

B Rep. 057-01

Der Generalstaatsanwalt
bei dem Kammergericht

Becher,
Kurt

angefangen: 19__
beendet: 19__

Landesarchiv Berlin
B Rep. 057-01

Nr.: 600



Stolzenberg
Bestell-Nr. 1

Bei Behördenheftung
ist dies die Titelseite

1AR(RSHA) 1165/64
P b 35

B e c h e r
(Name)Kurt
(Vorname)12.9.09 Hamburg
(Geburtsdatum)Aufenthaltsermittlungen:1. Allgemeine ListenEnthalten in Liste B 1 unter Ziffer 35Ergebnis negativ - verstorben - wohnt in
(Jahr)Bremen, Schwachhauserheerstr. 180

Lt. Mitteilung von SK, ZSt, WAST, BfA.

2. Gezielte Ersuchen (Erläuterungen umseitig vermerken)

a) am: an: Antwort eingegangen:

b) am: an: Antwort eingegangen:

c) am: an: Antwort eingegangen:

3. Endgültiges Ergebnis:a) Gesuchte Person wohnt lt. Aufenthaltsnachweis
vom ...19.12.63..... in, Bremen, Schwachhauser Heerstr. 180
.....
.....b) Gesuchte Person ist lt. Mitteilung
vom verstorben am:
in
Az.:

c) Gesuchte Person konnte nicht ermittelt werden.

StA Ulm ./.. Lombard/Gesele lt. Mitteilung der SK Niedersachsen

StA Hamburg AZ. 141 Js 192/60 ./.. Hahn u.a. (KdS Warschau)

StA Hamburg AZ. 141 Js 573/60 ./.. Michalsen u.a. (SSPF Lublin)

lt. Mitteilung der SK Hamburg

(Name and address of requesting agency)

Berlin Document Center,
U.S. Mission Berlin
APO 742, U.S. Forces

Date: 10.6.63

It is requested that your records on the following named person be checked:

1188144

Name: **B e c h e r** , Kurt
Place of birth: **Hamburg**
Date of birth: **12.9.09**
Occupation: **SS-Standartenführer**
Present address: **Bremen, Schwachhauserheerstr. 180**
Other information: **soll Mitarbeiter Eichmanns gewesen sein**
It is understood that the requested information will be supplied at cost to this organization, and that payment will be made when billing is received.

(Telephone No.)

(Signature)

(This space will be filled in by the Berlin Document Center)

	Pos.	Neg.		Pos.	Neg.		Pos.	Neg.
1. NSDAP Master File	___	___	7. SA	___	___	13. NS-Lehrerbund	___	___
2. Applications	___	___	8. OPG	___	___	14. Reichsaerztekammer	___	___
3. PK	___	___	9. RWA	___	___	15. Party Census	___	___
4. SS Officers	___	___	10. EWZ	___	___	16.	___	___
5. RUSHA	___	___	11. Kulturkammer	___	___	17.	___	___
6. Other SS Records	___	___	12. Volksgerichtshof	___	___	18.	___	___

For explanation of abbreviations and terms, see other side.

Bitte Beifügung der Schecks aller bisherigen Verfahren

- 1) Unterlagen angemerkt
- 2) Fotokopien angefordert
- 3) 4. und 5. - Nürnberg 657, 942, 957, 2119, 5912
- 4) Anfragen sind bereits geantwortet worden von:
23/28. 2.62 Lindergering
3/5. 10.62 Mannes
4/8. 2.63 Lindergering

J.M. 2/6.63.

Explanation of Abbreviations and Terms

2. NSDAP membership applicants
3. PK - Partei Korrespondenz (Party Membership Correspondence - files, etc.)
4. SS Officers - Service Records
5. RUSHA - Rasse - und Siedlungshauptamt (SS racial records of those married and marriage applicants)
6. Non-Officer SS, applicants for SS membership, racial records, police members
8. OPG - Oberstes Parteigericht (Supreme Party Court)
9. RWA - Rueckwandereramt (German returnees)
10. EWZ - Einwandererzentrale (Ethnic Germans' immigration and naturalization records)
12. Volksgerichtshof (People's Court)
15. Party census of Berlin 1939

Name: *Zecher* *Kirst*
Geburtsdatum: *12.9.09* Geb.-Ort: *HL*
Nr.: *4486195* Aufn.: *1.5.37*
Aufnahme beantragt am: *2.6.37*
Niederkauf beantragt am: *genehm.*
Austritt:
Gelöscht:
Ausfluß:
Aufgehoben:
Gefahren wegen:
Zurückgenommen:
Abgang zur Wehrmacht:
Gestorben:
Bemerkungen:

Wohnung: *HL Harveschüldeweg 8*
Ortsgr.: *Hamburg* Gau: *Hamburg*
Monatsmeldg. Gau: *HL*
Pt. RP / *vom*
Wohnung:
Ortsgr.: *Hamburg* Gau: *Hamburg*
Monatsmeldg. Gau: *HL*
Pt. RP / *vom*
Wohnung:
Ortsgr.: *Hamburg* Gau: *Hamburg*
Monatsmeldg. Gau: *HL*
Pt. RP / *vom*
Wohnung:
Ortsgr.: *Hamburg* Gau: *Hamburg*

Dienstgrad	Bef.-Dat.	Dienststellung	von	bis	h'amtL			Dienststellung	von	bis	h'amtL
L'Stuf.	30.1.41.					Eintritt in die H: 99	234478.	Ref.-Führer d. Waffen-SS			
O'Stuf.	9.11.41					Eintritt in die Partei: 1.5.37	4486195	Altstuf. * 30.1.41.			
1. Stuf.	16.3.42						18.9.03	Ostuf. * 9.11.41			
Stubaf.	27.12.42					Größe: 1,48	1074	Stuf. * 16.3.42.	R.D.G. 1.3.42.		
O'Stubaf.	30.1.44					Geburtsort: Gumbinnen		Stubaf. * 27.12.42			
Staf.	1.1.45					H-J.A. *		Ostuf. * 30.1.44			
Oberstf.						Winkelträger:	SA-Sportabzeichen	Staf. * 1.1.45			
Brif.						Coburger Abzeichen	Olympia	Oberstf.			
Gruf.						Blutorden	Reitersportabzeichen	1. H.T. Reit. Stg	30.1.41 - 5.8.41		
O'Gruf.						Gold. HJ-Abzeichen	Fahrradabzeichen	44 Kav. Brig. OI	5.8.41 - 10.10.41		
						Gold. Parteiabzeichen	Reichsportabzeichen	44 Kav. E. 461.	10.10.41 - 1.2.42		
						Gauehrenzeichen	D.L.R.G.	44 F.H. Amst. 1.3.3.	1.2.42 - 1.10.42		
						Totenkopfring	H-Leistungsabzeichen	Kampfering Fydein.	1.10.42 - 20.2.43		
						Ehrendegen	D.A. d. NSDAP.	44-Führungsabzeichen	20.2.43 -		
						Julleuchter *					
3. u. 11. Strafen:		Familienstand: m.				Beruf: Eisenbahnler	Parteitätigkeit: Mitgl. d. R.N.S.				
		Ehefrau: Hanna Schmidt				Arbeitgeber: Opelwanda & Eisenwerk - Eisenwerk Gumbinnen					
		Parteienoffizier:				Volkschule *					
		Tätigkeit in Partei: 1.8.36				Sach- od. Gew.-Schule					
		Religion: ev.				Handelschule 1 Kl.					
		Kinder: 2 M.				Sprachen:					
		1. 2.1.6.38				Führerscheine: Kl. III b.					
		2. 5.				Ahnennachweis:					
		3. 6.				Lebensborn:					
		Nationalpol. Erziehungsanstalt für Kinder:									

Freikorps: von bis
Stahlhelm:
Jungdo:
hJ:
SA:
SA-Ref.:
NSKK:
NSFK:
Ordensburgen:
Arbeitsdienst:

Alte Armee:
Front:
Dienstgrad:
Gefangenschaft:
Orden und Ehrenzeichen: *EK II (91) EK I (41)*
Dtsch. Kreuz in Gold ()
Dew.-Abzeichen:
Kriegsbeschädigt %:

Auslandstätigkeit:

Deutsche Kolonien:

Besond. sportl. Leistungen:

H-Schulen: von bis
Tölz
Braunschweig
Berne
Forst
Bernau
Dachau
Krs. heimq. J. Sch. Tölz 1.4.40 - 20.7.40

Reichswehr:
Polizei:
Dienstgrad:
Reichsheer: *27.9.38 - 5.11.38 H.V. Na*
6.9.39 - H.H.
Dienstgrad:

Aufmärsche:

Sonstiges:

Listen-Kenn-Nummer 44 0346	051/1596	Gebührnis = Karte	Kriegsbefoldung	Befoldungs-Nummer 79 426
1. Name: Becher 2. Vorname: Kurt 3. Dienstgrad: 4-Stubaf, Ostübf 4. Geb.Datum: 12.9.09 5. Ledig: Verh.: 1.8.36 Berm.: Gesch.: 6. Beförderungen: am 27.12.42 zum Stubaf. am 30.1.44 zum Ostübf am 1.1.45 zum 44-Standartenführer am _____ zum _____ am _____ zum _____ 7. Diensteintritt: 8. B.D.N.: 1.12.42 1.1.44 9. Bef.Gruppe - Stufe: 67-1a 67-1b 44/44/44 66	10. Dienstl. Wohnsitz: 11. Fam. Wohnsitz: Hamburg 12. Ortsklasse: S +3% 13. Gefallen am: Verstorben am: Vermißt am: Entlassen am: 14. Versetzt zum Feldheer: Ers.Heer: 15. Steuerkarte: 16. Steuerfrei:	17. Kinderzuschläge für (Vorname, bei unehel. Kindern auch Zuname) 1. Thomas geb. 21.6.38 2. Katharina geb. 13.1.40 3. Michael geb. 26.2.43 4. _____ geb. _____ 5. _____ geb. _____ 6. _____ geb. _____ 7. _____ geb. _____ 8. _____ geb. _____ 9. _____ geb. _____ 10. _____ geb. _____ 11. _____ geb. _____ 12. _____ geb. _____ Veränderungen in Kinderzuschlägen:	18. Überweisungsanschriften: Bank - Postfach - Postfach ab: Gikto. Margot Becher Dtsch. Bk. Depka V Hamburg Klosterstern 1 ab: 1.10.43 Frau Margot Becher, Baden - Baden, Kapuzinerstr. 2 67 Peters ab: _____ ab: _____	

Erläuterungen

der umseitigen Gebührnisberechnungen

Spalte 3: Neuantrag Nachz. Jan. 43 m. Juni 43	Spalte 4: Geb. d. 3. Kindes Nachz. Febr. 43 m. Juli 43	Spalte 5:	Spalte 6: am 1.1.44 v. 1.1.44 44-Stubaf, Ostübf, d. 43. v. 1.1.44 bis 1.1.44 m. 1.1.44
Spalte 7:	Spalte 8:	Spalte 9:	Spalte 10: mit 1.1.45 zum 44-Standartenführer 44
Spalte 11:	Spalte 12:	Spalte 13:	Spalte 14:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Zahlenfeld der Lohnkarte	Zeitraum Zahlungsbezeichnung	Vom	Vom	Vom	Vom	Vom	Vom	Vom	Vom	Vom	Vom	Vom	Vom	Bemerkungen
		bis	bis	bis	bis	bis	bis	bis	bis	bis	bis	bis	bis	
		2.1.43	1.2.43	1.8.43	1.1.44	1.6.44	1.12.44	1.3.45	1.1.45	1.2.45				
		30.6.43	31.7.43	30.4.44	31.5.44	31.12.44	28.2.45	30.6.45	30.8.45					
		NB	NB	LG	NB	LG	LG	LG	NB	LG				
—	Einkommensbetrag	4472.10	869.43	766.03	1571.11	927.40								
—	Rinderzuschlag	140.-	160.-	60.-	61.-	60.-								
—	= Zulage													
—	Dienst Einkommen (Frieden)													
—	ab: Ausgleichsbetrag EWGG	223.60	86.78	12.98	47.11	27.82								
10	Dienst Einkommen (Krieg)	4488.50	7775.15	803.05	1575.70	955.57								
—	zur Ermittlung ab:													
—	des Steuerpflichtigen ab:													
—	Einkommens ab:													
—	zu:													
	Steuerpflichtiges Einkommen						820.-	824.-	3232.-	1022.-				
11	Lohnsteuer	550.90	81.70	61.30	217.30	92.57								
12	M.H.W.			4.30		6.50								
13	Pflichtsparen	—	—	—	—	—	15.-	15.-	60.-	30.-	—	—	—	
14	Lebensborn	60.-	5.-	5.-	20.-	8.-	10.-	10.-	30.-	15.-	—	—	—	
15	Unterhaltsrente													
16	Eisernes Sparen													
17	V. und 21 E.	2000.-												
18	Verschiedene Abzüge													
19	Darlehen Spargemeinschaft-SS													
20	Einforderungen													
—	Summe der Abzüge A	6610.90	76.70	66.30	237.30	100.50	25.-	25.-	90.-	45.-				
—	Summe der Abzüge B	—	—	70.60	—	107.-	795.-	799.-	—	977.-				
21	Auszahlungsbetrag A	1877.60	1191.85	736.75	1341.40	854.08	795.-	799.-	—	—				
22	Auszahlungsbetrag B	—	—	732.45	—	852.58	1599.-	1548.-	3142.-	—				
—	Festgestellt:													
—	(Unterschrift, Dienstgrad)													
—														
—	Geprüft:													
—	(Unterschrift, Dienstgrad)													
—														

Ablindung

1. Rate 300-
2. Rate 400-

A: ohne WSW-Beitrag
B: mit WSW-Beitrag

Anmerkung:
Der WSW-Beitrag wird
nur in der Zeit vom
1.9.-31.3. einbehalten.

Fragebogen

zum Verlobungs- und Heiratsgesuch

(von Frauen sinngemäß ausfüllen)

16

Name (leserlich schreiben): Becher, Kurt Adreas Ernst
in H seit Juni 1934 Dienstgrad: Leutnant H-Einheit: 1/24
in SA von — bis —, in DJ von — bis —
Mitgliedsnummer in Partei: — in H: 237478
geb. am 12.9.1909 zu Hamburg Kreis: —
Land: — jetzt Alter: 26 Glaubensbef.: ev. luth.
Dehiger Wohnsitz: Hamburg Wohnung: Hohndersweg 18
Beruf und Berufsstellung: Kfm.
Wird öffentliche Unterstützung in Anspruch genommen? nein
Liegt Berufswechsel vor? nein
Außerberufliche Fertigkeiten und Berechtigungscheine (z. B. Führerscheine, Sportabzeichen, Sportauszeichnungen):
Führerschein

Ehrenamtl. Tätigkeit: nein
Dienst im alten Heer: Truppe — von — bis —
Freikorps. von — bis —
Reichswehr von — bis —
Schutzpolizei von — bis —
Neue Wehrmacht — von — bis —

Letzter Dienstgrad: —
Frontkämpfer: — bis — verwundet —

Orden und Ehrenabzeichen einschl. Rettungsmedaille: —

Personenstand (ledig, verwitwet, geschieden — seit wann): ledig

Welcher Konfession ist der Antragsteller? ev. luth. die zukünftige Braut? ev. luth.
(Als Konfession wird auch außer dem herrkömmlichen jedes andere gottgläubige Bekenntnis angesehen.)

Ist neben der standesamtlichen Trauung eine kirchliche Trauung vorgesehen? Ja — nein.

Gegebenenfalls nach welcher konfessionellen Form?

Lebenslauf:

Ich, Kurt Becher bin am 12.9.1909 als Sohn
des Kaufmanns Hermann Becher in Hamburg
geboren. Vom April 1916 besuchte ich in

9
Hamburg die Seminarschule Wandsb. und ging im
März 1924 nach Absolvierung der vorgeschriebenen
Reife ab. Zur Vorbereitung für die Kaufmannslehre
nahm ich an einem Einjahreslehrgang
der Händl. Handelsschule zu Wandsb. teil.
Am 1. 4. X. 1925 trat ich als Lehrling in eine
Oelkuchen und Getreidegroßhandlung ein.
Ich lernte 2 Jahre und blieb das dritte Jahr
als Expedient und Fakturist in meiner
Lehrfirma. Die folgenden zwei Jahre war ich
in 2 Hamburger Getreidemehlfirmen als
Telephon und Portemonnaiehändler tätig.
Seit dem 1. Jan. 1930 bin ich Mitarbeiter
in der Firma Friedrich Meier, Neuer Jungfer-
stieg 78. Ich bin seit ca 5 Jahren Einzelgros-
händler.

Ich bin L. L. Angehöriger lt. Ausweis
no. 234478 vom 29. 8. 1934 und zwar
Jahrmann in dem 1. Reiterkorps der 4.
Reiterbrigade

Kurt Becker

10
Raum zum Aufkleben der Lichtbilder.



Raum zum Aufkleben der Lichtbilder.



Nr. 1. Name des leibl. Vaters: Becker Vorname: Hermann
Beruf: Kfm. Jtz. Alter: Sterbealter: 53 Jahre
Todesursache: Magenbluten
Überstandene Krankheiten: Magenkrebs

Nr. 2. Geburtsname der Mutter: Wick Vorname: Frieda Anna
Jtz. Alter: 52 Sterbealter: Karlsruhe
Todesursache:
Überstandene Krankheiten: Gallenleiden

Nr. 3. Großvater väterl. Name: Becker Vorname: Robert Julius
Beruf: Manier Jtz. Alter: Sterbealter: 50 Jahre
Todesursache:
Überstandene Krankheiten:

Nr. 4. Großmutter väterl. Name: Töge Vorname: Katharina Maria
Jtz. Alter: Sterbealter: ca 30 Jahre
Todesursache: verbrannt durch Petroleumlampe
Überstandene Krankheiten:

Nr. 5. Großvater mütterl. Name: Wick Vorname: Adolf Friedrich Friedrich
Beruf: Schuhmacher Jtz. Alter: Sterbealter: 49 Jahre
Todesursache: Meserley
Überstandene Krankheiten: Brustdrüsenentzündung

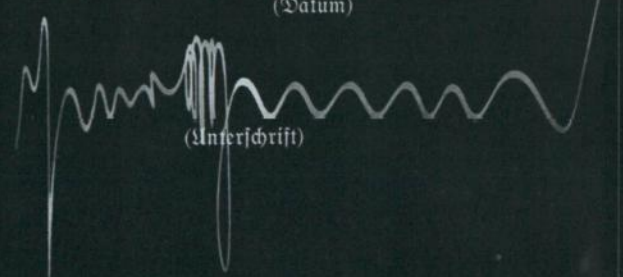
Nr. 6. Großmutter mütterl. Name: Kyber Vorname: Hermine Katharina
Jtz. Alter: 75 Sterbealter: Dorothea
Todesursache:
Überstandene Krankheiten: Rippenfellentzündung

Seite 12

Ich versichere hiermit, daß ich vorstehende Angaben nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen gemacht habe und bin mir bewußt, daß wissentlich falsche Angaben den Ausschluß aus der H nach sich ziehen.

Hamburg
(Ort)

den 2. Juni 1936
(Datum)


(Unterschrift)

1074
115
//Führungshauptamt

Amt V

Berlin-Wilmersdorf, den
Kaiserallee 188

23. Feb. 1943

IIa / Az.: 21c

16/Pu./Pk.

Personalverfügung

Der SS-Sturmabannführer d.R. **B e c h e r**,
Kurt,

//Nr. 234 478

bisher SS-Kampfgruppe Fegelein

wird mit Wirkung vom 20. Februar 1943

zu m SS-Führungshauptamt, Amt VI

als -

versetzt ~~—kommandiert.~~

Dienstantritt: hat umgehend zu erfolgen.

Meldung bei: -

Das Eintreffen des Genannten ist dem //Führungshauptamt, Abt. IIa, sofort zu melden.

F. d. R.

Buschling
//Obersturmbannführer

gez. Jüttner

//Gruppenführer
und Generalleutnant der Waffen-//

An

SS-Kampfgruppe Fegelein
Amt VI, i.H.

116 90
Nachrichtlich an:

//Personalhauptamt
Amt IV, im Hause

Antekasse, i.H., Adjutantur, i.H.,
Stabsabteilung, i.H., Truppenarzt, i.H.
P-Akte

Bln-Wilmersdorf den 8. Januar 1941

Beförderung in der Waffen=

Anlagen: (Nur bei Beförderungen zum 44-Stuf.)

ATT./Ref., 44-38861-234 478

wird vorgeschlagen zur Beförderung

alt./Res. der Waffen-44

Beurteilung der charakterlichen Eignung und dienstlichen Leistungen (Innen- und Außendienst, Lehrfähigkeit, H.-Haltung):

Der Kandidat besitzt ein sehr gutes und verlässliches, er ist
sehr gut pünktlich. Seine Vesen ist gewinnend und sehr
unerschrocken und trotzdem gemessen. Ein sehr
guter Kamerad. Sein stilles Verfehlen
ist sehr lobenswert. Er ist sehr gut
beurteilt. Seine Kameraden sind gewinnend. Sehr gute Lehrfähigkeit
beim Unterricht und bei der Schulaufgabe. Schaut sich nicht
auf die Handlung und nicht glücklich.

Teilnahme an Kampfhandlungen: Russlandfeldzug:

- 1.) Winterschlacht 1941/42 RSHEW,
- 2.) Winterschlacht 1942/43 am DONBOGEN.

Auszeichnungen: K V K II. Klasse,
E K II. Klasse,
E K I. Klasse,
Ostmedaille,
Inf-Sturmabzeichen in Silber,
Bedingungen für Nahkampfspange 1. Stufe erfüllt,
Deutsches Kreuz in Gold,
Zur weiteren Förderung wird ab Vermendung als

Die weitere Förderung wird ab Vermendung als vorgeschlagen
nach einer Prüfung durch die Befehlshaber der Division.

(Unterschrift, Dienstgrad und Dienststelle)
Hauptmann
Chef des Bataillons

Stellungnahme der vorgesetzten Dienststelle:

163 a 16

Laut Verfügung des Landgerichtspräsidenten vom 18.Okt.1962 soll die nachfolgende Abschrift zu den Aussagen B e c h e r genommen werden.
(Korrespondenzmappe)

A b s c h r i f t.

Henry Ormond
Rechtsanwalt beim OLG
Dietrich Brandt
Dietrich Kremer
Rechtsanwälte beim LG

6 Frankfurt/Main 1, den 3.9.1962
Postfach 2767
Rahmhofstr. 4

An das
Landgericht WCK
B e r l i n W 35

Betr.:ehemaligen Leiter des SS-Ausrüstungsstabes für die
Waffen-SS.

Aus gegebener Veranlassung teile ich mit, dass gegen den ehem.
SS-Obersturmbannführer (zuletzt:SS-Standartenführer)

Kurt Alexander B e c h e r, geb. am 12.9.1909 in
Hamburg, wohnhaft in Bremen, Schlevogtstrasse 56
(Geschäftsanschrift:Schwachhauser Heerstr.180)

auf Antrag des Oberstaatsanwalts beim Landgericht Frankfurt
am Main die Voruntersuchung eröffnet worden ist wegen

räuberischer Erpressung gem.§§ 255 (253,249) 47 StGB.

Er wird beschuldigt, gemeinschaftlich und fortgesetzt handelnd
in den Jahren 1944 und 1945 in Reichsgebiet, in Ungarn und in
der Schweiz durch Drohung mit gegenwärtiger Gefahr für Leib
oder Leben andere rechtswidrig zu einer Handlung genötigt und
dadurch dem Vermögen des Genötigten und dem Vermögen anderer
Personen Nachteil zugefügt zu haben, um sich oder einen Dritten
zu Unrecht zu bereichern.

Die Anschuldigung gegen B e c h e r wird insbesondere wegen
seiner Tätigkeit in Ungarn als Leiter des "Ausrüstungsstabes
für die Waffen-SS" erhoben. Er hat sich in die "Endlösung
der Judenfrage" in Ungarn eingeschaltet. Hierbei soll er den
von der Deportation und Ermordung im Vernichtungslager ver-
schon gebliebenen ungarischen Juden und Vertretern jüdischer

Interessenverbände, die sich um die Rettung der überlebenden Juden bemühten, gedroht haben, er werde die Deportation und Vergasung der Juden fortsetzen lassen, wenn seine Forderung auf Lieferung bestimmter Waren nicht kurzfristig erfüllt würde. Durch diese wiederholte Drohung sollen dem Angeschuldigten Gold, Devisen, wertvoller Schmuck und auch Waren zugeflossen sein.

gez. Henry Ormond
Rechtsanwalt

POLICE D'ISRAEL
CHIEF OF POLICE 6-602 BUREAU



משרד המשפטים
מחלקת המבחן

827

Testimony of KURT BECKER, taken at Murnberg, Germany, 27 March 1946, 1010 ⁵ 00, by Captain Richard A. Outman, Lt. J. Jaari, and Lt. Richard Sonnenfeldt, Interrogators. Also present: Mr. L. O. Katz, Interpreter, and Lt. Charles J. Gallagher, Court Reporter. F II. 6

QUESTION BY LT. SONNENFELDT & LT. KATZ?

Q Do you solemnly swear that you will truly and faithfully translate my question from English to German, and the responses of the witness from German into English to the best of your ability, so help you God?

A I do.

QUESTIONS BY LT. SONNENFELDT TO THE WITNESS THROUGH THE INTERPRETER:

Q Do you speak English?

A I am sorry, but a little.

Q Will you state your full name?

A Kurt Becker.

Q Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A I do.

Q When were you born?

A 12 September 1909.

Q Where?

A In Hamburg.

Q What was your last official position with the German Government?

A I was SS Untersturmfuhrer, and Chief of Special Staff of the SS Main Operational Office. S

Q Do you know 1st Lt. and now Captain Outman?

A Yes, I do.



Q Captain Gutman (then 1st Lt.) has already interrogated you?

A Yes.

Q You executed an affidavit for 1st Lt. and now Captain Gutman, giving your education and your life history, is that correct?

A Yes, that is so.

Q I will now present you with the carbon copy of the affidavit that you executed for 1st Lt. and now Captain Gutman, which was signed and sworn to in his presence on 2 March 1946 at Oberursel, and I will ask you if this is the same affidavit that you signed on that day?

A Yes, it is the same.

MR. SCHUMFELDT: I ask to have the affidavit which has been identified by the witness marked as Exhibit No. A, Kurt Becker, of today.

(Whereupon the document was so marked)

Q I will now read some portions of this affidavit to you, and discuss them with you?

A Yes.

Q The affidavit states, "I have been a member of the general SS since August 1934."

A Yes.

Q It furthermore states, "I have been a member of the NSDAP since May 1937."

A Yes, that is so.

Q "In the Fall of 1938 I was called for a military training course of six weeks duration with the 1st SS Deathhead Regiment at Oranienburg."

A Yes, that is so.

Q "At the beginning of the war I was Untercharführer of the SS."

A Yes.



Q "Since that day I was not promoted any more in the General St."

A That is also true.

Q "On 9 September 1939, I again was called to report to the 1st Deathhead Regiment (SS Totenkopf Standarte) at Oranienburg."

A Yes.

Q "On 13th September I moved with a larger SS unit to Poland as SS man, where, however, my unit was not used."

A Yes.

Q Just what did your unit do in Poland?

A My unit was occupied about two to three weeks with the loading, and with the departure from Oranienburg, and I believe my unit was never committed. That I do not know for certain.

Q Do you mean that your unit never served at the front, or, that it had no task at all during the Polish campaign?

A By that I mean they had no tasks. At any rate they did not execute any tasks.

Q Did it not have any police functions during the Polish campaign?

A The only thing that I know is that which I have already told Captain Gutren, that in one particular town my platoon, or company at one time undertook the searching of houses for weapons because the town people had been firing on units of our army from the windows. That is the only thing I knew about that.

Q The affidavit goes on to say, "In January 1941 I became Untersturmfuehrer; in the Fall of 1941 Obersturmfuehrer, and in March 1942 Hauptsturmfuehrer."

A Yes.

Q Continuing, "In the beginning of 1943 I became Sturmbannfuehrer; in January 1944 Obersturmfuehrer, and in January 1945 Obersturm-
fuehrer of



the reserve."

A Yes.

Q What were your duties in March 1942?

A During the month of March I was transferred to SS Operational Main Office at Berlin. It may be that at the beginning of the month of March I was still with the troops.

Q What were your duties there?

A My duties at the SS Main Operational Office were Inspector of the Traffic System, for riding and driving. Besides that I had the functions of an aide of Inspector Feglein. I was also unofficially called Feglein's Adjutant, but it was not my official position.

Q Where were you in January 1942?

A In a hospital.

Q Where?

A I was at the SS Hospital in Berlin - Lichterfelde.

Q When were you dismissed from the hospital?

A In February 1942.

Q When did you first come to the hospital?

A In December.

Q And why?

A I had a skin disease (VD).

Q Where did you go after you left the hospital?

A After I was dismissed from the hospital I remained for some time with my later office, the Inspectorate. I do not know how long I was there, but only a little time, and then I again joined the troops. With the Inspectorate I did not remain in an official capacity, but only because I was awaiting the return of the commander of the cavalry brigade, and when he returned I rejoined the troops.

Q You were transferred to the SS Hauptamt?

McChall



A Yes.

Q Besides being an expert on horses, did you know anything about cars and trucks?

A About trucks I know something insofar as I was ordnance officer of the cavalry brigade, and this cavalry brigade was not entirely made up of horse troops, but also was motorized, and I know, for instance, that in the reconnaissance unit of this cavalry brigade we had trucks.

Q Do you know a man with the ~~Surname of Becker~~, the same as yours, the Becker who was an expert in automobiles, trucks and automotive equipment in the SS Hauptamt, or, perhaps in the *RSMA?*

A Insofar as I know there was nobody in the *SS Main Operational Office* with that name, but I am not informed about the *RSMA*.

Q What was your position in March 1944?

A In March 1944 I was still the department chief, and deputy of Amt Chief in Department six of SS Main Operational Office.

Q Who was head of the Amt Six?

A Fegeldin.

Q What were your exact duties?

A As department chief my duties were mostly taking care of breeding farms for horses, and taking care of horse depots, and general questions of personnel. As Deputy Chief of Amt Six I also was responsible, of course, for the functions of the departments in the Amt.

Q What were the functions of the entire Amt?

A Supplying of the entire Waffen SS with horses, that was the main task. Then the technical training of horsemen, that is, take care of the entire training of people who were to work with the horses, specialists on horsemanship, and on the care of horses. Then we had inspectors for the task of inspections.



Q In other words, your functions, as well as the function of the chief of the Amt, the SS Fuehrer, and other SS heads, were entirely technically and military, is that correct?

A By technical tasks, do you ^{mean} ^{and supp} training and applying of horses, and so on.

Q What I mean, no functions other than military, is that correct?

A Yes, that is correct.

Q Now when did you first meet Himmler?

A (No answer)

Q When did you first meet Kaltenbrunner?

A I believe I first met Kaltenbrunner in 1944. It may be I saw him some place before that time, but I first got in touch with Kaltenbrunner, you could say, in 1944. I saw Himmler for the first time on 27 December 1942 when I accompanied Herman Feglein from the front to the SS Main Operational Office because the latter had been wounded.

Q Which one was that, Walter or Herman?

A Herman, and Himmler shook hands with me on that occasion, I believe.

Q Will you explain to me how it happened that you changed from a purely military position into an administration position, and a position of confidence to Himmler, which had nothing to do with matters of Waffen SS; actually these were police matters, were they not. I am referring to your part in the evacuation in the concentration camps, and particularly to your actions in Hungary?

A I was used by my chief, Feglein, as I have already stated, as adjutant and actual collaborator. In this capacity I was sent to Himmler to report to him on behalf of my chief, Feglein, during the time of 1943, to the beginning of 1944.

Q What was Feglein's position at that time?



A If I remember correctly, Fegolein was Amts Chief of the Amt Six until the end of 1943, until the summer or Autumn of 1943. The same year he was division commander, and later he became the liaison officer from Himmler to Hitler.

Q In other words, he took the position of General Karl Wolff, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Did you ever meet General Karl Wolff?

A Yes, in passing.

Q Will you give me a brief description of the duties of Fegolein as liaison officer between Hitler and Himmler?

A I can only report what I know about this unofficially, because I only had a partial function in this connection. It is my opinion, however, that Fegolein was the actual representative of Himmler in the Fuehrer's Headquarters, and that he had to represent the interest of Himmler of the SS right there at the spot in the Fuehrer's headquarters. I believe, however, that his position increased in the course of time, and took in more than just this function.

Q Now when you reported to Himmler for Fegolein, what were the matters that you reported on?

A The thing that interested us most were reports about the condition of the cavalry division. Along with this specific interest I also reported about training conditions, inspectorate conditions, and other interest of Amt Six, but the most important was the condition of the division.

Q Did you have any personal contact with Himmler?

A No, I took up personal acquaintance with Himmler, and resigned from my activity in Hungary, and, there also my initial contacts were made by way of Fegolein the first few times.



Q How did you manage to work that little deal in Hungary, when you were really a Waffen SS man?

A Originally I believe that this activity arose from Fegeloia recommending me to Himmler as a business man trained at home for this job, but later I believe the other missions that I got were because I was given things for Obergruppenfuhrer Justtner, he was Chief of the Fuehrungs Hauptamt.

Q I have before me the English translation of a second affidavit, which you executed at Oberursel on 8 March 1946, in the presence of Lieutenant and now Captain Gutman, and, I shall read parts of it to you. Do you remember having executed such an affidavit?

A Yes, I have.

Q The affidavit said under paragraph one, "Approximately between the middle of September and the middle of October, 1944, I brought about the issuing of the following order with Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler of which I received two originals, one each for SS Obergruppenfuhrers Kaltenbrunner and Pohl, and a carbon copy for myself."

A Yes.

Q What do you mean by the statement, "I brought about the issuing of the following order."?

A Because of the reports on the talks I had with Himmler about my discussions, in effect an agreement with the Joint in Switzerland. I convinced Himmler that he would have to undertake something in order to have further agreements with the Joint. That is what I mean by causing the issuing of such an order.

Q You mean you were well familiar with what was going on in the concentration camps, is that why you convinced him?

A No, I mean by that only because of my negotiations that I had with



the Joint, I know from these negotiations that a large scale annihilation of human beings was going on, and had to be carried on, but I had no actual information, or inside knowledge of any of these concentration camps at that time.

Q The affidavit continues: "That effective immediately I forbid any destruction (ext. mination) of Jews, and on the contrary that weak and sick persons must be cared for. I hold you (meaning: Haltenbrunner and Iohl) personally responsible if this order will not be complied with strictly by subordinate echelon."

A I added the parenthesis myself.

MR. SCHMIDT: The "extermination" in parenthesis as above shown is the translator's note. The "I and Iohl" in parenthesis is the note of ³other to explain the previous "you."

A Also with the subordinate echelon.

Q I quote the words: "Effective immediately I forbid any destruction of Jews, and on the contrary that weak and sick persons must be cared for." Is that what the order provided?

A Yes.

Q Now I am going back to the first paragraph where you say, "I brought about the issuing of the following order with Reichsfuehrer SS," is that correct?

A Yes, in this order.

Q Now, five minutes ago I asked if you had any knowledge what went on in concentration camps, and you said, no, is that correct?

A Yes, that is correct. I knew at that time only unofficially through the talks we had with the Joint, that destruction of Jews were going on, but I did not know anything officially. I only heard through the specialist for Jewish affairs in Hungary, Eichman, that large scale depor-



tations of Jews from Hungary to Auschwitz were going on, and he said they were being used for labor there.

Q In order to be able to say, "I brought about the issuance of the order," you must have made some concrete suggestions to him, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q If you took the responsibility for bringing about that order, for instance, "The weak and sick persons must be cared for," then, in other words, you must have known that weak and sick persons were not being cared for at the time, is that correct?

A The order in its present form was dictated by Himmler in my presence. He dictated it to his secretary, Fraulein Heinert. If you are interested in this sentence, namely, "The weak and sick persons have to be cared for," that was not a product of my own mind, but one of us thought it up, and he included it in the order.

Q You mean, in other words, that you had talked with Himmler, but that he, however, formulated the order himself?

A I caused him to issue the order, but he formulated the wording of the order himself. When I say that I did not know anything about the destruction of the Jews, I mean by that, only I had no official insight what was going on in the concentration camps. Of course, through my talks with the gentlemen from the Joint, I had heard the Jews were being exterminated, and also from conversations here and there, I gathered that people were being killed, but I do not want you to get the impression that I am an innocent individual (like an angel from heaven), and that I never had heard anything before that time. I merely want to go down on record for saying I had no official knowledge of it.

Q In other words, you had no official knowledge, however unofficially;



you heard rumors, or statements concerning concentration camps, but had no reason for disbelieving them, is that what you want to say?

A I mean by that that at the beginning of May 1944 I learned from the conversations I had with people from the Joint, who stated to me that people who are being deported from Hungary to Auschwitz are not committed for services of labor, but that they are being annihilated.

Q Now, on the other hand, did you believe foreigners and Jews, when they told you such things, didn't you doubt their word? What was your reason for believing those people?

A The reason I believed these people, because there had been some rumors about this thing around before, and, well, I simply believed them; and, then this belief was further strengthened when Himmler issued this order. After my talking to him, and when I showed Eichmann this order in Budapest, he said, "Well, it is true, there were some Jews killed in Auschwitz, but there were also some committed for labor service," but he said, "Because of this order now all that is left for me to do is to pack up and leave. If the Jews are not being killed any more, I can not deport any more Jews to Germany."

Q I now continue with the affidavit: "I transmitted personally to Pohl a copy made for him in his office at Berlin, and left the copy made for Kaltenbrunner in the office of his secretary in Berlin," is that correct?

A Yes, that is correct.

Q "In my opinion Kaltenbrunner and Pohl are responsible for any further killings, of Jews after this date because of the above."

A Yes, that is my opinion. This order was quite clear.

Q Under paragraph two, it goes on to say, "On occasion of my visit to the concentration camp Lauthausen, 27 April 1945, 9:00 a.m., the Commandant S. Gruppenfuhrer Zierke informed me of the following, while



obligating me to the strictest secrecy," is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q "Kaltenbrunner has directed me that at least 1000 human beings must die in Mauthausen every day."

A Zierke said in his conversation that Kaltenbrunner had given him a directive, or he had told him either 1000 people must die every day, or that he said that a thousand people must still die every day, and I did talk about the word "still" ^{with the} interrogator at the time, and I explained that it ^{was probably caused} by the fact this order was a short term order, that it had just been recently formulated.

MR SOMMERFELDT: Now I ask to have the English translation of the affidavit of 8 March 1946, executed by Becher, marked as Becher's Exhibit B of today.

(Whereupon said document was so marked)

Q Originally you were a member of the Deathhead Regiment, were you not?

A Well, I really was not a member of the Deathhead Regiment. I was a reservist - a member of the Reserve. In 1938 I was on maneuvers, and after participating in these maneuvers I received a diploma which certified that I took part in a six weeks training course, and that I obtained "a rating of sufficiency," in other words, I did not excel. This six weeks training course took place in Oranienburg, and it is my opinion the reason why I was connected with the first SS Deathhead Regiment at all is because they simply had to furnish us with some quarters suitable for SS people, and, therefore, they put us into different barracks in Oranienburg. Anyway, we were transferred after eight to ten days from Oranienburg to a maneuver grounds in Luckenwalde, and did not return to Oranienburg at all after that, and that it did not really have anything to do with this first SS Deathhead Regiment, but that it was merely



a maneuver for the line SS.

I received my red slip, and was called to report on the 1st day of September in Hamburg. We were loaded on a train and taken to Cranienburg. We were issued our clothes, and on 13 September we left. Gentlemen, if I may say, that it would not be to my discredit even if the units name at that time had been the "1st Deathhead Regiment." After the Polish campaign we were returned to Cranienburg for eight or ten days, and we just lay around there, and I did not know what unit we belonged to; then we were transferred to Munich-Dachau, which was an activation area for the Deathhead Regiment. I did not know what unit I belonged to there, because we were in the stage of being activated. From Munich-Dachau I went to the hospital, and after my release from the hospital in February 1940, I, as already requested, was transferred to a cavalry outfit, and then I was subsequently transferred. When I returned my papers were already there, and then I was transferred to the cavalry.

Q Were the Deathhead Regiments made up of concentration camp guards?

A In my opinion, no. I believe that at that time they were only people from the General SS. What I remember of that, there was a big mix-up there, and I was put into a training course of about one-hundred to one-hundred and twenty people, and they were from all kinds of companies of the General SS.

Q Can you identify the men in this picture (Becher's Exhibit No. C)?

A This is Zieleris. (indicating)

Q Is that Sutter there (indicating on a picture)?

A That tall man on the left is Zieleris at the camp. I do not know the other men.

Q Can you identify any of the men in this picture (indicating)?

A No.



Q Do you know any one in this picture (indicating)?

A The man on the far right is Kaltenbrunner. The man in the background was the man in the accompanying and personal staff of Himmler.

Q The man in the background of whom only a part of the face is visible, was a member of the personal accompanying staff of Himmler.

A He was at last Sturmbannführer, and I know he was always in field headquarters. The man on the extreme left is Himmler, but I do not know anybody besides him.

MR JAARI: I ask to have this marked as Becher's Exhibit No. D.

(Whereupon the picture was so marked)

Q Do you recognize anybody in this picture, or the scene where it was taken?

A I have no knowledge of anybody in this picture.

Q Do you recognize anybody in this picture?

A The man on the left is Himmler.

Q Do you know anybody else?

A No, I do not know anybody else.

MR JAARI: I ask to have this picture marked as Becher's Exhibit No. E of today.

(Whereupon the picture was so marked)

Q Do you recognize anybody in this picture?

A No.

Q Do you recognize anybody in this picture?

A I am not sure whether or not the other man is Zierke.

Q Is this man Scheidler, the adjutant of Kaltenbrunner?

A No. I know him well, and this is not he.

MR SCHNEIFELDT: The picture in question is document No. 3426-P3. That is all until this afternoon at 2:00 PM.

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APPROVED:

Redman Feld
Chief of Police



Continuity of the same, taken at Munich, Germany, 27 March 1943, 1943 to 1943, by Captain Richard A. Gorman, Mr. E. Jaari, and Mr. Richard Rosenfeld, Interpreters. Also present: Mr. Lee Katz, Interpreter, and Mr. Charles J. Callaghan, Court Reporter.

QUESTIONS OF MR. JAARI TO THE WITNESS THROUGH THE INTERPRETER:

Q Now you know you are still under oath?

A Yes.

Q That referred to the copy of order you had received from Himmler with regard to the stopping of extermination of Jews in the concentration camps?

A I kept this with the files I kept on the Jewish matters. I had a special file in which were the materials on the Jewish actions.

Q Where are these files now?

A I believe that I had this file last in Vienna during the last days of March, or perhaps the beginning of April 1943. I do not know which one of my close associates had this file in his custody. It is possible that it was taken from him by the British, and it is also possible that Adjutant Herr Leuben may have this file with him.

Q Where are these gentlemen?

A I am sorry I can not tell you. I have not seen them since the 6th of May for the last time. I am sure they are in some internment camp.

Q When the gentlemen left Vienna, where did they go?

A They went at first to Spitz on the River Danube; certainly, Herr Leuben went there. Then also they may have gone to Kruman on the Hungarian frontier. My staff was supposed to collect again at Spitz.



Q I would like to have the full names of Oberreich and Lueben?

A Otto Oberreich and Harry Lueben.

Q Otto Oberreich, can you give us a little more information about his identity, his age, his looks and his rank?

A He is about forty years old, rather heavy set, wears glasses. He was a SS man in the Waffen SS.

Q In the General SS was he a member?

A Not at all. He is an old business associate of mine, and was in my old branch at Magdeburg. I had him come over and join me, because I liked to have him work with me. He had old acquaintance of mine.

Q In what capacity, to what field did you work?

A Originally we wanted to have him as an expert on arms, in the affair of the Reichswehr firm. They were dealing in arms.

Q How did he enter the picture in the point negotiations?

A He did not enter the picture at all in the point negotiations, but I did discuss the point matter with him, and only for the purpose of the point matter.

Q And Harry Lueben?

A Harry Lueben, Hauptsturmfuehrer, age thirty-five years, married, no glasses.

Q Was his rank in the Waffen SS or in the General SS?

A No, neither Waffen SS. I believe he was also in General SS, but I am not sure. He certainly did not hold an officer rank in the General SS.

Q Did he participate in the negotiations with the point?

A No. I think these two gentlemen should know where the lines are, because Herr Oberreich was my representative in my office in Vienna, and Harry Lueben was my adjutant for my military and personal staff.

Q Now let's go back to March 1944. In your affidavit of March 1945, this morning it was marked as Decker's Exhibit A, point two, you said



that in March 1944, you received the order from Himmler 1 from Juettner and Fegolein, to gather wholesale other equipment in Hungary, is that right?

A Yes.

Q Then you further state here that Fegolein expanded this order to cover almost every field?

A Yes, in order to procure other goods also.

A Was this a written order?

A No.

Q Well, what were the circumstances?

A In March I received an order from Obergruppenfuhrer Juettner, the Chief of the SS Main Operational Office, to organize a detail for the purpose of procuring horses, and other pieces of equipment, as I have stated in my affidavit. These people had to be experts, or at least well acquainted with this field.

Q What was your channel to Juettner?

A My channel was as follows: My chief in Amt Six was Herman Fegolein, but because Fegolein at that time was active in the Fuehrer's Headquarters, I had both the duty to report directly to my own chief, and the superior chief of the SS Main Operational Office, Obergruppenfuhrer Juettner. I was subordinate to two different organizations at the same time.

Q Did I understand you right, that you were subordinate to two different organizations at the same time?

A No, I was only under the SS Main Operational Office, and I came under two superiors, one the direct chief of my Amt, and then the chief of the main office, and, because of Fegolein's absence, I had both the right and duty to report to Juettner direct. The time when I received this order to organize together a detail of horses, and other equipment, was about the same, both of Juettner telling me about it, and of Fegolein



telling me about it.

Q So the only thing that Feglein told you about your mission was the same that Justiner told you?

A Yes.

Q And where does Himmler come into this order?

A I received the order from both Feglein and Justiner, and got my things ready to execute this mission, and to report on or about 20 March, I do not know exactly any more whether it was Justiner or Feglein told me to report to Feglein in Salzburg.

Q To Feglein's Headquarters.

A Yes. I reported the 17th or 18th of March to Feglein near Salzburg at the Castle Klessheim. That was the castle where Hitler held his official receptions.

Q Now, you were in Salzburg on or about the 20th of March.

A There I was informed by Feglein, and I also knew from Justiner, I was to leave for Hungary to execute this mission from Feglein, and saying that I had to report to Himmler that same evening.

Q Where was Himmler?

A Himmler was also in Salzburg. I received the same mission from Himmler also, telling me I was to procure horses and other equipment in Hungary, and he also told me he had intentions to activate some divisions there.

Q German or Hungarians?

A They were supposed to be German divisions.

Q From where?

A So far as I found out later, they were concerned with the racial Germans who lived in Hungary.

Q I shall try to refresh your memory in this matter. You said that

BOCHER



on or about the 19th or 20th of March you arrived in Budapest, ^{burg. The con-}
concentration camp at Mauthausen is situated nearby?

A That is correct.

Q Do you know that in this area a so-called special staff ^{was} ~~Eichmann~~ ^{was}
activated?

A No. I saw Ober ^{sturmfuhrer} ~~Eichmann~~ ^{Eichmann} in Budapest for the first time.

Q Did you know ^{about Eichmann} ~~Eichmann~~ before that?

A As I ^{said, I saw him} ~~said~~ ^{for the first time, and heard him for the first}
time.

Q Did you meet the Germans who were with him in Budapest?

A I met several single ones.

Q Does the name of Rolf Gunther mean anything to you?

A I know that Eichmann had a representative in Berlin. I know his
^{name was Gunther} ~~Eichmann~~ ^{Gunther}. I did see him once in Berlin when I went to look up
~~Eichmann~~ ^{Eichmann} in his office, but I had no talks or connection at all with him.

Q Did you ever meet Otto Hunsche?

A He was a Hauptsturmfuhrer, and had his staff in Budapest.

Q Did you meet Franz Josef Kovak, Hauptsturmfuhrer in Budapest?

A I can not remember, but it may have been, of course.

Q Did you meet Hartenberger?

A No.

Q But you certainly know Hauptsturmfuhrer Dieter Hilsen?

A I believe he is a heavy set person, whom I saw one time between
doors at Eichmann's office, but I am not sure.

Q I believe he has a brother, is that right?

A I do not know.

Q Did you meet Ahronsit?

A I don't know.

Q And Geschke?



A Yes. Gessche was commander of the Security Police in Hungary.

Q And Dannecker?

A Yes, Dannecker was also with Eichmann.

Q And Brunnert?

A I can not remember.

Q And Burger?

A I also don't know him.

Q And Krume?

A Yes.

Q And Winkelmann?

A Yes. He was my chief.

Q Do you know Winkelmann?

A Yes.

Q What was his position?

A Winkelmann was the Higher SS and Police Leader in Hungary.

Q Were you in close cooperation with him?

A Yes. It is as follows: To the Higher SS and Police Chief in his area, are subordinated all the SS and police agencies, at least, in an inspector or supervisory capacity, and also in a disciplinary capacity.

Q Where did you live in Budapest?

A At first I lived in the Andorsey, and later in Budakesy.

Q Were these houses subordinated to the German Embassy?

A No. These houses belonged to the family of Manfred Weiss, originally, and I moved into this house with my office. Originally, all told, there were three houses, and I was placed there. I was directed to go there, both myself and my staff.

Q What connection did you have with the higher offices in Germany, directly by radio and telephone?

A Both by radio and telephone, and teletype, by way of the higher



SS and police channels.

Q Kaltenbrunner at that time was also in Budapest?

A In the first days.

Q With what Germans that ^{were already there?} were already there?

A With the Adjutant ~~Sturabarm~~ ^{Sturabarm} Lehrer ~~was~~, and besides him, Scheidler.

Q Who was with Scheidler, was his wife along?

A I could not tell you about that, because I had talked to Kaltenbrunner about Budapest on the first day, but I had no personal connections with Kaltenbrunner. I never dined with him, nor was I invited by him.

Q Can you give the approximate date when Kaltenbrunner arrived in Budapest, and left?

A Perhaps I can; Kaltenbrunner together with Horthy went to Budapest in the same train, and on the same evening that I was in Salzburg, the 19th or 20th of March, that is, leaving Salzburg for Budapest. What I am telling you is unconfirmed. I don't have sufficient direct contact with Kaltenbrunner, but I assume that he remained there with breaks, because he had an airplane, so he also may have left a few times. He may have been away once or twice. I would assume, however, that he stayed in Budapest until the 5th to the 10th of April.

Q You said that you spoke to Kaltenbrunner a few times. About what did you speak with him?

A Himmler had told me I should immediately report in Budapest not only to Winkelmann, but also to Veessenmeyer.

Q And he was the German Ambassador in Budapest?

A Yes.

Q You were to report to Winkelmann or to Veessenmeyer?

A Because I could not report sufficiently to Veessenmeyer, I asked Kaltenbrunner that he should speak to Veessenmeyer, so that Veessenmeyer



could support me in regard to the execution of my mission.

Q Did you have such good connection with Kaltenbrunner that you could ask him directly to support you regarding ~~concerning~~ the Brigades-fuehrer ~~Wesenmeyer~~ ^{as by Regel}?

A As well as by ~~Minder~~ ^{as by Regel} ~~Fein~~, I was told I should get in connection with Kaltenbrunner in Budapest, if he should be there.

Q In what capacity was Kaltenbrunner in Budapest?

A What I am telling you now is again my own opinion, which is unconfirmed. Winkelmann told me that he began his activity as Higher SS and Police Leader only after the final departure of Kaltenbrunner from Budapest.

Q Did he tell you that Kaltenbrunner already exercised these functions up to that time?

A Not literally, but that is the implication, or sense of this conversation. Winkelmann had told me that his responsibility for Budapest only began on the day when Kaltenbrunner finally left again.

Q If I understand you correctly, then the Higher SS and Police Leaders were subordinate to Kaltenbrunner?

A No, Kaltenbrunner had a special position. I would state, so far as I know, that the Higher SS and Police Leader in general did not come within Kaltenbrunner's jurisdiction, but that Kaltenbrunner in this exceptional case went to Hungary, because the area southeast was especially well known to him because of his Austrian connections. It is absolutely abnormal that Higher SS and Police Leader who has been determined for a certain area should only start functioning if another gentleman has finished the initial work. That is my impression.

Q How was Kaltenbrunner justified to intervene over Winkelmann's head to do things on his own?



A If I remember correctly, was by order of Himmler?

Q Which caused Kaltenbrunner to go to Budapest for this purpose?

A Yes.

Q Did you by any chance ever ^{see this order?} see this order?

A No, only as one hears generally, I learned ^{about these things} about these things. For instance, these precise instances, as I have told you in Budapest prison.

Q What relations existed between Winkelmann and Kaltenbrunner, personal relations?

A Winkelmann knew Kaltenbrunner's power, and he was constantly striving not to get on the wrong side of him. A true friendship did not exist between Winkelmann and Kaltenbrunner. Kaltenbrunner so far as I think never did consider Winkelmann seriously. He did not respect him as a man.

Q What was the exact source of Kaltenbrunner's power?

A In one word, he was Chief of the RSHA.

Q Was he really the Chief of the RSHA?

A Yes.

Q How do you know that?

A I have never seen a written order to that effect, but everybody knew it, every child knows that; there existed an abbreviation, CDS, Chief of the Security Police.

Q Did you ever see orders signed by Kaltenbrunner as Chief of the RSHA?

A No, so far as I remember I never saw an order signed by Kaltenbrunner in his capacity as Chief of the RSHA. I could not say that I knew Kaltenbrunner's signature.

Q Did you during your discussions with Kaltenbrunner in Budapest see Eichmann with Kaltenbrunner?



A No, but Eichmann was with Kaltenbrunner in the Hotel Astoria.

Q Do you know Eichmann's relation to Kaltenbrunner? Were they friends? Do you know anything about that?

A No, I don't think they were friends.

Q Did they have offices established in the Hotel Astoria?

A I would say my impression is that this Hotel Astoria at least was the first place where Kaltenbrunner and his subordinate staff gathered. The offices were later established in Schwabenberg, where Eichmann's staff, and also office of Security Police were established.

Q Does the name "Sonderkommando" Eichmann mean anything to you?

A That was his firm.

Q Did you discuss with Kaltenbrunner of Eichmann's activities in Budapest?

A No. At the time when I had a conversation with Kaltenbrunner in Budapest, it was perhaps altogether only ten minutes.

Q But then you met Eichmann more frequently?

A Yes.

Q In your discussions with Eichmann, did you gain the impression, or did you find out anything from what Eichmann told you, that Eichmann's activities in Budapest were subordinate to Kaltenbrunner, or, did he report to Kaltenbrunner?

A What I tell you here is only an assumption. I believe with certainty that Eichmann did report to Kaltenbrunner at the time when Kaltenbrunner was in Budapest.

Q What reasons have you for this assumption?

A He was his chief.

Q A direct chief?

A His direct chief was Gruppenfuehrer Mueller, the Chief of Amt IV.

Q Was Mueller ever in Budapest?



A I believe, no. I never heard of him there.

Q Do you know him?

A Yes, I know him. I had to report to him. I know something quite definite. Eichmann always said to our people that his only boss was Gruppenfuehrer Mueller, and he told ^{me} this personally, that orders which were given to him by ~~himself~~, ^{himself}, which he had to execute, of course, he discussed these orders with Mueller.

Q But where was Kaltenbrunner. He was the chief of Mueller?

A I say that Eichmann, I believe, at the time Kaltenbrunner was in Budapest, certainly received his orders from Kaltenbrunner, and did make his reports to Kaltenbrunner, but these are only assumptions of mine.

Q However, you are quite sure that Kaltenbrunner's presence in Budapest was for official reasons, he was there for official purposes?

A Yes, certainly, of course. I don't know what you are getting at, but I can give you an interesting explanation. I remember a conversation that took place between Winkelmann and Veesenmayer in the detention in Budapest in December 1945, or January, 1946, I heard that the two gentlemen in their trial there, at the time when they were witnesses, learned quite independently, that between Kaltenbrunner and the Ministerial President Sztojay there were discussions about the Hungarian Jewish question, but both of them did not know that earlier. It may be interesting to you.

Q Do you know where they learned this?

A They learned this in the official war criminal trial in Budapest. In my presence both Winkelmann and Veesenmayer assured ^{me} that they know nothing about this conversation.

Q What was Winkelmann's viewpoint as to the Jewish question in Hungary? By that I mean, that we all know that Special Einsatz Commander Eichmann



had come to Budapest in order to include into the final solution the Hungarian Jews.

A I have that impression, also.

Q That is to say, what standpoint did Winkelmann take to that?

A Winkelmann also in December or January 1945-46, when we were in the detention ---

Q In order to effect such a final solution by Special Commander Eichmann, it is, of course, absolutely necessary that conversations had to precede this, and as you said, they were undertaken by Kaltenbrunner.

A I can only say what I told you here now. About Winkelmann's point of view, I only learned during my detention in Budapest. However, this point of view, so far as my activity is concerned, showed that he, I would say, in all cases did support and favored it. I don't know what point of view Kaltenbrunner took to this question.

Q Didn't you discuss this with Kaltenbrunner at the time in Budapest?

A No, I was not active at that time.

Q What do you understand by the expression, "final solution"?

A The words "final solution" I heard from you just now for the first time. From my impressions which I gained in my discussions with Eichmann, I believe I was able to see quite clearly that the total Jewish population of Hungary was supposed to leave that country.

Q Did you ever hear the expression of "final solution" before?

A No, certainly this was the first time.

Q Did you hear the expression "complete solution." Did you hear the expression "special treatment"?

A "Special treatment" I did hear.

Q In connection with the Jewish question?

A Please excuse me if I think about this a little. I don't believe



that I heard it in this connection.

Q Didn't you have the impression that Richmann liked to employ special terms, or, perhaps, not quite clear expressions, which did not clearly give his intentions?

A Richmann was absolutely unclear. This was based, so far as I know, on a very strong suspicion, which he bore towards everybody. He never said what he really meant.

Q Do you know Hoess?

A I don't know the name even, and I don't know the person, either.

Q Do you know Globotchnik?

A Globotchnik at one time was Higher SS and Police Leader at Lublin, and in my capacity as Ordnance Officer, or Adjutant of Fegolein, I was at one time, together with Fegolein, with Globotchnik in a conversation at a meeting regarding the construction of a remote hut in the general government area.

Q Did you ever meet Hoettl with Richmann in Budapest?

A No, but I know in a conversation which I had that Richmann and Hoettl were closely acquainted.

Q In a conversation with whom?

A Richmann told me that.

Q But Richmann never wanted to tell you anything definite.

A Well, it was in this way: Richmann, for instance, was in my office, and said, "Well, I am leaving for Hoettl's place."

Q Did you meet Hoettl in Budapest?

A Yes.

Q Did you know him before?

A No.

Q In what connection did you meet Hoettl?



A I met Heetl in two meetings, with Winkelmann once at dinner.

Q Was Doris there, too?

A No, I don't know her. At one time I was also at Heetl's office that was his residence at the ^{same time.} I can not remember, but I believe it was a courtesy call. ^{I do not} believe I had any official business with him, or a discussion on official business with him.

Q Let's go back to Eichmann. Did you ever meet Dr. Kastner with Eichmann?

A Yes.

Q How was the connection between Dr. Kastner and Eichmann established?

A I can not tell you that, because it already existed, when I met Dr. Kastner, and Dr. Brandt; but I believe that Kastner and Brandt met me indirectly through Eichmann.

Q How did you get in touch with Kastner and Brandt?

A I believe that Brandt and Kastner were introduced to me through Eichmann.

Q That is to say, that at that time you already had something to do with the Jewish question?

A That began at that time.

Q I don't understand you. Why was Eichmann supposed to get you in touch with Brandt and Kastner?

A I will give you an explanation. I was already in touch with the Jewish question when I met Dr. Brandt and Kastner, because I had already undertaken the transaction Manfred Weiss. I believe that was already concluded.

Q That transaction with Manfred Weiss took place in April or May?

A It was concluded by contract on 17th of May.

Q But the signing was certainly provided by long negotiations?



A Yes, one month of negotiations, I estimate.

Q And that was your first connection with the Jewish ^{question?}

A Yes.

Q You understand that we are here concerned with your activity in the Jewish question, which I say connection.

A Yes.

Q Did the transaction with Manfred Weiss take place in the manner in which it is described in your German affidavit, on pages 2 and 3. There is nothing to be added or detracted from your statement?

A I described my negotiations with the Jewish Economists in detail in my own notes which were handed to you a moment ago.

Q You remained in Hungary until the end, with the exception of a few trips?

A With exception of a few trips I remained until the end in Hungary. That is to say, I remained until 18th of December in Budapest, and then undertook a trip to Germany, and in this way I did not return to Budapest any more. On the 24th or 25th of December I tried to fly to Budapest, but I did not reach it any more, because it was already encircled, I then shifted my headquarters to Vienna.

Q We shall postpone all questions about the Joint negotiations until I have read your notes. We only want to discuss now what has already been touched upon this morning, the Lauchausen affair.

Q May I interrupt. Just some minutes ago you asked about Winkelmann's attitude towards the Jewish question. Winkelmann, in December and January 1945-46, told me that Hitler almost had suspended him from the activity in the Jewish question, because of a conversation which he had one or two years previously with Hitler, who told him that he would never use Winkelmann in the Jewish question. This was upon Winkelmann's request, and Hitler confirmed this to him again, when Winkelmann was appointed Higher



SS and Police Leader in Hungary. It is my duty, however, to tell you also that I know that Eichmann had to report to Winkelmann, and that I also know that Eichmann did actually report to Winkelmann.

Q When Eichmann had to report to Winkelmann, and, as you said, before, Kaltenbrunner had taken over, so to speak, Winkelmann's functions, although Kaltenbrunner was not the Higher SS and Police Leader of Hungary, isn't also to be assumed that Eichmann had to report to Kaltenbrunner at that time?

A Yes, I said that already.

Q In the affidavit of 8 March, which we discussed this morning, you said that Zierleis talked to you about the matter of one-thousand human lives daily.

A On 27th of April.

Q Yes, but then you told us that already on the 20th of April Zierleis told you something about Kaltenbrunner's plans?

A Yes. Or, let us use the word "directive." Zierleis told me, "And I personally discussed the measures for Mauthausen with Kaltenbrunner."

Q Did he tell you that they discussed it, or that they agreed upon the measures?

A Discussed it, and then he gave me all the details.

Q He told you that, "We discussed the measures," and then he gave you the details. What were these details?

A First, in order to be quite clear I should say, perhaps, I said to Zierleis on 20th of April, that I had plenipotentiary powers to talk with him about the measures about the concentration camp at Mauthausen. Zierleis was very excited about this, and replied that Himmler's representative in Southern Germany was Kaltenbrunner, and that he already had received his directives from Kaltenbrunner. I got him finally to tell me what was



intended. He swore me before that to absolute secrecy. I learned that the present number of prisoners was about twenty-five to twenty-six thousand Jews, and, well over eighty-thousand other prisoners. That this number, however, was increased daily by return of work details. He said that he had personally made an agreement with Kaltenbrunner that the Jews should be housed safely, and, he spoke of the fact that about sixteen-thousand were to be placed in a camp in the forest near Wels, and that this transfer had been almost completed; and that the remaining, about ten-thousand persons were supposed to be put up on Danube Barges. I found out that the equipment in the camp near Wels was by no means suitable for sixteen-thousand people to be put up in an orderly fashion, because, as Ziereis said, it was still under construction. For the remaining people, he was preparing to blow up the remaining eighty thousand in subterranean work tunnels. He told me in detail that by dummy attacks, that is to say, by means of air raid signals, he was going to get those people used to it, so that he could get them to go into the subterranean chambers, eventually, without their becoming suspicious. I asked him whether this undertaking that he had revealed to me was Kaltenbrunner's explicit order, and he answered, evasively, that he still had to go to Kaltenbrunner in order to get the order of execution. This is what I heard on the 20th of April, from Ziereis.

I telephoned immediately from Mauthausen to Kaltenbrunner in Linz, and tried to bluff him that I had power of attorney from Himmler. His reaction was anger. He said to me that I could report to Himmler about the Jews, but I should steer clear of the other inmates of Mauthausen. Nevertheless, I asked for an immediate personal interview, which he postponed, however, to the 23rd or 24th of April. In the evening of the 20th of April I informed Winkelmann about the entire affair in Wels, and told him that I would try by all measures to prevent this intention, disregarding



any personal danger. I reported to Kaltenbrunner in the night of 25th to 26th April in Salzburg in the Hotel Oesterreichischer Hof, about two or three o'clock in the morning, of my experience in Lauthausen. I told him of my conception about this quite frankly. Besides this intended "blow-up," I also discussed the intended putting up of the ten-thousand Jews on Danube barges, which I also considered equivalent to a destruction. I expressed my opinion to the effect that the whole thing was a striking contradiction to my own directives from Himmler. The conversation became heated. Kaltenbrunner became excited and nervous. It vexed him conspicuously that I had gained insight into the Lauthausen affair. He asked me whether I knew that Himmler was infringing constantly on Hitler's orders through my actions.

I gained the impression from Kaltenbrunner he did not know about the executive details I had learned from Ziereis, but I had the impression that the agreement in principle between Kaltenbrunner and Ziereis had been concluded. That is to say, the evacuation of the Jews, and the destruction of the remaining inmates. Upon my urging him, Kaltenbrunner gave me following new directives for Lauthausen: First, that the further evacuation of Jews should stop. Secondly, that the Jews were to be cared for decently. Thirdly, that nothing should be blown up without Kaltenbrunner's personal order. Fourth, that at the approach of American troops, the camp should be surrendered. (On 29th April, Kaltenbrunner told Winkelmann that he could now tell me that I could direct that even at the approach of Russian troops the camp could be surrendered to them).

Q Was Neubacher present at the discussion?

A No, but I don't even know Neubacher.

Q Who else was present?

A In the night from the 25th to 26th, Scheidler was present.



Q Where did you go in the morning of the 26th of April?

A On the 26th, in the afternoon - around noon, I drove away in the direction of Lauthausen, but because I only could have arrived in Lauthausen around eight or nine o'clock in the evening, I drove to Winkelmann in Halsee that evening, and informed Winkelmann about my discussion. I remained there over night, and drove away the next morning at six o'clock to Lauthausen, where I arrived at eight o'clock. On the 27th in the morning, around half past eight, I gave personally and orally to Zierais the four points, which had been granted by Kaltenbrunner.

Q Did you have any order in writing by Kaltenbrunner about this?

A No.

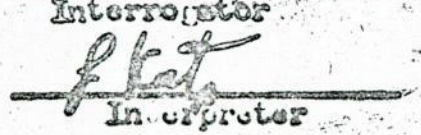
Q What was Zierais reaction?

A Zierais reaction was bewilderment and conspicuous anger. Zierais told me, among other things, that he already had placed eight-hundred, or one-thousand Jews on barges, whereupon I at once ordered him to bring them back to the camp. I then drove to the camp with him, as we had met in his apartment, and he wanted to show me parts of the camp.

MR JAARI: That is all for today. As it is late, we will continue tomorrow morning.

APPROVED:


Interrogator


Interpreter


Court Reporter



Testimony of SS Standartenfuhrer KURT BECHER,
taken at Nurnberg, Germany, 28 March 1946, 1015 -
1200 by S. Jaari. Also present: Richard Sonnen-
feldt; Bert Stein, Interpreter; Pillani A. Ahuna,
Court Reporter.

BY MR. JAARI:

Q You are the same Kurt Becher who appeared before me yesterday?

A Yes.

Q And you know that you are still making your statements under
oath?

A Yes.

Q Yesterday afternoon we had arrived at the 27th of April, 1945,
and you had just met the commandant of Mauthausen in the morning?

A Yes.

Q You had just gone to the camp with him?

A Yes.

Q Would you please describe what happened when you got into the
camp?

A Ziereis suggested that I take a short look at the camp. He
showed me, among other things, a large sick barracks with rooms for
treatment and additional tube barracks which were for the especially
privileged. They made a very good impression.

Then he went with me to the sick camp in which the poor
people were and they were in an indescribable state. In my opinion
they weighed 35 to 40 kilos.

Q Just one moment. We have heard these details about the camp,
Becher. We have also heard about the conditions in the camp. As a
matter of fact, we have enough information about that. The main issue



for me is that you gave Kaltenbrunner's orders to Ziereis. I now want Ziereis' reaction.

A I went to ^{see the} ~~see the~~ barges. During the conversation Ziereis remarked that he would not ^{in barges} ~~in barges~~ quarter non-Jews in those barges. ^{When I saw the} ~~When I saw the~~ Jews sitting on the bottom of that barge, pressed together like sardines, I realized that they would find a miserable death there because it was hardly possible to supply them and I do not believe there was any intention to supply them. I stated my opinion to Ziereis which he ignored. I asked him not to load anybody else in the barges.

He secretly told me that he could formally execute any order and yet do what he wanted to. Under the strictest secrecy he told me that Kaltenbrunner had said to him that at least a thousand people had to die daily.

My impression was and is that Kaltenbrunner, if this was the truth, said that to him at the same time when the personal conversation between Kaltenbrunner and Ziereis took place on the subject of the aforementioned fundamental principles.

Q This is a deduction on your part, isn't it?

A Yes.

Q You do not have any concrete proof?

A No. That was my impression. That was the impression I had. I had the definite impression that Ziereis would have carried out, with or without the final order of Kaltenbrunner, the liquidation of the inmates if I had never intervened personally.



Kaltenbrunner told me that the matter Dachau had become obsolete because of the military situation. Nevertheless, I asked him to be permitted to go there at once and I wanted his permission to surrender the camp through a Parliamentary. ^{agreed} Kaltenbrunner agreed.

Q What was the name of the Commandant of Dachau?

A I don't know it exactly. It was a Lieutenant Colonel in the SS. His name started with "W".

Q What do you know about Wolke A-1 and Wolkenbrand ~~Von~~ ^{Von} Hunsbach?

A I hear that here for the first time.

BY MR. SCHWENFELDT:

Q Do you know the Gauleiter of Bavaria?

A I have seen the Gauleiter once, when I accompanied Winkelmann to Munich. Winkelmann was to replace ^{Von} Freiherr ~~von~~ Eberstein. Nothing was said in regard to matters concerning concentration camps.

BY MR. JAARI:

Q But you went to Dachau in your car?

A Yes. ^{columns}

Q And on the roads, on your way, didn't you see the trains which were transporting inmates to Dachau?

A I left Munich for Dachau at about 2000 in the evening. So far as I can remember, I did not see any cars transporting inmates.

Q Did you see the Commandant at once upon your arrival?

A I went at once to see him and saw him for the first time.

Q And when you told him that the camp was to be surrendered to the Americans, didn't he object?

A He told me that the enemy was a few kilometers from Dachau and



he intended to leave Dachau with his forces that evening. He also intended to leave the inmates to the ^{camp service}.

Q And what did ^{he tell you about the} orders he had received previously from Kaltenbrunner?

A Not ^{thing}.

Q Abs ^{olute}ly nothing?

A Abs ^{olute}ly nothing.

Q He just said he was glad to have seen you and pushed off?

A He never spoke of any orders or directives that he might have received from Kaltenbrunner. He told me that he did not believe that the surrender by a Parliamentary could be carried out, or whether he would have to do it himself. He asked me whether he would have to do it himself. I answered that in the negative, whereupon he told me he would discuss the matter with the local Commandant and asked me for a written order. I composed that written order there and handed it to him.

Q And what did he tell you that Geisler had told him to do?

A Also nothing. The camp was in a great state of excitement and SS men were dashing in and out.

Q Did you observe whether any members of the guards had disguised ^{themselves} themselves?

A No.

BY MR. SONNENFELD:

Q Have you heard anything about the use of poison gas on concentration camp inmates?

A No.



BY MR. JAARI:

Q Did you ever hear of the arrival of the inmates of the camp of Wuhldorf and Landsberg?

A No.

Q In your written statement you say that there were about 26,000 inmates in Dachau?

A Yes.

Q Who gave you that number?

A The Commandant of the camp.

Q And while you were at the camp were killings carried out?

A No. I arrived there and went immediately to the CP. I stayed there for about an hour and left from that CP again so that I did not see the interior of the camp.

Q And once more, you never heard the expression "Holke Aol" and "Wolkenbrand Vann-Blumach."

A I hear it now for the first time.

Q And from Dachau you then went to Salzburg where you met Windemann? You told us that yesterday?

A Yes.

Q In your statement, I found an expression "~~Wann-Blumach~~." What is that?

A That's an expression invented by me which is supposed to express the following. In short, it means that Dr. Billits and his wife and Dr. Mariassy and his wife were to remain in Hungary if we so decided and if it was agreeable to them.



Q And that's all?

A That's all.

Q You also say in your written statement that you had difficult discussions with Kaltenbrunner about this point. How did Kaltenbrunner get into the ^{picture} in the Manfred Weiss negotiations?

A Kaltenbrunner really had nothing to do with the Manfred Weiss affair. When I was at Himmler's giving him a report, the conversation was on the subject of the persons who would remain in Germany. . . .

MR. JAARI: In order to make it clear as to what this is referring to, the persons in question were part of the Manfred Weiss ^{concern} ~~concern~~ ^{concern family(?)} were to remain in Germany as a guarantee for the fulfillment of the agreement between the Manfred Weiss concern and the SS.

WITNESS: Himmler told me to discuss the details with Kaltenbrunner, who, at that time, was in the house.

Q And what was Kaltenbrunner's attitude?

A I got the impression that Kaltenbrunner was opposed to the entire matter.

Q Was Kaltenbrunner responsible for the treatment and the billeting of people who were kept as security or guarantee in Germany?

A From the conversation with Himmler I had that impression. Since Kaltenbrunner lost sight of it I was able to settle the matter to the satisfaction of the persons concerned.

Q These "Joint" negotiations — you have described them in detail in your written statement so I do not think it is necessary to go into them.

A Yes.



Q However, there is one point that I would like to go into in this case, and that is, whether Kaltenbrunner and Eichmann made things difficult. Also, their attitude in the matter.

A I said yesterday that I could not look through Kaltenbrunner, but I do believe that Kaltenbrunner was against my working with the Joint. . .

Q You use the word "believe". Don't you have any concrete proof?

A He has talked to me several times in a disparaging way about my transactions.

Q Could you give me the day or the place when he did this?

A I cannot recall the exact dates and places, but I do remember that on the other hand he once told me in his office in Berlin in 1944 that he had already suggested the same measure in 1936 without any success. He put nothing. . . no actual obstacles in my way.

Q How could he have done anything of this kind in 1936? Your memory must fail you.

A I believe it was in 1936 but I cannot guarantee that.

Q In 1936 he was in Austria and while there he ^{had} would not be ^{an} many Anschluss.

A That's true. I should like to put the year entirely.

Q In short, he did not put ~~any~~ obstacles in your way, but you had the impression he was against your actions?

A Yes.

Q And you don't know anything else about Kaltenbrunner in regard to this kind of work?

A No.

Q You never heard that Kaltenbrunner himself had negotiations with foreigners about their treatment or release of Jews?



A Oh yes. In our conversation in April 1945 Kaltenbrunner mentioned that he himself had discussed the matter with the representative of the International Red Cross.

Q With whom?

A That he did not know.

Q From other sources you did not hear about his work, did you?

A No.

Q You told us yesterday that you knew Hoettel?

A Yes.

Q Was Hoettel a good friend of Kaltenbrunner's?

A Oh, yes. May I give a short explanation?

Q Yes.

A As proof that Kaltenbrunner and Hoettel were very close to each other, I would like to state that Hoettel often negotiated with Kaltenbrunner directly, bypassing and against Winkelmann. I also know that there had been differences of opinion about this between Kaltenbrunner and Winkelmann which he brought to Himmler.

Q What kind of work did Hoettel perform for Kaltenbrunner?

A I don't know anything official about that either. I believe that he did some intelligence work. I know that Hoettel tried to *take a hand in the formation of governments in Hungary.* ~~gather some information about the Government in Hungary.~~

Q Do you know if Hoettel, on behalf of Kaltenbrunner, had any negotiations with foreign powers?

A Do you mean with countries exclusive of Hungary?



Q Yes.

A I do not know anything about that.

Q Do you know if Hoettel himself, without Kaltenbrunner's knowledge, had negotiations with foreign powers exclusive of Hungary?

A No. The only thing I know is that during the night of 25-26 April, while I was waiting to see Kaltenbrunner, I saw Hoettel and he told me that he, at the present time, was stationed in the neighborhood of the Swiss border.

Q What about Eichmann? What difficulties or obstacles did he put in your way?

A That's an interesting question. Originally Eichmann established the connection between myself and the Joint, for at that time Eichmann already worked with the Joint.

Q With whom in the Joint?

A In my opinion with Dr. Brandt and Dr. Kastner.

Q Who established the connection between Eichmann and the Joint?

A That I do not know.

Q Continue then, with the description please.

A At first Eichmann treated the negotiations between myself and the Joint with benevolence and furthered them. But, from his manner and action and from his statements he was not willing to fulfill the obligation to the Joint so that I subsequently had a controversy with Eichmann and he tried constantly to sabotage the fulfillment. In fact, he actually tried to ~~prevent it~~ ^{prevent it} to ~~prevent it~~ ^{prevent it} them.

Q Who backed up Eichmann?

A Gruppenfuhrer Mueller.

Q You have had Himmler's support, haven't you?



E Yes.

Q And who backed Mueller?

A I don't know the situation of Mueller very well. I believe from what Eichmann told me that Mueller was very independent and autocratic. On the other hand I believe that Mueller executed Kaltenbrunner's orders. An example. When I at one time discussed with Kaltenbrunner the method which was opposed to that had been done formerly, Kaltenbrunner told me that Mueller executed his orders. My reason for this discussion was that Eichmann had told me that Mueller observed my work with displeasure and he suggested to me, as a friend, to have a conversation with Mueller, for it could be possible that my person was in absolute danger. There were many ways to liquidate people. He mentioned, as an example, my close connection with Jews.

Q Now, you said you talked to Kaltenbrunner about this matter. Does that mean — have I understood you correctly — that you went to Kaltenbrunner in order to secure yourself in relations with Mueller?

A Yes.

Q And you did that because you knew Kaltenbrunner was Mueller's superior and Mueller had to obey Kaltenbrunner's orders?

A To the first portion of the question, yes. So far as the second portion is concerned, Kaltenbrunner told me that. It was obvious that I should act this way because Kaltenbrunner was the chief of the main office and Mueller was merely the chief of a department of the main office.

Q In your dealings with RSHA, did you have the impression, or were there any indications that Himmler was the actual chief of RSHA or was it Kaltenbrunner?



A I was of the opinion that Kaltenbrunner was in charge of the
 RSMA but that he carried out orders of Himmler.

(At this point Mr. Sonnenfeldt left the room.)

Q What was the relationship between Eichmann and Kaltenbrunner?
I mean, did you ever meet both gentlemen together?

A No. Eichmann told me that Kaltenbrunner liked him because both of them were from Linz. There was no personal connection, however, because he was connected exclusively with his boss, Mueller.

Q Do you know that Kaltenbrunner and Eichmann know each other so well from childhood that they used the familiar expression "du"?

A No, I don't believe that.

Q Why don't you believe it?

A Eichmann would have told me that. That's certain. When I once went with Eichmann by car he told me all these things and he never mentioned that fact.

Q When did you see Eichmann the last time?

A On 15 April 1945 in Hustrau by Berlin.

Q And what did Eichmann tell you about his plans?

A Eichmann realized what his situation was. He told me that he would never fall alive into the hands of the enemy, that he had a vial of poison which he would swallow and which would kill him at once. He did not tell me that on 15 April, but he told me that during the drive.

Q But what did he tell you on the 15th of April about his plans?

A Nothing. He simply stated that he wanted to go in the direction of Gaulsiter Hoefler, ^{is district} in order to provide billets for the 200 Jews which were to be evacuated from Theresienstadt.



Q What was Hoffer's direction?

A In Austria. I don't know the exact place. He did tell me, however, during that trip, that he could live for years in the mountains without any one catching him.

Q Did he mention the Tennengeb 1980 mountains?

A No.

Q Did he ever mention Oil Stone Caves?

A No.

Q Did he mention his wife to you?

A No.

Q His mistress from Linz?

A No. He had told me his wife and children were living in Prague.

Q Did he brag to you about the number of Jews he had exterminated?

A No, he did not brag, but he did state that he had liquidated a great number of Jews.

Q He did not use the number 5,000,000,000?

A No.

Q Did he tell you that before doing anything he always took care of having documents or letters from his superiors?

A No, but I had the impression that he had always adjusted his actions to Mueller.

Q You just said that he adjusted his actions to Mueller. Didn't he tell you about the signed orders by Kaltenbrunner?



A No, I had the impression that he had no direct connections with
Kaltenbrunner.

MR. JAARI: Very well, let us conclude. The² other gentleman will
have some questions to ask you this afternoon.

APPROVED:

Interrogator

Beitler

Interpreter

Vilani T. L...

Reporter

V.

1. Vermerk

Kurt B e c h e r wird in den Tel. Verz. des RSHA der Jahre 1942 und 1943 nicht genannt.

Nach der Harlan-Anzeige soll er Mitarbeiter von Eichmann gewesen sein, und nach ~~der~~ Kempner "Eichmann und Komplizen" im Stab des HSSPF in Budapest an Judenausrottungen in Ungarn beteiligt gewesen sein. Nach W GK wurde er im März 1944 nach Budapest kommandiert. Im Jan. 1944 war er als O'Stubaf. stellv. Amtschef VI im SS-Führungshauptamt. An Verfahren sind folgende bekannt:

2 AR -Z 52/ 59 Zentr. Stelle

5a Js 642/ 58 StA Nürnberg 4 Js 611/ 60 StA Frankf/M.

141 Js 192/ 60 StA Hamburg ./.. Hahn u.a. (KdS Warschau)

141 Js 573/ 60 StA Hamburg./.. Michalsen u.a. (SSPF Lublin)

? StA Ulm ./.. Lombard/ Gesele

Über eine Tätigkeit B e c h e r ' s im RSHA ist z.Zt. nichts bekannt.

2. Als AR - Sache weglegen. *Es liegen keine Anhaltspunkte dafür vor,*
 (Mit an Sicherheit grenzender
 Wahrscheinlichkeit ~~war~~ ^{ist} Becher
 kein Angehöriger des RSHA ~~war~~ ^{ist})

B., d. 8. Dez. 1964

1165/64
Der Generalstaatsanwalt
bei dem Kammergericht

66
z. Zt. Bremen, 28. 6. 1967

- 1 Js 1/65 - (RSHA)

Gegenwärtig als Vernehmende Staatsanwalt Hölzner
Kriminalmeister Weiß
als Protokollführerin Monika Hacker (Stenotypistin)

Beginn der Vernehmung: 11 Uhr

Vorgelesen als Zeuge: erscheint der Kaufmann Kurt Becher,
geb. am 12. 9. 1909 in Hamburg,
wohnhaft in Bremen, Schwachhauser Heerstr. 180

- mit den Beschuldigten nicht verwandt und
nicht verschwägert -

und erklärt, mit dem Gegenstand der Vernehmung
vertraut gemacht, nach Belehrung gemäß §
55 StPO folgendes:

Ich überreife hiermit meinen Lebenslauf vom 28. 6. 1967, auf
den ich in vollem Umfang Bezug nehme und der als Anlage zum
Protokoll genommen werden soll.

Ich habe mir selbst soeben den eidestättliche Versicherung des
Walter Schellenberg vom 18.6. 1948 durchgelesen. Dazu kann ich
lediglich erklären, daß das, was Schellenberg schildert, eine
Aktion war, an der ich nicht beteiligt war und über die ich
deshalb aus eigenem Wissen nichts bezeugen kann. Ich selbst
werde im Folgenden schildern, wie es zu dem sog. "Vernichtungs-
stoppbefehl" Himmlers kam.

In Ungarn kam ich im Frühjahr 1945 mit dem dortigen jüdischen
Rettungskomitee in Verbindung, wahrscheinlich deshalb, weil
diese Herren von meiner Beteiligung an der sog. "Manfred-Weiß-
Aktion" gehört hatten. Von den Herren des Rettungskomitees,
u. a. von Dr. Kastner, erhielt ich nach und nach erstmals An-
deutungen, daß jüdische Menschen in den Konzentrationslagern
systematisch ermordet wurden. Diese Gerüchte, über deren Wahrheits-
gehalt ich mir zunächst keine Klarheit verschaffen konnte, brachten
mich dazu, meine Verbindungen zu Himmler zu benutzen, um etwas
für die ungarische Juden zu tun und zu erreichen, daß sie von

der Deputation in die Konzentrationslager verschont blieben. Es gelang mir, in der Folgezeit, bei Himmler durchzusetzen, daß ein sog. "Musterzug" mit 1.685 Juden aus Ungarn (es waren insgesamt 2 Züge) in die Schweiz ging.

Im Mai 1944 kam ich in Verbindung mit dem Vertreter des Joint in Ungarn (dem Vertreter des Waada^h), die eine Verbindung zum Joint-Vertreter in der Schweiz, Herrn Sally Mayer (phonetisch) herstellten. Im August 1944 traf ich dann an der Schweizer Grenze persönlich mit Sally Mayer zusammen. Ich war von Himmler beauftragt worden, die Freigabe von Juden gegen bestimmte materielle Gegenleistungen der jüdischen Organisationen im Ausland zu betreiben. Mayer erklärte mir bei diesem Gespräch mit großer Bestimmtheit, daß tatsächlich jüdische Menschen in den deutschen KL's systematisch ermordet wurden. Außerdem wurde mir bei diesem Gespräch klar, daß die jüdische Seite keineswegs bereit sein würde, die von uns erwarteten materiellen Leistungen zu erbringen. Wenn ich das Himmler in dieser Form wahrheitsgemäß berichtet hätte, wären die Verhandlungen schon zu Ende gewesen. Ich entschloß mich aber, um den Juden nach besten Kräften zu helfen, Himmler nicht aufzuklären und stellte ihm die Dinge so dar, als ob tatsächlich eine echte Chance auf Erlangung größerer materieller Leistungen durch die jüdischen Auslandsorganisationen bei Freigabe von in unserer Hand befindlichen Juden oder bei Erhaltung des Lebens dieser Juden bestand. Himmler war dann auch damit einverstanden, daß die Verhandlungen fortgesetzt wurden.

Im Herbst 1944 erhielt ich die Nachricht, daß Präsident Roosevelt einen Herrn McClelland als seinen persönlichen Beauftragten in die Schweiz entsandt habe, um mit uns Verbindung aufzunehmen, und zwar in dieser Angelegenheit. Das war für Himmler offenbar ein Indiz, daß man in Amerika tatsächlich auf seine Wünsche einzugehen bereit schien. Ich selbst traf dann in den ersten Tagen des Novembers 1944 mit McClelland in Zürich zusammen. und verhandelte mit ihm. über die Juden (Freigabe, Sicherung des Lebens, Gegenleistungen der anderen Seite).

Ich kann heute nicht mehr mit Bestimmtheit sagen, ob ich kurz vor oder kurz nach dem Gespräch mit McClelland mit Himmler über die

Angelegenheit sprach, nehme aber an, daß es vorher, und zwar Anfang bis Mitte Oktober 1944 , auf jeden Fall aber in der Zeit zwischen dem 15. Oktober und 10. November 1944 gewesen ist . Ich stellte Himmler bei dieser Gelegenheit dar, was mir die jüdische Seite über die Judenvernichtungen erklärt hatte. Himmler erwiderte darauf, daß das alles Lügen und "Greuelmärchen" seien und daß keine Juden in Deutschlands KL's getötet wurden. Da mir die Berichte der Juden aber durchaus glaubhaft erschienen und ich mir klar darüber war, daß es keinen Sinn habe, überhaupt weiter zu verhandeln, wenn wir uns auf den Standpunkt stellen, daß gar keine ~~Juden~~ getötet würden, gab ich mich mit Himmlers Bescheid nicht zufrieden, sondern suchte ihn am folgenden Tage nochmals auf, um ihm meine Bedenken darzulegen. Himmler hörte mich auch nochmals an und rief dann plötzlich durch Knopfdruck seine Sekretärin ins Zimmer, der er dann in meinem Beisein einen Befehl ins Stenogramm diktierte.

Diesen Befehl werde ich jetzt dem Sinne nach zu rekonstruieren versuchen:

Er war gerichtet an

a) Kältenbrunner

b) Pohl

c)

und lautete: "Ich verbiete mit sofortiger Wirkung jegliche Vernichtung von Juden und befähle im Gegenteil die Pflege von schwachen und kranken Personen.

Ich mache Sie (Kältenbrunner und Pohl) für die Durchführung dieses Befehls persönlich verantwortlich."

Ich werde versuchen, den Wortlaut des Befehls anhand meiner privaten Unterlagen eventuell noch genauer zu rekonstruieren. Das Ergebnis werde ich ~~zum~~ oben angegebenen Aktenzeichen mitteilen.

Während ich mit Himmler weiter sprach, übertrug die Sekretärin sein Diktat in die Reinschrift, die Himmler in meinem Beisam unterschrieb. Himmler selbst händigte mir 3 Ausfertigungen der Reinschrift des Befehls aus und ordnete an, daß ich jeweils

eine Ausfertigung Kaltenbrunner und Pohl persönlich übergeben sollte, während die dritte Ausfertigung für mich selbst bestimmt war.

Die Reinschrift war auf einem Bogen geschrieben, der im Kopf wohl lautete: "Der Reichsführer SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei". Ich kann das aber heute nicht mehr mit Sicherheit sagen; jedenfalls war es der übliche vorgedruckte Kopfbogen von Himmler persönlich. Ob Himmler eine Kopie der Reinschrift oder die Originalverfügung behielt, vermag ich nicht zu sagen, möchte es aber annehmen. Ich erinnere mich dunkel, daß die Schreiben einen Vermerk trugen, daß sie geheime Reichssachen seien. Wie dieser Vermerk aussah - Stempel oder Maschinenschrift - weiß ich nicht mehr. Ob der Befehl ein Aktenzeichen trug, kann ich ebenfalls nicht angeben.

Ich selbst ging dann sogleich mit den von Himmler in meinem Beisein unterschriebenen und mir ausgehändigten Befehlen zunächst zu Kaltenbrunner. Da dieser nicht anwesend war, übergab ich die für Kaltenbrunner bestimmte Ausfertigung einem seiner Adjutanten oder persönlichen Referenten in seinem Vorzimmer in der Prinz-Albert-Straße.

Danach ging ich zu Pohl, den ich auch antraf und dem ich die für ihn bestimmte Ausfertigung persönlich überreichte. Nachdem Pohl den Befehl gelesen hatte, wurde er ¹krädeweiß und äußerte dem Sinne nach: "Dann muß ich die Anlagen schleifen lassen".

Die dritte Ausfertigung behielt ich, nahm sie mit nach Ungarn und zeigte sie dort auch Herrn Dr. Kastner. Danach bewahrte ich sie im Panzerschrank meiner Dienststelle in Budapest auf. Wo sie bei Kriegsende hingekommen ist, vermag ich nicht zu sagen.

Ob der Befehl Himmlers tatsächlich vollständig durchgeführt worden ist, kann ich mit Sicherheit nicht sagen. Soweit mir bekannt wurde, wurden aber die Vernichtungsaktionen in den Lagern mindestens zum Teil eingestellt.

Ich kann auch nicht sagen, ob etwa Hitler nach dem Befehl Himmlers einen Gegenbefehl erteilt hat, der den Befehl Himmlers

wieder aufgehoben hätte. Damals - in den letzten Kriegsmonaten - ging auch alles drunter und drüber. Mir wurde lediglich bekannt, daß Kaltenbrunner gegen meine Bestrebungen schon seit Mai 1944 heftig opponierte; ob er ~~d~~ eventuell durch direkte Verbindungen zu Hitler die Aufhebung des Befehls Himmlers zu erreichen vermochte, ist mir nicht bekannt, ~~und~~ ich habe jedenfalls nie etwas darüber erfahren. Ich kann in diesem Zusammenhang nur folgendes Ereignis schildern:

Im Frühjahr ~~j~~ 1945 - und zwar im April - wurde ich von Himmler bevollmächtigt, das Konzentrationslager Bergen-Belsen unver-
seht mit allen Häftlingen an die Engländer zu übergeben. ~~Dieser~~^{zu dürfen} Auftrag führte ich auch durch. Als ~~j~~ ich danach aufgrund einer früheren Zusage Himmlers diesen ersuchte, weitere Lager zu über-
geben, (wenn ich mich recht entsinne, handelte es sich wohl um das Lager Flossenbürg und Mauthausen), erklärte mir dieser, er müsse seine Vollmacht zurückziehen. H₁tl₁er habe die Übergabe weiterer Lager verboten und angeordnet, daß kein Häftling lebend in die Hände der Alliierten fallen dürfe.

Ich vermag nicht zu sagen, ob ~~in~~ dieser Anordnung Hitlers Ausdruck eines Gegenbefehls H₁tl₁ers zum oben dargestellten Himmler-Befehl war. Es kann durchaus sein, daß es sich auch um eine isolierte Anordnung Hitlers in den Wirren der letzten Kriegstage in der Reichskanzlei handelte. Denn es ^{war} ja bekannt, daß Hitler damals eine Fülle von ziemlich wirren ~~und~~ sich ~~a~~ jagenden Befehlen aller Art erteilte.

Mehr kann ich zur Sache nicht bekunden.

Selbst gelegen, genehmigt und unterschrieben

gez. Kurt Becher

.....
(Kurt Becher)

Geschlossen:

gez. Hölzner

(Hölzner, StA)

gez. Weiß

gez. Hacker

(Weiß, KM)

Ende der Vernehmung: 13 Uhr 30 (Hacker, JA)

2876.67.

Als Angehöriger der Allgemeinen SS (SS-Reitersturm in Hamburg) wurde ich bei Kriegsausbruch Anfang September 1939 zur Polizeiverstärkung - meiner Erinnerung nach zur Zweiten SS-Totenkopfstandarte Brandenburg nach Oranienburg - einberufen. Als SS-Schütze wurde ich im Polen-Feldzug eingesetzt. An Kampfhandlungen hat meine Formation jedoch nicht mehr teilgenommen; sie war damals nur etwa 8 Tage in dem eingenommenen polnischen Gebiet und wurde dann ins Reichsgebiet zurückgenommen. Im Frühjahr 1940 wurde ich dann zur Ersten SS-Reiterstandarte mit dem Standort Warschau und von dort später zum Offiziers-Kriegslehrgang an die Junkerschule Bad Tölz abkommandiert.

Nach Absolvierung des Offizierslehrganges und Beförderung zum Oberscharführer-Führeranwärter wurde ich Ende November oder Dezember 1940 zu meinem alten Regiment, das jetzt Erstes SS-Reiterregiment hieß, zurückversetzt. Zwischen Beendigung des Offizierslehrganges in Tölz und dem Dienstantritt beim Ersten SS-Reiterregiment wurde mir auf Antrag ein längerer Arbeitsurlaub - nach meiner Erinnerung 8 oder 10 Wochen - für die Firma Friedrich Heins in Hamburg gewährt.

Beim Ersten SS-Reiterregiment wurde ich Zugführer in der 1. Schwadron und als Ausbildungsoffizier verwandt. Das Regiment wurde etwa im Mai/Juni 1941 nach Ostpreußen verlegt und ritt am 21. Juli 1941 nach Rußland ein. Während des Vormarsches - nach meiner Erinnerung bereits Ende Juli 1941 - wurde ich als Ordonnanzoffizier zum Stab des Ersten Reiterregiments, welcher später der Stab der Ersten Reiterbrigade wurde, versetzt. Meine Tätigkeit als Ordonnanzoffizier lag im wesentlichen darin, Verbindung zum übergeordneten Wehrmachtsbefehlshaber zu halten.

Im Dezember 1941 kam ich wegen Krankheit ins Lazarett Berlin-Lichterfelde. Nach meiner Genesung Ende Februar / Anfang März 1942 wurde ich zum SS-Führungshauptamt, Amt Reit- und Fahrwesen (I. N. 3) kommandiert.

Als im Winter 1942 die Kämpfe an der Ostfront, besonders im Don-Raum, eine gefährliche Wendung nahmen, wurden zur Unterstützung in dem Raum, in dem ungarische, italienische und rumänische Einheiten eingesetzt waren, deutsche Kampfgruppen neu gebildet und als Korsettstangen eingesetzt. Ich wurde im Dezember 1942 einer Kampfgruppe zugeteilt. Die Kämpfe, in deren Verlauf die Kampfgruppe völlig aufgerieben wurde, dauerten bis März 1943.

Nach Auflösung des Restes dieser Kampfgruppe wurde ich zum SS-Führungshauptamt zurückbeordert und nahm dort meine alte Tätigkeit wieder auf. Etwa Oktober 1943 wurde ich zur 8. SS-Kavalleriedivision, die am Dnjepr im Raum von Kriwoi Rog im Abwehrkampf stand, befohlen und kam zwei Monate später zum SS-Führungshauptamt nach Berlin zurück. In meiner Eigenschaft als Angehöriger des Amtes Reit- und Fahrwesen wurde ich im März 1944 nach Budapest kommandiert mit dem Auftrag, dort zusammen mit der Wehrmacht und dem ungarischen Kriegsministerium (Honvedministerium) Pferde und Ausrüstungsgegenstände für aufzufrischende bzw. neu aufzustellende bespannte und berittene Einheiten der Wehrmacht und der Waffen-SS zu beschaffen.

Kurt A. Becher

Vfg.

1. Urschriftlich mit 1 Personalvorgang

der
Zentralen Stelle
der Landesjustizverwaltungen
z.Hd. von Herrn Staatsanwalt W i n t e r

Zentrale Stelle

14. APR. 1969

Ludwigsburg

714 L u d w i g s b u r g
Schorndorfer Straße 58

unter Bezugnahme auf das dortige Schreiben vom 12. Oktober 1964
- 10 AR 1310/63 (jetzt VI 415 AR 1310/63) - zur gefälligen
Kenntnissnahme und Rückgabe nach Auswertung übersandt.

Berlin 21, den 10. APR. 1969
Turmstraße 91

Der Generalstaatsanwalt
bei dem Kammergericht
- Arbeitsgruppe -

Im Auftrage

faul
Oberstaatsanwalt

2. 2 Monate.

1. Urschriftlich mit 1 Personalvorgang

dem
Generalstaatsanwalt bei dem Kammergericht
- Arbeitsgruppe -

1 B e r l i n 21
Turmstraße 91

nach Auswertung der Akten zurückgesandt.

Ludwigsburg, den 3.6.69

Winter, ESTH.

2. Hier austragen.

Sch

1 Js 1/65

Herrn Rechtsanwalt
Paul Kertesz
4 Ury St.

Tel-Aviv 64954

Israel

Betrifft: Kurt Alexander B e c h e r ,
geboren am 12. September 1909 in Hamburg

Bezug: Ihr Schreiben vom 12. Februar 1995

Sehr geehrter Herr Rechtsanwalt,

auf Ihr o.g. Schreiben teile ich Ihnen mit, daß gegen Kurt Becher in Berlin kein Strafverfahren geführt wurde. Nach hiesigen Erkenntnissen im Rahmen eines Überprüfungsvorganges lagen keine Anhaltspunkte dafür vor, daß er Angehöriger des Reichssicherheitshauptamtes war.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Voß-Broemme

Leitende Oberstaatsanwältin

Ha