944." (Prosecution Ex 90A)

9. Wilhelm Wagner. The accused Wagner was an SS Hauptscharfuehrer and was in charge of the clothing and laundry from January 1941 until the middle of 1943 (R 237,239,247,250). He beat the prisoners who worked for him almost daily (R 239). He kicked them, beat them with a piece of wood and struck them with his fists (R 238,321). In fact, he maltreated one prisoner so badly that he died (R 237). He was transferred from the laundry to an outside work detail (R 239). He maltreated the inmates who worked for him on this detail in the same manner (R 167,239). At one time part of his duties consisted in administering the official punishment of 25 lashes, which were the lashings performed in the camp to the cadence of martial music which accompanied the punishment (R 167-169,202). His victims included the various nationalities who were at Dachau, such as Czechs, Poles, Russians and Belgians (R 321). At one time when some Russians had taken a few potatoes, Wagner caught them and kicked them (R 239,297). On another day he knocked an inmate to the ground after he did not receive an answer to a question which he had asked, although it was apparent that the inmate could not understand German (R 395).

A pre-trial statement executed by the accused Wagner in his own

handwriting on 31 October 1945 before Lieutenant Szanger was admitted into evidence (R 847, Pros Ex 112). That statement reads in pertinent part in translation as follows:

"Wilhelm Wagner, born on November 28, 1904, in Augsburg. From 18 September 1933 until the end of war at Dachau. From 4 August 1938 until 30 November 1939 at Mauthausen. Arrived there as Scharfuehrer. I was installed as a supply man. At the air base of Landsberg I was a detail Leader from 24 November 1944 until the end of the war. From January, 1943 until March, 1943, I was a detail leader in charge of a detail at Germering. From 1940 until 1942 I was in charge of the laundry at Dachau. I admit to have beaten 5 to 6 inmates in the laundry. In the beginning of 1937 I reported some inmates on account of uncleanliness of the block. I was at Allach from March or April, 1943 until November 1943. I admit there, that I read aloud the punishment orders to the inmates, that I was present at the punishment beatings and counted the strokes which were given by prisoners. Sometimes I, myself, too, gave 5 to 10 strokes. I have never beaten a prisoner in such a way that he was bleeding. In the laundry at Dachau I was in charge of about 60 to 80 prisoners. In the year of 1942 I received blood stained laundry which allegedly arrived from the shooting range. Sometimes I had to prepare hot water which then was called for by car and supposedly was taken to the rifle range. I have never taken away jewels or jewelry from inmates. I cannot recall having beaten a prisoner in such a way that he had to go to the hospital. A few times I deprived lazy prisoners of their meals and had them distributed by the capo to ambitious inmates.

"I want to add the following statement. During the summer of 1943 when I was at Allach I saw two prisoners being hanged. Present at this execution were Jarolin, a physician, Bonkratz, a Rapportfuehrer from Dachau, myself and several SS men as well as two prisoners who performed the hanging. Jarolin ordered me to have the prisoners present at the execution and also ordered me to block the gallow with the help of several SS men." (Pros Ex 112A)

2. Johann Kick

The accused Kick was in charge of the Political Department at Dachau (R 264,420,440,220-221). He was connected with the Gestapo and in a sense was an officer of the Gestapo (R 440,221,222). Kick interrogated the prisoners and conducted punishment investigations from the late summer of 1944 until 1945 (R 222,420,441). The prisoners would walk to Kick's office in apparently good condition, but upon returning were scarcely able to stand on their feet (R 420,440). Their fingernails and toenails had been torn off (R 421). Most of the inmates after the interrogations were immediately sent to the standing bunker or to the commanding officer for arrest (R 222). It was very seldom that they were sent back to the camp (R 222). Most of the inmates interrogated were Russians (R 420). In April 1942 Kick requested twenty prisoners whom he was interrogating to become Germans (R 446). On refusing, Kick hit one prisoner, a Pole, in the face and threw a metal ash tray at his face which broke the prisoner's teeth (R 446,447,448). The prisoner was then taken to the bath house where he received 25 lashes and was hung by his wrists (R 449). Kick also helped to select the prisoners who were sent out of Dachau on the invalid transports (R 220,223,289). He compiled the lists from the index with the assistance of the labor office man, the accused Welter, (R 220). He had also sat on a commission which selected inmates for invalid transports (R 289). Two pre-trial affidavits executed by the accused Kick before Lieutenant Guth were admitted into evidence (R 808, Pros Ex 96 and 97). These statements read in translation and pertinent part as follows:

"1) I was in charge of the political department of the staff of the Dachau concentration camp in the years of [illegible] 1944 until August 1944. Before all the memos of the Gestapo office in Munich concerning an execution were sent to the Dachau camp commandant and then the Dachau camp commandant to me. I should like to emphasize that these memos concerning of executions of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt came to me on the basis of requests of these branches and by us. These were not sentences of a court but administrative determinations of the highest police agency of the Reich. The language of the decrees of execution [illegible] that these were not sentences of a German court made after proper and [illegible] proceedings, but directives arbitrarily issued by the executive power of the German Reich, in that case the highest police agency of the Reich. On the basis of these decrees of executions I submitted an order of execution to the Camp commandant Martin Weiss and later Eduard or Edmund Walter. This order of execution determined the place, the time and the form of the execution. The order was signed by the Dachau camp commandant and from his office sent to the Schutzhaftlager. Under the administrative regulation of the concentration camp Dachau it was impossible to execute an inmate unless the order of execution had first passed through my department. This regulation was adopted to facilitate the work of the concentration camp.

"Between January 1942 and August 1944, until the time I was recalled, approximately 300 such decrees and orders of execution passed through my department.

"2) I mentioned that upon that the request of execution was transmitted either by the proper Gestapo office or by our camp to the Wirtschafts-und Verwaltungshauptamt of the SS and through it to the Reichssicherheitshauptamt. The procedure was as follows: The request was made by the investigation officer Obersturmbannführer back to the Dachau commandant. The Camp commandant approved that request by initialing it, f.i. in the case of Obersturmbannführer Weiss by initialing with his "W", which I have seen on many other papers and know, and then all the papers were sent to me. I extracted the facts I considered necessary from the papers and put the request into the usual form. This request drafted by me was sent then back to the Camp commandant and signed by him. If a request seemed unjustified to me I could protest with the Camp commandant. I did so in a number of cases and if my memory serves me right, the Camp commandant changed his decision in each case. If the Camp commandant would have insisted on his decision and if it had seemed to me that in that case the request was improper I could have sent a protest to my own Stapo office in Munich. I have not done so in any one of the 10 cases I can recall during the tenure of office of Obersturmbannführer Weiss, since I did not see any reason in any one of these cases to prevent the execution. After a few weeks the Reichssicherheitshauptamt returned the usual decree of execution which I processed in the fashion described in paragraph 1. This regulation makes it obvious that these decrees of executions were not sentences of independent and impartial judges only subject to the law, but purely arbitrary administrative measures.

"3) About 1942 Obersturmbannführer Piorkowski had me and, if my memory serves me right, Schutzhaftlagerführer Redwitz and the then camp doctor Dr. Wolter called and handed me a list of approximately 1000 names. He announced to me that the persons whose names were on that list, who were all sick people, would be brought gradually to a camp or another institution where they would be gassed. This fact was always disclosed to the respective Schutzhaftlagerführer and camp doctor when they entered on their duties. Piorkowski then handed me a roster containing 1000 names, and it was my duty to select shipments of 100 to 120 names from that roster and to put them on a roster of

people who would be put on shipment in the near future. After these people had been shipped out their papers were marked showing that the shipped-out people had died in Dachau. I always picked persons who were available at the time of the shipment from the list of 1000 names. Approximately a year later, that would be in summer or early autumn 1943, the Camp commandant Obersturmbannfuehrer Weiss handed me another roster containing the names of a group of about 600 to 700 so-called invalids. He too explained to me that these so-called invalids would be brought into a camp or another installation to be gassed. Everything else was done as described in the first case. It is wrong to say that a Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer or a camp doctor who prepared people for these invalid transports did not know anything about their fate. I should like to emphasize that I managed in a number of cases to keep men from their fate, f.i. in the case of priests, whose names were contained in the 1000 or 600 men roster, by telling the Camp commandants Piorkowski and Weiss that they did not seem suitable for the shipment." (Pros Ex 96A)

"1. Every request of execution that was initiated by the Camp Dachau was countersigned by me. No request for execution left the camp of Dachau without my countersignature. It might have been possible that a request of execution I did not countersign was transmitted to the Wirtschafts-und Verwaltungsamt. Then in that case Obersturmbannfuehrer Weiss would have signed the request which was not countersigned by me because he would have recognized that I saw the request and prepared it because he received it in the suspense file of my department, however, it was impossible for any such order to be transmitted out of the camp without being seen by me.

"2. It was quite obvious to me and to everybody who had any contact with the composition and signing of request of executions that this procedure did not rest on any legal provisions especially not the provisions of the criminal procedure of the German Reich but was developed by an administrative procedure possibly regulated by an internal administrative regulation that, therefore, the determinations of the Reichsführer SS that were not judicial sentences but administrative determinations arrived at on more or less arbitrary principles.

"3. In November or December 1944 I was ordered by an executive in the Stapo Office which to represent him at an execution in the Camp Dachau. Then I entered the Inventory where the execution was to take place all the other participants were already present and waited for me and Oberscharführer Wohlgemuth whom I picked up for the execution at his office. The orders of the Reichsführer SS determined that an official of the Stapo had to be present at every execution. These orders were only followed in a very few cases, especially when the execution was made at the request of the Gestapo-Leitstelle Munich. If I had not been present at the execution there would have been questions as to why I had not come, especially since my appearance had been announced. My failure to appear would in no event not have changed anything at the execution but another official of the Stapo Office Munich would have taken my place. If my name appears on the right I was also mentioned in the certificate of execution as a witness to the execution.

"I emphasize that this is the only execution I participated in." (Pros Ex 97A)

10. Dr. Fritz Hintermayer. In September 1944, Dr. Hintermayer succeeded Dr. Wittelsbacher as chief doctor of the prison hospital and continued to act as such until liberation (R 303,178). While he was chief

physician the conditions in the hospital were extremely crowded, four people occupying two beds and patients grouped together without regard to their disease (R 504,505). The barracks were slightly heated (R506). Reference is made to the discussion above describing in greater details the condition which existed at the hospital.

While Doctor Hintermayer was chief doctor the slave market formations, salt-water experiments and malaria experiments were continued (R 139,138,133). Dr. Hintermayer was notified of the death of each prisoner who had been innoculatedwith malaria (R 138). When typhus was first discovered at the hospital toward the latter part of 1944, Dr. Hintermayer was warned of the danger of an epidemic (R133-134). Dr. Hintermayer forbade the prison doctors to mention the fact that there was typhus in the camp (R 134). However, no preventatives were taken and the Hungarians who apparently had brought the typhus into the camp were scattered among the various blocks (R 134). Furthermore, the new transports continued to arrive and these people were likewise put into blocks containing typhus infected prisoners, although no attempt was made to examine these new prisoners (R 409,177-178). There were many deaths in the camp because of the typhus epidemic which did not stop until liberation in 1945 (R 233,403,409). One witness estimated that eight to ten thousand people died (R 233). His estimate was based on the fact that every day he saw carts which came "from the hospital with dead bodies piled on it", (R 234).

Dr. Hintermayer was present at numerous executions which occurred at Dachau, including that of the 90 Russian officers (R 329,337). It was his duty to examine the bodies and to certify as to their death (R 337). At one time at the crematorium he killed two Russian women by injections (R 330,338,329). On 24 April 1945, Hintermayer went to the block which contained those prisoners who suffered from various mental disorders (R 399,404). He ordered that these patients be dressed and led away. (R 399,404). The patients were taken out and a short time later their clothes arrived from the disinfecting room (R 400). It was common knowledge that all who were shot to death or gassed had their clothes sent to the disinfecting room (R 400).

Prince Leopold, who was an inmate at Dachau, was once treated by Dr. Hintermayer who diagnosed his illness as a sore throat (R 501). However, a prisoner doctor determined that it was diphtheria and the prince was hospitalized for six weeks (R 501). There he noticed that the food was very inadequate (R 502). The prince himself lost 35 kilos (R 502). He saw dead bodies in the hospital, noticed that there was no segregation of those with contagious diseases and saw that prisoners who came to the hospital for treatment had to undress in the open air no matter what the weather and stand for long periods of time (R 502,503).

Shortly before liberation the medical records of the hospital were destroyed on Dr. Hintermayer's orders (R 196).

A pre-trial affidavit executed by the accused Dr. Hintermayer before Lieutenant Guth on 31 October 1945 was admitted into evidence (R 739, Pros Ex 91). That statement reads in pertinent part in translation as follows:

"I. From February 1944 to March 1945 I was working in Dachau as a physician. From February 1944 till October 1944 I was working as a medical officer. From October 1944 to April 1945 I was working as chief camp physician. During this time I held the rank of Sturmbannfuehrer (Major). Neither by my age nor by my previous practice I was prepared or qualified for the position I had in the end. My failure as a

camp physician is in addition to the circumstances which I could not master and which I think few others could have mastered, based upon my inability to execute the office assigned to me.

"II. During my time of office the concentration camp of Dachau consisted of about 20,000 inmates, before the large transports came from the other evacuated camps in middle and western Germany. It was built and furnished for 10,000 inmates at the most. I faced this overcrowding perplexed and without being able to do something about it, and this more so, since every measure which might perhaps have been taken would have been useless anyhow, since a new difficulty would have probably befallen me before the successful termination. As chief camp physician I was in command of all medical, sanitary, and hygienic installations in the Concentration Camp Dachau. I was responsible for all sanitary, medical, and hygienic questions which concerned the inmates and in general I was in charge of the supervision of the inmates in the medical, sanitary and hygienic field. The sanitary installations in the camp were impossible. Each barrack was occupied by 400 to 1500 people, although they were built for not more than 300. In each barrack there were 4 wash basins and about 20 toilets according to my recollection. It is obvious that this number was insufficient. In addition the toilets in some barracks could not be flushed, since there was no water and since the water in the toilets froze in the winter because of lack of heating in many barracks. The laundry of the inmates was changed officially once a month according to my knowledge, which made these bad sanitary conditions completely catastrophic. Nevertheless I personally do not wish to guarantee that this actually happened. In January 1945 I requested the construction of 300 new toilets bowls for the camp. Nothing happened as a result of it, and convinced of the uselessness of additional remonstrances I did not undertake anything more about the toilet conditions. In connection with this proposal for the improvement of the sanitary installations I negotiated with Hauptsturmfuehrer (Capt) Wetzel, but I did not find any special help with him, although I presented the seriousness of the situation to him.

"III. Till shortly before the occupation of the camp by the American troops the camp had entirely insufficient delousing apparatus. Only during the last few weeks a short wave delousing station was established which could have coped with the delousing. During the past period the delousing was insufficient. It took about 24 hours for one block to be deloused. In addition the new transports arrived. Therefore the delousing of the camp was constantly in an unfinished condition. The gas which was used for delousing up to the establishment of the short wave station (diamethan gas) was in my opinion not very effective. The constant additions, the mingling in the plants of the already deloused with the workers not yet deloused, the unavoidable contact between deloused and not deloused inmates in the camp destroyed the value of the delousing program.

"IV. Consequently there existed no prophylaxis against epidemics which probably would occur anyhow because of the crowded living conditions. When in December 1944 or January 1945 a case of spotted fever was reported to me I did not believe it at first and considered it as a case of abdominal typhus. Therefore I ordered the inmate doctor who would undertake the autopsy and who was exerted beyond his powers by so much other work not to undertake the autopsy on this first case. Of course, I hoped without any reason that this was abdominal typhus and not spotted fever, since I realized the entire extent of the catastrophe in the case of an outbreak of spotted fever. Then when the typhus spread like a raging fire on account of the bad sanitary measures, the lacking

lousing and the overcrowded living conditions as well as additions of spotted fever patients from other camps, we started to inject the entire camp including the SS troops with a vaccine. This vaccine was comparatively effective with the SS troops that were not yet imposed to the infection, but with the inmates, on the average ineffective if not directly harmful. Therefore after a short time we gave up the inoculation. I was not informed whether the station surgeon, SS Standartenfuehrer Dr. Rossmann, had Weil serum at his disposal. After I was convinced of the uselessness of a request of this vaccine I did not requisition it from him nor from any other office. Moreover I had the strict order from Dr. Rolling to use the vaccine which was in the camp, and no other.

"V. I recognize the report signed by me "Exhibit Ui" on the first page concerning "quarterly report regarding the sanitary services in the Concentration Camp Dachau to the Chief of the office D 3 in the SS Economics and Administration Main Office, office Group D, Oranienburg, dated Dachau, 27 March 1943" as a report drafted and signed by me to my superior office.

"VI. There were on the average 120 deaths a day for about 10 days during the crisis of the spotted fever epidemic. During the rest of the time till the conquest of the camp Dachau by the American troops there were on the average 50 to 60 deaths with constant rise and lowns in the spotted fever epidemic. Without exaggeration it can be said that the chance of the spotted fever patients in the camp to remain alive was considerably smaller than the chance of the spotted fever patients at liberty. The following circumstances contributed to this:

1. The lack of space. At the time of the largest occupation of the camp I never had more than 3 barracks at my disposal for the reception of spotted fever patients. At times the number of spotted fever patients reached approximately 2000. Of course, the lack of space forced me to dismiss the convalescents as soon as possible, some too early, as it unfortunately turned out later. On the whole the 3 barracks which were at my disposal should not have been occupied by more than 600 patients. This naturally required in one barrack at least 3 layers of bed and in some cases the occupation of 2 beds by 3 patients. The 7 to 9 doctors whom I could leave there amidst the spotted fever patients were naturally insufficient. Moreover it was impossible for me to divert additional doctors from their other medical activity in the camp..

2. Diverse measures were made to use by inmate doctors as well as by my SS comrades in order to control the epidemic. However, I considered these proposals as impractical and therefore I did nothing to have them realized. For instance I was proposed to change Camp Allach into a spotted fever camp. Since this was impracticable, instead of this I intended to bring all inmates already recuperated and therefore immune to spotted fever to Camp Allach at a later date.

"VII. The circumstances prevailing here in connection with the spotted fever existed in all other departments too. So for instance the tuberculosis cases which were in the tuberculosis station were accumulated in 1 1/2 barracks. It was obvious that these were no favorable circumstances to heal tuberculosis, nor even to control it. The same circumstances existed with the other infectuous diseases, as for instance abdominal typhus, where the death rate, which I do no longer remember, was much too high.

"VIII. Dr. Blaha, the Hygienist, can give information about all these things concerning the death rate and cases of death which I can no longer remember. In my opinion he may be qualified to

give information regarding conditions and happenings of special political nature prevailing in the camp. I believe that he knows more about it than any other person.

"IX. After my initial attempts to get an enlargement of the hospital were useless and without results I gave up approaching Obersturmbannfuehrer Weiter again for an enlargement of the hospital.

"X. Our stock in medicine and drugs was insufficient and I saw no means to increase the supply. At this point I would like to point to my report in the above mentioned quarterly report.

"XI. I no longer remember the details of the patients. However, in my opinion these were insufficient. I reject the accusations directed to me by other doctors as well as the reproach that many cases of death by infectious diseases and of the diverse other kinds of death in the camp which occurred in the latter block were caused by malnutrition. However, it is to be observed that this isolation block not only to persons in quarrantine who came in a pitiful condition from other camps and at first had to be fed up again in Dachau. I cannot explain to myself how so many dysentery cases and other diseases came about in the other blocks.

"XII. [illegible] or of any other [illegible] malaria experiments [illegible] in order to relieve Dr. [illegible] I do not believe that I [illegible] no death cases occurred in the [illegible].

"XIII. [illegible] heitshauptamt [illegible] Camp commander [illegible] pitiful condition, [illegible] instead. [illegible] had the right [illegible] I injected the [illegible] since I knew that [illegible] execute pregnant women [illegible] Otto, also Obersturmbannführer [illegible] I cannot remember [illegible] participated. Obersturmführer [illegible] the execution.

"XIV. [illegible] between November [illegible] concerned Russians [illegible] by Obersturmführer [illegible] Eichberger, Oberscharführer [illegible] Mentschen took part in them. [illegible] people were hanged. Some of them [illegible] shooting. Again Obersturmführer [illegible] and Unterscharführer Eichberger, Oberscharführer [illegible] and Unterscharführer Mentschen were present at the shooting. At each of these executions some other people participated whose names I am no longer remember. I would like to emphasize that all these executions were accomplished on written order of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt and on the execution order of Camp Commander Obersturmbannführer Weiter. I myself undertook the inquest necessary after the execution." (Pros Ex 91A).

11. Dr. Wilhelm Witteler. The accused Witteler was chief doctor at the prison hospital in Dachau from January 1944 or December 1943 until

September 1944 (R 402,123,138,178,393,308). During that period of time he visited block 3, which had 350 cases, only once (R 392). There was no epidemic during the time he was chief doctor and there were not very many deaths during that period (R 402,403). Hintermayer was chief of the medical department at the time under Witteler (R 403). Witteler attended some of the executions which occurred at the crematory (R 332,333). He merely signed the death certificate and left (R 340,349). The lists for prospective victims for the malaria experiements were sent from Witteler's office to the labor office (R 285). While Dr. Witteler was chief doctor the slave market formations continued to be held (R 133).

A pre-trial affidavit executed by the accused Witteler on 4 November 1945 before Lieutenant Guth was admitted into evidence (R 795, Pros Ex 94). That statement reads in pertinent part and translation as follows:

"1. I was chief camp doctor of the Concentration Camp Dachau from 1 January to 20 August 1944. In this capacity I was also in charge of the hospital. When I started my work there, I found the so-called malaria station already there. I was informed that this malaria station had been instituted by order of the Reichsfuehrer of the SS and that prisoners were to be made available for the experiments conducted there. This malaria station was conducted by Dr. Claus Karl Schilling. From time to time the camp commander cleared prisoners for experimental purposes and notified the labor office, which in turn would inform me. On my orders, one of my clerks then called up the block designated by the labor office, and the prisoners were then brought to the hospital and turned over from the hospital to Dr. Schilling. I know that during the months I was there deaths occured, due to prisoners dying of malaria itself or of the drugs used to combat that disease. These prisoners were then dissected in the pathological department under Dr. Blaha's direction, and the diagnosis was reported to Dr. Schilling as well as to me. It is true that no death certificate issued during my stay gave malaria as the cause of death. On request of Dr. Schilling every prisoner whose condition was hopeless was transferred into our department for internal disease, and after his death circulation difficulties or a heart defect were given as causes of death and written into the death certificate which was then signed by me.

"II. During my time of service in Dachau I remember having taken part in two hangings in my capacity as doctor. In one of these hangings a Russian was the man concerned, in the other two prisoners of a nationality unknown to me. In the hanging of the Russian the camp commander Obersturmbannfuehrer Weiter (Lt. Col), the chief of the political Department Kriminalsekretar Kick, Oberstharfuehrer (T/Sgt) Bongartz, and I took part, in the other hanging camp commander Weiter, Hauptscharfuehrer Boettger (1st Sgt), Oberscharfuehrer Bongartz and myself. I only remember that these hangings occured in the summer of 1944. I do not remember whether the subjects were civilians or prisoners of war. I signed the death certificate after the hanging. Under the regulations existing no hanging could be performed except in presence of a doctor. To the other hangings I sent the doctors from the service." (Pros Ex 94A).

12. Johann Baptist Eichelsdorfer. The accused Eichelsdorfer was commander of Kaufering Number 4 when it became a sick camp during 1945 (R 600,604,618). Out of 600 Czech Jews who came to the camp only about 60 are now alive (R 602). Eichelsdorfer had been seen beating prisoners with a stick and with a rifle so badly that they had to be taken to the hospital (R 631,632). One such victim died (R 632). Eichelsdorfer was present and helped to burn Kaufering Number 4 in April 1945 (R 644). The camp was still burning when the Americans arrived (R 620,621). The inmates had been told to leave and Eichelsdorfer had cut part of the wire enclosure so that the inmates could take a short cut to the railway station (R 646-647).

A pre-trial affidavit executed before 1st Lieutenant John H. Bowser, investigating officer, by the accused Eichelsdorfer in his own handwriting on 2 November 1945 was admitted into evidence (R 832, Pros Ex 119). The statement reads in translation and pertinent part as follows:

"My name is Johann Eichelsdorfer, I served as a sergeant in the first World War from 1914 to 1918 and was promoted later to the rank of lieutenant. On 20 January 1945 I was 55 years old. My address is Nurnberg, Germany, Suttersbuhl Strasse 5. Up to my 20th year of life I worked in the factory before I was inducted into the German Army. I served during the war 1914-1918 with the 5th Bavarian Regiment as a private and left the army as a Lieutenant in the year 1924.

"In November 1940 I was once more drafted as a Lieutenant in the Heavy Truck and Training Company No. 13, 3rd Co., Bamberg, and from there I was sent on 19 December 1940 to St. Germain in the vicinity of Paris. There I took charge of a heavy truck column which belonged to the Front Gathering Point of the Army Group A. Two days later I left for Essen, Ruhr from there, to take care of the maintenance of vehicles. In April 1941 I was loaded on the train with the vehicles and we went to Krakau, Poland. There I remained until the beginning of the operations in the East. I led this column until August 1943. Then I became sick and was sent to a hospital for 8 months. I had rheumatism. Then I went to Deckendorf Germany, and was transferred from there to Oranienburg Headquarters Berlin, to the SS as officer of the SS Guard Battalions. From there I was sent to Dachau by an Oberscharfuehrer who was assigned there, his name unknown to me. That was on 15 July 1944. Then I was ordered to leave Dachau and to go to Augsburg to get acquainted as an apprentice with the activities of the prisoner of war Camp Augsburg-Pfersee. From there I was ordered to go to Kaufering as Camp Leader. I took charge of the Camp No. 8, which previously was occupied by the Todt Organization. This happened in September 1944. At that time no inmates were present at Camp No. 8. In October of the same year I was ordered to take charge of Camp No. 7 and in January 1945 I was transferred to Camp No. 4. In Camp No. 4 there were about 1,500 inmates, until about three weeks before the American forces arrived, at which time the number increased to 3,000 inmates. I would like to mention that I received the order to leave Oranienburg and to report to Obersturmbannfuehrer Weiter at Dachau, and he in turn gave me the order to report to Obersturmfuehrer Volkmar at Augsburg. Upon orders of Obersturmbannfuehrer Weiter, I left Augsburg on the 5th or 6th of August 1944 and had to report at Kaufering to Hauptsturmfuehrer Forster. My first job there was to inspect the guards at the building sites. I did this about up to the middle of September, when I was ordered to take charge of Camp No. 8. However, Camp No. 8 did not have any inmates and in October 1944 I took charge then of Camp No. 7 where I remained as Camp Leader until 8 January 1945. The highest number of inmates at Camp No. 7 ran to 2,000 when I took charge of it in October. My subordinates at Camp No. 7 were the following: Hauptscharfuehrer Vetter in the capacity of Rapportfuehrer, Oberscharfuehrer Lauftas the Supply non-commissioned officer for inmates' clothing, and Oberscharfuehrer Steinbuchel as non-commissioned officer in charge of food. Otherwise no one else was subordinate to me. During the time I had charge of Camp 7 my superiors were: Hauptsturmfuehrer Forster, Sturmbannfuehrer Langleist and Sturmbannfuehrer Arnold. Under me, Hauptscharfuehrer Vetter in his capacity as Rapportfuehrer was in charge of the work details of all Jewish inmates in Camp 7. At the beginning of October 1944 we had the first death, due to mushroom poisoning; the prisoners had been working in the forest and di not know the danger from these mushrooms. That they had been poisoned by mushrooms I know because they were brought into camp that evening unconscious, and this fact was confirmed by the inmate doctor, whose name I do not know.

The dead were buried about 400 to 500 meters distant from camp. The place of burial was ordered by the Burgomeister of Erlefting. It was a clearing at the edge of the woods. The graves were only designated as a dirt mount without a cross and without designation. They were Jewish graves and as far as I know none of them would be marked with a cross. Furthermore I would like to mention that there wre more death cases at Camp 7, the cause of which were determined by inmate doctors, and which I cannot state.

"On 8 January 1945 I was transferred from Camp No. 7 to Camp No. 4. The reason for this transfer was that Obersturmfuehrer of the SS Lippmann wanted to occupy this camp and naturally the SS had priority over the Wehrmacht in this matter. At about the end of January Sturmbann-fuehrer Poeschner arrived and took charge of all the by-camps at Kaufering. My staff consisted of Oberscharfuehrer Reidel as non-commissioned officer in charge of food and Hauptscharfuehrer Vetter as Rapportfuehrer, who were transferred with me from Camp No. 7 to Camp No. 4. During the time I had charge of Camp No. 4, I received my orders from Sturmbannfuehrer Forschner, who in turn received his orders from Obersturmbannfuehrer Weiter at Dachau. During my stay at Camp No. 4 we had an average of three to four deaths per day, and since I commanded Camp No. 4 for three and a half months until the arrival of the American forces, the number of deaths during that time amounted to about 350. These inmates all died from typhus and typhoid fever. Any mistreatments or beatings of inmates by Vetter, Reidel or Poeschner are not known to me.

"On 27 April 1945 Dr. Blanke came into Camp No. 4 and gave me the order to help him load up the sick on the train. I declined to help him and declared that as far as I was responsible for this and I wanted it to stay that way. Then Dr. Blanke rode on his bicycle to Durlach and there picked up all Hungarian marriages and took the sick in these to the railroad station. All I did was to furnish the guards because I did not want any of the inmates to escape. On the day when the American troops arrived I left my home at 6:30 in the morning and rode on my bicycle in the direction of Stoffenberg. Then I entered the woods I noticed smoke arising from the camp. Taking a closer look, I could notice that it was Dr. Blanke who had set fire to the car huts. After that time I never saw Dr. Blanke again." (Pros Ex 118A)

13. Poerschner. Poerschner was probably a Sturmbannfuehrer and was at Kaufering Camp Number 1 during the last two or three months of the existence in 1945 (R [illegible]). The accused Poerschner mistreated the prisoners who worked in a stone carrying detail (R 657,690). When the accused Poerschner discovered that the camp for the women did not work, he punished all the women on the detail by not permitting them to receive any food for a day and forcing them to stand at attention from six until two (R [illegible]). Then from two to six the women were forced to cart stones, but some didnot have any strength left and began to carry fewer stones (R 690). When Poerschner discovered that, he beat two of them, a Lithuanian and a Hungarian (R 690).

At another time he hit a prisoner on the headwith a stone (R690-691). This inmate had to be taken to the hospital and was never seen again (R690-691). Once at Kaufering Poerschner beat one inmate with an iron rod "with great force" so badly that the man died.(R676). This incident occurred in March 1945 (R 676,677,679,691).

A pre-trial affidavit executed by the accused Poerschner in his own handwriting on 31 October 1945 before 2nd Lieutenant MacMahon, Investigating officer was admitted into evidence (R 943, Pros Ex 121). That statement reads in pertinent part in translation as follows:

"My name is Sturmbannführer [illegible]. On the 1st of Feb. 1945 I was ordered by Obergruppenführer Pohl to take over [illegible] camps (afterwards 9 camps) near Landsberg. As I arrived at Landsberg there were about 10,000 prisoners. The health situation was bad and the amount of sick persons was high. In the time that I was camp commander about 3,000 prisoners joined the camp. In the time from 1 Febr. 1945 till the end of the war, when I was a camp commander there, about 2,000 prisoners died. I am not guilty of these cases of death. After the first inspection of the camp No. 1, I immediately ascertained the bad state of the billets. Immediately I received the impression that a person, after some time, would ruin his health with this kind of billets. I reported this impression the next day to the camp commander, Obersturmbannführer Weiter, and also to Obergruppenführer Pohl, who was present there. I requested Obergruppenführer Pohl to relieve me from this position, but my request was refused.

"As I took over the camp there was typhus fever among the prisoners. The greater part of the camps were closed. Beside this, camp No. 4 was occupied wholly by sick prisoners. Only the physician was allowed to enter this camp. Most of the deaths occurred in this camp No. 4. The physician told me definitely that it wasn't typhus and the hunger would be completely eliminated. The typhus fever, after a time apparently diminished in the single camps. The number of deaths diminished also, the number of sick persons, however, continued.

"On my question, the result is the fact that all sick were concentrated in such bad billets. Even the camps were little as evident barracks had to be requested from the [illegible] for the accommodation of the inmates. Nothing and [illegible] as well as a shoe-maker's shop, tailor's shop and [illegible] were [illegible] at any rate had to be in order for the health of the inmates. Before I quartered the camps had to be treated. The physician [illegible] had at his disposal a number of sick-beds. In the camps a hygienic station ought to have been installed [illegible]. The camps in called by the S.T. in the centuries of [illegible] were to be occupied if the above-mentioned requests were not accomplished there.

"The camps were billeted without these requests accordingly being accomplished, and this, in my opinion, is the reason for the high amount of sick persons and also of the following cases of death. After I had taken over the camp on the 1st of February 1945, I tried to improve whatever was possible.

"In the Camp No. 1 the laundry, the tailor's shop as well as the shoe-maker's shop were improved and enlarged during the time that I was there. The kitchen was improved, I things improved as well as the streets and foot-paths. Improvements were also performed in the other camps. Only camp No. 4 (sick-camp) was still barred during my time. Entrance was forbidden, there so that I cannot state improvements there.

"In my written statement to the S.T. I requested the improvements which were necessary in the single camps. A copy was sent to Dachau and Berlin. In my later report to Dachau I asked for the departure of the prisoners unable to work.

"Standartenführer Dolling, Obersturmbannführer Fas, and the camp commander of Dachau arrived at Landsberg some days later. After my report in which I energetically asked for help the departure of all sick inmates were promised to me. It would take only a short time, and the sick inmates would be transferred to a good sick-camp, expecially picked for them. The contrary happened, other sick inmates were sent to Landsberg by order of the camp-chief Obersturmbannführer Weiter. I

myself have tried all to manage an improvement of the camps, without the help of the camp-chief of Dachau, however, the number of the sick persons was hardly to bring to a lower level on account of the billeting circumstances there.

"The guilt regarding the high number of sick prisoners and, consequently, the high number of dead is to be laid upon the chief who gave the order to put persons into the camps. A thorough inspection of the camps would have to be made before the billeting. As all the camps were billeted by the Kommandantur of Dachau, the chief commander of Dachau, in my opinion, is the only and exclusive man to be made responsible." (Pros Ex 121A).

14. Dr. Hans Kurt Eisele.

The accused Dr. Eisele was an SS doctor who worked under the chief doctor, Hintermayer (R 166). His post was in the surgical station (R 166). He attended executions at the crematory where he signed the death certificate and then left (R 333,340,349).

A pre-trial affidavit of the accused Dr. Eisele, executed on 31 October 1945 before Lieutenant Toth was admitted into evidence (R 314, Pros Ex 100). That statement reads in pertinent part and translation as follows:

"1. From February 1945 until the capture of the camp by the United States forces I acted as camp doctor and director of the surgical department of the Concentration Camp Dachau. As such I held the rank of an SS Hauptsturmfuehrer.

"2. As Camp Doctor and director of the surgical department my superior was SS Sturmbannfuehrer Fritz Hintermaier, my colleagues the medical officer of the station complement Fuhr and the director of the hygienic station Weber. Hintermaier was in charge of all sanitary hygienic and other medical installations and all installations that were charged with the health of the inmates and was responsible for the entire health service and all sanitary measures. According to Sturmbannfuehrer Hintermaier's own statements, he did not hold the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Although this was not unusual in wartime, it was extremely unusual in the case of a man of Dr. Hintermaier's age. In my opinion, Dr. Hintermaier did not possess the medical, administrative or military capacity which would have been necessary to fill his position. He also lacked the necessary ability to work, initiative, and good will.

"3. When I started my duties in the camp in February 1945 and Dr. Hintermaier took me on a tour of the camp, he told me that a typhus epidemic was going on. In his opinion the epidemic was ebbing although according to his own statements about 30 to 80 cases of death occured daily and new infections were reported continuously. For instance, two of my immediate subordinates, an x-ray technician and another assistant became infected of typhus after that time, although naturally the general living conditions and the sanitary arrangements of those who were employed in these jobs were by far more favorable than those the other inmates enjoy. Moreover I can say that it was surprising that this typhus epidemic broke out. Lack of space, sanitary facilities medicinals and food made this epidemic unavoidable. The inmates, who were in a weakened condition anyway, were crowded together in the barracks in an absolutely unbelievable fashion and were naturally exposed to all dangers of infection. Insufficient facilities for washing themselves as well as their underclothes and other objects which came into contact with the bodies, insufficient prophylactic measures before contracting disease, insufficient

desinfection and disinfection facilities naturally contributed their share. I should like to mention that a shortwave dilousing station was installed after my arrival during the last weeks. However, any success this disinfection might have affected was destroyed since shipments which arrived freshly in the camp were immediately distributed over all blocks of the camp and in a very negligent fashion without going through the de-lousing station first, so that naturally the success of the previous de-lousing of the camp was destroyed. Regulations required that all new arrivals should go through the delousing station which, if my memory serves me right, was under the direction of Oberscharfuehrer Fuhrmann. This thing was impossible though since only a small number of prisoners from each shipment was taken to the de-lousing station while the others were simply thrown into the camp after the time was up. I don't think that Dr. Hintermaier and Fuhrmann tolerated this from any bad will but simply because they could not control the large masses and could not get along on the time. I myself propose several ways to control the epidemic or even to check it to Dr. Hintermaier. For instance, I propose to quarantine all those who had been infected in the camp Allach, which was partly empty at that time. Moreover I propose that the typhus infection should be decentralized, that their barracks should be separated and that they should be bedded in two-layer bunks instead of three-layer bunks. Naturally this would have decreased the danger of infection considerably. However Dr. Hintermaier was passive towards all proposals, just as in many other proposals which were aimed at improving conditions in camp, obviously he was only interested in getting rid of the unpleasant roommander as soon as possible. Nothing ever happened afterwards, although I attempted to explain to him the seriousness of the situation, although this should not have been necessary to another doctor. I should like to add that Dr. Hintermaier could have done something if he had only had the desire to improve things. For instance, when I insisted on enlarging my department I succeeded in requiring a larger and more spacious ward and several single bed-rooms for my patients. The only room that was given was the so-called "convalescent room" which is only of healing and not prophylactic value, as far as I know, therefore I can say in summarizing that the outbreak of epidemic could have been avoided by better, or even by a more interested, sanitary and hygienic direction, and that after the outbreak of the epidemic it could have been checked by very proper control if only the most primitive medical measures which were in Dr. Hintermaier's power, or could have been in Dr. Hintermaier's power [illegible] action.

"4. Another cause of death was dysentery and other related intestinal diseases. The main reason for these diseases was insufficient food. It was one of the duties of the camp doctors to inspect the kitchen and the food which was given every day. Except for the special diets, which was very rare, the food was very usually qualitively and always quantitively insufficient to keep even a sedentary man healthy. It should be noted that the inmates who received the food naturally were all, or at least for the most part engaged in a heavy work. After every one of my inspections I made note of the insufficient quantity in the mess-book. According to directives, the mess-book was read by the administrated chiefs, Hauptsturmfuehrer Wetzel and Obersturmfuehrer Willieboeck. Moreover I informed my superior, Dr. Hintermaier of that state of affairs, especially in regard to an additional issue of fat, and I always met with the same lack of understanding and lack of interest. Even the food that was served to the sick who did not get special diets was absolutely insufficient to return a sick man to health or even to maintain his state of nutrition. Red Cross packages caused this lack in the diet of the sick to be at least partially repaired.

"5. Once I inspected the Camp Muhldorf by order of Dr. Hintermaier. I found the sanitary and medical facilities insufficient. Again

I submitted certain proposals to Dr. Hintermaier and demanded the detailing of a special camp doctor. The result was the same as in the case of my other demands. However I was so excited about the conditions I had found during my inspection that I inspected the camp unofficially a second time and found the conditions the same, with the exception of an out-of-the-way wooden barracks as a so-called dispensary. I got so angry about this conditions that I requested Obersturmbannfuehrer Martin Weiss to take me along on an inspection and I pointed out the terrible conditions and the even more dangerous potentialities. We did actually have a conference with Engineer General Tschersik after the two O.T. Physicians whom we met by accident in the camp, explained that he was the only one who could improve things. However nothing did in fact happen.

"6. I was compelled to participate in three executions during my tour of duty in the Concentration Camp Dachau. The first one, a shooting probably took place in March 1945. Then afterwards I was present at another execution, also in March or possibly in April 1945, and one hanging which took place in April 1945. Those who were shot were two Russians, I don't know whether they were PW's or civilians, and one Frenchman, I don't know whether he was PW or civilian. Those who were hanged were two Poles or Russians, and again I did not know whether they were PW's or civilians. In all cases the executions were directed by Obersturmfuehrer Ruppert and Otto and Hauptscharfuehrer Bongartz and Eichberger did the actual killing in the case of the shootings. In the hanging the actual killing was done by an inmate, in my opinion. After the hanging I signed the certificates of execurion with Obersturmfuehrer Otto and Obersturmfuehrer Ruppert.

"7. To complete my statement I should like to add that many cases of death were recorded as "weakness of circulation" since they had died of infections which were in themselves minor, but to which they had no resistance because of their state of malnutrition." (Pros Ex 100A).

15. Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling. A special experimental station had been set aside in the hospital for the performance of malaria experiments under the supervision of the accused Dr. Schilling (R 191,157,482). Schilling performed his research for the purpose of determining immunization for and treatment of malaria (R 192). Requests for prisoners were made by Schilling (R 159,160). One such request , which was admitted into evidence, stated that Polish prisoners were requested (R 160, Pros Ex 38). A list of inmates was prepared in the camp physician's office, the inmates being of all nationalities which were represented in the camp, and was sent to the labor office which made a copy of the list (R 284,285,287, Pros Ex 47,48,157). There the list was confirmed by the schutzhaftlagerfuehrer who sometimes made a few changes in the list (R 285). These lists appeared about once every month since about 1943 (R 285). None of the 1200 selectees ever consented or volunteered (R 160-161). Priests were often selected for these experiments (R 356,353). An inmate, a priest named Father Koch, related his experience in that connection (R 356). He was first x-rayed and then sent to the malaria station (R 356-357,353,215). He was put into a little room where he received a box with mosquitoes which he had to hold in his hands for about half an hour (R 358). That occurred every day for one week (R 358,363). Every afternoon another box of mosquitoes was put in between his legs while he was in bed (R 358,363). Each morning a blood smear was taken from his ear and his temperature was measured each day and night (R 358,364). He was given quinine (R 358,364). In about 17 days he left the hospital (R 359,364). After being released from the hospital he had to report back every Saturday (R 360,364). Eight months later he had an attack of malaria, which recurred precisely every three weeks for six months (R 359,363,364,365). The symptoms he felt were high fever, chills and pains in the joints (R 359). Koch did not volunteer for the experiments nor did the other prisoners, who were mostly Poles and Russians, who underwent the treatment with him (R 356,362).

The prisoners were infected with malaria by the injections of the mosquitoes themselves or the injections of extracts of the mucous glands of the mosquitoes (R 157). After having contracted malaria the prisoners were treated in different ways (R 157). Some, as Father Koch, were given quinine (R 358). Others were given neo-salvarsan, pyramidon, antipyrin, a drug numbered 92516 and several combinations of these (R 157). Some people died as a result of these experiments (R 158). Schilling was present when autopsies were performed on some of those persons (R 158). Whenever anyone died who had been injected with malaria, a report of that death was made to the accused Schilling and the chief doctor (R 158). Some of the victims died from the intoxication of neo-salvarsan and pyramidon, for many individuals could not withstand large doses of these drugs (R 159). From the autopsy it could be determined that a patient died of neo-salvarsan since the reactions were similar to arsenic (R 193-194) In the beginning of 1944 three deaths resulted from the use of pyramidon (R 194). These people were brought directly from the malaria ward to the autopsy room (R 197). Two young Russian boys who were transferred from the Malaria ward to the general medical ward died within a day after their arrival because of overdoses of pyramidon (R 394-395, 405). They had been sent to the general ward so that the official cause of death which would be stated would not be malaria (R 405). Pyramidon has a toxic influence on the blood corpuscles which causes them to disintegrate (R 195). Malaria was the direct cause of 30 deaths and as a result of complications, 300 to 400 more died (R 196,197). People who had died directly from malaria had come straight from the malaria ward while the 300 to 400 others had undergone the malaria experiment (R 204). These people who had been subjected to malaria may later have died of tuberculosis, pneumonia or dysentery (R 196). Some of the patients whom Dr. Schilling used had had tuberculosis before undergoing the experiments (R 11). Fever type diseases have adverse effects on tuberculosis (R 211). An index of the malaria diseased people was kept in the hospital office (R 198).

Schilling received various visitors such as Dr. Rabbit, who was a Reich SS physician at Oranienberg (R 192).

A pre-trial affidavit of the accused Schilling executed in his own handwriting on 30 October 1945 before 2nd Lieutenant Werner Conn was admitted into evidence (R 827, Pros Ex 122). This statement reads in pertinent part and in translation as follows:

"My name is Prof. Dr. Claus Schilling. I have already worked on tropical diseases for 45 years. I came to the experimental station in Dachau in February 1942. I judge that I innoculated between 900 and 1,000 prisoners. Those were mostly innoculations for protection. These people, however, were not volunteers. The inmates whom I gave protective innoculations were not examined by me but by the present camp doctor. Before the innoculation there was usually an observation of several days. The last camp doctor was Dr. Hintermaier. As well as I can remember, in three years there were 49 patients who died outside the malaria station. The patients were always released by me as cured only after one year.

"As remedy I used quinine, atabrine and neosalvarsan. I know for sure of 6 cases where I used pyramidon tablets to hold down the fever, (Prox Ex 122).

16. Christof Ludwig Knoll.

The accused Knoll was a prisoner in Dachau (R 526, 222, 244). He was a capo and as such was in charge of the work detail at the gravel pits (R 222, 223). His detail was composed mostly of Jews from Poland and Hungarians who were very thin and sick since they belonged to the penal company (R223). The other members of the detail consisted of inmates from the penal company which was composed of those prisoners who had broken the camp rules (R 245). When Knoll's details returned from work a cart upon which the dead bodies were piled accompanied him (R 2[illegible], 242). Knoll would remark, "Well, I accomplished that today" (R 246). He would brag about what he had done and indicate that he had killed so many people (R 223). At a Christmas celebration in 1942 Knoll said, "We German political prisoners were decent. All others in the camp should go to hell" (R 526). Knoll then added, "Mr. Hauptsturmfuehrer (referring to Mr. Eisele) I finished 97 Jews, 3 more and then I shall fetch my bread time" (R 526). Knoll was also a block aelteste on block 15 (R 528, 201, 166). He beat people, especially Czechs, on the punishment bench (R 166, 307). These beatings were unofficial and were performed because of his position as block aelteste (R 166, 201). As he led prisoners to the hospital he would often beat them and at the hospital he often struck the patients (R 306). At one time in 1944 Knoll went into block 16 where he beat a Pole with the leg of a chair and thereby caused the Pole to collapse (R 224, 247)

17. Dr. Fridolin Karl Puhr.

A pre trial affidavit of Dr. Fridolin Karl Puhr which had been prepared in his own hand writing and executed before Captain John A. Barnett, investigating officer, on 30 October 1945 was admitted into evidence (R 846, pros ex 113). It reads in pertinent part in translation as follows:

"My name is FRIDOLIN PUHR. I am 33 years old and am by birth an Austrian. I am a doctor. I entered the Allgemeine SS in June 1937. I reported voluntarily at the end of 1939 to the Air Force, but was inducted on 15 July 1940 into the organization of the Waffen SS.

"I came to the Dachau Concentration Camp on 1[illegible] December 194[illegible] and held the rank at that time of Hauptsturmfuehrer and troop doctor for the guarding units of the Concentration Camp. I was in charge of a small hospital unit with 21 beds, which was located outside of the so-called Concentration Camp.

"I did not have anything to do with the treatment of the prostitutes in the camp because those were for the Capos. I admit that I was present at executions which were performed here at Dachau. I can remember 5 or 6 executions where I had to be present. In two cases the victims were hanged and in the other cases they were shot. With the exception of 3 SS men, the victims were all inmates. I can remember the first execution at which I was present, which was performed on Christmas 1944. The victim was an inmate and was shot because he had been looting in Munich. The execution took place in the yard. I don't know who gave the order for this execution. Obersturmfuehrer OTTO was present at that time with Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer RUPPERT. There were 2 or 3 other men present, their names I can't remember. I now remember that Oberscharfuehrer BOMBARTZ was the one acting as official executioner. Prior to sending the corpse to the crematory to be burned I had

examined the body and [illegible] death [illegible]

I was present at two executions in [illegible] took place at the beginning of January [illegible] nationalities unknown to me, were [illegible] ARTZ was the hangman and RUPPERT and OTTO were present [illegible] previous cases. One of the two inmates was executed [illegible] don't know why the second one had to die. All hangings took place in the crematorium and the shootings in the yard of the crematorium. As usual I asked for the execution [illegible] which I always had read before an execution took place. [illegible] too severe I would try to put in for [illegible] was present. The gallows was located [illegible] front of the ovens. BONGARTZ killed [illegible] way. The corpses were left there to be burned.

«The next execution I remember [illegible] This was the shooting of a man in the yard [illegible] can't remember why he was shot. The inmate was completely [illegible] had to kneel down in front of a pile of earth [illegible] from behind with a pistol and shot the man [illegible] dead immediately. At that time RUPPERT and OTTO were [illegible]

«The next execution took place [illegible] the middle of [illegible] too late, and when I arrived there the execution had already [illegible] place. There were four naked bodies lying [illegible] were all shot the same way as the other ones, [illegible] the witnesses had already left at the time I arrived. I [illegible] the death certificates. With certainty I assume that the [illegible] usually included OTTO, RUPPERT, and BONGARTZ had performed this execution. I made out the death certificates for the [illegible]

«The next execution took place in the middle of A[illegible] were 8 men shot. They were all naked and shot in the same [illegible] the previous ones. BONGARTZ and another SS man [illegible] me, performed this killing. I do remember that two [illegible] for espionage. OTTO was there as Adjutant to the [illegible] WEITER. The Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer RUPPERT was also [illegible] execution took place in the same area where the [illegible]» (Pros Ex No 113A).

18. Franz Boettger.

Boettger was Rapportfuehrer and labor [illegible] 339). When the work details would leave the camp he [illegible] the gate and check the lists (R 251). In 1944 the accused [illegible] officiated at the public execution of a young Russian [illegible] 151). It was Boettger who kicked the stool out from under the young Russian's legs (R 124, 578). His body remained hanging for about one half to three quarters of an hour while the working details marched by during the noon hours (R 124-125). It was Boettger who brought the two Russian women to the crematorium who were executed by [illegible] Boettger had the regular job of leading the people to the crematorium to be shot or hanged (R 339). Thus, the 96 Russian officers who were executed in September 1944 were led to the place of execution by him (R 126, 181). The accused Ruppert and Boettger were in charge(R 126). As they went toward the crematorium he pushed them and told them to quicken their pace (R 127). After they arrived at the crematorium single shots were heard coming from that direction and the 96 Russian officers were found shot in the neck and the gold in their teeth had been taken (R 128).

Boettger often struck the prisoners with his fists (R 235). He whipped the prisoners in the bath house with a cat-of-9-tails (R 235, 466). He beat them on the parade grounds so severely that they had

to be taken to the hospital, (R 235, 236).

Boettger was one of the individuals in charge of a transport which left Dachau on 26 April 1945 (R 236). During the march he shot a Russian in the head who was lying in the ditch beside the road because he had collapsed from weakness (R 236, 240, 261).

A pre-trial affidavit of Boettger's, prepared in his own handwriting which had been executed before Lieutenant Conn on 29 October 1945 and a supplement which was also in his own hand writing and executed before Lieutenant Conn on 30 October 1945 were admitted into evidence. (Pros ex 105, 829). It reads in pertinent part and translation as follows:

"In June 1940, I was called into Dachau as a reserve and I did guard duty there and accompanied prisoners, and I was released the first of November 1940. At that time PIORKOWSKI was Commandant of the Concentration Camp of Dachau. I was then called back to Dachau as Unterscharfuehrer in May 1941, and worked as supply sergeant in the Second Company. In September 1941, I came to the post censorship office at the Command Post. There I was until October or November 1942, and I was promoted in May 1942 to Scharfuehrer, and in May 1943, to Oberscharfuehrer. Hauptsturmfuehrer REDWITZ then, (Oct.-Nov. 1943), gave me the official order that I should work as Rapportfuehrer in the Schutzhaftlager. At that time WEISS was still in command of Dachau. My official office was in Department #3 in the shoehouse. The Block Leaders under me had Blocks 2 to 30 and 15 to 29 under them. The following Schutzhaftlagerfuehrers were at that time my superiors: 1. Hauptsturmfuehrer REDWITZ; (43-44); 2. Untersturmfuehrer JUHN, (Jan. 44 to middle of 1944); 3. Obersturmfuehrer RUPPERT, (middle 1944 to end); 4. Obersturmfuehrer GAIPE (No dates). In November 1943, WEITER became Commandant of Dachau, and in June 1944, I was promoted to Hauptscharfuehrer. My work as Rapportfuehrer consisted of the following things: 1. Control of work details; 2. Receive and turn over transports; 3. Hold roll call; 4. Lead people to the crematorium. All orders for that were given to me by Department No. 3. (REDWITZ, JUHN, RUPPERT.) When I led the people to the crematorium, the list was always brought by EICHBERGER from the Political Department of the HQ. to the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer. EICHBERGER always went along to the crematorium because he had to get the list signed. The list was always signed by the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer present, the Adjutant, Obersturmfuehrer OTTO, and the doctor. I saw the following people sign the list: RUPPERT, JUHN, Sturmbannfuehrer HINTERMEYER, Dr. EISELE (Hauptsturmfuehrer) and the Adjutant, Obersturmfuehrer OTTO. When I led these people to the crematorium, I knew what would happen to them. None of these people came out of the crematorium alive."

"Besides the civil inmates, there were also Russian prisoners in the camp. At one time, on 4 September 1944, about ninety Russians were shot. They were soldiers. When I saw these soldiers the first time, they were already lined up and the following SS men were present: Commandant WEITER, RUPPERT, KUHN, EICHBERGER, and (presumably) HINTERMEYER. The people were then led to the crematorium. I went along with about the last 30 Russians and when I arrived at the crematorium, I saw how they were shot. The Russians had to undress naked, and I saw the following people give them shots in the neck: 1. Oberscharfuehrer BONGARTZ; 2. Hauptscharfuehrer KUHN, and Hauptscharfuehrer EICHBERGER. Present at the shooting were RUPPERT, I, and one of the doctors. There were also Gestapo agents from outside there; Adjutant Otto was there. Dr. HINTERMEYER or Dr. EISELE was there, or PUHR. BONGARTZ was executor and killed most of them. WEITER was also present.

"I took part in the transport to Tyrol but we only got as far as Wolfartshausen. This transport started on 26 April 1945 and the

following SS men were present: 1. I; 2. Sturmbannfuehrer LANGLEIS, in command; 3. Hauptman BAYER; 4. Untersturmfuehrer HORNUNG." (Pros Ex No. 105A)

19. Peter Betz.

Betz was an SS Hauptscharfuehrer (R 290). From January to March 1943 he was Rapportfuehrer (R 290).

A pre trial affidavit of the accused Betz prepared in his own handwriting executed before Lieutenant Bowser on 30 October 1945 was admitted into evidence (R 834, pros ex 120). It reads in pertinent part and translation as follows:

"My name is PETER BETZ; I am 32 years old and I was born at THEISENORT House No. 6 in the town of KRONACH in Bavaria. On 1 November 1933, I voluntarily entered the Allgemeine SS due to unemployment. I resided at THEISENORT all the time and worked there every now and then and in its surrounding localities. T he work I performed was that of a carpenter on the railway line. In August 1935, I reported voluntarily to the Death's Head SS at Dachau. There I was assigned as an SS man and worked myself up to the rank of Rottenfuehrer until June 1935 and during the three years there, I performed my duties as a guard. In 1938 I was transferred to the Commandant's Office within the concentration Camp Dachau. Then I was employed in the office of Unit No. 3. At the beginning of the war, the Death's Head Organizations were incorporated into the Waffen SS of which I was a member since 2 September 1939. At that time I was Scharfuehrer and worked myself up to Hauptscharfuehrer. I received this rank on 1 February 1943.

"My duties in the office were to check the arrival and departures, as well as the death cases, and to report these to Oranienburg in the vicinity of Berlin. I sent punishment orders to Berlin for approval and I also had to send conduct reports of inmates to the designated Gestapo office and forward them to the Reigh Security main office. My highest superiors in the office from 1938 to 1943 were Obersturmbannfuehrer PIORKOWSKI and respectively following him in short order, Hauptsturmfuehrer GRUENEWALD, Hauptsturmfuehrer ZILL, Hauptsturmfuehrer REDWITZ, and Obersturmfuehrer HOFFMANN. I received an order from HOFFMANN in November 1941 to help pick up about 80 Russian partisans at the railway station in Dachau in order to transport these to the rifle range. At that time I was assigned for guard duty. On the rifle range, I guarded the Russians while I witnessed the Russians being taken in groups of 5 and shot to death. The second time I performed the same duties, and that time about 90 to 100 Russian partisans were shot. A period of 14 days elapsed between the first and second time. The execution squad, both times, consisted of the following SS men: Untersturmfuehrer JAROLIN, Oberscharfuehrer FROHNAPFEL, Scharfuehrer HIRNER, Oberscharfuehrer HIPP, Hauptscharfuehrer KIERN, Scharfuehrer STAEFL, Oberscharfuehrer ENDRESS, Scharfuehrer Max BOOCK, Unterscharfuehrer STRASSER, Hauptscharfuehrer WOLFGANG SEUSS, Hauptscharfuehrer REMMELE.

"I remember administering face slappings three or four times in the summer of 1942, because the inmates were accused of theft and they denied it. Several times, I accidentally had the opportunity to enter the room where inmates were questioned and happened to see that the inmates were beaten up by SS men. The inmates were mistreated and received about 10 to 15 beats on the buttocks with a club. Several times a whip was being used which was called "oxtail". I witnessed this about ten times. The SS men who administered these mistreatments were the following: Untersturmfuehrer JAROLIN, Hauptsturmfuehrer REMMELE, Hauptscharfuehrer Josef SEUSS, Hauptsturmfuehrer ZILL, Obersturmfuehrer HOFFMANN, Hauptsturmfuehrer GRUENEWALD, and Hauptscharfuehrer THUMANN. The mistreatments took place in the years

of 1938 to 1943, while I was working in the Camp Commandant's office, Unit No. 3. Besides the above alleged face slappings, I never beat or mistreated an inmate." (Pros Ex No. 120A)

20. Anton Endres.

Endres was a member of the SS who worked as a first aid man in the hospital (R 303, 317). There he assisted a capo named Heiden who used to kick and beat the prisoners who had reported to the hospital for treatment (R 304). Although Endres was the responsible first aid man, he not only failed to prevent Heiden from committing those excesses, but assisted him (R 304). Thus, Endres assisted Heiden in placing prisoners on the examination table where Endres would inject the antisceptic into the victim (R 304, 305). At other times when Heiden killed some of the patients by injections Endres would aid in the handling of the patient (R 305, 316, 320). Often Heiden and Endres would put a patient in heavy wool blankets, and then subject him to a cold shower from 2 to 3 hours, as a result of which the patient would die from high fever and freezing (R 304).

A pre trial statement of the accused Endres prepared in his own handwriting on 30 October 1945 was admitted into evidence (R 829, pros ex 123). It reads in pertinent part and translation as follows:

"My name is ANTON ENDRES, SS Oberscharfuehrer, SS Totenkopf-division, Dachau.

Dachau:	7 Sept. 1939 -	28 Nov. 1939
Dachau:	Dec. 1940 -	May 1942
Lublin:	May 1942 -	June 1943
Augsburg:	June 1943 -	Nov. 1943

"From 28 November 1939 until December 1940 I was under medical treatment because of an automobile accident and was in Oranienburg.

"From November 1943 until September 1944 I was in custody pending inquiry in Dachau and Weimar because I had let inmates out of the camp. In September 1944 I came into the Penal Camp Dachau where I was until 30 April 1945. I was in Dachau from September 1939 until November 1939 for basic training. From December 1940 until May 1942 I carried out the following duties in Dachau:

Until June 1941 I was first aidman under the troop physician, Dr. LOLLING.

Until May 1942 I was active in the camp quarters and also in the troop quarters. I was always under Dr. LOLLING. In the camp hospital there were inmates who were sick.

"About Spring of 1942 Dr. LOLLING was transferred and Dr. WOLTER took over his place and the same responsibility. My tasks beginning in May were as follows: to get the mail, to get medicine from Berlin, and to keep latrines and lavatories in order. I was active in the hospital as first aidman. About 5 to 10 inmates died daily in the hospital. Some of them died of undernourishment, dysentery and so forth. Besides the civilians, I also saw Russians (foreigners) in the camp.

"I was directly under the chief director (Dr. LOLLING and Dr. WOLTER). About 3, 4 or 5 times I was present as first aidman when lashings were dealt out. I remember that Dr. BLANKE was present at least one time."

21. **Simon Kiern.**

The accused Kiern was a Hauptscharfuehrer [illegible] was in the post censor office where he acted as a censor and was later a Block Leader (R 290, 299). At one time in 1942 a prisoner, either a Russian or a pole, who had just come to Dachau on a transport was lying on the ground since he was very ill (R 283). Kiern killed the inmate by kicking him in the head (R 283).

A pre trial affidavit of the accused Kiern which [illegible] prepared in his own handwriting and executed before Lieutenant [illegible] on 30 October 1945 was admitted into evidence (R 836, pros ex 11[illegible]). It reads in pertinent part and in translation as follows:

"My name is Simon Kiern. I am 32 years of age and resided until my arrest on 30 April 1945 at Hebertshausen, Wurmuhle 3. I was inducted into the German Army on 1 October 1932 and was discharged as a corporal on 1 March 1936. Then I became a civilian and remained one until 30 January 1937 and after that time I entered the organization of the Waffen SS. I first came to Dachau on 1 February 19[illegible] and was employed there as a Signal Corps man. I remained in Dachau from [illegible] to train SS men as Signal Corps men and was thereafter [illegible] to Czechoslavakia where I remained until the year 1941. Then I returned to Dachau and was active with the Signal Corps until July 1941. Then I was commanded to the Concentration Camp where I was employed as clerk in the office of Hauptsturmfuehrer Zill. My rank at that time was Unterscharfuehrer. My duties in the office consisted of filling out the file cards of inmates, as well as writing N.S. [illegible] to the families and relatives of inmates. In November 1941 I was ordered for the first time to participate in the execution of Russian prisoners. I did not want to do that and told Zill so. Thereupon he shouted at me and said that I had to execute his orders. Fifteen Russian Partisans were shot to death that month. These executions took place at the rifle range. The next shootings I was ordered to participate in took place in January 1942. There were [illegible] that month, in each of which 25 or more Russians were [illegible] active in all three executions, taking part in the sho[illegible] sturmfuehrer Jarolin was in command of these executions. The following named men have participated in one or more executions.

Hauptscharfuehrer Peter Betz
Scharfuehrer Hertha
Scharfuehrer Angerer
Hauptscharfuehrer Geisberger
Oberscharfuehrer Muller
Hauptscharfuehrer Wolfgang Seuss
Rottenfuehrer Philipp
Scharfuehrer Staefl
Oberscharfuehrer Karl Kipfer
Oberscharfuehrer Endress
Scharfuehrer Preiss
Scharfuehrer Max Boock
Scharfuehrer Josef Bock
Scharfuehrer Schoppmeier

Furthermore I want to mention that at the time these executions took place 5 persons would be shot at once and the corpses would be removed by SS men. I broke my arm in February 1942 and spent 8 weeks in the hospital. After that time I never took part in any more executions. The only men of the above mentioned SS men that I can say were at all three executions were Jarolin and Philipp, and due to the lapse of time I cannot say which men took part in the executions of November 1941 and which took part in the execution of January 1942. However, all took part in one or more of the executions. All of the men I have mentioned, with the exception of Endress, Betz and Kipfer, I know took

part in the actual shooting, but of the three I cannot say for sure.

"I remained as an office clerk until December 1942, and was transferred shortly thereafter to the Mail Censor Office here in Dachau where I was accused of stealing 10 cigarettes out of an already opened envelope. Thereupon I was sentenced to serve 6 months in prison. After serving this punishment I was put on probation as soldier by the Wehrmacht. After that time I was never again stationed at Dachau. At the conclusion of this statement I would like to mention that I did not steal the 10 cigarettes and served the 6 months jail sentence innocently." (Pros Ex No 119A).

22. Michael Redwitz.

Redwitz, a Hauptsturmfuehrer, was the First Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer from the end of 1942 through 1943 (R 164, 292, 385). He succeeded Zill as First Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer (R 170). Redwitz instituted the practice of having the prisoners administer the public beatings instead of the SS men (R 229). In August 1943 during a public beating of 14 prisoners on the parade grounds Redwitz was the senior officer present (R 383). One morning he addressed the entire camp and insulted all the priests (R 293).

A pre-trial affidavit executed by the accused Redwitz before Lieutenant Guth on 1 November 1945 was admitted into evidence (R 795, pros ex 95). It reads in pertinent part and in translation as follows:

"1) From 20 November 1942 until 6 March 1944 I was Security Camp Leader of the Camp of Dachau. During the years of 1939 until 1942 I was working from time to time as a postal censor in the concentration camp of Mauthausen. During my work at Dachau I held the rank of a Hauptsturmfuehrer.

2) In my position as a camp security leader I was in charge of all affairs concerning the clothing, quartering and treatment of the prisoners and of all the prisoners' welfare. I was responsible for discipline, good order and cleanliness of the camp as well as for the health of the prisoners. My only superior was Obersturmbannfuehrer Martin WEISS. On the same level with me were his adjutant SUTTROPP, head of administration Heuptsturmfuehrer KLADDENHOF (after April 1943 Sturmbannfuehrer GEHRICH) and the commander of the guard battalion Hauptsturmfuehrer MELZER as well as LANGLEIST, and the head of the political department, Untersturmfuehrer and criminal secretary KICK, the head of labor commitment Oberscharfuehrer PFLAUM and the first camp doctor Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. WOLTER. We all worked together and our respective spheres of work overlapped in such a way that it is impossible to make an exact limitation of all rights and responsibilities. There is hardly one question arising out of or possibly originating in connection with the leadership of the camp in which not all leaders directly subordinate to Obersturmbannfuehrer WEISS would have been interested. It is likewise difficult to make one of the leaders particularly responsible for a certain condition in the camp as this condition, probably, was created by the cooperation of all departments. My subordinates were Obersturmfuehrer Arno Lippmann as second security camp leader, and Untersturmfuehrer Josef JAROLIN as third security camp leader. In the early summer of 1943, LIPPMANN was replaced by Sturmfuehrer JUNG, and JAROLIN by Hauptscharfuehrer TRENKLE. My first clerk up to March 1943 was Hauptscharfuehrer BETZ and thereafter Hauptscharfuehrer EICHBERGER. Everything I said about the responsibility of the staff of the camp commander of the general camp comes also true with regard to the responsibility of my staff in the camp. With the exception of brutalities of individuals we are all mutual and in the same way responsible for conditions prevailing in the camp. It is impossible for me to hold anyone of

my subordinates, especially responsible for any particular condition. So many various leaders and underleaders had a share in the execution of every order that it is impossible to make responsible anyone of them in particular for a certain condition.

3) I cannot exactly recall anymore now the number of deaths in the camp. I examined, however, the document signed by me and marked with the words "Exhibit RE" which Father Hofmann handed to me this morning and do not find any fault with this document. As far as I can judge after the elapse of one year these figures are correct. I should like to emphasize, however, that this list is referring only to the security camp and that I am not able to give any information about deaths occurring in other parts of the camp. These are not included in this list.

4) During my time of duty the barracks were overcrowded. There were always about 600 to 800 men in a barrack constructed for 200 to 300 men. This naturally, greatly increased the danger of infection in the camp. I pointed this out to Obersturmbannfuehrer WEISS. He, however, did nothing about it.

5) The following disciplinary punishments were used in the camp:
1. Withdrawal of rations,
2. arrest,
3. beatings.

The thrashing of prisoners has always been directed by me, or Obersturmbannfuehrer WEISS, or Obersturmfuehrer LIPPMANN. Though the order of the Economic and Administration Main Office always prescribed beatings with a stick the so-called Ochsenziemer (ox-tail), that is a long whip, has been used on order of Obersturmbannfuehrer WEISS. On some days a considerable number of prisoners were altogether flogged. I can remember one day when about 50 prisoners were beaten.

6) I cannot remember to have been present at more than about 40 executions. All the death sentences were issued by the Reich Security Main Office. The political department in charge of criminal secretary KICK then sent the death sentence of the Reich Security Main Office to the security camp and Obersturmbannfuehrer WEISS order of execution. This execution-order was signed by Obersturmbannfuehrer WEISS and fixed the time and the place of execution. Without this order of execution, only on the death sentence of the Reich Security Main Office, I would not have carried out an execution. All executions which I can recollect have been carried out by hanging. I cannot remember that more than one person at a time was hanged in one day. I have seen the following persons present at the executions at which I took part: Obersturmbannfuehrer WEISS, the Obersturmfuehrer LIPPMANN, SUTTROPP, Dr. KAHR, BARBOR, HAUPTSTURMFUEHRER WOLTER, Untersturmfuehrer JAROLIN, Sturmbannfuehrer GEHRICH, Hauptscharfuehrer BETZ and after his replacement, Hauptscharfuehrer EICHBERGER, Hauptscharfuehrer TRENKLE, Oberscharfuehrer BOETTCHER, the then Unterscharfuehrer BONGARTZ, Unterscharfuehrer HENSCHEL. When Obersturmbannfuehrer WEISS took part in an execution he also directed it. When he was not present, Sturmbannfuehrer GEHRICH or sometimes I and Sturmfuehrer SUTTROPP or LIPPMANN, or I and Untersturmfuehrer JAROLIN directed the execution. I do not want to say that I have seen the above mentioned present at each of the 40 executions. I have seen, however, everyone out of these persons present at one or some executions. I cannot recollect the exact date of these executions. They were, however, rather regularly distributed in the time between November 1942 and March 1944. It was our general principle to keep down as much as possible the number of persons admitted to the executions, and each one allowed to be present at the execution had his assignment. The minor ranks I mentioned turned over our orders to the prisoners,

directed and supervised the work of the prisoners. The doctors Dr. Kahr, Dr. Wolter and Barbor were present at the executions as doctors and stated the death. The Scharfuehrer EICHBERGER and BETZ were employed as recorders. The nationalities of the prisoners were Russians, Poles, Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutchmen, Serbians, and perhaps still others which slipped from my memory.

7) About in the year of 1943, Obersturmbannfuehrer WEISS ordered me to be his representative at an execution of two saboteurs in Augsburg.

8) A number of prisoners were held ready for the malaria and phlegmone experiments and for the experiments of Dr. RASCHER's. Obersturmbannfuehrer WEISS ordered me to turn over the prisoners to these doctors for the experiments and then also fixed the number of prisoners to be turned over for each experiment. The general order to turn over prisoners was given to me by Obersturmbannfuehrer WEISS personally, immediately after my arrival at Dachau. The orders to release certain numbers of prisoners in the certain case then arrived from time to time from Obersturmbannfuehrer WEISS. I believe that he gave me the general order personally on my start of duty, and then still several times told me when we had a conversation about the clearance of prisoners for the experiments, that this was an order of the Reichsfuehrer. I myself was always against these experiments and in some cases even refused at all to turnover of prisoners or reduced the number of those to be turned over. The selection of the personalities of prisoners I left to the block clerks. The general order given to me by Obersturmbannfuehrer WEISS on my start of duty said that the prisoners had to be picked up out of the group of those security camp prisoners who worked in the SS managements. Since the emprisoned clergymen were working in the plantage which was a SS management, also clergymen had to be claimed by the block clerks for these experiments." (Pros Ex No. 95A)

23. Wilhelm Welter.

Welter, a member of the SS, was the labor leader and Arbeitsdienstfuehrer (R 526, 295, 232, 253, 474). He was in charge of the slave market formations for several months toward the end of 1944 and the beginning of 1945 (R 320, 150, 153, 200, 201). The prisoners feared these formations since it was considered a dangerous matter to be on them (R 151).

The prisoners were forced to undress no matter what time of the year it was (R 312). Many of the people who stood on these formations died (R 152). Welter grouped and lined the people up (R 201). Welter beat, hit, pushed and kicked them (R 152).

In August 1942 Welter selected 12 inmates who were Belgians, Russians, Poles, Czechs and Germans for the cold water experiment (R 470, 471, 472). At the formation the inmates were placed in two groups, those of 30 years of age and those under 30 (R 473). Only those who were under 30 years of age were selected (R 474). Nine of these died as a result of these experiments (R 471). Each day Welter would bring a group of 10 or 12 prisoners to the hospital for the experiment (R 474-475).

Welter not only selected the manpower for the slave market formations, but aided in the selection of the people for the transports and work details (R 318, 312, 220, 253). Kick assisted him in drawing up the lists for the transports (R 253). The list would be read on the parade ground as Welter looked on and after the transports were put together he would then confirm the action (R 254, 256). In 1944 at least one such transport was of the invalid variety (R 255).

One day a Russian who had stayed away from a detail because he desired to go to the hospital and who had been reported missing

to Welter was, on Welter's orders, brought to him (R 232). Welter beat him with his riding crop (R 232). As the Russian raised his arms to protect his face, Welter beat him across his back (232). This incident occurred toward the end of 1942 (R 237, 257). In February 1942 Welter selected four Jews to work on the crematory detail (R 277, 278). It was common knowledge that each group worked in the detail about two months, then were disposed of, and succeeded by a new group which was selected (R 279, 299). Welter often beat the prisoners, who were of all nationalities, with his fists and kicked them with his feet (R 527, 232).

A pre-trial affidavit of the accused Welter executed before Lieutenant Guth on 30 October 1945 was admitted into evidence (R 811, pros ex 99). It reads in pertinent part and translation as follows:

"From 1 January 1938 until the end of 1939 I was a member of the 11th comp. 1st bn. Inf. regiment "Deathhead", from 1 January 1940 until about March-April 1940 of the 10th comp. 2nd bn. Inf. regiment "Deathhead" and thereafter in the Dachau concentration camp until about July 1943. I returned to the military service in August-September 1943 and served on the Eastern Front until 17 January 1944. On 17 Jan. 1944 I received a heavy head wound with grenade splinter wound on the left thigh. Then I was in various hospitals such as Luhlin, Bad Neuenahr, and Rheinbach.

"From 1 January 1944 until May 1945 I was ordered to the Reich Youth Command in Birgsau, then returned to the front, was separated from my unit, returned home and surrendered voluntarily to American officers in the city hall of the town of Dachau.

"My duties in the camp were: temporarily Kommandofuehrer in various labor details such as commando Friedrichshafen, Haunstetten, and in Dachau. My main duty was that of clerk in the department of labour commitment. Head of the department was Obersturmf. STUMPF his representative Oberscharf. PFLAUM.

"I was for some time Commandofuehrer of the garage construction commando consisting of about 400 to 500 people at the time. It is not true that on this occasion I have thrown a prisoner into the latrine pit. I never have thrown any Prisoner nor any other person into any latrine pit.

"It is known to me that prisoners were slapped when they had stolen something or did something which was forbidden to them. I have seen that Oberscharf. BOTTCHER slapped a prisoner several times. I also heard when Scharfuehrer BACH slapped a prisoner and I saw the Capo beat prisoners.

"I believe that it was in the summer of 1942 when I was entering the camp that Sturmbannfuehrer WEISS requested me to get into his car and to come with him. The destination was unknown to me and upon my question he replied: "You will see." In Augsburg we stopped before a building which Sturmbannfuehrer WEISS entered. After a while many people in civilian clothes and in uniform came out and all got into cars. Sturmbannfuehrer WEISS also got into his car in which I was sitting and followed the column. They stopped outside the city about a hundred meters from a small hedge or patch of wood. I stayed in the car while WEISS and the other people walked into the wood patch. I could not find out what actually happened then but I believe that after about three quarters of an hour WEISS and several other people returned to the car and WEISS said to me: "Go over there and have a look"; I there saw hung people, I cannot say how many they were, but I believe they were 3 persons. I immediately returned to the car with which we returned home. WEISS did

not talk to me about this incident. I do not know why he went to Augsburg nor why I had to come along. I do not think they were escaped prisoners as all of those were brought back to the camp.

"Transports of invalids were composed upon selection of the doctors Hauptsturmfuehrer WOLTER and Untersturmfuehrer BAROR. I cannot give any exact information about the number of transports nor the number of persons in the transport. It is possible that there were 3 or 4 such transports. It is unknown to me where the transports went to. It was said that they went to Linz.

"I can say the following about experiments of the doctors RASCHER and SCHILLING. I do not know many details. The prisoner who daily worked in my office told me that prisoners had volunteered for the air force experiments of Dr. RASCHER. Nobody could take part in these experiments and nothing exact was known about them. The same applied to SCHILLING. I know that SCHILLING kept many fishes in a glass container and also birds in smaller and larger cages. One of the prisoners told me when I asked him that the mosquitos did not bother him. There were on guard and 2 or 3 prisoners almost daily working in the vicinity of the camp for Prof. SCHILLING. They had to cover all creeks or moors with a substance to chase the mosquitos. As far as I know Dr. SCHILLING and RASCHER selected the people for the experiments themselves.

"I was ordered to Friedrichshafen for some time in order to bring about more cleanliness in this commando and to provide for washing and toilet facilities and also for a kitchen for this commando. The commando-Fuehrer repeatedly reported that the responsible head of the Zeppelin-works, ECKENER, did not take care of the commando in any way, did not provide billets nor for a kitchen. I found the toilets in Friedrichshafen completely overfilled and when after talking to director ECKENER and despite his promise they were not emptied I reported this to Sturmbannfuehrer WEISS in Dachau who ordered not to let this commando work until everything was brought into order. I instructed the works management to obtain additional potatoes and fruits for the commando. I also got a kitchen for this commando.

"I know that Sturmbannfuehrer PIORKOWSKI with approval from Berlin had prisoners build a so-called weekend-house for him. When this was finished it was a complete house with all furniture. I also know that he had many shoes and boots made in the camp. Whether he sold them actually is not known to me, but it was said about him.

"Sister PIA was very well known in the camp. She also had a permanent detail in her Munich department. The prisoners were used in her garden and house. Sister PIA was not very popular with the largest part of the SS, she was even feared. She had much influence with the Berlin officials. When I say the largest part I do not mean the leaders because she was on good terms with them. Sister PIA had many things made for her in the camp in the various shops. She simply ordered this, but I do not think that she ever paid for it. She also had a car when other civilians did not have it anymore. She changed her driver very often because they could not stand her.

"Oberscharfuehrer HESSKE once gave a written report about a prisoner who had stolen in the supply room. I transmitted this report to Oberscharfuehrer PFLAUM according to orders.

"It is possible that during my stay in the concentration camp I have slapped prisoners. I cannot say it exactly because it must have happened rather rarely.

"I have never kicked nor killed prisoners nor have I requested other persons to do so." (Pros Ex No 99A)

24. Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop.

A pre-trial affidavit of the accused Suttrop, prepared in his own hand writing and executed before Lieutenant Conn on 30 October 1945 was admitted into evidence (Hdq. proc ex 106). That statement reads in translation as the relevant part as follows:

"My name is RUDOLF SUTTROP, living at Dachau, Germany, AM Geisterwald (7) No. 11. I entered the Allgemeine SS on 5 September 1933, the Party in September [illegible] and on the 2nd of November 1936, the Waffen SS. On the 9th of November 1943, I was promoted to Obersturmfuehrer at the Commandantur Staff (HQ) of the Concentration Camp of Dachau.

"From the 16th of May 1942 until 1 [illegible] of May 1944, I was adjutant in the Commandanteur Staff (HQ) of the Concentration Camp of Dachau. For about five weeks I was adjutant under the Camp Commander SS Obersturmbannfuehrer ALFRED PIORKOWSKI. Then until the 1st of November 1943, under SS Obersturmbannfuehrer MARTIN WEISS and then until 15 May 1944 under SS Obersturmbannfuehrer WEITERER.

"I was in the following other concentration camps as adjutant: (1) From September 1941 to [illegible] 1942 in Gross-Rosen; (2) From 15 May 1942 until [illegible] in Dachau; (3) From 15 May 1944 until 6 March 1945 in [illegible]. Afterward I was first in Sachsenburg—IA, secondly [illegible] Wulmer. My duties as adjutant in Dachau from [illegible] were as follows:

(1) In charge of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Commandanteur Staff (HQ).

(2) [illegible] of the incoming mail of various departments [illegible] responsible.

(3) To [illegible] with his paper work.

The above three points [illegible] reproduction of the duty regulation for the [illegible] to the task of an adjutant.

"Orders and [illegible] to the following departments; I to VI, that is self [illegible] to the department leader in charge against receipt.

I — POLITICAL DEPARTMENT — Information - Teletype.
Obersturmführer [illegible]
Obersturmführer [illegible]
Hauptscharführer KOSTUMPER

Sub-Departments
(a) [illegible] SS Detachment —
Untersturmführer BAIER.
Obersturmführer Dr. KOEPPEN.
(b) KFZ Department (Motor Pool)

II — POLITICAL DEPARTMENT
Kriminal Sekretär [illegible]

III — PROTECTIVE CUSTODY CAMP

Sturmbannführer ZILL
Obersturmführer HOFFMANN
Untersturmführer MAROLDT
Hauptsturmführer REDWITZ
Untersturmführer JUNG
Obersturmführer CAMPE

IV — ADMINISTRATION
Hauptsturmfuehrer KLASHEHOFF
Sturmbannfuehrer GEHRIG
Hauptsturmfuehrer WETZEL

V — MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
(1) Camp Doctor: Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. WOLTER end of 1942.
Sturmbannfuehrer Dr. WITTELER middle of 1943.
(2) Troop Doctor: Untersturmfuehrer Dr. BAKER, July 1942 until December 1943.
Sturmbannfuehrer Dr. HINTERTEYER September (?) 1943 until May 1944.
(3) Dentists : Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. TOEBER, May 1942 until beginning 1943 (?) Hauptsturmfuehrer LECKERT 1943 (?)

EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS: (1) Malaria Station Professor Dr. SCHILLING
(2) Station of Dr. RASCHER (Luftwaffe)

VI — EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
Untersturmfuehrer RIETH.

The above-mentioned administration plan was a closed entity of the SS in Dachau and could not have been effective nor worked without the assistance of the personnel of the six departments for the purpose for which it was built, that is, as was ordered by the superior authorities.

"Each single one of the above-mentioned coworkers was a link in the chain of entity, without his assistant which was ordered by transfers or commands, the whole thing could not have existed.

"The above-mentioned departments with the mentioned personnel existed and were effective in the time from May 1942 until May 1944. Above these departments was the Camp Commander. The Camp Kommandants were PIORKOWSKI, May, June, July and August 1942; WEISS from September 1942 until 1 November 1943 and WEITER from 1 November 1943 until 15 May 1944. As adjutant I was the personal co-worker of the Camp Commander and was responsible for Department I, and further for the orderly keeping of the secret daily journal and records. The lists or teletypes about executions to be carried out, came from the Reichssicherheitshauptamt, (Main Reich Security Office) Berlin or from Group D, Oranienburg, to me and after an entry was made in the daily journal I gave them to the Court SS Leader, BIER and later KOEPFER. The Court SS Leader then gave these to the First Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer to be carried out. The Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer was responsible and notified the Court SS Leaders after the execution, who then reported the execution in writing to the Reichssicherheitshauptamt or the Official Group D. At each execution two witnesses, the doctor, Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer or deputy had to be present. BONGARTZ was the executioner in the time from May 1942 (?) until May 1944. His adjutant was SS Unterscharfuehrer HENSCHEN, in that same period of time.

"In my time I have seen two to three execution lists, which then as mentioned above were given to the Court SS Leader to be carried out. To my knowledge about 20 to 40 persons were involved, and that several of them involved only Russians.

"The Camp Commander, as such, was in reality responsible for everything that happened in the camp. Without his permission or his knowledge nothing ever happened. It might be, however, that

certain leaders or non-commissioned leaders went above their jurisdiction. The Kommandant WEISS came to me several times into the office or called me up and said that he would go into the camp for a punitive action. Those were then penalties which were ordered by the official Group B. So that no one would overstep his jurisdiction, the Kommandant had to be present at these punitive actions.
(Pros Ex No 106A)

[illegible]helm Tempel.

[illegible] accused Tempel, an SS [illegible] Führer at [illegible] Number 4 where his name "[illegible] horror" (R 629, 610). His [illegible] title was Arbeitsdienstführer and it was his duty to arrange the work details which left the camp (R 614). He shot prisoners (R [illegible], 713). Once he killed a [illegible] because he had bent down [illegible] up some bread (R 627). [illegible] beat some of the prisoners to death (R [illegible], 624). He kicked [illegible] cruelly (R 624, 628). He [illegible] of the prisoners with a [illegible] rubber cable (R 596, 630) [illegible] the prisoners (R [illegible] abused the sick (R 642). Tempel [illegible] Camp Number 4 in the be[illegible] 1945 when it was closed as a [illegible] (R 616). At form[illegible] at Camp Number 4 Tempel and [illegible] segregated those who co[illegible] from those who could not [illegible] sometimes these form[illegible] long periods because Tempel [illegible] those who had shoes [illegible] not able to work to give the[illegible] that were able to [illegible] not have shoes (R [illegible]. [illegible] called that, "ten[illegible] Socialism" (R [illegible]

[illegible] Alfred Erwin Laust[illegible]

[illegible]rer had charge of [illegible] the prisoners' proper[illegible] months from 1[illegible]. One inmate testif[illegible] never saw Laus[illegible] the prisoners [illegible] threatened them [illegible] him their food [illegible] report them [illegible] some prisoners did [illegible] complaints to him [illegible] mail from home (R [illegible]).

[illegible] affidavit [illegible] Führer, executed before [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] Officer, on 31 October [illegible], was admitted [illegible] (Exhibits ex 111). That [illegible] reads in perti[illegible] as follows:

"[illegible] HANS LAUSTER [illegible] in Metzingen, [illegible] Reutlingen, Germany [illegible] Lindenplatz 1 [illegible] a salesman by trade [illegible] December 1[illegible] that, I was a tele[illegible] small, in Metzi[illegible] my first assignment a[illegible] was in Dachau. I was [illegible] there from 10 Decemb[illegible] February 1942. At the [illegible] February 1942, I was sent [illegible] as a guard on a work [illegible] The detail was made up [illegible] prisoners from Dachau. [illegible] Master Sergeant SEISS was [illegible] of the detail. We built a rifle range for the SS School at [illegible] and completed it in Oct[illegible] 1942 and then returned to Dachau. [illegible] Master Sergeant SEISS struck prisoners very often while [illegible] at Radolfzell. He struck [illegible] with his hands, with [illegible] also kicked them. Once I saw him strike a sick prisoner because this prisoner was too ill [illegible] also saw SEISS kick [illegible] down an embankment that was 3 [illegible] feet high. He did this after striking them. SEISS is a prisoner at Dachau now. In November [illegible] I left Dachau as a guard on another work detail to Bayerisch [illegible]. SS-Master Sergeant K. SENZIS was in charge of that detail. [illegible] also a prisoner in Dachau now. He, too, was very brutal [illegible] often struck the prisoners with a club and with his hands. Once [illegible] returned from a day's work outside the camp with 20 prisoners, SENZIS searched them.

Those who had food he beat severely. There were six or eight prisoners whom he beat at that time. I returned to Dachau again in December 1942 because I was sick. I remained there in the hospital until February 1943. From February until October 1943 I worked in Dachau in the room where the prisoners' property was kept. Then I went to Allach, near Dachau, where I was placed in charge of the prisoners and the SS men's canteen. There were several thousand prisoners there and about 150 guards. The Camp Commander of Allach was 1st Lt. JAROLIN. He is also a prisoner in Dachau now. I remained in Allach until March 1944. SS-Master Sergeant EBERLE was in Allach when I was there. I saw him strike an old man because this prisoner said he was sick. He hit the old man until the man fell down in the snow. The old man lay in the snow for two or three minutes after he was struck. In April 1944 I returned to Dachau and worked there until May 1944, as a guard in the camp and also as a guard in charge of demolition details that worked in Munich. This detail dug up unexploded bombs. I heard that some prisoners were killed while digging up these bombs, but I never saw that happen. In May, 1944, I took a work detail of thirty prisoners and six guards to Munich to clean up the wreckage of the Lodenfrey Textile Factory. This work lasted until October 1944. From November 1944 to January 1945 I was acting Kommandofuehrer in the camp at Feldafing, where the prisoners were building an underground factory for Messerschmitt. In January 1945 I returned again to Dachau, where I worked as a guard until April 22, 1945. During that time I also took out demolition details to Munich. About 22 April 1945, a transport of about 1,700 Jewish prisoners arrived in Dachau. They came from several places. I was assigned to go along with this transport. The prisoners remained in Dachau for about three days and during that time they stayed in the railroad cars in which they had come. There were about 100 of them in each car. During these three days, they were fed twice with bread, margarine and sausage. This transport left Dachau about 25 April or 26 April. I do not know the names of the transport leaders. They were two policemen from Munich. There were about 100 SS guards on the transport. Among them were SS-Technical Sergeant RICHTER and SS-Corporal SCHEPP. SCHEPP is now a prisoner in Dachau. He is in Barracks 26, 3rd Company. The transport went by railroad from Dachau to Garmisch-Partenkirchen, and from there to Seefeld in Austria. We left on Thursday evening and arrived Saturday afternoon. During that time the prisoners received no water and were given a loaf of bread for five men and some sausage and margarine. Some of the prisoners died while the transport was in Dachau and more died on the way to Seefeld, but I cannot say or estimate how many died. From Seefeld the transport proceeded on foot toward Elsthal. I was left behind as the only guard in charge of about 65 prisoners who were too sick and too weak to proceed any further. Two of these prisoners died that night, and the Buergermeister of Seefeld disposed of their bodies. On Sunday night, the remainder of the transport returned and the 63 prisoners who were left with me joined them the following day. On Monday, the whole transport got on trains again and went towards Garmisch-Partenkirchen. I did not go with them. I went to the hospital at Seefeld because I was too tired to go any further. That is all I know about the transport. While I was in Dachau after January 1945, I saw Technical Sergeant TRENKEL and BOETGER strike prisoners as they were marched out to work, just for the sport. These men would sometimes stick their feet in front of prisoners, and if the prisoners tripped, they would strike them." (Pros Ex No. 111A).

27. Fritz M. K. Becher.

Becher, a political prisoner at Dachau, was a block elder (R 203, 163, 333). His block at one time contained the priests (R 163, 368). It was a daily routine for Becher to mistreat them (R 381). He used vile language (R 381). He kicked them (R 382). Thus, in July 1942 he picked Father Koch in the stomach (R 351). At another time he kicked Father Soto, a Pole, and kicked him into unconsciousness (R 352, 353). He mistreated Father Kowilinski, a Polish priest who was probably over 55 years of age, by hitting him so hard that the priest's nose and mouth were bleeding and he had to be carried to the hospital (R 353, 362). Three or four days later, the priest died (R 354). The cause of death was recorded as "stopping of the heart and circulation through bowel catarrh" (R 355, pros ex 51-entry #1165). Becher was in charge of the exercise formations which the priests had to undergo (R 361, 382). He forced them to perform special exercises from 27 March 1942 until 7 April 1942, that is, from Palm Sunday until Easter Sunday, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. with some time out for dinner (R 360). He beat the prisoners during these drill periods (R 369). As a result of the strenuous exercise and beatings, eight priests died during that period (R 360). When the priests had to walk punishment, he would push and kick them with his feet (R 163, 369). When Becher would beat the priests, an SS man who was block leader was present (R 362). Becher often threatened to send the priests on invalid transports and it was a matter of common knowledge that such was a passport to death (R 361). While Becher was in charge of the priests' block, about 400 priests died (R 368). He was transferred from the priests' to the Russian block (R 163). Once, there, he beat a young Russian thoroughly with a piece of wood (R 163). At another time he smashed a Russian in the face with his fist (R 334).

28. Kramer, Alfred.

The accused Kramer succeeded the accused Kirsch as commanding officer of Kaufering Camp Number 1 (R 688, 685, 719, 721). One day Kramer beat up and kicked a prisoner who died by the next day (R 719, 720). At the time Kramer was commanding officer Russians, Czechs and Albanians were confined in the camp (R 720). Kramer maltreated the prisoners by beating and slapping them (R 674). When he did beat a prisoner to the ground he would then kick him in the abdomen (R 674, 675). Many had to be brought to the hospital as a result of these beatings and some died (R 675). His victims included Lithuanians, Poles and Hungarians (R 675, 679). At one time when Kramer found that two inmates had some excelsior which they had planned to use for pillows, he knocked them down, kicked and beat them (R 688, 689). The accused Kramer sent women out on invalid transports (R 654). He selected the sick and made them undress completely (R 654). If he found that a prisoner had two shirts on he would beat them "terribly" (R 654). Once Kramer sent three pregnant women who were Lithuanians out on an invalid transport (R 654, 655). Five inmates, four of whom were Hungarians and one a Lithuanian, were hanged because they had made foot coverings from a blanket (R 655). Kramer and Kirsch were the camp leaders at the time (R 656). A pre-trial statement of the accused Kramer written in his own handwriting on 1 November 1945 was admitted into evidence (R 822, pros ex 102). It reads in pertinent part and in translation as follows:

My name is KRAMER ALFRED. I am 46 years of age and my home is [illegible]lenburg, Silesia. I joined the SS voluntarily on 20 April [illegible]. On 1 September 1939 I was drafted to Buchenwald for my first [illegible]. I was in Buchenwald until September 1941. In May 1940 [illegible] promoted to sergeant, and in May 1941 I was promoted to staff [illegible]geant. In September 1941 I was sent to Lublin and remained [illegible] until August 1944. One day in July 1944, I was ordered to [illegible]ke over a transport of 4,000 prisoners and to take it from War[illegible] to Dachau. During that time I was in charge of a company of [illegible]proximately 250 SS men who escorted the transport from Warsaw [illegible] Dachau. I was authorized and responsible for the doings of those 250 men. Before I and my men departed for Dachau, I knew [illegible] we would be transferred to Dachau. The transport consisted of [illegible]00 prisoners and me and my men. The majority of the prisoners [illegible] Jews, also there were Frenchmen, Poles and Lithuanians among them. As transport commander, I was responsible for the feeding and the well-being of the prisoners. The transport started on [illegible] on 28 July 1944. Camp Commander WILLY RUPERT gave me no food and water to feed the prisoners on the transport. The prisoners [illegible]ed for four days until they got to Kutne. The weather was ex[illegible]ely hot, and since the prisoners had no water, they were very [illegible]sty. I know myself that all were very thirsty, and many could [illegible] with the march. Those who were so thirsty and weak be[illegible] of the lack of food and water and could not continue were forced [illegible]k on by the guards with fists, kicks and rifle butts. The day [illegible] began at 5 o'clock in the morning and ended approximately 6 [illegible] in the evening. On the second day at noon-time we had a [illegible], but for that they had to march until 8 o'clock in the [illegible]. On the second day we passed a river and I allowed the [illegible] to get water. The people were so happy to get water that [illegible] ran into the river. I called to them not to go into the water, [illegible] they did not listen to my words, so that I reached for my pistol [illegible] into the air three or four times. At the same time, Tech[illegible] Sergeant STEINER (STEINDL) gave one of the men of the guard [illegible] order to fire at the prisoners with the machine gun. A large [illegible] prisoners were standing in the water, and the guard fired [illegible] approximately five or six rounds, killing two or three [illegible]oners. These prisoners were buried in a grave at the banks of the [illegible] because it was a custom of the SS to buy all dead in one [illegible]. On the third day, the prisoners received no water either, and [illegible] reached the railroad station near Kutne. The large part [illegible] prisoners were tired, thirsty and weak and had sore feet. [illegible]oners got so ill on the way that they could not continue [illegible] had to be loaded on five horse carriages. I told the [illegible] not to beat the prisoners, but, nevertheless, they continued [illegible]. I did nothing against that except make a report. Approx[illegible] thirty or thirty-five men died because of under-nourishment, [illegible] and beating on the march and all bodies were buried in one [illegible]. On 1 August 1944, the prisoners were loaded in cattle cars, [illegible] in each car, to continue the trip to Dachau. The seriously [illegible] prisoners who were on the horse carriage were loaded in the same [illegible] with the other prisoners, in spite of the fact that an empty car [illegible] available which was to have been used as a sick car, but that car [illegible] used only for dead who died on the trip. There were no toilets for [illegible] prisoners in the cars to relieve themselves. In spite of that, [illegible] stopped twice a day for ten minutes so that the prisoners [illegible] relieve themselves. The first stop was 7 o'clock in the morning, [illegible] the second approximately 2 o'clock in the afternoon. On the transport, there were many seriously ill which were not brought to the sick car. We arrived at Dachau on 6 August, approximately 3 o'clock in

the morning, and I believe that the dead ones were brought to the crematory. The prisoners who reached Dachau alive were brought to the prison camp. On the next day I made a report to the Camp Commander, WEITER. WEITER accused me that the prisoners had brought with them contagious diseases. I remained here for duty for four weeks, during which time I had nothing to do with the prisoners. On 3 September 1944, I was transferred to Landsberg to Camp I. I was appointed Camp Leader of Labor Camp I and remained Camp Leader until 12 November 1944. The commander of the camp at that time was SS-Major LANGLEIST. I was in charge of 1,800 prisoners, the majority of which were Jews. To be honest, I do not like Jews. Some of the punishment, tortures and brutalities imposed on the 1,800 prisoners were as follows: 1. beating with whips, fists and sticks, of which I suppose that some of them resulted in death cases; 2. imprisonment in the standing cell eight to ten hours during the night, in several cases two to three nights, every second night; 3. under-nourishment, contagious diseases, bad living conditions, and hard work, which, in some cases, led to death. I remember that in the end of November 1944 there was the execution (hanging) of six Jewish prisoners; I do not know for what they were hanged. A wooden pole was erected especially for the purpose of hanging these Jews. On order of the camp commander of Dachau (WEISS) all prisoners were ordered to attend the execution. Commander WEISS and other persons came over from Dachau just to attend the execution. A Sergeant or Technical Sergeant who accompanied WEISS carried out the execution. There were many other SS persons who attended the execution whose names I do not know any more. But I know for sure that SS-Major AUMEIER, then Camp Commander of Camp Landsberg, and SS-1st Lt. SCHWARZHUBER, then Camp Commander of Camp I, were present. Immediately after the execution, WEISS left. I left Landsberg on [illegible] April 1945 on my bicycle in the direction of Reutte (Tyrol). On 3 May 1945 I was taken prisoner by the Americans between Grund and Hausham." (Pros Ex No 102A).

29. Sylvester Filleboeck.

The accused Filleboeck, a member of the SS, was the food supply officer and as such was responsible for the food supply room and the prisoners' kitchen (R 241, 422). He often gave the prisoners' food to other SS men (R 456, 457). He requisitioned some of the prisoners' valuables for himself (R 456). Filleboeck participated in the shooting of the 32 Russian officers in 1944 and his participation consisted in the actual shooting (R 429, 427, 423, 443).

A pre-trial statement prepared by the accused Filleboeck in his own handwriting was admitted into evidence (R 844, pros ex 107). The statement reads in pertinent part in translation as follows:

"Untersturmführer SYLVESTER FILLEBOECK, from 1933-1941 was in charge of the storehouse for food and from 1941-1945, end of April was in charge of the kitchen administration.

"It is known to me that there was too little food during the latter times and that prisoners are said to have died on account of malnutrition.

"The rations for the concentration camp prisoners were fixed by the Economic Administration Main Office of the Waffen-SS, office BI, in connection with the Reich Food Administration. Cutting of rations was also ordered by these offices. The scale of rations had to be strictly observed.

"The head of the administration, WETZEL, and I myself went to the

Regional Food Administration Office Munich, County B, and asked for a non-cutting of rations. This was denied on account of the severe food situation.

"Purchasing of food for additional consumption in defiance of orders, making myself liable for punishment:

1. At the Bayma-Storehouse, Dachau, I purchased, without ration cards, larger amounts of field-beans and seed-peas, restricted for seeding purposes, and supplied them to the kitchen.

2. Firm Evers & Kornemann, LEIPSIG, 5000-7000 kg precooked soups every month in defiance of prohibition by the Economic Administration Main Office.

3. Purchase of bones of oxen, calves and pigs, 3000-5000 kg every week.

4. On order of the Regional Food Administration Office (Economic Association for milk and fat) only cheese with a fat content of 10% was permitted to be used in concentration camps. On my own responsibility I purchased 3000-5000 kg of cheese with a fat content of 30-40%, and every month repeated 3000-5000 kg.

5. On order of the Regional food Administration Office Munich 13000 cwt of carrots were requisitioned and should have been delivered in February and March 1945. In consequence of the very severe food situation I had 10000 cwt of carrots cooked and delivered only about 3000 cwt.

"According to statement of Food Inspector of the Waffen-SS, Prof Dr. SCHENK, the kitchen management and the food were of a model type until the end of 1944. In my opinion the Economic Administration Main Office and the Reich Food Administration which ordered these big ration cuts may be responsible for the deaths of those prisoners who died of malnutrition during the last days of Dachau." (Pros Ex No 107A).

30. Vinzenz Schoettl.

In 1944 Schoettl was in charge of details at Kaufering Camp Number 3 (R 740). Once when Schoettl was in charge of a detail at the water installation he asked those people who did not work what was wrong (R 741). When they stated that they did not have any more strength, he replied "I'll show you how to work" (R 741). He then knocked them down and started to kick and beat them (R 741). These victims were taken to the hospital and never seen again (R 741). The victims were Poles (R 741).

In March 1945 the accused Schoettl shot a Polish prisoner who had gotten out of line because he wanted to get some water (R 726-727). He shot him in the cheek and then in the heart(R 726).

A pre-trial statement written by the accused Schoettl in his own handwriting on 1 November 1945 was admitted into evidence (R 822, pros ex 103). That statement reads in pertinent part and translation as follows:

"I came to Landsberg on the 3 February 1945. When the Commandant was not present I was destined as second Commandant. The name of the

camp commandant was Strumbannfuehrer Forschner. As second Commandant, whenever the Commandant was absent, I became the camp commandant. Once I saw, it was on Sunday, the women of the Camp 1 standing the whole day before the Camp. The reason for this punishment was a bold answer given by one of the women to the Commandant. The wire where the women had to stand was electrified. At Landsberg I heard that prisoners were hanged. Many prisoners died from hunger, because the food was completely insufficient and unfit to eat.

"When the Americans came I drove with Sturmbannfuehrer Forschner to Epfach and from this place we drove back to Landsberg and intended to go back to the camp a second time, but we drove on 3 T-mines and were wounded. We asked another truck driver to bring us to Epfach which he did. But 3 kilometers before Epfach Sturmbannfuehrer Forschner was unable to go on because of his injuries. He remained sitting at a meadow and asked me to get a vehicle. About 1½ hours I walked until I came to a village. I could not leave this place immediately because the fighters were over us. Then I got a farmer-car I went off and when I came to the place where I left Forschner, he was not there any more. When I asked one of the workers he told me that men of the O.T. had taken him with them. Then I went back to my comrades and we rode and the same day we rode to my home. The next morning at 3 o'clock we drove with the bicycles into the mountains and there we lost each other because there were fighting troops. With two comrades I went on, these comrades then went home. I walked around and then I went to the division Wiking near Weilheim and remained at Ziegsee. From this place we came to Bad Aibling and then to Dachau as PW. General incidents and living conditions for the prisoners of Landsberg-Lech were unhuman. The prisoners lived in earth huts the ventilation of which was completely insufficient. They also were muddy and lousy, so that were all possibilities to get sick. All this, in addition to the bad food and the unhuman treating caused the death of many prisoners.

"During I was Forschner's assistant I beat about 5 or 6 working prisoners. I beat with a riding crop over the back of the prisoners. I saw an order that prisoners who were working badly should be beaten. I heard from this order and did so. That is the reason why I beat prisoners. The dead bodies were put into one grave to several hundreds and buried. As a second camp commandant I was encharged of the other camps too." (Pros Ex [illegible])

31. Albin Gretsch.

A pre-trial affidavit of the accused Gretsch prepared in his own handwriting on 31 October 1945 and executed before Lieutenant Lawrence was admitted into evidence (R 838, pros ex 117). That statement reads in pertinent part and in translation as follows:

"1. My name is Albin Gretsch. I was an Unterscharfuehrer, 3rd Company, SS Skull and Bones, Sturmbann, Dachau.

"2. From 18 August 1944, I was a guard at the Kaufburen Camp which was a by-camp of the Dachau Concentration Camp. From 5 March 1945, I was a guard at Dachau. While I was still belonging to Kaufbeuren, I was a guard at Dachau from 11 November 1944 until 6 January 1945. On 26 April 1945, I marched with prisoners in the direction of Bad Tolz, near Waaskirchen, I was taken a prisoner on 2 May 1945.

"3. Except at Kaufbeuren [illegible] I have not served in any other concentration camp.

"4. At Kaufbeuren, [illegible] than at Dachau. I know that the prisoners' quarters [illegible] were very narrow and that they had bugs. The prisoners worked [illegible] twelve hours and were always hungry, but less than in Dachau. The [illegible] leader was Untersturmfuehrer Wilhelm Becker; the Rapportführer was Unterscharfuehrer Schneider. There was only a pri[illegible] but an SS medic in camp. The camp contained approximately [illegible] prisoners of German, Italian, and Polish nationalities. [illegible] were also Russians but no Jews. Three German political prisoners [illegible], but I forgot their names. Most of the time, I was a tower guard. At the factory, I guarded the night shift only once. I never [illegible] the tower, not even in August when two men escaped. Four other [illegible] escaped in September; none of all six was ever caught again. [illegible] that all were Russians. I do not recall any camp punishment, [illegible] cases of death. Once invalids were sent aw[illegible] brought. I remember once twenty new men came.

"5. I know that [illegible] existed in camp Dachau and that there were ma[illegible] in camp, I personally do not know anything. I saw [illegible] sometimes up to eight coffins drawn by pris[illegible] bodies were not burned, but buried. Once I asked a [illegible] detail how many corpses they buried. [illegible] for 100 bodies, however, I, myself, never [illegible] burial."

"6. We left the [illegible] from Dachau, with three marching blocks of [illegible] Thursday, 26 April 1945 at 2100 hours. The [illegible] days. With interruptions, we marched [illegible] five hours for 100 men, and up to [illegible] Starnberg. I, myself, have not fired [illegible] especially younger guards made use of their [illegible] shot a prisoner. During the [illegible] marched only at night time on account of the low [illegible] at Wolfratshausen on Saturday, [illegible] Monday. I believe that of 1500 prisoners [illegible] arrived there. In Camp Wolfratshausen [illegible] dead. They died perhaps from exhaustion [illegible] Sturmbannführer Degelow as Battalion Commander and [illegible] Bauer as Company Commander. The prisoners were [illegible] Wolfratshausen. Monday night we marched [illegible] arrived near Waaskirchen on Tuesday afternoon [illegible] the Americans on Wednesday morning.

"7. On the [illegible] flo. There were also guards with hand gr[illegible] also police dogs and guards on bicycles. The younger [illegible] abused the prisoners who could not march on very [illegible] against them and drove them to continue [illegible] count the guard who drove a dog against a defenseless prisoner lying a little aside of the road. The name of this guard, who was perhaps [illegible] years old, is unknown to me, but an Oberscharfuehrer of the Dog Battalion protected him. I do not know whether the collapsed man got up once more, nor whether the huge German Shepherd bit him in the throat, nor do I know the name of the Dog Troops Oberscharfuehrer. I also heard the man yelling. I left collapsed prisoners lying right and left of the road. When the civilian population offered to give the prisoners bread and water, several guards forbade that and told the civilians, "These are criminals." Then they chased the prisoners away with their gun butts. The worst were the regular SS men from the concentration camp, mostly noncommissioned officers.

"8. Before the departure from Dachau, we were ordered, "every attempt to escape has to be prevented by arms; no prisoners stay back unguarded", but since many were too weak to walk the whole distance, they were shot along the road by some guards. I could hear the shooting, for instance, in the Wolfratshausen forest, but with my own eyes, I have not seen how people were shot. There were also guards who beat the prisoners with sticks. The prisoners had bad shoes; many had wooden clogs, and sore feet so that they could hardly walk. They limped badly. Names of guards who took part in the march were:

Keller, Rottenfuehrer SS, now in Kornwestheim
POW Camp #3.
Boos, Stabsscharfuehrer SS, from Radolfzell.
Knoche, Unterscharfuehrer SS, at present at
POW Camp #3.
Heine, Unterscharfuehrer SS.
Hauptmann Baier with his motor bike.

Half of the prisoners we have certainly lost during the march, partly through escape, but most of them must have died. The responsibility for this falls on Degelow, Baver, and all officers present." (Pros Ex No 117A).

32. Johann Viktor Kirsch.

The accused Kirsch was the commanding officer of Kaufering Camp Number 1 in 1944 and 1945 (R 731). He placed 100 children in a small wooden hut which had no floor, where normally no more than 15 or 20 children could be housed (R 731). He often beat prisoners until they collapsed (R 732). He utilized pieces of wood and an iron rod as his weapons (R 673, 652). One time he beat a man to death (R 718). Once he beat an old man of 60 who had to be taken to the hospital (R 687). Kirsch especially selected the old and sick prisoners for his victims (R 673).

Kirsch would stand by and watch while his assistants beat the inmates with thick pieces of wood (R 733). He beat the children and threatened to kill their families if they tried to escape (R 737). He selected those who left on the "children's action" which was a transport of children destined for Auschwitz where they were to be killed (R 736, 737, 738).

A pre-trial affidavit prepared in his own handwriting and executed before Lieutenant London on 29 October 1945 was admitted into evidence (R 842, pros ex 109). That statement reads in pertinent part and translation as follows:

"I was drafted into the SS in the summer of 1944. Before that I was in the Landesschutzen. After I was drafted into the SS I went to Auschwitz for training. I stayed in Auschwitz 3 weeks and then went with a transport of 500 prisoners to Kaufringen near Landsberg to the Lager No. 1. The Transportfuehrer was Hauptsturmfuehrer FORSTER. I know of only 1 prisoner who died on this transport. We arrived at Kaufringen in August 1944. I was then an Oberscharfuehrer and had the task of constructing this camp. I was in charge of the work detail. It took 1 1/2 to 2 months to construct this camp. I had 499 prisoners in the work detail and about 20 to 25 guards. Among them was Oberscharfuehrer Johann ALT.

"My superior, while we were building Lager No. 1 at Kaufringen was Hauptsturmfuehrer FORSTER who came from Auschwitz with me. He

was later replaced by Hauptscharfuehrer KRAMER, then later Obersturmfuehrer SCHWARZHUBER replaced KRAMER.

"When Kaufringen Lager No. 1 was completed we began work on Lager No. 3. Later these two numbers were interchanged and Lager No. 3 became Lager No. 1. The Lager No. 3 was completed by the end of December 1944. About the end of November or in December 1944 five men were brought into Lager No. 1 where I was Arbeits-Einsatzfuehrer (in charge of making up work details) and Rapportfuehrer (taking roll calls), and were hanged there. They were hanged because they cut up blankets to wrap around their feet - as I heard - since they had probably bad shoes. This was condemned as sabotage and they were hanged for it. Obersturmbannfuehrer WEISS whose first name I do not know, came from Dachau to attend the execution. The hanging was done by an SS Hauptscharfuehrer from Dachau whose name I do not know. I myself discovered some persons who cut up their blankets. I did not have these men hanged. I merely beat them across the back with a stick and I beat them with my hands.

"I myself administered the punishments in the camp and did not report the prisoners to higher authorities. I administered punishment when prisoners did not comply with camp regulations such as when they did not go to the latrine, but urinated outside their barracks. The punishmentsI administered were beating with sticks and with my hands. Another sort of punishment consisted of my giving the prisoners standing arrest. To do this I received orders. The prisoners were in a cell that was not big enough for them to lie down. They would have to remain in it all night, then on the next day they would have to go to work again. Sometimes I made the prisoners stand for several nights, but not consecutively. Another punishment I gave was to reduce the food ration, but this did not help very well because they stole from other prisoners so I would have to punish them for that.

"The prisoners who worked in my work detail were mostly Jews of various nationalities - Lithuanians, Poles, Hungarians and Roumanians.

"Sturmbannfuehrer AUMAYER had the over all supervision of all camps in the vicinity of Kauferingen.

"In the beginning of January 1945 I went to Muhldorf Camp No. 1. I was commander of work detail, that worked outside of that camp. My superiors when I was there were Sturmbannfuehrer LANGLEIST and SS Hauptscharfuehrer EBERLE. I had between 160 to 250 prisoners in the work detail and about 18 guards working under me. Among them were Oberscharfuehrer SCHAEFER, whose first name was Hans, I believe, - and Rottenfuehrer KRESCH. The guards were changed frequently. They were given to me by the SS troop after they were trained.

"SS Oberscharfuehrer HUBER, who is now a prisoner here in Dachau, was in charge of the guard at the main gate in Muhldorf in Camp 1. I took HUBER's place at the end of March or beginning of April 1945, for 2 weeks because he was wounded in an air raid. After that I was transferred to Dachau.

"I left Dachau 29 April 1945 with a transport of several thousand prisoners. I cannot say how many there were because I was in the rear. I do not know the names of the leaders or guards of that transport except Oberscharfuehrer PONN. The prisoners of the transport walked on foot. The transport went in the direction of Bayrisch

Zell. We were on the road 4 or 5 days and finally left the prisoners near Tegernsee. I was captured near Wiesbach. I cannot say how many prisoners were killed on that transport. I did not see any killed, but heard that many were supposed to have been killed." (Pros Ex No 109A).

33. Emil Erwin Mahl.

Mahl, a criminal prisoner, was a blockaelteste on the punishment block and became the capo in charge of the working detail at the crematorium (R 325, 211, 224, 303). As capo at the crematorium he was in charge of four inmates (R 325). Mahl carried out the hangings of the prisoners (R 325). In the summer of 1944 it was Mahl who put the noose of the rope around a young Russian's neck (R 204, 225, 125-124). It was Boettger who kicked the stool out from under the victim's legs (R 225, 181). Mahl then grabbed the Russian by the legs and pulled downward (R 226). It was probable that Mahl had orders to help hang the Russian (R 204). Both the accused Boettger and Oberscharfuehrer Bongarts, who was the SS man in charge of the crematory, were present (R 204, 261). In the spring of 1945 Mahl helped execute some French officers who were forced to strip and kneel and were then shot (R 426). In 1944 it was Mahl who led the cart detail which carried the bodies from the transport described above in connection with the accused Ruppert to the crematory (R 576-577). When Mahl was informed that one of the prisoners was sitting up in the cart he took a wooden pole and killed the prisoner (R 576, 577). In October 1944 two Russians who had taken stockings were hanged by Mahl (R 577, 578). There were a number of SS men present at the hanging, including the accused Boettger (R 578). The five prisoners who were hanged at Kaufering Camp Number 1 because they had made foot coverings from a blanket were hanged by Mahl (R 655-656). Reference is made to the discussion of this incident under the paragraphs on the accused Kirsch and Kramer.

A pre-trial affidavit which had been executed by the accused Mahl before Lieutenant Guth on 3 November 1945 was admitted into evidence (R 792, pros ex 93). It reads in pertinent part and in translation as follows:

"1. In the year 1940 I was remanded to the Concentration Camp Dachau as a professional criminal. In 1943 I applied for a position in the crematory and received that position through the good offices of a friend. In July 1944 I was appointed capo.

"2. It was one of my duties to assist in the burning of corpses and to supervise the transport of corpses to the crematory, sometimes. In June 1944 a shipment was received in Dachau from France. The first thing I knew about it was that the number of corpses which were brought to the crematory on trucks amounted to 500. These corpses were looking just like people who have been suffocated usually look. Their faces were dark blue and they were a horrible picture. Hauptscharfuehrer EICHBERGER and Hauptscharfuehrer BOETTCHER supervised my having the bodies brought from the trucks to the crematory. At that time EICHBERGER was first clerk of the Schutzhaftlager and BOETTCHER a Rapportfuehrer. Eichberger and BOETTCHER kept repeating that this was a shipment of French Marquis who should have been brought to Dachau but who died on the train since the train commandant Hauptscharfuehrer Alfred KRAEMER ordered the doors of the already overcrowded cars closed all the time and refused to

give water to the [illegible] people. Every time when shipments [illegible] Dachau a detail of Russians was sent to the place of arr[illegible] the bodies of those who had died on the shipment [illegible] detail of Russians was standing ready on the place [illegible] ever a shipment arrived to load the bodies of the [illegible] to bring them into the crematory because it was cons[illegible] natural that some people would die on each shipment. [illegible] that Russian work detail told me that they saw the [illegible] Alfred KRAEMER was commandant of that shipment. [illegible] KRAEMER was a commandant of shipments quite freq[illegible] for the Russians saw him repeatedly and knew h[illegible]

"3. During my term of office I participated in a [illegible] hangings. The people were executed and were recruited [illegible] tically all nations of Europe. They were prisoners of w[illegible] civilians and I am unable to make any precise statement a[illegible] son at this time. My participation consisted of put[illegible] around the necks of the prisoners. I did that to p[illegible] life. I saw the following persons present at th[illegible]

a. The following were in charge of [illegible] fuehrer RUPPERT, SUTTROPF, OTTO and KA[illegible], and [illegible] JAHOLIN, JOSEF and JUNG.

b. Hauptscharfuehrer MICHBERGER was pres[illegible]

c. Johann KICK brought those who had [illegible] to death quite frequently from the camp to the execution [illegible] execution afterwards. Once he read the death warra[illegible]

d. The following NCO's participated [illegible] rected our work and continuously kept [illegible] I mentioned had participated in some exe[illegible] and kicked me a few times to get me to work faster [illegible] fuehrer TRENKLE, Wilhelm WAGNER, Franz [illegible], the Oberscharfuhrer Josef SCHUSS, Johann KIRSCH [illegible] Unterscharfuehrer HEMBOEL.

e. [illegible] always [illegible] [illegible] could enter the condemned [illegible] [illegible] execution gave the sign.

f. The following SS physi[illegible] [illegible] had to be hanged after the execu[illegible] [illegible] orders during the execution [illegible] [illegible] participated [illegible] [illegible] FIER, and D[illegible] [illegible].

g. All the above men [illegible] [illegible] carried out the orders and the acts [illegible] [illegible]. However, not everybody was present [illegible]

[illegible] can recall the exe[illegible] [illegible] especially well. She [illegible] [illegible] in Dachau. The following were [illegible] [illegible] Sturmbannfuehrer [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible], and Oberscharfuehrer [illegible] [illegible] as well as Sturmbannfuehrer [illegible] [illegible] to undress completely in the gas chamber. [illegible] at [illegible] walk into the presence of so many men undre[illegible] [illegible] and BOETTGER dragged her out of the [illegible] [illegible] to cover her body with her hands. This br[illegible] [illegible] by BOETTGER, KUHN, and others who put[illegible] [illegible], among them also Sturmbannfuehrer H[illegible]

then placed on the trap door and I put the noose around her head.

b. I can recall the execution of a Polish woman in March 1945. Obersturmfuehrer RUPPERT was in charge of it. Moreover the Hauptscharfuehrer EICHBERGER and BOETTGER and Sturmbannfuehrer HINTERMAYER participated in that execution. The Polish woman was brought in by the Gestapo and also executed by hanging. It was again my duty to put the noose around her neck.

c. Moreover I can recall that approximately on 24 April 1945 Dr. HINTERMAYER brought 18 young people who were obviously insane or in a highly nervous condition into the crematory and killed them by injections. This was not counted as an execution, and, therefore, Dr. HINTERMAYER was in charge of the whole procedure. Oberscharfuehrer FUHRMANN and BONGARTZ attended that killing. Two women who had to be brought in on stretchers were among those killed. Dr. HINTERMAYER killed the one by inserting the injection needle in her breast.

d. I can also recall the execution of two women by injecting them at the beginning of this year. Obersturmfuehrer RUPPERT and OTTO were in charge of that execution. Hauptscharfuehrer EICHBERGER was reporter. Both women were pregnant and killed by injections.

e. Towards the end of 1944 Dr. HINTERMAYER killed 4 or 6 other women (Polish or Russian women) by injecting them. Oberscharfuehrer BONGARTZ and FUHRMANN were present. This was not counted as a regular execution since no one from the camp commandant or from the Schutzhaftlager not even a reporter participated in it. These women seemed quite healthy and I do not know why they were executed.

f. I should like to emphasize that Dr. HINTERMAYER never failed to attend the execution of a woman or any execution which was considered especially interesting. I have seen all the events described by me in paragraph 4 with my own eyes.

"5. a. I can recall the mass execution of 95 Russian officers and enlisted men in the late summer or early autumn of 1944. This execution was directed by Obersturmfuehrer RUPPERT and OTTO. In addition the Hauptscharfuehrer EICHBERGER and BOETTGER, the Oberscharfuehrer KIPPERSCHILD and BONGARTZ, and Unterscharfuehrer HENSCHEL attended it as executioners. Sturmbannfuehrer HINTERMAYER again participated as doctor. After this execution I noticed that several Russians had not been killed but only wounded on account of the sloppy shooting, and I reported this to Oberscharfuehrer BONGARTZ. BONGARTZ shot them with his pistol afterwards.

b. In January or February 1945 I attended the execution of 2 French women and 4 English women. They were driven to the shooting gallery and shot there by Hauptscharfuehrer EICHBERGER and BOETTGER and Oberscharfuehrer BONGARTZ. These executions were directed by Obersturmfuehrer RUPPERT and OTTO and Untersturmfuehrer JUNG. Dr. HINTERMAYER attended it as physician." (Pros Ex No. 93A).

34. <u>Walter Adolf Langleist.</u>

Langleist, a Hauptsturmfuehrer, was in charge of the guard battalion at Dachau (R 291). At Kaufering Camp Number 4 Langleist

mistreated prisoners by beating them and throwing them into the gravel pits (R 633, 643, 636). These incidents occurred in the fall of 1944 (R 636). Once he beat a prisoner to death with a piece of wood (R 643, 646, 634).

35. Johann Schoepp.

A pre-trial affidavit prepared by the accused Schoepp in his own handwriting and executed before Captain B. Selke, Jr., investigating officer, on 1 November 1945 was admitted into evidence (R 852, pros ex 110). That statement reads in pertinent part in translation as follows:

"Because of the agreement between Rumania and Germany in the year 1943, all persons from seventeen (17) to thirty five (35) years of age were taken out of the Rumanian Army and were mustered and drafted for the German Army. On 29 July 1943, I left Hermannstadt, arrived at Vienna, screened once more for those who were able to go to the front and for those who were unable to go to the front. I was not able to go to the front and was supposed to go work in the factory at Reichshoffen. Before we started from Vienna, there came an order that we should go to Oranienburg. From there we, 100 men, were sent to the guard battalion at DACHAU, on 21 August 1943. After five (5) or six (6) days we received our uniforms and were trained for the period of ten (10) days. Because I had ailing feet I went to the hospital. After this, I was granted a furlough, on 2 October 1943. At DACHAU I did not have any connection with the prisoners. When I returned from furlough on 1 November I was sent to the out-camp FELDAFING, where I remained until 23 April 1945. I was a guard of a detail of thirty-two (32) prisoners, they know me and can testify on my behalf.

"On 23 April 1945 we were brought from FELDAFING to DACHAU. However, when we arrived there, we were told that the camp was supposed to be cleared. We two, Manchen and Schopp, were made reserve guards on the transport which was to go to OTZTAL there where eighteen hundred (1,800) to nineteen hundred (1,900) prisoners that started for Garmisch, on the 25th. Up to there I saw that the prisoners were rather crowded in the passenger cars. From there I went on with Manchen and an Unterscharfuehrer, only at night, with the train carrying clothing and part of the provisions. When we arrived, a comrade had stolen my portfolio from the wagon in which I had gone up to Garmisch. Everyone can remember how I quarreled with this comrade when I arrived in Seefeld, whereupon I found it again. When we arrived the prisoners were put on a meadow and in a barn, because we could not continue to OTZTAL as the front had approached. Later they were brought back by train to SCHARNITZ. I do not know the name of the Transport Leader but can describe him. He was a Hauptscharfuehrer, his size was about one hundred sixty-five (165) to one hundred seventy (170) centimeters, he was slender, had a white mustache and white hair. His age was about sixty-two (62) to seventy-two (72) years; this was told to me by one of my comrades." (Pros Ex 110A).

36. Arno Lippmann.

Lippmann was a representative of the accused Redwitz and was the second or third Verwaltungsfuhrer (R 165). Lippmann was also the camp commander of Kaufering Camp Number 7 (R 722). There he mistreated the prisoners (R 722). Once at a formation the sick and healthy were separated (R 722 - 723). A son tried to remain with his father and Lippmann pulled him loose and rendered him unconscious by striking him with a stick (R 723). When Kaufering Camp Number 7 was being dissolved in April 1945, the people had been gathered in a mass formation on the parade ground (R 723). When some of the people went to a nearby garbage pit to find something to eat, Lippmann shot into the group and everyone scattered (R 723, 724).

A pre-trial affidavit of the accused Lippmann which had been written by him and executed before Lieutenant Bowser on 4 November 1945, was admitted into evidence (R 833, pros ex 108).

That statement reads in pertinent part in translation as follows:

"I was transferred back to Dachau in October 1942, and accepted as a trainee to become Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer under Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer FRANZ HOFFMANN. HOFFMANN was transferred in November and MICHAEL REDWITZ replaced him, remaining all the time I was at Dachau camp. At the time I was training as Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer JOSEF JAROLIN, JOSEF SEUBS AND XAVIER TRENKLE were training with me."

"MARTIN WEISS was the Camp Commander here at Dachau when I was here the second time, that is, from October 1942, to July 1943."

"I remember an incident I witnessed in March 1943, when 15 prisoners were beaten in the shower room by Capos or Block Eldest MARTIN WEISS was with me and ordered this punitive beating. The prisoners were given from 5 to 25 strokes on the buttocks."

"I remember a hanging I witnessed in January or February 1943, in the capacity of Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer at the Arrest-Hospital. This man was a Polish prisoner. Dr. BOLDER, a medic, a German prisoner and myself were there. DR. BOLDER pronounced this man dead."

"In September 1943, I was transferred to Lautenbach where I remained for one month. I then came back to Dachau where I was in the hospital for three months. In January 1944, I was assigned as Commander over the prisoners who worked in the Praegifix factory. In August 1944, I was transferred to the Kaufering camps, where I reported to Hauptsturmfuhrer FORSTER and he assigned me to Camp 2 as Camp Commander. During the time I was Commander of Camp 2 I served under the Commander of the Kaufering Camps, who was a first Hauptsturmfuhrer FORSTER, then came Sturmbannfuhrer LANGLEIST in October, who remained for a short time and was replaced by Sturmbannfuhrer ANDEIER in January 1945. Sturmbannfuhrer FOAERSCHTER came and took charge of the Kaufering camps. In January 1945, I was transferred to Camp 7 in the Kaufering area, where I replaced Hauptmann EICHELSDOERFER, as Commander of the camp. The first week I was at Camp 7 I witnessed the Oberscharfuhrer STEINBUECHEL beating some prisoners. I prohibited to him any further beating of prisoners. Then STEINBUECHEL told me he had administered some beatings under the administration of Hauptmann EICHEISDOERFER. In Camp 2 there were on the average about 1,200 prisoners. In Camp 7 I had under me about 1,300 to 1,500 prisoners, and every month had from 20 to 25 deaths, which resulted from Fleckfieber (Spotted fever or Typhus)."

"When I was in charge at Camp 7 Sturmbannfuhrer AUMEIER inspected the camp twice. When I was at Camp 7 Sturmbannfuhrer FOERSCHTER inspected my camp twice, one time he had the Dachau Commander, Obersturmbannfuhrer WEITER, with him. I will further state that all of the time I was Commander of these camps in the Kaufering area the prisoners were underfed and underclothed " (Pros Ex No 108A).

37. Degelow, Fritz.

The accused Degelow was a captain in the Wehrmacht (R 239, 240). He was the leader of an evacuation transport which left Dachau on 26 April 1945 (R 239-240). Degelow ordered the guards in the following manner: "If these swine - if they will not move any faster, just hit them with the rifle butts" (R 239). Degelow picked up pieces of wood and beat the prisoners as they marched along (R 239). While Degelow was eating in a tavern at Deggendorf he told a doctor there that there were no ill prisoners in the transport although in fact there were many (R 773). On 29 April 1945, when the transport reached Wolfratshausen, a resident of the town saw about a thousand women in the group who were dressed in rags and were guarded by four SS men and later saw a group of men who were being mistreated by the SS (R 760, 761, 762). Degelow was seen to strike a prisoner with a bottle (R 763, 762).

A pre-trial affidavit prepared by the accused Degelow in his own hand writing, executed before Lieutenant Guth on 4 November 1945, was admitted into evidence (R 809, Pros Ex No 98).

That statement reads in pertinent part in translation as follows:

"The march of a part of the prisoners of DACHAU (Russians, Poles, Jews, Germans) which was begun on the evening of the 26th of April, could be conducted according to the orders of the Lagerkommandant, SS Obersturmbannfuhrer WEITER, for the first two days only. He, WEITER, had read an order by the REICHSFUEHRER SS in Dachau, according to which only the mentioned nationalities, Russians, Poles, Germans, and Jews, should be transported to a remote mountain valley in the Tyrol. Present there beside me were the chiefs of section (Abteilungsleiter) of the Headquarters (Kommandatur):

Section 1. Adjutant SS Obersturmfuhrer OTTO.
Section 2. Political Section.
Section 3. Prison Compound SS Obersturmfuhrer RUPPERT.
Section 4. Administration SS Hauptsturmfuhrer WETZEL.
Section 5. Sanitation SS Sturmbannfuhrer DR. HINTERMEYER.
Section 6. Welfare SS Obersturmfuhrer RIRTH."

"The transport consisted of approximately 11,000 prisoners, who marched off on foot in columns of about 1,500 men separated by intervals of half an hour. Before marching off the prisoners were given provisions for two days. In Koingsdorf, which should have been reached in two days, provisions to last 20,000 men for two days had been deposited. Each of these marching columns of 1,500 prisoners had a guard troop of about 100 who marched with them. The police in Munich had provided five trucks, to pick up prisoners who were unable to march. The trucks went along the PASSING - STERNBERG route twice on the 27th of April. On the 28th of April, however, only one of the trucks appeared without gas, and it too disappeared again."

"On the first day of the march, they marched to a camp in the woods, about five km before STARNBERG, length of march about 23 km.

On the second day of the mar h, to 4 km south of WOLFRATHSHAUSEN, again about 23 km. In the camp near WOLFRATHSHAUSEN I had the march stopped on my own responsibility, since the weather had become much worse - rain, snow, and cold--and the physical condition of the prisoners was such that thousands would have remained lying if the march were continued. The prisoners were fed from the provisions camp in Koingsdorf in that I had my battalion truck (LKW) drive provisions to the camp. Since the provisions had been used up, I wanted to turn all the prisoners over to the American troops. In Koingsdorf I received the order from an SS Brigadefuhrer Police President of Munich - name unknown, to immediately turn the Russians and Poles over to the American troops, but to continue marching the Germans and Jewish prisoners in the direction of Bayerisch-Zell, since more provisions were supposed to be ready there."

On the 30th of April the German and Jewish prisoners(about 3,000) marched to a camp between Konigsdorf and Bad Tolz, length of march about 15 km, and on the following day, 31 April, through Bad Tolz again 10 km. Hauptmann Schwartz from the KL Flossenburg reported to me that about 50 prisoners had died from exhaustion and the cold weather."

"I have made the above statement without compulsion, I have read it through and understand it fully. I swear before God that I have told the pure truth."

"I said the following to it:"

"The officers of the Headquarters (Kommandatur who had to care for the prisoners, for example the Lagerkommandant WEITER, the Administrative Leader SS Hauptsturmführer WOZZEL, the camp physicians, the Adjutant SS Obersturmführer CERO, concerned themselves with rotting and the nothing away, in spite of the fact that itwas their duty, [illegible] their vehicles full of provisions, wine, liquor, and such to the Tyrol. If the officers of the Headquarters (Kommandatur) had concerned themselves with the march, and the dozens of trucks(LKW) and cars (KW) had been available, no people would have had to lose their lives." (Pros Ex No. 98A)

3B. Ptto Moll.

The accused Moll was in charge of the Kaufering Camp Number 1 detail which worked at the firm of Kahl (R 692, 695). Whenthree of the prisoners who were working on the detail one day in March 1945, were preparing to cook some potatoes Moll took a stick and beat two of the prisoners (R 693). He said to the third, "You, you young pig. You were [illegible] potatoes too. I'll show you." (R 693). He then beat the third prisoner so severely that he broke the stick, as a result of which the prisoner spent two weeks in the hospital (R 693, 694). When [illegible] passed by stopped and saw how Moll had been beating the prisoner he ran out and said, "You should be ashamed that the Jews are punished." (R 693). In April 1945, on the Kahl working detail Moll pushed a Russian with a board and then beat him over the head with a rock until he fell to the ground (R 694, 695, 696). The Russian was then carried away on a stretcher out into the woods (R 695). At another time in February 1945, on the detail Moll struck aswoman with a stick many times (R 702, 705, 706). Moll accompanied a transport which left Kaufering Camp Number 2 at the end of April 1945 (R 765-766) There were about 150 prisoners in the transport and Moll shot 36 of them who had collapsed because of exhaustion (R 766). Several of these were Russians and Poles (R 766).

A pre-trial affidavit of the accused Moll executed before Captain Horace Hansen, investigating officer, on 3 November 1945, was admitted into evidence (R 851, Pros Ex 114).

That statement reads in pertinent part in translation as follows:

"In January-February 1945, while on the retreat, I was for about four weeks stationed in the Economic Administration Main Office in BERLIN and near BERLIN. Approximately on 25 February 1945, I received orders from the chief of the personnel section of the Economic Administration Main Office, Sturmbannfuhrer ZAHRBAUN, to report to the commander of the KAUFERING Concentration Camp for further duties. I proceeded by train to KAUFERING, where I arrived approximately on 27 February 1945. I immediately reported to Sturmbannfuhrer FORSCHNER, the respective camp commander. For the following ten days I was not given any specific duties. I was told, that as soon as prisoners would arrive from AUGSBURG I would be transferred to Camp KAUFERING 2 in LANDSKRONA on LECH."

"During the next days I inspected the camp KAUFERING 2, and found it unsuitable for reception of prisoners, due to lack of billets for sick people and untidiness of the prisoners billets. The newly appointed Camp Commander Obersturmfuhrer SCHOETTL ordered me to correct the deficiencies prevailing in Camp 2 and to improve camp conditions."

"Upon arrival of the prisoners, approximately on 17 March 1945, and after the camp had started its normal functions, I was responsible for the following fields of work in the camp:

1. Billeting of Prisoners.
2. Feeding of Prisoners.
3. Sanitary Conditions in the Camp.
4. Transfer of sick prisoners to the hospital in Camp 4.
5. Clothing of prisoners.
6. Labor commitment."

"During SCHOETTL'S absence - as SCHOETTL often undertook official trips -- I was camp commander."

"The administrative camp personnel further included a kitchen non-commissioned officer, SS Oberscharfuhrer EICHHOLZER, administrative officials, SS Oberscharfuhrer JENSEN and an Oberscharfuhrer in the medical section, whose name I forgot. The camp guard personnel was under Captain CASTNER."

"I was authorized to make small improvements in the camp on my own, but required SCHOETTL's permission for larger improvements, such as the construction of a hospital barracks."

2. "The billets of the prisoners in Camp KAUFERING 2 was, according to times, good. All prisoners always slept under a roof. Each prisoner had a straw sack and three blankets. The straw sacks were mounted on wooden platforms. Food was good."

"The hospital barracks contained thirty beds. The average sick status in this barracks consisted of ten to twelve prisoners, mostly because of colds and furunculosis. During my activity in Camp KAUFERING 2, about twenty prisoners were transferred to the hospital in Camp KAUFERING 4."

"The camp had a capacity of about 1,200 prisoners, and during my stay there had a maximum occupancy of 450 prisoners. The guard personnel consisted of 50 men."

"The prisoners work consisted of unpacking and transporting machine parts for the MESSERSCHMITT WORKS."

"During my activity in KAUFERING 2, to my knowledge, there were no mistreatments of any prisonerby any guard personnel. No prisoner was beaten, nor kicked nor in any other way mistreated by guard personnel."

F. "On about 25 or 26 April 1945, I led all prisoners of Camp KAUFERING 2 who were in marching condition, on foot to DACHAU. All prisoners arrived at the destination, and there were no shooting nor mistreatments during the march. The guard personnel of this transport consisted of SS personnel, of which I can only remember one SS Hauptscharfuhrer RIEDERER."

"The prisoner transport left KAUFERING 2 with sufficient provisions for two days. I personally obtained additional provisions for half a day from DACHAU. The prisoners arrived at DACHAU on 29 April. I was fully responsible for this transport."

G. "I left DACHAU on 30 April 1945, with a formation of SS Personnel, marching in the direction of Tyrol. The formation soon dissolved, and I surrendered to the Americans on 3 or 4 May 1945, near MAC [illegible]."

H. "To my knowledge SS Obersturmbannfuhrer WEISS was commander of all camps under the jurisdiction of the Concentration Camp DACHAU. I have seen WEISS once during an official visit in KAUFERING 2, towards the end of March 1945, and, at this occasion, exchanged a few words with him. I believe that the camp commander came from Obersturmbannfuhrer WEISS. I have never heard the name of WEITZEL. I know Sturmbannfuhrer FORSTHUBER through my activities and have talked to him repeatedly." (Pros Ex No 114A)

39. Otto Schulz.

Schulz, an SS Unterscharführer, was in charge of the DACHAU inmates who worked at the German Armament Works in the town of DACHAU (R 217). Schulz, a quick tempered individual, hit the prisoner with his fists, beat them with a stick, and kicked them (R 260, 218). The prisoners who worked on his detail were of various nationalities, such as Poles, Czechs, and Russians (R 22[illegible]). Although the prisoners on this detail had been permitted to cook food while at the Armament Works, the food had been sent to them from [illegible]. Schulz once threw the food which was cooking on the stove onto the ground (R 218, 258, 259, 263, 264, 4[illegible]). He poured cold water on people who were sitting in the latrine (R 456). He worked the members of his detail long hours, at least 12, and refused to release the sick ones (R 455, 459, 456). His refusal to release ill people resulted in some deaths (R 456).

A pre-trial affidavit prepared by the accused Schulz in his own handwriting and executed before Captain Niles, investigating officer, on 3 October 1947, was admitted into evidence (R 854, Pros Ex No 115).

That statement reads in pertinent part in translation as follows:

"In May 1933, I joined the Allgemeine SS in Wittenberge.... I was drafted into the Waffen SS on 19 January 1942."

"From 20 February 1943, until the end of the war I worked for the German Armament Works in DACHAU. I was assigned as Betriebsleiter. My work consisted of supervising the progress of our orders and of the technical preparations. There were about 800 prisoners working in my plant. They were Poles, Czechs, Frenchmen and Germans. I sometimes

lost my temper and beat prisoners whom I caught loafing, sleeping, or stealing, or showing insubordination. This happened about 12 times. I used my hand mostly, but used a board once "

"They frequently made their own smoking periods in the latrines, which practice was not stopped in spite of repeated admonitions During an inspection tour I poured a bucket of rain water over them from a roof window. I also hit the obviously lazy workers — this happened about 4-5 times, and only with my hand."

"The following SS men worked as my foremen: Obersturmfuhrer Joseph Deiner, Hauptscharfuhrer MAIER, Oberscharfuhrer KEGEL, Oberscharfuhrer LOTHAR STAUDENMAIER, Unterscharfuhrer WALTER KOCH, Oberscharfuhrer DRIES, Rottenfuhrer BECK, Rottenfuhrer FRIEDRICH, Unterscharfuhrer FUCHS, Oberscharfuhrer OTTO MERKLE, Unterscharfuhrer KLIER OSKAR, Oberscharfuhrer KELLER. DEINER and MERKLE complained to me about some prisoners and told me that they had beaten them "

"When I came to DACHAU, SS Obersturmbannfuhrer MARTIN WEISS, and later SS Obersturmbannfuhrer WEITER, first name unknown, was camp commander. I had no occasion to enter the prison compound and therefore do not know anything about the tortures and murders which were perpetrated there. The camp commander was responsible for the executions, since he, in my opinion, caused the orders from Berlin to be carried out."

"The supervisor of the crematory was SS Oberscharfuhrer PORKHARDT. My superior was SS Obersturmfuhrer HANS ULRICH, who was Werkleiter and as such was responsible for the entire plant."

"This declaration was written by me on 3 pages, in my own handwriting, in DACHAU, GERMANY, on 30 October 1945, at 2230 hours, volunarily and without compulsion." (Pros Ex No 115A)

40. Friedrich Wetzel.

Wetzel, a Hauptsturmfuhrer, or Obersturmfuhrer, was the administrator and later the Verwaltungsfuhrer and as such was responsible for the food, clothing and lodging of the prisoners (R 292, 421). He had charge of the kitchen, laundry and supply room (R 421, 485). Wetzel inaugurated the practice of not having the potatoes peeled and of feeding beet leaves which had usually been fed to the cattle to the prisoners. (R 422). He mistreated some of the prisoners by slapping them and he often stole their valuables (R 485)

A pre-trial affidavit prepared by the accused Wetzel in his own handwriting and executed before Lieutenant Conn was admitted into evidence (R 831, Pros Ex No 104).

That statement reads in pertinent part in translation as follows:

"Myname is FRIEDRICH JULIUS WETZEL, Hauptsturmfuhrer, Commandanteur, DACHAU, GERMANY. I was in DACHAU as Administration Leader from August 1, 1944, until 28-29 April 1945. Before that I was in the following Concentration Camps, also as Administration Leader:

NEUENGAMME, HAMBURG - 19 April 1943, to 31 July 1944.
NIEDERHAGEN, PADERBORN - 15 December 1942 to 18 April 1943.

I was responsible in DACHAU for the clothing, food and shelter of the troops and inmates. I was directly under Obersturmbannfuhrer WEITER. When I arrived at DACHAU, the clothing was already

insufficient and there were not enough drawers, socks, shirts, shoes and gloves. I requisitioned winter clothing but I did not receive enough so that the clothing for the inmates was insufficient for the winter. The shoes had wooden soles and canvas with leather parts."

"Until the end of 1944 or January 1945, the food was sufficient to give the inmates the prescribed portions. Until about December 1944 or January 1945, enough food arrived in DACHAU to give the inmates enough to eat. However, the food was not enough to get those people back on their feet who already arrived in DACHAU half-starved and sick. Until about January 1945, the food through the general transportation situation and the newly established rations, was not sufficient any more. The troops only received very little more than the inmates. Although I was in charge of the food and after January 1945, did not get good food myself, I never put anything aside for myself. I ate just like the troops-only the portion prescribed for me, never anything extra."

"From August 1944, until April 1945, I was responsible in DACHAU for the distribution of the food. The peas and beans in the camp could not be distributed because of the food regulations and had not been covered by requisitions. I also wanted to keep those in the case that the reserves would break down completely or that an epidemic would occur. The peas and beans were sufficient for about eight days."

"When a transport left the camp Kommandant WEITER told me for how many days I should give them food, which I did. I was responsible for it."

"I made the above statement without force. I read it and corrected it and understand it fully. I swear solemnly that it is the pure truth." (Pros Ex No 104A)

V. EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE:

1. Martin Gottfried Weiss: Before Weiss became camp commander of Dachau, there were many beatings, nothing to eat, and little time off from work for the inmates, but after he arrived, conditions improved (R 530). Mailing of food parcels was permitted, room duty was discontinued, and beatings stopped for a while (R 530). It was presumed that this was done because of the increased need for manpower in the Armament Industry (R 530). The food became better in that a little fat was put into the soup and the portions of cheese and sausage were larger (R 531). Later, however, the food became worse again (R 531). Before Weiss was commander, the prisoners were required to stand at the gate as a punishment, but he discontinued this and instead introduced the stand-bunker (R 531). Under Weiss, the punishment block remained in existence for a short time and then was discontinued, and the practice of standing the prisoners in the square when another prisoner escaped was abolished (R 532, 881). Weiss abolished the practice of the punishment hair cut, which consisted in cutting a stripe from the front to the back of ones' head (R 532, 881). He introduced motion pictures for the prisoners and permitted them to engage in sports, a privilege which had not been permitted heretofore (R 533). The sports included soccer, boxing and wrestling (R 533). Under Weiss, the convalescent blocks were introduced for new prisoners and beatings were discontinued (R 533, 534).

Martin Weiss made these improvements in order to carry on "a total work service" and he distributed the prisoners to the various factories in the area of Bavaria (R 535). He was responsible for sending prisoners to work in factories which were not adequately protected from air bombardment and was responsible for experiments and executions, and for the invalid transports that went on in Dachau (R 535). Conditions for the German priests changed for the better under Weiss, but priests of other nationalities suffered severely under him, although he stopped the priests from performing heavy labor (R 934, 935).

Weiss elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was born 3 June 1905 at Kideoverveisen, Germany (R 858). His civilian occupation was electrical engineer (R 858). He was in the Allgemeine SS from 1932 to 1933 and in 1933 had 10 weeks basic infantry training at Dachau (R 883). He was in the German Army from 1933 until his arrest on 9 May 1945 (R 858). From 1933 to 1938 he had been in the administrative branch of the Engineers (R 858, 886). For a time in 1936 he was camp engineer in Dachau (R 884). From 1938 to 11 April 1940 he was Adjutant at the concentration camp at Dachau (R 859). His commanding officer at this time was Obersturmbannfuehrer Loritz Webend von Pieskopno (R 859). In 1940 he was transferred from there to Hamburg to the Neuen Gamme (R 859). In 1940 and 1941 he applied for combat duty (R 884). His requests were denied because of the Reich Fuehrer's order that no leader or officer could volunteer for the front (R 884, 885). On 1 September 1942 on order of the Reich Leader, Himmler, he was transferred to Dachau as Camp Commander (R 859).

On 1 November 1943, Weiss was transferred from Dachau and on 4 November 1943 became commander to the concentration camp of Lublin (R 861). He remained there until 25 April 1944 (R 861). On 1 May he became chief of the office for special services (R 861). He was supposed to become chief of the prisoner of war set-up at this time, but was turned down by the Reich Fuehrer, and therefore had no official duties until 1 November 1944 (R 861, 862). On 1 November 1944 Weiss was sent as a special emissary to Muehldorf where, together with the Todt organization

he had the mission of building new camps, later to be used in the armament industry (R [illegible] 62).

He was ordered to Dachau as camp commander to alleviate bad conditions there (R 862, [illegible] 3). When he arrived his predecessor was on a vacation, so Weiss himself was forced to become acquainted gradually to the camp (R 862). When he arrived, there were between 6,000 and 7,000 prisoners there (R [illegible] 59). He took charge of Dachau and all its camps (R [illegible]). He learned that people were being bound to posts, that prisoners had to stand for days at a time without food, that for attempting to escape, prisoners had to stand on the forbidden grounds for 24 or 36 hours, that the order of the Reich Fuehrer that prisoners were not to be beaten was not obeyed, and that people were running around the camp with "Sunday haircuts" (R 862). These haircuts consisted of a wide line, the size of a pair of slippers from the back of the head to the front of the head (R [illegible] 63). In order to alleviate these conditions, Weiss immediately relieved Hoegl and Sommer who were camp elder and assistant camp elder (R 863). They had been general and Kogel was known as a "hater" (R 863).

The Schutzhaftlagerführer assured commandant of the camp whenever Weiss left the camp ([illegible]). During Weiss' tour of duty as Lagerführer, Franz Hoffman, who had been Schutzhaftlagerführer [illegible], was transferred upon Weiss' request and replaced by [illegible] ([illegible]). Weiss transferred Hoffman because he had been prisoners, paid no attention to the orders of Weiss, and beaten prisoners to death [illegible] order of [illegible]). Weiss reported him to Berlin for punishment and transfer (R 863). Weiss did not select [illegible]'s successor, [illegible] (R 861).

When Weiss assumed command, he found [illegible] to prisoners a [illegible] to the orders of [illegible] (R [illegible]). After Weiss had his control over the food distribution [illegible] he began to improve the eating conditions by regularly using [illegible] prisoners [illegible] Pays in advance. The requisitions were prepared by the head of the administration by [illegible], checked by the physician for a number of calories [illegible], and signed by officers of them (R 863). The food was obtained from the [illegible] in the form of food: [illegible] Falkhart, and purchased on the basis of requisitions ([illegible]). When Weiss became camp commander, he received orders from superior authorities not to concern himself with the medical experimental station (R 864). Doctor Walther was chief doctor; the malaria station was under the supervision of Doctor Schilling; and the experimental station was under Doctor Rascher (R 865).

Himmler visited the experimental station on 18 November 1942 ([illegible] 61). Weiss was called by Himler to come to the experimental station (R 865). He found Himmler very angry, and Himmler told Weiss he was to give no orders to Doctor Rascher, because Doctor Rascher was not under his orders, but under the protection of the Reich Fuehrer (R 865). No matter what Doctor Rascher wanted, Himmler explained to Weiss, Weiss must not for it, even if it was cognac or coffee (R 865). Certain prisoners of the camp were present during this conversation, but Weiss does not know where they are (R 865). A Doctor Gravitz, Reich Physician of SS directly under the Reich Fuehrer, told Weiss in April 1943 in the presence of Doctor Schilling that in case Weiss sabotaged the experiments, Doctor Schilling would report him to the Reich Fuehrer for punishment (R 866, 867). This experimental station was under orders of the Reich Fuehrer only, and Weiss had no control over Doctor Schilling while he was conducting malaria experiments at Camp Dachau (R 867).

Weiss had to approve the requisition of prisoners that were to be used by Doctor Schilling (R [illegible]91, [illegible]96, Pros Ex 3[illegible]). The adjutant's initials also appeared on the requisition (R [illegible]96, Pros Ex 3[illegible]). This was the procedure during all of the time Weiss was there (R [illegible]92). Requisitions by Weiss also had to be made for Doctor Rascher's prisoners who were subjected to his experiments (R [illegible]92, Pros Ex 125).

Weiss had no knowledge that Doctor Schilling's prisoners were being innoculated with malaria (R [illegible]92, [illegible]93). He never saw a malaria experiment (R 892).

Weiss did not know that at least 50 men were killed by one of Doctor Rascher's experiments (R [illegible]93). He had witnessed a cold-water experiment when Himmler was present (R [illegible]93).

From 1 September [illegible] until November 1943 there were executions at Camp Dachau, pursuant to orders of the Reich Fuehrer (R 86[illegible]). These were transmitted to the Reich Security [illegible] (R 867), and thence to the legal officer through the adjutant (R 86[illegible]). These executions did not involve prisoners in the Dachau camp, but people who were brought in by the police from other places (R [illegible]). The Gestapo sent the prisoners to Dachau for execution (R [illegible]), [illegible] only on the order of the Reich Leader (R [illegible]). As [illegible] Weiss had no authority over these executions, [illegible] executions himself. These executions were effected by hanging [illegible]. The execution papers passed over Weiss' desk, or in his absence, [illegible], because every execution, upon orders, had to be reported to Berlin [illegible]). He never attended a single execution (R 8[illegible]). The political department had nothing to do with the execution (R [illegible]).

While [illegible] death resulted from general sickness, [illegible], inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, heart weakness, [illegible], [illegible] weakness, which patients came to Dachau [illegible]). Many prisoners who arrived were dead upon [illegible], [illegible] and pictures taken of such a transport, [illegible] with a complete report to his superior [illegible]. [illegible] a report to Berlin with reference to [illegible] condition that they weighed only [illegible], [illegible] protest that other camp commanders send [illegible] transport (R [illegible]). While Weiss [illegible], [illegible] from [illegible] to 1,000 prisoners [illegible] of whom were dead (R 87[illegible]).

Weiss [illegible] direction or management of the DAW (R [illegible]). [illegible] transport left Dachau in October, 1942 (R [illegible], 87[illegible]). [illegible] physician, but as Commanding Officer he [illegible] (R [illegible]). No other invalid transports left [illegible] November 1943 during the balance of [illegible]. This was because Weiss believed as he had stated [illegible] would not send transports of ill people if they [illegible] people again (R [illegible]). Orders came from Berlin that Weiss as Commanding Officer had to watch over official floggings because irregularities were occurring, such as a prisoner receiving 45 beatings when he was supposed to receive only 15 beatings (R [illegible]).

Weiss specifically denied that he ever went to Augsburg to attend an execution (R [illegible]). He also specifically denied that he inaugurated the "standing bunker" as a form of punishment, there being no "standing bunker" under his administration (R [illegible]). He disclaimed knowledge of any experiments

conducted by Doctor Walter in 1943, or that there was over 300 or 350 people to a room in the hospital. The camp was not overcrowded when he left (R 874). He did not knock the headgear off newly arrived prisoners (R 875). It was a regulation, however, that prisoners were to march without headgear if accompanied by the block leader, or when within 15 paces of an officer when coming from work (R 875).

The statement introduced by the prosecution that he was commanding officer of all outcamps after he left Dachau was not correct (R 875).

Weiss did not issue a special order that nobody was to talk about anything that occurred in Dachau (R 875). However, a standing order came down that there was to be no talking about the DAW and other armament works (R 875). He knows nothing of officers and guards being required to sign a statement that they had not talked about what went on (R 875).

Weiss admitted that he did take part in the beating of 15 prisoners referred to in the accused Lippmann's statement (R 876). He explained that the beatings were a punitive measure ordered by Berlin and exercised within the limits of from 5 to 25 hits (R 876). Each prisoner was interrogated (R 876). Request for permission to inflict punishment was sent to Berlin, and punishment was carried out after permission had been granted (R 896, 876). In case of an attempted escape by a prisoner, 25 hits with a stick was administered immediately, and the formal permission was requested (R 874). Sticks and not ox-tails were used (R 900). Weiss attended beatings and counted the strokes (R 900).

As Camp Commander, Weiss was required to send out a number of work details (R 876). Orders came from Berlin that the working hours were to be at least 11 (R 877). As commander of Dachau, he could not change the length of the working day (R 877).

Sufficient medical supplies were always on hand to care for the sick (R 877). A monthly requisition went to Berlin and Weiss received travel permission several times to go to Berlin to obtain the supplies (R 877). All mail was censored and if medical supplies had been mailed to the medical officers or Dr. Blaha they too would have been censored (R 877).

Weiss discovered upon coming into the camp that prisoners were tied with a rope by both hands, that the hands were tied to the back, and that the prisoners were hanged by the wrists so he could not touch the floor with the tips of their toes (R 878). This practice was discontinued when Weiss became camp commander (R 878, 880). He likewise discontinued the practice, upon assuming command, of having the prisoners stand at the entrance of the camp from morning until night without food (R 878).

As a substitute punishment, Weiss introduced the withholding of bread from the prisoners, but this bread was additional bread which was not the prisoners' legally (R 878). With assistance, Weiss was able to get as much bread for at least 70 percent of the personnel of the camp as went to the very hard working people, such as blacksmiths and people working in gravel pits, and it was only this additional bread which was not theirs legally which he withheld from them for punishment (R 878, 879).

Weiss also took steps to handle the distribution of the food in a more sanitary manner (R 879). When he came there, the food was carried from the kitchen to the various blocks by the prisoners (R 879). Weiss instituted the procedure of having the pots placed on the so-called "Mort Express" which travelled to the various blocks, and thereby the thermous containers were not put on the ground and illnesses transferred (R 879).

After Weiss left Dachau, he had no further connection of any kind with its outcamps (R 879). Weiss explained his presence in one of the Kaufering camps in 1944 by stating that he had an order to put up new camps in Kaufering and was present only in connection with that business (R 879). He had gone into the camp with the camp leader and saw five Hungarian Jews executed (R 879). He learned after the execution that these people were hung for sabotage, and that the execution detail was sent from Dachau (R 879). Weiss had nothing whatsoever to do with the hanging, either officially or unofficially (R 880).

A typhoid epidemic broke out at the camp while Weiss was commander (R 881, 882). Weiss took the following steps: He restricted the camp immediately (R 882). No prisoner was allowed to leave and no new transports were received (R 882). Suspects and the diseased were isolated in a separate block (R 882). Latrine guards were placed to see that each prisoner washed his hands in a disinfectant solution after using the latrine (R 882). Each stool was washed with a disinfectant solution after use (R 882). It was forbidden to drink water (R 882). All latrine holes were hurriedly emptied (R 882). The epidemic lasted six or eight weeks, and 100 to 150 died, but about 600 to 700 were infected (R 882). There were 9,000 people in the camp at this time (R 882). Innoculation serum was requisitioned, but unobtainable (R 883).

With reference to the testimony of the prosecution that Weiss failed to build air raid bunkers, Weiss explained that Berlin refused him the material and stated that a concentration camp had never been attacked (R 883). While Weiss was commandant no attacks were made on the camp (R 883).

Weiss stated that Filleboeck was not at Dachau when the 90 Russian prisoners of war were executed on September 1944 (R 885). It was his opinion that it would have been impossible for Filleboeck to take part without the approval of his superior Wetzel (R 885).

Weiss was told in April 1945 by Obersturmbannführer Weiter, his predecessor as commandant, of the plan of the Reich Defense Commissioner, Gauleiter Greisne of Munich, to destroy upon approach of the enemy the Dachau camp by several squadrons of bombers (R 885, 886). Witnesses to this conversation were Oberführer Eister and Obersturmbannführer Jarolin (R 886). Weiss told Weiter that such a thing was terrible, and called his attention to the consequences which would arise (R 886). Finally, Weiss received a consultation with General Eiberstein, who, according to the orders of the Reich Führer, had to take over the concentration camps in case of an emergency (R 886). Weiss called his attention to the consequences which would arise from such a bombing, and General Eiberstein promised to circumvent the destruction of the camp (R 886). The bombardment of the camp was not carried out (R 886).

While Weiss was at Dachau he was not aware, nor did he participate in a common design or conspiracy to murder, beat, maltreat, or otherwise perform indignities upon any of the prisoners in Concentration Camp Dachau or its subsidiaries (R 887).

Daily meetings of the department heads were held at Dachau, except "in the last days" when reports were made to Weiss by individual leaders (R 887). Prisoners came to Dachau on order of the Reich Security Main Office with an arrest report (R 888). The prisoner first went to the Political Department for identification, and a record was made in the work office to the details to which he would be assigned (R 888).

When Weiss left, Dachau and its b-camps had 15,000 to 16,000 prisoners (R 889). While Weiss was at Dachau from September 1, 1942 to November 1943, approximately 5,000 prisoners were transferred into other camps and armament industries by orders from the Reich main security office in Oranienburg (R 889). The transports that came in would raise the number of prisoners back to the original number (R 889). They were invalid transports that were raised to health again in Dachau (R 889). The death of the prisoners on these transports was recorded at Dachau (R 889). The dead were subtracted from the strength of the camp, and the death notice was sent to the political department, and from there to the registration office to the Oberscharfuehrer Wursch (R 890).

During the time Weiss was commandant, he estimated 800 to 900 died at Dachau (R 893). He denies that he knew 2,794 prisoners died while he was commandant (R 893). Twenty to thirty died from hangings while he was there, and none from shooting (R 893). Four or five prisoners died who were shot while trying to escape (R 894). He could not say how many died from general body weakness (R 895). Those that did die from body weakness arrived there in very bad condition (R 895). Weiss could not say if 858 prisoners died from intestinal catharr or that 685 prisoners died of pneumonia while he was there, or that 374 prisoners died from tuberculosis (R 895). He estimated those dying from typhus as between 100 and 150 (R 895).

When Weiss was commandant, the average prisoner received three-fourths of a liter of coffee when coffee was served, and at least one liter of soup for the noon day meal (R 896). For supper he received soup and 500 grams of bread (R 897). After the middle of 1943 the prisoners were working 11 hours a day (R 897), but at no time while Weiss was camp commandant did the prisoners work longer than 11 hours a day (R 897).

Suttrop and Tedwin told Weiss that a transport had come in where the bodies of prisoners had been eaten (R 20), and there were signs of cannibalism (R 899). Weiss was not present when this transport arrived (R 899). He did see these prisoners after they were lined up in front of the bath house for observation (R 901).

Otto Pause and Heinrich Rupierper, German catholic priests and former inmates at Dachau (R 904, [illegible]), explained that condition at the camp under Weiss were much better than under the commandant Piorkowski (R 904, 917, 9[illegible]). Before Weiss, they did not work as laborers, but after Weiss arrived they were compelled to labor work (R 9[illegible], [illegible]). Before Weiss, tree-hanging and beatings were a matter of commonplace to the prisoners and priests (R [illegible]). After Weiss became commandant, both the beatings and tree-hangings stopped, although later on some beatings were given, but not among the priests (R [illegible]). Weiss, in the presence of Father Rupierper, ordered all brutalities to stop (R [illegible]).

Before Weiss, the Kapos, who could raise to the post several prisoners, did use all sorts of irregularities among the prisoners (R 905). For instance, [illegible] (R [illegible]). Such punishment for those minor infractions were discontinued when Weiss became commandant (R 906).

Mentally and physically ill people received better care under Weiss than previously, and he sent sick people to the [illegible] whenever he knew they were sick (R [illegible]). When Weiss succeeded Weiss, conditions again became worse (R [illegible]).

At first only German priests were confined [illegible] blocks 28 and 30 were occupied by priests of other [illegible] Later, all priests were confined in block 2[illegible] services were permitted and dying priests received [illegible]

If somebody escaped from the details which [illegible] entire camp was not punished as before (R 920). Under [illegible] if some prisoner through his own fault committed an [illegible] stealing, the prisoners would have to [illegible] in formal [illegible] prisoners admitted the theft (R 921).

New internees used to [illegible] beaten [illegible] arrival (R 910). This practice [illegible] continued when [illegible] commandant (R 912). An American [illegible] was once [illegible] this custom (R 911). He protested [illegible] (R 911). Since prot[illegible] almost unknown, it was expected that [illegible] would be liqui[illegible] told him that he would not be beaten [illegible] so long as [illegible] and Weiss chastised and arrested the SS man who had [illegible] beating (R 911).

All unofficial beatings [illegible] other indignities under Weiss, and prisoners could [illegible] to him in his [illegible] street (R 912, 940, 941). When a [illegible] transport of [illegible] the camp, of perhaps from 2,000 to 3,000 people includi[illegible] permitted them to stay with their parents despite objec[illegible] (R 927). He was criticized for wrong sentimentality (R [illegible]

With reference to the malaria experiments [illegible] Schilling, the latter and not Weiss would pick out so[illegible] experiments (R 911). The list was [illegible] to the labor [illegible] labor service would hand it to Weiss for approval (R [illegible] for either Weiss or the labor service to object to any [illegible] ner, but regardless of whether or [illegible] the commandant or [illegible] service wanted to take one man off the list, another [illegible] be supplied to take his place (R [illegible])

Weiss was selected as [illegible] of the [illegible] This was in 1944 and 1945 (R 915). He was went to Dach[illegible] the Jewish inmates to be sent to [illegible] camps (R 91[illegible]).

Paul Schliebs and Johann [illegible], both Germa[illegible] mers at Dachau during Weiss' administration, declared [illegible] the time that Weiss became commandant at Dachau, [illegible] bad (R 927, 929, 944). The equalization of food for all [illegible] under Weiss, and he permitted extra rations to the sick [illegible] to special prisoners liketalking to other nationalities [illegible] SS bath house (R 92[illegible], 1002).

2. Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert: The accused Ruppert [illegible] and made the following [illegible] statements: He was [illegible] and had one child (R 1145, 1146). He was a member of the [illegible] came to Dachau in April 1933 (R 1146, 1157). He served [illegible] SS man of the guard troops (R 1146). He was there until [illegible] 1942. He returned to Dachau on August 5, 1944 as First Sch[illegible] Hauptsturmfuehrer and was there until 2[illegible] April 1945 (R 1146, 1147).

His duties were to determine and report the accurate [illegible] of all prisoners in the entire camp and in the individual [illegible] that order and discipline was maintained in the camp (R [illegible]

also his duty to receive orders for execution from the camp commander and to see that those orders were carried out (R 1151). He admitted that he complied with that duty (R 1154). About August or September 1944, he was present when 90 Russians were executed (R 1147, 1148). The 90 Russians were executed because of conduct in the illegal Communist Party among the prisoners of war (R 1150). They were also guilty of severe house breaking and looting, and one was guilty of murder and a sex crime (R 1150). An officer from the Gestapo in Munich read the names of the Russians who were to be executed to the camp commander (R 1147). This official interrogated the Russians, handed the results to the Reich Main Security Office and conducted the execution (R 1148). Ruppert was not at Dachau when the Russian prisoners of war were interrogated (R 115). The Russians were led in groups of 30 to the crematory (R 11). Ruppert did not bring them down to the crematory but members of the guard did (R 1148). He denied that he pushed or pushed them on the way or that he was in charge of the execution (R 1152, 1157). The Gestapo official and Ruppert preceded the first group of Russians to the crematory (R 1148). Ruppert was not sure of the doctor who was present (R 11). He attended as a witness the execution of the two Russian women in January 1945 who were executed in accordance with the orders of the Reich Main Security Office, having been sent there by the Gestapo (R 1148). These women were inoculated by Doctor Hintermayer (R 1149, 1150). In February 1945 three Polish and three Russian women were sent to Dachau for execution by the state police of Munich. Another Gestapo official from Munich conducted the execution (R 1150). Between August 1944 and April 1945 there were approximately 40 executions in Dachau besides the 90 Russians (R 1150). These prisoners had been sent to Dachau either for several days before or on the day of their execution (R 1150). At each of these executions he was a witness (R 1150). The function of the doctor at the executions was to determine the death (R 1150). The transports which arrived at Dachau, particularly the last ones, had many people who had died in the ship (R 1152).

Ruppert explained that his previous statement in which he claimed that Jarolin, Frenzle, Sauer, Hintermayer and Walter were present at executions was merely based on his own assumptions (R 11 2). Ruppert admitted that he had prisoners put into his flat hand (R 11 2). He never beat any prisoner while he was commandant (R 1151). He admitted that he had prisoners carry he thought were trying to bring stolen army property into the camp (R 11 2). He did not remember blocking a colonel of the Czech Army but admitted that it was true (R 1153). He denied that he had made a remark on 1 August 1944 in connection with a transport which had come from Auschwitz "If this transport is not cleared up in an hour, all of you will have to go to the crematory" (R 1153). He never saw Fillebeck at any executions (R 1153).

Mahl's part in all the hangings was under orders and he could not as a prisoner refuse to obey (R 1153).

He admitted witnessing executions at Allach at which time two Russians were executed and Jarolin and Eichberger were present (R 1154). He also attended two executions at Lauingen in September (R 1155). It was one of his duties to be present when transports arrived (R 1156). It was also his duty to assign these people to the various blocks throughout the camp (R 1156). He did not admit taking the Hungarian Jews who

arrived in October or November and distributing them throughout all the blocks (R 1157). Ruppert stated that he put that transport in one block and that they remained there for one week (R 1157). These blocks had an average of 12 or 14 hundred men (R 1157). Ruppert stated that the executions he attended at Allach were pursuant to orders (R 1159). As was the case with respect to the execution at Lauingen (R 1159). Those were the orders of the camp commander (R 1159).

As for prisoners in Dachau who were executed, one looted after an air raid and one committed sabotage in the armament industry (R 1160). Ruppert did not know who determined whether these people were guilty (R 1160). He stated that the interrogating officer had the authority to determine who was guilty (R 1160). The interrogating officer would then hand the report to the camp commander who transferred it to the Reich Security office (R 1161).

3. Josef Jarolin: The accused Jarolin, his rights having been explained to him, took the stand and made the following unsworn statement: He is 42 years old, married and has no children (R 1205). He was a professional soldier and had been one since 1923 (R 1205). He joined the SS in 1935 (R 1205). He was a guard in Berlin for one year and then was transferred to the Saxenhausen Concentration Camp where he was a block leader and detail leader (R 1206). He came to Dachau on 1 September 1939 and was there until 1 March 1943 at which time he went to Allach as Camp Leader (R 1206).

Jarolin stated that in his statement he mentioned the execution on the rifle range of 1500 or 1700 individuals and he admitted that he stood in front of the firing squad and gave the orders (R 1206). Before coming to Dachau he had twice requested that he be released (R 1206), because he did not enjoy doing duty in a concentration camp (R 1207). He ultimately became an Obersturmfuehrer in the reserves of the SS (R 1207). He applied for duty with a combat unit under each camp commander (R 1207). While at Allach he was in charge of the en tire camp and was specifically charged with the supervision of the punishments that were given the prisoners (R 1207). At Dachau he was compelled to give out the punishments such as beatings (R 1207). He was Rapport Leader in 1940, Interrogation Leader in 1941 and Third Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer in 1942 (R 1207). In 1942 Hoffman and Redwitz were the First Schutzhaftlagerfuehrers (R 1208). The second position remained open until Sturmfuehrer Lippmann arrived (R 1208). He had been compelled pursuant to orders to mete out the beatings themselves (R 1208).

The tying of prisoners to the pole was discontinued at Dachau at the end of 1941 on orders from Berlin (R 1208). He recalled two instances then he received orders to send professional criminals to Doctor Rascher for air corps experiments (R 1208). That was in 1941 (R 1209). The statement in the affidavit that these individuals were furnished in April 1942 was not correct (R 1209). He received orders from Eiss to carry out official beatings on the basis of punishment orders (R 1209). He admitted that as Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer he "occasionally beat prisoners with my hand and kicked them with my feet" (R 1209). He denied that he ever knowingly beat a clergyman (R 1210). He denied that he had ever beaten Father Stvorik (R 1210). He denied that he ever beat a 60 year old Czech Jew (R 1210).

He stated that the crematorium was constructed in 1941 and 1942, that is the new crematorium (R 1211). However, the old crematorium was in existence during his whole stay at Dachau (R 1211). He admitted

that inmates at Allach received punishment as long as the orders came from Dachau (R 1211). He stated that these beatings were done under his supervision (R 1212). There was a prison doctor at Allach, but no other (R 1211). At the time he gave the orders with respect to the execution of the 1500-1700 prisoners he was Rapport Leader and Interrogation Leader (R 1212). In July, August and September 1943, he was Third Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer (R 1212). In 1942 he was not present at any executions (R 1212). The 1500 prisoners had been executed in July, August and September 1941 (R 1212). Jarolin claimed that he had made an error in his pre-trial statement as to the date (R 1213).

He admitted that he had beaten prisoners at the bath house upon orders of Commandant Piorkowski and that the number was about 100, almost all of whom were professional criminals (R 1213).

4. Franz Xaver Trenkle: The accused Trenkle elected to testify and made the following unsworn statements: He was a widower and had four children. He joined the SS in 1932 and came to Dachau in 1933 (R 1214). He was not at Dachau on 1 January 1942, but first arrived after that date in June 1943 (R 1214, 1215). He was there until December 1943 at which time he had an accident and went to the hospital where he stayed until March 1944 (R 1215). He was transferred to Lemberg-Belzec and returned to Dachau on 1 January 1945 (R 1215). He was sent to an outside detail at Leutingen (R 1215). At the beginning of April 1945 he was sent to an outside detail in Munich where he was kept up until the 29th of April 1945.

He denied that he was a witness at the Dachau trial in 1946 (R 1216). If there had been public hanging he did not come to witness it himself as he read the punishment orders (R 1216). He did not remember the incident related by Father Stavarik in [illegible] and was informed by him (R 1216). He stated that he went with people to the crematorium but never took part in the executions (R 1216). He stated that Colonel Kvetoi's claim that he hit and [illegible] was impossible because he was in the hospital [illegible]. In his pre-trial affidavit his statements with respect to what went on at Munich should have been amplified by saying that he had received orders from the Gestapo (R 1217). At that time there existed a law that people who plundered after air attacks were to be shot immediately and that at first he had refused to obey the final order until he was told that he would be given a written order if necessary (R 1217).

His pre-trial statement that the executions were directed by Weiss or Suttrop with Redwitz was incorrect (R 1217, Pros Ex 92). Since that time he had thought about it and now was sure that it was two other persons; Obersturmfuehrer Jung and Untersturmfuehrer Premen (R 1217, 1218). Trenkle admitted that he had read over his pre-trial affidavit and had made several corrections (R 1218, Pros Ex 92). He admitted that he had added the names of Suttrop and Lippmann in his own handwriting (R 1218).

Santa Trenkle who was the daughter of the accused, often saw prisoners at her home (R 1219). She never saw her father mistreat any of them and she did see him give them something to eat (R 1219, 1220).

5. Engelbert Niedermeyer: The accused Niedermeyer elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was 34 years of age, married and had two children (R 1253). He joined the SS in 1933 and came to Dachau on 24 May 1934. He left Dachau on 1 February 1943 and went to the front (R 1253). After that, he had no connection whatever with concentration camps (R 1253).

From January 1942 to May 1942, he was employed in the crematorium and from May 1942 to February 1943 he was block leader (R 1253). While he was at the crematorium, Bongartz was in charge (R 1254). He stated that he was not employed in the radio room or signal offices at any time (R 1254). He claimed that he was never the chief of the crematorium and that during his service at the crematorium there were never any executions there or in the yard of the crematorium (R 1254). He admitted that he "slapped prisoners in the face every now and then" (R 1254). He ceased beating prisoners after 1 January 1942 (R 1259). He denied that he ever took part in any executions (R 1255). He admitted that he had brought Russians to the rifle range in November, 1941, but was not present at the execution itself (R 1256).

While at the crematorium, Niedermeyer's duties consisted in helping to burn the bodies (R 1256). Four SS men and four prisoners worked there (R 1256). They worked partly days and partly nights (R 1256). The four prisoners were Jews and they were the same four during his entire stay at the crematorium (R 1257). Niedermeyer did not know that the detail was changed every eight weeks (R 1257). He denied that while working in the crematorium he administered beatings (R 1258). He admitted that in his pre-trial statement he had said that, as block leader, while in charge of building a garage in 1939 and 1940, he had struck prisoners and that as a block leader he had been ordered to participate in official floggings. His pre-trial statement had been executed before he had seen the charges in the instant case (R 1259, Pros Ex 101).

6. Josef Seuss: The accused, Seuss, elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was married and had five children (R 1161). He entered the Allgemeine SS in 1931 and went to Dachau in April 1933 (R 1161). He left Dachau December 1, 1942 (R 1161). During the time he was at Dachau he was the Rapportfuehrer and before that, that is until August 1942, he was the detail leader in the Detail Radolfszell (R 1162).

Seuss stated that he never knew Mahl until they both became prisoners together (R 1162). In his pre-trial affidavit, the statement that Niedermeyer was present at the execution of 35 Russian prisoners of war was merely an assumption on his part (R 1162, Pros Ex 116). Furthermore, he had erroneously placed the incident in 1942, whereas it actually occurred in the fall of 1942 (R 1163). He explained that he was on a detail at the dungeon from 1938 until May 1, 1941 (R 1163). His statement in that affidavit concerning an invalid transport which left in 1942 on which he was a member to the effect that Wagner was also a guard was not based on his own knowledge (R 1163, Pros Ex 116). Seuss admitted that he had read over his pre-trial statement, but that he was excited at the time (R 1165, Pros Ex. 116). He stated that his statement to Lieutenant Lawrence that the 35 Russian prisoners of war were executed in August 1942 was not true and that he merely believed Niedermeyer was present, but was not sure (R 1165, Pros ex 116). Niedermeyer possibly was in charge of the crematorium in August 1942 (R 1166). It was an order that some of the Block Fuehrers and Rapportfuehrers had to take part in the shootings (R 1166).

7. Leonhard Anselm Eichberger: The accused Eichberger elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was born in 1915, was married and had one child (R 1035, 1036). He joined the SS on 1 April 1935 and served in the regular army from 3 November 1937 until 17 June 1941 when he was released (R 1036). He was then drafted into the SS (R 1036).

He came to Dachau on [illegible] tion (R 1[illegible]). He was there left alone [illegible] office and in [illegible] was given the [illegible] at the executions ([illegible]).

The first execution was in August 1944 of two [illegible] officers (R 1[illegible]). On that occasion he was ordered by the [illegible] to make a list of prisoners [illegible] (R 1[illegible]). [illegible] list from the prisoners and hand it to Wolter, who ordered the [illegible] in the execution as a requester and [illegible] as a billeman (R 1[illegible]). He remembered that he he relieved from that duty but Wolter replied, "An order is an order" (R 1[illegible]). Nothing more [illegible] tested again and finally Wolter gave him a written order [illegible] request Wolter in the future always gave him an express order (R 1[illegible]). The written orders have all been burned (R 1[illegible]). Wolter was the superior officer (R 1[illegible]). At the execution of the 30 Russians in 1[illegible] Rillebone was not present [illegible] part was (R 1[illegible]).

Nischberger participated in the execution of [illegible] people between August 1[illegible] and April 1[illegible], the greatest number of which were executed on one [illegible] (R 10[illegible]), [illegible] personally shot about 1[illegible] of the individuals executed [illegible] had participated (R 10[illegible]). [illegible] (R 10[illegible], 10[illegible]). He never was [illegible] (R 10[illegible]). He was [illegible] present when a person was [illegible] around [illegible] the noose (R 10[illegible], 10[illegible]). However, he denied that he kicked the [illegible] from under the [illegible] (R 1[illegible]). He was merely the reader (R 1[illegible]).

He was present when a French General was [illegible] (R 1[illegible]). However, he did not believe that Doctor Fuhr was present (R 1[illegible]). Doctor Eisele and Doctor Hintermayer were present several times as physicians at executions (R 10[illegible], 1[illegible]).

The orders for the executions always came from the [illegible] commander (R 10[illegible]). The Schutzhaftlagerführer had to be present (R 10[illegible]). He never saw Wahl with a machine pistol at the execution of [illegible] (R 10[illegible]). Wahl carried out the hanging was the adjutant [illegible] and repeatedly [illegible] he was [illegible] himself (R 10[illegible]). That was an order (R 10[illegible]).

8. Wilhelm Wagner: The accused Wagner, elected to testify and made an unsworn statement. He is 41 years old (R 1066). He had been an electrical mechanic (R 1067). He joined the SS in 1933 and arrived in Dachau in 18 September 1933 (R 1067). He left Dachau August 1938, returned 30 November 1939 and left a second time in January 1944 (R 1067). In April 1944, he went to Allach and was there until August 1944 (R 1067, 1074). He was at Kaufbouren from August to October, 1944 (R 1067, 1074). From January 1, 1942, on he worked in Dachau as head of the laundry (R 1068). In August 1943 upon his own request he was transferred to Section Number 3, here he received in October 1943, a detail, which went to Germering each day (R 1068). From 3 January 1944 on he remained with the detail in Germering (R 1068).

At the laundry it was his duty to see that the prisoner's clothes were brought to the cleaning room in time (R 1068). The laundry was for the prisoners and the SS troops (R 1068). Wagner admitted that it was possible that he had kicked two young Russians in 1942 (R 1069). Because of the loud noise at the laundry, Wagner had to give orders in a loud voice (R 1069). This led him to great severity, and the impression might have been created that he was brutal (R 1069). He admitted slapping a worker named Dolchkowki who slipped on the smooth floor in the laundry and fell (R 1070).

He never refused a prisoner any wish which he could possibly fulfill (R 1069). As a matter of fact, he gave the prisoners an additional piece of soap which even the SS could not get (R 1069). He admitted that it was possible that he had beaten the witness Hallow outside the laundry (R 1069).

Wagner denied ever taking Russians to the shooting grounds (R 1070). It was not his duty because he belonged to the administration and not the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer (R 1070). Wagner always obtained additional provisions for the prisoners as Kaufbeuren as well as at Landsberg and Germering (R 1070).

In Germering where prisoners were building a certain construction, Wagner saw to it that they received an additional liter of soup at noon and in cold weather, an additional liter of tea (R 1070, 1071). He obtained milk for the prisoners at Kaufbeuren and Landsberg and cheese for those prisoners who had worked diligently and who had the necessary premium coupons (R 1071). In Germering particularly the prisoners did not have to suffer from hunger (R 1071).

Wagner explained that his pre-trial written statement was incorrect in that he was at Allach from March 1944 to November 1944 and not 1943 (R 1071, 1074). It was in the summer of 1944 that he saw two prisoners hanged at Allach not in the summer of 1943 (R 1071). At that time it was Wagner's duty to gather the prisoners in the camp on the formation grounds (R 1072). He did this on orders from Jarolin (R 1072). The execution detail on the two prisoners who were to be executed came from Dachau (R 1072). During the execution he roped off about 10 meters behind the gallows with several guards (R 1072). Wagner had to stand in front of the prisoners, that is the assembled prisoners, and about 10 meters away from the guards (R 1072). He could not state that the reason that he was standing there was to keep the other prisoners away from the gallows (R 1073).

Anna Earhart worked as a hostess in a canteen from the latter part of 1943 to the early part of 1944 (R 1074, 1075). She had had conversations with respect to food for the prisoners with Wagner while he was Detail Leader of the work Camp at Germering (R 1075). She and her employees cooked food for those prisoners on his detail (R 1075). Every hard laborer received extra rations (R 1075). For breakfast they received bread, coffee or tea with milk; for dinner, soup, meat and vegetables and twice a week baked cake; and for supper, soup, sausage

or margarine and perhaps a piece of bread (R 1075). Furthermore, in the winter, the [illegible] an additional bit of tea (R 1075). Her employees were [illegible] prisoners (R 1076). Miss Earhart was a civilian (R 1077). [illegible] canteen was operated by the Dornier World (R 1077). The prisoners received a ration of 300 to 350 grams of bread per day (R 1077). [illegible] performed heavy work, they received an additional 200 to [illegible] (R 1078). In the morning they received about 3/4 of one liter [illegible] (R 1076). At dinner they received about 3/4 of one liter [illegible] (R 1076). They received 70 to 80 grams of meat (R 1076). [illegible] included the heavy labor addition (R 1078). They received 3/4 of [illegible] of vegetables (R 1076). At supper they received 3/4 of one liter [illegible] 70 to 80 grams of sausage, and approximately the same [illegible] margarine (R 1076). The canteen fed between three and [illegible] people (R 1078). All were prisoners of Dachau (R 107[illegible]).

Mrs. Anna [illegible], since divorced, of Wilhelm Wagner, stated her husband [illegible] from 27 August 1942 to October 1942 (R 1659).

9. Johann Kick. The witness, Johann Kick, elected to testify and made the following [illegible] statement: He was married, had one child and 44 years [illegible]. He had been a police official since 1921 (R 1088). [illegible] 1921, he had been in the State Police; from 1[illegible] traffic policeman in Munich; from 1933 to 1945, an official [illegible] in Munich (R 1085, 1099, 1112). He came to Dachau in [illegible] and remained there until August 1944 (R 1085, 1088). [illegible] until March 1[illegible], he was an investigator in the Political [illegible] at that time was appointed chief of the department [illegible] prisoners to Dachau again on 30 January, 1945 and remained [illegible] April 1945 (R 1087). While at Dachau, he was under the [illegible] supervision of the camp commandant (R 1086). When he returned to [illegible] time in 1945, he was not the chief of the Political [illegible] but had the duty of registering the prisoners (R 1[illegible]).

As chief of [illegible] Political Department he did not receive direct orders from the State [illegible], but from the camp commander (R 1086, 1087). [illegible] would make its request to the camp commander who in [illegible] execute the request (R 1087). So far as the State [illegible] in Munich was concerned, disciplinary and economic [illegible] made on orders from the State Police in Munich (R 1[illegible]). [illegible] violated any such orders, he would have been punished by [illegible]. The chief of the State Police did not give [illegible] camp commander but only made requests since they [illegible] rank (R 1[illegible]).

As political [illegible], Kick was responsible for the registration [illegible] files, correspondence about prisoners with [illegible] families, and for the release of prisoners [illegible] to do with the billet, supplies, or [illegible] the prisoners (R 1088).

Kick knew that executions occurred at Dachau and that they had been ordered by the [illegible] Security Office of the Reich Leader himself (R 1[illegible]). [illegible] the prisoners arrived with the execution order (R 1[illegible]), [illegible] the order arrived shortly before the prisoner did (R 1089). [illegible] prisoners were executed at the concentration camp because of the order of the Reich Main Office or the Reich Leader (R 1089). Kick prepared the execution order form for the commandant's signature (R 1[illegible]). The form consisted of an order to the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer to perform the execution (R 1089). After the execution, the form was returned to Kick as a report that the execution had occurred (R 1090). He in turn notified the Reich

Main Security Office or department which had sent the prisoner there (R 1089). Thirty or forty orders of execution passed over his desk between January 1942 and August 1944 (R 1096). He admitted that a request for an execution once made by the investigation officer would be transmitted to the camp commander who would approve that request (R 1096, 1097). Kick admitted that every execution request that was initiated by Dachau was countersigned by him (R 1112). Kick admitted that these executions were not sentences of a court but administrative determinations of the highest police agency of the Reich (R 1112). Kick denied that the camp commander Weiss would initial such requests with a "K" (R 1097).

During all his activities as political chief, he was never present at an execution (R 1090). Doctor Mitteler's statement that Kick was at an execution must have been a mistake. (R1090) Kick never requested an execution (R 1090). In every case he tried to change the position of the camp commander who agreed in two or three instances (R 1091). But if the request was refused, Kick had no authority to change the request himself (R 1091). Kick could not prevent the execution of the Reich Security Office orders (R 1092). There were no court sentences but these matters came through administration channels (R 1092). Kick said, "I had to assume that they (the orders) were correct, because they came from the highest police authority of the Reich, which as far as I knew was granted certain authority by the government itself and these orders were handed down because of such grave offenses, as it was stated that according to the laws of war they were punishable by the death penalty" (R 1093). Kick never handled those matters under Weiss (R 1093). He stated that the regulation with respect to executions was changed and that his statement which he had previously made in his pretrial affidavit was incorrect because since he had written that, "he had more time to think about it" (R 1093). He also admitted that he had talked it over with Weiss and Suttrop since the time he made the statement (R 1098).

The execution decrees of the Reich Main Security Office were made on the basis of the request of the [illegible] branches and the concentration camp (R 1101). The order of execution used in the camp only started in February 1944 and Weiss was not camp commander any longer (R 1101). The execution decree of the Reich Main Security Office was directly transferred to the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer (R 1102). This particular form was designed by Kick after he had been given that form by Müller (R 1102). Kick admitted that a procedure was [illegible] the investigating officer would request the camp commander to arrange an execution performed, that the commander approved that [illegible] (R 1103). However, Weiss did not do that and his statement was in error in that he had not remembered all the dates (R 11[illegible]). He admitted that if he believed a request was improper he could try to influence the camp commander by talking to him (R 1104), and he stated that he did influence the camp commander to change his decision a number of times (R 1105). He denied that he could have sent a protest to the Gestapo in Munich if the commander had disagreed with him with respect to an execution (R 1105, 1106). However, Kick admitted making a contrary statement in his written pretrial statement (R 1106).

Kick conducted the interrogations of the prisoners without exerting any force and their statements were sent without alteration to the requesting agency (R 1088).

The assertion that prisoners that Kick had interrogated had their fingernails and toenails pulled out caused Kick to remark, "Anybody who knows me at all has to laugh about this accusation" (R 1093). Kick categorically denied that he ever beat any person, especially at Dachau (R 1094). He claimed that he had never inflicted any punishment during an interrogation and that all such interrogations were done in the office of the Political Department which was outside of the camp

(R 1094). His interrogation reports were sent to the requesting authority without comment (R 1094). Kick admitted that it was possible that prisoners whom he had questioned were kept apart as it was the custom of the police to separate suspects when there is more than one person to be questioned (R 1095). He denied that he had ever sent anybody into the standing bunker, and as a matter of fact while he was chief of the Political Department he never knew that it existed (R 1095). During the year 1944, he had interrogated many Russians (R 1098). He did not know of a commission which had been sent to Dachau to find out how many clergymen had died (R 1095).

With respect to the invalid transport list, Kick merely subdivided the list that had already been prepared by the physicians (R 1091). He did not select them (R 1094). He denied that he had been a member of a commission which selected prisoners for invalid transports (R 1095). The people on these transports did not all actually go out because some died in the meantime, some were released, and in some cases, permission was granted to cross the names of some individuals off the list (R 1091). Kick had no authority to cross off anyone's name (R 1092).

He admitted that in 1943 he had been handed a list of 1000 names by Piorkowsky of people who were sick and who would be brought to an invalid home (R 1106). He stated that he only learned later that they were actually gassed (R 1107). He denied stating to Lieutenant Guth that Piorkowsky had told him that this list of sick people were to be gassed (R 1109). He admitted that Piorkowsky had told him to select 100 to 120 names from the roster of 1000 so that these people would be put on a shipment in the near future (R 1109). Kick admitted that as those people had been shipped out their papers indicated that they had died in Dachau (R 1110). Kick stated that he received another list from Camp Commander Weiss with six or seven hundred names and that he received that list in 1942, although his statement to Lieutenant Guth was that he had received it in 1943 (R 1110). He denied that Weiss explained to him that these invalids would be brought to a camp or another installation to be gassed (R 1110). Kick admitted that he had made a statement to Lieutenant Guth that he had succeeded in saving some men of the six or seven hundred by telling Piorkowsky and Weiss that these men were not satisfactory (R 1111). Kick admitted that in fact he had saved some men (R 1112). Kick explained that his statement of 5 November was incorrect in that he had made certain errors with respect to the dates (R 1115). He realized now that the request for executions could only have been made in 1944 and furthermore that on the basis of the death lists that second transports must have occurred at or before October 1942 (R 1115).

Kick knew nothing of a transport in October 1943 (R 1115). He said that his statement with respect to Redwitz being at Dachau under Piorkowsky is not correct (R 1116). He admitted that he had stated in his written statement that if the commandant had not listened to his protests he would then protest to the Gestapo but that such a protest would have been useless (R 1116).

Kick was arrested on May 6, 1945 and was at Dachau until 16 May (R 1119). During that time he was beaten all during the day and night and had to stand at attention for hours, had to kneel down on round or square objects, had to stand under a lamp and look into it for hours (R 1119). He was beaten with whips, rifle butts, pistol butts, hands and fists (R 1120). Thus when Lieutenant Guth called him in he feared that if he refused to sign the statement he would be subjected to similar treatment (R 1120). Kick admitted that Guth did not beat or threaten him in any way at any time (R 1120). Kick stated that he had told Lieutenant Guth that the testimony did not agree with his own testimony (R 1121). A pretrial statement executed by Kick

in his own handwriting which had been sworn to before Captain Alfred L. Gaut, Investigator-Examiner, WCIT 6828, on 3 November 1945 was admitted into evidence (R1114 Def Ex 17). It reads in translation in pertinent part as follows:

"My name is Johann Georg KICK, born 24 November 1901 in Waldau. This statement is in addition to two statements which I made earlier. I wish to clarify my position which I held in the Concentration Camp Dachau. As chief of the political department of the Camp I was in charge of the safekeeping of the records of the prisoners, with the exception of the records of a few prominent prisoners which were kept by a representative of the Command Post, SS Untersturmfuehrer (2nd Lt) STIELER. I made a record of the personnel which was working for me between 1 January 1942 until August 1944 on another piece of paper, which was signed and marked exhibit A by me personally.

"There were 3 different classes of prisoners in Dachau: 1) penal companies, 2) regular prisoners, 3) prominent prisoners (so-called Sonderhaftlinge).

"About the end of 1942 the penal company was dissolved. I do not remember the exact date on which that happened. The prisoners in the penal company were 1) political prisoners who had been arrested for the second time and 2) prisoners who had become liable to punishment in the camp.

"At the same time there existed different camp punishments, for instance 5-25 licks with stick, withholding of supplementary rations for 1 to 3 weeks, standing as punishment for about 2 or 8 hours, and prohibition from writing. Since about 1941 punitive beatings were permitted only with the approval of the Gruppenfuehrer (Brig.Gen.) GLUCK or his representative Obersturmbannfuehrer (Lt.Col.) LIEBEHENSCHEL later HOESS, later WEISS and were performed only after investigation by the camp doctor. The order which was signed by the above mentioned persons finally had a note about the execution added and was incorporated in the files of the prisoner concerned. I do not want to imply that no corporal punishment took place without the approval of the above mentioned persons, although I am not familiar with any such case.

"I should like to clarify now the records of the prisoners were received and kept. When a person was arrested by the Gestapo and was to be sent to the Concentration Camp, he stayed in the police prison, until the investigation of his violation had been completed. With every prisoner, a file was brought in containing the order confining him in protective custody or, in case of criminal prisoners, the Vorbeugungshaftanordnung (order for imprisonment to prevent further crimes), and an extract of the criminal investigation as well as a form which was divided into 3 parts each of which would be used as certificate of transfer for the Reichsicherheitshauptamt (Reichs-Chief-Security-Office) and for the state police office that did the turning over. To this file we attached a sheet containing personal information about the prisoner. These personal records were received by prisoners specially detailed for that job under the supervision of SS Hauptscharfuehrer (1st Sgt.) THULKE or of Rottenfuehrer (Corporal) SCHMIDT.

"We kept three different files for the prisoners. One was in my office as I have mentioned before, the second in the labor distribution office (Arbeitseinsatz) and the third was kept by the prisoners themselves, so that we could find out in which block the prisoner was billeted and on which labor detail he was working. The last two files contained only the name, number, birthdate and profession of the prisoner.

KICK, Johann	Chief of the Department	)	Members
HUTZLER Adam	Criminal Secretary, Interrogation	)	of the
ERNST Wally	Clerk	)	Gestapo
GEIGENSCHEDER Nidolaus	Hauptscharfuehrer 1st Sgt.		Record's Office
RAPP	Hauptscharfuehrer 1st Sgt.		Record's Office
BEY	Unterscharfuehrer Sgt.		Record's Office
URFEIS Klaus	Unterscharfuehrer Sgt.		Office
PREISS	Unterscharfuehrer Sgt.		Office
BLUM	Oberscharfuehrer T-Sgt.		Office
THULKE	Hauptscharfuehrer 1st Sgt.		Reception Office
SCHMIDT	Rottenfuehrer Corporal		Reception Office
RAPPL Karl	Unterscharfuehrer Sgt.		Record's Office

The above 10 men were members of the Command Group . (Def Ex No. 17)

Max Kronfeldner, who was in Dachau from October 1937 to June 1943 knew the accused Kick who was a political officer (R 1083, 1084). Kronfeldner had been operated upon and requested Kick to have him released (R 1084). Because of Kick's actions he was released in 1942 (R 1084).

Johann Kick was believed to be a 100 per cent Nazi, but "in formal things, he was not brutal to the prisoners" (R 936). Whenever the special prisoners had visitors, they met them in Kick's room and were permitted to stay about one hour and bring packages (R 1003, 1004).

Kick stated that his pretrial statement had been dictated by the interrogating officer, Lieutenant Guth (R 1117). He did admit that he signed and swore to those statements as being the truth (R 1117).

10. Doctor Fritz Hintermayer: The accused, Doctor Hintermayer elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was 34 years old, married and had four children (R 1624). He joined the SS in 1939, and was with a combat unit until 1944 (R 1624). He received a concussion of the brain on the Russian front, was afflicted with St. Vitus Dance, and has suffered recurring attacks, having had one during the trial (R 1624, 1625, 1626, 1657). He had been beaten after apprehension by the American authorities (R 1627, 1658). He has difficulties in thinking and constant headaches (R 1627).

Doctor Hintermayer is not a registered doctor because he did not finish his thesis (R 1627). He came to Dachau in March 1944 under Doctor Witteler (R 1628). He was troop doctor several weeks and then became second doctor to Witteler (R 1628). He succeeded him as head doctor in October 1944 (R 1629). When he arrived, the population of Dachau and its by camps was 32,000 (R 1629). This increased so that in April 1945 there were 65,000 prisoners in Dachau and out-camps (R 1629).

Doctor Hintermayer did not believe he was qualified as a doctor (R 1629). He reported this to his commander but there was no substitute for him and he had to stay on (R 1630). The camp physician was responsible for sanitation, and supervision over the doctors in the by camp (R 1630).

When he first came, hygienic conditions at Dachau were impossible and he complained to the commandant (R 1630, 1657). New transports were arriving continuously (R 1631). Most new arrivals were sick and many were dead (R 1632). The camp was overcrowded and on his complaint, he was told that Berlin had ordered the overcrowding (R 1631). A typhoid epidemic broke out in November 1944 and lasted to December (R 1631 - 1632). He fought the epidemic by quarantine, by disinfection and by immunization (R1632). The delousing

station was insufficient (R 1631). Typhoid killed only very few (R 1632). In December 1944 a typhus epidemic started (R 1633, 1643). All the inmates and SS men had been vaccinated in the fall of 1944 (R 1646). The vaccine had a harmful effect because innoculation in the incubation period increased the severity of the disease (R 1647). There were 20,000 to 30,000 cases of which 10% died (R 1633). In January the death rate was about 40 per day and about 4 SS men died in that month (R 1644). The greatest number of cases at one time was approximately 1200 (R 1635). At first 3 slept in two beds, but later only one infectious patient slept in each bed (R 1635). The typhus had been brought to the camp by new inmates on the transports (R 1633). There was insufficient medicine and equipment and Doctor Hintermayer constantly demanded drugs but did not get any (R 1634, 1638). The medical dumps at Munich and Dachau and at the SS hospital were not available since use of these sources had been strictly prohibited (R 1634, 1645). Hintermayer increased the nursery and disinfection personnel (R 1634). There were about 120 deaths per day (R 1635). There was insufficient hospital space and Hintermayer converted three to four barracks to alleviate the situation (R 1635). He proposed the erection of a sick camp, but this was rejected because materials could not be obtained (R 1637, 1656). A delousing station was brought to Dachau in January 1945 and was in operation in January 1945 (R 1649). Hintermayer denied that it was under his supervision (R 1649), although he signed requisitions for necessary supplies (R 1651). The epidemic was still raging when the Americans came (R 1635). Dr. Hintermayer denied that Dr. Blaha had suggested that the camp be quarantined and denied that he told Dr. Blaha that to do so would be to sabotage the war effort (R 1643).

In April 1945, there were 860 tuberculosis patients (R 1637). Housing conditions for them were poor and no additional space was available (R 1637, 1638).

In January 1945, the Reich Security Office ordered the execution of two pregnant Russian women and Commandant Weiter ordered Hintermayer to kill them by injections which he did with evipanatrium in the arm(R 1640). The effect was they went to sleep in about ten minutes without any pain, but the injection did not kill the women, for he saw them later lying in the crematory with shots in their heads (R 1639). He did not shoot them (R 1640).

Doctor Hintermayer was not present at the execution of the 90 Russians in September 1944 but a Doctor Schmidt was (R 1640). In April 1945 Doctor Hintermayer transferred patients in the psychiatric ward to Allach (R 1641). He did not kill these persons or any other by injection (R 1641, 1642). He attended ten executions as a physician only to take care of the inquest (R 1642).

In March 1945, hygienic supervision passed to a hygienic laboratory under the control of a Dr. Weber (R 1650).

11. Doctor Wilhelm Witteler: The accused, Doctor Witteler, elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was 36 years old, married, and had two children. He joined the Waffen SS in 1938 (R 1286). He served at the SS hospital in Dachau in 1938 (R 1297). He was transferred to a combat unit and served on the fronts until 1 January 1944 when he came to Dachau as head physician (R 1289). He held that position until 20 August 1944 (R 1289, 1304).

Doctor Witteler was in charge of medical care, hygienic conditions, food and disease prevention of the prisoners of Dachau and its subcamps. He had 25 prison doctors and 200 male nurses and assistants (R 1290). He restricted the use of prison doctors solely to medical work (R 1290). There were 28,000 prisoners in Dachau and the 20 out-camps (R 1290, 1293). Later he estimated that there were

31,000 to 34,000 prisoners (R 1307). There were sufficient latrines at Dachau for 15,000 inmates, but there were 18,000 prisoners (R 1291, 1307). However, the water did not run because of lack of pressure (R 1291, 1309). Thus there was a danger of epidemics (R 1291). Witteler told the Commandant (R 1291). A new installation was set up which increased the pressure and relieved the difficulty (R 1291). Witteler increased the disinfection detail from 15 to 40 prisoners whose duty it was to check the hygienic conditions in the camp (R 1291). There were no epidemics while he was there (R 1291, 1292). There were 800 in a block and 400 beds and 10 to 12 latrine stools (R 1310). Witteler protested about this condition (R 1310). The camp was overcrowded (R 1311). He arranged to connect the hospital barracks by passageways and to install showers in the hospital (R 1293). He opened up an eye clinic, installed heat and running water in the massage station and hot water in the operation room (R 1293). There were 1500 to 1700 prisoner patients in the hospital and 60 to 80 deaths in the camp monthly (R 1291, 1292, 1298). This number is exclusive of those who died on transports and from air raids (R 1318). The deaths were caused by pneumonia, tuberculosis, old age and internal diseases (R 1313). Each patient had his own bed (R 1296). There were about 450 tubercular cases (R 1312). Many prisoners suffered from malnutrition, particularly new inmates, but the first cases of death due to starvation occurred at Allach in the summer of 1944 (R 1312). There were 6 blocks in the Dachau hospital which he visited once a week (R 1315). During his tenure at Dachau five or six transports arrived (R 1294). These came in June and July 1944. One was a French transport which had 498 dead out of 2,000 prisoners (R 1294). The 498 died of suffocation (R 1295). He informed the commandant of this fact (R 1295). The conditions in the hospital were not crowded (R 1295). Witteler visited the outside camps every two weeks.

Doctor Witteler had never worked with Doctor Schilling (R 1300). The malaria station was in operation when Witteler arrived at Dachau (R 1305). He denied that he was informed that requests for inmates for the malaria experiments were approved (R 1305). He had nothing to do with the experiments (R 1305).

Doctor Witteler denied that skin which had been taken from the prisoners was used to make handbags (R 1311, 1312, 1324). Doctor Witteler signed all death certificates which stated the causes of death (R 1317). He denied that any deaths occurred at the hospital as a result of gyramidon (R 1320). There were 12 insane people in the hospital (R 1321). Doctor Witteler claimed they were not killed and were still there when he left (R 1321).

Doctor Witteler had a skull on his desk (R 1312). He obtained it from the pathological department in Dachau (R1323). Doctor Witteler admitted participating in two executions, in that he had been ordered by the commandant to state whether death had ensued (R 1327).

Doctor Witteler was brought back to Dachau for this trial on 4 November 1945 (R 1296). At that time, he was taken to Lieutenant Guth who interrogated him (R 1297). Doctor Witteler was deprived of anything to eat for a long time and was interrogated by Lieutenant Guth until 1:30 in the morning (R 1297). During his interrogation, Lieutenant Guth turned a spotlight on him, yelled at him, would not let him talk, called him a swine, criminal, liar, murderer, and would not let him answer anything but yes or no (R 1303, 1295). He was made to stand up and shod for seven hours. Doctor Witteler at first refused to sign the statement because it was not written in front of him (R 1299). Lieutenant Guth warned him that he would have a battalion of SS men pass by and spit at him (R 1300). Lieutenant Guth dictated the statement (R 1300). Before the interrogation, he had been a patient in the hospital (R 1301, 1302).

12. Johann Eichelsdorfer.

The accused, Eichelsdorfer elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was 55 years old, had a wife and three children. He was never a member of the SS or Nazi Party (R 1354). He became a member of the German army in November 1940 and came to Dachau on 18 June 1944 (R 1352, 1353). He was sent to a work camp at Augsberg (R 1353). In August 1944 he went to Kaufering. He took over Kaufering Number 8 in October, then Kaufering Number 7, and on 12 January 1945, Kaufering Number 4 (R 1353). Camp Number 4 had 1429 inmates at that time (R 1357). This grew to over 2900 by the end of April 1945 (R 1357, 1368).

Kaufering Number 4 was quarantined at the time and Eichelsdorfer was not permitted to enter the camp (R 1354). However, he did enter the camp twice (R 1367). His only duty at the camp was to post the guard (R 1354). He was commander of the 35 guards only, not of the camp (R 1361). When he took over, he had been told, "You have to give no orders. The camp is under Hauptsturmfuehrer Doctor Blanke." (R 1362, 1368). Dr. Blanke was responsible for the camp (R 1355, 1357). No prisoner was permitted to leave the camp (R 1355). Food and fuel were brought to the gates (R 1355). At a later date a few prisoners who were well were permitted to go out to collect some wood(R 1355, 1356). He never took a detail out himself (R 1357). Eichelsdorfer made a report to Dachau in which he described the conditions which prevailed at Camp Number 4 (R 1358, 1362). Eichelsdorfer also made monthly reports about the camp (R 1365, 1369, Pros Ex 129). In one report he stated there was sufficient food and that the quarters were light, well aired and clean (R 1366). Eichelsdorfer explained that these statements had been made to him by the prisoner physician (R 1366). Eichelsdorfer denied that he ever beat a prisoner and denied that a detail ever went in or out of Kaufering Number 4 on his orders (R 1356). He never carried a rifle but a pistol while at Camp Number 4 (R 1356). He did not procure gasoline which was used to burn the camp at the time of evacuation (R 1356).

Eichelsdorfer did not know the death rate at Kaufering at any time (R 1359). He never admitted to anyone he knew the death average, and he did not know Doctor Fried (R 1360). Eichelsdorfer did not know the true physical condition of prisoners in Kaufering Number 4 at any time (R 1369). The food became worse and Eichelsdorfer reported it to Dachau (R 1362).

Mrs. Rose Rufert stated she has known Eichelsdorfer since 1944 when he was at Kaufering Camp Number 2, 4, and 7 (R 1370). She visited each camp eight or ten times and never saw him mistreat anybody (R 1371). When she asked questions about him, the prisoners spoke well of him (R 1370). She never saw him carry a rifle or a stick (R 1371). Eichelsdorfer tried to improve the food for the Jewish girls in his home (R 1372, 1373).

Mrs. Rufert never heard that Eichelsdorfer beat anyone to death. She only saw Eichelsdorfer in his little home where he also had his office (R 1373). Eichelsdorfer was never reported to her as a beater and once he bandaged a man who had been wounded (R 1374).

13. Otto Foerschner:

The accused Foerschner made the following unsworn statement: He was 44 years old, married, and had three children (R 1388). He had been a professional soldier since 1922 (R 1389). In 1934 Foerschner

joined the Waffen SS (R 1380). He saw combat duty in the East until December 1941 and was sent to the hospital from which he went to Buchenwald where he remained from January 1942 to September 1943 (R 1390). From there he went to Nordhausen where he stayed until January 1945 when he went to Kaufering where he remained until 27 April 1945 (R 1390, 1391).

Foerschner was a camp leader of the Kaufering camps of which there were 7 at first, and later 9 (R 1391). Four of the camps were closed because of typhus (R 1397). He received weekly reports from all the camps (R 1399). His headquarters were at Camp Number 1 (R 1391). There he punished the women by letting them stand a half day on the formation ground and by taking away their food for one day (R 1391). This was prescribed by Commandant Weiter of Dachau and Foerschner himself was not authorized to impose punishments (R 1392). No executions were performed (R 1392). Foerschner knew about Kaufering Number 4 as an isolation camp but he was not permitted to enter it (R 1392). He had no authority whatsoever over the camp (R 1395). He knew the death rate was 100 to 150 weekly (R 1401) and it increased to over 200 (R 1402). Foerschner informed the camp commandant of the type of barracks the sick at Camp Number 4 were housed in and requested they be transferred (R 1393). The commandant replied that it was purely a matter for the doctor (R 1393). Foerschner sent a report about the camp's poor condition to Berlin. As a result a commission under Colonel Lollen of the Medical Department was sent down (R 1393). The commission came to Landsberg and Foerschner showed the commission the bad living conditions at Camps 1 and 2 and was promised that sick prisoners would be transferred (R 1394, 1400). The opposite happened when more sick prisoners arrived (R 1394, 1402). Weiter ordered evacuation on 24 or 27 April (R 1394).

Dr. Blanke was in charge of the evacuation at Kaufering Number 4 (R 1395). At this time, Foerschner was injured by a mine and was hospitalized (R 1395). He suffered a brain concussion and loss of his right eye (R 1395). Several camps were burned by the O.T. on the night of 26-27 April (R 1396). When Camp Number 1 was evacuated he did not hear any shooting (R 1397).

Foerschner denied that he killed an inmate by beating him with an iron pipe, that he ever beat any prisoners, and that he ever killed an inmate by hitting him, in the head with a stone (R 1396). All camps were surrounded by barbed wire which were not electrified (R 1397). Foerschner knew Tempel who was Rapportfuehrer at Camp Number 1 (R 1397). The accused Schoettl was at Kaufering Camp Udek, about 5 kilometers from Number 1, all of March 1945 and he had special duty training a company for front line duty (R 1399). Foerschner saw him there every day (R 1399).

Foerschner did not go along with the commission everywhere they went and they only visited Kaufering Number 1 and 2 (R 1400). Although Foerschner knew conditions were terrible, he did not remedy them on his own responsibility (R 1401). The weekly death rate at Kaufering Number 4 was between 100 and 150 and higher when he left (R 1401). This increase was on account of the typhus epidemic (R 1402).

14. <u>Doctor Kurt Eisele</u>

The accused, Doctor Eisele, elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was 33 years old, married, and

the father of three children. He was drafted into the Waffen SS in 1940 (R 1483, 1484). Doctor Eisele was a troop physician and in 1943 went to Buchenwald. He had front line duty in 1944 on the Russian front (R 1484, 1485). He first came to Dachau at the end of February 1945 and stayed there until the end, being in charge of the Surgical Department in the prisoners' hospital where Doctor Hintermayer was in charge (R 1485). His patients suffered from undernourishment and primarily chest infections (R 1486).

Bandages and medicine were scarce and none could be gotten (R 1485). Eisele's only efforts to obtain drugs were to go daily to the prison druggist and ask for the necessary items (R 1491, 1492). There was a typhus epidemic which Dr. Hintermayer told him was ebbing, but there were many deaths (R 1485, 1486). People were in bed in two's and three's. He presumed the sanitary conditions were insufficient. Otherwise the typhus would not have spread (R 1487). The sanitary and hygienic conditions were not under his supervision. The health of the prisoners was Dr. Hintermayer's responsibility (R 1487).

Dr. Eisele inspected 3 camps at Muhldorf and informed Hintermayer of the conditions (R 1488, 1492). He went a second time to see if any improvements had been made. Since nothing had been done he complained to two Organization Todt physicians and then to General Tscherssik who later said, "Well, the war will be over in four weeks." (R 1488). Doctor Eisele was ordered by the camp commandant to attend executions to determine death (R 1489). He attended three and had no authority to stop them (R 1489).

Dr. Eisele denied the statement of witness Seibold that he attended eight between October 1944 and January 1945 because he was not even at Dachau at that time (R 1489). He never attended executions prior to 20 February 1945 (R 1490).

At one of the Muhldorf camps, Langleist was the representative of Commandant Weiter (R 1493). Doctor Eisele went on an inspection tour with Weiss because he had a car (R 1494). He performed mastoid operations from which nobody died (R 1494).

15. Doctor Kurt Klaus Schilling.

The accused Doctor Schilling elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was 74 years old, married, had one son, and was a physician. He had specialized in tropical diseases, particularly malaria, since 1898 (R 1490, 1500). Dr. Schilling studied under Professor Koch of Berlin, and graduated from Munich as a physician in 1894 (R 1498). He did research work in Africa on malaria, sleeping sickness, and tsetse fly diseases (R 1497, 1498). Dr. Schilling worked for the Rockefeller Foundation in Berlin, receiving a grant in 1911 for the study of various diseases and for a trip to Rome (R 1499, 1500, Def ex 17). In December 1941 in Italy Dr. Schilling met Dr. Conti, the Reich physician leader, who invited him to see Himmler (R 1500, 1501, 1508). Schilling went to Himmler who gave him the order for him to continue his studies at Dachau (R 1502). Schilling had selected Dachau because it was near his birthplace (R 1568-1569). The question of using prisoners for experiments was not discussed (R 1502). In January 1942 Schilling went to Dachau (R 1502). Schilling only accepted this commission at Dachau because the League of Nations, of which he was a member, told him of the importance of curing the seventeen million known cases of malaria.

He believe[illegible] was his duty to humanity (R 1540). He never became a member [illegible] or the Nazi Party (R 1503). He was a "free, independent research man" (R 1568).

Dr. Schilling infected thousands of prisoners with malaria "Benign Tertian" which is not fatal (R 1503). The purpose for this was to find a vaccination against malaria and today there is no vaccination against malaria except the one discovered by Schilling (R 1503). Dr. Schilling [illegible] mosquitoes and blood transfusions to infect the patients [illegible] patients already infected (R 1503, 1504). The patients were divided into groups and were constantly matched, one group for the purpose of keeping up the strain and another for [illegible] purposes (R 1505, 1506). The latter were injected [illegible] to step up their immunity (R 1506). Schilling re-infected [illegible] patients and used quinine, atabrine, and neo-salvarsan, and after [illegible] which made the patients immune; to prove [illegible] and to test by infecting them again (R 1507).

Dr. Schilling [illegible] work with animals because they are not re[illegible] malaria and [illegible] are used throughout the world (R 1507). He a[illegible] Admiral Stapp and Mark Boyd, two malaria authorities, use[illegible] experiments (R 1508). Infected malaria has been [illegible] paralysis (R 1508).

Only about four or five of the patients refused to be immunized, but [illegible] after Schilling explained the importance of the work (R 1[illegible]). The selections of the patients were made as follows: Berlin [illegible] thirty patients a month and he would requisition them [illegible] the army physician from the commandant who contacted the labor [illegible] (R 1510). The latter selected healthy prisoners and Schilling's assistants made the final names and sent them to Berlin, where the selection was approved (R 1509, 1510). These patients were [illegible] and could not be refused by Schilling by order of [illegible] (R 1510).

[illegible] doses of neo-salvarsan were 1.54 grams and at no time failed (R 1512). [illegible] lower the body temperature although the drug has a bad effect on the blood corpuscles (R 1513, 1514). He used this drug [illegible] two grams were not harmful. This [illegible] body could react without fever (R 1515). [illegible] Malaria has been used to cure syphilis [illegible] destroy parasites in a fever (R 1515).

Dr. Schilling never dealt with Dr. Klaha on any autopsies involving neo-salvarsan [illegible]. Discharged patients were told to report back if [illegible]. Periodic checks were made of them and any patient [illegible] if there were signs of relapse (R 1517). If Schilling [illegible] resume his work, he would do so only on volunt[illegible]

Dr. Schilling was withdrawn as a witness, at this point, but resumed the stand later and testified as follows: In death through neo-salvarsan [illegible] are affected (R 1536). Blood cells may die, but not [illegible] happened in his cases (R 1536, 1537). It is impossible [illegible] determine death by malaria by a mere autopsy without a microscope, especially where there may be other complications (R 1537). Pyramidon is rarely the cause of death (R 1537).

Out of the 100 people infected by Dr. Schilling with malaria, not a single one of them died of uncomplicated malaria (R 1538).

Weight of the patients during experiments increased. Additional food was given and people suffering from contagious disease would be isolated (R 1539). Dr. Schilling never stated the wrong cause of death (R 1539).

Dr. Schilling stated he couldn't experiment on himself because he had had malaria in 1932 and once like him cannot be reinfected in most cases although malaria is a recurring disease (R 1541). If there is chronic malaria, the heart muscles will suffer as in all chronic diseases (R 1543). Malaria will increase the watery substance in the blood and the brain will suffer under chronic malaria (R 1544). Chronic malariawill weaken the body to make it susceptible to other diseases and one may die of another disease while having malaria (R 1546). Schilling had SS doctors helping him and examined all patients personally and supervised the records (R 1546). Schilling recognized Prosecution's Exhibit 131 which stated that 19 cases were treated with pyramidon, three of which died (R 1547). He declared these patients were suffering from typhus and were removed from the ward (R 1547, 1548).

Although there was a typhus epidemic in November 1944 and he knew that people were dying, he continued his experiments (R 1550). Everyone who was innoculated remained at the station (R 1550). One patient was injected three times and later died of typhus (R 1551). He was given neo-salvarsan, atabrine, and quinine. Pyramidon doses of three grams per day for five successive days were given. Dr. Blaha did not inform Schilling of the deaths due to pyramidon poisoning. If Schilling had been notified he would have stopped the experiment. An Italian named Calvaroni was injected with blood and might have gotten typhus (R 1556).

If a man is suffering from malnutrition, a big dose of neo-salvarsan is not advisable (R 1557). If it would save his life, Schilling would give it to him [illegible]. It depended on the physical condition of the man and if a man was suffering yet, Schilling gave the drug to Father Wicki who only weighed 70 kilos (R 1558), but Schilling says that Wicki was not a severe case (R 1559). Schilling gave three grams of neo-salvarsan in five days, which was the largest dose he ever gave over a period of time. He does not remember giving drugs to sufferers of dysentery (R 1562).

Schilling did not remember specific cases where he did not use caution (R 1566, 1567). He recalled a priest Stachowski who died, but doesn't remember he died from neo-salvarsan (R 1567, 1568).

Dr. Schilling was not under the control of the SS (R 1568). He heard rumors about beatings, but did not concern himself with "things that were not my business" (R 1569). All his records had been burned (R 1570). Schilling denied all accusations against him other than what he admitted as part of his duty (R 1571, 1573). He declared that his work was unfinished and that the court should do what it could to help him finish his experiments for the benefit of science and to rehabilitate himself (R 1574).

Mrs. Hubner, who knew Professor Schilling for thirty years stated that she often saw him in Italy and in Germany and has known him to be of good reputation and of good veracity (R 1519, 1520, 1521). He told her his only aim was to help cure malaria (R 1522). She believed his intentions at Dachau were good (R 1523).

Frau Durck, the wife of a university professor of anatomical pathology who was interested in malaria research, knew Professor Schilling since 1924 (R 1525, 1526). Schilling was always regarded in his field as a serious scientist (R 1527). She knew what he was doing at Dachau but her husband would not have done it (R 1527).

Dr. Eisenberger, a lawyer for 52 years, knew Dr. Schilling for 30 years (R 1527). He considered Schilling highly respectable and reliable, and said Schilling was seekin to benefit science and would never do anything wrong (R 1528).

Heinrich Storr, a male nurse at Dachau, testified it was known that Schilling worked on orders from Himmler (R 1608, 1609). The camp physician's and Schilling's assistants examined the patients prior to experimentation (R 1609). Dr. Brachtel, an SS doctor and assistant to Schilling also performed atabrine experiments (R 1610). If a patient had a relapse from malaria, he was treated by Dr. Schilling (R 1611, 1612). Others were given quinine by some of the hospital staff (R 1611, 1612).

Max Kronenfelder worked in the malaria station under Schilling from February 1941 to June 1943 (R 1614). He knew about a Dr. Brachtel who also made private experiments on malaria without the knowledge of Dr. Schilling (R 1615). Kronenfelder took blood smears and performed minor details such as cleaning up (R 1616). Brachtel experimented with patients who had tuberculosis, being helped by a man named Adam (R 1617). Adam was often in the morgue with Dr. Blaha (R 1618).

Father Rupieper had been subject to the malaria experiment in August 1942 (R 921). Other priests who were also subjected were Peter Bower, Gustav Spitzlick, Amon Burkhardt, Fritz Keller and Kasimeter Casimer Pikofsky (R 921).

14. Christof Ludwig Knoll:

The accused, Knoll, elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was 70 years old, divorced, and had two children. He had been a political prisoner at Dachau from September 1933 until the end of the war (R 1586). He had been arrested for delivering a letter for a Jewish friend (R 1593). Knoll was first used as a tailor and became block eldest in 1941 (R 1587).

Knoll admits slapping a few people and did so to save them from being punished worse (R 1588). He slapped because rules were broken as in the case of one man who threw slop at him or another who didn't get out of bed, or some who would not report to work (R 1588). He was required to slap them (R 1590). He admitted using a rubber hose "where it was needed" (R 1597).

Knoll remained block eldest until February 1941 (R 1589). He never was capo in the gravel pit (R 1589). The story that he knocked down a young Pole was invented because he was not even there (R 1590). He was in the hospital then and during Christmas of 1942, as stated by Kaltenbacher, he did not kill 27 Jews (R 1591). He was head capo at the plantation while it was being built (R 1592). At that time Knoll remembered the incident in Christmas 1940 when he was ordered to collect mole skins so that an SS could make a fur coat for his wife (R 1592). Jews helped him dig for moles and one day he was asked how it was going and he answered that he still needed thirteen to kill, referring to the moles and not to the Jews (R 1592).

Knoll had charge of a detail which was constructing the headquarters (R 1595). Because the work did not progress quickly enough he was beaten and kicked (R 1595). He refused to act as capo and worked under another capo and was sent to the punishment camp in Nachtweiler. He explained that a capo was a prisoner selected by the SS who was given a special job and the court does not realize what a capo had to go through and the punishments he would have to undergo from the SS if he disobeyed orders, as, for instance, lapping up spit, receiving beatings with fists and kickings (R 1593, 1595, 1596).

Knoll explained that the inmates were told at their first lecture: "You are in a concentration camp. A concentration camp is no jail, is no penitentiary, and it certainly isn't a vacation camp. Here, there is martial law. The smallest SS man, no matter how young and irresponsible he is, is your superior. And every order of such a man is to be obeyed." He is surprised that SS men now lie about beating prisoners (R 1596). Knoll denies any beatings by him after 1942 (R 1597). He had a thousand men in his block among whom were only Jews and Germans (R 1598). He never beat anybody in the tailor shop and his customers were all Germans (R 1599).

Weikof, a former inmate, stated that the accused Knoll was known as a hangman (R 1248). It was common knowledge that Knoll had killed Jews in Dachau (R 1249).

Mr. Hirner was a member of the SS police at Dachau and knew Knoll (R 1604). In the summer of 1939 he came out to the plantation and saw the mole skins and Knoll told him Hauptsturmführer Zill ordered him to make a jacket for him (R 1604).

Mr. Keller, a political prisoner in Dachau from 1935 to 1939, and knew Knoll, not as a beater but one who is "nuts" and who caught moles and got cigarettes for them (R 1606). Keller was in concentration camps for ten years and stated if the capo at the crematory would have refused to hang somebody, he would have been hanged himself (R 1607).

17. Doctor Fridolin Karl Puhr.

The accused Dr. Puhr elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: Is was a 33 year old Austrian and unmarried. He had been a member of the SA from 1933 to 1937, and a member of the SS from 1937 to 1940 (R 1473). Puhr was a doctor and was drafted into the Waffen SS in June 1940 and went to a Deaths-head combat division (R 1473,1474). He was with combat troops until he went to Dachau in December 1944, and in between times he was a patient in a hospital for heart trouble for almost thirteen months (R 1474). He stayed in Dachau until 27 April 1945 where he acted as troop physician and had nothing to do with the prisoners (R 1475). His hospital was separated and his work was restricted to SS troops (R 1475). Several times Puhr acted as an assistant at operations on major operations of prisoners (R 1475). No person operated on by him died and he often called in a prisoner's doctor to act as expert in his own cases (R 1476). He didn't know prisoners of war were at Dachau (R 1476).

Puhr was ordered to attend executions by the Camp Commandant Weiter (R 1476). He attended prisoner executions and two executions of SS men (R 1476, 1477). He could not refuse to attend, or he would have been executed himself (R 1477). His duty was to determine the

death and certify the form (R 1477). He could not have saved any of these lives (R 1482). Puhr never mistreated prisoners since he had nothing to do with them (R 1477).

He received the Blood Order in 1944 for bodily harm (R1478). In Dachau he got experience by working on operations (R 1479). He used the X-ray at the prisoners' hospital (R 1479). Once in a while he signed papers as a favor to other doctors who were out of town (R 1480). The duty officer "had no duties at all. He just received some papers which he had to sign" (R 1479). It was a 24-hour duty (R 1479). He recognized Prosecution's Exhibit 130 as a duty roster for April 1945 and noted his name was on it (R 1481). He denied that he served as duty officer on the date specified (R 1482). However, he was on constant duty at the troop hospital and never at any other (R 1481).

18. Franz Boettger:

The accused Boettger elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was 57 years old, married, and had no children. He joined the Waffen SS in 1940 (R 1167, 1174). At Dachau he held the rank of rifleman and became an unterhaupscharfuehrer (R 1167). He was in Dachau from May 1940 to November 1941 and then from June 1941 until April 1945 (R 1167). He was present at the time the 90 Russians were executed in the crematorium in September 1944 (R 1168). The Russians were interrogated by Weiter and the Gestapo official from Munich (R 1168). They were then brought to the crematory in three groups by guards. Seuss had been ordered by Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer Ruppert to report if everyone was present (R 1168). Boettger did not take any of the group down to the crematorium (R 1168). He merely went there, reported everyone was present, and returned, because he was on duty (R 1168). When Boettger arrived at the crematory the first two Russian groups had already been shot (R 1169). A doctor was present but he did not know which one (R 1169).

Boettger was on a transport which left by foot on 26 April 1945 (R 1169). There were about 8000 prisoners on this transport (R 1169, 1170). He accompanied the transport about 30 kilometers up to a woods near Wolfratshausen which is about 30 kilometers from Munich (R 1170), and was assigned to a section which had only German prisoners (R 1170). Degelow, the Battalion Commander, was in charge of the guard detail (R 1171). Boettger's pre-trial statement that the accused Langleist was in command was not correct (R 1171, Pros Ex 105). Boettger denied that he shot a Russian prisoner on that transport (R 1172). He denied that he ever shot anyone anywhere (R 1172). The actual march started in the woods near Gotting at about 7:00 o'clock in the evening (R 1172). The first destination was Sturnberg which was about five or six kilometers away (R 1172). Those people who could not walk were driven in cars (R 1173). Boettger collected about 150 such people who were taken away in cars (R 1173). Boettger admitted that he had an order not to leave any prisoners behind in the transport which was going to Wolfratshausen (R 1175). However, prisoners with bad feet were to be collected at the edge of the road and a guard had to remain with them until the next section arrived (R 1175). This process was continued until the prisoners were finally picked up and driven off (R 1175). Boettger did not know the number of cars that was used; he did not know where the prisoners were driven (R 1176). He saw about 20 or 30 prisoners dead in Wolfrathausen (R 1176).

Boettger denied that he gave any orders to kick a chair out from under a Russian who was being hanged (R 1173). Wahl usually put the noose around the prisoners' neck and Oberscharfuehrer Dongartz made the rope fast and kicked the chair over (R 1173). That was the usual procedure (R 1173). With respect to the execution in which Dongartz kicked the stool, Boettger went there on order of the First Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer in order to see that the inmates fell out and were present during the execution (R 1177). So far as Boettger knew this man had been convicted of sabotage (R 1177).

Boettger denied ever receiving food packages of the prisoners or food from the prisoners' kitchen (R 1174). He admitted that he slapped some prisoners in the face but he never beat a prisoner or mistreated one (R 1174). Boettger also stated, "I never beat a prisoner so that he needed medical treatment or so that he was wounded or bleeding" (R 1174).

Boettger admitted that he had attended about 20 executions (R 1177). His participation consisted of leading the person to the crematorium as Rapport Leader in accordance with the commanding officer's order (R 1177). Boettger knew when the people were brought to the crematorium that they would be shot or hanged (R 1178).

Franz Geiger, a catholic priest, who had been an inmate from December 1941 until liberation at Dachau, testified that he started to work in the package detail in January 1943 (R 1199, 1200). Boettger was in charge of that detail until December 1, 1943, when he became Rapport Leader (R 1200). As long as Boettger was in charge of the package detail he treated the prisoners well (R 1200, 1203). He was known as the "mail uncle" (R 1201). During the transport of 26 April 1945, Boettger told Geiger that he could leave the transport (R 1201).

After Boettger left the package detail, the inmate Geiger heard that Boettger did not treat the prisoners well any more and that he beat them (R 1204).

19. Peter Betz

The accused Betz took the stand and made the following unsworn statement: He is married, has one child and joined the SS in 1933 to get employment (R 1435). He was one of a family of seven children, none of whom worked (R 1435). He was at Dachau on 5 August 1935 to 7 January 1944 (R 1435).

At first, Betz was in the office of the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer, then he worked on outside details and later as a sergeant-major, and on 7 January 1944, he went to Mittelbau and never returned to Dachau (R 1436).

Betz admits giving a statement on 30 October 1945, before he was served with charges, to the effect that he attended two executions in November 1941 as a guard (R 1436). He also admitted slappings of professional criminals who had stolen from other prisoners, but he never slapped or mistreated anybody else (R 1437). Betz never attended any executions other than the two mentioned (R 1437). He was a member of the Death's Head Unit until it became part of the Waffen SS (R 1437).

Betz's duties were to check, on behalf of the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer, conduct reports of prisoners in protective custody and the punishment

reports which had to go to Gestapo offices (R 1438). There was a regular investigator in the office of the Schutzhaftlager Führer and he recommended punishments and interrogators administered beatings as punishment up until 1941 (R 1439). Betz rarely saw any beatings after 1942 (R 1439, 1443), but admits sending the reports forward to headquarters, although he never made any recommendations personally (R 1440).

Otto Gehring was a German prisoner at Dachau from October 1937 until April 1939 during which time he knew Betz (R 1465). He never knew Betz to beat anybody and saw him often throw cigarettes and bread to the prisoners (R 1465). Betz personally gave bread and cigarettes to him (R 1465). Gehring now works with former prisoners of Dachau and has talked with many about Betz and everyone says that Betz was a fine man (R 1465).

20. Anton Endres.

The accused Endres took the stand and made the following unsworn statement: He is 36 years old, married, the father of three children. He joined the SS in September 1939 as a draftee and served at Dachau all the time until the liberation (R 1467, 1468).

Endres was thrown out of the SS 20 May 1944 when he was arrested for letting prisoners visit friends (R 1468). He was put under arrest in November 1943 and stayed there until September 1944. Endres was active in Dachau as a medic and worked in the Augsburg detail up to that time (R 1469). He never helped anyone give injections and never was present and never beat prisoners nor put them under showers (R 1471). He attended two executions prior to January 1942 as a medic being part of the detail to help the doctor (R 1471). He was never in charge (R 1471). Other executions took place on the rifle range, each averaging thirty or forty men executed (R 1472). He never attended these executions (R 1472).

21. Simon Kiern.

The accused Kiern took the stand and made the following unsworn statement: He was 32 years of age, married, and had two children (R 1233). He had been a saddle maker. In 1932 he joined the regular army and remained until 1936 (R 1234). In 1937 he was drafted into the SS because he was a radioman and had been in the army (R 1234). That was unusual because at that time men were not drafted into the SS (R 1234). He was sent to Dachau and was a radioman there until 1939 (R 1235). He was then transferred to Czechoslovakia and in 1941 he returned to Dachau (R 1235). There he went to work at Headquarters as a clerk until 3 November 1942 (R 1235). At that time he was transferred to the mail room for a short time when he was arrested for allegedly stealing 10 cigarettes from a letter (R 1235). He was in the concentration camp at Dachau for six weeks, brought to the prison at Munich, and then to the Death Code Department (R 1235). After his imprisonment at Dachau in December 1942, he never returned to Dachau to work. (R 1236). From Munich he was sent to the punitive camp at Danzig July 1943, and on 12 February 1945, he went to the front (R 1236). On the way he escaped and returned to Dachau where he was arrested by the SS (R 1236). He was released after one day and tramped around Ingolstadt and Kulmbeck until the Americans arrived (R 1237).

Kiern was a social democrat from 1929 to 1932 and while a member of the SS had worked actively against it (R 1237). At Dachau he had

attended three executions in the capacity of a clerk (R 1237, 1238). Obersturmfuehrer Zill had demanded that he be present (R 1238). All three executions occurred in 1941 (R 1238). His pre-trial affidavit erroneously stated that the executions occurred [illegible] January 1942, but he was sure that they occurred in 1941 because Zill had left at Christmas 1941 (R 1239, Pros Ex 119).

He admitted that he had given mercy shots once at one execution (R 1239). Kiern denied that he at any time ever kicked or beat a prisoner at Dachau (R 1239). Kiern stated that he had told his investigating officer at the time the statement was taken that Zill had ordered him to attend these executions (R 1240). Kiern admitted that he had made the statements in his pre-trial affidavit, had read it and corrected it (R 1240, Pros Ex 119). He denied that he was ever a block leader (R 1241).

Josef Uneberg who had come to Dachau as a prisoner in December 1942 met Kiern there in 1943 (R 1243). Kiern checked the working details (R 1245). Uneberg never saw Kiern mistreat [illegible]. Uneberg next saw Kiern in Bohemia in April 1944 in a punishment company where they worked together (R 1244). Kiern escaped [illegible]. Kiern had told Uneberg repeatedly that he opposed the treatment of prisoners in concentration camps (R 1244). Kiern used dogs to guard the prisoners at Dachau in March or April 1943 (R 1245). When Uneberg met Kiern in 1944 again he stated that he was glad that he was out of the SS (R 1246).

Josef Weikof, an inmate at Dachau from March 1938 until liberation, knew Kiern from April 1940 until March 1941 (R 1247). Kiern did not mistreat any of the prisoners during that time (R 1247).

Willy Herna who had served as a camp policeman and was a member of the SS at Dachau stated that he had participated in executions with Kiern twice in November 1941 (R 1250). Kiern was good and that was his reputation with respect to the treatment of prisoners (R 1251). Kiern acted under orders (R 1251, 1252).

22. Michael Redwitz

The accused Redwitz elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was 45 years old, married and had four children (R 1178, 1179). His occupation was that of a professional soldier (R 1179) and he had been a soldier since 1918 (R 1179). In 1938 he was transferred into the SS from the Wehrmacht (R 1179). He came to Dachau in November 1942 and was there until March 1944 (R 1179). His job was that of First Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer and as such he was in charge of the discipline, order and cleanliness of the camp (R 1179). He was also in charge of the roll call each morning and night (R 1179). According to the regulations he was at every execution in the capacity of a witness (R 1180). He also had to supervise the carrying out of punishments (R 1180). He read the punishment to the prisoner and saw to it that the prisoners carried out the prescribed punishment (R 1180).

Most of the people who were executed in the camp had been sent there for execution by the Gestapo (R 1180). While he was at Dachau a sports arena was built for the prisoners (R 1181). Furthermore, moving pictures were shown to them (R 1181). These pictures were also distributed to the by-camps of Dachau. (R 1181). Although in his statement he had said that the accused Betz was present at the

executions, he now claimed that he was not sure of that fact (R 1171). He denied that he had ever insulted priests as the witness Breiding had testified (R 1172). He denied that he ever permitted Frenkle or Jaroian to beat inmates and that if they were present at the carrying out of a punishment they were there only in a supervisory capacity (R 1172). Furthermore, the camp commander was present all the time, that is, at the official beatings (R 1172). However, Weiss never attended an execution (R 1173).

On 7 July 1944, a number of German airmen had been shot down during a raid on that day and had been captured by Redwitz (R 1173, 1174). He saw to it that their wounds were taken care of and that they were protected from the civilian population (R 1174). He finally transferred the prisoners to an air force lieutenant (R 1174).

While at Dachau, Redwitz attempted to attain front line duty three times (R 1175). Finally on [illegible] 1944, he was sent to the Western front where he was wounded (R 1176).

He stated that his pretrial statement made on November [illegible], 1945, had been dictated by Lieutenant Roth (R 1179, Pros Ex 95). He denied that he directed the executions in the absence of Weiss (R 1180). He claimed that he had only been at the executions as a witness and that this remark had been dictated by Lieutenant Roth (R 1182). Redwitz admitted that he had read over his statement before he signed it, but he made corrections in the statement in his own handwriting after he had read it (R 1181). He stated that he was threatened by Lieutenant Roth while he was making his statement (R 1181), Lieutenant Roth having hold of and twisting his hand (R 1182). He admitted that he had never been struck by Lieutenant Roth but that he had been threatened (R 1183). Because of these threats and insults and the mistreatments which he had endured after his arrest, he had signed the statement (R 1182).

He admitted that he participated in about 40 executions at Dachau (R 1182), and that he was the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer at that time (R 1183). He stated that no prisoner could leave the camp unless he was under guard (R 1183).

Ernest Spora who had been an inmate of Dachau from September 1944 until liberation had met Redwitz in January 1944 (R 1195). He worked in a slaughter house and once carried into camp some sausage and bacon which was found on him by Huppert, who took the food and made him stand on his knees out in the cold (R 1195, 1196). Redwitz came along and asked him what he was doing and he explained that he was going to the hospital to see a friend and was bringing the sausage and bacon (R 1197). About 20 minutes later Redwitz returned with the sausage and bacon and gave it to him (R 1198). Redwitz said "Try never to do it again" (R 1198). Spora also helped make repairs on Redwitz's house and Redwitz's wife would give them tea, coffee and bread (R 1197).

Redwitz was not a sadist like his predecessors (R 936). He liked to yell and was frequently drunk (R 936).

He became First Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer under Weiss (R 940). The inmates were permitted to put on their own theatrical performances (R 941). Under Weiss the prisoners in the textile shop were permitted to cook food there (R 942).

23. Wilhelm Welter

The accused Welter elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was 32 years old, married and had three children (R 1010). He worked in civilian life as a locksmith (R 1010). In 1938 he joined the SS and came to Dachau at the end of 1939 (R 1010). He was there until 1 September 1943 when as a result of his application he was sent to the Eastern Front (R 1010, 1011). He had applied since the beginning of the war about every two months to be placed in a fighting unit (R 1011).

He was the labor service leader at Dachau and, as such, was under the labor leader (R 1011). His duties consisted in giving each detail which was to work in the morning and afternoon a slip whereon the strength of the detail and the name of the detail leader was noted (R 1011). Each day he made out a working report which included information about all the details which left the camp (R 1011). The report usually consisted of 7 to 8 typewritten pages and was used by the labor leader to bill the firms where the prisoners worked (R 1011).

Although there had been testimony that he had hit prisoners at the slave market formation at the start of 1943, Welter stated that at that time he was not in Dachau but a soldier in Russia (R 1012). He admitted that while at Dachau he had put together large and small details (R 1012). He only knew the strength of the detail when it left the camp at the gate when the number was called out (R 1012). Hence at the time he would know if anyone was missing (R 1012). Hundreds of details left in short succession and he could never stop to look for an individual man who was not present (R 1013). He denied that he ever had any duties to perform together with Kick and denied that he ever hit a prisoner with a whip or any other object (R 1013). He admitted that he possibly did put together a detail of four Jews for the crematorium in 1942 (R 1013).

Selections of prisoners for the hospitals in connection with experiments, such as malaria, were made by the doctors (R 1013, 1014). The labor leader received that list and checked it with the files of the labor office, but Welter himself had nothing to do with this selection and had never received any orders from the labor leader in connection therewith (R 1014). He denied that he had ever beaten any new inmates who had been brought to the camp and specifically beating [illegible] arrivals, described by a prosecution witness (R 1014). He denied that he ever selected prisoners for Doctor Rascher's experiments (R 1014). All prisoners [illegible] working detail were introduced to a doctor [illegible] determine their working capacity but Welter never brought people [illegible] because that was not his duty (R 1014). He admitted that he sometimes kicked people and hit them with his hand (R 1014, 1021). "It is possible that I slapped a few prisoners in the face if they did something wrong" (R 1015).

Welter explained that in his pre-trial affidavit he had erred in writing that Weiss had accompanied him to Augsburg in 1942, but that it was Redwitz who had done that (R 1015). However, he had never been given the opportunity to correct this statement (R 1015). Welter also stated that he was never arrested and had returned to Dachau voluntarily (R 1016). He was in the hospital from 17 January 1944 until 28 April 1944 (R 1016, Def Ex 16). In the labor office people were asked for their qualifications and Welter or someone else would pick out non-employed people for special details (R 1018). He did not know whether or not these nonemployed prisoners were used in the doctor's

experiments (R 1019). He did not know what had happened to the Jews who had been picked out to work at the crematorium (R 1019). The prisoners who worked in the labor office were under Welter but all he did was to transmit orders to them (R 1019). He did not take any interest in whether they did the work or not which they had been ordered to do (R 1019, 1020).

Mrs. Welter testified that her husband reported voluntarily to the front in September 1943 (R 1021).

Johann Wolf, a civilian employee at Dachau from 1942 to 1944, worked with the accused Welter in connection with prisoner duties (R 1008). He never saw Welter search or beat a prisoner or report one (R 1009). The prisoners on Welter's detail always told him Welter was all right (R 1009).

24. Rudolf Henrich Suttrop.

The accused Suttrop elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was 34 years old, married and had three children. He joined the SS on 5 September 1933 and came to Dachau on 15 May 1942. (R 1022). He left Dachau on 15 May 1944 (R 1022). He served as Adjutant under Piorkowsky, Weiss and Weiter (R 1022).

When Suttrop came to Dachau he was an Untersturmfuehrer and when he left he was an Obersturmfuehrer (R 1023). His duties were to check on the personnel of the entire staff, composed of 235 non-commissioned officers and men (R 1023). He was in charge of the telephone, signal office and motor pool (R 1023). He had charge of the mail distribution, secret orders and aided the commanding officer in his paper work. Upon the absence of the commandant, the First Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer became the acting commanding officer (R 945, 1023). The commandant might request someone else from his own superior office to take charge (R 1024). Suttrop never acted as commanding officer (R 1024).

Suttrop had nothing to do with the prisoners with the exception of a few private matters when they would come into his office (R 945, 1024). It was not possible for him to issue any orders for executions or punishments (R 1024). The camp commander had no authority to execute or punish people except for minor punishments (R 1025). However in 1944 the regulation provided that the commanding officer could request an execution and Weiss had left on 1 November 1943 (R 1025).

It was not within his power or province to prevent any executions (R 1025). He never attended any. He did supervise three executions of SS members (R 1025, 1031, 1032).

Prisoner executions were ordered by teletype or secret mail by the Gestapo (R 1026, 1027). In most cases the notice arrived before the prisoners did and the orders specified whether or not the man should be hanged or shot (R 1027). The camp's rule provided that the First Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer or his representative, the First Camp Physician, and two witnesses be present at the execution in addition to the individual who was actually to carry it out (R 1027). The camp physician had the duty of determining death and could not stop the execution if he desired (R 1027).

Weiss did not take part in or direct any executions and the regulations did not so provide (R 1028). The orders for execution

came from the Reich Security Main Office, and were always to be carried out immediately (R 1028, 1029). The detail which went out for the execution was made up by the First Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer (R 1029).

Suttrop did not know whether or not there were any Russian PWs at the camp (R 1029, 1030). The Russian PWs had been released from an Army PW enclosure and sent to work in Germany (R 1030). Upon leaving their place of work these former prisoners were put into a work detention camp and then sent to the concentration camp (R 1030).

He was a member of the Death Head SS and was active for two years in the Skull Division at the front (R 1033). The accused Trenkle was a Rapport Leader or representative of the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer. Suttrop denied that invalid transports left Dachau in 1943 and 1944 (R 1034).

25. Wilhelm Tempel.

The accused Tempel elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was 27 years old, married, and the father of five children. He joined the SS in 1932 and arrived at Dachau on 6 August 1944, going to Kaufering Number 4 on 15 August where he stayed until January 1945 (R 1411, 1412). Kaufering Number 4 was declared a sick camp on 1[illegible] December 1944 and was quarantined until 24 April (R 1412). At Kaufering Number 4, Tempel was a labor leader and later he went to Kaufering Number 1 and served as Rapport Leader (R 1412). He served there until 26 April 1945 (R 1412).

Tempel admitted the story related by Doctor Fried of beating with a whip, his cane, his hands and a rubber cable on prisoners at Kaufering Number 4 (R 1412).

Tempel never beat Russinsky's father so that he died later (R 1413). He was not present when Berger's brother's son was beaten and died, since he was at Camp Number 1 and not Kaufering Number 4 (R 1414). Tempel denied all other beatings described by witness Sandowsky and stated he did not shoot anyone as described by Doctor Katz (R 1414). Tempel used his hands and only beat prisoners where justice required it, so as to prevent stealing (R 1414, 1415). The stealing stopped (R 1415). Tempel declared he did not introduce the so-called "superior system" which was responsibility from prisoner to block elder to capo to camp-eldest (R 1416, 1423). Under this system women in Kaufering Number 4 were beaten (R 1415). Tempel only carried a whip occasionally but never used it (R 1416). Tempel had a reputation of going around with a stick but Kastner did not see this (R 1351). Johann Kastner did hear prisoners say that Tempel was a bad man and beat many of them (R 1351).

Tempel joined the SS on 24 May 1940. He went to Lublin concentration camp in October 1942, then to Auschwitz until 27 July 1944 and then to Dachau (R 1418). He remembered a transport of 150 to 200 which left Kaufering Number 4 while he was labor leader there (R 1419, 1420). He recalled the transport which he accompanied as a guard from Warsaw in which only four out of 4,000 fell out (R 1420, 1423). One of his duties was to make up the quotas for work details (R 1417). It was also his duty to collect prisoners for evacuation transports of Kaufering Number 1, and to see that the camp was cleared

in April 1945 (R 1421). Foerschner gave the order to form the transport which was divided into three parts, one each for April 24, 25 and 26 (R 1421). He employed capos and elders appointed by the SS to help him (R 1422).

Martin Lechner, a prisoner at Dachau, went to Kaufering Number 1 in November or December 1944 (R 1424). He stated that it was known that Tempel beat prisoners but he did not see that himself (R 1424). Tempel arranged for shows and music for the prisoners (R 1424). The death rate decreased when Tempel arrived (R 1424). He never heard that Tempel shot anybody or beat anybody to death nor that Foerschner beat anybody (R 1425). Lechner was a capo who worked under Tempel and saw him daily on the detail Moll (R 1425, 1426). He saw Tempel take the shoes of sick prisoners and give them to others (R 1427).

26. Hugo Alfred Erwin Lausterer.

The accused Lausterer elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was married, had six children and was fifty five years of age (R 1122). As a civilian he represented the Singer Sewing Machine Company. He entered the SS on 10 December 1941 (R 1122). He left Dachau on 26 April 1945.

He was a sentry and guarded the prisoners (R 1123). The highest rank he achieved was Scharfuehrer (R 1123). He denied ever having threatened punishment to prisoners if they did not hand over their food packages to him (R 1123). He denied ever mistreating prisoners (R 1123). In his pre-trial statement of 21 October 1945 he described a transport which left Dachau about 26 April 1945 and which had remained at Dachau for two or three days (R 1123, 1124, Pros Ex 111). His job in connection with that transport was as reserve sentry (R 1124). He did not guard the prisoners during that transport (R 1124). That transport left Dachau in the evening of 26 April 1945 and went by rail to Munich (R 1124). As a reserve sentry he stayed in a separate car (R 1124). The transport arrived in Seefeld on Saturday afternoon (R 1124). Everyone got off and food was distributed (R 1125). Orders were then given to march by foot to the Ertz valley.

Lausterer then left the transport and went over to a group of 65 prisoners who were in a pasture (R 1125). The prisoners stated that they could not march and they were ill (R 1125). He told them that they could not stay there because they would die in that terrible weather (R 1125). He searched for coffee and tea for these prisoners and several women in Seefeld helped him. They found an empty barrack where they put the prisoners and tea was distributed among them (R 1125). The next morning coffee and bread and at noon soup and bread were brought to them (R 1125).

He went to the Americans in order to surrender these prisoners but when he returned the barrack was empty (R 1126). He discovered that an Obersturmbannfuehrer had come and led them toward the station toward Garmisch (R 1126). During the previous night two of the prisoners died (R 1126).

The accused Schoepp was also a reserve sentry on the same transport and he did as little as Lausterer (R 1126). When the transport had reached Lyon two SS policemen stated that they were the transport leaders and everyone including the guards were ordered to stay on the

train (R 1127). There were about 30 to 35 reserve sentries (R 1127) Lausterer did not receive any orders with respect to shooting prisoners who tried to get off the train but only the guards (R 1127). There were about 120 men in one car (R 1127). There were about 1700 to 1800 people in the entire transport (R 1128). Many of the people died en route from thirst and hunger (R 1128). Lausterer admitted that in his pre-trial statement of 31 October 1947 he did not state that he was a reserve sentry (R 1128, 1129, Pros Ex 111).

Gustave Droste who had been a member of the German Army met the accused Lausterer in July 1944 (R 1131). At that time Lausterer was a commander of the working detail in a factory at Lodenfrye (R 1132). The detail consisted of prisoners of Dachau. Droste's house had been damaged by bombs and he requested Lausterer to help repair his house (R 1132). Lausterer agreed on the condition that his prisoners be cared for and be given food and some liquor (R 1132) On that basis the house was repaired (R 1132). Droste noticed that Lausterer treated the prisoners very well (R 1132). He never spoke to them harshly (R 1132). Droste never saw Lausterer hit or mistreat the prisoners (R 1133).

Josephine Moser who lived in Seefeld recalled a transport which arrived there in April 1945 (R 1133). She attempted to distribute bread to the individual prisoners at the railroad station but an SS man prevented her from doing that and struck her (R 1134). She requested to speak to the transport commander and a few told her that he was out in a pasture where some sick ones were (R 1135). She then went there and met Lausterer who requested that she bring something hot for the prisoners (R 1135). She arranged to have coffee brought to them (R 1135, 1136). Lausterer requested her to get a shelter for these people since it was snowing and raining and she suggested that he go over to a farm and request that the barn be used (R 1136). However, the owners would not permit him to use the barn (R 1136). She then suggested that Lausterer use a barrack which had been built for a kindergarten. This barrack was utilized by the people (R 1137). She said, "I would say that he was almost like a father to them, I also saw that the people trusted his very much" (R 1137). There were from about 60 to 80 people in the group (R 1137). The next morning Miss Moser arranged that the people have coffee (R 1137). She did not know how they left. She did not know whether Lausterer went away with them (R 1139). Lausterer did not have a gun (R 1140). Lausterer also asked her for medicine (R 1142).

Mrs. Yeager, a teacher, was living in Seefeld during April 1945 (R 1141). During one afternoon she went to the station and saw 1200 Jews who had arrived on a transport (R 1142). In a meadow nearby there were some sick ones and Lausterer told her that they had come from Dachau (R 1142). He requested a barn or shed (R 1142). She finally located shelter and Lausterer lined them up and walked them to the barracks (R 1143). He hauled many of the sick ones in a cart and made four trips (R 1143). Women arrived who brought warm drinks to the prisoners (R 1144).

27. Fritz M. K. Becher.

The accused Becher elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was a 41 year old German, married, and had one child. He had been a prisoner at Dachau from 12 May 1938 until 25 June 1943 for political reasons (R 1575). Becher became room eldest and later block eldest and his duties were to see to it that everything was clean and orderly, to distribute food, and take prisoners to the hospital if they were sick (R 1576). He never beat anyone to death

and only slapped a prisoner now and then, or he would have been punished himself (R 1576). He never kicked anybody but it is possible that he caused nose bleeds as witness Seibold testified (R 1576).

Becher did not have the power to transfer anybody by transport and never exceeded his authority (R 1577). In the case of the prisoner Kovalsky, the latter became fresh and he slapped him in the face. Later this man had dysentery and Becher took him to the hospital where he died (R 1577).

Becher would punish prisoners for homosexual acts and for stealing, and saw others punished by the SS for not obeying (R 1578). Becher could not understand how the SS today deny the punishments and indignities inflicted (R 1578). Almost every SS man beat prisoners who were of all nationalities (R 1579). Wagner and Sauss beat the prisoners, including Becher (R 1579). Ruppert beat one Pole very badly (R 1580). Becher said, "It was always pretty bad when you were beaten by the SS" (R 1580).

Becher did not choose who would work and denies that the block chief selected the workers (R 1581). He was present when prisoners were selected for invalid transports and only had them out of the block (R 1582). Becher once took part in punitive measures against priests by order of Hoffman when 1700 was found on a prisoner (R 1582). There were young priests and old priests and they were made to fall down and many fell out from exhaustion (R 1583). Becher did not kick any of them but helped some to stand up and was himself beaten for doing this (R 1584). He admitted that he slapped one older priest named Kovalsky (R 1584). Becher stated that when he was in charge of the Russian block he corrected them by beating with his hands (R 1585).

Becher never saw Weiss beat anybody and Weiss was good to him; he does not know Suttrop or Tetzel and only saw Kick when he came in the first time (R 1586).

Becher concluded, "The greatest shame on culture in Germany were the concentration camps and hell was in Dachau" (R 1578-1579). "No one can imagine what it was like in a concentration camp except he who was in a concentration camp. We were completely finished -- in soul, and in every respect" (R 1579).

Dr. Julius Lutzl, a Jewish doctor and member of the SS at Dachau from 1 February 1940, was familiar with the form of notification of death sent to the Statics Bureau (R 1600). The cause of death was always put down and if someone had been beaten by a capo, the latter would be brought before the court in Munich where he would be sentenced to jail (R 1601). He knows of no report where Becher was concerned in such a case (R 1602). In 1940 only one man was reported to have died from beatings at Dachau in the summer, but he does not know about the records after March 1942 (R 1603).

28. Alfred Kramer.

The accused Kramer elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He entered the Wehrmacht in 1916 and joined the SS in 1939, coming to Dachau on 16 August 1944 (R 1266). Kramer never entered the crematory at Dachau (R 1266). On 8 September 1944, he came to Kaufering Number 1 and attempted to improve the billets and the shoes (R 1267, 1268), and never took part in any executions (R 1268).

Kramer was relieved on 12 November 1944 and never had anything to do with prisoners after that (R 1268).

Kramer was beaten by a SS officer with a whip and [illegible] (R 1269). He denied participation in executions (R 1270). The [illegible] at Kaufering Number I was delivered by the SS (R 1272). There was a shortage of shoes and clothing (R 1271). Kramer beat prisoners with his hand on certain occasions so that he would not have to report them to higher headquarters (R 1272). Kramer took the transport into Dachau (R 1273). He was in charge of the train at [illegible] which fifty died (R 1273).

29. Sylvester Filleboeck.

The accused Sylvester Filleboeck elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was [illegible] years old, married, and had two children (R 991). He was formerly foreman in a factory (R 991). He had been in the German Army from [illegible] to [illegible] and from 1943 to 1945 (R 992). He joined the SS in 1932 and went to Dachau in 1933 where he held the position of administrator of the food dump until 1941 (R 992, 993). From 1941 to 1945, he was the investigator for the food (R 993).

Filleboeck received his orders from Metzel and from the [illegible] Office (R 992). The rations which were permitted for prisoners were determined by the Main Economic Office in conjunction with the Food Ministry (R 992). He attempted to supplement the food supply (R 993). The office had reduced the amount of vegetables from 3500 grams to 1000 grams per week (R 993). He brought in [illegible] seven thousand kilograms of pre-cooked soups despite a prohibition by the Main Office (R 993). Furthermore, he brought in [illegible] kilograms of beef, veal, and [illegible] for soup and [illegible] 1943 through 1945, 20,000 kilograms of beans and peas [illegible]. It was through his efforts that he obtained for the camp [illegible] per cent cheese rather than 10 per cent cheese (R 993, 994).

Filleboeck went to the Food Officer in Dachau and [illegible] the rations be maintained (R 994). He took this action on his own because he "knew that something had to be done" (R 994). [illegible] end of hostilities the lack of transportation made it very difficult to obtain food (R 994). The problem became more acute in view of the fact that the population of the camp had increased by [illegible] thousand (R 994).

Filleboeck denied that he had ever taken the property of any of the prisoners (R 994). He had always instructed those who worked for him that they were not permitted to give away anything that belonged to the prisoners (R 995). He denied taking part in the execution of the 70 Russian prisoners of war (R 995). He had been at the crematory only twice during his stay at Dachau and that was as officer of the day (R 996).

During January and February 1945, there were between [illegible] and 20000 prisoners at Dachau who were fed three meals a day, breakfast, lunch and supper (R 996). During the same time the SS received a greater quantity and better quality food (R 997). He was not familiar with the amount of clothes, shoes and food that were stored at Dachau (R 997). Prisoners had reported to him that some of the inmates were dying of malnutrition in December 1944 but he never received a report through official channels (R 998). However, he did see the physical

condition of the prisoners whom he met each day (R 998). The entire time that Filleboeck was at Dachau he worked under Wetzel (R 998). When Filleboeck received a report that prisoners were dying of malnutrition in December 1944, he immediately increased the vegetable ration and went to Dachau and Munich in order to have the ration cutting order rescinded (R 953,954,999).

Ulina Ritzler who owned a food business in Dachau had been instructed in 1939 that in the event of war he was to furnish food to Camp Dachau (R 988, 989). As he received requests from the camp, he did that (R 989). Filleboeck requested that Ritzler circumvent a cheese order so that it would have the full fat content of 20 per cent (R 989). This was done so that the camp received cheese with a higher fat content than it would have otherwise received (R 990).

Richard Turber who was an employee of the Bavarian Material and Agricultural Department received requests from Filleboeck for potatoes, vegetables and straw (R 983, 984). Filleboeck requested food without requisitions and Turber did give him beans and pea seeds for sowing purposes (R 984). Filleboeck requested Turber to give him all the vegetables that he could get in the district of Dachau (R 984), and he was furnished with that until an official from the gardening administration stated that the Dachau Concentration Camp had been given too much (R 985). In the last three years, about 20,000 kilograms of seeds had been requisitioned and supplied to Dachau, and they would have been sent whether Filleboeck requested them or not (R 985).

[illegible]

[illegible] (R [illegible]). About 15 or [illegible] in selfrotuhanser [illegible] (R [illegible]). The guards had been armed with rifles (R [illegible]). [illegible] (R [illegible]). [illegible] prisoner and [illegible] (R [illegible]). [illegible] transport (R [illegible]). [illegible]

[illegible] (R. 117). [illegible] (R [illegible], [illegible], Pros Ex 117). [illegible] (R [illegible]). [illegible]

[illegible] (R [illegible]).

[illegible] Kirsch: [illegible] following [illegible] statements: He was [illegible] wounded in the last war and re-entered the army in [illegible] (R 127[illegible]). [illegible] recently had had a brain concussion (R 127[illegible]). Kirsch finally came to Kaufering Number 1 in June 194[illegible], serving under Poorschner (R 127[illegible], [illegible] 12[illegible]). He has served at Kaufering Number 2 (R 127[illegible]). In [illegible] Kirsch went to the Landsberg type camps where he served under La[illegible] (R 1277, 127[illegible]). Kirsch [illegible] a detail (R 127[illegible]). There were about 1[illegible] prisoners at Landsberg (R 127[illegible]). They lived in automobile huts (R 127[illegible]). The kitchen was very clean (R 127[illegible]). Kirsch gave the prisoners more food and [illegible] a pound's portion supply in three [illegible] (R 127[illegible]). He had bathing installations provided in order to control the lice (R 1279). He provided a bath so the prisoners could wash once a week (R 127[illegible]). Kirsch obtained more food and medicine (R 127[illegible]). Previously there had been 11 deaths in one month and under Kirsch [illegible] only had three deaths in three and a half months (R 127[illegible]). Kirsch admitted he slapped people in the face or kicked them but never hard enough for them to go to the hospital (R 1277, 127[illegible]).

The "Children's Action", sending away of children at Kaufering Camp Number 1, was ordered by Dachau and transmitted through Poorschner to Kirsch who thought they were being sent to Dachau to learn a trade (R 1277, 1280). Kirsch was in charge of work details in Kaufering Number 1 (R 127[illegible]). He counted the formations, made spot checks, and [illegible] led the [illegible] out the gate (R 127[illegible]). [illegible] thought that shoes may have been taken

from sick prisoners [illegible] 2).
He was forced to [illegible] officials [illegible],
at Kaufering 2, [illegible] (R 1[illegible] 2). [illegible]
to "prevent their [illegible]

[illegible]
of his [illegible] (R [illegible]).

33. [illegible]
the following [illegible] proved
and had one [illegible]). [illegible]
[illegible]
detail is [illegible]
crematory [illegible]
and he [illegible]
and to stand [illegible] 1[illegible] and
then Lab [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]
or Data Eller (R [illegible]).

[illegible]
administration, [illegible]
two months [illegible] [illegible]
an exec tion [illegible]
where he was [illegible] was
in charge [illegible]
at executions [illegible]
and revive [illegible] then
[illegible]

[illegible]
Doctor [illegible]
he had [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
by putting a rope around their neck [illegible] box
(R 1[illegible]49). [illegible] transports
the confusion was [illegible]
fallen down [illegible]
not do anything [illegible]

[illegible] Company
(R 1450). He recalled that the Jewish [illegible] crematorium were always hanged and replaced [illegible] detail
was killed because they knew too much [illegible] because
the Americans came before [illegible] occured
between 1942 and [illegible] (R 1[illegible]).

Melter put the transports together that were to be exterminated
(R 1452). As to the transports that came in in February 1943, 50 or 60
corpses were received every week; and from November 1943 they increased
to 100 to 150 a week (R 1455).

Kahl knew most of the accused (R 1454). He recalled Doctor
Hintermayer killing 10 young people with injections because they had
mental disturbances (R 1455). Trenkle once knocked Kahl's teeth out
(R 1456). Kahl was a capo from July 1944 to the end and had to work harder
and did not get any better privileges (R 1456). Things were better, however,
when Weiss became commandant (R 1457). He saw Weiss at Kaufering on an
inspection tour (R 1457). Kahl never attended executions other than

those at the crematorium (R 1459).

No living body was ever cremated since all bodies would lie in the crematorium for about eight days before being burned the pile being so high (R 1461). He never saw Kramer at an execution and only saw Trenkle once (R 1460). Mahl remembers the French General Delestraint who was killed by Bongartz (R 1462). Bongartz also shot Dr. Rascher (R 1457). He recalled being treated by Dr. Schilling for malaria (R 1463). However, he refused to take injections for fear of being killed (R 1464).

Leonhard Eichberger, an accused, stated he saw Mahl holding a machine pistol but he knows Mahl carried out all executions as a direct order from the adjutant (R 1043).

34. Walter Adolf Langleist: The accused Langleist elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was the father of one child, and he came to Dachau in August 1943 and stayed until 30 May 1944 as commander of a guard battalion (R 1330). He had not been a member of the staff and had been a patient for three months in 1944 in the hospital (R 1331). He did guard duty over details at Kaufering and was transferred to Muehldorf where he did the same duties in helping to build new camps (R 1332). There were 2,000 prisoners in Muehldorf and food was furnished by the OT (R 1333). Muehldorf was a good camp (R 1334).

Langleist claimed he never touched a prisoner (R 1334). Kirsch served under him and made improvements (R 1335, 1336). Langleist knows Kramer who was a very able man and he cannot say anything bad about him (R 1337). Langleist at one time was a colonel in the SS and was commander at Kaufering Number 4 (R 1337), and was in charge of Muehldorf (R 1338). He recalled the huts at Kaufering Number 3 and Kaufering Number 4 and stated each prisoner had 80-85 centimeters of space (R 1339). Either one or no prisoners died at Kaufering Number 4 while he was in command (R 1339). Langleist does not know Doctor Fried, and never saw Kirsch or Kramer mistreat anybody (R 1340).

Johann Kastner, a former officer at Dachau, knew Langleist from Kaufering Number 4 (R 1343). Langleist was a decent person and ordered all beatings stopped (R 1343). Kastner never heard that Langleist pushed prisoners into a pit (R 1344). Langleist was transferred to Muehldorf because he complained of conditions at Kaufering Number 4 (R 1345). Kastner never saw Tempel or anyone else beat anybody in Kaufering Number 4 where he was for eight months (R 1345). Kastner furnished guards for the camp and held the rank of captain (R 1346). Kastner remembered around January 1945 when dead bodies were brought to Dachau (R 1348).

35. Johann Schoepp: The accused Schoepp elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: He was a 35 year old Rumanian citizen (R 1672). He came to Dachau in August 1943 and was assigned to the SS and stayed there until 2 October 1943 (R 1673). He was hospitalized at first and then went on furlough (R 1673). On 1 November 1943 he was transferred to the b-camp at Feldafing where he was put on guard and was ordered to see that nobody escaped (R 1673). He stayed there until 23 April 1945 when he returned to Dachau and joined a transport going to the Tyrol (R 1673, 1674). Prisoners in the transport were in poor condition and he went along after them in a freight train being together with the reserve guard Lausterer (R 1674).

Schoepp was a reserve guard and had no [illegible] (R 1674). He had nothing to do with preventing the escape of prisoners (R 1674). He [illegible] transport and [illegible] prisoners [illegible] ready [illegible] (R 1675). There were [illegible] of these reserve [illegible] were plenty of actual guards (R 1675). He was told to go on the transport by a comrade who was not an officer, and he was not under orders (R 1675). Schoepp got off at Garmisch [illegible] where he received the news that the war was over (R 1676).

[illegible]

Sino Feldmeier [illegible] in Feldafing [illegible]. After [illegible] Feldmeier [illegible] of prisoners [illegible]

34. **[illegible]** [illegible] joined the SS [illegible] father and [illegible] prisoner [illegible] placed in a S[illegible] prisoners [illegible] beatin[illegible] other prisoners [illegible]

[illegible] prisoners [illegible]

[illegible] of the prisoners [illegible] to them [illegible] feared [illegible]

Anton [illegible] Lippmann for [illegible] cards with him [illegible]

Johann [illegible], ten years [illegible] custody (R [illegible]).

37. **[illegible]** [illegible] the following [illegible] occupation had been a public [illegible] joined the Allgemeine SS [illegible] June 19[illegible] (R 122[illegible]). [illegible] company and was only concerned [illegible] measures (R 1222). He had noth[illegible]

prescribed certain duty regulations in which he specifically stated that the guards were not allowed to carry sticks in their hands and were not allowed to beat the prisoners (R 1221).

Degelow admitted that he was in charge of all the outside SS guards (R 1225). This included Auschwitz where he had 200 guards (R 1229). These guards were not permitted to go into the compound (R 1226). However, they did man the towers which surrounded the camp (R 1227). They did have the duty of guarding and escorting the prisoners outside but they were not in charge of the [illegible]. Degelow never took part in nor did any member of his battalion take part in executions (R 1221).

With respect to the transport which left Ashau on 20 April 1945 he had the task of obtaining resting places for the returns (R 1221). This duty had been assigned to him by the camp commander Baltzer (R 1221). The march had been ordered by Baltzer (R 1222). The prisoners had been marched into Ashau by the Schutzhaftlagerführer and the guards had been detailed by the adjutant, Otto (R 1226, 1224). He admitted that he marched with the prisoners because he always drove ahead (R 1 79). He denied that he ever saw any of the prisoners [illegible] on the march (R 1222). At that time he was a major and the witness Wolf was called by a captain, so apparently Wolf had been mistaken in identifying him as the individual who had beaten a prisoner with a stick (R 1222). Furthermore, there was a certain Wolf who was similar physical makeup by the name of Ingner, who was on the transport (R 1223).

On 27 April 1945 he gave the order that there would be no further marching and ordered that they be distributed among the peasants who had already received their provisions for the day (R 1221). He denied that he was [illegible] because he never stopped at Wolfratshausen (R 1[illegible]). He denied that he had ever had a conference in any inn or tavern in Wolfratshausen (R 1222). He stated that he had never stopped after the day to get more [illegible] (R 1[illegible]). He turned the prisoners over separately, that is, the women and Poles at one time and the Germans and Jews at another time because of an order he had received from his superior officer in the SS, Thorstein (R 1[illegible]).

The guards who accompanied the prisoners on the transport of 26 April 1945 were under the command of a corporal and a corporal (R 1225). At that time the guards were all armed (R 1[illegible]).

Degelow denied that he was the responsible officer of the march and stated that he only had the order that the march would stop which was in a sense the instructions of the camp commander (R 1226). The guards who accompanied the transport were not from his battalion but from Flossenbürg and were German (R 1[illegible]). But these guards were only subject to his direction and supervision (R 1225). The Obersturmbannführer had driven through the transport and did not stop (R 1227). The Obersturmführer had only given the order to start the march and had left (R 1227).

Degelow admitted that he was senior in grade and that he had ordered the march to stop on his own responsibility (R 1227). He admitted that, although the commander had ordered the march, he had done nothing about it, so that Degelow had to take charge in order to prevent a larger catastrophe (R 1227). He admitted that he arranged the surrender of the transport (R 1[illegible]). Degelow stated that if they had marched any further that thousands of individuals would have died because there were not enough provisions (R 1[illegible]). As a matter of fact Baltzer Dachau he had voted at a meeting that the camp commander be overpowered and not against driving

the inmates into the mountains and letting them die there (R 12[illegible]). At that meeting the division leaders and Weiss were present (R 12[illegible]). Weiss concurred with Degelow's opinion (R 1231). During the march Hauptsturmführer Schwartz had informed him that the prisoners were dying from exhaustion and malnutrition (R 12[illegible]). Upon receipt of that information he said that the prisoners were to be surrendered the first night (R 12[illegible]). Degelow stated that at Wolfratshausen he decided to stop the march (R 1230). That was on 7 April. Degelow admitted that the Jews and Germans continued to march to a camp near Waldpolz and did not arrive until 30 April (R 1230). Degelow explained that the march continued because of the order of a police leader through the brigade leader Nesch (R 1230). Degelow did not see Lauterbach on the march (R 1232).

Panitz, who served [illegible] SS guard company at Dachau under Degelow, was liaison on April [illegible] between the staff in camp and Degelow (R 1231). The [illegible] headquarters and Degelow proceeded to determine places [illegible] to rest (R 1232). Degelow had a conference with [illegible] Wondsdorf in which he proposed that 5000 prisoners were [illegible] (R 1232). That was the only time that he was [illegible] (R 1232). When the prisoners left Dachau they were [illegible] camp was to be opened (R 1233). [illegible] the SS (R 1233).

3. Otto Moll: [illegible] testify and made the following uniform statement [illegible] German. In civilian life he had been [illegible]. He joined the SS on 30 May 1935 (R 1432, 1433). [illegible] first at Sachsenhausen and then went to Auschwitz as a guard [illegible] from 1941 until 1945 (R 1433). He never had contact with prisoners at Auschwitz (R 1433). He came to Hauptsturmführer Schwarz [illegible] (R 1434). Moll served there for six weeks [illegible] (R 1434). The Moll company had nothing to do [illegible] was similar to his own (R 1429).

Moll checked building sites for the commandant at the company and once noticed three prisoners not [illegible] their work and [illegible] potatoes during working hours (R 1429). He became angry and beat each of them with a stick over their buttocks (R 1429, 1433). The Moll Company through Hans Stroh made reports on prisoners and requested their punishment (R 1429). Foerschner did not want to punish them himself and ordered Moll to do it (R 1429). Foerschner was his commander in Hauptsturmführer Schwarz (R 1433).

Moll had typhus with a fractured arm, and lost the sight of his right eye and was very nervous and excitable (R 1430). He denied Metzler's story about shooting 20 people on an evacuation transport from Hauptsturmführer Schwarz (R 1430). On that march he was leading a company of soldiers toward the Tyrol and was ordered to take 150 Ukranian civilian workers and bring them through the German lines (R 1430). Moll went ahead to investigate and when he came back he did not find any of the prisoners [illegible] presumably been surrendered (R 1430, 1431). This was a troop transport but among them were prisoners from Dachau, a few Germans, one Pole, and the Canadians were dressed in German uniforms (R 1431). No one hurt the Pole or the Canadians or mistreated them (R 1431).

Moll denied that he [illegible] requested work in an Aryan transport because if he had Jews he would have killed them (R 1434).

39. Otto Schulz: [illegible] the accused Schulz [illegible] to be [illegible] the following [illegible] statement [illegible] he was [illegible] years of [illegible] and three children (R 1057). He was a carpenter by [illegible] was ordered to the German Armament [illegible] at Dachau [illegible] 1943 (R 1057). He had not been in Dachau before that time [illegible] for some military training as a member of the [illegible] SS [illegible] He denied that he beat any prisoners in September or December 1944 [illegible] he was not at Dachau then (R 1058). He was not entirely responsible for the working hours at the DAW but [illegible] could be received [illegible] from people, who had no [illegible] understanding, [illegible] work be done in a certain length [illegible] not be done (R 1047, 1050, 1052). Thus they were told that [illegible] to be built for Himmler in a very short [illegible] time (R 1047). [illegible] had to be constructed in a certain [illegible] were efficient (R 1050). In order to meet within the [illegible] he had to work them over time (R 1048, 1049). Furthermore, the [illegible] working time had not been determined by Schulz [illegible] (R 1050).

It had been stated that the prisoners were to work [illegible] weeks but Schulz had [illegible] that 72 hours were sufficient [illegible]. They never worked an 8 hour week (R 1047). They did not work [illegible] 72 hours because they received an hour and a half at lunch [illegible] and on time (R 1050). Furthermore, in the winter they would work [illegible] later but the civilians were satisfied with this because they [illegible] to take part in the form dance at 6:00 (R 1050). When Pohl [illegible] the workers did not work on Sunday he became very enraged [illegible] fied (R 1050). Schulz admitted that he threw cold water on a [illegible] but that he did not intended to do so (R 1051). There had been [illegible] smoking recesses in the toilets and Schulz would go on the roof [illegible] someone was hiding and then would pour a pail full of water, but he did not pour the water on those sitting on the roof but only on those were standing in front (R 1061). Schulz admitted that he threw [illegible] from one of the stores into the dirt (R 1061, 1062). "Afterwards [illegible] ashamed that I let myself go like that" (R 1062). Schulz [illegible] that Weise had become commandant at that time (R 1062).

Schulz joined the Waffen SS in January 1942, and [illegible] SS in May 1943. He was promoted to Unterscharführer in the [illegible] SS in 1937 (R 1063). He came to Dachau in April 1943 as an SS [illegible] but on the basis of his technical position he could not be [illegible] rifleman but was made an Unterscharführer (R 1063).

The prisoners who worked at the DAW were not hungry in the ordinary sense (R 1065). The average was well nourished except those who were new arrivals or received no packages (R 1065). The average prisoner enjoyed working at the DAW (R 1066).

Karl Steiner, an inmate who worked at the DAW testified that Schulz came to Dachau as the Works Manager of the German Armament Works, known as the DAW, in April 1943 (R 1047). Since the DAW worked until [illegible] and sick call at the camp was at 6:00, those who were ill had to get special permission from Schulz as work manager before they could [illegible] (R 1047, 1052). Schulz would make spot checks (R 1048). Obersturmführer Diner was in charge at the DAW and was Schulz's superior and was present at the time these spot checks were made (R 1048, 1049).

Punishment reports were made to the works manager, Schulz (R 1049, 1050). Schulz had been known at least once to tear up such a report since it would have meant death with respect to the men concerned (R 1050).

Upon a request for [illegible], certain priests were detailed to help (R 1050). A Berlin order stated that priests could not be used on this sort of work [illegible] but [illegible] and [illegible] assistants and continued to use them (R 1052).

[illegible] Elfriede Keller worked [illegible] March 1943 until 2 April 1945 [illegible] in the kitchen (R 1054, 1057). She only saw Schulz beat one prisoner [illegible] in the face (R 1055, 1057). Extra food was brought to these prisoner-workers each morning and afternoon (R 1[illegible]). The camp [illegible] work leader but in no other respect [illegible] that is, he supplied the workers (R 10[illegible]).

40. Friedrich Wetzel: The accused Friedrich Wetzel elected to testify and made the following unsworn statement: [illegible] 16 years old and was born in Wittenberg (R 956). He came to Dachau on 1 August 1944 on orders of the personnel section of the Economic Administration Chief Office (R 957). At Dachau he was the leader of the administration and was concerned with the food supply for the camp (R 957). The Reich food office through regulations determined the allotment for the concentration camps (R 957). Wetzel had to follow those rules (R 957). He attempted to obtain food without requisitions and in that manner procured from 5 to 7 kilograms of pre-cooked scraps per month (R [illegible]). He attempted to lease new land for the camp for the purpose of growing vegetables and thus supplement the camp food supply (R 958, 960, [illegible]). In addition, the extra rations which were permitted for heavy workers under the regulations were pushed so that this supplement was received for about 70 per cent of the inmates of the camp whereas by law only about 15 or 20 per cent were entitled to it (R 958, 960, Def Ex 2, 961). Furthermore, the hospital prisoners received special additional rations upon request of the physician (R [illegible]). This was actually accomplished (R 957, 959, Def Ex 3-15).

He had nothing to do with the prisoners' quarters although he did issue the furniture for the barracks (R 961). He was responsible for repairs (R 961). He requested clothing at the Administration Main Office in Berlin (R 961). However, his requests were not filled and he received only a very small percentage of what he sought (R 961). He sent teletypes and letters stating that he needed the clothing very badly and still the requests were not fulfilled (R 962). He was in charge of issuing rations for transports and did so in accordance with the rules of the Administration Main Office (R 962). He was also charged with requisitioning food for the by-camps of Dachau (R 962). This responsibility did not apply to the work camps of Kaufering (R 962). However, the clothing for these camps was supplied by Dachau (R 963).

Wetzel instructed Filleboeck to go to the Food Office in Dachau in order to forestall lowering of the ration unit (R 96[illegible]). When Filleboeck returned and stated that they would have to go to Munich, Filleboeck and Wetzel went to Munich to the County Food Office (R 965). The official in charge said that there was nothing that he could do about it as the regulation came down from the Reich Food Ministry in Berlin, and as the cut applied not only for prisoners but for civilians (R 965). The official in Munich had stated that the prisoners in the concentration camp received almost as much as the civilian population (R 966). Furthermore, at the very end, the prisoners received the same food rations as the civilians (R 966). Wetzel admitted that he had ordered that the potatoes at the camp should not be peeled. However, this order emanated from the Main Administrative Office and applied to all kitchens (R 966, 967). The vegetables were cleaned and cleared of all bad spots,

cut and washed and then put into the soup to be cooked (R 967, 976). No rotten vegetables were used (R 967).

Wetzel never beat any prisoners (R 967, 968). Nor did he ever steal anything (R 967, 968). He denied that he was ever present at the time new arrivals came to the supply room. He denied that he ever beat prisoners (R 968). He had received an order which stated that because of the loss of large territory in the east and particularly in the west where the large textile supplied were, that they could no longer count on receiving large distributions of clothes (R 969). There was a shoe repair and tailor shop in the camp which maintained old things in good condition (R 969). Wetzel had shoes made from old leather parts which he had found lying outside the camp (R 969). All the prisoners who went to work had overcoats and sweaters and all the details within the camp had overcoats (R 969, 976). Even though an order had come from Berlin which stated that prisoners who worked in closed rooms were not to be issued overcoats (R 969, 970). On the basis of this order, Wetzel had the overcoats turned in for a few days and then reissued them (R 970).

Filleboeck was Wetzel's special expert worker, and he was under his orders (R 970). Filleboeck had to sign out each time he wanted to go anywhere and, so far as Wetzel knew, Filleboeck had never attended any executions (R 970).

With respect to the transport which left Dachau at the end of April 1945 under the leadership of Degelow, Wetzel stated that, when Degelow saw Filleboeck and him, he greeted them by saying, "You are the first ones who are paying any attention to this transport and to myself. The camp commandant and the adjutant and the ordnance officers drove by this morning and didn't even show their faces" (R 971). Degelow stated that the prisoners had sufficient rations until they would be turned over to the Americans (R 971). Each transport which left Dachau was equipped with sufficient rations for the march (R 971). The train transport, the only one of that type which did leave Dachau, had rations for four or five days (R 972).

The destination of the Degelow transport was the Erta Valley, which was about 15 kilometers away in the vicinity of Innsbruck (R 972). There were two food warehouses at Dachau: one was for the SS and the other for the prisoners (R 973). The warehouse in the SS camp was about four meters wide and eight to ten meters long (R 973). The prisoners' warehouse was two or three times as large (R 973). There were also two warehouses for clothing (R [illegible]). At the time the transports left, these storerooms were practically empty (R [illegible]). Wetzel had also entered the clothing rooms of the SS (R [illegible]). The food for the SS came from the Army Food Office (R 975). The food which the guards received during April was better, but not much better, than that the prisoners received (R 975).

Doctor Friedrich Millian who was a government counselor in the Food Department in Munich, Germany, was visited in 1944 by two SS officials who wished to get higher rations (R [illegible]). He told them that he did not have the power to change the orders of the Reich Food Ministry and that his orders had to be followed (R [illegible]). He identified the two SS officials as Wetzel [illegible] (R [illegible]).

Wetzel's secretary [illegible] stated that he typed a memorandum [illegible] clothing and other supplies [illegible] the Allgäu region [illegible] in

Oranienburg (R 980, 981). In these letters were requests for clothing, socks and shoes which were not satisfied (R 981).

Anton Weber who was in charge of the clothing supply room for prisoners also worked for Wetzel for about eight months (R 982). He knew that a teletype had been sent to Berlin in which larger quantities of clothing had been requested (R 982). The response stated that those quantities of clothing had been requested (R 982). The response stated that those quantities could not be received because of the large amount of territory which had been lost by the Germans (R 982, 983). The teletype was sent either in 194[illegible] or in the beginning of 1945 (R 983).

3. Common Design:

The circular of the Reich Ministry for Food for April 1945 indicated a normal adult German would be entitled to about 900 calories per day and a heavy laborer 1300 calories (R 1530-1531, Def Ex 20 and 21). However, these figures do not include vegetables, potatoes, cheese and coffee (R 1531-1532).

1. At Dachau: The Dachau Concentration Camp had inmates termed "special" prisoners who were completely separated from the rest of the camp (R 1000). Each had his own cell (R 1000). In July 1941 there were only three, Pastor Niemoeller, Doctor Haeck and Father Neurhrusn (R 1000). Gradually the number of special prisoners increased.

2. At Kaufering and Muehldorf: Doctor Erica Flocken, a 33 year old German, formerly chief physician of the OT Field Hospital had been associated with the OT for almost a year and worked at the by-camps Muehldorf and Kaufering (R 1375, 1376). She stated that the OT was responsible for food, shelter, bandages, medicine, and fixtures for these camps (R 1377). Ration Number 4 was provided for the working prisoners and was dispensed by the OT after they had received it from the Army (R 1377, 1378). The SS had Army Ration Number 3 (R 1378). Ration Number 4 was considerably higher than the civilian ration and the invalid ration (R 1378). When there was a surplus in ration Number 4, it would go to the OT (R 1379). The SS had no jurisdiction over the OT (R 1379). In February 1945 as the Americans drew near rations were reduced, the last reduction being in April and at the time Ration Number 4 was not enough for laborers and was equal to the civilian ration (R 1380).

At Muehldorf there were about 2,000 prisoners with whom she had contact (R 1381). She saw them occasionally and watched things regarding the sick as to labor distribution (R 1382). Doctor Flocken was relieved because of too much work (R 1383). The OT had no jurisdiction over the prisoners (R 1384). Army Ration Number 1 and 2 were never issued by the OT and Ration Number 4 contained between 2100 and 2200 calories--this being prior to the reduction (R 1383, 1384). During the reduction the calories were around 1500 (R 1385).

She was not responsible for the medical care of the prisoners which was under the supervision of their own doctor who worked under the supervision of the SS doctor (R 1386). The SS doctor at Kaufering was Doctor Blanke (R 1386). Her hygienic supervision was confined to German laborers in OT camps only (R 1387).

VI. PROSECUTION REBUTTAL EVIDENCE.

Common Design.

Prince Leopold, who was an inmate at Dachau, visited the clothing warehouse in December 1944 and there found bales in the cellar which were piled up to the ceiling (R 1769, 1770). There were also many overcoats, masses of underwear, shoes and suits (R 1769-1770). The warehouse was about two hundred to three hundred yards long and about 30 to 40 meters wide (R 1771). Adjoining this storeroom was a large barracks which was also filled with suits, overcoats and shoes (R 1771). In April 1945, Prince Leopold again visited the warehouse and there were still large amounts of clothing there (R 1771). He saw several of the SS men from the camp go there and obtain civilian clothes (R 1772). Prince Leopold also saw at that time thousands of sacks of pre-cooked soups and white flour at the canteen(R 1772). Furthermore, there were two railway wagon cars filled with red cross packages which had been received from the international red cross but had not been distributed to the prisoners (R 1773). After liberation, large amounts of medicines, beds and mattresses were found in the store room (R 1721). The medicinal equipment alone was sufficient to last for two weeks (R 1721). The medicines which had come to the prison hospital had been sent from Oranienburg (R 1728). Due to the insufficiency, other drugs were smuggled into the camp (R 1728).

There were no typhoid epidemics in the camp in November and December 1944 (R 1799). However, the first typhus cases were reported in November 1944 (R 1715). About 50 people died in the camp that month from typhus (R 1719). At that time various possibilities for isolation and extension of the hospital into the working blocks existed (R 1719). Block Number 3, which was used to house 12 women of ill repute could have been utilized as well as some store rooms and the ninth block which was empty (R 1719-1720). Many of these facilities were used after liberation (R 1720). Conditions had become very crowded at Dachau in 1945 so that two tents had been erected for storage purposes and other temporary barracks had been built (R 1724). However, many rooms which could have been used were not (R 1724). The typhus epidemic was checked fourteen days after liberation (R 1720). In the year 1945 Dr. Blaha, a prisoner who worked on autopsies, had dissected about 25 SS men of whom six or seven had died of typhus (R 1715). Dr. Blaha estimated that if liberation had not come, not more than one fifth of the 30,000 prisoners would have survived (R 1720).

Up until the end of 1942 autopsies were performed only in interesting cases upon orders from the SS physician of the ward or the ward capo, Bruno, who had been a driver in civilian life (R 1711). And until the beginning of 1944 the cause of death had been determined by the male nursing personnel of the hospital who were all laymen(R 1711). The usual cause stated was heart sickness and failure of circulation (R 1711).

Frick, Funk, Sauckel, Rosenberg, Kaltenbrunner, Gauleiter Sachner, Gauleiter Giesler and Himmler visited Dachau (R 1708, 1709).

Dr. Blaha estimated that he had performed autopsies on 25 to 30 people during the past three years in Dachau who had died as a result of having been beaten (R 1715). This included several high Russian officers who had been brought to the hospital from the Political Department in the summer of 1944 (R 1716, 1732-1733).

Inmates for invalid transports were selected by commissions in 1941, 1942 and 1943 and there was no camp physician present at the time (R 1717). The selection was performed primarily by the block leaders under the supervision of the SS man from the work distribution

Office and in the hospital by the hospital capos (R 1717). It was only after the entire list had been completely compiled that the SS physician signed it (R 1717). An invalid transport of 20 men left Dachau in August or September 1943, at which time Weiss was camp commander, (R 1749, 1750-1751).

The phlegmon experiments were purely a camp matter and were conducted from the beginning of 1942 until the end of 1943, a period during which both Piorkowsky and Weiss were the camp commanders (R 1716-1717).

In the middle of November 1942 a transport arrived at Dachau from Stutthof upon which cannibalism had probably been practiced (R 1718). The corpses were brought to the hospital and photographed by the SS men (R 1718). Commandant Weiss was present at the time the transport arrived (R 1726).

Kaufering Camp Number 4 had an electrical fence as an inclosure (R 1755). It apparently was charged since a cat was found which had been electrocuted by it (R 1762).

At the end of 1945 no insane people were found at Allach (R 1716).

VI. PROSECUTION REBUTTAL EVIDENCE.

9. Johann Kick.

Lieutenant Guth, who had taken the accused Kick's pretrial statement, of 5 November 1945, stated that he had not used any light whatsoever during Kick's interrogation which occurred during the daytime and that Kick's affidavit contained his own language (R 1702, 1707, pros ex 96-97).

Colonel David Chavez testified that when he interrogated Kick that he did not force him to make any statement and that Kick appeared to be in good health and revealed no evidences of his having been beaten (R 1679-1680, 1681).

Llewellyn Edwards, a British Prisoner of War who had been interned in Dachau in October 1943 had been interrogated by Kick (R 1669) After he had spoken to Kick for about 20 minutes, Kick struck him with his fists and open hand and knocked out his teeth (R 1669, 1670, 1674).

10. Dr. Fritz Hintermayer.

The disinfecting station was part of the hospital (R 1721). A Belgian Lieutenant named Walraeve, who was an inmate at Dachau, worked in the station from January 1944 until liberation (R 1748-1749). His immediate supervisor was SS Fillmann, who in turn received his orders from Dr. Hintermayer (R 1749). In February 1945, Hintermayer ordered Dr. Schneter to take charge of the disinfecting and delousing (R 1721). In the latter part of 1944 a disinfecting station arrived at Dachau (R 1740, 1748). It had been sent from the Auschwitz Concentration Camp (R 1740). After it arrived it was kept in crates in front of the barracks for weeks (R 1741). Dr. Hintermayer claimed that a special technician from the factory was the only one who could set up the apparatus, even though there were technicians in the camp (R 1741). The typhus epidemic was getting underway at the time (R 1741). A suggestion had been made to Dr. Hintermayer to use the house of ill repute for isolation purposes, in view of the epidemic, but he did nothing about it (R 1742).

Evipinatrium was frequently used as an antiseptic in surgery (R 1714). It must be injected slowly and it may be administered in doses of .5 grams over a long period of time (R 1714). If that amount were injected into the human system at one time it would cause a

paralysis of the respiratory system and possibly result in death (R 1715). If it is used in greater quantities than .5 grams the effect on the human body is more immediate (R 1715).

11. Dr. Wilhelm Mitteler.

Lieutenant Huth denied that he shined a spot light in the face of the accused Mitteler while interrogating him, denied that he made Mitteler stand on his feet for seven and a half hours during the interrogation and denied that he threatened to use any force or violence or that he abused Mitteler in any manner (R 1701-1702, 1704, 1707). The interrogation lasted from about seven o'clock until eleven o'clock (R 1703-1704). Lieutenant Huth admitted that he used the most effective tone possible in conducting the interrogation and that, naturally when an educated person was interrogated, a different tone of voice was used than when an uneducated person was questioned (R 1704).

12. Johann Baptist Michelsdorfer.

Lieutenant Bowser who had obtained the pretrial statement of the accused Michelsdorfer testified that Michelsdorfer had read, studied and corrected the statement before signing and that Michelsdorfer had initialed all the changes which he made in the statement (R 1699-1700 pros ex 116). Furthermore, Lieutenant Bowser had informed Michelsdorfer of the charges against him (R 1701).

Michelsdorfer was the camp commander of Kaufering Camp Number 4 in the middle of January 1945 when Dr. Fried, an inmate, was the clerk in the office of that camp (R 1754). Dr. Fried prepared the reports for the signature of Michelsdorfer as Hauptmannlagerfuehrer (R 1754). Michelsdorfer had little contact with the people in the camp and the daily death reports were usually taken outside the camp for him to sign (R 1760, 1764). Although Kaufering Camp number 4 had become a sick camp, work details, such as burial, food and wood, left every day (R 1757). Toward the end of January an order was issued that no overcoats were to be worn in the camp (R 1758). The prisoners were finally allowed to keep 120 overcoats, but the rest were piled on the parade grounds where they stayed for weeks (R 1758).

When the camp was evacuated in April 1945, Michelsdorfer watched the entire affair (R 1762-1763).

At Kaufering Camp Number 7, Michelsdorfer used to beat the prisoners (R 1764).

15. Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling.

When one of Dr. Schilling's patients died there were orders to report that fact to the malaria station even though the man had died in another section of the hospital (R 1712). Toward the end of 1942 Professor Schilling was personally present at the autopsy of a man who died of neosalvarsan and he requested the brain, liver, kidneys, spleen and a piece of the stomach (R 1712, 1731). In that case Dr. Schilling dictated part of the findings with respect to the cause of death (R 1712). When the first three patients died from pyramidon in February 1945, a member from the malaria station and Dr. Hintermayer were present (R 1713, 1723, 1731). Dr. Blaha stated that in his experience as a physician the average patient could receive 3.3 pyramidon a day, and that the largest dose would be 2 grams per day, but that of course assumed that the individual was healthy and strong (R 1713). In Dr. Blaha's judgement, the prison inmates could not be given more than one and a half to two grams for a few days (R 1714). If those people were to receive three grams per day for three successive days, signs of poisoning would be revealed (R 1714).

Dr. Blaha stated that an autopsy revealed that death from pyramidon was the result of sudden suffocation which was not true in the case of typhus (R 1725). Death from typhus could be determined by certain indicia without a microscope (R 1725).

Dr. Blaha explained that the ordinary model tablet contained .3 pyramidon and that it is sold over the open counter (R 1722). If taken in moderate doses it will not have any ill effects (R 1722).

A leaflet of I. G. Farben, Indiana, which held the neosalvarsan contained the following instructions: "In between the individual infections, spaces of time should be permitted to elapse, from three to seven days." (Pros Ex 134) These were instructions for syphillis (R 1564). In paragraph five in the leaflet it read in part, "Such caution in the use of neosalvarsan is recommended for under-nourished and severe anemic patients, tuberculosis, diseases of the lungs, heart, kidneys, liver and intestines" (R 1564, 1565).

17. Dr. Fridolin Karl Puhr.

Puhr's name appeared regularly in 1945 as the officer of the day on the hospital bulletin board (R 1718, 1723). He was seen at various times in the hospital and sometimes was present at autopsies (R 1718, 1723).

20. Anton Endres.

Endres, a member of the SS, was a first aid man in 1942 at Dachau (R 1735). He kicked and beat prisoners of various nationalities (R 1736). In the spring of 1942 Endres injected a Polish clergyman who was a tuberculosis patient, as a result of which he died (R 1736-1737).

22. Michael Redwitz.

Lieutenant Guth, who obtained the pre-trial affidavit of the accused Redwitz, testified that he never directed a light in Redwitz's face, that he did not use force or violence, and that he did not threaten to strike Redwitz with anything (R 1707, pros ex 95).

23. Wilhelm Welter.

In September 1942 Welter entered Block 18 and ordered the inmates to stand at attention (R 1742). One inmate, a Czech diplomat who was an elderly man and did not have an erect posture, was somewhat stooped (R 1743). Walter yelled at him and struck him in the face twice with his fist (R 1743). The Czech fell down and hit his head on the edge of a locker (R 1743). Welter then forced the people in the block to line up outside in the street and do knee bends for 45 minutes (R 1743). If an older or ill person fell down, Welter would kick them (R 1743). A few days later Welter had the same block lined up again and segregated the Jews (R 1743). He then questioned each Jew and beat almost ever one of them (R 1743, 1744, 1746).

25. Wilhelm Tempel.

Tempel not only struck the prisoners in the face with his hand, but he often knocked them down (R 1756).

31. Albin Gretsch.

The accused Gretsch never stated that anything in his statement was incorrect (R 1682, pros ex 117). The statement was prepared and written by Lieutenant Lawrence (R 1683).

VII. SURREBUTTAL EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE.

1. Martin Gottfried Weiss.

The accused Weiss made the following unsworn statement: During the year 1943 no invalid transports whatsoever left Dachau (R 1813). Small and large transports did go to various by-camps and other camps (R 1813). People on some of these transports had arrived by invalid transports in Dachau and had been sent out after they had been nursed to health (R 1813). There was no group of twenty insane persons sent out on an invalid transport in September 1943 (R 1814). If there had been, Weiss would have known about it (R 1814). Application for flogging punishments were made by the camp commander to higher authority and the orders to execute the punishments came from Oranienburg (R 1814). The beatings could only be handed out if the order had been given by Oranienburg (R 1814). The exception to that rule was when the prisoners tried to escape and were recaptured (R 1814). In that event, permission had to be obtained afterwards (R 1814). Dachau was a good camp (R 1815).

9. Johann Kick.

The accused Kick made the following unsworn statement: He did not strike or beat Sergeant Edwards. Mrs. Ernst, his secretary, was present during the entire conversation, and he remembered the Edwards case especially because he was the only British prisoner of war who was ever in the camp (R 1804-1805). Kick explained that in the fall of 1943 many prisoners came to Dachau from Italy, who were mostly civilians although some military personnel were mixed in among them (R 1805). The prisoners of war were supposed to have been separated from the civilians at a camp near Salzburg and the civilians were then brought to Dachau (R 1805). Somehow Edwards must have been mixed up with the civilians (R 1805). When Edwards, accompanied by a Polish interpreter, came to Kick he showed Kick a photograph of himself with his comrades in British uniform and Kick sent a letter to Salzburg requesting that the prisoner be transferred to a PW camp (R 1806). Kick stated that when he was interrogated at Camp Zuffenhausen by Captain Heller of the prosecution he mentioned Sergeant Edwards' name in response to a question as to whether or not there were any American PWs at Dachau (R 1807). Kick denied that he interrogated four or six other Englishmen in the same week that he interrogated Sergeant Edwards and that an English sailor was transferred with Sergeant Edwards (R 1808). He admitted that if an English sailor had been transferred he, Kick, would have known about it (R 1808). He did state that it was possible that an English sailor was transferred with Edwards but not upon his orders (R 1808-1809).

Kick did not know of any invalid transports in the year 1943 and if such a transport had left in September 1943 he would have had to receive the notification of such an order to fix up the records (R 1808).

Mrs. Walli Ernst testified that she worked for the accused Kick from 16 October 1942 until he left Dachau which was a period of about one year (R 1793). She sat in Kick's room and wrote his mail (R 1793). Kick did very little interrogation (R 1793). When he did question people she remained in the room (R 1793). She recalled an Englishman who was interrogated by Kick for about twenty minutes (R 1794). An interpreter was also present (R 1794). The Englishman requested a transfer to a prisoner of war camp since he was a prisoner of war and not a political prisoner (R 1795). She did not see Kick strike the Englishman at any time (R 1795). She stated that it was possible that she left the room for a few minutes while Kick was interrogating the Englishman (R 1798). Kick dictated a letter to her requesting that

he be transferred to a PW camp (R 1795). That was the only English prisoner of war that she could remember in the camp (R 1797). Mrs. [illegible]st was not able to identify the English prisoner of war in the court roo[illegible] although Sergeant Edwards, who was in a British army uniform, was in the second row (R 1799). She never saw Kick mistreat any prisoners (R 1796). She stated that some Russians who were interrogated in the earl[illegible] summer of 1944 were questioned in a room three rooms away (R 1797) [illegible] heard screams and yells coming from that room (R 1797-1798). The interrogation with the Russians lasted about three months, but Kick did not take any part in them (R 1799).

10. Dr. Fritz Hintermayer.

At the end of December 1944, Rudolf Lichy, who had been a prisoner at Dachau since January 1941, became the clerk for the chief doctor, Hintermayer, and acted as such until liberation (R 1810, 1809). Lichy wrote requisitions to Berlin for medical supplies (R 1810). A request for additional medicine was sent to Berlin just about every month (R 1812). However, Berlin furnished only about one third of the request (R 1810). At Hintermayer's request he had written to Berlin complaining about the crowded conditions of the camp (R 1810). There was difficulty in setting up the delousing station because only the mechanic from the factory was permitted to break the seal as the equipment belonged to the factory and was only loaned to the camp (R 1811). Blood specimens were taken from typhus cases and sent to Berlin because typhus could not be diagnosed in a different way (R 1811). The number of dead were reported exactly as the death register showed (R 1812). However, the number of typhus cases reported was smaller than the actual number because one could only be positive after examination of a blood sample (R 1812). In December 1944 when Lichy first went to the hospital the typhus epidemic had already started (R 1813).

Dr. Bruno Fialkowski who had been in Dachau from September 1942 until liberation was placed in the hospital and worked there while Dr. Hintermayer was chief doctor (R 1800-1801). He stated that Hintermayer made all sorts of efforts to obtain drugs (R 1801). A delousing station was set up at the camp three or four weeks after it had arrived (R 1801). With respect to the typhus epidemic one could not deny the good will of Dr. Hintermayer, but he was "too weak" in the administrative sense (R 1802). Requisitions for drugs were sent to Berlin (R 1802). Dr. Bruno Fialkowski received Hintermayer's permission to use herbs from the plantation although this was probably forbidden by Berlin (R 1802).

11. Dr. Wilhelm Witteler.

The accused Witteler made the following unsworn statement: He testified that on 4 November 1945 he was interrogated by Lieutenant Guth who sined a light in his eyes, that he was kept standing during the entire interrogation, that he was called a murderous swine and other epithets, and that the interrogation lasted from six or six thirty until one o'clock in the morning (R 1818).

12. Johann Baptist Eichelsdorfer.

The accused Eichelsdorfer made the following unsworn statement: He denied that he ever received the death notices at Kaufering Camp Number 4 and that he ever signed anything as Hauptmannlagerfuehrer because he was never a lagerfuehrer (R 1783). Eichelsdorfer admitted that he signed some papers for the camp such as records issued for materials (R 1785). He never heard of the order taking the overcoats away from the prisoners of Camp Number 4 (R 1783). There was a pile of clothing on the parade grounds but that was of dead prisoners (R 1783). This had been accumulated per orders of Dr. Blanke (R 1783). Eichelsdorfer was forbidden to enter the camp (R 1783). Camp Number 4 actually

consisted of two parts, on one side of which was barracks of the trades people who were healthy and he did frequent there about ten times (R 1784). He denied that at the time he signed his pre-trial affidavit that he had been advised of the charges against him (R 1784).

18. Franz Boettger.

The accused Boettger made the following unsworn statement: He denied that he struck Sergeant Edwards while in the company of Commandant Weiter (R 1819). He stated that at that time he was Second Rapportfuehrer, had only had the job for about two weeks and it was unbelievable that he would have accompanied the commandant on an inspection of the camp (R 1819-1820). He admitted that at some times he did strike some of the inmates (R 1820).

20. Anton Endres.

Endres made the following unsworn statement: He denied that he injected any patients in Block Number 1 (R 1780). He denied that he had ever beaten prisoners with his fist or kicked them (R 1781). He admitted that he had slapped prisoners in the face "in order to correct them" (R 1781). Endres stated that he was a runner in the hospital and that he had no ward under his supervision (R 1782).

22. Michael Redwitz.

In January 1942 Redwitz was Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer (R 1821). Karl Horn, who had come to Dachau as a prisoner about the middle of January 1942 and was there until liberation, never saw Redwitz mistreat any prisoners (R 1821-1822). He had known Redwitz from 1932 until 1935 (R 1822).

The accused Redwitz made the following unsworn statement: He was Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer in August and September 1943 (R 1823). He did not see any invalid transport leave the camp in August or September 1943 composed of about twenty people and if there had been such a transport he would have known about it (R 1823).

23. Wilhelm Welter.

The accused Welter made the following unsworn statement: He denied that he beat a Czech in a block in the manner in which the witness Schnabel testified (R 1776). He admitted that he had been in that block, however (R 1777). That was in September 1944 (R 1777). He denied that he beat 200 or 300 people whom he had lined up in the block street (R 1777-1778). He also stated that his right hand had been operated on and it would have been impossible for him to hit so many people with his left hand (R 1778). He admitted that he had slapped prisoners in the face (R 1779). He added, "However I never used any object to do that." (R 1779)

40. Friedrich Wetzel.

The accused Wetzel made the following unsworn statement: He knew of no large warehouses where clothing was kept (R 1789). There were some rooms in which the personal effects of prisoners were kept but which could not be given out (R 1789). Of course, there was an accumulation of items such as shoes to be repaired at the cobblers shop, clothes at the tailor and at the laundry (R 1789). As for the canteen, there was some wheat in a room which was about four by six meters and about as high as a barracks (R 1789). Wetzel could not give out the clothes that belonged to the prisoners because of an order of the main office of administration and security (R 1790). These clothes had to be distributed to the prisoners when they were dismissed (R 1790). SS men were employed in this administration of personal effects (R 1790). At the end this clothing was loaded on transports which went to Otztal because the prisoners were supposed to be there (R 1790).

VIII. PROCEEDINGS.

The charges and particulars were referred for trial to the General Military Court appointed by paragraph 3, Special Orders Number 304, Headquarters Third United States Army and Eastern Military District, dated 2 November 1945, pursuant to request in letter, Deputy Theater Judge Advocate's Office, War Crimes Branch, United States Army, European Theater, subject: "Dachau Concentration Camp and Subsidiary Camps," dated 30 October 1945. The appointment of the court and the proceedings thereof were in compliance with the provisions of letter, Headquarters United States Forces, European Theater, subject: "Trial of War Crimes and Related Cases," 16 July 1945, and pertinent Military Government directives and instructions. The accused were represented by a Lieutenant Colonel, JAGD, a Major, and two Captains, all of whom are experienced attorneys. The accused Knoll, Becher, and Mahl were also represented by special German counsel. A fair and impartial trial was had. Challenges for cause were permitted. The court advised the accused of their rights including the right to have the proceedings translated, and informed the accused that if at any time any statement is not clear, they were to raise their hands so as to call the court's attention to that fact.

IX. JURISDICTION.

The law of nations, established by written agreements and by customs and usages practiced among the civilized nations of the world, recognizes that two or more members of the family of nations may become embroiled in military conflict. Accordingly, it embodies certain rules or laws governing the conduct of land warfare. Thus, it is a well settled principle of land warfare that prisoners of war must be treated with humaneness. This doctrine has been enunciated in Articles 4 and 23, Chapter II of the Annex to the Hague Convention No. IV of 18 October 1907 and in Articles 2 and 3 of the Geneva (Prisoners of War) Convention of 27 July 1929. (The United States and Germany were signatories to both conventions.)

It is also well settled that the civilian population must be "treated leniently," "must not be injured in their lives or liberty, except for cause and after due trial," and must not, as a rule, be deprived of their private property. Par 9, Rules of Land Warfare, FM 27-10. Thus Article 46 of the Annex to the Hague Convention No. IV, supra, provides: "Family honor and rights, the lives of persons, and private property, as well as religious convictions and practice, must be respected."

It should be noted that the unwritten rules are binding upon all civilized nations, although technically the written rules are binding only between the powers that have satisfied or adhered to the particular treaty or convention, and are binding only to the extent permitted by the reservations, if any, that have accompanied such ratification or adherence on either side (Par 5, Rules of Land Warfare, FM 27-10).

The particulars in the instant case allege that certain individuals, acting in pursuance of a common design, as members of the Staff of Dachau Concentration Camp and subsidiary camps did, at or in the vicinity of Dachau and Landsberg, Germany, between 1 January 1942 and 29 April 1945 encourage, aid, abet, and participate in the subjection of civilian nationals of nations then at war with Germany

and prisoners of war in the custody of Germany to cruelties and mistreatments. It is clear that these acts alleged constitute violations of the laws of land warfare, both written and unwritten, and are properly to be treated as war crimes.

A United States tribunal has jurisdiction to punish an offender, even though the victim was not a member of its forces and the crime was committed in a place over which, at the time of the act, the United States did not have control (United States v. Versosa et al, G.O. 133, Div Phil, 1 Dec 1900, CM 20888; United States v Braganza, G.O. 291, Div Phil, 26 Sep 1901, CM 30036, G.O. 346, Div Phil, 10 Nov 1901; "Universality of Jurisdiction Over War Crimes" by Willard B. Cowles, 33 California Law Review pp 177-218 (1945)).

Further, a military court is a proper forum to try such violations (Ex Parte Quirin, 63 Sup Ct 2; Par 356, Rules of Land Warfare, FM 27-10; pp 831-841, Winthrop's Military Law and Precedents). The fact that the court was entitled a General Military Court rather than a Military Commission appears to be merely a matter of name. In letter, Headquarters US Forces, European Theater, AG 000.5-2 GAF, 16 July 1945, subject: "Trial of War Crimes and Related Cases" it is provided that offenses "against the laws and usages of war or the laws of the occupied territory or any part thereof commonly known as war crimes" . . . . "committed prior to 9 May 1945, shall be tried before the specially appointed courts provided for in this directive." Accordingly, a specially appointed military court, such as that in the instant case, has jurisdiction over "War Crimes" offenses committed prior to occupation, and over the offenders.

Further, it should be noted that, as war criminals, the accused are not entitled to treatment as prisoners of war even though their status would otherwise have entitled them to such treatment (See WD, FM, 27-10, par 351; Wheaton's International Law, p 180). It is settled that a person who prior to being captured commits an act in violation of the laws of war is not entitled to the privileges and safeguards accorded to a prisoner of war (P 102, Law of Land Warfare, JAGS Text No 7; Colby, 23 Michigan LR 482; cf SRJGW 1945/3029; p 675, "International Law," Hyde; "Prisoners of War," Flory).

X MERITS AND DEFENSES

The charge alleged that the accused "acting in pursuance of a common design to commit the acts hereinafter alleged, and as members of the staff of Dachau Concentration Camp and camps subsidiary thereto, did, at or in the vicinity of Dachau and Landsberg, Germany, between about 1 January 1942 and about 29 April 1945, willfully, deliberately and wrongfully encourage, aid, abet and participate in the subjection of civilian nationals (in Charge No. I) and of captured members of the armed forces of nations then at war with the then German Reich(in Charge No. II), to cruelties and mistreatment, including killings, beatings, tortures, starvation, abuses and indignities, the exact names and numbers of such victims being unknown but aggregating many hundreds or thousands ...." The acts alleged clearly constituted a violation of the laws of war and international law.

It is a well-settled principle of law that where two or more persons combine to perform a criminal act, each may be liable criminally for all of his acts and of his confederates, done in furtherance of the common design, and where the criminal design is actually carried out, then the liability of each person who participated therein is determined by the nature and extent of his participation (Criminal Law, Miller, page 225). Furthermore, all who join in such common design to commit an unlawful act must take responsibility for all the consequences of the execution of that act if done in furtherance of the plan although not specifically contemplated by the parties, or even forbidden by the defendant, or although the actual perpetrator is not identified (See Corpus Juris, Sec 46, page 2073). Thus, the prosecution in the instant case had to establish the following:

a.) That there was present and in force such a common design or purpose to commit the crime or crimes listed;

b.) That the accused had knowledge of this common design; and

c.) That each accused committed acts to encourage, and, abet or participate in the common design of subjection.

That there was present and in full force at Dachau and its by' camps from about 1 January 1942 to about 29 April 1945 a common design to commit certain acts unlawful by all the legal and humane standards of civilized nations was not seriously challenged by the defense. It would be absurd to say that it had its origin in Dachau or that it was first conceived in January 1942. The Adjutant, Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop, testifying on his own behalf, declared he had been an adjutant in camps other than Dachau and that common orders governing the conduct of all concentration camps came from Berlin. The accused Peter Betz stated that he had been associated with the Dachau camp since 1933, and the witness Peter Huller testified he had been a prisoner there since the same year. Other accused had served at Dachau long before 1942 and other witnesses had been prisoners there before that date during which period certain atrocities had been committed. Captain Von Lanschott told of mistreatment of himself at other similar types of camps, particularly, Natzweiler. Others described outrages against humanity at the Auschwitz, Mauthausen, and Flossenburg Concentration Camps. The condition of the prisoners in the transports that came into Dachau gave further forcible evidence of the seemingly common plan for the mistreatment and extermination of human beings at the various camps from which they stemmed. It may be added that in almost all cases the victims were described as one or more of a class that the Nazi hierarchy had judged to be opponent to its doctrines.

However, restricting ourselves to what Dachau itself was, the best evidence of the common design existing within its confines are the things that happened there. It is, of course, obvious that the only occurrences that would concern the accused would be those that happened between the dates mentioned in the charge sheet.

Between December 1940 and 29 April 1945, a total of 161,939 prisoners had been processed at Dachau. Of these, there had been 25,000 recorded deaths and hundreds of others had perished unrecorded. When the Americans took over on 29 April 1945, they found a freight train of 38 cars on a siding within the grounds each car containing from one to twenty dead bodies. These corpses were wasted, emaciated, and illy clad. The photographs of the scene express a silent condemnation of anyone who helped bring about this particular situation. The bodies were identified as a transport that had been about to depart from Dachau but had been tied up for several days due to transportation difficulties. During this interlude the already decrepit human beings that made up the transport had received little or nothing to eat, no warmth or toilet facilities, and no one seemed to have cared whether they lived or died.

The vile living conditions of the camp proper showed definite signs of having existed for a long time prior to the American liberation. The housing facilities were hopelessly cramped at Dachau for the number of inmates that were being detained and the conditions in this respect at the by-camps, notably the Kaufering string of camps, were even worse. The survivors that were found or who furtively stole back from the woods to greet the Americans were mostly skin and bones, inadequately clothed, and consisted of such Nazi victims as Russians, Poles, Jews, and so on. Each came eagerly forward in his own feeble way to tell his own unbelievable story.

The crematoriums were conspicuous examples of Nazi efficiency but even these, four furnaces and five ovens, were soon unable to cope with the volume of business. The witness Mahl stated bodies often remained piled up very high for six to eight weeks at a time. "That's why," he said, "none of these could have been burned while still living." Colonel Chavez, the war crimes investigator, indeed found such large piles of thin, emaciated corpses in the two rooms adjoining the crematoriums on May 1, 1945, when he came to compile a report on the Dachau camps.

An execution area was conveniently located near the crematoriums. The evidence clearly bears out the fact that the greater part of these executions were not legal except in form. The accused, Martin Weiss, a former commandant from September 1942 to November 1943, and others, notably Johann Kick, former chief of the Political Section, declared all executions at Dachau were "ordered" from Berlin. The sentences had been determined by administrative decrees. However, no claim was ever made by any of the accused that a single victim had had any sort of a trial, let alone a fair, impartial one, which would relegate all such executions to the category of war crimes by all the settled tenets of international law (Cf. FM 27-10, 356 and other citations).

The medical and hygienic conditions at Dachau were abominable. Epidemics were long rampant, and as many as 100 a day, until the middle of May, continued to die from "prior effects" even after the liberation and the introduction of better standards of care. From a typhus epidemic that began in December 1945, about 15,000 inmates had died. Medical supplies had been poor since 1942 yet enough were found in the SS hospital by the Americans to have taken care of all patients for more than fourteen days! Dr. Blaha, a prisoner-doctor from August 1942 until the liberation, declared that 12,000 autopsies had been performed under his direction. The victims had been chiefly

Russians, Poles. Yugoslavs, Italians, French and Jewish and most of the deaths had been caused by typhus, typhoid, tuberculosis, dysentery and malnutrition.

The varied experiments at the prison hospital are further evidence of the general pattern of subjection of the prisoners to cruelties and mistreatment. That the prisoners did not volunteer is undisputed, Humans were subjected to the deadly malaria disease in the same manner as animals are utilized for scientific purposes. The work progressed without regard to the individual rights of the human beings concerned and it was of no consequence should any of these human guinea-pigs perish on the way. Schilling's authorization for his procedure stemmed directly from the Reichfuehrer Heinrich Himmler. In addition to the malarial experiments, there were the air-pressure tests causing deaths from hemhorrages of the stomach and lungs, the cold water experiments where many perished after being immersed in ice-cold water for from four to thirty-eight hours constantly, the liver puncture experiments, the phlegmon experiments, and the salt-water experiments, all of which had their resultant cases of death.

The systematic beatings, tortures, killings, and heaping of indignities on all prisoners at Dachau are most graphically stated by the various witnesses who testified or whose written statements were admitted before the court. In most cases, these were not denied by the accused themselves except in a matter of degree or because of obedience to an order of a superior.

The general method of abuse used at Dachau was universal exploitation of all inmates to the advantage of the German war effort or the aggrandizement of the Nazi principals. Of those who did not die by the wayside, the remainder would be forced to these purposes in the form of long working hours or other uses until they became recalcitrant or physically unwanted. At that time they would be executed or brought to their untimely end in one of the ways heretofore described. A common method in later days was the use of the transports "to heaven" when it was universally known in Dachau that such transports heading for Auschwitz, Lublin, Linz, and other places meant eventual extermination of the persons contained in them.

It can be seen, therefore, that very little could have been hit-or-miss in such a kaleidescopic pattern of human exploitation. The design was common for ever one concerned with the running of Dachau and since it was proved to have existed between 1 January 1942 and 29 April 1945, it definitely concerned each of the named accused who, at one time or another during those years, were part of the staff of this notorious concentration camp.

Knowledge of this design by each accused may be inferred since for many years prior to 1942 each had been part of the Nazi world and sometime between 1942 and 1945 had become an integral chain in the furtherance of this design at Dachau. Not a single defendant contended he had been ignorant of all the things transpiring behind the gray walls and the electrified wire fences that surrounded the camp. So, with the flux of humanity and the general mistreatment and abuse of it to be found literally in every nook of the camp, it would strain human conscience to believe anyone who was, at least, a bystander there was not aware of the general state of things. Gretsch and Schoepp, perhaps the least in rank and importance among the accused, in their sole capacity as guards admit at least hearing shooting, witnessing beatings, and seeing corpses. It would seem that any of the goings-on at Dachau along with the prevalent propanganda-machine of the Nazi government itself would have put all the accused on notice that wrongs were being committed here.

The camp was organized to carry out effectively its purposes. It was headed by the camp commandant who was appointed by Berlin. All mail and other business would usually proceed through the hands of the Adjutant of the camp. The commandant was assisted by one or more Schutzhaftlagerfuehrers or Compound Commanders. Next in line came the Rapportfuehrers, the head non-coms over the prisoner blocks, then the Blockfuehrers or inspectors. All these were members of the SS. The so-called Block-aeltestes and Room-leaders were prisoners selected to help with the details. Other subdivisions like the labor office, the political department, and the medical department, in large, were answerable to the camp commandant. Thus everyone from the camp commander down to the capo or room eldest had his niche in the administration of Dachau and in a broad sense all were members of the staff. Everyone operated as a unit in the purposes of the camp, whether lawful or unlawful. As the accused Suttrop stated in his pretrial affidavit: "The above-mentioned administration plan was a closed entity of the SS in Dachau and could not have been effective nor worked without the assistance of the personnel of the six departments for the purpose for which it was built, that is, as was ordered by the superior authorities. Each single one of the above-mentioned coworkers was a link in the chain of entity, without his assistance which was ordered by transfers or commands, the whole thing could not have existed." (Pros ex 106A).

It is in the light of this effective machine that the part each played in the Dachau scheme must be considered.

As a general rule all persons concerned in the accomplishment of an unlawful and criminal purpose are principals (State vs. Scott, 80 Conn. 317). Furthermore, anyone who commits an offense, or does some act forming a part or one of the steps thereof, or assists in the actual commission, or any act forming a part thereof, becomes a party thereto. So, when one is engaged in doing something in a chain of acts leading to the consummation of an offense, though he is not actually present at the time of its commission, he is a principal. (See Bass vs. State, 55 Tex Cr. 18; Sturgis vs. State, 2 Okl. 362; and Wharton's Criminal Law, page 246 et seq.). However, merely witnessing a crime without intervention does not make a person a party to its commission unless his interference was a duty, or his non-interference was one of the conditions of the commission of the crime (Wharton's Criminal Law, page 246). Nevertheless, if he is present for the purpose of assisting in the commission of a crime, if necessary, he is an aider and abettor, and under the removal of the distinction between them, is liable as a principal. (Brinegar vs. State, 82 Nebr. 558). Wharton further defines participation as follows: "Something must be shown in the conduct of the bystander which indicates a design to encourage, incite, or participate in a certain act. It is not necessary to prove that the party actually aided in the commission of the offense; if he watched for his companions .... or was in such a situation as to be able readily to come to their assistance, he was aiding and abetting." (See Wharton's Crim Law, v.1, page 333 & 334; cf. State vs. Holder, 153 N.C. 606). In US vs. Ross, Fed Cases No. 16,196, the Court, in dictum, stated: "Where A and B go out for the purpose of robbing C, and A, in pursuance of the plan, kills C, B is guilty of murder. In such cases of confederacy, all are responsible for the acts of each if done in pursuance of a common design." (cf. Wharton's Crim Law, page 344).

The nature and extent of participation of each accused varied and must be considered individually.

1. Martin Gottfried Weiss. The accused Martin Weiss had been the camp commander at Dachau from 1 September 1942 until 1 November 1943. It was undisputed that everyone in the camp was responsible to him. While Weiss undoubtedly affected numerous changes in Dachau, his motives were to increase the labor output of the camp. Accordingly, less emphasis was placed on certain types of punishment and the hangings by the wrists were discontinued. However, it is likewise clear that

punishments of various sorts including beatings, official and unofficial, continued. Mistreatment by any of the members of Weiss' staff was naturally his responsibility. That the members of his staff engaged themselves in numerous and continuous indignities is clear. Experiments, such as cold water and malaria, continued while Weiss was commandant. It is important to note that Weiss' approval for the requisition of prisoners to be used in these experiments was necessary. Executions of various individuals whose punishment had been administratively determined by the Reich Security Office were carried out with his sanction. The orders for these executions and the reports that they had been performed passed over his desk. Conditions in the camp unquestionably became more crowded during Weiss' regime. Sanitary facilities, clothing, medical supplies and food were inadequate. At least one invalid transport left while Weiss was commander. As a matter of fact, the whole orgy that was Dachau continued to run its course under the leadership of Martin Weiss, and it was he who, for more than one year, dominated the scene as a principal.

2. Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert. Ruppert served at Dachau at two different times, first from April 1933 until September 1942 as a camp guard and electrition, and from August 1944 until 29 April 1945 as Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer. Little evidence was presented with respect to Ruppert's activities during his first stay at the camp. During this period, the accused Kick saw Ruppert beat a Russian until the blood flowed. It was when Ruppert returned as an SS Obersturmfuehrer and held the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer position that he carried on his work with great enthusiasm. His beatings of prisoners were performed as one witness described it, much like a blacksmith striking with his iron. He saw to it that the executions were performed, including the murder of over 90 Russian prisoners of war in September 1944. It was Ruppert who headed the reception committee for incoming transports, among which was the Hungarian unit which brought the typhus bearing lice. As receptionist he saw to it that all the dead bodies or nearly dead bodies were borne by the Mort express to the crematory. It is apparent that Ruppert who performed all the essential functions of the first Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer carried out his duties with an enthusiasm and vehemence that was characteristic of his ilk.

3. Josef Jarolin. Jarolin was at Dachau proper from September 1938 until March 1943. From December 1941 until March 1943 he was third Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer. Prior to that he had been a Rapportfuehrer with the rank of SS Unterscharfuehrer. He ultimately attained the rank of Obersturmfuehrer. Jarolin often carried out his sadistic instincts in the bathroom of the administration building where he beat the inmates until they were unconscious. He attended numerous executions and was a principal participant in the execution of a large number of Russian prisoners of war. It is not clear with respect to this latter incident whether it occurred in 1941 or 1942. Ruppert apparently left Dachau in March 1943 and went to the by-camp Allach. Here he saw to it that the various punishments including death were carried out and that the general pattern of cruelties and mistreatment concomitant with the exploitation of the prisoners' services continued to be woven. The individual instances in which Jarolin heaped his vindictiveness upon the unfortunate inmates need not be related here. Suffice it to say he performed the functions of his office, functions which were an intregal part of the Dachau scheme.

4. Franz Xaver Trenkle. The accused Trenkle who had received some preliminary training as block leader at Dachau from 1933 until 1936 had returned to Dachau in June 1943 where he held the position of Deputy Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer or Rapportfuehrer until March 1944. After some further training at the Bergen Belsen concentration camp he returned to Dachau and took charge of outside work details. Trenkle not only performed the duties required of his office, such as aiding in the executions, but he added his own individual touch to the Dachau scene. He beat and kicked the prisoners, particularly

the Russians. Although he was not a physician, at times he would hold sick call. He admitted that in April 1945 he had shot and killed four Russian prisoners whom the Gauleiter of Munich ordered executed. In view of all the foregoing, it is apparent that Trenkle participated directly and influentially in the Dachau picture.

5. Engelbert Valentin Niedermeyer. Niedermeyer served at Dachau as a member of the SS from 1934 until 1 February 1943. From January 1942 to May 1942 he worked at the crematorium. After that he became a block-leader and held that job until he left Dachau. At the crematorium he helped to burn the bodies. He was supervised by SS Oberscharfuehrer Bongarz. As a block leader he performed the duties incumbent upon that office to maintain order and cleanliness in the block. Apparently Niedermeyer did not hesitate to use his hands and fists upon the prisoners freel while carrying out his duties. It was undisputed that Niedermeyer was at Dachau and performed these duties as stated above. Accordingly, it must be concluded that by virtue of the nature of the work performed he, too, participated in the scheme.

6. Josef Seuss. Seuss who had joined the Allgemeine SS in 1932 and had been at Dachau from 1933 until 1942 returned to Dachau in August 1942 where he was a Rapportfuehrer. Seuss recalled the execution of 35 Russian prisoners of war in August 1942 in which he was one of the party. He admitted that he had had to treat the prisoners particularly hard, that he had seen various beatings, hangings and tortures of all sorts at Dachau. Seuss stated that he had been forced to sign a statement that he would never talk about the happenings in the camp. He believed this had been required because "they did not want that people came to know how bad things were at the Dachau concentration camp". Seuss had apparently been caught in the web which he had voluntarily entered. After having performed his role, Seuss wrote "I have always been sorry that I have been at the Dachau Concentration Camp and that the people there had such a bad life. I know that 20 or 25 hanged themselves at the dungeon from despair. I also know that people committed suicide in other ways, for instance by cutting their veins. I also know that people died from weakness and that others became insane." In view of the duties he performed and his actions outside the scope of his job, it must be concluded that he too participated in the Dachau scheme.

7. Leonhard Anselm Eichberger. Eichberger who had joined the SS in 1935 came to Dachau on 15 January 1943 and remained there until April 1945. He held the rank of 1st Sergeant and was the chief clerk in the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer's office. As chief clerk he unquestionably handled all the details in that office. In 1944 he was given the additional duties of rifleman and reporter at executions. He admitted that he had shot about 5 or 6 persons himself at these executions, and the reason that he had not shot more was because at times he was delayed by his work as a clerk. All told, he was present as a recorder when a young Russian was hanged. Certainly Eichberger's work was necessary in order for the office of the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer to function. Further his additional duties in connection with the executions were essential. In view of the uncontroverted evidence, it is abundantly clear that Eichberger's duties constituted a furtherance of the Dachau purposes.

8. Wilhelm Wagner. Wagner who was an SS Hauptscharfuehrer had served at Dachau from 1933 until 1938 and from 1939 until 1944. At that time he went to the by-camp Allach. On 1 January 1942 he was in charge of the laundry at Dachau. He apparently was extremely vicious with the prisoners, kicking them, striking them, and beating them with sticks. Those who worked under him suffered almost daily. When he was transferred to an outside work detail at Germering his

conduct continued unabated. At one time part of his duties involved the meting out of the official lashings. At Allach he aided in the execution of two prisoners pursuant to orders which he had received from the accused Jarolin. It is clear that Wagner not only performed essential duties, but that he added his own personal touch to the sordid Dachau portrait.

9. Johann Kick. Johann Kick, who was associated with the Gestapo, was chief of the political department at Dachau from May 1937 until August 1944. He returned to Dachau again in January 1945 and was there until the end of March 1945. During his second term of duty at Dachau he was not the chief of the political department but had the duty of registering the prisoners. As head of the department he was responsible for the compilation and registration of prisoners, maintenance of files, correspondence concerning the prisoners' death certificates, and interrogation of the prisoners. In questioning inmates he apparently used severe methods including the extraction of fingernails and toenails. After the interviews the prisoners were often sent to the standing bunker where they endured additional suffering. The execution orders passed through his department. Kick recalled that approximately 300 such decrees and orders had been brought to his attention between January 1942 and August 1944. Kick also aided in the selection of individuals who were to be shipped out on invalid transports. He realized full well that these people would be liquidated. It was not only common knowledge that such would be their fate, but Kick also marked the papers of these people so as to indicate that they had died at Dachau. Kick's position as chief of a staff was unquestionably one of the most important in the performance of the Dachau plan. His participation was shown beyond the shadow of a doubt.

10. Dr. Fritz Hintermayer. Dr. Hintermayer, who was not a registered doctor since he had not finished his thesis, came to Dachau in February 1944. He worked as a medical officer in the prison hospital until September or October 1944, when he succeeded Dr. Witteler as head physician, a position which he held until April 1945. His rank during this period of time was Sturmbannfuehrer. The conditions of the hospital, the typhus epidemic, which raged from the end of 1944 until May 1945, the continued human guinea pig experiments, and the extremely inadequate sanitary facilities were responsibilities of the head physician. Although Dr. Hintermayer may not have originally caused any of the above conditions to exist, he played his part in his capacity as head physician. The requests for inmates to be used in experiments passed through his office. The inadequate medical care existed under his regime. The hospital suffered from a lack of sufficient medical supplies, although many necessary elements were present nearby. His efforts to control the typhus epidemic were pitiful. In addition to his duties as medical officer and head physician, Dr. Hintermayer was present at various executions for the purpose of signing a death certificate. Furthermore, he personally injected fatal venom into two pregnant Russian women. It was Hintermayer who played a prominent role in the death-taking slave market formations. His role in the Dachau scheme of things is clear.

11. Dr. Wilhelm Witteler. Dr. Witteler was Dr. Hintermayer's predecessor as head physician at Dachau. Witteler, who had joined the SS in 1938 and had served with a combat unit on the Russian front, arrived to take charge of the prisoners' hygiene, food, and disease prevention on 1 January 1944. The conditions which existed at Dachau, with respect to these factors during this period of time, are set out in detail in paragraph IVa, "The Common Design At Dachau". Witteler admitted that prisoners to be used by Dr. Schilling were requisitioned on his order. Dr. Witteler also admitted that every prisoner whose condition was considered hopeless by Dr. Schilling was transferred into another ward, and that when such a prisoner died he would state the cause of death to be a heart defect, or circulation difficulties. Furthermore, Dr. Witteler was present at several executions where he signed the death certificate. Thus, it may be seen that he, like Dr. Hintermeyer, played an important part in the Dachau scheme.

12. Johann Baptist Eichelsdorfer. On 15 July 1944 Eichelsdorfer, who was a captain in the [illegible]wacht, was assigned to Dachau. At first he took charge as camp leader of Kaufering No. 8. In October 1944 he became commander of Kaufering camp No. 7, and in January 1945 he became camp leader of camp No. 4. While he was in charge of camp No. 7, numerous deaths occurred, bodies were merely buried in dirt mounds without any designation. When Eichelsdorfer took charge of Camp No. 4, it was a sick camp. The living conditions and treatment accorded the inmates of that camp are set forth in detail in paragraph IVb, "The Common Design At Kaufering". Eichelsdorfer, apparently, aided in the burning of Camp No. 4 shortly before the American forces arrived. Because of the various positions which he held in these by-camps, a fact which was undisputed, it necessarily follows that his functions were vital in the administration of the Dachau concentration camp. Accordingly, his participation is clear.

13. Otto Foerschner. Foerschner, a Sturmbannfuhrer, took charge of several of the Kaufering by-camps on 1 February 1945. About 2,000 prisoners under his supervision died during his tenure. He placed the guilt primarily on the "fact" that all people were accommodated in such bad billets. Foerschner in no way denies the horrific conditions which existed. He also exhibited his own individualism by hitting prisoners with stones, by killing one inmate, by beating another with an iron rod, and by punishing women who could not physically perform their laborious tasks. By virtue of his positions and his individual acts, Foerschner aided in the Dachau performance.

14. Dr. Hans Kurt Eisele. Dr. Eisele, an SS Sturmbannfuehrer, was in charge of the surgical department of the prisoners' hospital at Dachau from February 1945 until liberation. Apparently he realized the seriousness of the conditions which existed in the hospital and the camp, for he claims that he often requested the head doctor, Doctor Hintermayer, to make improvements. As a matter of fact, he was able to enlarge his own ward and have "several single bedrooms for my patients". As part of his duties he inspected the [illegible] food which was served the prisoners every day, and [illegible] that the food was qualitatively and quantitatively insufficient. He also inspected the by-camp Muhldorf and found that sanitary and medical facilities there were extremely insufficient. Furthermore, Dr. Eisele attended at least three executions at Dachau at which he signed the certificates of death. It is clear that Dr. Eisele aided in the operation of the prison hospital, assisted the head doctor in connection with his responsibility for the prisoners' food and sanitary condition, and also performed a necessary function at executions. His activities were of such a nature that they constituted participation in the administration of Dachau.

15. Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling. Dr. Schilling, at the call of Himmler, began conducting his malaria experiments at Dachau in February 1942. He continued these experiments until liberation of the camp. It was undisputed that the inmates whom Dr. Schilling used in his work were not volunteers. Dr. Schilling's research was performed for the purpose of determining immunization for and treatment of malaria. His requests for inmates were made about every month. These lists were prepared in the camp physician's office and then sent to the camp commander and labor office. About 1200 selectees were thus chosen for subjection. Many of them were priests. The number of people who died from the malaria or from the drugs such as pyramidon or neo-salvarsan is not known. Certainly some died. It is reasonable to infer that the deaths of many of the inmates from tuberculosis, dysentery, typhus, and other diseases [illegible] by the fact that those people had been subjected to [illegible] Dr. Schilling's motive may have been simply and purely a scientific one, his activities exemplified the Nazi scheme which existed at Dachau. The part he played in that scheme is clear.

17. Dr. Fridolin Karl Puhr. Dr. Puhr had been a member of the SS since 1937. He came to Dachau in December 1944 and remained there until 27 April 1945. It was his function at Dachau to act as the physician for the SS troops who were stationed there. His hospital contained only SS troops. On about 6 occasions he attended executions at Dachau for the purpose of determining death and signing the necessary certificates to that effect. His name often appeared as officer of the day on the prisoner hospital bulletin board, and he was seen at various times in the hospital. It does not appear that Puhr ever served as a regular member of the prison hospital staff. As officer of the day, his duties consisted of receipting papers during a twenty-four hour period. Furthermore, he assisted in several major operations on prisoners. Thus, although Dr. Puhr's activities which directly affected the prisoners were not as extensive as his fellow accused, they did constitute a part in the operation of the camp. In this connection it may be noted that it could be contended that his functions as a doctor in maintaining the health of the SS guards constituted participation in that the guards were directly concerned with the camp. However, it is believed that those activities were too far removed and too indirectly affected the camp operation.

18. Franz Boettger. Boettger, who was a member of the SS, after having served 5 months at Dachau in 1940, returned in May 1941, and stayed there until April 1945. He attained the rank of Oberscharfuehrer. Until November 1943 he worked at the post censorship office. He then took over the duties of Rapportfuehrer. Boettger admitted that at times he did strike some of the inmates. He often whipped them in the bath house , in the administration building, with a cat of nine tails, and he used to administer beatings to the inmates while on the parade ground which were so severe that they had to be taken to the hospital. It was Boettger who helped lead the 90 Russian prisoner of war officers to their execution in September 1944. Boettger attended about 20 other executions. In the closing days of Dachau, Boettger acted as a guard on one of the large transports which left the camp. During that march he shot a Russian in the head who had collapsed from weakness. Boettger admitted that he had had an order not to leave any prisoners behind. Thousands were apparently driven to death or suffered great hardships on this march. That the accused Boettger aided and abetted in the performance of the Dachau affair is apparent.

19. Peter Betz. The accused Betz, a member of the SS, was at Dachau from 1935 until January 1944. In January 1942, Betz was working in the office of the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer. He checked the arrival and departure as well as the death cases of the invalids. He sent the punishment orders to Berlin. Betz admitted that he had slapped the faces of inmates, and that he witnessed various inmates being beaten up by SS men during interrogations in the office of the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer. By reason of the duties he performed at Dachau for a substantial period of time, it is clear that his activities constituted part of the operation of the camp. Furthermore, Betz added his own personal flavor by admittedly striking some of the prisoners.

20. Anton Endres. Endres, who had been a member of the SS, was at Dachau from December 1940 until May 1942. He worked about the hospital, procured the mail, obtained the medicine, and kept the latrines in order. He also acted as a first aid man in a hospital. Endres worked very closely with a Capo named Heiden. They apparently enjoyed killing and mistreating patients. Together they injected patients with fatal venom and subjected others to cold showers for long periods of time, and thereby endangered the lives of the victims. He admitted that he attended executions in order to assist the doctor in his duties. Endres' part in the subjection of the Dachau prisoners is obvious.

21. Simon Kiern. Simon Kiern, who had been a Hauptscharfuehrer in the SS, came to Dachau in July 1941. He was employed as a clerk in the office of the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer until December 1942, when he was transferred to the mail censor office. He served there until he was given a six month's sentence for having stolen 10 cigarettes, in the same month, and never served at Dachau again. When he was an office clerk he had been ordered to attend three executions, at least one of which occurred in 1941. Once in 1942 Kiern kicked and killed a newly arrived prisoner who was lying on the ground. While he performed his duties at Dachau, Kiern was actively engaged in the administration of the camp. His killing an inmate was an added contribution.

22. Michael Redwitz. Redwitz served as first Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer at Dachau from November 1942 until March 1944. He held the rank of SS Hauptsturmfuehrer. He was "in charge of all affairs concerning the clothing, quartering, and treatment of the prisoners, and of all the prisoners' welfare". He was also "responsible for good order, and the cleanliness of the camp, as well as for the health of the prisoners". Redwitz has recognized his responsibility for the acute conditions which existed at Dachau. He wrote "it is impossible for me to hold any one of my subordinates, especially responsible for any particular condition. So many various leaders and underleaders had a share in the execution of every order that it was impossible to make responsible any one of them for a certain condition". Redwitz directed the public thrashings, carried out the executions and confirmed the request for the experiments at the hospital. It was Redwitz who instituted the practice of having the prisoners administer the public beatings instead of the SS men.

Redwitz's position was an important one in the administration of Dachau, and his acts clearly constituted assistance in the general scheme.

23. Wilhelm Welter. Wilhelm Welter was at Dachau from 1939 until 1 September 1943. He was the labor service leader. He arranged the work details each day, and made out the required reports. He was in charge of the slave market formations, where he beat, hit, kicked and pushed the prisoners. He aided in the selection of people for the transports and work details. He selected the four Jews who worked on the crematory deal and who were then disposed of every eight weeks and succeeded by a new group. Welter chose inmates for the cold-water experiment, and checked the list of inmates requested by Dr. Schilling Welter often beat and struck the prisoners. He said, "It is possible that I slapped a few prisoners in the face if they did something wrong". It is clear from the foregoing that Welter not only by virtue of the functions of his office but also by his own individual acts actively participated in the mistreatment of the inmates at Dachau.

24. Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop. Rudolf Suttrop, an SS Obersturmbannfuehrer, served as adjutant at Dachau from 15 May 1942 until 15 May 1944. As such he was in charge of 235 non-commissioned officers and men of the Commandant's staff. He was in charge of the telephone, signal office, and motor pool. He was responsible for the distribution of the mail and secret orders, and assisted the Commandant in the paper work. All written matter which was sent to the camp commander went over his desk, including such items as requests for inmates for experiments at the hospital. Without the performance of the duties which Suttrop and his staff performed, Dachau could not have operated. When considered in this light, his participation in the execution of the Dachau scheme becomes apparent.

25. Wilhelm Tempel. Wilhelm Tempel, who joined the SS in 1932, had come to Dachau on 6 August 1944. He was immediately sent to Kaufering No. 4 where he served as the Arbeitsdienstfuehrer. It was his duty to arrange the work details which left the camp. He shot the prisoners,

beat some to death with a stick and rubber cable, kicked them unmercifully, and abused the sick. In January 1945 he left Kaufering Camp No. 4 and went to Kaufering Camp No. 1, where he served as Rapportfuehrer. It was known that Tempel beat prisoners there. He acted as a guard on the transport which evacuated Kaufering No. 1, in April 1945. It is clear from the foregoing that Tempel evinced a vigor in the performance of his duties wholly consistent with the pattern of mistreatment, tortures, cruelties and extermination of the Dachau inmates.

26. Hugo Alfred Erwin Lausterer. Lausterer was an SS guard at Dachau from December 1941 till February 1942. He was then sent as a guard on a work detail to Radolfzell, where he stayed until October 1942. On this detail the prisoners were often struck by one of the other guards. In November 1942 he was sent on another work detail to Bayerisch Zell. Here again the other guards were extremely cruel to the prisoners. The next month Lausterer returned to Dachau and was hospitalized till February 1943. At that time he worked in the Prisoners' Personal Property room. In October 1943 he was sent to Allach, where he took charge of the prisoners' canteen. He remained in Allach until March 1944. While at Allach he witnessed the beating of an old man. He returned to Dachau in April 1944 and worked as a camp guard and as a guard on details that went to Munich until May 1944. He next was in charge of a detail which worked at a factory in Munich until October 1944. From November 1944 till January 1945 he was acting Commandofuehrer in a camp at Feldafing, and in January 1945 he returned to Dachau where he worked as a guard until April 22, 1945. About that time he was assigned to accompany a transport of about 1700 Jewish prisoners who were placed in railroad cars at Dachau. The transport left on about 25 or 26 April 1945. They rode to Seefeld in Austria in about a day and a half. During that time the prisoners received no water and were given a little food. Some of the prisoners died on the way. At Seefeld, Lausterer took charge of about 75 inmates. He arranged some temporary quarters and obtained some food. Lausterer undoubtedly had played a part in the operation of the Dachau camp.

28. Alfred Kramer. The accused Kramer, who was a sergeant in the SS, which he had joined in 1939, arrived in Dachau in August 1944, after having led a transport of prisoners from Warsaw there. Many of the prisoners on that transport had died, and when it reached Dachau, the dead ones who were still with the transport were taken to the crematory. In September 1944, Kramer became the camp leader of Kaufering Camp No. 1. He retained that job until November 1944. There he was in charge of 1800 prisoners, most of whom were Jews. Kramer explained, "I do not like Jews". Some of the punishment, tortures and brutalities which were inflicted on those 1800 prisoners consisted of beating them with whips and sticks, as a result of which some died, imprisonment in a standing cell from 8 to 10 hours a night, undernourishment , contagious diseases, bad living conditions, and hard work, which in some cases led to death. Kramer also attended the hanging of six Jewish prisoners at the camp. Kramer admitted that he struck prisoners with his hands when they had committed certain offenses so that he would not have to report them to higher authorities. Kramer's participation, both by virtue of the duty of his office and his sadistic initiative show that he assisted in the Dachau orgy.

29. Sylvester Filleboeck. Filleboeck, who was an SS Untersturmfuehrer and had come to Dachau in 1933, was in charge of the kitchen administration with the prisoners' mess from 1941 until April 1945. Filleboeck realized that the food which the prisoners received was inadequate and he made some attempts to supplement that supply. He often gave the prisoners' food to other SS men and requisitioned some of their valuables for himself. Filleboeck also participated in the shooting of the 90 Russian prisoners of war in September 1944 by doing some of the

actual shooting. Obviously, Fillebeck's activities were necessary in order for Dachau to function, and accordingly he must be deemed to have participated in the Dachau plan.

30. Vinzenz Schoettl. In 1944 the accused Schoettl was in charge of the details at Kaufering camp No. 3. Once, while in charge of a detail at a water installation when the people could no longer work, he knocked them down and started to kick and beat them. These victims had to be taken to the hospital. In February 1945 he became second in command to sturmbannfuehrer Forschner. Whenever the camp commander was absent, he assumed control. Many of the prisoners under his jurisdiction died from hunger because of insufficient food. Schoettl also heard that many of the prisoners were hanged at some of the Kaufering camps. While assistant commandant, he admitted in his pre-trial statement that he beat 5 or 6 prisoners with a riding crop. In March 1945, Schoettl shot and killed a Polish prisoner. In view of the duties which Schoettl performed, the savagery of his acts and his failure to testify, it is apparent that he participated in the general plan of mistreatment which existed at Dachau and its by-camps.

31. Albin Gretsch. Gretsch was an SS Unterscharfuehrer, and served as a guard at Dachau or at Kaufering from August 1944 until 26 March 1945. At Dachau he served as a tower guard. It was his function to prevent prisoners from escaping. Part of the time while he was at Kaufering he acted as a tower guard. He was a guard on the transport which left Dachau on 26 April 1945, which went to Wolfratshausen. He witnessed the younger guards abuse the prisoners. He saw one guard let his dog loose on a prisoner. Gretsch "left collapsed prisoners lying left and right of the road". Gretsch's activities as a guard at Dachau and at Kaufering consisted primarily of security measures. Not only was it his function to prevent any of the inmates from escaping from the horrors of Dachau, but also to prevent any unauthorized persons from entering Dachau. Furthermore, Gretsch assisted in the last part of the Dachau drama, the merciless marching of ill-clad, undernourished prisoners through snow and wind and cold. Accordingly, it must be concluded that Gretsch, too, had played his part at Dachau.

32. Johann Viktor Kirsch. Kirsch, a member of the SS, arrived at Kaufering camp No. 3 in August 1944. He was an Oberscharfuehrer at the time and was in charge of the work detail which was constructing the camp. He had about 500 prisoners and about 20 to 25 guards under his supervision. When the camp was completed, he then helped to construct another camp, camp No. 1, which was finished in December 1944. He was the Rapportfuehrer and Arbeitsdienstfuehrer. At one time he witnessed the execution of five inmates who had used blankets around their feet due to the fact that they probably did not have shoes. Kirsch himself administered the punishments in the camp for violations of camp regulations. These usually consisted of beatings with sticks and with his hand, or confinement of the prisoner in a standing bunker. While at Kaufering Camp No.1, Kirsch confined a large number of children in a small wooden hut for a period of two days. These children were then sent to Auschwitz for extermination. Seventy-five of the children were actually burnt to death there. In view of the lack of shoes, Kirsch would have the prisoners at the morning formation who were going out on morning work details take the shoes from those who were unable to go out on the work details. In January 1945 he was the commander of a work detail at Muhldorf. He had between 180 to 200 prisoners on that detail and 18 guards. In view of the positions which Kirsch held, and in view of his own individual acts, it is clear that he participated in the subjection of the Dachau inmates.

34. Walter Adolf Langleist. Langleist, who was an SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, was the commander of the guard battalion at Dachau from August

1943 until 30 May 1944. Langleist became commander of Kaufering No. 4. Langleist mistreated the prisoners by beating them and throwing them into the gravel pits. Once he beat a prisoner to death with a piece of wood. He was transferred then to Muhldorf where there were 2000 prisoners. It is clear in view of the functions of his office and his individual acts of mistreatment, that Langleist assisted in the carrying out of the Dachau plan.

35. Johann Schoepp. Schoepp, who was a Rumanian citizen and a member of the Rumanian army, had been transferred into the Germany Army. He was sent to the guard batallion at Dachau on 21 August 1943, where he received his uniform and was trained for a period of 10 days. He was hospitalized for a short period and then granted a furlough. Upon his return he was sent to the sub-camp at Feldafing, where he remained until 23 April 1945. There he guarded a detail of 32 prisoners. He was assigned as a reserve guard to the transport which left Dachau on about 25 April 1945. As a reserve guard he had no duties on the transport, and he never did relieve any of the regular guard. The fact that Schoepp helped to guard the prisoners on a detail, and the fact that he was present as a reserve guard on one of the last Dachau transports, supports the conclusion that he aided and assisted in the functioning of the Dachau plan.

36. Arno Lippmann. Lippmann, who was an SS Obersturmfuehrer, returned to Dachau on October 1942 where he served in the office of the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer. In September 1943 he left Dachau for 1 month and when he returned he was in the hospital for three months. In January 1944 he was in charge of some prisoners who worked in the Praegifix factory. In August 1944 he was transferred to the Kaufering camp where he became camp commander of camp No. 2. In January 1945 he was transferred to camp No.7, where he became commander of that camp. While at camp No. 2, he had about 1200 prisoners under him, and at camp No. 7 from 1300 to 1500. While at camp No. 7 there were 20 to 25 deaths monthly. Lippmann wrote, "that all of the time I was commander of these camps in the Kaufering area, the prisoners were underfed and underclothed." Lippmann often mistreated the prisoners in these camps, and shot into a group of them who had attempted to find something to eat in a garbage pit. On the basis of the positions which he held and the individual acts of brutality which he committed, it is clear that Lippmann played his part in the Dachau picture.

37. Fritz Degelow. Fritz Degelow had joined the Allgemeine SS in 1933. He came to Dachau as a Major on 23 June 1944 and he served there as commander of a guard company. These guards performed guard duty about the perimeter of the camp and manned the towers. They were charged with the duty of guarding the camp and preventing the prisoners from escaping. At a meeting of several of the leaders of the camp in the latter part of April 1945, at which Degelow was present, it was decided to evacuate a large part of the inmates. On 26 April 1945, a transport of about 11,000 prisoners started off on foot. Degelow had been assigned the duty of going ahead and finding resting places for the columns. The guards who accompanied the transport had been detailed by the Adjutant. Although Degelow was not the commanding officer of the march at the start, he in effect took charge, since the commander did not accompany the transport and since Degelow was the senior officer present. Many of the prisoners collapsed on the way and were beaten and shot by the guard. A large number of the prisoners were lost, some by escaping, but the majority by dying. Degelow was seen beating some of the prisoners as they marched along and striking a prisoner with a bottle. When the columns reached Wolfratshausen on 28 April, Degelow decided to stop the march, and surrender the prisoners. He admitted that he had been informed that the prisoners were dying from exhaustion and malnutrition. However, he continued to march the German and Jewish prisoners for two more days

to a camp near Bad Tolz. It was Degelow who arranged the surrender of the transport. In view of the fact that the duty which his guards performed at Dachau constituted participation in the Dachau scheme, it logically follows that his functions as commanding officer of those guards likewise brings him within the orbit of aiding and assisting in the common design. Furthermore the evacuation transports are not only indicia but a part of the common design of subjection of the Dachau inmates to mistreatment and extermination. Accordingly, the part which Degelow played on the transport of 26 April 1945 likewise was participation in that design.

38. Otto Moll. Moll had joined the SS on 30 May 1935, and had come to Dachau in February 1945. He worked at the Kaufering camps. He was responsible for billeting, feeding, and the clothing of the prisoners, as well as sanitary conditions, labor commitments, and transfer of sick prisoners. At one time he beat three of the prisoners with a stick, and he remarked to a passerby, "You should be glad that the Jews are punished". Once in April 1945 he beat a Russian over the head with a board. At another time he struck a woman with a stick. Moll was in charge of an evacuation transport which left Kaufering Camp No. 2, for Dachau. On the way he shot 26 prisoners who had collapsed from exhaustion. It is apparent from Moll's duties and the brutality which he inflicted on the inmates that he furthered the ends of the common design which existed at Dachau and its by-camps.

39. Otto Schulz. Schulz, who had been a member of the Algemeine SS since 1933 and attained the rank of Untersturmfuehrer, came to Dachau as the works manager of the German Armament Works in February 1943. The prisoners who worked for Schulz had a regular 72 hour week, although at times in order to keep up with the schedule, Schulz worked them overtime. He was a quick tempered individual, and hit, beat, and kicked the prisoners. At one time he threw some food which some of the prisoners were cooking onto the ground. He poured cold water on people who were in the latrine. He refused to permit the sick prisoners to report to the hospital. Not only did Schulz participate in the Dachau scheme of things by working these prisoners extremely long hours, but his conduct in heaping indignities upon them was also in accord with the pattern of human exploitation.

40. Friedrich Wetzel. Wetzel, a Hauptsturmfuehrer, was the administration leader at Dachau from 1 August 1944 till 29 April 1945. As such he was responsible for the clothing, food, and shelter of the inmates. He inaugurated the practice of not peeling the potatoes and of feeding beet leaves which had usually been fed to the cattle to the prisoners. He mistreated some of the prisoners by slapping them and he often stole their valuables. His attempts to obtain sufficient clothing failed, although there was a warehouse at Dachau which contained large quantities of clothing. The accused Villeboeck and he also made an attempt to obtain some additional food in 1945. In view of the duties incumbent upon his office as administration leader, it is clear that his activities constituted a necessary part of the Dachau machinery so that he must be deemed to have participated in the design of subjection.

16. Christof Ludwig Knoll
27. Fritz M. K. Becher
33. Emil Erwin Mahl.

Christof Ludwig Knoll had been a political prisoner at Dachau from September 1933 until the liberation of the camp. Knoll admitted that he became a block eldest of the camp in 1941, and that he maintained discipline by slapping some people because it was necessary. As block elder he administered unofficial beatings, and once he beat a Pole with a leg of a chair so extensively that the Pole collapsed. He became a Capo and headed a detail which worked at the gravel pits. The inmates who worked

on this detail were Jews and prisoners from the penal company which was composed of those who had broken the camp rules. When Knoll's details returned from work, a cart upon which the dead bodies were piled accompanied him. He would remark, "Well, I accomplished that today". He once stated to Dr. Bisele, "I finished 97 Jews, 3 more and then I shall fetch my bread time." It was common knowledge that Knoll, who was known as the hangman, had killed many Jews at Dachau. One witness stated that Knoll was not a beater but was "nuts", and caught moles for cigarettes.

Fritz M. K. Becher had been a political prisoner at Dachau from May 1938 until June 1943. He became a room eldest and later a block eldest. At one time he was in charge of the block which contained the priests. It was a daily routine for Becher to mistreat and kick them. He used vile language. He beat up one priest so badly that it was necessary to hospitalize him, and he later died. Becher supervised strenuous exercise formations for the priests. During one period of time 8 priests died as the result of the strenuous exercise and the beatings which Becher administered during the drill period. About 400 priests died while he was in charge of their block. When he was transferred to a block containing Russians, he continued his methods. There he beat a young Russian thoroughly with a piece of wood. At another time he smashed a Russian in the face with his fist. Becher himself was also subjected to beatings by the accused Jarolin, Trenkel and Wagner.

Emil Erwin Mahl came to the Dachau concentration camp in 1940 as a criminal prisoner. In 1943 he applied for a position in the crematory which he received, and in July 1944 he became Capo of the crematory detail. He participated in about 800 to 1,000 hangings. He usually put the noose around the victims' necks. In performing this function he was sent to the various Dachau by-camps whenever necessary. Once in 1944, Mahl led a cart detail that carried bodies from the French transport to the crematory. When he was informed that one of the prisoners was moving, he took a wooden pole and pushed the prisoner into the cart.

The actions which have been exhibited by Knoll, Becher and Mahl in the performance of their assigned duties would appear to be participation in the light of the activities of the other accused. Certainly these men held positions on the Dachau staff since their functions were of a supervisory nature. To conclude, however, that every prisoner who served in any supervisory capacity at Dachau was guilty of a criminal act would be a reductio ad absurdum. A distinction must be drawn between the prisoner and non-prisoner categories, for it was the prisoner class which was the object of the unlawful design. Where, however, the actions of a prisoner who had taken a supervisory position were colored by intense malice, he is then to be considered as having been transformed from the prisoner to the non-prisoner category. Thus an additional factor must be considered in the cases of Knoll, Becher and Mahl. The viciousness, savagery, and brutality exhibited by Knoll and Becher and Mahl, each of whom individually accounted for numerous deaths, must be considered to be of sufficient scope to bridge the gap. They acted in concert with their masters against their fellow inmates. They had joined the plan at Dachau.

The defenses offered by the accused resolved themselves into two parts, general denials and the plea of superior orders. The former was a question of fact for the determination of the court. Since as has been seen there was substantial evidence presented to the court on all the essential elements which had to be proven, its decision with respect to those matters was fully justified. The only serious issue presented is the effect to be accorded the defense of superior orders raised by each accused. This plea is a conglomerative term which embraces attendant corrollaries such as duress.

It has been stated that the plea of superior orders is a good defense under the German Army Manual. Paragraph 47 of the German Military Penal Code reads as follows: "Complicity (1) If a provision of the criminal law is violated in course of the execution of an official order, the superior who issues such an order alone bears the responsibility for it. However, the subordinate who obeys shall suffer the penalty of an accomplice:

"1. If he has gone beyond the limits of the given order, or

2. if he knew that the order of his superior involved an act which would result in a general or military misdemeanor or crime.

"(2) In case the guilt of the subordinate is trifling his punishment may be omitted.

"Footnote: The consequences shall be no object"

Thus it appears that even under the German military code responsibility for a criminal act is not avoided by a subordinate where the subordinate knew that compliance with an order would result in a crime. Furthermore, under the German civil service law it is provided in paragraph 7 that: "the civil servant is not permitted to carry out an order which to him is cognizably in contravention of criminal law." It can therefore be contended that the accused were criminally responsible even under German law, for they must have known that the subjection of prisoners of war and enemy nationals in the manner conducted at Dachau and its sub camps was contrary to international law. However it has been indicated that it would be extraordinarily difficult to convict a subordinate under the German interpretation of international law because when the defense of obedience to superior orders is raised, compliance with the order involved might not be considered as resulting in a criminal act. This is said to result in a German rule little better than one which completely exempts from responsibility all subordinates acting upon an orders of military superiors. (See page 154, "War Criminals, Their Prosecution and Punishment", Sheldon Glueck, 1944; Llandovery Castle case).

Accordingly, it must be considered whether the defense of superior orders is available in these proceedings, if it is assumed that under the German law in this case, it would be. The authorities appear to be generally in accord with the rule that action in compliance with a superior order is not a defense to a crime against international law. (Oppenheim's "International Law", Volume II, 6th edition, 1940, pp 453, 454; Wheaton's International Law, pp 180) Glueck, seeking to reconcile the dilemma in which a subordinate is placed by an order manifestly unlawful, compliance with which may later subject him to trial for a war crime, or refusal to comply with which may immediately subject him to discipline, perhaps death, which dilemma is recognized by other authorities as providing a basis for mitigation, has suggested that the following rule be applied: "an unlawful act of a soldier or officer in obedience to an order of his government or his military superior is not justifiable if,

when he committed it, he actually knew, or, considering the circumstances, he had reasonable grounds for knowing, that the act ordered is unlawful under (a) the laws and customs of warfare, or (b) the principles of criminal law generally prevailing in civilized nations, or (c) the law of his own country. In applying this rule, whenever the three legal systems clash, the last shall be subordinate." (pp 155 and 156, Glueck, supra).

If Glueck's suggestion is accepted, it is quite clear that in the present case the plea of superior orders must be rejected since the conduct of the accused is unlawful under the laws and customs of warfare and equally so under principles of criminal law prevailing in civilized nations. It has been stated as a general rule of law that: "The fact that a party accused of a crime did the act complained of under the direction or authority of another whose inferior he was cannot be set up as a defense." (See Wharton's Criminal Law, page 376 .

Paragraph 345.1 of Rules of Land Warfare, FM 27-10, provides that "individuals and organizations who violate the accepted laws and customs of war may be punished therefore. However, the fact that the acts complained of were done pursuant to order of a superior or government sanction may be taken into consideration in determining culpability, either by way of defense or in mitigation of punishment. The person giving such orders may also be punished." This appears to be an expression of war department policy rather than law. Previous to the adoption of paragraph 345.1 it was the American policy to treat such a plea with respect to members of the Armed forces as an absolute defense. It is now obvious that the plea, if factually supported, is not necessarily conclusive, but that the effect it will be given lies within the discretion of the tribunal to which it is made, and depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case. Mr. Justice Robert H. Jackson, Chief of Counsel for the United States in the prosecution of axis war crimes in his report of 7 June 1945 has stated the following view:

"With the doctrine of immunity of a head of state usually is coupled another that orders from an official superior protect one who obeys them. It will be noticed that the combination of these two doctrines means that nobody is responsible. Society as modernly organized cannot tolerate so broad an area of official irresponsibility. There is doubtless a sphere in which the defense of obedience to superior orders should prevail. If a conscripted or enlisted soldier is put on a firing squad, he should not be held responsible for the validity of the sentence he carries out. But the case may be greatly altered where one has discretion because of rank or the latitude of his orders. And of course, the defense of superior orders cannot apply in the case of voluntary participation in a criminal or conspiratorial organisation, such as the Gestapo or the SS. An accused should be allowed to show the facts about superior orders. The Tribunal can then determine whether they constitute a defense or merely extenuating circumstances, or perhaps carry no weight at all."

It has been stated that the plea of superior orders, if accepted at all, should be accepted with great caution, consideration being given to the nature of the offense, the intelligence of the accused, and the factors indicating the legal malice involved. (Memorandum on military commissions and provost courts

compiled by [illegible] Green, Lt. Colonel, JAGD, Headquarters ETOUSA, 26 July 1944.]

Viewing the principles which have just been stated, one must conclude that under the facts and circumstances of this case the court was warranted in rejecting the plea as a defense and as it did in the cases of most of the accused as a matter of mitigation. Furthermore, the court apparently considered the plea as a mitigating factor with respect to some of the accused, such as Johann Schoepp, and such action would appear to be justified in view of the peculiar circumstances concerning those accused.

XI PROCEDURE

1. At the [illegible] of the proceedings, a German lawyer, Karl von Passerg, [illegible] as special counsel for three of the accused. The court [illegible] such a case, it would have been preferable that [illegible] itself, and as indicate in the record, that such [illegible] admitted to practice law. A statement [illegible] that effect would have sufficed. (T[illegible] for [illegible], [illegible], Rules of Procedure in [illegible] Courts, [illegible], and "Outline of Procedure for Trial of certain [illegible]", Page [illegible].

2. The [illegible] was indicated on paragraph 71 [illegible] trial, [illegible]. The arguments advanced were [illegible] that many of the [illegible] themselves of the testimony of others which [illegible] that the accused acted [illegible], [illegible] necessarily, antagonistic [illegible] defendants to the prejudice of a [illegible] of them. The defense cited the case [illegible] v. Anton Schesser ([illegible] citation) in which [illegible] of severance on the ground that [illegible].

The [illegible] that a trial of the 4[illegible] defendants, that the assembly [illegible] trial of the Dachau Concentration Camp, and that [illegible] defenses of each being in pursuance of a [illegible] character as to indicate that their defenses were [illegible] antagonistic.

[illegible] of the offenses charged and because [illegible] separate trials necessary [illegible] the discretion of the court could not be said [illegible] in granting the motion. The granting of a severance, [illegible] is a matter of discretion and unless [illegible] flagrant it cannot be questioned [illegible] 253). In the case of United States v. [illegible], cited [illegible] defense, the court granted a severance when the prosecution, [illegible] the trial judge advocate in the present trial, did not seriously contest the argument on behalf of a severance but admitted that "one or two of the accused may lay the entire blame for the crime on the other, the third accused." The court, therefore, had little alternative but to grant the motion. With what the present court had before it, therefore, it cannot be said that it acted arbitrarily in denying a severance of the proceedings into forty trials.

3. Several written documents were introduced into the proceedings in the original German with no English translation furnished or only incompletely translated. The court rightfully admitted these

exhibits where no objections were raised and where the court was satisfied they were what they were purported to be. However, it would have been preferable to have had true and complete translations made and introduced at the same time for the benefit of the reviewing and confirming authorities to facilitate the handling of the record.

4. A claim of immunity from testifying by an ex-German government official as to matters he had sworn never to divulge was properly overruled. The burden of proving that a communication is privileged is upon the one asserting it. (Wharton's Crim. Evidence, p 2069). The test is whether the disclosure would injure the relationship and greater benefit would be gained by sustaining it than by furthering justice. The oath in the present instance was to the German Reich, an outlawed government, and the court exercised proper discretion in ordering the answers without recognizing the immunity claimed.

5. The present case was brought on two similar charges reading, "Violations of the Laws and Usages of War." It would have been better practice to have brought the action under one recited charge with two particulars thereunder. (See: US vs. Franz Strasser, GCMO).

6. The objections of the defense to the forcing of an accused to answer a question, otherwise proper, once he elected to take the stand seem to have been properly overruled. Although the Military Government Manual is not clear as to whether or not an accused can refuse to respond to a question on cross-examination during the course of his voluntary unsworn statement on the witness-stand, the authorities appear to support the fact that his right against self incrimination is waived. The Manual, unlike the procedure in Courts-Martial, specifically permits cross-examination of the unsworn statement and the usual wide latitude should prevail. (See, Wharton's Crim. Evidence, p 2200).

7. Closing arguments were permitted counsel for both sides without limitation as to number with a ruling that the defense shall always retain the right to close. The Military Government Technical Manual for Legal and Prison Officers, Rules of Procedure, par. 10 (1) f, p 56 and the Outline for Procedure, p 15 justifies such a ruling. Elsewhere it was suggested in this case by both the prosecution and the defense that these rules were merely guides and not mandatory upon the court. However the "Directive to Commanding Generals Military Districts, Hq US Forces European Theater on the Administration of Military Government", dated July 1945 states on page 31, "The jurisdiction, powers and procedures of Military Government Courts will be governed by Military Government Ordinance No 2, the Rules of Military Government Courts and the Guide to Procedure, as modified by this directive." The rule as to closing arguments has never been so modified.

8. When prosecution witness Kaltenbacher was put on the stand to testify against Martin Weiss, the trial judge advocate objected to cross-examination concerning conditions before Weiss came to Dachau as new matter not introduced on the direct examination. The defense offered to make the witness its own for that purpose and the court did not rule on this offer and permitted the witness to testify. The evidence was properly admitted. It was relevant and was proper cross-examination since the questions concerned conditions at Dachau of which Weiss actions were a part.

9. In ruling on defense's motion to quash the particulars the court, among other things, upheld the adequacy of the particulars in its recitation regarding the time of commission of the alleged crimes. It would appear that if the accused had committed acts at any time between 1 January 1942 to 29 April 1945 they would have been guilty as charged. Clearly this was uncertain as to time unless the accused were considered

to have been charged with a continuing offense against each for the full period of time which the prosecution did not claim or prove. Although it would have been better practice to amend the particulars to accord with the time that each accused was at Dachau, it cannot be said that the accused were substantially prejudiced thereby.

10. Although the particulars should perhaps have set forth the nationalities of the accused, at the time the defense objected to this phase of the particulars each accused had stated in open court his nationality, each one of which was an enemy national. The fact that the particulars did not set forth this detail in ny way affected the preparation of the defense.

11. Denial of the defense's contention that the particulars should have named the victims and their nationalities was proper. In view of the large number of victims, it would have been a practical impossibility to list all their names and nationalities, if known. The defense was not hampered in its preparation of the case because of this factor.

12. The defense's motion to quash the charges and particulars was also based on the assertion that the accused were charged with a number of crimes. Each particular set forth one offense, subjection to cruelties and mistreatment. The forms that the subjection took were varied and a partial description of those forms was expressed.

13. Finally, considering the contention of the defense as to the war status with the then German Reich of the nations involved, it is sufficient to say that the accused were not prejudiced by these allegations in that the sole result was that the prosecution was left to its proof. That the definition as to "war criminals" against each accused was adequately met by the form of the particulars cannot be contradicted.

14. In view of the vigorous defense which defense counsel exhibited, and commendably so, on the issues of the case, it cannot be said that they were misled. Accordingly, the rights of the accused cannot be deemed to have been adversely affected.

15. The prosecution, on rebuttal, offered new evidence not directed to the evidence offered by the defense. The admission of such testimony is largely discretionary with the court. At any rate, where not prejudicial to the accused, and material to the administration of justice, and not objected to, this discretion cannot be said to have been abused.

16. The cross-examination of the accused, Johann Schoepp, who had merely testified to his name and nationality on direct went far beyond the scope of the direct testimony. No objection was raised by the defense. In view of the failure of the accused to claim his right against self incrimination and the fact that counsel made no objection, it cannot be said that prejudicial error resulted or that the rights of the accused were substantially prejudiced.

17. The German special defense counsel, in the midst of the evidence for the defense, and after a motion for a finding of not guilty by the defense had been ruled on in its proper place after the prosecution had rested, offered another motion of similar substance. The court correctly denied the motion, the substance of which should more properly have been presented in the motions for findings of not guilty or in the closing arguments.

18. After the prosecution rested its case, the defense made several motions for a finding of not guilty on behalf of a). all the defendants, jointly and severally, because the prosecution had failed to prove a conspiracy or common design; b.) Fahl, Becher and Knoll, specifically, since the prosecution had failed to show that they were

members of the staff at Dachau; and c.) on behalf of Betz, Lausterer, Suttrop, Puhr, Eisele, Mitteler, and Schoepp because the evidence failed to show they were guilty of the offenses charged. These motions were denied in the entirety. A prima facie case of the crimes charged was sufficiently made out by the prosecution towarrant the denial of the first motion with reference to the common design. Mahl, Becher, and Knoll were proved to have held positions of a supervisory nature in the administration of Dachau and therefore were correctly deemed by the court to be members of the staff. Therefore, the motion in regard to them was properly denied. Regarding the remaining named defendants, there was substantial evidence which together with all reasonable inferences therefrom and all applicable presumptions fairly tended to establish every element of the offense charged.

13. During the proceedings, the question of voluntariness was raised against the admission into evidence of certain pretrial statements of several of the accused. In each case the U. S. Army officer who took the particular statement testified that no coercion, threats or promises of reward were made to obtain the statements and that they had been voluntarily executed. There was competent evidence of the voluntary nature of the statements and their admission was proper.

XII. PETITIONS FOR REVIEW

A petition for review on behalf of all the defendants has been submitted by the regularly appointed defense counsel. The special German counsel filed an application for the 3 accused whom he represented, Knoll, Becher and Mahl. Although this application is not in the form prescribed for petitions for review, it in effect is such a petition and will be treated accordingly. Numerous letters from various individuals seeking clemency for individual defendants have also been received, and attached as a part of the case record.

The petition for review filed by the regularly appointed defense counsel alleges that because of certain erroneous legal rulings of the court, and because of the evidence, certain findings be set aside, and that other sentences be modified.

Jurisdiction over the accused, the refusal to grant a severance, and apprisal of the accused of the specific offense with which they were charges are issues which have been discussed above under the paragraphs on Jurisdiction and Procedure. The contention that the great weight of the evidence did not prove a common design and that the prosecution "failed to prove a prima facie case of common design as between any of the two accused" cannot be concurred in, since, as has been pointed out, the court had no alternative, on the basis of the evidence presented, but to infer that a general pattern in which allied civilian nationals and prisoners of war had been subjected to various cruelties and mistreatments existed. Reference is made to the discussion in the paragraph in the section on "Merits and Defenses" concerning common design. The defense in setting forth this contention apparently is of the opinion that there had to be a meeting of the minds, as in the case of a conspiracy, between the accused. It is submitted that the accused were not charged with conspiring or entering into any agreement to commit the acts alleged, but that they participated in a plan which was already in effect.

The contention that the accused Becher, Knoll and Mahl were not on the "staff" at Dachau has been discussed previously in the section on "Merits and Defenses". Furthermore, the fact that these accused had been prisoners at Dachau does not affect the validity of the charge against them. In view of the fact that their acts were of such a nature, as has been discussed in the paragraph devoted to them under the section on "Merits and Defenses", they are deemed to have acted in concert with those who operated Dachau.

The contention that the court erred in denying the motion for a finding of not guilty with respect to all of the accused has been discussed in the paragraph on procedure. In this connection it may be noted that the defense after the denial of the motions presented its case with respect to each of these 11 defendants, all of whom took the stand. Accordingly, even if there had been error, such error would have been deemed waived.

The petition for review contended that the findings of guilty were contrary to the weight of the evidence and that the sentences imposed were too severe. The petition then sets forth a brief resume of the evidence with respect to each accused. Factors which have been raised with respect to the sentences will be considered

infra in the section on Sentences. It is believed that there was sufficient evidence in the record, as previously discussed, to warrant the findings of guilty. The defense apparently is of the opinion that the prosecution had the burden of convincing the court of the guilt of each accused beyond a reasonable doubt. This principle of American jurisprudence is not binding in cases of this sort. (See Review of the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate in the case of the United States versus Hartgen et al, 29 September 1945). Furthermore, under the evidence adduced with respect to many of the accused, it is clear that their guilt was established beyond a reasonable doubt.

Particular attention was devoted in the petition to Professor Schilling. It is erroneously stated that under international law, the death penalty may be inflicted only in the event of murder, and, therefore, since the accused Schilling had not committed any premeditated killing with malice aforethought, he could not be sentenced to death. It should be noted that the accused was not charged with murder but with the subjection of various persons to cruelties and mistreatments which included "killings". The facts that the malaria station was a separate section in Dachau and that Dr. Schilling confined his activities there, were nonetheless conclusively shown to be a part of Dachau, for it is undisputed that not only were the experiments conducted at Dachau, but that the Dachau inmates were the ones who were subjected to his experiments. The requisitions for inmates passed through the head physician's office to the camp commander and the labor service leader. The evidence presented in the case was convincing that some patients died because of the treatments administered by Dr. Schilling. Furthermore it cannot be denied that the subjection of inmates to these experiments undoubtedly had an effect, in view of their living conditions and the insufficient amount of food available, on their lives, which in many instances were lost. The third and fourth considerations suggested with respect to Dr. Schilling concerned his eminence as a scientist and his personal beliefs with respect to the Nazis. These factors will be considered infra under the section on sentences.

The petition presented by the special counsel is founded primarily on the fact that the accused Knoll, Becher and Mahl had been prisoners at Dachau, and that all their acts had been committed pursuant to orders from their superiors. Both these factors have been considered above. Further consideration is devoted to their status in the discussion concerning them under the section on Sentences.

XIII. SUFFICIENCY:

The findings of guilty are sustained by the evidence. There are no errors or irregularities affecting the fairness or impartiality of the trial or which are prejudicial to the substantial rights of the accused in proceedings such as these. Two-thirds of the members of the court concurred in the findings and the sentence.

XIV. SENTENCES:

A general military court may impose any sentence up to and including death. The punishment of war crimes must be deterrent. The punishment of war criminals has not been undertaken in the spirit of vengeance nor solely for the purpose of punishing the individuals concerned. Its primary purport is to establish an international standard of conduct and to provide punishment for departures therefrom, so that those who may in the future once more be inclined to engage in the horrors so recently ended may be deterred by the knowledge of inevitable retribution. In carrying this purpose into effect, it may be that there will be "hard cases" in which some individuals, just as in war itself, will suffer. Thus, it has always been recognized that a spy is not punished because he is a war criminal, but in order to make espionage as dangerous, difficult, and ineffectual as possible for the enemy. This policy demands that in a case such as this, particularly where the acts were so cold-bloodedly, efficiently and expeditiously done, the maximum penalty be assessed and executed. For these reasons there appears to be no basis upon which any clemency can be extended in the cases of Martin Weiss, Friedrich Ruppert, Josef Jarolin, Franz Trenkle, Engelbert Valentin Niedermeyer, Josef Seuss, Leonhard Anselm Eichberger, Wilhelm Wagner, Johann Kick, Dr. Fritz Hintermayer, Dr. Wilhelm Witteler, Johann Baptist Eichelsdorfer, Otto Foerschner, Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling, Franz Doettger, Anton Endres, Michael Redwitz, Wilhelm Welter, Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop, Wilhelm Hempel, Fritz M. K. Becher, Alfred Kramer, Sylvester Filleboeck, Vinzenz Schoettl, Johann Viktor Kirsch, Walter Adolf Langleist, Arno Lippmann, Fritz Degelow, Otto Moll, Otto Schulz, Friedrich Wetzel, Christof Ludwig Knoll.

Dr. Hans Kurt Eisele, who had been drafted into the Waffen SS in 1940, was at Dachau for only a few months beginning in February 1945. He was in charge of the surgical section of the hospital and it appears that he did effectuate some improvements there. The evidence also indicates that he made some attempts to obtain medical supplies, and that he reported the conditions which existed both at Dachau and at several of the by-camps to his superiors, Dr. Hintermayer and the camp commander. Furthermore, the record is devoid of any individual acts of atrocity on his part. Accordingly, it is believed that a sentence of life imprisonment would be sufficient in his case.

Dr. Fridolin Karl Puhr's participation at Dachau was comparitively slight. Other than attending a few executions at which he merely determined that the victims were dead and signed the death certificate, acting as assistant in several operations of prisoners, and acting as officer of the day at the prison hospital, he took no other part in the functioning of the camp. No evidence was presented which revealed that he had committed any particular atrocity. However, he had been a member of an illegal Austrian organization and had joined the SA in 1934. It is believed that commutation of the death sentence and a sentence of confinement at hard labor for 20 years would not condone the offense and would sufficiently serve the purpose of the trial of war criminals such as he.

Emil Erwin Fahl had been a prisoner at Dachau since 1940. Although his duties as Capo involved the executions of various individuals by hanging and the burning of bodies in the crematory, it must not be forgotten that in doing these various acts he was fulfilling the functions of his position. The evidence indicated that he had acted beyond the scope of his duties with respect to the carting of various individuals who had arrived dead or nearly dead at Dachau in that he paid no attention to whether or not they showed signs of life and in that he struck at least one such victim who had definitely shown signs of life. At another time he had pulled the legs of a Russian who was hanging. This act was performed in the presence of his superior Longartz and may have been an act of mercy since the Russian may have been slowly dying by strangulation. In determining a just sentence, consideration must be given to the fact that individuals like Fahl had themselves been subjected for years to the indignities, tortures, cruelties, and inhuman living conditions which existed at Dachau. Unquestionably life at Dachau had a devastating effect on the morals and behavior of the prisoners. As Lieutenant Houlot expressed it, "I think for a normal person it is much harder to live in the camp than any other place, not only because of the beatings, but from a moral standpoint." It would appear that an appropriate sentence in the case of Fahl, in view of these circumstances, would be confinement at hard labor for 10 years. Although Decher and Knoll had also been inmates at Dachau, the brutality and grossness of their individual acts of atrocity were so great that the death sentence appears warranted.

Johann Schoepp, who was a Rumanian, had been placed in the German army pursuant to an agreement between Germany and Rumania. The evidence indicated that for a time he acted as a guard of a detail of 32 prisoners of the sub-camp Feldafing, and that he acted as a reserve guard on a transport which left Dachau on 25 April 1945. It may be noted with respect to the latter that he did not serve as a regular guard at any time on the transport. In view of the fact that no individual atrocities were attributed to Schoepp, in view of the nature of his duties, and in view of the fact that he had been drafted into the army, it is believed that reduction of his sentence from 10 years to confinement at hard labor for 5 years would be sufficient.

It is believed that the sentence of life imprisonment of Peter Betz, and the sentence of Albin Gretsch to confinement at hard labor for 10 years are appropriate in the light of the functions which these men performed at Dachau and the individual acts for which they were responsible.

In many respects the accused Schilling was the most reprehensible. He voluntarily came to Dachau fully cognizant of the nature of the work he intended to perform. Being the educated and learned person that he was, Schilling undoubtedly must have realized the manner in which his work suited the needs of the Nazis. Although his personal motives may have stemmed from his desire to aid humanity, he permitted himself to utilize Nazi methods in contrast to other eminent German artists and scientists who either fled or refused to make themselves a part of the Nazi system. It is believed that the sentence of the court, who was aware of Schilling's position in the scientific world, should be approved.

The accused Lausterer was sentenced to confinement at hard labor for 10 years. Lausterer voluntarily joined the SS in 1941. He served at Dachau or its by-camps for over three years. At first he was a guard at Dachau and then on work details. Although no evidence was introduced which indicated that he committed individual acts of atrocities, he did witness beatings by other guards. The record does not indicate that he

ever protested or reported those acts. Later he was commandant at Feldafing. In view of the length of time Lausterer served at Dachau and its by-camps and the importance of the positions he held, a more severe penalty would seem warranted. In this connection it should be noted that the reviewing authority, where a petition for review has been filed, may increase the sentence imposed. The court undoubtedly considered Lausterer's attempts and services to help a group of prisoners on an evacuation transport, the fact that he did not commit any individual attrocities, and the fact that he is 57 years of age in determining the sentence. In view of all the circumstances, it is believed that the sentence should not be disturbed.

XV. RECOMMENDATIONS:

I recommend that:

a. The findings and the sentence in the case of each accused be approved.

b. The death sentence of Hans Kurt Eisele be commuted and he be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for life.

c. The death sentence of Dr. Tridolin Karl Fuhr be commuted and he be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for 20 years.

d. The death sentence of Emil Erwin Fahl be commuted and he be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for 10 years.

e. Five years of the confinement at hard labor imposed upon the accused Johann Schopp be remitted and, as thus modified, the sentence be duly executed.

f. The following places of confinement be designated for the accused Eisele, Fuhr and Fahl: Zuchthaus and Kaisheim.

g. The sentences in the cases of Peter Letz, Albin Breisch, and Hugo Alfred Lausterer be [illegible].

h. The findings and sentences in the cases of Heinz Huppert, Jarolin, Trenkle, Mielbrecher, [illegible], Wichberger, Werner, Riegl, Hintermayer, Witteler, Eichelsdorfer, Doerschner, Schmitz, Knoll, Lutterer, Endress, Kiern, Redwitz, Walter, Sutter, Teigel, [illegible], Kramer, Filleboeck, Schoettl, Hirsch, Langlotz, Lippmann, Dewelow, [illegible], Schulz, Wetzel be approved and that the record of trial be forwarded for confirmation.

XVI. ACTIONS:

A form of action designed to carry the foregoing recommendations into effect, should they meet with your approval, is submitted herewith.

Charles E. Cheever

CHARLES E. CHEEVER,
Colonel, JAGD,
Staff Judge Advocate.

Roll 4

Target 8

Sentence Review and Related Documents
Review and Recommendation (RG 338)
Mar. 1946

RECORDED AND INDEXED

COMPLETE TRIAL RECORD
See File

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] years [illegible] years

[illegible] of

[illegible] by the

[illegible] from

[illegible] one of the

above [illegible] confinement

[illegible] sentences to

death of the 36 remaining [illegible] were approved by the Reviewing

so set [illegible]
evidence [illegible] of [illegible]
graph 9, in connection with [illegible] discussion of [illegible]

[illegible] Hall, were [illegible] between 1 January [illegible] particulars [illegible] accused will be set forth [illegible] in connection with the evidence adduced [illegible] and in paragraph 9, in connection with the execution of clemency.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] will not [illegible]

Various types of punishment were inflicted upon the prisoners, such as depriving them of soup, of smoking, and of writing

[illegible]

[illegible] but [illegible]

and [illegible] of [illegible]

and culture [illegible]

[illegible] of the evidence.

The witness BLAA testified as follows on the subject of nationalities represented in the camp: in 1942 there were mostly Russians, then Jews, Germans, and Czechs. Smaller groups

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ing prisoner [illegible] the non-working [illegible]. In [illegible] the work-ing prisoner [illegible] over 30[illegible] (R [illegible]), and the caloric [illegible] daily allotment [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible] calories a day [illegible] 1945 (R [illegible]). The prosecution witness, Dr BLAHA, estimated a working man needs from 2400 to 3000 calories per day to maintain health. Malnutrition was a cause of death in the camp (R 50, 156). The Belgian officer prisoner, HAULOT,

[illegible]

[illegible] many [illegible] could [illegible] but [illegible] 1944 the camp's population [illegible] (R [illegible]). Earlier there was a strong emphasis on cleanliness of quarters, but in 1943 and 1944 more

[illegible] (R 57[illegible]). The condition [illegible] crematory when the Americans arrived showed extreme emaciation. [illegible] testified that before the typhus epidemic there were relatively few deaths in the hospital where he worked (R 392).

[illegible] market". [illegible] engaged in [illegible]

[illegible] The American entry (R 400) [illegible] one Pole and one Russian (R 404). About 1 January 1945 KAUFERING Camp No. 4 was changed to a sick camp and was quarantined (R-599, 613). In this camp were Jews of various nationalities, Poles, Czechs, Hungarians,

Germans. [illegible] consisted of [illegible] water and dried [illegible] soup with [illegible]

There were [illegible] prisoners (R 593) [illegible] ferried from the [illegible] by the prisoners [illegible] (R 593) [illegible] to the prisoner [illegible] cent to [illegible] vive? (R 60[illegible]) [illegible] about [illegible] [illegible] Bourg [illegible] I was [illegible] in a cement [illegible] hours, [illegible] the mat[illegible] soners [illegible] Jews were [illegible] no food [illegible] into the [illegible] American [illegible] April 1943 [illegible] in the camp [illegible] marched [illegible] soners were [illegible] (R 237) They were given [illegible] toward [illegible] (R 238) [illegible] prisoners who died but were left lying beside the road (R 240) [illegible] Russian prisoners were thus [illegible] to death on this march (R 759)

The prisoners were punished by confinement in punishment blocks where there were greater food restrictions, no mail, no smoking, longer working hours, and severe discipline (R 111).

[illegible]

[illegible] the

corp [illegible]

concentration [illegible] In this [illegible] there were 35 branch

camps and [illegible] Dec. 25 reports to show the

[illegible]

daily reports [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Medical Department was in charge of the Chief Physician [illegible]. Lists of prisoners to be used in experiments also went through his office [illegible]. Such lists were passed on to the Arbeitseinsatzführer and to the camp

[illegible]

[illegible] except [illegible] 335). He discontinued hangings by the wrists (R [illegible] 377).

by the [illegible]

7. [illegible] [illegible] as an interrogator at I/CIAU headquarters (A 157, 836). He was

by the [illegible]

7. [illegible] was an interrogator at [illegible] headquarters ([illegible]). He met

Department [illegible]

the Geology [illegible]

-25-

army, [illegible]

infected persons [T 17, [illegible] 405] [illegible] not [illegible]

8000 to 10 000 people died during the Egyptian epidemic from

[illegible]

regulations [illegible]

18. [illegible] (Major) at KAUFERING [illegible] during the last two or three months of its existence. He mistreated a group of women by

making [illegible] ing [illegible] in charge [illegible] thousand [illegible] statement of [illegible]

14. [illegible] sole charge [illegible] 48%. [illegible] by [illegible] 1937 [illegible] (R 126 [illegible] malaria [illegible] dysentery [illegible] by the malaria [illegible]

15. [illegible] and a Capo in charge of the gravel pit [illegible] (R 12[illegible] 221). He once beat a Czech on the punishment bench (R 266). On

a prisoner, [illegible] on the ground, by striking him in the head (T 383, 265). He

[illegible]

21. RUDOLF HEINRICH SUTTROP: The case against SUTTROP consists of his statement executed on 30 October 1945 -

[illegible]

24. [illegible] KIRCH as co[illegible] KIRCH distrait[illegible] Hungarians, as a result of which many were hospitalized and some died (R 674, 675, 679). When he was commanding the camp

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] prisoners [illegible] imposed from [illegible]

[illegible] of prisoners [illegible] town of DACHAU [illegible] nationalities such as [illegible] prisoners, beat them [illegible] attack and shocked them (R 218, 260, 464). He saw them fear that prisoners were sinking to the ground, in spite of the fact that they were permitted to cook such food at the time (R 218, 258, 259, 263, 264, 469). He

[illegible]

[illegible] sufficient [illegible] doctors [illegible] tions: #4 [illegible] 60 to 80 g. of fat [illegible] g. protein [illegible] caloric value of 2 [illegible] the reductions mentioned above. After the [illegible] ration was inadequate to sustain health, as was the lesser civilian ration [illegible] 1386).

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 881. [illegible] square in [illegible] and assistant [illegible] as a "doctor" [illegible] 920, 934, 944. [illegible] in the square [illegible] prisoner escaped (R [illegible]). [illegible] permitted theatrical performances [illegible] for Czech, Polish and other prisoners (R 942). The punishment company was abolished by WEISS. A witness Father LENZ, a former prisoner in the camp, testified that

WEISS stopped all [illegible]
attended an assembly [illegible]
prisoners [illegible]
[illegible]
work and spend [illegible]
allowed some [illegible]
and other assets [illegible]
Under WEISS [illegible]
shop (R 841) [illegible]
in the [illegible]
talk to [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
(R 864) [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
any [illegible]
[illegible]
and [illegible]
[illegible]
prisoners [illegible]
in [illegible]
from a [illegible]

The [illegible]
was commanding [illegible]
not correct (R 87[illegible]) [illegible]
he berated WEISS [illegible] Bracher
and warned him to [illegible] Dr. Gerlitz,
the Reichsarzt of [illegible] at [illegible]LING
(R 866). The hours of work [illegible] were not fixed by the camp
commandant but by higher authority at 11 hours at [illegible] (R 876).

[illegible]

[illegible] to the execution [illegible] at the entrance to [illegible] passed [illegible] at a great distance to the crematory [illegible] 1148). He was a witness at the execution of the two Russian women killed by injection and at

other execution [illegible] (R 1218) [illegible] (R 1118) [illegible] looted aft[illegible] a factory (R [illegible]). [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] he refused [illegible] He refused [illegible] after [illegible] at once. (R 1217) He did not [illegible] (R [illegible]). [illegible] daughter testified [illegible] prisoners [illegible] his home and gave them food (R 1220). The accused [illegible] saw him at only one execution to which he merely brought the victim (R 1462).

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] execution [illegible] November 1944 [illegible] from the [illegible] (R 1037) [illegible] 150 or 30 people including [illegible] under orders, [illegible] five or six [illegible] (R [illegible]). At the execution on the [illegible] (R 1038), EICHBERGER was [illegible] when a French [illegible] was executed (R 1041).

8. WILHELM WAGNER. WAGNER was the head of the laundry from January 1942 to October 1943 (R 1068). It is possible he kicked two Russian prisoners (R 1069). He issued to the prisoners an

extermination of camp [illegible] from [illegible] and got this [illegible] of the prisoners (R 1078) [illegible] KICK [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] were [illegible] (R 1088). KICK [illegible] an order for [illegible] to the camp commandant's signature and got it back after the execution as a report of death (R 1089, 1090). KICK never attended an

[illegible]

[illegible] qualifying [illegible] for, [illegible] building (R 1332). [illegible] for [illegible] (R 1333). [illegible] in [illegible] riv [illegible] Commandant. The order for the overcrowding [illegible] came from Berlin (R 1331). An epidemic of typhoid broke out which lasted

until December 1944 [illegible] quarantining the [illegible] infection, was in [illegible] apparent abdominal [illegible]

People [illegible] shape (R 1857) [illegible] between 20 [illegible] percent of [illegible] to provide [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] had to get [illegible] of good will but a weak [illegible] efforts to control the typhus epidemic [illegible] HINTER-MAYER sent [illegible] received only about [illegible] to Berlin for [illegible] overcrowding in DACHAU (R 1821). [illegible] set up to combat the epidemic. [illegible] 1944 [illegible] December 1944 this prisoner could not [illegible] (R 1811, 181[illegible]).

21. Dr WILHELM WITTELER: [illegible] was sent to DACHAU in January 1944 as chief physician. He remained as chief physician until August 1944. He was in charge of the prisoners medically, and also in charge of the hygienic conditions of the camp, of the

kitchens and [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

claimed [illegible]
for [illegible]
(R 13[illegible], 1[illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] immediately
cared for [illegible] and [illegible]
the hospital [illegible]

17. **JOHANN [illegible]** [illegible]
and made the [illegible] 1944
In August 1944 [illegible] KAUFERING No.
8 in October, [illegible] in January 1945 KAUFERING
No. 4 (R 135[illegible] [illegible] 1424 inmates (R
1357). Within four months it grew to almost 3000 (R 1367, 1368).

[illegible]

4. Dr. [illegible] as follows. [illegible] not [illegible]. The purpose of his experiments at Dachau was to find a vaccination against malaria and he has determined an immunization against it (R 1594). He actually used the drug pyramidon in approximately 15 cases. He denied that any patients died from over-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

wife. [illegible] how [illegible] go, [illegible] to kill [illegible] was beaten and [illegible] progress that [illegible] He [illegible] was sent to the [illegible] Tape [illegible] go to [illegible] (T 1393, 1395, 1396). KNOLL [illegible] anybody since 1942 [illegible] 1947. The 1000 men in his block were only Jews and Russians (T 1394). He never beat anybody in his tailor shop. WEIKOP, a former prisoner, stated that it was common knowledge that KNOLL had killed

[illegible]

[illegible]

(R 1[illegible]) [illegible] told GEIGER [illegible] leave the transport (R 1[illegible]). After GEIGER left the passage [illegible] he heard that SCHEIDER did not treat the prisoners well any more (R 1204).

17 [illegible] to [illegible] in [illegible] turned out [illegible] visit [illegible] months [illegible] prisoners [illegible] trouble [illegible] never [illegible] or [illegible] kicked [illegible] face [illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible] while [illegible] forced [illegible] posed to [illegible] There were [illegible] prisoner (R 1239).

[illegible] treated [illegible] opposed the treatment [illegible] held [illegible] in 1944 (R 1246).

WEIKOL, a prisoner who knew [illegible] in LACHER testified that he did not mistreat any prisoners (R 1247).

HERNA, an SS man, stated that KLEEN was good and that [illegible] his reputation with respect to treatment of prisoners (R 1251).

KLAUS noted [illegible]

19. [illegible] had [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] threatened him [illegible] that [illegible]

[illegible] sausage and [illegible] REDWITZ came along and asked [illegible] He explained that he was going to the hospital to see a friend and was taking the sausage and bacon. About 20 minutes later REDWITZ returned with the sausage and bacon and gave it to him with the admonition "Try

[illegible]

[illegible] follows: He [illegible] under [illegible] he had nothing to do with prisoners personally (R 345). His duty was to watch over the 235 persons of the command post, over mail and

[illegible]

8

[illegible]

The prisoner [illegible] did not see TEMPEL beat prisoners but heard that TEMPEL beat prisoners (R 1424). TEMPEL brought

entertainment [illegible] music for [illegible] and [illegible] officer [illegible] witness [illegible] (R 1758).

[illegible]

[illegible] If a prisoner [illegible] been brought before him [illegible] (R 1631).

74. [illegible] came to DACHAU in August 1944. He was at [illegible] when it was under construction. He tried to improve the men's quarters and did improve the women's quarters (R 1257). He tried to

the vegetable [illegible] would have the
ration out rescinded [illegible] 559, 564, 3391.

[illegible] was an [illegible] it [illegible] impossible [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] creased the bread, bones, [illegible] and [illegible] by having the laundry boiled; secured [illegible] additional

[illegible]

[illegible] while [illegible] never [illegible]

[illegible] of the prisoners (R 1342). [illegible] of LANGLEIST pushing a prisoner into the gravel pit (R 1344).

29. [illegible]

[illegible]

nationality [illegible] (R 1218).

[illegible]

30. [illegible] came [illegible] of [illegible] He made [illegible] under his [illegible] them daily [illegible] to a concentration camp [illegible] took part in [illegible]

[illegible] sent to WORKTEUFEL [illegible] have need to secure resting places for the returning colonist. He was so ordered by his superior Walter, the camp commandant at that time (R 1221). He

did not [illegible] the [illegible] by the adjutant Otto (R [illegible] 1225 [illegible] with the prisoners and [illegible] (R 1225).

There was [illegible] who [illegible] MUGLOW [illegible] ness who testified [illegible] RATSHAUSEN mistook the [illegible] (R 1223). He did not stop [illegible] but drove through [illegible] [illegible] to stop [illegible] the [illegible] were [illegible]

[illegible] ponsibility [illegible] marched [illegible] were no provisions [illegible] selves [illegible] of [illegible] EBERSDORF [illegible]

31 [illegible] to KAUFERING [illegible] leader. When he saw these prisoners [illegible] potatoes during [illegible] over their [illegible] (R 1429, [illegible]) [illegible] had had typhus, a skull fracture, an arm fracture and then lost the sight of his right eye. All this made him nervous and excitable. He did not shoot 26 peopŝe, or any person, on a march in April 1945. The circumstances of that march are as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible]

Although SCHILL had at [illegible] to change the hours of work, he reduced them to 72 (H 1348. 1067). It might have

been [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] which were [illegible] were secured [illegible] of the camp [illegible] special [illegible] took [illegible] after [illegible] vegetables were [illegible] (R 957). At the very end of the war the prisoners received the same food rations as German civilians (R 966). WENZEL was in charge of issuing

gates as an inmate escaped some degree of mistreatment. That in their manner of operating DACHAU, and in the practices which they tolerated, permitted, encouraged, and actually perpetrated there, those persons who were responsible for its daily operation were guilty of war crimes, is clear.

This conclusion is obvious from several facts which are nowhere denied by any of the accused. One may exclude from consideration the numerous inmates of German and Austrian nationality, some of whom were Jewish in origin, others of them were Catholic. It is not necessary to decide the status of such persons as Allegiance nationals. Latvia and Lithuania since have been subjected to neglect, torture, and murder of nationals. [illegible] of countries with which the United States was at war during the period covered in the particulars of the charges, which is a state of war against the Third German Reich. It is therefore clear that such nationals were, during that period, held in duress in the exercise by the German Reich of belligerent control.

From the mass of evidence of the treatment of war during the time covered by the specifications, the following have been selected as examples of the types of offenses.

In the spring of 1942, 600 to 800 Russian prisoners of war who had been in a separate compound were taken from their compound to a rifle range and killed by machine gun fire (R 122-129, 126, 180, 208, 521, 573). Nowhere in the record was it shown that these prisoners had been charged with, or tried for any offense.

In September 1944 there was an execution of ninety-odd

be found [illegible] the armed forces of powers allied [illegible] the United States in the war against the German Reich. Prisoners were subjected

[illegible]

[illegible] seven [illegible] American [illegible] story [illegible] 476 [illegible] Sanatorium [illegible] reference is here specifically made to the argument upon jurisdiction

[illegible] the charge [illegible] in the majority opinion [illegible] which [illegible] is relevant to the present case, is that [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] International [illegible] dealing

with law in general.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] according to

[illegible]

[illegible] the commission [illegible] the comment design, and it must be [illegible] [illegible] however, it is clear by the record that it did make some effort

to alleviate the food conditions in the camp. Further, no personal brutality was proved against him, and therefore it is recommended that the sentence be [illegible] to imprisonment for ten years.

[illegible] based on the [illegible] of his [illegible] Commander at [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and mistreatment.

[illegible] guards in the charge of [illegible] sufficient [illegible] even [illegible]

[illegible] no commander of the guard [illegible] over [illegible] of the [illegible] proved acts of cruelty and even [illegible] could be held on either count.

[illegible] must be upheld on the [illegible] of [illegible] extremes of [illegible]

[illegible] showed cruelty on the [illegible] of guilty [illegible] only [illegible] under extremely [illegible] efforts to alleviate the conditions of the [illegible] It is recommended that the sentence be [illegible] to imprisonment for ten years.

[illegible] DAC 10 were of sufficient importance in the [illegible] themselves to convict him, as were the [illegible] of personal cruelty.

32. OTTO SCHULZ The job of SCHULZ was in itself one which involved mistreating of prisoners by overworking them, and therefore conviction must be sustained as to him, but the acts of cruelty ascribed to him were not as numerous or as brutal as those for which others among the accused are recommended to pay the full penalty. In the conduct of his duties SCHULZ was not at all times devoid of understanding and human conduct towards the prisoners. It is recommended that the sentence as to him be reduced to imprisonment for twenty years.

33. FRIEDRICH WITZEL. The duties of WITZEL's office as administration leader were necessary to the continuance of the German death camp at DACHAU and furnished the grounds for the finding of guilty as to him. However, no personal acts of cruelty were proved against WITZEL and the record further shows that he made efforts to alleviate the food conditions in the camp. It is recommended that his sentence be reduced to imprisonment for ten years.

The accused were all represented by competent military counsel. In addition, the Court admitted as special assistant defense counsel a German lawyer, Doctor Karl von Lossern. One member of the Court was a member of the Judge Advocate General's Department. Sufficient interpreters were provided at all times. A full right of cross examination was extended throughout the trial. All accused were given an opportunity to testify in their own behalf and all except accused [illegible] chose to do so.

The Court was properly constituted and, as has previously been set forth, had jurisdiction over the subject matter and the accused. It was authorized to impose the death penalty. Both the findings and the sentence as to each accused were approved by a two-thirds vote of the members present. The trial was conducted with fairness to all accused present. While several of them claimed that their pre-trial statements, which were introduced against them by the prosecution, had

been obtained by force and threats of violence, the prosecution introduced evidence to rebut such claims, and the Court accepted the prosecution's evidence. The Court was within its rights in doing so and we are unable from the record to say that it erred.

We have previously alluded in our resume of the exposition of the facts disclosed by the record to an error of the Court in taking judicial notice of the existence of a state of war between the German Reich and Hungary, and also the Japanese. But, as previously stated in the discussion of jurisdiction, there is ample evidence of war crimes against nationals of countries whose status was one of belligerency with the German Reich, to support the findings of jurisdiction, and of the Court as to the accused. For that reason we find that the error was not prejudicial to any substantial right of the accused.

Other errors occurring during the trial, likewise not prejudicial, are adequately discussed under "Proceedings", in the Review written by the Staff Judge Advocate, Third United States Army, and found at pages 159 through 161 of that Review. We concur in the expression of opinions there set forth, with the exception of that in paragraph 14, which has been qualified herein, and they are adopted as a part of this opinion.

A full reading and analysis of the record of trial has satisfied us that the accused received a trial consistent with Anglo-American concepts of justice and that no doubt exists as to their guilt of the offenses with which they were charged.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] a valid desire
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
immanent [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with a
statement [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of
medicine [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from a former

[illegible] captures [illegible] Attached to [illegible] gave prisoner. [illegible] extra food and also, one fr[illegible] to the effect accused was [illegible] in a large mode guards throw [illegible] club:

[illegible]

21. [illegible]

22. [illegible]

23. [illegible] 20 January 1946, stating that [illegible] that he was on duty six [illegible] that he went

Roll 4

Target 9

Sentence Review and Related Documents
Review of Theater Judge Advocate (RG 338)
Apr. 5, 1946

SS/mjg

INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

(Classification)

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

5OC-50-2

FILE NO:

SUBJECT: Record of Trial in Case of U.S. v. Martin Gottfried Weiss et al. (Dachau Concentration Camp Case)

DATE 28 MAR 1946

Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly; draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED ?
1.	JA War Crimes Branch	JA Section [illegible]		1. Transmitted herewith is the original record of trial in the case of Martin Gottfried Weiss et al., [illegible], which includes the [illegible]: a. [illegible] reviewing [illegible]. b. [illegible] c. [illegible] confirm- [illegible]. d. [illegible] e. [illegible] 2. [illegible]

C. B. MICKELWAIT
Colonel JAGD
Deputy Theater Judge Advocate

Incls
[illegible]

Telephone WIESBADEN [illegible], Ext. 144

(Classification)

AGPD-[illegible]

(Classification)

INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO: Record of Trial in case of [illegible] v. Martin
Gottfried Meier et al. (Dachau Concentration Camp)

SUBJECT: Camp Dachau

DATE 5 April 1946

(Number each memo or note consecutively. If [illegible] column, [illegible] legibly draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
2	JA USFET Main	Theater Commander through Chief of Staff [illegible]	5 Apr 1946	[illegible] 1. [illegible] a. [illegible] [illegible] Willebrock, [illegible] Hingner, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], all German nationals. [illegible] b. [illegible] [illegible] c. Trial [illegible] [illegible] d. [illegible] [illegible]

(Classification)

(Classification)

INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO: Record of Trial in case of [illegible] W. [illegible] Gottfried [illegible] et al. [illegible]

SUBJECT: Dachau Case).

DATE [illegible] April 1946

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, sign legibly, draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
2	(Cont'd)			

commandant was a member of the [illegible] (the [illegible] [illegible]). The chain of command ran from the camp commandant through the camp commandant to three [illegible] [illegible]. Below the [illegible] were the [illegible], also [illegible]. Below them were the "Blockführers", also [illegible]. The [illegible] in the disciplinary and administration chain consisted of [illegible]. The camp commandant had, as his personal staff assistant an adjutant. To carry out the [illegible] of the permanent there was a [illegible], also an [illegible]. The work details under him were [illegible]. The [illegible] was in charge of the [illegible] of the [illegible], except for certain [illegible] were directly under [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] direct orders from the "[illegible]".

(b) The population [illegible] Poles, French, Czechs, Russians, Italians, [illegible] other nationalities [illegible] civilian [illegible], mostly Russian.

(c) [illegible] 20,000 inmates, it was [illegible]. [illegible] were, in [illegible], [illegible] the increased [illegible]. [illegible] was that there were [illegible] discontent was endemic. [illegible], although some measures at least were within the [illegible] administration. As an example of this situation, when the American [illegible] supplier in the camp warehouse to [illegible], number and [illegible] for [illegible].

(d) Food rations at the camp were utterly insufficient. The calorie value of the daily ration during 1944 and 1945 was [illegible]. Evidence was introduced that a worker needs from [illegible] calories a day to maintain health, and that malnutrition was a cause of the [illegible], and a complicating factor in thousands more. At the time of the American entry there were several thousand cases of [illegible] in the warehouse.

(e) The same situation existed with regard to clothing. Often prisoners were not given drawers or overcoats in winter. Clothes were only laundered once in three months. Again, large supplies of clothing were found in the camp warehouses by

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INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO: Record of Trial in Case of U.S. v. Martin
SUBJECT: Gottfried Ziegler et al. (Dachau Concentration Camp Case), **DATE** 5 April 1945

(Number each memo and write consecutively. If more than one each column, it need legibly draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
2	(Cont'd)			

the American troops.

(c) Evidence of mistreatment [illegible] by individual acts of the accused and pursuant to the system [illegible]. The punishments which were administered without [illegible] death, hanging by the wrists, "standing arrest", [illegible], [illegible] hard labor, and deprivation of privileges. In 1942, [illegible] prisoners of war were executed, and in 1944 [illegible] were without benefit of judicial or medical [illegible]. Prisoners were [illegible] in the open during cold weather [illegible] examinations or sick call. It was [illegible] that the [illegible] were [illegible] and others. They included inflicting [illegible] prisoners, [illegible] volunteered, with malaria, typhus and other diseases, [illegible] exposure, immersion in cold water, and [illegible].

(d) There were [illegible] covered by the particulars to the charge. [illegible] reported deaths; the number of deaths of [illegible] will [illegible] never be known, but it was very great. In addition [illegible] were sent from Dachau by "invalid transports", [illegible].

(h) Murderizing, the record [illegible] the period in question, many thousands of nationals of allied [illegible] of the [illegible], including some prisoners of war, were [illegible], beaten and otherwise tortured, and deprived of sleep [illegible].

[illegible] Responsibility Assumed:

(1) [illegible]: The accused Martin [illegible] commander of Dachau and its [illegible] from 1 December 1942 until [illegible] 1945. It is a [illegible] fact that the complete operation and all of the [illegible], including the [illegible] officers, were under his control. [illegible] which affected some [illegible] the conditions of [illegible]. It is clear, however, that these changes were instituted for the [illegible] and [illegible] the camp, which would increase the [illegible] of efficient against the allied [illegible]. Accordingly, punishments were [illegible] by the orders [illegible]. Various sorts of punishments were continued, including [illegible], political and unofficial. His staff, which was his responsibility, continued [illegible] numerous indignities. The cold water, air pressure, typhus and malaria experiments continued under his regime. [illegible] approval for the requisition of prisoners to be used in

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INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO: Record of Trial in the [illegible] Martin Gottfried Weiss et al., Dachau Concentration Camp Case)

SUBJECT:

DATE 1 April 1946

(Number each memorandum consecutively. Initial in each column, signed legibly. Draw a line across the sheet for long memorandum.)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
2	(Cont'd)			

these experiments was [illegible]. [illegible] occur in typhus, tuberculosis, dysentery, pneumonia and starvation. [illegible] were really directed by Weiss, as is evidenced by the fact that the [illegible] these experiments and the reports that they had been performed were [illegible]. Conditions in the camp became more crowded during Weiss' administration. [illegible] the lack of clothing, medical supplies and food were [illegible]. [illegible] mentioned [illegible] from its course under the [illegible] Martin [illegible] for an [illegible] time. [illegible] than the war.

[illegible] served at Dachau from April 1942 until [illegible] as an [illegible] physician. From August 1942 until [illegible] 1945 he [illegible] Blockführer. In his later [illegible] prisoners of various nationalities [illegible] under [illegible]. He was in charge of the execution of the [illegible] Dachau [illegible] killed Jews, [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible].

[illegible] Dachau from October 1941 until [illegible]. From October 1941 until [illegible] he was third [illegible]. [illegible] sometimes [illegible] and was a principal participant in the [illegible] executions. At one time he was found [illegible] and killed.

[illegible] from June 1942 until [illegible] Blockführer in the [illegible] Fahrer. Trembl had charge of [illegible] and assisted with his own personal touch by beating [illegible], particularly the Russians. Although he was not a physician, he [illegible] sick call. In one instance [illegible] sick call with a [illegible] beaten by him. During air raids against which he forbade the prisoners to enter a shelter, [illegible] in the lack of care by air attacks. On 4 April 1945 he killed [illegible] prisoners said to have been condemned to death for looting.

[illegible] served at Dachau as a member of the [illegible] from 1944 until February 1945. From January 1942 to May 1942 he worked in the crematory. There he helped burn the bodies. People of unidentified nationalities were [illegible] in the crematory. He was present and [illegible] when the Russian prisoners of war left their compound to [illegible].

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INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO: Record of Trial in case of [illegible] Gottfried [illegible] et al., [illegible]

SUBJECT: [illegible] Case.

DATE [illegible]

(Number each memo [illegible] consecutively [illegible] signed legibly, draw a line across the sheet [illegible] sheet for long memoranda)

No.	From	P's to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
2	[illegible]			

After [illegible] of 134[illegible] [illegible] approximately 1[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] he was [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] first [illegible] prisoner's [illegible] scored [illegible] sick people were sent out [illegible] part [illegible] the [illegible]

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[redacted]

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INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO: Record of Trial in Case of [illegible] et al. [illegible]

SUBJECT: Case [illegible]

DATE [illegible] 1947

(Number each memorandum consecutively. If a page is used, legibly draw a line across the sheet the entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
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[illegible]

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INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO: Record of Trial in Case of [illegible] et al. Dachau Concentration
SUBJECT: Camp Case)

DATE 5 April 1946

(Number each memorandum consecutively. [illegible] signature line. Draw a line across the sheet use extra sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
2	(Cont'd)			

Dr. Schilling were not volunteers. [illegible] were [illegible] about every month. There is no proof on hand but it may be safely inferred that malaria was a contributing cause in deaths especially [illegible] other diseases, as well as that some deaths directly resulted from the experiments. The purpose of these experiments was to achieve immunization from malaria.

[illegible] Krell was a prisoner at Dachau from [illegible] 1942 until [illegible]. [illegible] was that of a Capo in charge of the [illegible]. [illegible] were Jews and prisoners from the penal company. [illegible] Krell's [illegible] was [illegible], a cart upon which the coal ashes were [illegible]. He would remark "Well, I accomplished that today". He [illegible] prisoners on the punishment bench, and prisoners [illegible] a Christmas celebration in 1942 Krell said: "[illegible] gold fish my bread time".

[illegible] Wolf was a Lager Aelteste service leader at the camp. [illegible] inmates. He often whipped them on the bare back. [illegible] with a cut of wire table. [illegible] inmates [illegible] the parade grounds while [illegible] to the hospital. He led the SS guards officers [illegible] the crematorium. [illegible] was in charge of the last transport to Auschwitz. It was [illegible] that he shot in the head [illegible] barrel.

[illegible] was a first aid man in the Dachau hospital. He allegedly [illegible] boat prisoners who reported to the hospital. [illegible] some of the patients by injections he was ordered to give. They also [illegible] stand in cold showers for long periods of time, for [illegible] the death of the patients. He attended executions in order to assist the doctor in [illegible].

[illegible] Hans [illegible] was a member of Dachau in July 1941. He worked as a [illegible] a "block leader". He was responsible for killing a prisoner who had fallen [illegible] the ground by kicking him [illegible] prisoner. He was [illegible].

[illegible] Schulz was a first Schutzhaftlagerführer at Dachau from [illegible] 1942 until March 1944. He was in charge of clothing, quartering, treatment and welfare of the prisoners. He was

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[redacted]

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INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO: Record of Trial in Case of U.S. v. Martin Gottfried Weiss et al. (Dachau Concentration

SUBJECT: Camp Case).

DATE 5 April 1946

(Number each memorandum consecutively. If more room is needed use another sheet. Use extra width of sheet for long memoranda. Draw a line across the sheet below each entry.)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
2	(Cont'd)			

present at about 46 [illegible] the prisoners selected [illegible] public thrashing [illegible] It was known to have [illegible] more.

[illegible] Hans Ziegler, the labor service leader at Dachau from [illegible] each day. He was in charge of [illegible], kicked and punched the prisoners [illegible] the crematory detail and also were [illegible] new detail". He selected [illegible] the cold water experiment in August of 1944. It is [illegible] were taken from Dachau [illegible] transportation officer.

[illegible] Karl Fritz, former [illegible] survival or adjustment [illegible] entirely credible [illegible] evidence of [illegible] of the [illegible] in addition to transmitting orders for [illegible] more.

[illegible] Hermann Schwarz, [illegible] died two days later, [illegible] He beat another [illegible] the camp [illegible] prisoner [illegible] Kapo [illegible] prisoner, by means of a [illegible] three or four days. [illegible] priests [illegible] priests died within the [illegible] block, where on one occasion he [illegible] with a piece of [illegible].

(xxiv. [illegible] Franz came to Dachau in

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INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO: Record of Trial in [illegible] vs. [illegible] Gottfried [illegible] et al. [illegible]

SUBJECT: [illegible] Case

DATE [illegible] April [illegible]

(Number each memo [illegible] consecutively. [illegible] draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
2	(Cont'd)			

August 1944. In [illegible] 1944 [illegible], retaining this command until [illegible] 1945. [illegible], as a result of which many were [illegible]. [illegible] women on an invalid [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

from 1941 until April 1945 [illegible]. The prisoners [illegible].

[illegible]

In charge of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] commander [illegible] later [illegible]

[illegible]

tive of the [illegible]

[illegible]

tion [illegible] April [illegible] for [illegible]. He ordered the guards accompanying the transport to hit prisoners with rifle butts if necessary.

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INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO: [illegible]

SUBJECT: [illegible]

DATE [illegible]

(Number each memorandum consecutively. Write each reply legibly and close the access the sheet use extra width of sheet for long memoranda)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
2	[illegible]			

[illegible]

[illegible] 1945 [illegible] released from [illegible].

[illegible] throw [illegible] that [illegible] the Marine. [illegible]

[illegible] 1946 [illegible] January, [illegible] arrival prisoners [illegible] registration [illegible] successful [illegible] prisoners' [illegible].

[illegible] Court [illegible] in addition to [illegible] Judge Advocate [illegible] and since [illegible] War Criminals, Their Prosecution and Punishment (1944) pp 91, 92, 100-102; Schätzel, "Zerstörungen nach Kriegsrecht", Archiv für Völkerrecht, Band [illegible] (1948) pp 17-[illegible]; Verdross, Die Völkerrechtswidrigen Kriegshandlungen und der Völkerrecht der Staaten (1920) pp 80-82, quoted and discussed in Bleck, op. cit. supra), a Military Government Court, as successor to the jurisdiction of the German courts, may likewise do so (preamble to Berlin Declaration, 5 June 1945, Dept of State Bulletin, Vol XII, No. 311 (10 June 1945) p 1081).

(2) The records show that, during the relevant period, there were at the camp large numbers of prisoners of Russian, Polish, Czech, Dutch, Belgian, Norwegian,

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INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO: Record of Trial in Case of [illegible] v. Tarvin
Gottfried Weiss et al. [illegible] Construction

SUBJECT: Camp Case).

DATE [illegible]

(Number each memo or memo consecutively. If each column signed legibly draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
2	(Cont'd)			

French and Italian nationalities, [illegible] Other nations (including Italy after her entrance in 1943) were allies or co-belligerents of the United States. It should be [illegible] that, according to information furnished by the Office of The Judiciary Advocate, the United States never recognized the puppet regime at [illegible] Slovakia, Poland, Croatia and Belgium [illegible] their inhabitants were the [illegible] take judicial notice of the [illegible] the testimony, that the [illegible] into Germany by the Nazi government [illegible] control over occupied territory, [illegible] occupied territory [illegible] as unlawful, [illegible] war effort. The [illegible] nationals was [illegible] lations of 1907 [illegible] of inhabitants of occupied [illegible] conflict (it can be argued that [illegible] statutes [illegible] any of the belligerents in a war unless all the belligerents in that war are party to it), they unquestionably represent the [illegible] - that is, the customary law of war - and, as such, the United States has adopted the policy of observing and enforcing "rules of Hague" [illegible], Treaties Governing Land Warfare; see Hague, [illegible] 1.7-1.8). However, an unknown number of the [illegible] would be [illegible] prisoners of war. Most of the prisoners of war were [illegible], but some appear to have been French, Belgian and British. The [illegible] were [illegible] to the Geneva Prisoners [illegible] Convention of 1929, which [illegible] prisoners of war, as war prisoners, to the [illegible] Convention of 1907, which [illegible] shall receive [illegible] shelter, [illegible] the troops of the enemy power. It [illegible] that their [illegible] or both of [illegible] (cf. par 3, p 112, [illegible]); [illegible] at least these [illegible] principles represent the customary law of war. The fact that the victims were nationals and members of the armed forces of Belgium rather than the United States in no way detracts from the jurisdiction of the Court. Quite from the fact that the Court had inherited the jurisdiction of the German courts, the United States may punish violations of the laws of war committed against nationals of an ally or co-belligerent as fully as though its own nationals had been the victims (Op. cit., [illegible] 1242/17671,

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INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO: Record of Trial in Case of [illegible] v. [illegible] Gottfried Weiss et al. (Dachau [illegible])

SUBJECT: War Crimes Case)

DATE [illegible] April 1947

(Number each memorandum or minute consecutively. [illegible] each comment signed legibly. Draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
2	(Cont'd)			

12 Dec 1947; [illegible] 1947; [illegible] jurisdiction over the [illegible] [illegible]

(2) [illegible]

[illegible] 3. Recommendation: I [illegible] of the Deputy Director [illegible] that the [illegible] firmed for the sentences of the [illegible] confinement at hard labor for 3 years of the sentences of [illegible], Fritz Degelow and Friedrich [illegible] hard labor for 10

(Classification)

AGPO-[illegible]

(Classification)

INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO: Record of Trial in the [illegible] Gottfried Leirer et al. [illegible]

SUBJECT: [illegible] Case[illegible]

DATE [illegible]

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. [illegible] signature legibly or write one across the sheet. Use extra sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
2	(Contd)			

years. [illegible] notice to all [illegible] Charters [illegible] and the Chief of Staff [illegible]

[illegible] prisoners will be [illegible] or [illegible] other [illegible]

OUT
8 APR 1946

(Classification)

AGFD-[illegible]

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

[illegible] April 19[illegible]

UNITED STATES

v.

Martin Gottfried Weiss,
Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert,
Josef Jarolin, Franz Xaver Trenkle,
Engelbert Valentin Niedermeyer,
Josef Seuss, Leonhard Anselm Eichberger,
Wilhelm Wagner, Johann Kick, Dr. Fritz
Hintermayer, Dr. Wilhelm Witteler,
Johann Baptist Eichelsdorfer, Otto
Foerschner, Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling,
Christof Ludwig Knoll, [illegible],
Anton Endres, Simon Kiern, [illegible],
Wilhelm Welter, Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop,
Wilhelm Tempel, [illegible], Alfred
Kramer, Sylvester Filleboeck, [illegible],
Johann [illegible],
Arno Lippmann, Fritz Becher, [illegible]
Schulz, [illegible], all [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
Theater Judge Advocate.

I concur:

Deputy Chief of Staff.

I concur:

Chief of Staff.

67

~~101~~

(Classification)

INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO: Record of Trial of U.S. Versus Martin Gottfried Weiss,
SUBJECT: et al (Dachau Concentration Camp Case). DATE 15 April 1946.

(Number each memorandum consecutively. If a paper comes signed, apply, draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED ?
3.	SGS USFET (Main)	Judge Advocate USFET (Main)	15 April 1946	Returned herewith is record of trial in the case of U.S. Versus Martin Gottfried Weiss, et al (Dachau Concentration Camp Case), having been concurred in by the Deputy Chief of Staff, Chief of Staff, and confirmed by the Commanding General. For the Secretary, General Staff: JOHN S. BASKIN, Lt.Col., GSC, Asst. Secretary, General Staff. JSB/dl 2-1424 Incls: n/c
4.	JA USFET Main	JA War Crimes Branch APO 633	20 Apr 1946	JWB/3-3-16 Returned herewith for your files is record of trial in the case of U.S. Versus Martin Gottfried Weiss, et al (Dachau Concentration Camp Case), together with the signed concurrence of the Theater Judge Advocate, the confirming action of the Theater Commander and copy of the letter of notification to the appointing authority. Incls: as stated For Ed. C. B.

(Classification)

AGPD-642-8-46-500 M 32K 64

HEADQUARTERS
US FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

APO 757
18 April 1946

AG 000.5 JAG-AGO

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Action of Confirming Authority and Orders for Execution of Sentences in the Case of United States vs. Martin Gottfried Weiss et al.

TO: Commanding General, Third US Army Area
(Attn: Staff Judge Advocate)

1. Forwarded herewith for your information and compliance is a certified copy of the action taken by the confirming authority and the orders for the execution of the sentences in the case of United States vs. Martin Gottfried Weiss et al., which was tried at Dachau, Germany, 15 November 1945 through 13 December 1945, by military court appointed by paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 3[illegible], Headquarters, Third U.S. Army and Western Military District, [illegible], dated 2 November 1945, as amended by paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 3[illegible], Headquarters, Third US Army, dated 3 December 1945.

2. As prescribed in paragraph 6 of letter, this headquarters, file AG 000.5-2 GAP, subject: "Trial of War Crimes and Related Cases", dated 16 July 1945, you will issue proper orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed and carry the sentence into execution.

3. In compliance with the order for execution of the death sentences [illegible] Form No. [illegible], the certificates of execution inclosed thereto will be completed by you and by the officer witnessing the executions and returned to this headquarters, (Attn: Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch.)

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER:

[illegible] F. SHEAFER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

2 Incls: as stated.

Telephone: FRANKFURT 2-3815

Copies TO:
Records
JA, Attn: International Law Section

Roll 4

Target 10

Certificates of Execution and Related Documents (RG 338)
Dec. 13, 1945-June 5, 1946

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

B/L AG 000.5 JAGO USFET CG, TUSA 18 Apr 46 Action for Execution of Sentences.

AG 000.5 1st Ind.
GMCJ - (18 apr 46)
HEADQUARTERS THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY, APO 403, U. S. Army.

TO: Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater, APO 757, U. S. Army.
ATTN: Judge Advocate War Crimes Branch.

1. Returned herewith are completed certificates of execution in compliance with basic letter.

2. Request acknowledgement of receipt by indorsement hereon.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

Robert W. Johnston

Incls: n/c

Telephone: THIRD ARMY 5175

CA.GI 10 Legal Form No. 3

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT
MILITAERGERICHT

Commitment
Einlieferungsbefehl

To: The Officer in charge of
An den Leiter der(s) Dachau Kaserne [redacted]

or any other prison or camp to which the prisoner may hereafter be lawfully transferred:
oder irgend einer anderen Strafanstalt oder eines anderen Lagers, in welches der Strafgefangene späterhin rechtmässig überwiesen werden wird:

Whereas one
Der (die) Verurteilte Peter Bata
has been convicted of the offence of
ist wegen der folgenden strafbaren Handlung
Subjection of Allied civilian Nationals and Allied prisoners of war to cruelties and mistreatment at the Dachau Concentration Camp and camps subsidiary thereto in violation of the laws and customs of war.
[redacted]
And has been sentenced by the [redacted] General Military Court to serve a sentence.
schuldig erkannt und vom [redacted]
of Confinement at Hard Labor for Life
zu
[redacted]
und zu einer Geldstrafe von *verurteilt worden.*
the said sentence to commence on 13 December 194
Der Strafantritt hat am (date) (*Datum*) *zu erfolgen.*

Now, therefore, you are hereby authorised to receive the above named
Auf Grund des genannten Urteils sind Sie ermaechtigt, den (die) genannten
prisoner into your custody and detain him in accordance with the sentence so imposed or until further
Strafgefangenen in die Strafanstalt (das Lager) aufzunehmen, bis er die ueber ihn verhaengte Strafe abgebuesst
order of this Court or a competent military authority and for so doing this shall be sufficient warrant
hat oder bis Sie eine weitere Anordnung von diesem Gericht oder von einer zustaendigen Militaerbehoerde erhalten werden. Diese Urkunde ermaechtigt Sie zur Vornahme der Handlung.

Signed this 13th day of December 194
Unterzeichnet am

JOHN M. LENTZ
Brig Gen [redacted] (Officer)
(*Vorsitzender*)
[redacted]
*General Military Court, per par 3,
*Einfaches SO 304, Hq TUSA,
*Militaerges Militaergericht
*[redacted] dated 2 Nov 1945

(Address of Court)
(*Anschrift des Gerichts*)

*Strike out words not applicable.
*Nichtzutreffendes ist durchzustreichen.

18750 9 44 [186556] 34658/HH224 20m 9/44 M&C Ltd. 8/8

CA-G1 10 Legal Form No. 5

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT
MILITAERGERICHT

Commitment
Einlieferungsbefehl

To: The Officer in charge of Zuchthaus Kaisheim
An den Leiter des(s)

or any other prison or camp to which the prisoner may be after wrongfully transferred:
oder irgend einer anderen Strafanstalt oder irgend einem anderen Lager, in welche der Strafgefangene gesetzwidrig überwiesen werden wird.

Whereas one Hugo Alfred Erwin Lauxteren
Der (die) Verurteilte
has been convicted of the offence of
ist wegen der folgenden strafbaren Handlung
Subjection of Allied Civilian Nationals and Allied Prisoners of War to cruelties and mistreatment at the Dachau Concentration Camp and camps subsidiary thereto in violation of the laws and usages of war.

And has been sentenced by the Military Court to serve a sentence.
schuldig erkannt und zu

Confinement at Hard Labor for ten (10) years.

of
zu
and to pay a fine of
und zu einer Geldstrafe von

the said sentence to commence on 13 December 194
Der Strafantritt hat am (date) (*Datum*) *zu erfolgen.*

Now, therefore, you are hereby authorized to receive the above named
Auf Grund des genannten Urteils sind Sie ermächtigt, den oben genannten
prisoner into your custody and detain him in accordance with the sentence so imposed or until further
Strafgefangenen in die Strafanstalt (das Lager) aufzunehmen, bis er die über ihn verhängte Strafe abgebüsst
order of this Court or a competent military authority and for so doing this shall be sufficient warrant
hat oder bis Sie eine weitere Anordnung von diesem Gericht oder von einer zuständigen Militärbehörde erhalten werden. Diese Urkunde ermächtigt Sie zur Vornahme der Handlung.

Signed this 13th day of December 194
Gezeichnet am

JOHN M. LEWIS
Brig. Gen., U.S. Army
(*Vorsitzender*)
Military Court, per par 8, SO 304, HQ USA Eur, dated 2 Nov 45

2

(Address of Court)
(*Anschrift des Gerichts*)

*Strike out words not applicable.
*Nichtzutreffendes ist durchzustreichen.

.8750 9-44 [86338] 3(656)(3224) 20m 9/44 M&C Ltd. 811

CA GI 10 Legal Form No. 5

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT
MILITAERGERICHT

Commitment
Einlieferungsbefehl

To: The Officer in charge of
An den Leiter der(s)

*Prison
*Camp
[redacted]

Zuchthaus Kaisheim

or any other prison or camp to which the prisoner may hereafter be lawfully transferred: [redacted]
oder irgend einer anderen Strafanstalt oder einer anderen Lager, zu welchen der Strafgefangene [illegible] rechtmässig überwiesen werden wird:

Whereas one
Der (die) Verurteilte

Emil Erwin Wahl

has been convicted of the offence of
ist wegen der folgenden strafbaren Handlung

Violation of the laws of war in that he participated in the subjection of allied nationals and prisoners of war at Dachau Concentration Camp to various cruelties and mistreatments.

And has been sentenced by the
[redacted] General [redacted]
schuldig erkannt und vom

*Mittleren Militärgericht
*Oberen

the death by hanging which sentence has been reduced to confinement at hard labor for 10 years.

[redacted]
[redacted] Strafe von verurteilt worden.

the said sentence to commence on
Der Strafantritt hat am

13 December 1946
Date
Datum zu erfolgen.

Now, therefore, you are hereby authorised to receive the above named
Auf Grund des genannten Urteils sind Sie ermächtigt, den oben genannten
prisoner into your custody and detain him in accordance with the sentence so imposed or until further
Strafgefangenen in die Strafanstalt (das Lager) aufzunehmen, bis er die über ihn verhängte Strafe abgebüsst
order of this Court or a competent military authority and for so doing this shall be sufficient warrant.
hat oder bis Sie eine weitere Anordnung von diesem Gericht oder von einer zuständigen Militärbehörde erhalten werden. Diese Urkunde ermächtigt Sie zur Vornahme der Handlung.

Signed this 29 January 1946
Gezeichnet am

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL TRUSCOTT:

(Presiding Officer)
[redacted]

[redacted]

3

*Strike out words not applicable.
*Nichtzutreffendes ist durchzustreichen.

(Signed) B.D.MADSEN

Acting Asst Adt Ge

18750 9 46 (88239) 34656/BB224 Set by MaC Ltd.

CA/G1 10 Legal Form No. 5

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT
MILITAERGERICHT

Commitment
Einlieferungsbefehl

To: The Officer in charge of *Prison
An den Leiter der(s) Zuchthaus Raishaw *Camp
*Strafanstalt
*Lager

or any other prison or camp to which the prisoner may hereafter be lawfully transferred:
oder irgend einer anderen Strafanstalt oder eines anderen Lagers, in welches der Strafgefangene späterhin rechtmässig überwiesen werden wird:

Whereas one
Der (die) Verurteilte Hans Kurt Wiesle
has been convicted of the offence of
ist wegen der folgenden strafbaren Handlung

Violation of the laws of war in that he participated in the subjection of allied nationals and prisoners of war at Dachau Concentration Camp to various cruelties and mistreatments.

And has been sentenced by the Summary Military Court to
schuldig erkannt und vom *Mittleren Militärgerichte *Summary

of
Xx death by hanging which sentence has been reduced to confinement at hard labor for life.

and to pay a fine of
Strafe von verurteilt worden.

the said sentence to commence on:
Der Strafantritt hat am 13 December 1946 Date Datum zu erfolgen

Now, therefore, you are hereby authorized to receive in the above matter
Auf Grund des genannten Urteils sind Sie ermächtigt, den Verurteilten
prisoner into your custody and detain him in accordance with the sentence so imposed or until further order of this Court or a competent military authority and for so doing this shall be sufficient warrant.
Strafgefangenen in die Strafanstalt oder Lager aufzunehmen, bis er die oben erwähnte Strafe abgebüsst hat oder bis Sie eine weitere Anordnung von diesem Gericht oder von einer zuständigen Militärbehörde erhalten werden. Diese Urkunde ermächtigt Sie zur Vornahme der Handlung

Signed this 29 January 1946
Gezeichnet am

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL TRUSCOTT
Summary Military Court of

B. D. MADSEN
1st Lt Inf
Actg Asst Adj Gen

(Address of Court)

*Strike out words not applicable.
*Nichtzutreffendes ist durchzustreichen.

16750 v 46 (86338) 34658/HH284 20m 9/44 M&C Ltd. 81/1

CA G1 10 Legal Form No. 5

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT
MILITAERGERICHT

Commitment
Einlieferungsbefehl

To: The Officer in charge of *Prison
An den Leiter der(s) [redacted]

or any other prison or camp to which the prisoner may hereafter be lawfully transferred
oder irgend einer anderen Strafanstalt oder eines anderen Lagers, in welches der Strafgefangene später rechtmässig überwiesen werden wird.

Whereas one
Der (die) Verurteilte
has been convicted of the offence(s)
ist wegen der folgenden strafbaren Handlung

Violation of the laws of war in that he participated in the subjection of allied nationals and prisoners of war at Dachau Concentration Camp to various cruelties and mistreatments.

And has been sentenced by the [redacted] Court
schuldig erkannt und vom *Militärischen Militaergerichte* *Obersten*

to death by hanging which sentence has been reduced to confinement at hard labor for 20 years.

and to pay a fine of
und zu einer Geldstrafe von *verurteilt worden.*

the said sentence to commence on
Der Strafantritt hat am **13 December** *(Datum)* 1945 *zu erfolgen.*

Now, therefore, you are hereby authorized to receive the above named
Auf Grund der genannten Urteile sind Sie ermächtigt, den die genannten
prisoner into your custody and detain him in accordance with the sentence so imposed or until further
Strafgefangenen in die Strafanstalt oder Lager aufzunehmen, bis er die oder die verhängte Strafe abgebüsst
order of this Court or a competent military authority and for so doing this shall be sufficient warrant.
hat oder bis Sie eine weitere Anordnung von diesem Gericht oder von einer zuständigen Militärbehörde erhalten werden. Diese Urkunde ermächtigt Sie zur Vornahme der Handlung.

Signed this 29 **January** 1946
Gezeichnet am

BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL [redacted]

[redacted]

B. D. MADSEN
1st Lt Inf
[redacted] Asst Adj Gen

5

*Strike out words not applicable.
*Nichtzutreffendes ist durchzustreichen.

[illegible] 9-44 [No.535] 34464/SH224 20m 9/44 MAC Ltd. Bl 1

CA 61 10 Legal Form No. 5

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT
MILITAERGERICHT

Commitment
Einlieferungsbefehl

To: The Officer in charge of Buchthaus Kaisheim
An den Leiter der(s)

or any other prison or camp to which the prisoner may be hereafter be lawfully transferred:
oder irgend einer anderen Strafanstalt oder eines anderen Lagers, in welches der Strafgefangene spaterhin rechtmassig uberwiesen werden wird

Whereas one Albin Oretsch
Der (die) Verurteilte
has been convicted of the offence of
ist wegen der folgenden strafbaren Handlung

Subjection of Allied civilian Nationals and Allied Prisoners of War to cruelties and mistreatment at the Dachau Concentration Camp and camps subsidiary thereto in violation of the laws and usages of war.

And has been sentenced by the [redacted] Military Court to serve a sentence.
schuldig erkannt und zu [redacted]

Confinement at Hard Labor for ten (10) years.

of
zu
[redacted]
and to pay a fine of
und zu einer Geldstrafe von *verurteilt worden*
the said sentence to commence on 13 December 194
Der Strafantritt hat am (date) (*Datum*) *zu erfolgen.*

Now, therefore, you are hereby authorised to receive the above named
Auf Grund des genannten Urteils sind Sie ermaechtigt, den (die) genannten
prisoner into your custody and detain him in accordance with the sentence so imposed or until further
Strafgefangenen in die Strafanstalt (das Lager) aufzunehmen, bis er der ueber ihn verhaengte Strafe abgebuesst
order of this Court or a competent military authority and for so doing this shall be sufficient warrant
hat oder bis Sie eine weitere Anordnung von diesem Gericht oder von einer zustaendigen Militaerbehoerde erhalten werden. Diese Urkunde ermaechtigt Sie zur Vornahme der Handlung.

Signed this 13th day of December 194
Gezeichnet am

JOHN M. LEITZ
Brig Gen, (Presiding Officer)
(Vorsitzender)
[redacted] of
*General Military Court, per par 8,
[redacted] SO 304, Hq USA
[redacted] & Hd, dated 2 Nov 45.

(Address of Court)
(Anschrift des Gerichts)

*Strike out words not applicable.
*Nichtzutreffendes ist durchzustreichen.

14750 9/44 [86338] 34656-6H224 20m 9/44 M&C Ltd. 83/2

CA Gl 10

Legal Form No. 3

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT
MILITAERGERICHT

Commitment
Einlieferungsbefehl

To: The Officer in charge of Zuchthaus Kaisheim [redacted]
An den Leiter des

or any other prison or camp to which the prisoner may hereafter be lawfully transferred:
oder irgend einer anderen Strafanstalt oder einem anderen Lager, in welches der Strafgefangene spaterhin rechtmassig uberwiesen werden wird.

Whereas one
Der (die) Verurteilte Johann Schnapp
has been convicted of the offence of
ist wegen der folgenden strafbaren Handlung
Subjection of Allied civilian Nationals and Allied prisoners of war to atrocities and mistreatment at the Dachau Concentration Camp and camps subsidiary thereto in violation of laws and usages of war. [redacted]
And has been sentenced by the [redacted] General Military Court to serve a sentence
schuldig erkannt und von [redacted]
of Confinement at Hard Labor for ten (10) years.
zu
[redacted]
und zu einer Geldstrafe von [redacted] *verurteilt worden*
the said sentence to commence on 13 December 194 8
Der Strafantritt hat am (date) (*Datum*) *zu erfolgen.*

Now, therefore, you are hereby authorised to receive the above named
Auf Grund des genannten Urteils sind Sie ermaechtigt, den (die) genannten
prisoner into your custody and detain him in accordance with the sentence so imposed or until further
Strafgefangenen in die Strafanstalt (das Lager) aufzunehmen, bis er die ueber ihn verhaengte Strafe abgebuesst
order of this Court or a competent military authority and for so doing this shall be sufficient warrant
hat oder bis Sie eine weitere Anordnung von diesem Gericht oder von einer zustaendigen Militaerbehoerde erhalten werden. Diese Urkunde ermaechtigt Sie zur Vornahme der Handlung.

Signed this 13th day of December 194 8
Gezeichnet am

JOHN M. LEITZ
Brig Gen, Presiding Officer
(*Vorsitzender*)
[redacted]
*General Military Court, per par 3, [redacted] SO 304, Hq USA [redacted] dated 2 Nov 1948.

(Address of Court)
(*Anschrift des Gerichts*)

*Strike out words not applicable.
*Nichtzutreffendes ist durchzustreichen.

7

18750 9/44 [86338, 31656/32274 20m 9/44 M&C Ltd. 81/1

B/L: Hq, TUSA, Office of the Provost Marshal, 383.6 GNMCY, dated 18 May 1946, Subject: "Executions".

383.6 GNMCY 1st Ind
(18 May 1946)
HEADQUARTERS, TUSA, Office of the Assistant Provost Marshal, Munich, APO 403, US Army, 5 June 1946.

TO: Provost Marshal, Third United States Army, APO 403, US Army.

1. Executions directed in basic communication were effected on 28 and 29 May 1946.

2. Complete report enclosed herewith.

James J Fogarty
JAMES J FOGARTY
Lt Col FA
Asst Provost Marshal
Third US Army

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the Provost Marshal
APO 403

383.6 OPPCY 18 May 1948

SUBJECT: Executions.

TO : Assistant Provost Marshal, Third United States Army, APO 403, US Army. (Lt. Col. [illegible]).

1. Attached hereto are the orders for the execution of twenty-eight (28) prisoners now held at Landsberg Prison. You are directed to effect these executions as soon as practicable under our Execution Standing Operating Procedure. Executions will be accomplished on two (2) successive days.

2. It has been arranged for the Public Safety Officer from this Headquarters to be present and to have any lectures he desires. He may bring in a reasonable number of correspondents for each day of the execution. It has been decided that no publicity will be given this execution until all executions have been completed. For security reasons no publicity or notice will be given by you until that time.

3. Dr. Klaus Karl Stellin I. whose name is to be executed. The War Crimes Branch, United States Forces, German Theater, has notified that we may be hung with the rest and the British Research Society have signified they have no further use for this man.

4. It has been decided that one relative of the man's next of kin will be allowed to visit the prisoner in his cell for one hour just prior to his execution. No German civilians will be allowed to be at the execution, however. You will make a reasonable effort to notify and transport these persons if the prisoner requests it.

5. You will notify the Provost Marshal of this Headquarters five days prior to the first execution. You will also furnish time, date and place of execution over the telephone in the clear.

6. The prisoners who are to serve long term sentences will be turned over to the Military Government Public Safety Officer at Bruchsal Prison. He should be contacted through the Regional Public Safety Officer in Munich to arrange for their internment.

PHILIP C. CLAYTON
Colonel, Cavalry
Provost Marshal

Telephone - [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 403

17 May 1946

AG 0.5
GRMCJ

SUBJECT: Execution of Death Sentence.

TO : Provost Marshal, Headquarters Third United States Army, APO 403, The Army.

1. Enclosed herewith are five copies of Military Commission Order No. 4, this Headquarters, dated 22 April 1946, in the case of Martin Gottfried Weiss et al, German Nationals who were convicted of violations of the Laws and Customs of War and sentenced as stated in said order.

2. You are hereby designated to carry out the sentences as confirmed by the Commanding General, United States Forces European Theater, at such place as may be stated in said order, or as selected by you, as soon as practicable.

3. Four days prior to the execution, in those cases requiring death sentences, you will notify the Staff Judge Advocate of this command of the time and place at which these executions will occur.

4. After the execution of the death sentence in the cases as directed in enclosed order, a report of said action will be made to the Staff Judge Advocate.

(Signature of the Theater Commander)

Incls: Military Commission Order No. 4 (5)

Telephone: [illegible] 5171

Wm. F. Barrett
Major, JAGD, USA
Asst Adj Gen

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
Provost Marshal Branch Office, Munich
APO 403

383.6, GNMCY

SUBJECT: Report of Execution Proceedings on 28 & 29 May 1946.

TO : Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater, APO 757, US Army. (Attention Staff Judge Advocate)

1. Pursuant to Military Commission Order Number 4, Headquarters, Third United States Army, dated 23 April 1946 (attached as Inclosure 1) the following German Nationals were executed by hanging at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, on 28 and 29 May 1946:

Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert, Simon Kiern, Otto Forschner, Franz Xaver Trenkle, Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop, Josef Jarolin, Engelbert Valentin Niedermeyer, Vinzenz Schoettle, Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling, Josef Seuss, Walter Adolf Langleist, Anton Endres, Otto Moll, Johann Viktor Kirsch, Fritz M.K. Becher, Arno Lippman, Wilhelm Temple, Wilhelm Welter, Michael Redwitz, Wilhelm Wagner, Martin Gottfried Weiss, Johann Kick, Alfred Kramer, Dr. Fritz Hintermeyer, Christof Ludwig Knoll, Johann Baptist Eichelsdorfer, Franz Boettger, Leonhard Anselm Eichberger.

2. The complete order, translated into German, was read to each condemned man on 27 May 1946, as shown by the certificates of Lt. Stanley Tilles, Provost Marshal Section, Third United States Army. (Certificates attached as Inclosure 2)

3. The following persons were present at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, on 28 and 29 May 1946, and witnessed the executions:

a. Officer in charge:

Lt.Col. James J. Fogarty, 0269139, FA, Assistant Provost Marshal, Third United States Army, APO 403.

b. Assistants:

Major Robert M. Allgeier, 0298281, CMP, Provost Marshal Section, Third United States Army, APO 403.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
by authority of [illegible]

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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Report of Execution Proceedings on 28 and 29 May 1946 (cont'd)

Major Metellus B. Selden, 0341647, Inf. Provost Marshal Section, Third United States Army, APO 403.

Capt. John A. Alley, 01795839, CMP Provost Marshal Section, Third United States Army, APO 403.

2nd Lt. Stanley Tilles, 01338758, Inf., Provost Marshal Section, Third United States Army, APO 403.

2nd Lt. Richard L. Allen, 01340661, Inf., Provost Marshal Section, Third United States Army, APO 403.

Mr. Felix J. Freeman, Jr. Legal Adviser, Office of Military Government for Bavaria.

c. Executioners:

M/Sgt. John Woods, 37540591, assisted by T/5 Marcus Legge, 37681014

Johann Reichart, assisted by Joseph Eichinger and Johann Dienzer, all of Munich, Germany.

d. Also present were United States Army Medical Officers, Military Police guards from the 508th Military Police Battalion and 819th Military Police Battalion and official newsmen and photographers.

4. At 0900 hrs, 28 May 1946, the above group was assembled at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany and the proceedings of the execution began. The first of the condemned men, Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert, left his cell at 0927 hrs, was conducted to the scaffold in a procession, led by Major Selden, and consisting of 4 Military Policemen, the prison chaplain, the Army-Chaplain, and the interpreter. Military Commission Order Number 4, Headquarters, Third United States Army, dated 23 April 1946, was read and the condemned was asked if he had a last statement to make. (Statements made by the condemned men are attached as Inclosure 3.)

At the conclusion of his statement the executioner placed over his head the black hood, and at the end of the prayer by the chaplain, the trap was sprung. He was pronounced dead at 0945 hrs by the Medical Officer, (Death Certificates of the condemned are attached as Inclosure 4).

Following the pronouncement of death by the Medical Officer, the body was placed in a casket by the executioners assistants, preparatory to burial in Landsberg Prison Cemetery at Landsberg, Germany. The body was receipted for by 2nd Lt. Fred J. Engle Jr.,

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CONFIDENTIAL

Report of Execution Proceedings on 28 and 29 May 1946 (cont'd)

Detachment H-287 Military Government, Landsberg, Germany,
(Receipts for the bodies of the condemned attached as Inclosure 5).

5. The executions of the remainder of the 28 condemned men were performed in a like manner; six more in the forenoon of 28 May 1946, seven each in the afternoon of 28 May 1946, the forenoon of 29 May 1946, and the afternoon of 29 May 1946. (List showing exact date and time of each execution is attached as Inclosure 6).

6. No irregular or unusual incident occurred at any time during the entire proceedings.

James J. Fogarty
JAMES J. FOGARTY
Lt.Col. FA
Assistant Provost Marshal

6 INCLOSURES:
1-Military Commission Order No.4
2-Certificates of Lt. Tilles
3-Last statements of condemned
4-Death-certificates
5-Receipts for bodies
6-Date and time of each execution.

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 403

MILITARY COMMISSION)
ORDER NUMBER 1)

23 April 1946

Before a military commission which convened at Dachau, Germany from 15 November 1945 through 15 December 1945, pursuant to paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 304, Headquarters, Third United States Army and Western Military District, dated 2 November 1945, as amended by paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 335, Headquarters Third United States Army, dated 3 December 1945, were arraigned and tried:

Martin Gottfried Weiss, Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert, Franz Xaver Trenkle, Josef Jarolin, Engelbert Valentin Kindermayer, Josef Suess, Leonhard Joseph Richberger, Wilhelm Wagner, Johann Wick, Doctor Fritz Hintermayer, Johann Baptist Eichelsdorfer, Otto Forschner, Dr Hans Karl Schilling, Christof Ludwig Knoll, Franz Boettger, Anton Endres, Simon Kiern, Michael Redwitz, Wilhelm Welter, Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop, Wilhelm Tempel, Fritz H. K. Becher, Alfred Kramer, Vinzenz Schuettl, Johann Viktor Hirsch, Walter Adolf Langleist, Arno Lippman, Otto Moll, Doctor Wilhelm Wittelar, Otto Schulz, Sylvester Fillebeck, Fritz Degelow, Friedrich Wetzel, Peter Betz, Hugo Lautterer, Albin Gretsch, Johann Schoep, Dr Hans Hart Eisele, Dr Friolin Karl Pohr, Emil Erwin Mahl, German Nationals.

CHARGE I: Violation of the Laws and Customs of War.

Specification: In that Martin Gottfried Weiss, Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert, Franz Xaver Trenkle, Josef Jarolin, Engelbert Valentin Kindermayer, Josef Suess, Leonhard Joseph Richberger, Wilhelm Wagner, Johann Wick, Dr Fritz Hintermayer, Johann Baptist Eichelsdorfer, Otto Forschner, Dr Hans Karl Schilling, Christof Ludwig Knoll, Franz Boettger, Anton Endres, Simon Kiern, Michael Redwitz, Wilhelm Welter, Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop, Wilhelm Tempel, Fritz H. K. Becher, Alfred Kramer, Vinzenz Schuettl, Johann Viktor Hirsch, Walter Adolf Langleist, Arno Lippman, Otto Moll, Dr Wilhelm Wittelar, Otto Schulz, Sylvester Fillebeck, Fritz Degelow, Friedrich Wetzel, Peter Betz, Hugo Lautterer, Albin Gretsch, Johann Schoep, Dr Hans Hart Eisele, Dr Friolin Karl Pohr, Emil Erwin Mahl, acting in pursuance of a common design to commit the acts hereinafter alleged and as members of the staff of the Dachau Concentration Camp and camps subsidiary thereto did, at or in the vicinity of Dachau and Landsberg, Germany, between about 1 January 1942 and about 29 April 1945, willfully, deliberately, and wrongfully encourage, aid, abet and participate in the subjection of civilian nationals of nations then at war with the then German Reich to cruelties, mistreatments, including killing, beatings, tortures, starvation, abuses and indignities, the exact names and numbers of such civilian nationals being unknown but aggregating many thousands who were then and there in the custody of the German Reich in exercise of belligerent control.

Inclosure No. 1

[redacted]

~~RESTRICTED~~

(Military Commission Order No. [illegible] Hq Third US Army, 23 April 1946)

CHARGE II: Violations of the Laws and Usages of War.

Specification: In that Martin Gottfried Weiss, Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert, Franz Xaver Trenkle, Josef Jarolin, Engelbert Valentin Niedermeyer, Josef Seuss, Leonhard Anselm Eichberger, Wilhelm Wagner, Johann Kick, Dr Fritz Hintermayer, Johann Baptist Eichelsdorfer, Otto Foerschner, Dr Klaus Karl Schilling, Christof Ludwig Knoll, Franz Boettger, Anton Endres, Simon Kiern, Michael Redwitz, Wilhelm Welter, Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop, Wilhelm Tempel, Fritz M. K. Becher, Alfred Kramer, Vinzenz Schoettl, Johann Viktor Kirsch, Walter Adolf Langleist, [illegible], Dr Wilhelm Witteler, Otto Schulz, Sylvester Filleboeck, [illegible] Peter Betz, [illegible], Dr Hans Kurt Eisele, Dr Fridolin Karl Puhr, [illegible] acting in pursuance of a common design to commit the acts [illegible] Dachau Concentration Camp, at or in the vicinity of Dachau, Germany, [illegible] did [illegible] wilfully, [illegible] and then surrendered [illegible] the then German Reich, [illegible] beatings, tortures, starvation, abuses and indignities, the exact names and numbers of such persons [illegible] many thousands.

PLEAS
(of each accused)

To all Specifications and Charges: Not Guilty

FINDINGS
(as to each accused)

Of all Specifications and Charges: Guilty

SENTENCES

(Martin Gottfried Weiss)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Franz Xaver Trenkle)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Josef Jarolin)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Engelbert Valentin Niedermeyer)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

~~RESTRICTED~~

[redacted]

(Military Commission Order No. 4, Hq Third US Army, 23 April 1946)

(Josef Seuss)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Leonhard [illegible] Stichberger)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Wilhelm [illegible])
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Johann Klick)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Doctor Fritz [illegible])
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

([illegible])
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Otto [illegible])
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Doctor Klaus Karl Schilling)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Christof Ludwig Knoll)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Franz [illegible])
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

([illegible])
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Simon [illegible])
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

([illegible])
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

([illegible])
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Rudolf [illegible] Suttrop)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

([illegible])
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(0738)

[redacted]

[redacted]

(Military Commission Order No. 4, Hq Third US Army, 23 April 1946)

(Fritz [illegible] K. Sesler)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Alfred Gruber)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Vinzenz Schorndl)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Johann Viktor Kirsch)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Walter Adolf Laerbeirt)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Arno Diegmann)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Otto [illegible])
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Doctor Alfred Wurlitzer)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Otto Schulz)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Sylvester [illegible])
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Fritz [illegible])
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Friedrich [illegible])
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Doctor [illegible])
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Doctor Friedrich Karl Pohr)
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Will Ernst [illegible])
To be hanged by the neck until dead.

(Fritz [illegible])
To be confined at hard labor for life.

(Hans Lauterer)
To be confined at hard labor for ten (10) years.

(Albin Sretsch)
To be confined at hard labor for ten (10) years.

(Johann Schorg)
To be confined at hard labor for ten (10) years.

The sentences were adjudged 13 December 1945.

-b-

[redacted]

[redacted]

(Military Commission Order No. 4, Headquarters Third US Army, 23 April 1946)

HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
APO [illegible]

21 January 1946

(Martin Gottfried Weiss)

In the foregoing case of Martin Gottfried Weiss, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert)

In the foregoing case of Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Franz Xaver Pronold)

In the foregoing case of Franz Xaver Pronold, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Josef Jandl)

In the foregoing case of Josef Jandl, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Engelbert Valentin Hintermayer)

In the foregoing case of Engelbert Valentin Hintermayer, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Josef Sonns)

In the foregoing case of Josef Sonns, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Leonhard [illegible] Hintermayer)

In the foregoing case of Leonhard [illegible] Hintermayer, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(William [illegible])

In the foregoing case of William [illegible], a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Johann Hick)

In the foregoing case of Johann Hick, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Doctor Fritz Hintermayer)

In the foregoing case of Doctor Fritz Hintermayer, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

- 5 - (over)

[redacted]

[redacted]

(Military Commission Order No. 4, Hq Third US Army, 23 April 1946)

(Johann Baptist Eichelsdorfer)

In the foregoing case of Johann Baptist Eichelsdorfer, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Otto Forschner)

In the foregoing case of Otto Forschner, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Peter Klaus Karl Schilling)

In the foregoing case of Peter Klaus Karl Schilling, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Christof Ludwig Kuhl)

In the foregoing case of Christof Ludwig Kuhl, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Franz Pottmayer)

In the foregoing case of Franz Pottmayer, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Anton Rudhart)

In the foregoing case of Anton Rudhart, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Simon Kaiser)

In the foregoing case of Simon Kaiser, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Michael Pfeiffer)

In the foregoing case of Michael Pfeiffer, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Willi Walter)

In the foregoing case of Willi Walter, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop)

In the foregoing case of Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

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[redacted]

[redacted]

(Military Commission Order No. 4, Hq Third US Army, 23 April 1946)

(Willi [illegible])

In the foregoing case of Willi [illegible], a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Fritz [illegible])

In the foregoing case of Fritz [illegible], a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

([illegible])

In the foregoing case of [illegible], a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

([illegible])

In the foregoing case of [illegible], a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

([illegible])

In the foregoing case of [illegible], a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

([illegible] Legal [illegible])

In the foregoing case of [illegible] Legal [illegible], a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

([illegible] Lippert)

In the foregoing case of [illegible] Lippert, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Otto [illegible])

In the foregoing case of Otto [illegible], a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Doctor [illegible] [illegible])

In the foregoing case of Doctor [illegible], a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Otto Schulz)

In the foregoing case of Otto Schulz, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

[redacted]

[redacted]

(Military Commission Order No. 4, Hq Third US Army, 23 April 1946)

(Sylvester Fillebrock)

In the foregoing case of Sylvester Fillebrock, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Fritz Dorlow)

In the foregoing case of Fritz Dorlow, a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Friedrich [illegible])

In the foregoing case of Friedrich [illegible], a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Peter [illegible])

In the foregoing case of Peter [illegible], a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Hans [illegible])

In the foregoing case of Hans [illegible], a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

([illegible])

In the foregoing case of [illegible], a German National, the sentence is approved. The record of trial is forwarded for confirmation to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater.

(Wilhelm [illegible])

In the foregoing case of Wilhelm [illegible], a German National, the sentence is approved, but commuted to confinement at hard labor for five (5) years.

(Doctor [illegible] Hart Ritz [illegible])

In the foregoing case of Doctor [illegible] Hart Ritz [illegible], a German National, the sentence is approved, but commuted to confinement at hard labor for life.

(Doctor Friedrich Karl Pohr) ✓

In the foregoing case of Doctor Friedrich Karl Pohr, a German National, the sentence is approved, but commuted to confinement at hard labor for twenty (20) years.

(Emil Erwin Wahl) ✓

In the foregoing case of Emil Erwin Wahl, a German National, the sentence is approved, but commuted to confinement at hard labor for ten (10) years.

[redacted]

[redacted]

(Military Commission Order No. 4, Hq Third US Army, 23 April 1946)

/s/ L. K. Truscott, Jr.
/t/ L. K. TRUSCOTT, Jr.,
Lieutenant General, US Army,
Commanding

"MEMORANDUM
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY, [illegible]

[illegible] April 1946

(1) (Martin [illegible])

In the foregoing case of Martin [illegible], a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

(2) (Friedrich [illegible])

In the foregoing case of Friedrich [illegible], a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

(3) (Franz [illegible])

In the foregoing case of Franz [illegible], a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

(4) ([illegible])

In the foregoing case of [illegible], a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

(5) (Karl [illegible])

In the foregoing case of Karl [illegible], a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

(6) (Josef Suss)

In the foregoing case of Josef Suss, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third

- 2 - (OVER)

[redacted]

(Military Commission Order No. 4, Hq Third US Army, 23 April 1945)

United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

1 (Leonhard Anselm Eichberger)

In the foregoing case of Leonhard Anselm Eichberger, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

[illegible] ([illegible])

In the foregoing case of [illegible], a German National, the sentence is confirmed, [illegible] hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

[illegible] (Johann Wick)

In the foregoing case of Johann Wick, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

10 (Dieter [illegible])

In the foregoing case of Dieter [illegible], a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

11 ([illegible])

In the foregoing case of [illegible], a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

12 ([illegible])

In the foregoing case of [illegible], a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

13 (Dieter Klaus Karl Schilling)

In the foregoing case of Dieter Klaus Karl Schilling, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

[redacted]

(Military Commission Order No. 4, Hq Third US Army, 23 April 1946)

21 (Wilhelm Tempel)

In the foregoing case of Wilhelm Tempel, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

22 (Fritz H. K. Becker)

In the foregoing case of Fritz H. K. Becker, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

23 (Alfred Krauss)

In the foregoing case of Alfred Krauss, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

24 (Hermann Schmitt)

In the foregoing case of Hermann Schmitt, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

25 (Johann Viktor Hirsch)

In the foregoing case of Johann Viktor Hirsch, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

26 (Wilhelm Adolf Lambertz)

In the foregoing case of Wilhelm Adolf Lambertz, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

27 (Arno Lippert)

In the foregoing case of Arno Lippert, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

[redacted]

[redacted]

(Military Commission Order No. 4, Hq Third US Army, 23 April 1946)

14 (Christof Ludwig Knoll)

In the foregoing case of Christof Ludwig Knoll, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

15 (Franz Rottger)

In the foregoing case of Franz Rottger, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

16 (Anton Endres)

In the foregoing case of Anton Endres, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

17 (Simon Wirth)

In the foregoing case of Simon Wirth, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

18 (Michael Rudolph)

In the foregoing case of Michael Rudolph, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

19 (Wilhelm Walter)

In the foregoing case of Wilhelm Walter, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

20 (Rudolf Friedrich Suttrop)

In the foregoing case of Rudolf Friedrich Suttrop, a German National, the sentence is confirmed and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

(over)

[redacted]

(Military Commission Order No. 4, Hq Third US Army, 23 April 1946)

21 (Wilhelm Tempel)

In the foregoing case of Wilhelm Tempel, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

22 (Fritz M. K. Becker)

In the foregoing case of Fritz M. K. Becker, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

23 (Alfred Kramer)

In the foregoing case of Alfred Kramer, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

24 (Wenzeslaus Schoettl)

In the foregoing case of Wenzeslaus Schoettl, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

25 (Johann Viktor Hirsch)

In the foregoing case of Johann Viktor Hirsch, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

26 (Walter Adolf Landfeldt)

In the foregoing case of Walter Adolf Landfeldt, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

27 (Arno Lippman)

In the foregoing case of Arno Lippman, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

[redacted]

(Military Commission Order No. 4, Ho Third US Army, 23 April 1946)

28 (Otto Moll)

In the foregoing case of Otto Moll, [illegible], the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commander in Chief, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at the time and place to be determined by him.

(Doctor [illegible])

In the foregoing case of Doctor [illegible], [illegible], the sentence is confirmed, but commuted to confinement at hard labor for twenty (20) years. As commuted the sentence will be carried into execution. Bruchsal Prison, Bruchsal, Germany, is designated as the place of confinement.

(Otto Schalk)

In the foregoing case of Otto Schalk, [illegible], the sentence is confirmed but is commuted to confinement at hard labor for twenty (20) years. As commuted the sentence will be carried into execution. Bruchsal Prison, Bruchsal, Germany, is designated as the place of confinement.

(Christian [illegible])

In the foregoing case of Christian [illegible], [illegible], the sentence is confirmed, but commuted to confinement at hard labor for ten (10) years. As commuted the sentence will be carried into execution. Bruchsal Prison, Bruchsal, Germany, is designated as the place of confinement.

(Fritz [illegible])

In the foregoing case of Fritz [illegible], [illegible], the sentence is confirmed but commuted to confinement at hard labor for ten (10) years. As commuted the sentence will be carried into execution. Bruchsal Prison, Bruchsal, Germany, is designated as the place of confinement.

(Karl [illegible])

In the foregoing case of Karl [illegible], [illegible], the sentence is confirmed, but commuted to confinement at hard labor for ten (10) years. As commuted the sentence will be carried into execution. Bruchsal Prison, Bruchsal, Germany, is designated as the place of confinement.

/s/ Joseph T. McNarney
/s/ JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY
Commanding General, US Forces,
European Theater"

In the aforementioned cases of Martin Gottfried [illegible], Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert, Franz Xaver [illegible], Josef [illegible], Engelbert Valentin Niederwieser, Josef [illegible], Leonhard [illegible], Wilhelm [illegible], Johann Kick, Doctor Fritz [illegible], Johann Baptist [illegible], Otto [illegible], Doctor Klaus Karl Schilling, Christof Ludwig [illegible], Franz [illegible], Anton Endres, Simon Kiorn, Michael [illegible], Wilhelm [illegible], Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop,

RESTRICTED

[redacted]

(Military Commission Order No. [illegible], Headquarters Third US Army, 23 April 1946)
Wilhelm Tempel, Fritz [illegible] Becher, Alfred Kramer, Vincenz Schoettl, Johann Viktor Hirsch, Walter Adolf Langleist, Arno Lippman, Otto Moll, Doctor Wilhelm Mittelbach, Otto Schulz, Sylvester Dillenbeck, Fritz [illegible], [illegible] Metzel, as approved, confirmed, and to the extent set forth therein, commuted, or as approved and commuted, will be carried into execution. Bruchsal Prison, Bruchsal, Germany, is designated as the place of confinement for Peter [illegible], Hugo Lauterer, Albin Gretsch, Johann Schoep, Doctor Hans Kurt Eisel, Doctor Friolin Karl Pohr, and Emil Erwin Wahl.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WEDEMEYER:

[illegible] E. [illegible],
Colonel, [illegible],
Chief of Staff.

[illegible]
W. B. CALDWELL
Colonel, Adjutant General's Department,
Acting Adjutant General.

[redacted]

[illegible] at 0950 hours on 27 May 1946, at [illegible], I [illegible] at the [illegible] of [illegible] Detachment [illegible] 4, [illegible] Headquarters, [illegible], 23 April 1946

[illegible] Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert

[illegible] Andrew J. Sikora, legal Branch, Office of Mil.Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tilles

STANLEY TILLES
2 nd. LT. INFANTRY
PW : C. I. SUB-SECTION

Inclosure No 2

[illegible]

[illegible]

I hereby [illegible] at 0955 hours on 27 May 1946,
at [illegible], Germany, I [illegible] at the
[illegible] of [illegible] Order [illegible] 4, Headquarters,
[illegible], 23 April 1946
to Simon Kiern
[illegible] by Andrew J. Sikora,
Legal Branch, Office of Mil.Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tilles

STANLEY TILLES
2 nd. LT. INFANTRY
PW - C. I. SUB. SECTION

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] at 1005 hours on 27 May 1946, at [illegible], I arrested at the [illegible] Detention Order No. 4, Headquarters, [illegible], 23 April 1946
to Otto Forschner
[illegible] by Andrew J. Sikora, Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tilles

STANLEY TILLES
2 nd. LT. INFANTRY
FW + C.I SUB-SECTION

[illegible] at 1010 hours on 27 May 1946, [illegible], I presided at the [illegible] of military [illegible] order [illegible] 4, Headquarters, [illegible], 23 April 1946

to Franz Xaver Trenkle

[illegible] by Andrew J. Sikora, Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tiles

STANLEY TILES
2nd LT. INFANTRY
PW - C. I. SUB-SECTION

[illegible]

[illegible]

I [illegible] that at 1015 hours on 27 May 1946, at [illegible], Germany, I presided at the [illegible] of Military Commission Order No. 4, Headquarters, [illegible] Army, 23 April 1946 to Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop, [illegible] by Andrew J. Sikora, Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tilles

STANLEY TILLES
2nd LT. INFANTRY
PW - C.I. SUB SECTION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL STAFF UNITED STATES ARMY
GROUP [illegible]
APO [illegible]

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that at 1020 hours on 27 May 1946, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, I presided at the reading of Military Commission Order No. 4, Headquarters, United States Army, 23 April 1946 to Josef Jarolin [illegible] by Andrew J. Sikora, Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tilles
STANLEY TILLES
2nd. LT. INFANTRY
PW - C.I. SUB-SECTION

1035 hours on 27 May 1946 ,
at the
, 4 , [illegible] hours,
, 23 April 1946
Engelbert Valentin Niedermeyer
, Andrew J. Sikora,
Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tiller
STANLEY TILLER
2nd. LT. INFANTRY
PW . C.I. US. SECTION

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1040 [illegible] 27 May 1946,
[illegible] 4, [illegible] Headquarters,
[illegible], 23 April 1946
[illegible] Vinzenz Schoettl,
[illegible] Andrew J. Sikora,
Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tilles
STANLEY TILLES
2nd. LT. INFAN
PW : C. I. SUB-SECTION

[illegible] 1050 [illegible] 27 May 1946 ,
[illegible] , [illegible] , I [illegible] at the
[illegible] Co [illegible] . 4 , [illegible] ,
[illegible] , 23 April 1946
[illegible] Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling
[illegible] Andrew J. Sikora,
Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tiles

STANLEY TILES
2nd LT. INFANTRY
PW + C. I. SUB-SECTION

Ad

1055 27 May 1946

23 April 1946

Josef Seuss

Andrew J. Sikora,
Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tilles

STANLEY TILLES
2nd LT. INFANTRY
SUB-SECTION

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] at 1110 hours on 27 May 1946, at [illegible], I [illegible] at the [illegible] of [illegible] Collection [illegible] 4, [illegible], [illegible], 23 April 1946 to Walter Adolf Langleist [illegible] by Andrew J. Sikora, Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tiller

STANLEY TILLER
2nd Lt [illegible]
PW & C SUB-SECTION

[illegible] at 1115 hours on 27 May 1946, [illegible], I presided at the [illegible] of [illegible] . 4 , Headquarters, [illegible], 23 April 1946

[illegible] Anton Endres [illegible] Andrew J. Sikora, Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tilles

STANLEY TILLES
2nd LT. INFANTRY
PW . C.I SUB SECTION

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] at 1120 hours on 27 May 1946, at [illegible], Germany, I presided at the [illegible] of Military Commission Order No. 4, Headquarters, [illegible], 23 April 1946

to Otto Moll

[illegible] Andrew J. Sikora, Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tilles

STANLEY TILLES
2nd LT. INFANTRY
PW C.I. SUB SECTION

OFFICE [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] OATH

I hereby certify that at 1130 hours on 27 May 1946, at [illegible], Germany, in [illegible], Germany, I presided at the [illegible] of Military Commission Order No. 4, Headquarters, [illegible] Army, 23 April 1946 to Johann Viktor Kirsch [illegible] by Andrew J. Sikora, Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tilles

STANLEY TILLES
2nd. LT. INFANTRY
PW & C.I. SUB. SECTION

[illegible]

[illegible]

I hereby [illegible] 1415 hours on 27 May 1946, at [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Germany, I [illegible] at the [illegible] of [illegible] Commission [illegible] No. 4, [illegible], [illegible], 23 April 1946
to Fritz M.K. Becher
[illegible] Andrew J. Sikora, Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tilles

STANLEY TILLES
2nd. LT. INFANTRY
PW C.I SUB-SECTION

[illegible] 1420 [illegible] 27 May 1946 [illegible] of [illegible] Collector [illegible] 4, [illegible], [illegible], 23 April 1946

to Arno Lippman [illegible] Andrew J. Sikora, Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tilles

STANLEY TILLES
2nd. LT. INFANTRY
PW : C. I. SUB-SECTION

[illegible] 1425 [illegible] 27 May 1946 ,
[illegible] I [illegible] at the
[illegible] 4, [illegible],
[illegible] 23 April 1946
[illegible] Wilhelm Tempel
[illegible] Andrew J. Sikora,
Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tilles

STANLEY TILLES
2 nd. LT. INFANTRY
PW - C.I. SUB-SECTION

[illegible] 1440 [illegible] 27 May 1946 ,
at [illegible] , [illegible] , [illegible] at the
[illegible] , 23 April 1946
Wilhelm Welter
[illegible] , [illegible] Andrew J. Sikora,
Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tilles

STANLEY TILLES
2nd LT. INFANTRY
PW [illegible]

1445 27 May 1946

23 April 1946

Martin Gottfried Weiss

Andrew J. Sikora,
Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tilles

STANLEY TILLES
2nd. LT. INFANTRY
PW - C.I. SUB-SECTION

[illegible] 1450 [illegible] 27 May 1946 [illegible] at the [illegible] of [illegible] Schwabing [illegible], [illegible], 23 April 1946

to Michael Redwitz

[illegible] Andrew J. Sikora, Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tilles

STANLEY TILLES
2nd LT. INFANTRY
PW. C.I. SUB-[illegible]

OFFICE [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1455 [illegible] 27 May 1946 ,
[illegible] , [illegible] , [illegible] at the
[illegible] , [illegible] 4 , [illegible] Headquarters,
[illegible] , 23 April 1946
Wilhelm Wagner
[illegible] , [illegible] Andrew J. Sikora,
Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tilles

STANLEY TILLES
2nd Lt. INFANTRY
PW C.I SUB-SECTION

[illegible] ARMY

[illegible]

[illegible] at 1500 hours on 27 May 1946, at [illegible], Germany, I [illegible] at the [illegible] of [illegible] Jurisdiction Order No. 4, [illegible], 23 April 1946 to Johann Kick [illegible] Andrew J. Sikora, Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tilles

STANLEY TILLES
2nd LT. INFANTRY
PW C.I.SJS SECTION

[illegible]

[illegible]

I hereby certify that at 1515 hours on 27 May 1946, at [illegible], Germany, I presided at the trial of Military Commission Order No. 4, Headquarters, [illegible] Army, 23 April 1946

to Alfred Kramer

[illegible] Andrew J. Sikora, Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Tiles

STANLEY TILES
2nd Lt. Infantry
PW Commission

1520 27 May 1946

23 April 1946

Doctor Fritz Hintermayer

Andrew J. Sikora,
Legal Branch, Office of Military Government for Bavaria.

Stanley Tiller

STANLEY TILLES
2nd Lt. INFANTRY
PW Cl. Sec. Labor

1525 [illegible] 27 May 1946 [illegible] at the [illegible] 4, [illegible] Headquarters, [illegible] 23 April 1946

Christof Ludwig Knoll

[illegible] Andrew J. Sikora, Legal Branch, Office of Military Government for Bavaria.

Stanley Tilles

STANLEY TILLES
2nd Lt. INFANTRY
PW C.I. [illegible]

1530 27 May 1946

23 April 1946

Johann Baptist Eichelsdorfer

Andrew J. Sikora,
Legal Branch, Office of Military Government for Bavaria.

Stanley Tiller

STANLEY
2nd LT
PW

1535 27 May 1946 ,
at the
4 , headquarters,
23 April 1946

Franz Boettger Andrew J. Sikora,
Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Stanley Teller

PW C. SECTION

1540 27 May 1946

23 April 1946

Leonhard Anselm Eichberger

Andrew J. Sikora,

Legal Branch, Office of Mil. Gov. for Bavaria.

Jauley Tilles

PW

LAST STATEMENTS OF CONDEMNED MEN AT LANDSBERG PRISON, LANDSBERG, GERMANY, 28 AND 29 MAY 1946.

28 May 1946, A.M.

1. FRIEDRICH WILHELM RUPPERT:
"I was condemned unjustly, I hope that my family will not have to suffer because of what I did. I request that my wife be notified that I died thinking of her and that I died bravely".

2. SIMON KIEHN:
Left a letter he wanted to read. The letter stated:
"I am innocent, what I did, I did as a soldier acting on orders. I was much liked in the camp and never was cruel to anyone. I have had a happy married life. I am leaving a family of a wife and two children. Good-bye my loved ones, I will see you in heaven".

3. OTTO FORSCHNER:
"I am not guilty. Thanks to the chaplain for his help. Thanks to the American officers and my guards for the human way they treated me. My last wishes go to my family."

4. FRANZ XAVER TREMMLE:
No statement.

5. RUDOLF HEINRICH SUTTROP:
"My last greetings to my wife".

6. JOSEF JAROLIN:
No statement.

7. ENGELBERT VALENTIN NIEDERMEYER:
"I die innocent".

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28 May 1946, P.M.

8. VINZENZ SCHOETTL:
No statement.

9. DR. KLAUS KARL SCHILLING:
"I am not guilty - please get it over with".

10. JOSEF SEUSS:
"I hope Germany will be strong, - no, I mean <u>beautiful</u> again."

11. WALTER ADOLF LANGLIST:
"I am not guilty".

<u>Inclosure No. 3</u>

12. ANTON ENDRES:
No statement.

13. OTTO MOLL:
"I am not guilty. I was not at Dachau when the offenses I am accused of were committed.

14. JOHANN VIKTOR HIRSCH:
No statement.

29 May 1946, A.M.

15. FRITZ M.K. BECHER:
"Thanks to American personnel for good treatment. My last greetings go to my wife, my sister and my family. I am innocent and die for my beloved Germany."

16. ARNO LIPPMAN:
"My last greetings go to my wife".

17. WILHELM TEMPEL:
Left a letter stating that he had been mistreated by American officers and men. Because he recognized a Jew among his alleged tormentors, he claims only now to have become antisemitic and goes on to say that it is a good thing he is being executed as he would have killed thousands of Jews. In the camp he only did what he considered to be his duty. His conscience is clear and he dies innocent.

18. WILHELM WELTER:
"My last greetings go to my wife and to my country".

19. MARTIN GOTTFRIED WEISS:
"I salute my beloved Germany for which I am dying. My last greetings to my loved ones".

20. MICHAEL REDWITZ:
"My love to my innocent children from an innocent father".

21. WILHELM WAGNER:
On leaving his cell he called:
"My honour is my faithfulness!" (SS slogan).
Last statement: "I die for Germany. God have mercy on you who are executing me. I hope when your time comes you will be able to die as bravely as I am."

29 May 1946, P.M.

22. JOHANN KICK:
No statement.

23. ALFRED KRAMER:
No statement.

24. DR. FRITZ HINTERMAYER:
"As a doctor and a soldier I did only my duty. I die for Germany."

25. CHRISTOF LUDWIG KNOLL:
"I was kept in the camp for 12 years under the Nazis and now I have to die as a victim for Nazi doings. I have two requests: One, that my 76 year old mother in Fuerth be looked after; two, that my son who is a Britain PW may be released."

26. JOHANN BAPTIST EICHELSDORFER:
"Upon my honour I am innocent. All charges against me are false."

27. FRANZ BOETTGER:
"The only request I have is that my wife's picture may remain on my body".

28. LEONHARD ANSELM EICHBERGER:
No statement.

As recorded by Mr. Felix J. Freeman, Legal Advisor, Office of Military Government of Bavaria.

I. INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

---

1. RUPPERT — Surname
WILHELM — First name

2. FRANKENTAL/RHEINPFALZ — Birth, Place of
2 Febr 1905 — Birth, date of

3. LANDSBERG/LECH — Death, place of
28 May 1946 — Death, date of

4. CIVILIAN
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. 1 ST. PETERS STRASSE, DACHAU
Families Address, if known

6. 16 Nov 1935 TETTNANG/BODENSEE
If married, date and place the wedding, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)
Cause of death

9. 29 May 1946 — Burial, date
LANDSBERG PRISON CEMTERY — Burial, place

10.
Location [illegible]

11. PWIB
Disposition of [illegible] belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be [illegible] together with Death Certificate by [illegible] Department

13.
Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by international Red Cross to family of deceased

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SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

George E. Jennings Capt MC
Signature of Medical Officer

Inclosure no. 4

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. **KIERN** — Surname
SIMON — First name

2. **Trostberg /Oberbayern** — Birth, Place of
13 Aug 1913 — Birth, date of

3. **LANDSBERG/LECH** — Death, place of
28 May 1946 — Death, date of

4. **CIVILIAN**
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. **40 TRAPPENTREUSTRASSE, MUNICH**
Families Address, if known

6. **30 April 1936 Munich**
If married, date and place thereof, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. **Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)**
Cause of death

9. 29 May 1946 — Burial, date
LANDSBERG PRISON CEMETERY — Burial, place

10.
Location and identification of grave

11. **PWIB**
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by the Department

13.
Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by international Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

Nathaniel R. Hallister Capt. M.C.
Signature of Medical Officer

[illegible] No. 95 (1 Jan [illegible])
42

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

---

1. **FOERSCHNER** — Surname
OTTO — First name

2. **DURRENZIMMERN B. NORDLINGEN** — Birth, Place of
4 Nov 1902 — Birth, date of

3. **LANDSBERG/LECH** — Death, place of
28 May 1946 — Death, date of

4. **CIVLIAN**
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. **22 SEHARTLINGSTRASSE, AUGSBURG**
Families Address, if known

6. **16 Aug 1931 DRESDEN**
If married, date and place thereof, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. **Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)**
Cause of death

9. **29 May 1946** — Burial, date
LANDSBERG PRISON CEMETERY — Burial, place

10.
Location and identification of grave

11. **PWIB**
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by the Department

13.
Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by International Red Cross to family of deceased

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SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

Signature of Medical Officer
Capt MC

46

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR THE RELIEF OF WAR
PRISONERS

1. TREMBLE — ADOLF
Surname — First name

2. PFRONTEN-DORF/ALLGAU — 2 Aug 1899
Birth, Place of — Birth, date of

3. LANDSBERG/LECH — 28 May 1946
Death, place of — Death, date of

4. CIVILIAN
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. WURMMUHLE 1, GEBERTSHAUSEN/B. DACHAU
Families Address, if known

6. 4 Jan 1926 PFRONTENSTEINACH
If married, date of marriage, if widow
(Information required for German Civilians)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)
Cause of death

9. 29 May 1946 — LANDSBERG PRISON CEMTERY
Burial, date — Burial, place

10.
Location of information [illegible]

11. PWIB
Disposition of personal effects by [illegible] Deceased

12.
Will personal effects be sent together with Death Certificate by [illegible]

13.
Brief details of [illegible] to be transmitted by International Red Cross to [illegible]

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

Signature of Medical Officer

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. **SUTTROP** — Surname
RUDOLF — First name

2. **LUENEN-HORSTMAR/WESTFALEN** — Birth, Place of
17 July 1911 — Birth, date of

3. **LANDSBERG/LECH** — Death, place of
28 May 1946 — Death, date of

4. **CIVILIAN**
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. **11 KREUZ STRASSE, LUENEN-HORSTMAR/Westfalen**
Families Address, if known

6. **18 Nov 1939** **LUENEN a.d. LIPPE/WESTFALEN**
If married, date and place thereof, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7. Capture, date — Capture, place

8. **Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)**
Cause of death

9. **29 May 1946**
Burial, date — Burial, place

10. Location and identification of grave

11. **PWIB**
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12. Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by the Department

13. Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by international Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

George E. Jamras
Signature of Medical Officer
Capt MC

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. JAROLIN — JOSEPH
Surname — First name

2. BEHGOENT/NIEDERBAYERN — 6 March 1904
Birth, Place of — Birth, date of

3. LANDSBERG/LECH — 28 May 1946
Death, place of — Death, date of

4. CIVILIAN
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. 14/I r BELGRADSTRASSE, at: Bexhaller, MUNICH
Families Address, if known

6. 16 Dec 1942 DACHAU
If married, date and place thereof, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)
Cause of death

9. 29 May 1946 — LANDSBERG PRISON CEMETERY
Burial, date — Burial, place

10.
Location and identification of Grave

11. PWIB
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by War Department

13.
Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by International Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

Richard R. Hallenter Capt MC
Signature of Medical Officer

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. **NIEDERMEYER** — Surname
ENGELBERT — First name

2. **MACHSTACHERN/b. SCHWEINFURT** — Birth, Place of
26 Dec 1911 — Birth, date of

3. **LANDSBERG/LECH** — Death, place of
28 May 1946 — Death, date of

4. **CIVILIAN**
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. **8 RINGSTRASSE, DACHAU**
Families Address, if known

6. **3 Oct 1938** **ITZENHAUSEN/B. DACHAU**
If married, date and place thereof, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. **HANGED BY NECK UNTIL DEAD (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)**
Cause of death

9. **29 May 1946** — Burial, date
LANDSBERG PRISON CEMTERY — Burial, place

10.
Location and identification of Grave

11. **PWIB**
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by War Department

13.
Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by international Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

Alexis Thomas
Signature of Medical Officer
Capt MC

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. SCHOETTI — VINZENZ
Surname — First Name

2. AGGERSDORF/B. MAINBURG N.B. — 30 June 1905
Birth, Place of — Birth, date of

3. LANDSBERG/LECH — 28 May 1946
Death, place of — Death, date of

4. CIVILIAN
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. 8 DENZLER GASSE, WEILHEIM/ OBERBAYERN
Families Address, if known

6. 20 Oct 1928 WEILHEIM/OBERBAYERN
If married, date and place thereof, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)
Cause of death

9. 29 May 1946 — LANDSBERG PRISON CEMETERY
Burial, date — Burial, place

10.
Location and identification [illegible]

11. PWIB
Disposition of [illegible]

12.
Will personal [illegible] together with Death Certificate by [illegible]

13.
Brief details of [illegible] burial for transmittal by International Red Cross [illegible]

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

Nathaniel R. Roberts Capt MC
Signature of Medical Officer

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. DR. SCHILLING — KLAUS KARL
Surname — First name

2. MUNICH — 5 July 1871
Birth, Place of — Birth, date of

3. LANDSBERG/LECH — 28 May 1946
Death, place of — Death, date of

4. CIVILIAN
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. 7 IGNATIUS TASCHNER STRASSE, DACHAU
Families Address, if known

6. 12 Dec 1935
If married, date and place thereof, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)
Cause of death

9. 29 May 1946 — LANDSBERG PRISON CEMTERY
Burial, date — Burial, place

10.
Location and identification of grave

11. PWIB
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by the Department

13.
Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by international Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

Sergio Jamal
Signature of Medical Officer
Capt MC

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

WAR CRIMES

1. **SKUSS** — Surname
JOSEPH — First name

2. **NURNBERG** — Birth, Place of
3 March 1906 — Birth, date of

3. **LANDSBERG/LECH** — Death, place of
28 May 1946 — Death, date of

4. **CIVILIAN**
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Insert if no ID. Identification Card)

5. **MARKT INDERSDORF NEAR DACHAU, at: LOMKES**
Families Address, if known

6. **15 June 1944 RAMSAU/ELSASS**
If married, date [illegible], if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. **Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)**
Cause of death

9. **29 May 1946** — Burial, date
LANDSBERG PRISON CEMETERY — Burial, place

10.
Location [illegible]

11. **PWIB**
Disposition [illegible] deceased

12.
Will personal [illegible] Death Certificate by [illegible]

13.
Brief details [illegible] burial for transmittal by International Red Cross [illegible] of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

P. G. Fremont Majke
Signature of Medical Officer

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. LANGLEIST — WALTER
Surname — First name

2. DRESDEN — 5 Aug 1893
Birth, Place of — Birth, date of

3. LANDSBERG/LECH — 28 May 1946
Death, place of — Death, date of

4. CIVILIAN
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. HASSELBURG, POST FLECHTINGEN
Families Address, if known

6. 9 October 1922 BERNAU b. BERLIN
If married, date and place thereof, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)
Cause of death

9. 29 May 1946 — LANDSBERG PRISON CEMETERY
Burial, date — Burial, place

10.
Location and identification of grave

11. PWIB
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by U.S. Department

13.
Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by international Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

George [illegible]
Signature of Medical Officer
Capt MC

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. **ENDRES** — Surname
ANTON — First name

2. **GRUENENBOUNDT 6** — Birth, Place of
3 June 1909 — Birth, date of

3. **LANDSBERG/LECH** — Death, place of
28 May 1946 — Death, date of

4. **CIVILIAN**
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. **GRUENENBOUNDT b. DUNKELSCHERBERN, HOUSE No. 6**
Familiar Address, if known

6. **15 July 1909** **STEINEKIRCH b. AUGSBURG**
If married, date and place of marriage, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. **Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)**
Cause of death

9. **29 May 1946** — Burial, date
LANDSBERG PRISON CEMETERY — Burial, place

10.
Location and identification of grave

11. **PWIB**
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be forwarded together with Death Certificate by [illegible] Department

13.
Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by International Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

Signature of Medical Officer

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

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1. MOLL — OTTO
Surname — First name

2. HOHENSCHOENBERG/MECKLENBURG — 4 March 1946
Birth, Place of — Birth, date of

3. LANDSBERG/LECH — 28 May 1946
Death, place of — Death, date of

4. CIVILIAN
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscription on Identification Tags)

5. NEUER WEG 72, KLUTZ/MECKLENBURG, at: Otto Jura
Families Address, if known

6. 10 August 1941 — FRIEDRICHSTAL
If married, date and place thereof, if known
(Information required for German Dead)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)
Cause of death

9. 29 May 1946 — LANDSBERG PRISON CEMETERY
Burial, date — Burial, place

10.
Location of identification of grave

11. PWIB
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by the Red Cross?

13.
Brief details of personal effects transmitted by International Red Cross to relatives of deceased

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SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

George Jamison
Signature of Medical Officer
Capt MC

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. KIRSCH — VIKTOR
Surname — First name

2. MARZINGEN ST.Wadel/SAAR — 15 Feb 1891
Birth, Place of — Birth, date of

3. LANDSBERG/LECH — 28 May 1946
Death, place of — Death, date of

4. CIVILIAN
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. 14 BRUCKENSTRASSE, MARZINGEN/SAAR
Families Address, if known

6. 26 Sept 1918 MARZINGEN/SAAR
If married, date and place of marriage, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)
Cause of death

9. 29 May 1946 — LANDSBERG PRISON CEMTERY
Burial, date — Burial, place

10.
Location and identification of grave

11. PWIB
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by the Department

13.
Brief details of death and burial for the information by international Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

Signature of Judicial Officer

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. BECHER — FRITZ M.K.
Surname — First name

2. LANDSHUT/a.d.ISAR — 24 Oct 1904
Birth, Place of — Birth, date of

3. LANDSBERG/LECH — MAY 2[illegible]1945
Death, place of — Death, date of

4. CIVILIAN
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. 18 RICHARD WAGNERSTRASSE, MUNCHEN, st: Anni Bodamer
Families Address, if known

6. 20 March 1944 Munich
If married, date and place thereof, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)
Cause of death

9. MAY 30 1946 — LANDSBERG PRISON CEMETERY
Burial, date — Burial, place

10.
Location and identification of Grave

11. PWIB
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by War Department

13.
Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by International Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

Signature of Medical Officer

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. **LIPPMAN** — Surname
ARNO — First name

2. **LIPPELSDORF B. GREIFENTAL** — Birth, Place of
25 July 1890 — Birth, date of

3. **LANDSBERG/LECH** — Death, place of
MAY 29 1945 — Death, date of

4. **CIVILIAN**
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. **1 DEGELGUNN STRASSE, DACHAU**
Families Address, if known

6. **19 Jan 1919 GRONACH**
If married, date and place thereof, if known (Information required for Germans only)

7. Capture, date — Capture, place

8. **Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)**
Cause of death

9. MAY 30 1945 — Burial, date
LANDSBERG PRISON CEMETERY — Burial, place

10. Location and identification of Grave

11. **NIL**
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12. Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by War Department

13. Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by International Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

Signature of Medical Officer

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. **TEMPEL** — Surname
WILHELM — First name

2. **BEULERIESEN/POSEN** — Birth, Place of
1 Nov 1908 — Birth, date of

3. **LANDSBERG/LECH** — Death, place of
MAY 29 1946 — Death, date of

4. **CIVILIAN**
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. **50 a Tiergartenstrasse, DUISBURG**
Families Address, if known

6. **18 JUNE 1934 in Duisburg**
If married, date and place thereof, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7. Capture, date — Capture, place

8. **Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)**
Cause of death

9. MAY 30 1946 — Burial, date
LANDSBERG PRISON CEMTERY — Burial, place

10. Location and identification of grave

11. **PWIB**
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12. Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by War Department

13. Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by International Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

Signature of Medical Officer

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. WELTER — Surname
WILHELM — First name

2. BONN/RHEIN — Birth, Place of
24 Jan 1913 — Birth, date of

3. LANDSBERG/LECH — Death, place of
MAY 29 1946 — Death, date of

4. CIVILIAN
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. 12 KLOSTERSTRASSE, DACHAU
Families Address, if known

6. 31 July 1940 DACHAU
If married, date and place thereof, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)
Cause of death

9. MAY 30 1946 — Burial, date
LANDSBERG PRISON CEMETERY — Burial, place

10.
Location and identification of Grave

11. PWIB
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by War Department

13.
Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by International Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

E B M - Capt, Surg
Signature of Medical Officer

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. REDWITZ — MICHAEL
Surname — First name

2. BAYREUTH/BAYERN — 14 Aug 1900
Birth, Place of — Birth, date of

3. LANDSBERG/LECH — MAY 29 1945
Death, place of — Death, date of

4. CIVILIAN
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. 17 ALSENBERGERSTRASSE, HOF/SAALE
Families Address, if known

6. 18 Feb 1906 OSSECK/B. HOF
If married, date and place thereof, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)
Cause of death

9. MAY 30 1946 — LANDSBERG PRISON CEMETERY
Burial, date — Burial, place

10.
Location and identification of Grave

11. PWIB
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by War Department

13.
Brief details of death and burial. If transmittal by International Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

Signature of Medical Officer
Capt MC

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. WAGNER — WILHELM
Surname — First name

2. AUGSBURG — 28 Nov 1904
Birth, Place of — Birth, date of

3. LANDSBERG/LECH — MAY 29 1946
Death, place of — Death, date of

4. CIVILIAN
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on identification tags)

5. 10 ZUGSPITZ STRASSE, DACHAU
Families Address, if known

6. 22 Nov 1937 — AUGSBURG
If married, date and place of marriage, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)
Cause of death

9. MAY 30 1946 — LANDSBERG PRISON CEMTERY
Burial, date — Burial, place

10.
Location of the grave of death

11. PWIB
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by War Department

13.
Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by International Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

Signature of Medical Officer

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. **WEISS** — Surname
MARTIN — First name

2. **WEIDEN/OBERPFALZ** — Birth, Place of
3 June 1905 — Birth, date of

3. **LANDSBERG/LECH** — Death, place of
MAY 29 1946 — Death, date of

4. **CIVILIAN**
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on identification tags)

5. **TANGSTATTER LANDSTRASSE 254, at: Alsage, HAMBURG-LANGENHORN 2**
Families Address, if known

6. **24 April 1943 Dachau**
If married, date and place thereof, if known.
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. **Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)**
Cause of death

9. MAY 30 1946 — Burial, date
LANDSBERG PRISON CEMETERY — Burial, place

10.
Location and identification of grave

11. **NIL**
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by the Department

13.
Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by International Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

E. J. M. Kirk Lt Col
Signature of Medical Officer

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. KICK — JOHANN
Surname — First name

2. MALMAU/OBERPFALZ — 24 Nov 1901
Birth, Place of — Birth, date of

3. LANDSBERG/LECH — MAY 29 1946
Death, place of — Death, date of

4. CIVILIAN
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. MALMCKSTR. 20/II, at SCHMIDT, MUNICH
Families Address, if known

6. 7 Oct 1931 in Munich
If married, date and place thereof, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)
Cause of death

9. MAY 30 1946 — LANDSBERG PRISON CEMETERY
Burial, date — Burial, place

10.
Location of identification tag

11. PWIB
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by War Department

13.
Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by International Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

Signature of Medical Officer

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

I. KRAMER — ALFRED
Surname — First name

2. NIEDERHERMSDORF/B. BRESLAU — 7 Nov 1898
Birth, Place of — Birth, date of

3. LANDSBERG/LECH — MAY 29 1946
Death, place of — Death, date of

4. CIVILIAN
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. FULDA-TRAETZHOF, GUSHAUS
Families Address, if known

6. 28 Oct 1921 WALDENBURG/SCHLESIEN
If married, date and place thereof, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)
Cause of death
MAY 30 1946

9. LANDSBERG PRISON CEMTERY
Burial, date — Burial, place

10.
Location of identification marks

11. NIL
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by War Department

13.
Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by International Red Cross to family of deceased

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SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

E. L. McCabe Capt
Signature of Medical Officer

[illegible] No. 93 [illegible]

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. HINTERMEYER — FRITZ
Surname — First name

2. MARKT GRAFING/OBERBAYERN — 28 Oct 1911
Birth, Place of — Birth, date of

3. LANDSBERG/LECH — MAY 29 1946
Death, place of — Death, date of

4. CIVILIAN
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. 1 GOLDBERG STRASSE, MARKT GRAFING
Families Address, if known

6. 15 Oct 1938 KOLN-EHRENFELD
If married, date and place thereof, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)
Cause of death

9. MAY 30 1946 — LANDSBERG PRISON CEMTERY
Burial, date — Burial, place

10.
Location and identification of grave

11. PWIB
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by War Department

13.
Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by International Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

Signature of Medical Officer

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. KNOLL — LUDWIG — CHRISTOF
Surname — First name

2. DANNBACH/FÜRTH — 20 April 1895
Birth, Place of — Birth, date of

3. LANDSBERG/LECH — MAY 29 1946
Death, place of — Death, date of

4. CIVILIAN
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. Frau Käthe Neubauer, FÜRTH, 13 Lessingstr.
Families Address, if known

6. divorced.
If married, date [illegible], if [illegible]
(Information required for Communication)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)
Cause of death

9. MAY 30 1946 — LANDSBERG PRISON CEMETERY
Burial, date — Burial, place

10.
Location [illegible]

11. PWIB
Disposition [illegible]

12.
Will personal [illegible] with Death Certificate by [illegible]

13.
Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by International Red Cross to [illegible] of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

E. B. McKeever, Capt
Signature of Medical Officer

WD PMG Form No. 45 (1 Jan 46)

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. **EICHESLDÖRFER** — Surname
BAPTIST — First name

2. **HALLSTADT/BAMBERG** — Birth, Place of
20 Jan 1890 — Birth, date of

3. **LANDSBERG/LECH** — Death, place of
MAY 29 1946 — Death, date of

4. **CIVILIAN**
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. **5 SUENDERSBUEHLSTRASSE, NURNBERG**
Families Address, if known

6. **2 Febr 13 Hallstadt**
If married, date and place thereof, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7.
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. **Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)**
Cause of death

9. MAY 30 1946 — Burial, date
LANDSBERG PRISON CEMTERY — Burial, place

10.
Location and identification of grave

11. **FWIB**
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by War Department

13.
Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by International Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

Signature of Medical Officer

[illegible] No. 15 [illegible]

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. BOETTGER — FRANZ
Surname — First name

2. MUNICH — 11 July 1888
Birth, Place of — Birth, date of

3. LANDSBERG/LECH — MAY 29 1946
Death, place of — Death, date of

4. CIVILIAN
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Tags)

5. 98 HAUPT STRASSE, NEUFAHDEN b. LANDSHUT
Families Address, if known

6. 3 Oct 1923 Munich
If married, date [illegible], if [illegible]
(Information required for Germans only)

7. MAY [illegible] 1946
Capture, date — Capture, place

8. Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)
Cause of death

9. MAY 30 [illegible] — LANDSBERG PRISON CEMETERY
Burial, date — Burial, place

10.
Location [illegible]

11. FWIB
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12.
Will personal effects be sent, together with Death Certificate by the Department

13.
Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by International Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

Franz G. Bergson
Signature of Medical Officer
D/Sur Lt.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
GENEVA
CENTRAL AGENCY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

DEATH CERTIFICATE

1. EICHBERGER — Surname
LEONHARD — First name

2. PENZBERG/OBERBAYERN — Birth, Place of
22 Jan 1915 — Birth, date of

3. LANDSBERG/LECH — Death, place of
MAY 29 1945 — Death, date of

4. CIVILIAN
Unit (Corps, Regiment, Battalion, Company) No. of Registration (Inscriptions on Identification Disc)

5. MOORENWEIS/OBERBAYERN
Familiar Address, if known

6. 23 Dec 1940 LEIPZIG
If married, date and place of marriage, if known
(Information required for Germans only)

7. Capture, date — Capture, place

8. Hanged by neck until dead (no heart sounds audible, no pulse, no respiration)
Cause of death

9. MAY 30 1945 — Burial, date
LANDSBERG PRISON CEMETERY — Burial, place

10. Location of identification [illegible]

11. PWIB
Disposition of personal effects belonging to deceased

12. Will personal effects be forwarded together with Death Certificate by the Department

13. Brief details of death and burial for transmittal by International Red Cross to family of deceased

SEAL
OFFICE OF THE
Provost Marshal

Signature of Medical Officer

RECEIPT FOR BODY

28 May 46

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of **FRIEDRICH WILHELM RUPPERT** deceased.

Fred J. Engle Jr.

FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 287
Mil.Gov. Liaison & Security
Office

Inclosure No. 5

RECEIPT FOR BODY

28 May 46

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of SIMON KIERN deceased.

Fred J. Engle Jr.

FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 287
Mil. Gov. Liaison & Security
Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY

28 May 46.

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of OTTO FORSCHNER deceased.

Fred Engle Jr.

FRED J. ENGLE, JR.
2nd Lt. Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 287
Mil. Gov. Liaison & Security Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY

28 May 46

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of **FRANZ XAVER TRENKLE** deceased.

Fred Engle Jr

FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 287
Mil.Gov. Liaison & Security
Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY

28 May 46

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of RUDOLF HEINRICH SUTTROP deceased.

Fred J. Engle Jr.

FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 287
Mil.Gov.Liaisen & Security
Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY

28 May 46

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of JOSEF JAROLIN deceased.

Fred Eagle Jr.

FRED J. Eagle, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det E 287
Mil.Gov. Liaison & Security Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY

28 May 46

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of ENGELBERT VALENTIN NIEDERMEYER deceased.

Fred Engle Jr.

FRED J. ENGLE, JR.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 287
Mil.Gov. Liaisen & Security
Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY

28 May 46.

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of VINZENZ SCHOETTL deceased.

Fred Engle Jr.

FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 287
Mil.Gov. Liaison & Security Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY

28 May 46

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of Lt. [illegible] SCHILLING deceased.

Fred Engle Jr.

FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 287
Mil. Gov. Liaison & Security Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY

28 May 46.

Received from the Provost Marshal First United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of **JOSEF SEUSS** deceased.

Fred Engle Jr.

FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt. Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 287
Mil. Gov. Liaison & Security
Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY

28 May 46.

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of **WALTER ADOLF LANGLEIST** deceased.

Fred J. Engie Jr.

FRED J. ENGIE, Jr
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 287
Mil. Gov. Liaison & Security Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY

28 May 46.

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of ANTON ENDRES deceased.

Fred J. Engle Jr.

FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 287
Mil. Gov. Liaisen & Security
Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY

28 May 46

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of OTTO MOLL deceased.

Fred Engle Jr.

FRED J. ENGLE, JR.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 287
Mil. Gov. Liaison & Security Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY

28 May 46.

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of JOHANN VIKTOR KIRSCH deceased.

Fred Engle Jr.

FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 287
Mil.Gov. Liaison & Security
Office

MAY 29 1946

RECEIPT FOR BODY

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of FRITZ M. K. BECHER deceased.

FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 287
Mil. Gov. Liason & Security
Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY

MAY 25 1946

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of **ARNO LIPPMAN** deceased.

Fred J. Engle Jr.
FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E-287
Mil. Gov. Laison & Security Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY

MAY 29 19[illegible]

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of WILHELM TEMPEL deceased.

Fred J. Engle Jr.
FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 287
Mil. Gov. Liason & Security Office

MAY 29 1946

RECEIPT FOR BODY

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of WILHELM WELTER deceased.

Fred J. Engle Jr.

FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E-287
Mil Gov. Laison & Officer
Security

RECEIPT FOR BODY MAY 29 1946

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of **MICHAEL REDWITZ** deceased.

Fred J. Engle Jr.
FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 257
Mil. Gov. Liason & Security Office

MAY 29 1946

RECEIPT FOR BODY

Received from the Army at Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of **WILHELM WAGNER** deceased.

Fred J. Engle Jr.

FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 287
Mil. Gov. Liaison & Security Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY

MAY 29 1946

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of MARTIN GOTTFRIED WEISS deceased.

Fred J. Engle Jr.
FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 287
Mil. Gov. Liason & Security
Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY MAY 29[illegible]

Received from the provost marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of **JOHANN KICK** deceased.

Fred J. Engle Jr.

FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 257
Mil. Gov Liason & Security
Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY

MAY 29 1946

Received from the Pr v st Marshal ire .ited States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the b dy of **ALFRED KRAMER** deceased.

Fred J. Engle Jr.

FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E. 287
Mil. Gov. Liason & Security
Office

MAY 29 1946

RECEIPT FOR BODY

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of **DOCTOR FRITZ HINTERMAYER** deceased.

FRED J. [illegible] JR.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. S 287
Mil. Gov. Liaison & Security
Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY

MAY 29 1946

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of CHRISTOPH LUDWIG KNOLL deceased.

Fred J. Engle Jr.

FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E-287
Mil Gov. Laison & Security
Officer

RECEIPT FOR BODY

GRV 291046

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of JOHANN BAPTIST EICHELSDORFER deceased.

FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 287
Mil. Gov. Liason & Security Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY

MAY 29 1946

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of **FRANZ BOETTGER** deceased.

Fred J. Engle Jr.

FRED J. ENGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf
Public Safety Officer
Det. E 287
Mil. Gov. Liason & Security Office

RECEIPT FOR BODY

MAY 29 1946

Received from the Provost Marshal Third United States Army, at Landsberg Prison, Landsberg, Germany, the body of LEONHARD ANSELM RICHBERGER deceased.

FRED J. KNGLE, Jr.
2nd Lt., Inf.
Public Safety Officer
Det. H 287
Mil. Gov. Liason & Security Office

CONFIDENTIAL

CERTIFICATES

I certify that on 28 and 29 May 1946 the following condemned men were pronounced dead by United States Medical Officer at the exact time shown below:

28 May 1946:

1	Friedrich Wilhelm Ruppert	0954 hrs.
2	Simon Kiern	1013 "
3	Otto Forschner	1022 "
4	Franz Xaver Trenkle	1044 "
5	Rudolf Heinrich Suttrop	1054 "
6	Josef Jarqlin	1111 "
7	Engelbert Valentin Niedermeyer	1121 "
8	Vinzenz Schoettle	1327 "
9	Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling	1337 "
10	Josef Seuss	1354 "
11	Walter Adolf Langleist	1407 "
12	Anton Endres	1423 "
13	Otto Moll	1436 "
14	Johann Viktor Kirsch	1447 "

29 May 1946:

15	Fritz M.K. Becher	1026 "
16	Arno Lippman	1031 "
17	Wilhelm Temple	1052 "
18	Wilhelm Welter	1106 "
19	Michael Redwitz	1116 "
20	Wilhelm Wagner	1135 "
21	Martin Gottfried Weiss	1146 "
22	Johann Kick	1319 "
23	Alfred Kramer	1327 "
24	Dr. Fritz Hintermeyer	1348 "
25	Christof Ludwig Knoll	1401 "
26	Johann Baptist Eichelsdorfer	1414 "
27	Franz Boettger	1425 "
28	Leonhard Anselm Eichberger	1436 "

Stanley Tilles

STANLEY TILLES
[illegible] INFANTRY
FW [illegible] SUB-SECTION

Inclosure no. 6

[illegible] STATES
[illegible]

[illegible] 57

AF [illegible].5 JAM-A[illegible]C 1[illegible] April 1[illegible]

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Action of Confirming Authority and Orders for Executing of Sentences in the Case of United States vs. [illegible] Attached Sheet et al.

TO: Commanding General, [illegible] Army Area
(Attn: Staff Judge Advocate)

1. Forwarded herewith for your information and compliance is a certified copy of the action taken by the Confirming Authority and the orders for the execution of the sentences in the case of United States vs. [illegible] Attached Sheet et al., which are twice at Lackland, Texas, 1[illegible] November 1[illegible] through 1[illegible] December 1[illegible], by Army court appointed by paragraph 3, special orders No. [illegible], Headquarters, 2[illegible] U.S. Army and Eighth Service Command, [illegible], dated 1[illegible] November 1[illegible], as amended by paragraph 2, special orders No. [illegible], Headquarters, [illegible] Army, dated 1[illegible] December 1[illegible].

2. As prescribed in paragraph [illegible] of letter, this headquarters, file [illegible], subject: "[illegible] of Air Force and Eighth Area", dated 1[illegible] April 1[illegible], you will issue your orders promulgating the sentences as confirmed and carry the sentences into execution.

3. [illegible] upon execution of the said sentences [illegible], the certificates of execution enclosed therein will be completed [illegible] by the Commanding Officer in the execution and returned to this headquarters, Attn: Judge Advocate, as indicated thereon.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

[illegible]
[illegible] P. [illegible]
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

1 Incls: as stated.

Telephone: [illegible] 1-3[illegible]

15

Major,
Assistant Judgment General

MAY 2 1946

1146 hrs

James J. Fogarty 1st Lt FA
Provost Marshal Section
3rd U.S. Army

Stanley Tiles
STANLEY TILES
2nd LT. INFANTRY
PW-CIC

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

15 April 194[illegible]

In the foregoing case of MARTIN GOTTFRIED WEISS, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

JOSEPH T. McNARNEY
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

2

Robert F. SHEARER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

MAY 2

0954 hrs

(Indicate)

James J. Fogarty

JAMES J. FOGARTY
1st Lt. Infantry
Assistant Section
Chief

Stanley Tilles

STANLEY TILLES
2nd. LT. INFANTRY
PW & C.I. SUB-SECTION

3

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

15 April 1946

In the foregoing case of FRIEDRICH WILHELM KÜPFERT, a German national, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

LEGAL FORM NO. 16

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U. S. Army, APO [illegible]

15 April 1946

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by a General Military Government Court at D.G.HU, Germany, 12 December 1945, on JOSEF JANSEN, a German National, who was convicted by such Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes, [illegible], APO 403, U. S. Army.

By Command of [illegible]

Calvert Wilson
COURT R. WILSON
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on JOSEF JANSEN, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg (Location) Germany on MAY 2[illegible] 1946 (Date) 194[illegible] at 1111 hrs (Hour)

James J. Fogarty
(Signature and Rank)
JAMES J. [illegible]
Lt Col.
(Organization)
Third US Army

Stanley Tilles
(Court Reporter and Rank of Witness officer)
STANLEY TILES
2nd. LT. INFANTRY
PW + C.I. SUB-SECTION

5

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

15 APRIL 1946

In the foregoing case of JOHN DARULIN, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

JOSEPH T. McNARNEY
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

146

LEGAL FORM NO. 16

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, APO 403.

15 April 1946

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by a General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on FRANZ XAVER TRENKLE, a German National, who was convicted by such Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, this headquarters, APO 633, U.S. Army.

By Command of GENERAL McNARNEY:

Talbot Wilson

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on FRANZ XAVER TRENKLE, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, (Location) Germany on MAY 28 1946 (Date) 1946 at 1046 hrs (Hour)

James J. Fogarty 1st Lt FA
(Signature and Rank)
JAMES J. FOGARTY
1st Lt.
(Organization)
Asst Provost Marshal
Third US Army

Stanley Illes
(Countersignature and Rank of Witnessing Officer)
STANLEY ILLES
2nd Lt. INFANTRY
PW + C.I. SUB-SECTION

7

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

15 April 1946

In the foregoing case of FRANZ XAVER THENNILE, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

JOSEPH T. McNARNEY
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

Lx 8

LEGAL FORM No. 16

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

To: Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, APO 403.

15 April 1946

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by a General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on ENGELBERT VALENTIN HIEDERMEYER, a German National, who was convicted by such Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, this Headquarters, APO 633, U.S. Army.

By Command of GENERAL McNARNEY:

Colonel

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on ENGELBERT VALENTIN HIEDERMEYER, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany (Location) on MAY 28 1946 (Date) 1946 at 1121 hrs. (Hour)

James J. Hogarty Lt Col JA
(Signature and Rank)
JAMES J. HOGARTY
Lt Col
(Organization)
Asst Judge Advocate
Third US Army

Stanley Tiles
(Countersignature and Rank of Witnessing Officer)
2nd Lt. INFANTRY
PW + C.I. SUB-SECTION

9

HEAD QUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

25 April 1946

In the foregoing case of ENGELBERT VALENTIN NIEDERMEYER, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

JOSEPH T. McNARNEY
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

10

EXHIBIT NO. 16

EXECUTION [illegible]

To: Commanding General, United [illegible] Army, APO 404.

15 April 1946

You will put into execution [illegible] the sentence of death imposed by General [illegible] Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on [illegible], a German National, who was [illegible] by such Court of the crime of Violation of the [illegible] of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the [illegible] will be completed by you and returned to [illegible] Judge Advocate [illegible] War Crimes Branch, [illegible]

By Command of [illegible]

Robert F. Shearer
ROBERT F. SHEARER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

[illegible]

The above death sentence imposed on [illegible], a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany (Location) on MAY 28 1946 (Date) 1946 at 1354 hrs (Hour)

James J. Hogarty 11 of Fa
(Signature and Rank)

JAMES J. HOGARTY
Lt. Col.
(Organization)
[illegible]

Stanley Tiller
(Commanding Officer)
STANLEY TILLER
PW + C.I. SUB-SECTION

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

[illegible] April 1946

In the foregoing case of JOSEF SEUSS, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

JOSEPH T. McNARNEY
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

12

LEGAL FORM NO. 16

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U. S. Army, APO 403.

15 April 1943

You will put into execution herewith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on LEONHARD ANSELM EICHEPPGER, a German National, who was convicted by such Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, War Department, APO 403, U. S. Army.

By Command of Lieutenant General PATTON

ROBERT F. SHEARER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on LEONHARD ANSELM EICHEPPGER, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany (Location) on MAY 20 1946 (Date) 1946 at 1436 hrs (Hour)

James J. Fogarty 1st Lt of Fin
(Signature and Rank)

JAMES J. FOGARTY
Lt Col.
(Organization)
Third U.S. Army

Stanley Teller
(Signature and Rank)
Witnessing Officer
PW + C.I. SUB-SECTION

13

HEAD QUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

April 1946

In the foregoing case of LEONHARD ANSELM EICHBERGER, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

JOSEPH T. McNARNEY
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

1 X14

LEGAL FORM NO. 16

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, APO 403.

15 April 1946

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on WILHELM WAGNER, a German National, who was convicted by such Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, this headquarters, APO 403, U. S. Army.

By Command of GENERAL LUCIUS D. CLAY:

Luke S. Wheat

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on WILHELM WAGNER, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany (Location)

on MAY 29 1946 (Date) 1946 at 1135 hrs (Hour)

James J. Fogarty 1Lt Inf FA
(Signature and Rank)

JAMES J. FOGARTY
1Lt. FA
(Organization)
Third US Army

Stanley Feller
(Countersignature and Rank of Witnessing Officer)
STANLEY FELLER
2nd Lt. INFANTRY
PW + C. I. SUB. SECTION

15

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

15 April 1946

In the foregoing case of WILHELM WAGNER, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

JOSEPH T. McNARNEY
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

X16

LEGAL [illegible] NO. 13

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, APO [illegible].

15 April 1946

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on JOHANN RICK, a German National, who was convicted by such Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy [illegible] Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, [illegible] Headquarters, [illegible] Army.

By Command of GENERAL [illegible]:

ROBERT F. [illegible]
Major, [illegible]
Assistant Adjutant General

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on JOHANN RICK, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany (Location)

on MAY 29 1946 (Date) 1946 at 1319 hrs (Hour)

James J. Fogarty 1st Lt
(Signature and Rank)

JAMES J. FOGARTY
1st Lt. [illegible]
Asst Plans Organization
Third US Army

Stanley Teller
(Counter-signature and Rank of Witnessing Officer)
Lt. Col. [illegible]
PW & CIVIL SUB. SECTION

17

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

24 April 1946

In the foregoing case of JOHANN RICK, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

X 14

EXECUTI[illegible]

TO: Commanding General, [illegible]

15

You will [illegible] sentence of [illegible] imposed by [illegible] Court of [illegible], Germany, [illegible] H.E.L.R. - German [illegible] Jo[illegible] of the [illegible] W[illegible] which [illegible]

[illegible]

ROBERT E. SHEARER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

[illegible]

Landsberg, Germany
1348 hrs

MAY 28 1946

James Liggett Wolfe

JAMES L. [illegible]
Lt Col [illegible]
Asst [illegible]
Thea[illegible]

Stanley Tiller

STANLEY TILLER
2nd LT INFANTRY
PW + C.I. SUB: SECTION

19

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

In the foregoing [illegible] a German National, the [illegible] be executed by hanging [illegible] Military Tribunal. [illegible] United States Army, will have [illegible] to [illegible] the sentence as [illegible], and will [illegible], the sentence [illegible] execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

[illegible]

1 X20

LEGAL POST NO. 13

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, APO 403.

15 April 1946

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on JOHANN BAPTIST EICHELSDORFER, a German National, who was convicted by such Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, this headquarters, APO 633 U.S. Army.

By Command of GENERAL DEAN:

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on JOHANN BAPTIST EICHELSDORFER, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany (Location) on MAY 29 1946 (Date) 1946 at 1414 hrs (Hour)

(Signature and Rank)

JAM[illegible]
Lt Col
(Organization)
Asst Provost Marshal
Third US Army

(Countersignature and Rank of Witnessing Officer)
STANLEY TILLES
2 nd. LT. INFANTRY
PW + C.I. SUB-SECTION

21

HEAD QUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

[illegible] April 194[illegible]

In the foregoing case of JOHANN BAPTIST EICHELSDORFER, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

JOSEPH T. McNARNEY
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

X 22

[illegible]

[illegible]

TO: Commanding General, [illegible]

[illegible] 15 [illegible]

You will put into [illegible] sentence of death imposed by [illegible] on [illegible], 1945, [illegible] German Military [illegible] of Soldiers [illegible] has been duly confirmed.

Upon [illegible] by [illegible] Chief [illegible]

[illegible]

Talbert Wilson
[illegible]
Major, [illegible]
Assistant Judant General.

[illegible] German [illegible]

Landsberg, Germany
MAY 28 1945
1022 hrs

[illegible]

James Fogarty [illegible]

JAMES [illegible]
Lt Col
Asst Judge Advocate
Third US Army

Stanley Tiles
STANLEY TILES
[illegible] INFANTRY
PW + C. I. SUB-SECTION

23

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

25 April 1945

In the foregoing case of OTTO FORSCHNER, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

JOHN T. McNARNEY
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

1 x 24

LEGAL FORM NO. 25

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, APO 403.

15 April 1946

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on DR. HERMANN KARL SCHILLING, a German National, who was convicted by such Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, this headquarters, APO 403, 7th Army.

By Command of LT. GEN. PATCH:

Robert F. Shearer
ROBERT F. SHEARER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on DR. HERMANN KARL SCHILLING, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany (Location)

on MAY 28 1946 (Date) 19__ at 1337 hrs (Hour)

James J. Fogarty
(Signature and Rank)

JAMES J. FOGARTY
Lt. Col.
(Surgeon, Medical Section)
Third US Army

Stanley Tiller
(Countersignature and Rank of Witnessing Officer)
PW + C.I. SUB-SECTION

25

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1946

In the [illegible] case of [illegible],
a German [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

2 X 26

LEGAL FILE NO. 36

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, APO 403.

15 April 1946

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on CHRISTOF LUDWIG KNOLL, a German National, who was convicted by such Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, APO Headquarters, APO 403, U.S. Army.

By Command of GENERAL HODGES:

Robert F. Shearer
ROBERT F. SHEARER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on CHRISTOF LUDWIG KNOLL, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany (Location)

on MAY 29 1946 (Date) 1946 at 1401 hrs (Hour)

James J. Fogarty 1st Lt
(Signature and Rank)

JAMES J. FOGARTY
Lt. Col.
Assistant Provost Marshal
Third U.S. Army
(Organization)

Stanley Zilles
(Countersignature and Rank of Witnessing Officer)

STANLEY ZILLES
2nd Lt. Infantry
PW + C.I. SUB-SECTION

27

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Joseph B. McNamey

[illegible]

X 28

LEGAL ORDER NO. 16

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, APO 403.

15 April 1946

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on FRANZ SCHUTTGER, a German National, who was convicted by said Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, this Headquarters, APO 403, U.S. Army.

By Command of GENERAL HEADQUARTERS: Robert F. Shearer
ROBERT F. SHEARER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on FRANZ SCHUTTGER, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany (Location)

on MAY 29 1946 (Date) 1946 at 7:25 hrs (Hour)

James J. Fogarty Lt Col
(Signature and Rank)
JAMES J. FOGARTY
Lt Col
(Organization)
Asst Judge Advocate
Third U.S. Army

Stanley Tillas
(Countersignature and Rank of Witnessing Officer)
STANLEY TILLAS
2nd Lt. INFANTRY
PW + C.I. SUB-SECTION

29

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

X 30

LEGAL [illegible] No. 15

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, APO 403.

15 April 1946

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on [illegible], a German National, who was convicted by such Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, [illegible], APO 403, U.S. Army.

By Command of [illegible]:

TERRY F. [illegible]
Major, [illegible]
Assistant Adjutant General

[illegible]

The above death sentence imposed on [illegible], a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany (Location)

on MAY 28 1946 (Date) 1946 at 1423 hrs (Hour)

(Signature and Rank)

JAMES [illegible]
Lt Col
(Organization)
Asst Prov [illegible]
Third U.S. Army

Stanley Tiller
(Countersignature and Rank of Witness Officer)
STANLEY TILLER
2nd. LT. INFANTRY
PW & C.I. SUB-SECTION

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Joseph T. McNarney

[illegible]

ix 32

LEGAL FORM NO. 56

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, APO 403.

15 April 1946

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on SIMON KIERN, a German National, who was convicted by such Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, this headquarters, APO 403 U.S. Army.

By Command of GENERAL McNARNEY:

ROBERT F. SHEARER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on SIMON KIERN, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany (Location)

on MAY 28 1946 (Date) 1946 at 1013 hrs (Hour)

James J. Fogarty 1st Lt Inf
(Signature and Rank)

JAMES J. FOGARTY
(Organization)
Asst Prov Mar
Third Army

Stanley Zeller
(Countersignature and Rank of Witnessing Officer)
2nd Lt
PW + C.I. SUB-SECTION

33

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] T. McNarney

[illegible]

LEGAL FILE NO. 13

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third Army and XIII

15 April 1946

You will put into effect the execution of the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945 on [illegible], a German National, who was convicted by the Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War [illegible] and the sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the [illegible] will be [illegible] by you and returned to the Deputy Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch [illegible]

By Command of [illegible]

Gilbert S. Kane
GILBERT S. KANE
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on [illegible], a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany (Location) on MAY 29 1946 (Date) at 1116 hrs (Hour)

[illegible]
(Signature and Rank)

JAMES [illegible]
Lt. Col.
(Assistant Adjutant General)
Third US Army

Stanley Tiller
(Commissioned Rank of Witnessing Officer)
PW + C.I. SUB-SECTION

25

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

April 1945

In the foregoing case of [illegible], a German national, the sentence is confirmed and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

[illegible] J. McNarney
Joseph T. McNARNEY
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

36

LEGAL FORM NO. 14

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, APO 403.

15 April 1946

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on WILHELM WELTER, a German National, who was convicted by such Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, this Headquarters, APO 403, U.S. Army.

By Command of GENERAL MCNARNEY:

ROBERT F. SHEARER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on WILHELM WELTER, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany (Location)

on MAY 2[illegible] (Date) 1946 at 1106 hrs (Hour)

(Signature and Rank)
JAMES J. [illegible]
Lt. Col.
(Organization)
[illegible]

(Countersignature and Rank of Witnessing Officer)
2nd. LT. INFANTRY
PW + C. I. SUB-SECTION

- LEGAL FORM NO. 16

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, APO 403.

15 April 1943

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on WILHELM WELTER, a German National, who was convicted by such Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, this headquarters, APO 403, U.S. Army.

By Command of GENERAL McNARNEY:

Robert F. Shearer
ROBERT F. SHEARER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on WILHELM WELTER, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany (Location)

on MAY 2 [illegible] (Date) 1946 at 1106 hrs (Hour)

James Forsyth Col Ga
(Signature and Rank)
JAMES [illegible]
Lt. Col.
(Organization)
[illegible]

Stanley Tiler
(Countersignature and Rank of Witnessing Officer)
2nd. LT. INFANTRY
PW + C.I. SUB-SECTION

37

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

15 April 1946

In the foregoing case of [illegible], a German national: the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

PHILIPPE F. LECLERC
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

1-[illegible]

A 38

LEGAL DIV. NO. 43

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, APO 403.

15 April 1946

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on RUDOLF HEINRICH SUTTROP, a German National, who was convicted by such Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, [illegible] Headquarters [illegible], APO 403, U.S. Army.

By Command of GENERAL HODGES:

ROBERT F. SHARER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on RUDOLF HEINRICH SUTTROP, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany (Location)

on MAY 28 1946 (Date) 1946 at 1054 hrs (Hour)

(Signature and Rank)
JAMES J. [illegible]
Lt Col.
(Organization)
Third US Army

Hanley Tilles
(Counter-signature and Rank of Witnessing Officer)
2nd Lt.
PW + C.I. SUB-SECTION

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

[illegible] April 1946

In the foregoing case of [illegible], a German National, the sentence is confirmed and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

40

LEGAL FORM NO. 16

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, APO 403

15 April 1946

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on WILHELM TELPEL, a German National, who was convicted by such Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, this headquarters, APO 633, U.S. Army.

By Command of GENERAL McNARNEY:

ROBERT F. SHEARER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on WILHELM TELPEL, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany (Location)

on MAY 29 1946 (Date) 1946 at 1052 hrs (Hour)

(Signature and Rank)

JAMES J. [illegible]
(Organization)
Asst Provost Marshal
Third US Army

Stanley Tiller
(Countersignature and Rank of Witnessing Officer)
STANLEY TILLER
2nd Lt. INFANTRY
PW + C.I. SUB-SECTION

41

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

5 April 1946

In the foregoing case of [illegible], a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

[illegible]
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

X 42

LEGAL FORM NO. 16

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, APO 403.

15 April 1945

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on FRITZ H.K. BECHER, a German National, who was convicted by such Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, this headquarters, APO 403, U.S. Army.

By Command of GENERAL McNARNEY:

Robert W. Ward
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on FRITZ H. K. BECHER, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg (Location) Germany on MAY 29 1945 (Date) 1945 at 1026 hrs (Hour)

[illegible]
(Signature and Rank)

JAMES [illegible]
Lt Col.
(Organization)
Third US Army

Stanley Zilles
(Countersignature and Rank of Witnessing Officer)
STANLEY ZILLES
2nd. Lt. INFANTRY
PW + C.I. SUB-SECTION

43

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

25 April 1946

In the foregoing case of [illegible], a German national, the sentence is confirmed and shall be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

[illegible] McNarney
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

X 44

[illegible] NO. 16

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, APO 403.

15 April 194[illegible]

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 194[illegible], on [illegible] TEMLER, a German National, who was convicted by said Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Customs of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, this headquarters [illegible]

By Command of [illegible]

ROBERT F. SHEARER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on [illegible] TEMLER, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany
(Place)

on MAY 29 1946 (Date) 1945 at 1327 hrs (Hour)

[illegible] Capt
(Signature and Rank)

JAMES J. [illegible]
Lt Col
Asst Provost Marshal
Third US Army

Stanley Zeller
(Countersignature and Rank of Witness Officer)
STANLEY ZELLER
2nd LT. INFANTRY
PW + C.I. SUB-SECTION

46

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

29 April 1946

In the foregoing case of [illegible], a German national, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

JOHN T. MCNARNEY
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

X 46

LEGAL FORM NO. 16

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, APO 403.

15 April 1946

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on VINZENZ SCHOETTL, a German National, who was convicted by such Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, this headquarters, APO 166, U.S. Army.

By Command of GENERAL McNARNEY:

ROBERT W. WEBER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on VINZENZ SCHOETTL, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany (Location) on MAY 28 1946 (Date) 1946 at 1327 hrs (Hour)

James J. Forsyth Lt Col 7a
(Signature and Rank)

JAMES J. F.
Lt Col
(Organization)
Asst Provost Marshal
Third US Army

Stanley Zeller
(Countersignature and Rank of Witness Officer)
2nd Lt. INFANTRY
PW + C.I. SUB-SECTION

47

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

15 April 1946

In the foregoing case of [illegible], a German national, the sentence is confirmed and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

[illegible]
[illegible] T. McNarney
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

X 44

[illegible] No. 13

EXECUTION OF [illegible]

TO: Commanding General, Third U. S. Army, APO 403.

15 April 1946

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 19[illegible], on [illegible] VIKTOR KIRSCH, a German National, who was sentenced by said Court of the crime of Violation of the laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate hereto will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy [illegible] Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, [illegible] Military Government of Germany.

[illegible]

ROBERT F. SHEARER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

[illegible]

The above death sentence imposed on [illegible] VIKTOR KIRSCH, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg (Location) Germany on MAY 28 1946 (Date) 19[illegible] at 1447 hrs (Hour)

James J. Fogarty 1st Lt FA
(Signature and Rank)

JAMES J. FOGARTY
1st Lt FA
Asst Provost Marshal
Third US Army

Stanley Tilles
(Countersignature and Rank of Witnessing Officer)
STANLEY TILLES
2 nd. LT. INFANTRY
PW + C. I. SUB-SECTION

49

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

25 April 1946

In the foregoing case of William Walter Blesch, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

Joseph T. McNarney
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

X-50

LEGAL MOD. LC. 16

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, APO 403.

15 April 1943

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging, the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on ANTON ADOLF LANGLEIST, a German National, who was convicted by such Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy Director, War Crimes Branch, War Crimes Group, APO 403, U.S. Army.

By Command of General Eisenhower:

Gilbert Schum
GILBERT F. SCHUM
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

(Name of Officer)

The above death sentence imposed on ANTON ADOLF LANGLEIST, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany (Location) on MAY 26 1946 (Date) at 1702 hrs (Hour)

(Signature and Rank)
Lt. Col.
(Organization)
Third US Army

Stanley Tilles
(Countersignature and Rank of Witnessing Officer)
2nd Lt. INFANTRY
PW + C.I. SUB-SECTION

51

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

25 April 1946

In the foregoing case of [illegible] [illegible], a German national, the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

[illegible]
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

[illegible]

TO: Commanding [illegible]

15

You will [illegible]
sentence of [illegible]
Court at [illegible]
a Summary [illegible]
[illegible]
sentence [illegible]

[illegible]
by you and [illegible]
[illegible]

ROBERT F. SHEARER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

[illegible]
Landsberg, Germany
1031 hrs
[illegible]

JAMES [illegible]
Lt. Col.
(Asst Judge Advocate)
Third [illegible]

STANLEY TILLES
2nd. LT. INFANTRY
PW + C. I. SUB-SECTION

[illegible]
National, [illegible]
c: MAY 29 1946

53

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, [illegible] [illegible]

15 April 1946

In the foregoing case of [illegible] a German [illegible] the sentence is confirmed, and will be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third Ranger Force Corps, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed, and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

[illegible] J. McNarney
[illegible] McNARNEY
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

X 54.

LEGAL PAPER NO. 16

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE

TO: Commanding General, Third U.S. Army, APO 403.

15 April 1946

You will put into execution forthwith by hanging the sentence of death imposed by General Military Government Court at DACHAU, Germany, 13 December 1945, on OTTO MOLL, a German National, who was convicted by such Court of the crime of Violation of the Laws and Usages of War, which sentence has been duly confirmed.

Upon execution, the certificate below will be completed by you and returned to the Deputy Theater Judge Advocate, War Crimes Branch, this headquarters, APO 403, U.S. Army.

By Command of GENERAL McNARNEY:

ROBERT F. SHEARER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

CERTIFICATE OF EXECUTION

The above death sentence imposed on OTTO MOLL, a German National, was put into execution at Landsberg, Germany (Location)

on MAY 28 1946 (Date) 1946 at 1436 hrs (Hour)

(Signature and Rank)

JAMES ...
Lt Col
(Organization)
Assistant ...
Third U.S. Army

(Countersignature and Rank of Witnessing Officer)
STANLEY TILLES
2nd. LT. INFANTRY
PW + C. I. SUB-SECTION

55

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

[illegible] April 1946

In the foregoing case of [illegible] a German national, the sentence is confirmed, and it is to be executed by hanging. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, will issue appropriate orders promulgating the sentence as confirmed and will carry the sentence into execution at a time and place to be determined by him.

[illegible]
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

X 56

To: Commanding General, Third [illegible] Army, [illegible]

[illegible] 15 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Lt Col FA
Major, [illegible]
Assistant Adjutant General

[illegible]

The above sentence [illegible]
National, has [illegible]

James J. [illegible] Lt Col FA
(Signature and Rank)

Lt Col,
Asst Provost Marshal
Third US Army
(Organization)

57

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

26 April 1946

In the foregoing case of DOCTOR WILHELM WITTELER, a German National, the sentence is confirmed, but commuted to confinement at hard labor for twenty (20) years. As commuted the sentence will be carried into execution. Bruchsal Prison, Bruchsal, Germany, is designated as the place of confinement.

JOSEPH T. McNARNEY
Commanding General, US Forces
European Theater

X 54

The Commanding [illegible]

[illegible]

Upon [illegible]

[illegible]

ROBERT F. SHEARER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

[illegible]

[illegible]

JA[illegible]
Lt. Col.
Asst. Provost Marshal
Third US Army

15

James J McNerney

x 60

ROBERT F. SHEARER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

JAMES J. FOGARTY
Lt. Col.
Asst Provost Marshal

X 62

4

ROBERT F. DREHER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

JAMES FOGARTY
Lt. Col., FA
Asst. Provost Marshal
Third Army

63

15

Joyce L. McHarry.

X 64

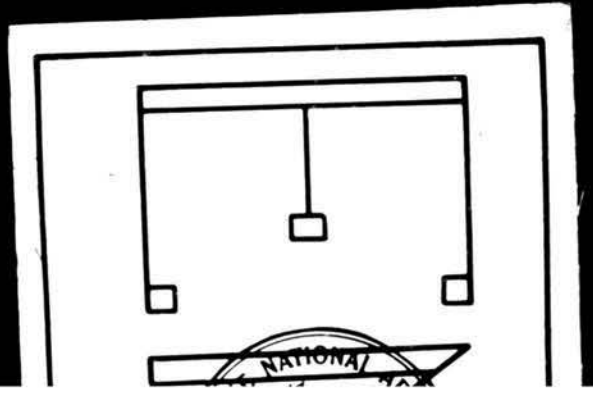
5

ROBERT F. SHEARER
Major, AGD
Assistant Adjutant General

Lt. Col.
Asst. Adjutant General

15

John J. McKenney


NATIONAL

END
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES
LITTERA SCRIPTA MANET
1934