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KL V c/1

Flossenbürg

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KL V C/1

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000-50-46

KL. Flossenbg.

Vol. 6

S. 948-949

Vern.:

Schrade

A Russians and Yugoslavs, Bulgars and Greeks, Italian, Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutchmen and Luxembourgers; also Lithuanians were there, Slovenes, Hungarians.

Q Were any prisoners of war confined in Flossenbug?

A Yes.

Q To what nation did they belong?

A They were Russian prisoners of war.

Q Were they separated in any manner from the rest of the prisoners in Flossenbug?

A The first transport of Russian prisoners of war was isolated for a certain time of a few months.

Q And after that isolation was terminated what disposition was made of them?

A The first time of their internment they had to do extremely heavy work.

Q And after they did this extremely heavy work were they distributed among the other blocks in the camp?

A Part of them were distributed among the other prisoners, a large number died, and a number of them were transferred to other camps.

Q Now, of that group that died there, do you know when they died?

A I can't give you the exact dates but the death book will give you the exact information.

MR. HALL: May I please have read back to me the question preceding this 'death book' statement?

(Whereupon the reporter read the question as requested).

(Schrade-direct)



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Q Do you know approximately how many Russian prisoners of war came in on this transport that you have just described to the court?

A The first transport was, to my knowledge, about 1000 prisoners of war.

Q And thereafter how many other transports of prisoners of war came in that contained Russian prisoners?

A I can't give you the exact number.

Q In your best judgment, how many?

A I'm not in a position to even give you an approximate number because many small transports arrived with Russian prisoners of war.

Q All right, sir. Mr. Schrade, is the day that you have described to the court a typical day that existed throughout the period from January, 1942 up to and including April, 1945?

A It's a normal day.

Q No further questions.

PRESIDENT: Defense? Cross-examine.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE COUNSEL:

Q Calling your attention to Prosecution's Exhibit 2, which was introduced Saturday.....

PRESIDENT: Introduced Friday.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: Introduced Friday, I believe you said that was a compilation of statistics which included both the main camp and the outcamps?

A Yes.

Q Do you know whether the statistics as to the outcamps were included in the report as of the date when received or as of the date when the report reached the compiling office?

A The death reports of the outside camps were, according to



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## A T T E S T A T I O N

The foregoings, attached to this attestation, are true photostatic copies of the originals which are on file in the World War II Reference Branch, Washington National Records Center (NCWN), in the Case No. 000-50-46 vs. Friedrich Becker and others.

This is to verify that above photostatic copies conform to the original records as contained in the official file of documents pertaining to Case No. 000-50-46.

Berlin, 20. Februar 1970



*Joseph B. Conboy*  
JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel

Deputy Staff Judge Advocate

Übersetzung

## B E G L A U B I G U N G

Die vorstehenden Fotokopien, die mit dieser Urkunde verbunden sind, sind Originalablichtungen aus den bei der World War Reference Branch, Washington National Records Center (NCWN), aufbewahrten Akten - Case No. 000-50-46 - gegen Friedrich Becker u.a.

Die Übereinstimmung dieser Ablichtungen mit den in den Akten - Case No. 000-50-46 - befindlichen Schriftstücken wird hiermit beglaubigt.

Berlin, den 20. Februar 1970

gez.: JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate



KL V C/1

Heft 2

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000-50-46

KL Flossenbg

Vol. 6

S. 1145-1149

Vern.:

Prchaska

Q But what was the extent of the beatings? Were they light or strenuous? Describe it more in detail.

A Sometimes the beatings were strenuous and sometimes they were light beatings.

Q What part of the bodies of these respective prisoners were beaten?

A The whole body, head, the back and the feet.

Q As a general rule how many blows did these men receive at a time?

A That varied.

Q What effect did these blows have upon these prisoners?

A Once I saw that one of the prisoners fell to the ground.

Q What became of that prisoner that fell to the ground?

A He remained lying there and the other prisoners had to carry him away. It was just at the time when they finished work.

PRESIDENT: Any further questions by members of the Court? Apparently not, no. Redirect?

PROSECUTION: No further questions.

PRESIDENT: Recross examination by the defense?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: No further questions.

PRESIDENT: The witness will be excused. The witness may return to his domicile.

(Whereupon the witness was excused and withdrew from the courtroom).

PROSECUTION: Prosecution calls as its next witness, may it please the Court, KARL PROHASKA.

KARL PROHASKA, called as a witness for the prosecution, was sworn and testified through an interpreter as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Mr. Prohaska, where do you live?

A Mistek, Monrovia, in Czechoslovakia.



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Q What is your nationality?

A Czech.

Q What is your business or profession?

A I am the director of a bankhouse.

Q Were you ever an inmate of Flossenburg?

A Yes, for five years and two months.

Q When did you arrive in Flossenburg?

A On the 5th of April, 1940.

Q And how long did you remain there?

A For five years and two months.

Q Where did you work at Flossenburg?

A For two years and two months I worked in the quarry.

For ten months I acted as Block Clerk No. 1.

Q And where did you work after that?

A Then I was in the Political Department for twenty months.

Q What sort of work did you do in the Political Department?

A First I was there as a cleaner. Then I became a clerk  
until the liberation.

Q What part of these twenty months did you spend as a cleaner?

A Three months.

Q Now, when you came to the Political Department who was the  
head of that Department?

A Fassbender.

Q How long after you arrived in that Department did Fassbender  
remain the head of that Department?

A Four months.

Q Who succeeded Fassbender as head of the Department?

A Muldhaupt.

Q How long did Muldhaupt remain the head of that Department?

A Only a very short time, maybe five months.

(Prohaska - direct)



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Q And who succeeded Muldhaupt as head of the Department?

A Blomberg.

Q I will ask you to look over the defendants to your left and see if you recognize Blomberg? If you do, tell us his number?

A The fourth one, yes.

PROSECUTION: If the Court please, let the record show that the witness identifies Defendant No. 4 as Blomberg, the head of the Political Department.

PRESIDENT: Dr. Wacker?

DEFENSE COUNSEL DR. WACKER: I believe I must draw your attention to a misunderstanding. I believe that the interpreter used the name of Muldhaupt and not the name of Blomberg.

PRESIDENT: I didn't understand. I want you to repeat the last answer made.

(Whereupon the reporter repeated the last answer as requested).

PRESIDENT: Is that what you are referring to?

DEFENSE COUNSEL DR. WACKER: I have to contradict, I think it was only a mistake in speaking, but it is a fact that the interpreter said to the witness, "Please show us the man by the name of Muldhaupt". However, the witness after that said it was Blomberg.

PRESIDENT: So there will be no question, repeat the question.

(Whereupon the reporter repeated the question as requested).

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Will you look over the defendants to your left and see if you find amongst them the man whose name you mentioned, Blomberg, and if so tell the Court his number.

A Yes, here is the fourth one, No. 4, Blomberg.

PROSECUTION: If the Court please, let the record show that the witness identifies the defendant wearing No. 4 as Blomberg.  
(Prohaska - direct)



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## QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q What were the functions of the Political Department in Flossenburg?

A It was the second department of Headquarters. The chief of this department was a criminal official. Prisoners would be interrogated in this Department and a card index was kept there. Every prisoner had his file, and the papers of all prisoners were kept there. Furthermore, the Office of the Statistics belonged to this Department.

PRESIDENT: The reporter will read the whole answer.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: The question was asked as to the accuracy of the word "statistics".

INTERPRETER: I am sorry but that is an official translation we always use.

PRESIDENT: The interpreter will verify the word "statistics" with the witness.

INTERPRETER: What do you want me to do, sir?

PRESIDENT: Identify the word "statistics" with the witness. The Court wants to find out definitely if that was the word used and the interpretation of it.

A Yes, vital statistics were made out there, that is, the death cases were entered into the files.

PRESIDENT: Are you satisfied, Colonel Wilson?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: Yes, sir.

PRESIDENT: The Court would like to see the senior prosecutor and senior defense counsel.

(Whereupon an off-the-record discussion ensued).

PRESIDENT: Prosecutor?

PROSECUTION: May it please the Court, at this time I move that the Court adjourn until 9:00 o'clock Monday morning (Prohaska - direct)

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for the reason that I am new to this case, having come into it for the first time the morning of July 1st and am not sufficiently acquainted with details of the case to properly present it without this additional time, and this additional time could be very beneficially used in the proper presentation of the case in view of the fact that Colonel Shaw will not reappear in the case.

PRESIDENT: Colonel Wilson, do you have any statement to make at the present time as senior defense counsel?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: The defense is willing that the request be entertained by the Court. It has no objections.

PRESIDENT: The request of the senior prosecutor is granted. The Court will adjourn until 9:00 o'clock Monday morning.

(Whereupon the Court adjourned at 1705 hours).

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## A T T E S T A T I O N

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Berlin, den 20. Februar 1970

gez.: JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
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KL V c/1

Heft 3

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000-50-46

KL. Flossenbg

Vol. 7

S. 1153-1170

Vern.:

Prohaska

DIRECT EXAMINATION (Cont.)

QUESTIONS BY MR. BERKOWITZ:

Q Mr. Prohaska, I believe that before court was adjourned you had stated to the court what were the functions of the political department. I believe that one of the functions which you mentioned was to conduct interrogations or interviews of inmates?

A Yes.

Q Did you see any of these interrogations or interviews being conducted in the office of the political department?

A Yes.

Q Who conducted these interrogations?

A The chief, Blomberg.

Q Anybody else conduct them?

A Also the others, Schlendermann, and Strelae.

Q Can you tell me in what manner Schlendermann would conduct these interrogations?

A It varied. When people arrived in the camp, they first had to go to the political department.

Q My question was in what manner would he conduct these interrogations?

A First of all they had to give their personal data, when and where born, why they were arrested, whether they had previous convictions or not, whether he had had military duty, different things.

Q How were the prisoners treated during these interrogations?

A They often received blows.

Q From whom?

A Especially from Schlendermann.



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Q Where was Blomberg during the time these prisoners were beaten during interrogation?

A In his room.

Q Was this in the same room?

A No, Schlendermann had his own room.

Q Did Blomberg conduct any interrogations?

A Yes.

Q Where would he conduct interrogations?

A Either in his room or in the arrest building.

Q What was his procedure in selecting the people who were to be interrogated during the day?

A Here is the way it happened. The chief gave me a piece of paper according to which I was supposed to hunt out certain documents, then I put the records on the table in his room, then he interrogated the prisoners. Either he took them, together with the documents, and went into the arrest building or he interrogated them directly in his room.

Q Did you know which prisoners were being interrogated in the arrest building?

A I didn't know them by name.

Q Did you know the names of the prisoners who were being interrogated in the arrest building?

A Not by name.

Q Who made up these lists?

A That was merely a slip of paper, the names of the prisoners on it who would be interrogated the next day, and among these were those who were sitting in the arrest building.

Q Now, who interrogated those in the arrest building?

A Also the chief, Blomberg.

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Q Would you know which prisoners were being interrogated in the office?

A That depended. Sometimes they brought the prisoners from the arrest building to the department and sometimes the chief went to the arrest building himself.

Q Now, when the chief went to the arrest building himself, would he take any papers with him?

A Yes.

Q What papers would he take with him?

A These papers which I selected for him.

Q Then you selected certain papers for him to take to the arrest building?

A Yes.

Q Would these papers have the names of the prisoners to be interrogated on them?

A Yes.

Q Do you know what occurred to these prisoners who were being interrogated in the arrest building by Blomberg?

A Some of them were treated in a special way.

Q What do you mean by special treatment?

A When I say special treatment, I mean execution.

Q Do you know what reasons were ascribed for these executions?

A They were those who had attempted to escape or were planning sabotage.

Q Do you know what was called sabotage in the camp?

A Almost everything in the camp was sabotage. If a prisoner tore a blanket to pieces, that was called sabotage also. In the quarry, if he tore his shirt or his coat, that was also called sabotage. If he had screws or nails or anything in his pocket, that was also called sabotage. If he broke a drill in the Messerschmitt factory, that was also called sabotage.

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Q Do you know how long a time after these interviews by Blomberg -- what period of time would elapse between these interviews and the execution?

A A short time thereafter, one or two weeks.

Q Do you know whether these prisoners who were interviewed by Blomberg were given any sort of trial?

A Not in the camp.

MR. BERKOWITZ: Cross examination.

PRESIDENT: Cross examination, defense.

MR. BERKOWITZ: Oh, I beg your pardon. There is one more thing I want to bring in.

PRESIDENT: Go right ahead.

DIRECT EXAMINATION (Cent.)

QUESTIONS BY MR. BERKOWITZ:

Q When did you leave Flossenburg?

A 23 of May, 1945.

Q What did you do in Flossenburg after the date of the liberation and before the time you left?

A I made various statistics in the office.

Q What sort of statistics were these?

A How many prisoners were in the camp altogether, how many had died.

Q On what did you base these statistics?

A According to a card file which we found in the room where the personal effects of the prisoners were stored.

Q How many of those cards did you find there?

A All, the whole works was there.

Q Approximately how many were there?

A Over 100,000.





Q How were they arranged?

A One part consisted of those prisoners who were in the camp; the other part consisted of those who were not in the camp, who died, who had been destroyed or who had been released.

Q What information was contained on these cards?

A Name, the entire personal data, the day when they were delivered to the camp, and then all the things were listed which he had brought to the camp, his clothes and so forth.

Q Anything else on the card?

A In the case of those who were no longer in the camp, the date of their release, the date of their death, or the date of their transfer was put there.

Q I show you four cards and ask you if these are representative cards of the thousands that you saw there?

A Yes, these are the cards from the room where the personal effects of the prisoners were stored.

MR. BERKOWITZ: I ask, sir, that these be marked for identification as Prosecution's Exhibits Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9.

(Whereupon the cards referred to above were marked Prosecution's Exhibits Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9, for Identification.)

(Whereupon Prosecution's Exhibits Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 were handed to the defense counsel for perusal.)

DIRECT EXAMINATION (Cont.)

QUESTIONS BY MR. BERKOWITZ:

Q Now, you stated you found about 100,000 cards. Were they all similar in nature to the exhibits marked for identification P-6, 7, 8, and 9?

A Yes.





Q Where did you find them?

A In the office of the room where the personal effects of the prisoners were kept.

Q When did you find them?

A After the liberation.

Q Did you make any record or any computation on the basis of these cards?

A Yes.

MR. BERKOWITZ: If it please the court, I offer into evidence Prosecution's Exhibits Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9. These are the cards which were found by the witness at Flossenburg in the office where the personal effects of the prisoners were kept. The court may recall that we previously had a witness named Tomasek on the stand who testified as to the nature of these cards, how they were made and for what purpose they were used.

PRESIDENT: Col. Wilson, any objections?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: The defense objects to the introduction of these exhibits in question on the grounds that no proper foundation has been laid as to the preparation or custody of the cards, and furthermore that they are immaterial and irrelevant and not proving to show the guilt or innocence of any of the accused here on trial, and the defense does not recall that the witness Tomasek identified these cards.

(Discussion off the record.)

PRESIDENT: Anything further on the part of the defense? Would you like a little time, Col. Wilson, to give these various defense attorneys an opportunity to check these records over more thoroughly?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: I would appreciate it, sir.

PRESIDENT: The court will take a five-minute recess.

(Whereupon the court at 0930 hours took a recess.)



(Whereupon the court reconvened at 0940 hours.)

PRESIDENT: Court will come to order.

PROSECUTION: May it please the court, let the record show that all the personnel of the court, all the personnel of the prosecution are present; all the personnel of the defense are present with the exception of Major Oeding, who is absent on business of the accused; all the accused are present.

KARL PROHASKA, a witness for the prosecution, having been previously sworn, resumed the stand and testified further as follows through an interpreter.

PROSECUTION: The witness is reminded that he is still under oath. If there are any spectators in the courtroom who expect to be called as witnesses, will they please remove themselves from the courtroom.

PRESIDENT: Col. Wilson?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: Defense stands on the objections hitherto offered.

PRESIDENT: Prosecution, anything further?

MR. BERKOWITZ: It is submitted the proper foundation has been laid for the introduction of these exhibits.

PRESIDENT: Subject to objection on the part of any member of the court, the objection of the defense, Lt. Col. Wilson, is overruled. The court will receive Prosecution's Exhibits Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 as evidence and will give those respective exhibits the consideration the court sees fit.

(Whereupon the cards referred to above, having previously been marked and identified, were received in evidence as Prosecution's Exhibits 6, 7, 8, and 9, and the same are attached hereto and made a part of the record.)

DIRECT EXAMINATION (Cont.)

QUESTIONS BY MR. BERKOWITZ:

Q Now, Mr. Prohaska, you said that you have examined approximately 100,000 cards, all similar in nature to Prese-

(Prohaska-Direct)



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cution's Exhibits 6, 7, 8, and 9, and prepared certain statistics thereon, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q What was the nature of these statistics?

A They consisted of all those who were in the camp, all those who were released or who died or who were transferred to other camps.

Q Now, after tallying these cards, what did you do with the figures?

A We drew up statistics.

MR. BERKOWITZ: May I ask the reporter to mark this Prosecution's Exhibit No. 10, for Identification?

(Whereupon the document referred to above was marked Prosecution's Exhibit 10, for Identification.)

DIRECT EXAMINATION (Cont.)

QUESTIONS BY MR. BERKOWITZ:

Q Did you prepare a memorandum of these statistics?

A Yes.

Q I show you Prosecution's Exhibit No. 10, marked for identification No. 10, and ask you if this is the memorandum which you prepared?

A That is the copy of the original. The original we gave to the Americans. They marked it here with a stamp on the copy and gave us one copy back.

(Discussion off the record)

MR. BERKOWITZ: This memorandum has already been exhibited to the defense.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: What is it, just one page?

MR. BERKOWITZ: Yes. Since this memorandum contains certain items relating to the period prior to the time in question, I will ask the witness to refer to the memorandum rather than offer the memorandum in evidence, because it might contain certain material that is not relevant to the issue, if that is

(Prohaska-Direct)





satisfactory to the defense and to the court.

PRESIDENT: The court understands then, Mr. Prosecutor, that this memorandum will simply be used by the witness for reference?

MR. BERKOWITZ: To refresh his memory.

PRESIDENT: Any objection on the part of the defense?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: No objection in view of the statements by the prosecution.

PRESIDENT: Subject to objection on the part of any member of the court, the witness will be permitted to use the indicated memorandum, in other words, Prosecution's Exhibit No. 10, which has been entered for identification only, as a memorandum to refresh his memory.

DIRECT EXAMINATION (Cont.)

QUESTIONS BY MR. BERKOWITZ:

Q Asking you to refer to Prosecution's Exhibit marked No. 10, for Identification, for the purpose of refreshing your memory and limiting yourself to the period from 1942 to 1945, I will ask you to tell us the number of arrivals into the camp for each of those years.

A 98,000.

Q How many prisoners died from 1942 to April, 1945, at Flossenburg and the out-camps, according to that memorandum?

A 25,300.

MR. BERKOWITZ: You may cross examine.

PRESIDENT: Cross examination, Col. Wilson.

CROSS EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE COUNSEL:

Q Were you sick at any time, Mr. Prohaska, while you were in Flossenburg?

A Yes, twice.

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Q When, please?

A January, '44, and in November.

Q What was the nature of your illness?

A I had a stomach hemorrhage.

Q And about how long were you ill in January?

A Fourteen days.

Q And about how long were you ill in November?

A Also fourteen days.

Q Each time did you make a good recovery?

A I didn't recover very well because I didn't get the proper diet.

Q Were you in the hospital each of these times?

A In January, I was in the hospital; in November, I was in the convalescent block.

Q Aside from diet, did you have any complaints as to your treatment?

MR. BERKOWITZ: If it please the court, I object to this line of examination as improper cross examination.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: There has been considerable testimony made, if it please the court, about general conditions in the camp, and so on.

MR. BERKOWITZ: There has been no testimony about general conditions by this witness.

PRESIDENT: Anything further, Col. Wilson?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: No, sir.

PRESIDENT: Prosecution?

MR. BERKOWITZ: No, sir.

PRESIDENT: Subject to objection on the part of any member of the court, the objection of the prosecution is sustained.



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CROSS EXAMINATION (Cont.)

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE COUNSEL:

Q Speaking of the cards, Prosecution's Exhibits 6, 7, 8, and 9, do you know whether there were any duplications in this large collection of approximately 100,000 cards?

A Yes. For example, the clerk's office had a card index, Department 2 had a card index, the hospital had a card index, Department 3, and the work office.

Q Then there might be more than one card for each inmate, as I understand it?

A Not copies. We, for example, had the original card index and the room where the personal effects of the prisoners were stored also had an original card index.

Q Were you familiar with all these card indexes?

A No, merely the card index of Department 2.

Q In regard to prisoners who were interrogated in the arrest building, did I correctly understand you to say that you personally made the list of prisoners for such interrogation?

A No, I got them from the chief, from Blomberg, and according to these lists I selected the documents, records.

Q Do you know whether the persons on these lists had usually been in camp a long time or a short time?

A Sometimes they had been there a long time, sometimes a short time.

Q Do you know if it was the case that prisoners who had already been sentenced for special treatment elsewhere than in the camp were sent into the camp?

A Many, yes.

Q So that in those cases all the camp had to do was to carry out a sentence which had been elsewhere imposed?





MR. BERKOWITZ: I object to that because it calls for a conclusion from the witness and also improper cross examination.

PRESIDENT: Col. Wilson?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: I have nothing to say, sir.

PRESIDENT: Read the last question, please.

(Whereupon the last question was read by the reporter as follows:

"QUESTION: So that in these cases all the camp had to do was to carry out a sentence which had been elsewhere imposed?"

PRESIDENT: Subject to objection on the part of any member of the court, the objection of the prosecution is sustained.

CROSS EXAMINATION (Cont.)

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE COUNSEL:

Q Now, with regard to the interrogations made by Schlendermann, was Blomberg always in the building at the time when Schlendermann interrogated?

A I believe so.

Q Well, at what hours were you in the building?

A From 6:00 in the morning till 6:00 at night.

Q And in what room did you work?

A I was usually in the record room, but I was sometimes also in the other room.

Q How many rooms were there in the arrest building?

A There was an interrogation room.

PRESIDENT: Court will take a half hour recess.

(Whereupon the court at 1000 hours took a recess.)

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(Whereupon at 1030 hours the court reconvened).

PRESIDENT: The court will come to order.

PROSECUTION: May it please the court, let the record show that all the personnel of the court are present, all personnel of the prosecution except Mr. Pinter are present---Mr. Pinter is absent on business of the prosecution---all the personnel of the defense are present with the exception of Maj. Oeding, absent on business of the accused, and all the accused are present.

KARL PROHASKA, a witness for the prosecution, having been previously sworn, resumed the stand and testified further as follows through an interpreter:

PROSECUTION: The witness is reminded that he is still under oath.

(Whereupon the witness was cautioned that he was still under oath)

PROSECUTION: If there are any spectators in the court room who expect to be called as witnesses they will please remove themselves from the court room.

(Whereupon the interpreter announced that all witnesses are  
(excluded from the court room. )

PRESIDENT: Defense. Continuation of cross-examination.

CROSS EXAMINATION (continued)

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE COUNSEL:

Q Did your duties in Department 2, the Political Department, include interpretation from time to time?

A By the Czechs.

Q By that do you mean you were interpreting as between the Czech and German languages?

A Yes.

Q In making the interpretations were you ever present at



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interviews between Blomberg and prisoners?

A Yes, by the Czechs.

Q Did you ever have any personal difficulties with Blomberg?

A No.

Q Did you have access to these files or papers of Blomberg's office?

A Yes.

Q All of them?

A Yes, to all of them.

Q Were any of these papers considered confidential?

A Yes.

Q Were there differing degrees of confidentiality?

A I only saw them with the stamp "Secret".

Q Do you know in that office whether there was a classification of papers whereby some were less secret than others?

A I never noticed it.

Q Were all papers that passed through there secret?

A No.

Q You testified that certain of these persons who were interviewed were executed one or two weeks after the interview.

A Yes.

Q Can you give a specific instance of such a case?

A Not by name.

Q How do you know that they were executed?

A We received daily death reports of the ones that had been executed. The names of the ones that had been executed were marked with an "X", with a cross.

Q Do you know if the Political Department ever ordered

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punishments for prisoners?

A Not the Political Department.

Q By the Political Department do you mean the department in which Blomberg worked?

A Yes.

Q Those interviews at which you were present, what was the general purpose of the interview?

A. There were different purposes.

Q Do you know what was done with information which was obtained at these interviews?

A If that was information which subjected the person to punishment it was submitted to the commandantur.

Q And in case it was information which would not subject the person to punishment, what was done with it?

A It was put to the files.

Q Referring again to your testimony that certain prisoners were executed one or two weeks after interview, do you know for what offense they were executed in any case?

A That varied. Either escape or sabotage or similar reasons.

Q How do you know that?

A From the files.

Q Where did those files come from that showed such reasons?

A They were returned from the commandant's office and then were put back into the personal files of the individual.

Q Did you see those files?

A Yes.

Q And have an opportunity of reading them?

A Yes.

Q Did any come from Berlin?

A Yes, some.

(Prohaska-cross)

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Q Do you know whether there were complete files in cases of executions or only part of the files?

A I believe those were complete files.

Q You are not sure?

A Yes, of some of them.

Q Do you know what authority was necessary to order an execution in Flossenbürg?

A No.

Q I direct your attention now to the four cards, Prosecution's Exhibits 6, 7, 8 and 9, from which you say you made certain statistics, there being, you say, about a hundred thousand of such cards. About how long did it take you to make up your statistics from those hundred thousand cards?

A Three of us, and it took us almost three weeks.

Q In your testimony, if I remember correctly, the question was asked: How many arrivals each year? and your answer was 98,000. Now I believe you made a mistake and intended to say it was 98,000 for the years 1942 to '45. Would that be correct? Would the latter be correct?

A That's correct.

Q Does that include the outcamps of Flossenbürg or merely Flossenbürg proper?

A Including the outcamps.

Q I call your attention now to Prosecution's Exhibit 10 For Identification, the memorandum to which you referred, and I ask you whether this memorandum refers to Flossenbürg and the outcamps or to Flossenbürg alone.

A It includes the outcamps also.



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Q Referring to the same memorandum, #10 For Identification, I call your attention to the second column which is headed "Coming In", and I ask you to read the figures for the years 1942, '43, '44, and '45.

A In 1942 there were 1800.

Q You are reading from the wrong column. I ask you to read, please, from the incoming column.

A 1942, 7600; 1943, 8800; 1944, 46,800; 1945, 15,000.

Q I think that adds up to something less than 98,000. If my arithmetic is correct that adds up to 78,200. Do you care to check it?

A Without women. You have to add the women; those are only men.

Q How many women came into the camp, according to your memorandum, in the year 1942?

A The women first came to the concentration camp of Flossenbug in 1944.

Q According to your memorandum, how many women came to the camp in 1944?

A 16,000.

Q And according to the same memorandum how many came to the camp in 1945?

A I don't believe we had any new arrivals then.

Q Is there anything in that memorandum to indicate what year the women came in?

A They were carried separately, not by years, but they were carried separately.

Q In the incoming column, how many entries are there as to women?

A 16,000.

(Prohaska-cross)

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Q That 16,000 is covered in a single entry, is it not?

A Yes.

Q And what year is marked opposite this figure?

A That's 1944. Before that they were carried in the files of the Ravensbrueck camp and then we took them over from them and carried them in the Flossenburg file.

Q My question is: What year is entered on the memorandum opposite the figure as to women?

A No entry. Merely the word "Women".

Q We have a total of 78,200 entries represented by the years 1942, '43, '44 and '45, and to that, you say, 16,000/<sup>women</sup> must be added. That makes, as I take it, 94,200.

A Yes, if you add it up. That's correct.

Q I believe you testified there were 98,000 new arrivals. Which is correct, your memorandum or your testimony?

A Those are the correct figures, the ones on the document.

Q Now, by the same system of figuring, from your memorandum, there were the following dead: 1942, 1800; 1943, 2250; 1944, 10,100; and 1945, 8,200. Is that correct, from the memorandum?

A Yes, that is correct.

Q And as I add that up it makes 22,350, and then if we add a thousand women for 1946, which is the figure appearing on your memorandum, that would make 23,350 dead, whereas you testified 25,300 dead.

A I added 2,000 executions.

Q What year did they occur?

A What? The 2000?

Q Yes.

A Throughout all the years. In the beginning there were very few because the camp was very small. Most of them were executed in the year of 1944.

Q No further cross-examination.

(Prohaska-cross)





## A T T E S T A T I O N

The foregoing, attached to this attestation, are true photostatic copies of the originals which are on file in the World War II Reference Branch, Washington National Records Center (NCWN), in the Case No. 000-50-46 vs. Friedrich Becker and others.

This is to verify that above photostatic copies conform to the original records as contained in the official file of documents pertaining to Case No. 000-50-46.

Berlin, 20. Februar 1970



*Joseph B. Conboy*  
JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel

Deputy Staff Judge Advocate

Übersetzung

## B E G L A U B I G U N G

Die vorstehenden Fotokopien, die mit dieser Urkunde verbunden sind, sind Originalablichtungen aus den bei der World War Reference Branch, Washington National Records Center (NCWN), aufbewahrten Akten - Case No. 000-50-46 - gegen Friedrich Becker u.a.

Die Übereinstimmung dieser Ablichtungen mit den in den Akten - Case No. 000-50-46 - befindlichen Schriftstücken wird hiermit beglaubigt.

Berlin, den 20. Februar 1970

gez.: JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate



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kl. Flossenbg.

Vol. 8

S. 2781

Vern.:

Dr. Giesecke

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY MR. <sup>MC</sup>~~MAS~~ KAY:

Q Dr. Giesecke, are you the same man who testified for the Prosecution in this case?

A Yes.

Q Dr. Giesecke, were you a prisoner in Flossen-burg?

A Yes.

Q Were you a prisoner in Flossenburg on the 1st of January 1942?

A Yes.

Q Dr. Giesecke, what positions did you hold during the time that you were a prisoner in camp Flossenburg?

A From the 1st of January until around the middle of July 1942, I was a clerk in the office of the food administration department. From the middle of July until about the end of October I was in the quarry. In October, middle of October, end of October, I came back to my old work place in the warehouse. I kept this place of work until the 9th of February 1943. Around the 9th of January 1943 until approximately the 20th of January 1944 I had the salt baths in the Messerschmitt works under me. From the 20th of January 1944 until the beginning of December or the last days in November 1944 I had the final check in the division where specific parts of wings were manufactured in the Messerschmitt factory, and then in the meantime for about three weeks I was block clerk in block 5, and I was block eldest in block 17 from the end of December '44 until the arrival of the Americans.  
(Giesecke - Direct)



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## A T T E S T A T I O N

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000-50-46

Kl Flossenbg.

Vol. 9

S. 1868-1884

Vern.:

Dr. Giesecke



PRESIDENT: Any further recross examination? Apparently not. Redirect?

PROSECUTION: No further questions.

PRESIDENT: Any further questions, members of the court? Apparently not, no. I understand that the defense has finished as far as the witness is concerned, finished with the recross examination?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: Yes, sir.

PRESIDENT: The witness will be excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused and withdrew from the courtroom.)

PROSECUTION: The prosecution calls as its next witness, may it please the court, Dr. Gerhard Giesecke.

DR. GERHARD GIESECKE, called as a witness for the prosecution, was sworn and testified through an interpreter as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY MR. BERKOWITZ:

Q Will you tell us your name, please?

A Giesecke, Gerhard.

Q What is your nationality?

A German.

Q What is your profession?

A I am advisor for tax and economic matters, Doctor of Law, Doctor of Economy.

Q Where do you live?

A In Erlangen.

Q Were you ever a prisoner at Flossenburg?

A Yes.

Q When did you come to Flossenburg?

A On the 18th of October, 1940.

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Q How long did you remain there?

A Until the liberation by the Americans.

Q While you were at Flossenburg, did you know a man there named Gelhardt?

A Yes.

Q Will you look over the prisoners to your left and see whether you recognize him?

A (Witness points to accused Gelhardt.)

MR. BERKOWITZ: If the court please, let the record show that the witness identified No. 13 as defendant Gelhardt.

PRESIDENT: The court would like to ask the prosecutor whether or not there will be any further identification by this witness.

MR. BERKOWITZ: No further identification.

PRESIDENT: The various accused will be instructed to turn their numbers around now.

DIRECT EXAMINATION (Cont.)

QUESTIONS BY MR. BERKOWITZ:

Q What position did Gelhardt hold in the camp?

A Approximately February, 1941, Gelhardt became Corporal of the SS, Blockleader in Block 6, where I was located.

Q What position did Gelhardt occupy in the camp subsequent to January 1, 1942?

A He continued to be a supervisory agent for the SS, such as a Blockleader, leader of various work outfits, assistant Blockleader, the natural jobs which an SS man of his rank would carry out.

Q Now, confining yourself to the period subsequent to January 1, 1942, how did Gelhardt treat the prisoners at Flossenburg?

A I often saw from my window in the bread storage warehouse that Gelhardt struck prisoners down to the ground on the roll call square.



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Q With what force would he strike the prisoner?

A With his fist. He often ran around with a rubber hose in his hand.

Q How many times did you see him strike prisoners?

A I saw it four or five times and I suffered it on my own body.

Q Did you ever see Gelhardt carrying arms?

A As all Blockleaders and assistant Blockleaders, Gelhardt were weapons in the camp.

Q What kind of weapons did he carry?

A He was armed with a pistol.

Q Did you ever see him armed with a rifle?

A Yes, when these SS men were divided up to go along with the execution units.

Q Will you tell us about that? Confine yourself to the period beginning the 1st of January, 1942.

A Up into April, 1942, two or three times a week thirty-five Russian officers were brought into the camp in a vehicle belonging to the army and were shot to death by the SS.

Q Where did these shootings take place?

A In front of the crematorium of the camp, in front of the back wall which was used to catch the bullets.

Q Did you have an opportunity to see this firing squad?

A Very often.

Q Who was in it?

A The Blockleaders and assistant Blockleaders of the camp. Besides that, the work office leader and the leader of the protective custody department.

Q Was Gelhardt in that commando?

A Yes.

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Q How many times did you see him in that commando?

A That could have been four times.

Q What did you see of this commando?

A I didn't always see the commando, the work squad, going down to the execution place, but I always saw them come back regularly.

Q And how did you know they were going to or coming back from an execution?

A When these executions took place in the morning, usually between 11:00 and 12:00 o'clock, the roll call square was cleared. You could see the execution squad going to that spot from the place where I was working. In five minutes you would hear the salvos and then a few minutes after that you could see the execution squad walking back across the roll call square in the direction of the SS barracks.

Q Did the squad carry arms at that time?

A Yes, they were all equipped with carbines.

Q Did they carry carbines or rifles at any other time?

A Other than that, the SS people didn't carry carbines or rifles, they only carried their usual pistols.

Q How many men were in these squads?

A Between four and six men. Nothing could be kept secret about this to me, because the SS gave a portion of rum to everyone who was at these executions, took part in these executions, and I had to record these rum portions.

Q What were these rum portions issued for?

A It was a special compensation for the participators in an execution.

MR. HALL: If the court please, I move that that answer be stricken as a conclusion by the witness, no foundation being laid to show the point.

MR. BERKOWITZ: If it please the court, I will follow that up.



PRESIDENT: The court will withhold decision until a later time. If at a later time the matter has not been connected up, the court will entertain a motion by defense counsel.

DIRECT EXAMINATION (Cont.)

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE (Mr. Berkowitz):

Q How did you know that this rum portion was issued as a reward for executions?

A The rum stood in the books as "Execution rum" and the former leader of the administration, the one who was leader of the administration at that time, Capt. Brenneis, had always referred to this rum in my presence as execution rum. The rum was poured out of big bottles into one-liter bottles and was turned over to the SS on occasions of executions, according to the number of people who took part in the executions. That determined the amount of rum.

MR. BERKOWITZ: You may cross-examine.



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accused Gelhardt, No. 13.

CROSS EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE COUNSEL MR. HALL:

Q What is your age, please?

A I am 47 years old.

Q What were your duties at Flossenburg in 1942?

A I was clerk in the prisoners' warehouse. I had to record the food distribution for the SS and for the Russian war prisoners.

Q I will call your attention to the Prosecution's Exhibit No. 5 on the wall, which purports to be a map of the Flossenburg Camp area. Will you please go to that map and indicate the building in which you worked in January, 1945?

A On this spot was my window, here.

MR. HALL: Let the record show that the witness is pointing to the left portion of Block 5, as you face the map, marked "5" in black ink.

A About two-thirds of this kitchen building consisted of kitchen and in the last left third was the warehouse.

Q Is it in that same building that is the location of the bread storage place which you mentioned in your testimony?

A Yes, here in this part.

Q Approximately how many meters distant is it between the Block 5 you have just mentioned and the Block 4 which appears directly below?

A It is about as far as from this Block across to the other barracks.

Q Please estimate it in meters?

A Perhaps a hundred meters, at the most 100 meters.

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Q I am calling your attention, now, to this detail which you have described as an Execution Detail. What was the highest rank SS man you ever saw on that detail?

A Hauptscharfuhrer, 1st Sergeant. Before that the executions had been carried out by injections. At that time the highest ranking one was an SS doctor.

MR. HALL: If the Court please, I move that the answer, insofar as it pertains to these injections, be stricken as not responsive.

MR. BERKOWITZ: No objection.

PRESIDENT: The motion of defense counsel Mr. Hall is sustained.

QUESTIONS BY MR. HALL:

Q Was there always a 1st Sergeant or Hauptscharfuhrer with this detail?

A No, not always. There were also technical sergeants there.

Q Now, did you always observe these details from your place of work in Block 5?

A I could usually see it. We always found out about these executions because the execution run was asked for from us.

Q Well, then, sometimes you didn't see the detail even march to the area of execution, is that correct?

A Yes, I am perfectly ready to believe that more executions took place than the ones I observed from my window from my place of work.

Q Now, did you actually observe the executions from your place of work?

A I couldn't do that. The crematorium lies down in the deep part of the Camp. I couldn't see them.

Q Now, when you first saw such a group of men in the courtyard there, from where were they coming?

A I saw them on this spot.



MR. HALL: Let the record show that the witness is pointing to a spot on Prosecution's Exhibit No. 5 midway between the upper right-hand corner of Block 4 and the lower left-hand corner of Block 6, as marked in black ink.

A There was a large gate standing there. The buildings which are now designated on the chart weren't standing there for the most part at that time.

Q And you were busy working in Block No. 5, which you have described, at that time?

A Yes, I was sitting at my desk.

Q Have you at any time had the occasion to work under or with the accused Gelhardt, whom you have identified?

A I already said in the Spring of 1941 Gelhardt was my Blockleader.

Q Would you state as a matter of fact that he was a Blockleader in 1942?

A No, in 1942 he wasn't my Blockleader anymore. I belonged to Block 1 then and I slept down in the kitchen, yes.

Q Now, when you saw this squad, the first time that you saw it, was it marching in a military formation, just standing around, or what was it doing?

A When the squad went to the execution spot they always marched, they never stood still, but when they came back they strolled all over the roll call square, some of them lighted cigarettes and you couldn't tell by looking at the SS people that they had just carried out that kind of work which they had carried out, you couldn't tell that they had just done something horrible.

MR. HALL: I move the last part, "you couldn't tell that they had just done something horrible", be stricken as not responsive.

PRESIDENT: The motion of defense counsel Mr. Hall is sustained.





## QUESTIONS BY MR. HALL:

Q Now, did you ever see, as a matter of fact, more than one squad marching at a time?

A No, I never saw that.

Q Can you be more precise as to the date of this Russian incident?

A No, I can only remark that at the end of April, 1942, this kind of execution slackened off.

Q Now, from your position in the Block 5 could you identify each and every person that you actually saw marching? With that detail?

A Very badly when they were going and very well when they were coming back.

Q And I believe you said that they did not come back in any kind of formation, is that correct?

A No, but I wasn't the only one who was sitting there at my desk, looking out at the people. There were other prisoners who joined me from the kitchen. They would sit there and say, "You know that one. You know that one. You know that one."

Q Now, how many prisoners were there joining in this identification activity with you?

A There were often two, three.

Q And did you act upon each others suggestions as to who was who, as to these various details?

A No, you can't say that. We were all talking at the same time, one would say, "There is one that you know", and, "There, I see him". It was like that.

Q Now, when was it that you actually saw Gelhardt?

A When he was taking part in such a commando, squad. I said already the time between January and April, 1942.

Q Where was he at the time you saw him?

A I took part in such a squad.



Q Where was he at the time you saw him?

A Member of an execution squad which was marching across the roll call square.

Q Where, actually, on that map, was he then, at the time you saw him?

A Here on this chart, I couldn't leave my place of work without notifying somebody.

Q Point out on the map where you actually saw him on that particular incident?

A They were going along here. I saw them on this spot.

MR. HALL: Let the record show that the witness is pointing to an area approximately one inch above the left portion of Block No. 4, in black ink.

Q And when you saw him he was presumably, so far as you know, going toward the place of execution, is that correct?

A No, he was coming back.

Q Did you see him when he went?

A I can't say that anymore with certainty. It was very difficult to distinguish the individual people when they were marching to the execution spot. I saw him when he came back.

MR. HALL: Nothing further, sir.

PRESIDENT: Redirect?

# REDIRECT EXAMINATION

## QUESTIONS BY MR. BERKOWITZ:

Q You say you had something to do with the issue of food to the Russian prisoners of war. Confining yourself, now, to the period subsequent to January 1, 1942, what sort of food was issued to Russian prisoners of war?

A On the 17th of October, 1941, 2000 of them arrived. As long as Russian prisoners of war were in Camp Flossenbug I was ordered to go into the prisoners' warehouse in order to figure out the rations.

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Q Will you answer my question, please? My question was, confining yourself to the period subsequent to January 1, 1942, what sort of food was issued to the Russian prisoners of war?

A Daily they got 200 grams of bread, I can't tell you the exact vegetable portions, the garbage from the vegetables of the other prisoners was recooked for the Russians. They got very very bad food.

MR. BERKOWITZ: No other questions.

PRESIDENT: Recross, defense?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: No recross.

PRESIDENT: Questions by the Court?

EXAMINATION BY THE COURT

QUESTIONS BY COLONEL ELLIOTT:

Q Doctor, The Court understands that you hold several degrees, one in law and one in economics, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q What universities granted those degrees, doctor?

A Berlin, Kreiswalden, Breslau. I took all my examinations in Breslau.

Q Now, doctor, the Court understands that you so testified that you didn't actually see any of these executions yourself, is that correct?

A Pardon me, I saw hangings by the dozens but I never saw any execution by musketry in the Camp.

Q Now, these commandoes that you have testified about, were those commandoes used in hangings or executions by musketry?

A They were commandoes, squads which carried out executions by musketry.

Q You further testified, the Court understands, that Gelhardt, No. 13, was a member of one of those commandoes on at least four of those occasions, is that correct?

A Yes, there is no doubt about that.

(Giesecke - Court)

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Q Well, what makes you think those commandoes were execution commandoes? Now, keeping in mind that you didn't actually see any of the executions by musketry yourself?

A I saw the automobile of the Army, and also a whole row of prisoners saw it. We saw it come with the Russian soldiers and political commissars. It drove down as near up to the crematory as you could possible drive. Then the Russian officer had to climb out and go down. It also happened that the auto sometimes stopped on the roll call square and the Russian officer had to go into the prisoners' bath. There they were undressed, they kept their trousers on, that is all, their hands were tied behind their backs, and then they were led down by force.

Q Well, did you see that yourself, doctor, did you see those Russians have their hands tied, undressed?

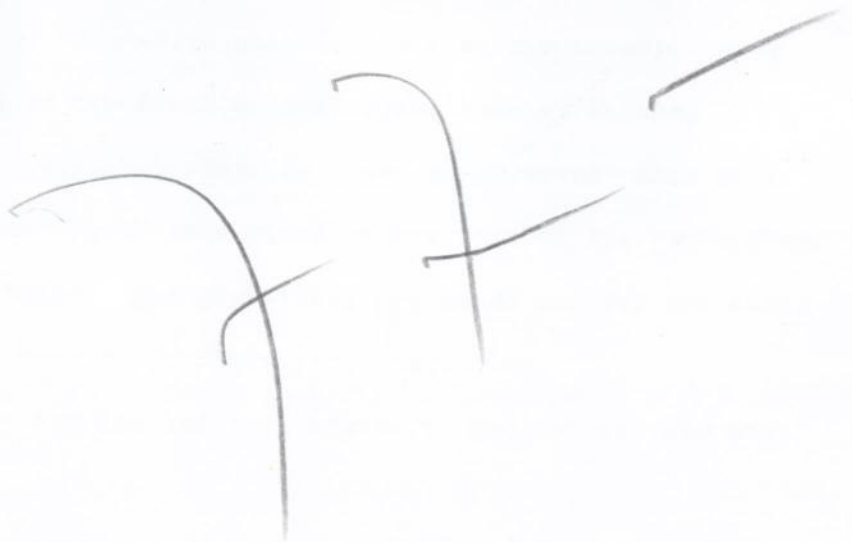
A Of course. The Campeldest had to go and get the ropes for that purpose. They were lying in the room of the Campeldest.

Q Now, referring again to these 35 Russians, were they all dispatched in one group or were there several groups?

A If the automobile drove in back of the crematorium I couldn't see it being unloaded, but if the war prisoners stayed in the prisoners' bath, then I could see it. The second four were standing ready to leave as soon as the first four were led away, and no sooner would shots fall than four more would be led along.

Q Now, the members of these commandoes, how were they armed?

A The members of the commandoes marched down armed with carbines, but those who went ~~and~~ got the prisoners out of the prisoners' bath and led them down, they didn't have any carbine, they only had pistols.





Q Well, after these commandoes marched down there, dispersed, did you hear any sounds of small arms fire?

A Yes, whenever we saw that we were down in the kitchen where potatoes were peeled and sorted, we would place barrels or buckets against the walls, stand up on them, because that was a vantage point from which we could follow the course of these poor victims for a considerable distance.

Q Did you ever observe any bodies being removed from that particular plot?

A No, the men who were in there were perfectly sound in body.

Q I think the witness has misunderstood the question. The question was whether or not the witness had ever observed any bodies or corpses being removed from that particular plot after the execution was alleged to have taken place?

A No, I didn't see that but I do know that a number of Blockeldests were ordered to go into the place of execution and bring the bodies into the crematorium which was nearby.

PRESIDENT: Any further questions by members of the Court?

LAW MEMBER MAJOR LANHAM: I have one.

QUESTIONS BY LAW MEMBER MAJOR LANHAM:

Q You stated, I believe, in your testimony, that Gelhardt had undoubtedly taken a part in four of these different executions, is that right?

A That is what I said here, yes.

Q Did you ever see Gelhardt shoot anybody?

A No, I didn't see that.

Q Now, on the day of the case that you talked about, which involved 35 Russians, I understand that you did not recognize Gelhardt in the squad that went down to perform those executions, is that right?

A These 35 Russians kept coming for weeks on end, two or three times a week.



Q Let's get straightened out. You seem to have misunderstood my question. I said I believe I understood you correctly, I believe. Now, didn't you say that you did not recognize Gelhardt in the squad that was going down to perform the execution on these 35 Russians that you have testified about?

A No, it was scarcely possible to recognize anyone when they were going down there, but when they came back, then we said to each other, "There is one who was with him. There is another rogue".

Q Well, now, how did you know that he was with them if you didn't see him go down with them?

A I saw him coming back with his rifle on his shoulder.

Q And was he coming in a formation or was he coming by himself from the direction of the execution?

A No, they were going in a scattered formation.

Q Well, now, were they in formation or were they not in a formation?

A No, usually two next to each other and two behind them, or perhaps three, all according to whether there were six in a squad.

Q Doctor, I am not the least bit concerned as to what the usual custom is. What I want to find out is what happened in this particular case.

PRESIDENT: Just a minute. Prosecutor?

PROSECUTION: If it please the Court, I am afraid that the witness may be confused. I think he has testified there were four or five occasions, not one particular occasion.

PRESIDENT: No, there was only one occasion involved, 35 Russians.

PROSECUTION: Yes, but he said there were 35 Russians that came in two or three times a week, he said four or five times.  
(Giesecke - Court)

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QUESTIONS BY MAJOR LANHAM:

Q All right. Now, then, these different times, then, assume it was four or five times is that you saw him coming back, then do I understand that he came back usually, as you say it, walking with somebody but they were not in formation, is that correct?

A Yes. The SS people came in a small, loose formation, smoking a cigarette, in the direction of the SS Casino.

Q I am not talking about the SS people, I am talking about this man Gelhardt. Now, will you confine yourself to what I have asked you and don't add anything else?

A Yes, and I noticed this man Gelhardt, whom I learned to know in a very unpleasant manner. He mistreated me very badly.

Q You had some trouble with Gelhardt, did you?

A When you talk about trouble it is usually a mutual affair but this was completely one-sided. With a handle which was broken off a shovel he beat me, and that was why I never forgot this man.

Q Let's don't get off the subject. I want to find out about. Now, where your desk is located in this building, is it located close to the window?

A Yes, directly against the window. When I am sitting here, there is the window.

Q Can you see out the window without getting up from your desk?

A Yes, without any trouble.

Q Going back to the Russians again, how long did it take to carry out the executions of these 35 Russians?

A Twenty to Twenty-five minutes and everything was finished.



Q Were the Russians all executed the same time?

A No. Judging by what the Blockeldest told me, the one who had to carry the bodies away from the place of execution and to the crematorium, they were placed against the back wall four at a time.

Q Were they all executed in the course of an hour or a short period of time?

A Yes. The Army automobile unloaded and drove off again.

Q Well, then, how could you have seen this accused coming from the place four or five times if they all went down at one time to shoot these people?

A I already said a number of times that the Russian prisoners of war were delivered two or three times in the week, two or three times for most at a time.

MAJOR LANHAM: That is all.

PRESIDENT: Further questions by members of the Court? Apparently not, no. Redirect?

PROSECUTION: No further questions.

PRESIDENT: Recross? Just a minute, Mr. Hall, how long is this going to take?

DEFENSE COUNSEL MR. HALL: Very short.

PRESIDENT: The Court doesn't desire to rush you but at the same time, if this is going to take very long, we will hold the witness over until tomorrow morning.

MR. HALL: I don't think it will.

#### RECROSS EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE COUNSEL MR. HALL:

Q What was your job in 1939?

A I was adviser in the Economic Institute for Research in Berlin.

(Giesecke - recross)

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Q Who was your superior?

A President of the Berlin University, Waagmann. He is now at present in the University of Gottingen.

Q What Reichminister did that come under?

A The Institute was free, it didn't come under any Ministry. It was an Institute for common law. Not until the war started was it placed under the orders of the Government.

MR. HALL: Nothing further, sir.

PRESIDENT: Further redirect?

PROSECUTION: No further questions.

PRESIDENT: Questions by members of the Court?

Apparently not, no. The Court understands the defense have finished with the cross examination of this witness?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: Yes, sir.

PRESIDENT: The witness will be excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused and withdrew from the courtroom).

PRESIDENT: The Court will adjourn until 9:00 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon the Court adjourned at 1712 hours).

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# A T T E S T A T I O N

The foregoing, attached to this attestation, are true photostatic copies of the originals which are on file in the World War II Reference Branch, Washington National Records Center (NCWN), in the Case No. 000-50-46 vs. Friedrich Becker and others.

This is to verify that above photostatic copies conform to the original records as contained in the official file of documents pertaining to Case No. 000-50-46.

Berlin, 20. Februar 1970



*Joseph B. Conboy*  
JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate

Übersetzung

## B E G L A U B I G U N G

Die vorstehenden Fotokopien, die mit dieser Urkunde verbunden sind, sind Originalablichtungen aus den bei der World War Reference Branch, Washington National Records Center (NCWN), aufbewahrten Akten - Case No. 000-50-46 - gegen Friedrich Becker u.a.

Die Übereinstimmung dieser Ablichtungen mit den in den Akten - Case No. 000-50-46 - befindlichen Schriftstücken wird hiermit beglaubigt.

Berlin, den 20. Februar 1970

gez.: JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate



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member of the Waffen SS; he took care of matters which were relevant to the Waffen SS.

DR. WACKER: Nothing further.

PRESIDENT: Further cross-examination?

MR. BERKOWITZ: Nothing further.

PRESIDENT: The court understands the defense is finished with this witness.

MR. O'CONNOR: Yes, sir.

PRESIDENT: The witness will be excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused and withdrew from the courtroom.)

MR. O'CONNOR: If it please the court, the defense at this time calls the accused Blomberg to testify in his own behalf.

PRESIDENT: Blomberg, the court understands that you desire to take the stand in your own behalf, is that correct?

ACCUSED BLOMBERG: Yes.

PRESIDENT: Proceed, Mr. O'Connor.

KONRAD BLOMBERG, an accused, voluntarily took the stand in his own behalf and testified through the interpreter as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Q State your name.

A Konrad Blomberg.

Q How old are you?

A I will be forty-eight in two weeks.

Q Are you married?

A Yes.

Q How many children do you have?

A Five.

Q Where was your civilian home?

A My civilian home was in Bielefeld in Westphalia.

(Blomberg-Direct)

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Q What was your civilian profession?

A I was an official of the criminal police since 1935.

Q What did you do before that?

A I belonged to the city police from 1920 until 1935.

Q Of that same city?

A I was in the same city, Bielefeld, after 1923. From 1920 to 1923 I was in the Ruhr territory, Wesel, on the Rhine River, and in 1923 I was transferred to Bielefeld.

Q What did you do after 1935?

A I was sent to the criminal police in Bielefeld on the 1st of April 1935.

Q And how long did you stay there?

A Until the end of February 1944 when I was transferred by order to Flossenburg.

Q By the order of whom?

A The order came from Berlin via Hannover. Hannover was our supervisory office and it came from there to Bielefeld.

Q Who handed the order to you?

A My chief, the supervisor of the criminal police Kasper. I had to be on my way within two days.

Q And where was he stationed?

A He was also in Bielefeld.

Q Were you a member of the National Socialist Party?

A No, I was not a member of the Party.

Q Were you a member of the SA?

A No, I wasn't that either.

Q Were you a member of the SS?

A No, I wasn't that either.

Q Were you a member of the Gestapo?

A No. I still have my official identification papers here from my last place of work.

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Q Will you please describe to the court what military record, if any, you have.

A In the first World War I became a soldier in 1916 and I came to Diedenhofen in Alsacia, and I stayed there for a quarter of a year and was trained in the artillery. And in January I was sent to the front in France. And I stayed there until the end. And I was released in March 1919 as a result of the demobilization.

Q What was the highest rank you achieved at that time?

A I was not promoted; I stayed a cannonier in the artillery.

Q Well, were you a private or a non-commissioned officer?

A I was an ordinary soldier.

Q Mr. Blomberg, please tell the court what criminal record you have.

A I was not on good terms with my chief in Bilefeld. I was not in the Party; I was not in the SA; I wasn't in anything. It was around January '43 when I had the following incident take place in Bilefeld: My chief gave me an order to interne an American Jewess who was living there. She was supposed to be interned. I was supposed to interne this woman five days before, and I did not do it because of the circumstances I found there. I wanted to let the woman be at liberty for two or three days. My chief came and noticed that and he gave me a written warning through the office of the Mayor. And they accused me of being made of the same material--of being the same kind of person as this Jewess.

Q Did you receive any punishment?

A I received a written warning from the chief Mayor. And two or three months later I again had bad luck.

Q Tell the court about it.

A There was a number of English officers in a prisoner of war camp for officers in the eastern part of Germany, And that was made known to us one evening in a telegram which came from Berlin. I

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personally received this telegram and I presented it to my boss immediately. And he didn't do anything about it. That evening I had duty at night and in the night another telegram arrived from Hannover from our supervisory office; and it concerned the same matter exactly. And because my chief in the evening had done nothing about the first telegram, I didn't bother to call him up in the night about the second telegram. And the next morning Hannover called us up on the telephone and asked what the boss had done about the telegram which had arrived from Hannover, and he didn't know anything about this telegram because it was still lying in the record book. And he really gave it to me then, and he put me before the SS police court in Duesseldorf, and because of this the SS court gave me four weeks arrest. The people in Bielefeld didn't want to punish me at all in regard to this matter.

Q What were you charged with before that court?

A Military disobedience; and I wasn't any soldier. And from that time on my boss really had it in for me. And so it happened at the end of February I got orders to report to Flossenburg in the concentration camp.

Q What date was this?

A '44.

Q On what date?

A I believe I left Bielefeld around the 20th of February--20th or 21st, during the night.

Q Will you describe to the court the circumstances surrounding your transfer to Flossenburg?

A As I have already said, I received this order that I would be transferred to Flossenburg and I had two days to get ready in and within two days I was already on my way. I asked what my job would be; what kind of work I would do there, and they said I would get a rifle and I would stand guard.

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Q Who told you that?

A My boss.

Q When you got to Flossenburg, to whom did you report?

A Multhaupt, the witness who was just here, picked me up. I called him from Weiden on my way and told him I was coming and he came and got me. He was my predecessor.

Q And to whom did you report in Flossenburg?

A I reported to the commandant personally in the evening.

Q Who was the commandant?

A That was Lieutenant Colonel Koegel.

Q What, if anything, did he tell you when you reported?

A He told me that I was to take over the duties of Multhaupt; that I was to relieve him; that Multhaupt was to turn all his matters into my hands; and that Multhaupt wouldn't be able to leave until I said that I was familiar with all the work there. And Multhaupt left the beginning of March--perhaps the 3rd or 4th of March.

Q Did Multhaupt instruct you in your duties?

A Yes, Multhaupt and I discussed everything that went on there.

Q Now, I want you to explain in detail to the court just exactly what those duties were.

A The card index files and the records had to be kept in regard to each prisoner, and the written documents which came in, the correspondence, had to be taken care of; and work which concerned purely criminal matters also had to be taken care of. That was reserved for me, that is, in regard to identification matters as a specialty.

Q Did those comprise all your duties?

A They are the essential ones.

Q If you had any other ones, tell the court about it now.

A From month to month our duties became greater. When I got to Flossenburg the entire strength of the camp, including the outside camps, was between seven and seven and a half thousand, and in the summer it

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constantly increased in number.

Q Did that give you different duties in Flossenburg?

A The correspondence became considerably greater.

Q I don't mean additional work. Did you have new duties to perform as the number of prisoners increased?

A No, we didn't receive new duties.

Q When you arrived in Flossenburg, who worked in the Department 2?

A There were three SS men there and three or four prisoners, I believe, one a photographer.

Q What were the nationalities of these employees?

A One was a Czech, the photographer was a Frenchman, and I believe the other was also a Czech.

Q Were those prisoners?

A They were prisoners, yes.

Q How many SS men worked there?

A Three.

Q Who were they?

A Oh, no, there were four--Weck, Schlundermann, Strelau and Kuhlmann.

Q Did you employ any additional personnel after you got there?

A In the course of time when our duties became more numerous and we had more work to do I had to employ more people to do the clerical work.

Q Who were those people?

A I asked for various prisoners whom we could use for the work in our office and at the end I had ten prisoners and five SS people.

Q State to the court what the sex was of those employees.

A They were all males. We only had males in Flossenburg.

Q At any time while you were chief of the political department, did you ever employ any women in there?

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A No, there weren't any women at all with us.

Q Were you present in the courtroom when the witness Prohaska testified for the prosecution?

A Yes.

Q Did he work for you?

A Yes, he was there when I got there. He worked there from the beginning to the end.

Q What were his duties?

A He took care of the card index files, he took care of transport matters, he would paste documents together, and he had to see to it that the documents which came in from outside stations were in order--took part in that and any matter which would come up.

Q Please explain to the court what your relations were with Prohaska with respect to any disagreements or troubles.

A We didn't have any friction at all. From the very beginning I laid great emphasis upon getting decent people. I, myself, would take a look at the people and then I would put in an application and ask for those particular people. I always was cooperative; I never had any friction. And with Prohaska I got along especially well. He always had it good during the day time; he scarcely knew that he was a prisoner.

Q While you were in Department 2 who was in charge of the interrogations and investigations?

A As far as I took part in interrogations and investigations, they came from the commandant's office--from the commandant.

Q Who did the interrogating?

A I personally conducted these interrogations inasmuch as they were sent to me personally.

Q Where did you do the interrogating?

A In my work room.

Q Did you ever do it any other place?

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A No, I did it all there in my work room.

Q Do you recall the testimony of the witness Prohaska wherein he stated that you conducted interrogations in the arrest building?

A Yes, I remember that.

Q What do you have to tell the court about that?

A I never conducted one single interrogation in the arrest building. There wasn't even any interrogation room there. And the people who were at that time in the arrest building are all here; they can all back me up on that.

PRESIDENT: Court will take a short recess in place.

(Whereupon the court recessed in place at 1130 hours and reconvened at 1135 hours.)

PRESIDENT: Court will come to order. Mr. O'Connor, proceed.

MR. O'CONNOR: If it please the court, let the record show that the accused Mussfeldt, Eisbusch and Wurst have returned to the dock.

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED BLOMBERG (continued)

QUESTIONS BY MR. O'CONNOR:

Q Mr. Blomberg, do you know whether investigations and interrogations were carried out in the arrest building by anyone other than you?

A I don't know that but I know that the leader of the protective custody department usually took care of penal matters as they affected prisoners in the camp.

Q Who was the protective custody leader?

A When I came it was a certain Fritsch or Fritscha, and he went away right after that.

Q Who succeeded him?

A I believe that the adjutant then represented him and for a long period of time there wasn't any leader of the protective custody department there; and in the summer for a few months there was somebody there again.

Q I want you to state to the court all of the various types of

(Blomberg-Direct)





interrogations that you took part in at Flossenburg.

A When incidents were reported from outside authorities the commandant would pass the train of events on into my hands. According to penal code, there were very few matters. They were mainly matters which concerned ordinary citizens.

Q Tell the court just what you did in those cases.

A In this train of events which was recorded I was told what they wanted to find out from the party in question. I had the prisoner come to me and then I would read that to him and show it to him and ask him what he thought about that. And then I would write down his statements. He signed them and I signed them. And when we went back I would send them off to the command post in question where they had come from. And the commandant signed this order that they would be sent back and then they would be sent away.

Q What was the nature of the report that you made other than the statements made by the prisoner?

A We didn't make actual reports; we called that interrogations that we made.

Q Well, did you add any comments of your own to the reports?

PROSECUTION: I object to counsel leading the witness, if it please the court.

PRESIDENT: Objection sustained.

INTERPRETER: The witness had answered "No".

MR. O'CONNOR: Do you want to move to strike the answer?

PROSECUTION: Yes, and I will ask that the witness be advised not to answer the questions so fast that an objection cannot be made. And I move that the answer be stricken, may it please the court.

PRESIDENT: The motion of the prosecutor is sustained. At the same time, interpreter, caution the witness that at the time of an objection, in other words, when the prosecution or defense rises, that that is an indication that there will be an objection.

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(Whereupon the interpreter did as requested.)

Q Mr. Blomberg, what other types of interrogations did you conduct?

A You might say that the interrogations were the fewest in number, but there were proceedings of all kinds. My main activity consisted of recognition service work. I had to take care of two or three hundred Gypsies in the camp in regards to identification service. Almost every week I had somebody there who was arrested because he was using a false name and these kinds of cases consisted of my greatest work.

Q What did you do in cases like that?

A For example, when somebody had a false name we had to undertake a very complicated proceeding which nobody can understand who is not a specialist. Up until December '44 I had good success with that and then I had to stop this activity because I couldn't take care of my communication work. And every few days in that time I came across somebody who was using a false name.

Q Did you interrogate those prisoners?

A Yes, I had to.

Q State to the court the nature of those interrogations.

A When there was somebody who was using a false name, you had to have a certain amount of tact at your finger tips in order to carry out the interrogation. And you had to go into great detail about the party involved. And you had to investigate other people who knew him, perhaps members of his family; and in regard to that we had to use the official office of the criminal police.

Q After you had conducted such an interrogation, to whom did you send the report?

A In these cases I would send them to the local police authorities in question in order to pick up the people necessary. There would be photographs made and we would send photographs as well as finger prints to Berlin. And then we had to sit and wait until the various authorities

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would report what they had to say about the reports which we had made. They had to report whether the statements which the accused had made were correct or not. I remember one case where the party in question had used a false name four or five times.

Q Were these people that were accused of such charges prisoners or people from the outside?

A No, they were prisoners who had been sent to the camp already. Most of them were foreigners.

Q What were their nationalities?

A I know that I ran across such matters in regard to Frenchmen, Poles and Danes. We didn't even bother to do that in regard to Russians because it was hopeless, although there were a number of Russians there who were using false names.

Q What was done to these prisoners who were so interrogated?

A The prisoners were brought to me and I would interrogate them in regard to personal data and then they were sent away.

Q Where were they sent?

A Back to camp again.

Q And what was done to them?

A Nothing at all for the time being.

Q Well, eventually what happened, if you know?

A They went back to their work just as always.

Q During the time that you were in Flossenbug, were there official executions?

A Yes.

Q I want you to explain to the court just what the political department, or Department 2, had to do in connection with official executions.

A We didn't take any part in them at all. The only thing that happened was that after the execution had been carried out and was finished the commandant's office would send word down to the political

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department that the execution had been carried out and we closed the books. Besides that the main office of the national security service and the authority which had sent in the report had to be notified about it. And that was done by Department 2, and that was all.

Q Do you recall the testimony of the witness Kaminak?

A Yes, I remember that name.

Q Do you recall his testimony that you were present at official executions?

A Yes.

Q What do you have to tell the court about that?

A All I have to say is that that isn't true. I don't know this man and he doesn't know me. He stated that I was there; that Schreiber was there and Mohr. I never saw Schreiber in my life until he was sitting here in Bunker 1, and Mohr will also back me up there when I say that that never was the case.

Q Now, do you recall the testimony of a witness who testified that you read an official order of execution and was present as an official at an execution in Johanngorgenstadt?

A Yes, I remember that.

Q Please explain to the court what part you took in that execution.

A I had to read the verdict.

Q Start at the beginning. What part did you play in it?

A Two days before the execution took place the commandant ordered me into his office and said that I have to go to Johanngorgenstadt; there is an execution to be carried out there.

Q Who was the commandant?

A Lt Colonel Koegel.

Q Go ahead.

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A And he said that I would be able next day just before noon. And just as I saw him he gave me an execution order and a special document for the commando leader. In the evening I arrived in Johannegeorgenstadt and at the railroad station I met Schwanner. We discussed the matter briefly and the next day the thing was carried out. In the morning between eight and eight-thirty in the office of Schwanner we discussed the matter again and I read the whole thing to him, so that he would know what was going on. Schwanner saw to it that a doctor was there, and the execution was carried out. I read the verdict out loud. The execution order was interpreted into various languages, and the whole thing was taken care of at the end of ten or fifteen minutes.

Q Who was present at this execution?

A It was written there in the execution order that the execution would be public and that a certain number of prisoners would have to fall in and observe it; and a report had to be made about that to Berlin after it was finished.

Q Do you recall the name of the person that was executed?

A I heard his name here for the first time--Fedorenko. In Johannegeorgenstadt I saw him for the first time and I didn't know him at all.

Q Had you interrogated him prior to the execution?

A No, I didn't see him until I reached Johannegeorgenstadt.

Q Now, you stated that you read the verdict to Fedorenko. By whom was that verdict signed?

A The execution order came from Berlin from the main office of the National Security Service.

Q By whom was it signed, if you know?

A I can't remember the signature any more. I only know that it was printed there; that the execution was to be carried out upon an

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order of Himmler.

Q What else did you do at that exec

A I didn't do anything else at all.

Q Now, Blomberg, the prosecution has introduced testimony to the effect that at that execution the accused Schwanner drew a gun. Do you recall that testimony?

A I didn't see anything about that. I was standing there in front of the coal bin, together with the doctor, and if anything like that had occurred I would have seen it.

Q Well, did it happen? Did he draw a gun?

A I didn't see any.

Q Was there any other official execution that took place either in Flossenburg or any of the out camps with which you had anything whatsoever to do?

A No.

Q Now, I call your attention to the testimony of the prosecution to the effect that you, sometime in 1944, interrogated a Russian officer in your office and you made him strip and that you put a lighted cigarette in his stomach--do you recall that?

A I can only call such a thing a complete lie. I never interrogated anybody in that barracks there where the dental clinic is.

Q Did you ever have a woman working in your office?

A No, I never possessed a female employee; nobody like that ever worked in our office. Our place of work was in barracks 7, and in that barracks where the dental clinic was nobody could see what was going on where we were working; it was impossible. And besides that the witness, when he appeared, didn't even recognize me, but he identified my neighbor, Berger, as Blomberg, and it wasn't until they had called his attention to that that he pointed me out.

Q Will you step over to the chart, please, and point out where your office was. **(The witness did as requested).**

A This barracks here, which is marked with a 6. That was our **(Blomberg-Direct)**

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working barracks. At that time it had the number 7. (Indicating).

MR. O'CONNOR: Let the record show that the witness has pointed to a block wherein the figure 6 is placed in a diamond shape, on Prosecution Exhibit No. 5.

Q Is that the building in which you conducted interrogations?

A Yes, in the first third of the barracks. They were our working offices.

Q Now, please point out where the dental clinic was.

A The dental clinic was in this barracks in these four rooms here at the end (indicating). In the middle was a hallway and on each side were two rooms.

MR. O'CONNOR: Let the record show the witness has pointed to a block containing the figure 17 in diamond shape, on Prosecution Exhibit No. 5.

Q Now, state to the court whether or not a person could look out of a window in the dental clinic and see into your office.

A No, that was impossible. This barracks here (indicating) was located much closer to the administrative building; there was scarcely half a meter's distance between the two buildings, and you could hardly walk through there. And that was a building which contained a lot of administrative material such as furniture and desks and things, and you couldn't see.

Q Who was your commanding officer when you were in Flossenburg?

A The camp commandant Koegel.

PRESIDENT: Court will adjourn until one-thirty this afternoon.

(Whereupon the court recessed at 1200 hours until 1330 hours.)

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## A T T E S T A T I O N

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Berlin, 20. Februar 1970



*Joseph Blonkey*  
JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate

Übersetzung

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Die Übereinstimmung dieser Ablichtungen mit den in den Akten - Case No. 000-50-46 - befindlichen Schriftstücken wird hiermit beglaubigt.

Berlin, den 20. Februar 1970

gez.: JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate



KL V C/1

Heft 7

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000-50-46

KL Flossenbg.

Vol. 92

S. 8258-8259

Vern.

Friedrich

Becker



"DACHAU DETACHMENT  
7708th WAR CRIMES GROUP  
APO 205, U. S. ARMY

HFB/hk

Case No. 000-50-46B

17 December 1946

SUBJECT: Nolle Prosequi Re: Friedrich Becker, et al.

TO : President, General Military Government Court,  
Appointed by Special Order No. 123,  
Paragraph No. 36, Dated: 17 May 1946,  
Headquarters, Third U. S. Army.

1. Reference is made to Paragraph 36, Special Order 123, Headquarters, Third U. S. Army, dated 17 May 1946, appointing your General Military Government Court for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it, in conformity with which the case of Friedrich Becker, et al, was referred for trial by The Deputy Theater Judge Advocate for War Crimes under date of 13 May 1946 on charges and particulars preferred by Col. Howard F. Bresee, CMP, on the 14th day of May, 1946.

2. Pursuant to the authority delegated to me by letter Headquarters, United States Forces European Theater, File AG 000-5 JAG-AG), Subject: "Trial of War Crimes Cases" dated 14 October 1946, the charge and particulars are hereby withdrawn, without prejudice, insofar as they relate to the following named accused: Friedrich Becker, George Degner, Josef Oswalt, Heinrich Schmitz, Ludwig Winkler, and Wenzel Wodak, and a Nolle Prosequi will be entered as to these individuals.

C. E. STRAIGHT,  
Colonel, JAGD, HFB  
Deputy Theater Judge Advocate  
for War Crimes.

Telephone Augsburg 7681 Ext 154."

PROSECUTION: The initials "HFB" stand for the initials of  
Howard F. Bresee, Commanding Officer of the Dachau Detachment.

(Whereupon the interpreter translated Prosecution Exhibit 93 in open court into the German language.)

PRESIDENT: Mr. Prosecutor, do you have anything else at the present time?

PROSECUTION: Nothing further.

PRESIDENT: Now, in compliance with Prosecution Exhibit 93, a letter from Colonel C. E. Straight, Deputy Theater Judge Advocate for War Crimes, the court directs the following named accused be removed from the

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Page 4

dock: Becker, F., No. 1; Degner, No. 9; Schmitz, No. 40; Winkler, No. 49; Oswalt, No. 32 (hospital); and Wodak, No. 50. This is in compliance with the order indicated. And at the same time a Nolle Prosequi be entered as far as the above named accused or defendants are concerned.

MR. MCKAY: May it please the court, in view of the present status of the situation, namely, the Nolle Prosequi as against Friedrich Becker, it is requested that the accused No. 46 and the accused No. 14 be permitted to call him as a witness in their behalf, and request that he be sworn and take the stand.

PRESIDENT: That request, Mr. McKay, will be granted. The court will take a fifteen minute recess.

(Whereupon the court recessed at 1500 hours.)

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Berlin, den 20. Februar 1970

gez.: JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate



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Heft 8

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000-50-46

KL Flossenbg.

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S. 8262-8269

Vern.:

Friedrich

Becker

join with the prosecution in this matter and object to the deletion of this material because it is my contention on behalf of Doctor Schmitz that he has already been tried and that the removal of such material would affect his rights in connection with a plea of double jeopardy.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Berkowitz.

MR. BERKOWITZ: If the court please, I oppose that motion, as I stated before. Testimony concerning Doctor Schmitz is testimony concerning the operation of the camp, and any testimony concerning the operation of the camp or out-camps is relevant testimony and should remain in the record.

PRESIDENT: The motions of defense counsels, Doctor Wacker and Doctor Engelhorn are denied.

MR. BERKOWITZ: I might state in reply to Mr. Hall's contention that it is the contention of the prosecution that any subsequent proceedings are not to be determined by this court naturally, but the question of double jeopardy might be outside the jurisdiction of the court at the present time.

PRESIDENT: Proceed, defense.

MR. MCKAY: The accused No. 48 and 114 call Friedrich Becker to the stand.

FRIEDRICH BECKER, called as a witness by the defense, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY MR. MCKAY:

Q Will you state your name for the court.

A Friedrich Edward Becker.

Q Mr. Becker, were you ever in Flossenbourg?

A Yes.

Q During what period of time were you in Flossenbourg?

Handwritten signature or scribble consisting of a series of loops and a long diagonal stroke.



A From the third of February, 1941, until the camp was evacuated.

Q And when was that?

A The twentieth of April, 1945.

Q During the time that you were in Flossenburg, did you ever have occasion to come in contact with the out-camp of Muelzen?

A Yes, I was in Muelzen on one occasion.

Q I overlooked one point. Mr. Becker, are you the same Friedrich Becker who was just dismissed from the dock of the court?

A Yes.

Q Are you now being held by the American authorities?

A Yes.

Q Do you understand that you have the right to ask the court's permission not to answer any question which you feel might incriminate you?

A Yes.

Q Do you fully understand your rights in that matter?

A Yes.

Q Mr. Becker, what was the occasion for your single trip to Muelzen?

A In the beginning of May, 1944, we had scarcely gone to our places of work - it was in the forenoon - when we got a telephone alarm for all officers in the commandant's office, and according to that we had to go to the places which were designated for such an alarm; and we were told there that the prisoners in the outside camp Muelzen had mutinied. The people who were absolutely necessary to keep the camp in operation were kept on their official positions, and all the other people were sent to the ordnance room to pick up guns and ammunition and place themselves at their disposal. After that we were loaded on





## A T T E S T A T I O N

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Berlin, 20. Februar 1970



*Joseph B. Conboy*  
JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel

Deputy Staff Judge Advocate

Übersetzung

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Berlin, den 20. Februar 1970

gez.: JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate



KL V a/1

Heft 9

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000-50-46

KL Flossenbg.

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P20-P24

Fall

Fedorenko

flüchtig: 18/4.44

verst.: 10/9.44



**Arbeitseinsatz K.L.Flo.**

Am 16.8.44. meldet das Kdo. Johanneorgenstadt  
zwei Flüchtige:

5531	Federenko	Konstantin	15. 5.15	Schlosser
5319	Narujew	Alexander	1. 9.14	

K.L.Flossenburg, den 18.8.44.

Der Arbeitseinsatzführer:

*[Signature]*  
SS-Unterscharführer.

62

Arbeitseinsatz

AE  
K.L.Flo., den 25.8.44.

1 Wiederergreifung

beim Aussenkommando Johanngeorgenstadt am 24.8.44.

Russe 5531 Fedorenko Konstantin 15.5.15

*Exh 21 für  
Hauptmann  
Hauptmann*  
Der Arbeitsinsatzführer:

*Am Kupp*  
H-Unterscharführer.



Wm

Arbeitseinsatz

K.L.Flo., den 26.8.44.

1 Rücküberstellung vom Aussenkommando Johanngeorgen  
stadt

Russe 5531 Fedorenko Konstantin 15.5.15  
Hilfsarbeiter Schlösser

Der Arbeitseinsatzführer:

Unterscharführer.

64



Arbeitseinsatz

K.L.Flo., den 29.8.44.

1 Überstellung nach Johannegeorgenstadt  
am 26.8.44

---

Russe 5531 Fedorenko Konstantin 15.5.15  
Schlosser

Der Arbeitseinsatzführer:

H-Unterscharführer.

65

Arbeitseinsatz

Flossenbürg, den 10.9.44.

Verstorbener bei dem Aussenkdo. Joh. Georgenstadt

Nr. 5531 Fedorenko Konst. geb. 15.5.15. ~~1915~~

Der Arbeitseinsatzführer :

*[Signature]*  
H-Unterscharführer

*1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.*

*1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.*



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Lt. Colonel

Deputy Staff Judge Advocate

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gez.: JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate



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Heft 10

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Berlin, den 20. Februar 1970

gez.: JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate



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Heft 11

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Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate



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P27 = Lagertor

P34 = Bunkerhof

P40 = } Krematorium

P41 = }

(Dok. sind noch  
nicht gesiegelt)



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M1 F8.

Encs. 1x No. 37





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K1 SE.



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Bunkerhof



PROS. EX. NO. 23



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Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate



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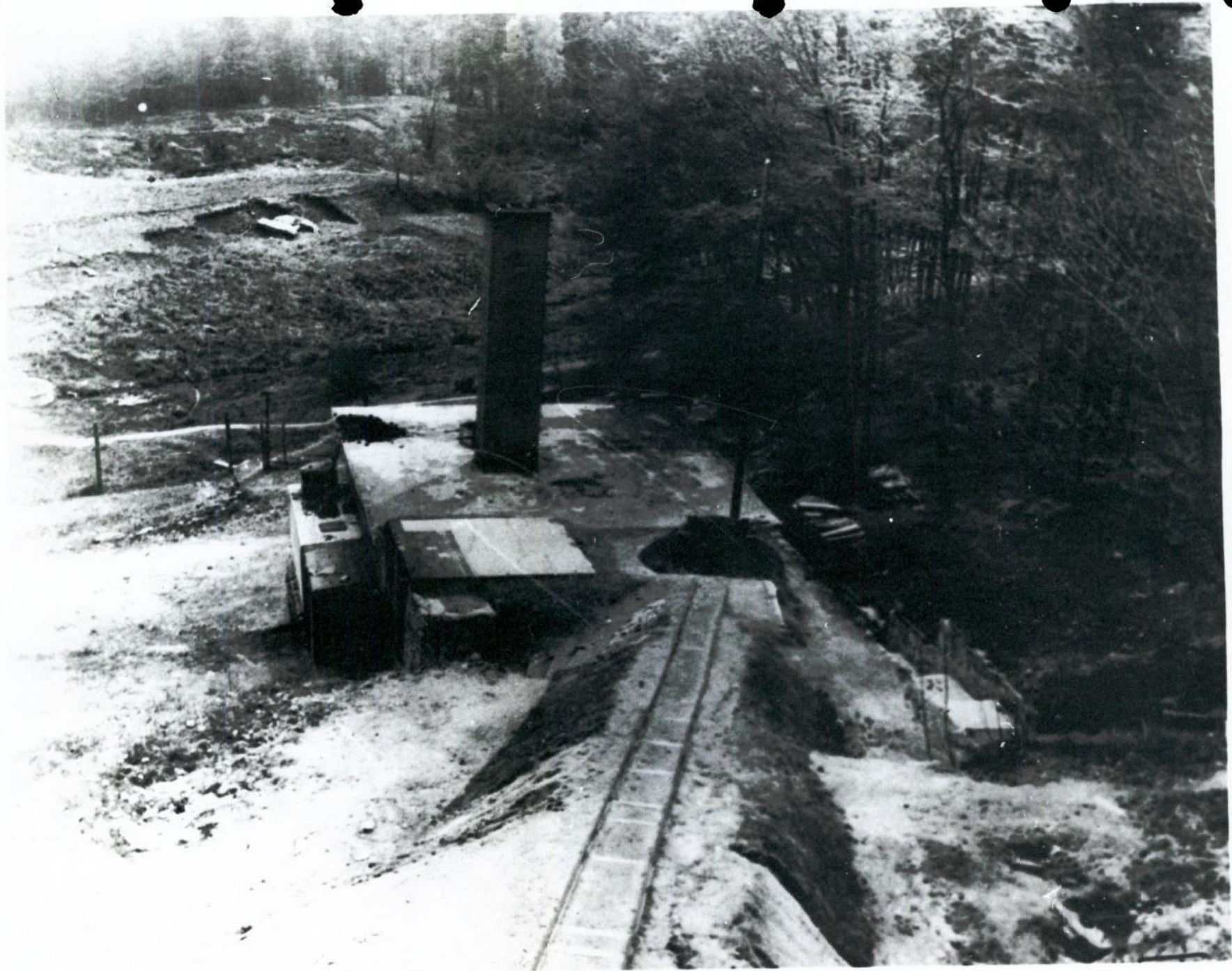
Lorenzbahn zum

Krematorium





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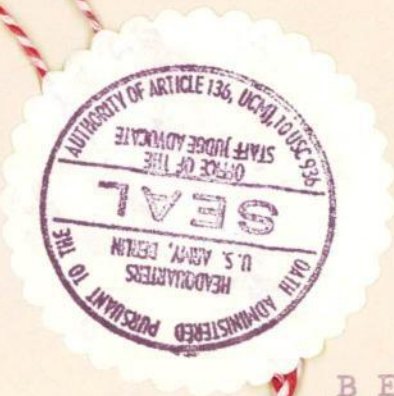


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Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate

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Exekutionsliste



Forster-Beobachtungen  
in der Zeit vom 1. Juni bis 18. September 1944

995	R.F.	Krise	Günther	1. 2. 94	15. 11. 44	
1293	R.F.	Wildschütz	Lina	27. 6. 44	17. 10. 44	Schachnowitz
5390	Russe	Varujew	Alexander	8. 9. 44	12. 10. 44	
5530	"	Fedorenko	Paul	15. 5. 44	9. 9. 44	
205	R.F.	Kohl	Paul	29. 12. 23	27. 10. 44	Schachnowitz
7010	Russe	Prokhorin	Fjodor	15. 9. 09	24. 8. 44	
7044	"	Cherajew	Wladimir	26. 6. 24	29. 8. 44	
7045	"	Saratow	Dawid	18. 5. 21	30. 8. 44	
7052	"	Wurzen	Andrei	16. 10. 24	25. 8. 44	
7057	"	Andrejew	Nikolaj	25. 12. 21	24. 8. 44	
7063	"	Feremjew	Kuzen	15. 7. 28	1. 9. 44	
7065	"	Solochenko	Wladimir	12. 12. 29	25. 8. 44	
7067	"	Armutjan	Jakob	5. 5. 21	29. 8. 44	
7075	"	Blaicha	Prokhor	9. 8. 22	26. 8. 44	
7079	"	Rusanow	Nikolaj	3. 12. 11	1. 9. 44	
7080	"	Fjawanow	Wladimir	26. 4. 23	1. 9. 44	
7082	"	Butajew	Dawid	15. 4. 12	1. 9. 44	
7092	"	Motshenko	Fjodor	24. 12. 24	29. 8. 44	
7095	"	Karpow	Fjodor	24. 11. 19	26. 8. 44	
7103	"	Luchowjew	Jefim	4. 5. 25	25. 8. 44	
7104	"	Pantukhenko	Leonid	13. 8. 28	29. 8. 44	
7111	"	Sokolow	Filip	13. 1. 24	1. 9. 44	
7124	"	Schewtschenko	Nikol	8. 5. 15	30. 8. 44	
7128	"	Wlasow	Prokhor	12. 7. 15	30. 8. 44	
7201	"	Tarawoj	Dimitrij	6. 12. 06	24. 8. 44	
7205	"	Schutawzew	Wladimir	20. 2. 19	29. 8. 44	
7209	"	Tietonow	Paul	30. 7. 14	26. 8. 44	
7221	"	Komireuko	Wladimir	15. 3. 19	25. 8. 44	
7234	"	Tasow	Dawid	18. 3. 24	25. 8. 44	
7238	"	Rejnelow	Aljoscha	15. 4. 25	30. 8. 44	
7252	"	Gapain	Wladimir	1. 1. 20	30. 8. 44	
7261	"	Karol	Fjodor	30. 8. 21	24. 8. 44	
7264	"	Chajdarow	Lea	27. 5. 22	24. 8. 44	
7267	"	Domotorow	Fjodor	17. 5. 26	25. 8. 44	
7268	"	Matpuchin	Aljoscha	18. 3. 19	25. 8. 44	
7292	"	Konopelka	"	15. 9. 18	29. 8. 44	
7301	"	Alisdrachow	Nikolaj	25. 5. 11	29. 8. 44	
7305	"	Schjkanow	Fjodor	10. 4. 20	29. 8. 44	
7312	"	Kortum	Dimitrij	15. 11. 18	30. 8. 44	
7313	"	Krasowski	Wladimir	15. 5. 23	25. 8. 44	
7318	"	Chonjak	Fjodor	6. 11. 23	24. 8. 44	
7323	"	Gribenjak	Gregor	17. 5. 24	24. 8. 44	
7328	"	Kirpajew	Dawid	2. 6. 24	24. 8. 44	
7332	"	Oszejew	Andrei	20. 9. 44	29. 8. 44	
7334	"	Motowjenko	Wladimir	7. 3. 24	24. 8. 44	
7338	"	Gubatschew	Fjodor	26. 6. 15	1. 9. 44	

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DEF. 6X. 49  
für 24. 8. 44



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7840	Russe	Pitenschnuk	Nikolaj	17. 2. 23	25. 8. 44
7844	"	Pogorsky	"	28. 3. 23	29. 8. 44
7847	"	Pepantschenko	Dimitry	20. 9. 11	26. 8. 44
7854	"	Liza	Ferson	1. 9. 24	29. 8. 44
7862	"	Fuz	Pansel	30. 3. 24	26. 8. 44
7865	"	Kapriantichuk	Gergij	6. 4. 19	26. 8. 44
7866	"	Gulina	Ferson	28. 8. 21	29. 8. 44
7872	"	Gardeje	Musaul	15. 5. 20	?
7878	"	Schlaizow	Waffily	15. 4. 21	30. 8. 44
7880	"	Kiselow	Ferson	22. 3. 05	24. 8. 44
7889	"	Tschepur	Ferson	7. 7. 04	29. 8. 44
8250	"	Dowgy	Rouff.	1. 9. 22	29. 8. 44
8255	"	Mschakow	Ferson	8. 8. 24	1. 9. 44
8258	"	Abramow	Alay.	6. 9. 13	29. 8. 44
8772	"	Pelyek	Ferson	10. 7. 28	26. 8. 44
8798	"	Podalka	Nikolaj	25. 7. 20	30. 8. 44
8848	"	Burdin	"	25. 12. 21	29. 8. 44
8936	"	Karoun	Alay	28. 11. 22	14. 7. 44
8937	"	Schukow	Ferson	18. 2. 15	14. 7. 44
8939	"	Makuchow	Quatoly	12. 5. 25	14. 7. 44
9282	"	Churakowsky	Dimitry	20. 1. 08	30. 8. 44
10521	"	Baranow	P.	10. 2. 18	9. 6. 44
10522	"	Samelin	Alay.	2. 9. 07	9. 6. 44
10523	"	Horwal	Ferson.	29. 9. 23	8. 6. 44
10524	"	Zurich	Nikolaj	25. 4. 11	8. 6. 44
10525	"	Goletzky	Albin	10. 1. 15	8. 6. 44
10526	"	Wlementowsky	"	10. 2. 18	8. 6. 44
10533	"	Gluchau	Nikolaj	27. 10. 16	8. 6. 44
10537	"	Dorypenko	Pannow	22. 1. 15	8. 6. 44
10539	"	Gatow	Waffily	3. 9. 18	9. 6. 44
10540	"	Gorila	Nikol	23. 10. 09	9. 6. 44
10541	"	Kasenka	Waffily	13. 1. 16	9. 6. 44
10542	"	Kurinsky	Nikolaj	21. 9. 14	9. 6. 44
10667	"	Bjelaisow	Samuel	1. 7. 04	1. 9. 44
10729	Pole	Gophacki	Wladislaw	27. 6. 22	10. 8. 44
10790	Russe	Gorin	Magin	5. 5. 15	7. 6. 44
11102	Pole	Rudas	Fulian	22. 5. 99	13. 8. 44
11161	"	Mastalarz	Fouaz	20. 2. 15	10. 8. 44
11408	"	Dzranowski	Honib.	12. 5. 16	17. 7. 44
11561	"	Sadza	Ferryk	24. 2. 19	13. 8. 44
11563	"	Serwatha	Wladislaw	9. 7. 06	18. 7. 44
11765	"	Wierzba	M.	4. 1. 22	10. 8. 44
11780	"	Zatonski	Fan	18. 11. 13	17. 7. 44
12104	"	Balaruski	Hofen	1. 8. 01	13. 8. 44
12153	"	Chyzy	Fan	16. 6. 20	13. 8. 44
12165	"	Gulemba	Wladislaw	11. 4. 13	13. 8. 44
12212	"	Jarnowski	August	20. 3. 24	13. 8. 44
12221	"	Jedynak	J.	26. 8. 09	13. 8. 44

Kerschnich

"

"

"

"

Handwritten signature or initials, possibly reading "M. J." or similar, with a large checkmark or flourish to the right.



12226	Pole	Kadunarek	Maxim	5.2.06	13.8.111	Korsbunak
12279	"	Lakonice	Hauslaub	20.1.14	13.8.111	"
12291	"	Lisib	Jani	21.6.13	13.8.111	"
12317	"	Marau	Adam	26.12.99	13.8.111	"
12335	"	Gierzak	Hefau	12.5.25	13.8.111	"
12457	"	Kalczynski	Rapinski	31.12.14	13.8.111	"
13983	Russe	Kiritschenko	Hefau	15.2.16	25.8.111	
17704	"	Ustingenko	Nikolaj	22.12.26	13.9.111	
20229	"	Sachawo	"	19.7.06	4.11.111	
20794	"	Karimow	"	2	25.10.111	
21567	"	Eganow	Georgi	5.11.16	4.11.111	
24147	"	Bogdanow	Alysi	10.10.20	12.10.111	
26282	"	Prisal	Waffil	9.1.25	17.11.111	
27876	"	Tschioa	Gregory	27.8.02	24.10.111	
27872	"	Kyniki	Loris	5.11.99	21.10.111	
27878	"	Krutschko	Waffil	30.12.16	21.10.111	
27879	"	Krutschukof	"	21.12.00	24.10.111	
28032	"	Bojarski	Leislav	1.6.21	4.11.111	
28079	Pole	Imeryk	Hauslaub	20.1.20	4.11.111	
28119	"	Lowak	Georgi	29.9.21	15.11.111	
28782	Russe	Edow	Waffil	4.1.97	25.10.111	
28783	"	Subotin	Lowa	19.3.19	25.10.111	
28784	"	Swanow	Georgi	13.3.98	25.10.111	
28785	"	Nikolajew	Wigail	23.2.99	26.10.111	
28786	"	Nikolofow	Nikolaj	21.12.98	26.10.111	
29177	"	Krytanowsky	Swan	20.5.28	17.11.111	
35122	"	Lurin	Waffil	16.3.16	6.12.111	
35126	"	Totirajko	Wigail	5.1.05	6.12.111	
35134	"	Gerewko	Alysi	17.5.13	6.12.111	
35137	"	Liowjan	Pichen	7.09	6.12.111	
35140	"	Rithowoski	Quindry	13.5.09	6.12.111	
35141	"	Koslow	Fiodor	5.5.12	6.12.111	
35145	"	Tuochin	Quindry	23.9.11	6.12.111	
35147	"	Gadomsky	Alexander	18.8.23	6.12.111	
35154	"	Titor	Wladimir	18.9.23	6.12.111	
35164	"	Popow	Alexander	7.7.19	6.12.111	
57318	R.F.	Gumalsky	Flp	16.1.20 3 <sup>rd</sup> Berlin	29.11.111	

Handwritten signature or scribble.



## A T T E S T A T I O N

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Berlin, 20. Februar 1970



*Joseph B. Conboy*  
JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel

Deputy Staff Judge Advocate

Übersetzung

## B E G L A U B I G U N G

Die vorstehenden Fotokopien, die mit dieser Urkunde verbunden sind, sind Originalablichtungen aus den bei der World War Reference Branch, Washington National Records Center (NCWN), aufbewahrten Akten - Case No. 000-50-46 - gegen Friedrich Becker u.a.

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Berlin, den 20. Februar 1970

gez.: JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate



KL V c/1

Heft 16

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000-50-46

KL. Flossenbg.

Vol. 116

P54

Vern.: Erhard

Wolf

(Exek. im Bunker)

4 Mar 46

Before me, H. H. J. Hargan, St. Cl. C. M. P. 0445176, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Erhard Wolf who, being by me first duly sworn in GERMAN, made and subscribed the following statement in his own handwriting:

Mein Name ist Erhard Wolf. Ich trat in die Waffen 44 am 4. Okt. 1943 ein. Ich wurde am 7. Oktober im K.L. Hohenburg als Blockführer eingesetzt. Anfang Juni 1944 wurde ich zum Arrest kommandiert. Meine Aufgabe war die Aufsicht und Verwaltung des Arrestes. Meine Vorgänger in diesem Amt waren Usha, Wolf, Mies und Usha. Dr. Heinrich Mohr, der Scharführer der mit mir den Arrestbau übernahm hieß Rolf Weihe. Ein Teil unserer Tätigkeit bestand darin, die ~~Exekutionen~~ Exekutionen vorzunehmen. Dies wurde in der folgenden Weise ausgeführt: Für Auf-frag wurde uns teilweise telefonisch teilweise persönlich durch den Rapportführer oder den Adjutanten gegeben. Als Zeugen waren bei der Exekution anwesend: Obersturmbau-führer Kegel, Obersturmbau-führer Baumgartner, Sturmbau-führer Schmalz, Obersturmbau-führer Fischer, Hauptscharführer Kübler. Einmal war Zivilarzt Schmitz anwesend. Oberstalt. Geisberger war verschiedentlich als Zeuge dabei; es kann auch möglich sein in seiner Eigenschaft als Rapportführer. Weihe oder ich haben die Gefangenen aus der Zelle in den Waschraum geführt. Wenn einer ängstlich war, haben wir ihm gesagt, daß er sich zum Baden entscheiden solle. Später wurden seine Hände durch die Arrest-klafften auf dem Rücken gebunden und zwar mit Handschellen oder Strick. Erhard Wolf



1  
2



2

Hierauf wurde ihm das Urteil verlesen durch Kübler. Dann wurde er in den Hof geführt, teilweise durch mich, Weihe oder Kübler. Bei Erschießungen wurde er mit dem Gesicht zur Wand gestellt und dann durch mich oder Weihe mit einer Pistole 20 Long Rifle erschossen. Bei Erhängungen stieg der Verurteilte auf eine Dockleiter ins oder Weihe stiegen auf die andere Seite und legten die Seile um. Hierauf stieg ich oder Weihe von der Leiter welche dann weggezogen wurde von demjenigen, der nicht die Seile angelegt hat und der Verurteilte blieb tot hängen. Bei Erschießungen haben wir uns gewöhnlich aus einer Entfernung von etwa 10-20 cm gezielt. Wenn mehr als einer erschossen wurden, blieben die Leichen am Platze liegen bis alle erschossen waren. An einer Wandseite waren 4 oder 5 aus der anderen 2 Galgen. Wenn mehr als einer erhängt wurden, sind die Verurteilten einzeln herangeführt worden. Sie blieben am Galgen bis die Hinrichtung beendet war. Der Arzt bestimmte das die Leichen nach 1/2 Stunde hängen sollten. Vor der Hinrichtung wurden die Verurteilten durch den Arzt auf ihr Gebiss hin untersucht. Ich habe gehört daß ausschließlich der Zahnarzt die Leichen untersuchte.

Ich blieb im Arrest bis 13. Dezember 1944 bin am gleichen Tage anläßlich einer Dienstreise an Lungen- & Rippenfellentzündung erkrankt und war bis Anfang März

13 1945 im Lazarett

Erhard Wolf

✓  
v



Ausschließend kam ich zum Arrest zurück und fand daß Haubold den Arrestbass übernommen hatte. Ich selbst übernahm seit dieser Zeit nur Schreibarbeiten und habe keine Hinrichtungen mehr persönlich ausgeführt. Ich war dabei wie Haubold Erschießungen vorgenommen hat.

Eines Tages, Ende März 1945 kam ein LKW von der Wehrmacht und brachte etwa 20 Männer, wenn ich nicht irre in russischen oder ähnlichen Uniformen die ausschließlich im Arrestgang geführt und sich dort entkleiden mußten.

Ich und die anderen vom Arrestpersonal führten diese einzeln zur Hinrichtung und wurden von Haubold erschossen. Bei der Erschießung des 5 oder 6 Mannes hat mich Haubold durch die rechte Hand geschossen und ich bin darauf zur ärztlichen Behandlung abgetreten.

Neben Haubold fand ich als Diensthelfer im Arrest lokal noch folgende vor: Uscha Czernominski, Uscha König, Uscha Rath, Uscha Braun, Rottführer Föhler, Sturm, Weisendorfer, Uscha Fertel.

Ich weiß nicht genau ob Einige an diesen Hinrichtungen teilgenommen.

Während meiner Dienstzeit in der Zeit von Juni bis Dezember 1944 sind an einem Tage mal 20 Hinrichtungen durch Erschießung vorgenommen worden.

Gerhard Volf



1  
24

Schätzungsweise habe ich während dieser Zeit  
an etwa 100-200 Hinrichtungen teilge-  
nommen. Bei Übernahme des Arrestes im  
Juni 1944 befanden sich 15 engl. oder  
franz. Offiziere im Arrest. von denen  
2 im Juni oder ~~früher~~ später und  
zwar beide zeitlich getrennt, durch ein  
Unteroffizier Peloton standrechtlich erschossen  
wurden. Was aus den anderen 13 geworden  
ist, weiß ich nicht zu sagen. Ende März  
oder Anfang April kamen über 60 englische  
Offiziere in den Arrest. Sie wurden später  
auf L.T.W. Anfang April abtransportiert.  
Beim gleichen Transport befanden sich  
auch sämtliche Sonderhäftlinge unter  
anderen Prinz von Hessen, Herr Gelminsch,  
Rittermeister Lundin, Herr Mottet, Herr  
Hogensen und ~~andere~~ <sup>Herr Larsen</sup> und andere.  
Die Kalfaktoren im Arrest waren:  
Buden Fop, Wittig, Paul, Wieden, Otto Vogel,  
Paul; Diese Häftlinge haben die Vorbe-  
reitungen bei Hinrichtungen vorgenommen.  
Das in erster Zeit meiner Tätigkeit nichts gehörte  
Klopfen wurde als Morsezeichen der Gefan-  
genen angelegt.

251



No 5

Ich bemerke hierzu das ich den Dienst im Arrest nicht freiwillig übernommen habe sondern dazu kommandiert wurde. Meiner Bitte mich beim alten Kommando zu belassen wurde von Oberstuf. Baumgartner abgelehnt. Er sagte: Es wäre der Befehl des Kommandanten und auch der seine.

Diese Erklärung ist von mir auf 5 Seiten, mit eigener Hand, in Sachsen Deutschland, am 14. März 1946, um 15:00 Uhr, freiwillig und ohne Zwang niedergeschrieben worden. Ich schwöre bei Gott dem Allmächtigen, dass ich nichts als die laute Wahrheit sagen, nichts verschweigen und nichts hinzufügen werde.

Richard Wolf

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Sachsen Camp.  
GERMANY, this 14th day of March, 1946

FORM 3 JA-WC66

D. M. Harper, H. Col.  
Investigating Officer

0-445176

1

2



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Berlin, 20. Februar 1970



*Joseph B. Conboy*  
JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate

Übersetzung

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Berlin, den 20. Februar 1970

gez.: JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate



KL V c1A

Heft 17

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000-50-46

KL Flossenbg.

Vol. 116

P58

Vern.: Gebhardt



TRANSLATION OF SWORN STATEMENT OF MICHAEL GELHARDT

Page 58A

Before me, George ROBERTIE, Major, A.C., War Crimes Branch, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Michael GELHARDT, who, being by me first duly sworn through the interpreter, made and subscribed the following statement on the typewriter:

I, Michael GELHARDT, was born on 1 April 1917 in Krezihiezuvka, Poland. I am a Reichsdeutscher.

I became a member of the SS in October 1940. In November 1941 I was sent to Flossenburg and remained there until the end of January 1942. In 1943 I became a Rottenfuehrer (Cpl.) of the SS. My duties in Flossenburg were to act as a guard in the line of sentries around the camp and to take care that no one escape. I was also a member of the firing squad, and during my period of service at Flossenburg I took part in one execution in mid-January 1942. My camp commandant was Sturmabannfuehrer Karl KUNSTLER. By his command and that of SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer KOGEL I personally took part in this execution of 30 Russian soldiers. They were shot in 3 groups of eight, ten, and twelve, respectively. Different guards were chosen for the shooting of each group and I was one of the guards who shot in the first group. I did not participate in the second and third group. I participated in shooting only eight Russian soldiers and stood by while the other twenty-two were shot.

I made a statement on the 28th day of June 1945 in which I stated that I personally took part in the execution of all thirty. That statement did not coincide with the facts which I gave to the person who wrote it on a typewriter. It was not read back to me nor did I read it when I signed it.

KUNSTLER gave me the order to join the firing squad. We marched to the place of execution. Guards took the 30 prisoners to the place of execution. 8 were lined up in one line, the other 22 had to stay in a near by barracks. KUNSTLER called my name. 6 of us were in the first firing squad: myself, WOLFEL, GRUBER, PAVLICZEK, LOBEL, NOVITZKI. We carried carbines. The order was read by the political Commissar FASSBANDER. KUNSTLER gave the fire command, and then a salvo was fired. All the victims fell down. KUNSTLER and AUMAER still shot at two of them who they believed were still alive. Then the bodies were removed. Thereupon another list of guards was called. This second group consisted of WOLFEL, LOBEL, NOVITZKI, WINKLER, WEINERT, ABE, KUBLER, and SCHREIBER. The same procedure was followed as in the first case, and then it was repeated in the same way in the third case with the remaining 12 prisoners. The members of the third firing squad were partly the same men as before. I did not participate in the second or third execution, also WOLFEL, LOBEL, and NOVITZKI did not participate in the third group of executions. The whole proceedings lasted for about 1 to 1 1/2 hours. About 2 weeks later I was detached from Flossenburg.

This statement was dictated by me to Mr. Karl THOET at Dachau, Germany, on the 16th day of January 1946 voluntarily and without compulsion, because I cannot write except to sign my name. I swear by God, the Almighty, that I have said only the pure truth without adding or withholding anything. I have read the foregoing. The same is a true transcript of my own statement.

/s./ Michael GELHARDT

P. 58

7/29/46  
P. 58a  
58a In German 200 7/29/46

1  
X  
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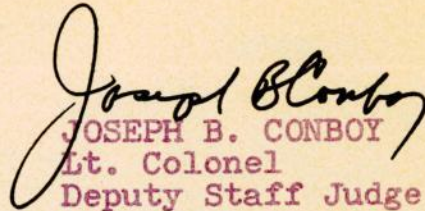


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Berlin, 20. Februar 1970

  
JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate

Übersetzung



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Berlin, den 20. Februar 1970

gez.: JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate



KL V c/1

Heft 18

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000-50-46

KL Flossenbg.

Vol. 116

P 60

Vern.: Winkler

Before me, Charles Dubois, 1st Lt. U.S. Marine Corps, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Ludwig Winkler who, being by me first duly sworn in GERMAN, made and subscribed the following statement in his own handwriting:

Mein Name ist Ludwig Winkler  
 Ich bin am 24. 4. 14. in Gumburg  
 geboren. Ich war 18 1/2 Jahre alt als ich  
 in April 37 mein fünftes Kommando  
 nach Ostpreußen. Ich habe in Deutschland  
 von 39 - 42 vgl. mit und ich habe  
 auch. Ich habe in polnische Kommandos  
 von 39 - 40 Kommando nach von 40 - 42  
 blockieren in der mündigen.  
 Ich war blockieren mit C.  
 Ich habe die Kommandos Zylinder  
 haben 5 Monate 20 Güte.  
 Ausbildung 15 Güte. 6 Monate  
 Jugendkammer 4 Monate.  
 Ausbildung 3 Monate Kommandos  
 die haben von Mayen in L. K. H.  
 Ich war immer beim Aufbruch.  
 Wir wurden zu 4 mit einer  
 1. Gruppe (Zug), wir haben  
 99 um Kommando mit der "Linge  
 und nicht. Wir von  
 (



1

2



301



P 60 a (7-21)  
H. Church  
7-29-46  
60a 2 evidence  
PM 7/24/46

TRANSLATION OF SWORN STATEMENT OF LUDWIG WINKLER

Before me, Charles B. DEIBEL, 1st Lt., M.A.C., being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Ludwig WINKLER who, being by me first duly sworn, made and subscribed the following statement in his own handwriting:

My name is Ludwig WINKLER. I was born on 24 April 1914 at Haunsbach. I was a member of the SS since April 1937. My highest rank was SS T/Sgt. I was at Flossenbürg from 1939 to 1942. When I was there I had the following duties: from 1939-1940: stockroom-attendant, from 1940-1942: blockleader and detail-leader. I was blockleader of No. 6. I was in charge of the following details:

brick-works Weiden: 5 months, 20 prisoners,  
Waldkirch: 15 prisoners, 6 months,  
Haugertsreuth: 4 months,  
at the railroad-station: 3 months, detail leader, unloading  
of waggons to trucks.

Once I was with the shooting-detail. We had to shoot by fours at one (prisoner). We waited for the prisoners at the crematory. We were 12 men. 24 were in the shooting-detail. The following men took part. Leader was AUMEIER, BAUMGARTNER, SCHIRNER, SCHREIBER, SCHMALZ, HÄNSEL, PAWLICZEK, GEIhardt, LÖBEL, SCHMIDT, KURT, TÖNIS, NOWITZKI, PAULY, GRUBER, WOLFEL, WINKLER, KÜBLER. I don't remember which 12 were with me. The 12 men were detailed to 3 groups and each four men shot at one prisoner, and at that time I participated in the shooting of a prisoner.

This declaration was written by me on 2 pages, in my own handwriting, in Dachau, Germany, on 20 February 1946, at 1500 hours, voluntarily and without compulsion. I swear by God, the Almighty, that I said nothing but the pure truth, did not keep anything secret nor added anything.

/s/ Ludwig WINKLER

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, this 20th day of February, 1946.

/s/ Charles B. DEIBEL, 1st Lt. MAC  
Investigating Officer

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P 60

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Lt. Colonel

Deputy Staff Judge Advocate

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Berlin, den 20. Februar 1970

gez.: JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate



KL V c/1

Heft 19

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000-50-46

KL Flossenbg.

Vol. 118

D. 61

Versetzungsvfg.

v. 30.9.43

Der Chef der Sicherheitspolizei  
und des SD  
I A 3 (3) Nr. 409-119/43

Berlin SW 11, den 30. Sept. 43.

An die

- a) Staatliche Kriminalpolizei  
-Kriminalpolizeileitstelle- in Hannover
- b) -Kriminalpolizeileitstelle- in Köln
- c) Kommandantur des Kz.-Lagers in Flossenburg

Betr.: Kriminalsekretär F a B b e n d e r .

Besugl: Bericht des Kz. Lagers Flossenburg vom 14. Juli 1943

I a/As.: 21/7.43/K/As.

Beziehungs-Nr. 159/43 geh. Bericht der Kriminalpolizeileit-  
stelle Köln vom 16. September 1943 - K 84<sup>26</sup>/43.-

Die Abordnung des Kriminalsekretärs Wilhelm F a B b e n d e r  
von der Kriminalpolizeileitstelle Köln zum Kz.-Lager Flossenburg  
wird aufgehoben.

Als Ersatz für ihn wird mit Wirkung vom 10. Oktober 1943 der  
Kriminalsekretär Fritz M u l t h a u p t von der Gemeindekriminal-  
polizei Bad Salzuflen zum Kz.-Lager in Flossenburg abgeordnet.

Im Auftrage;  
gez. Schraepel.

Staatliche Kriminalpolizei  
Kriminalpolizeileitstelle  
K. 84 26/49

Hannover, den 6. Oktober 1943

- a) An den  
Herrn Reichstatthalter für Land Lippe  
und Schaumburg-Lippe - Landesregierung Detmold  
in Detmold
- b) Herrn Bürgermeister als Ortspolizeibehörde  
in Bad Salzuflen

Verstehende Abschrift übersende ich mit der Bitte um  
Kenntnisnahme und Durchführung der Abordnung.

Im Auftrage;  
gez. Unterschrift  
H-Sternbannführer,  
Reg.- und Kriminalrat.

Der Reichstatthalter  
in Lippe und Schaumburg-Lippe  
(Landesregierung Lippe)  
Abt. I . I.III.17.19.

Detmold, den 7. Oktober 1943.

Abschrift erhält der Herr Bürgermeister  
in B a d - S a l z u f l e n

zur weiteren Veranlassung und Berichterstattung, daß der  
Kriminalsekretär M u l t h a u p t zum 10. Okt. 1943  
zum Kz.-Lager in Flossenburg in Marsch gesetzt ist.

Im Auftrage;  
gez. Unterschrift

F.d.R. d. A.

Meister der Polizei.

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9

3



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*Joseph Blomby*  
JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate

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Berlin, den 20. Februar 1970

gez.: JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate



KL V C/1

Heft 20

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000-50-46

KL Flossenbg.

Vol. 118

D 71

Bestätigung von

4.1.47

Nr. \_\_\_\_\_

Flossenbürg, den 4.1. 1947

Der Bürgermeister der Gemeinde  
Flossenbürg

An

Betreff: \_\_\_\_\_

=====B e s t ä t i g u n g!====

Herrn Kurt Schreiber geb. am 29.1.1911 in Muhlbeck  
wird bestätigt, daß er am 6.2.1942 von Flossenbürg/Oberpfalz  
in das Radiumbad Oberschlema übersiedelte.

*L. Müller*  
Der Bürgermeister  
der Gemeinde Flossenbürg

*sd.*  
*for*  
~~*[Signature]*~~

D-71  
DP 1-7-47



W



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Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate

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Berlin, den 20. Februar 1970

gez.: JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate



KL V c/1

Heft 21

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000-50-46

KL Flossenbg.

Vol. 120

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Angeklagten



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| 2. FRANZ BERGER —          | 27. OTTO PAWLICZEK       |
| 3. KONRAD BLOMBERG —       | 28. ERICH PENZ           |
| 4. PETER BONGARTZ —        | 29. JOSEF PINTER         |
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| 25. WILLI OLSCHESKI        |                          |





## ATTESTATION

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*Joseph B. Conboy*  
JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
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Deputy Staff Judge Advocate

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## BEGLAUBIGUNG

Die vorstehenden Fotokopien, die mit dieser Urkunde verbunden sind, sind Originalablichtungen aus den bei der World War Reference Branch, Washington National Records Center (NCWN), aufbewahrten Akten - Case No. 000-50-46 - gegen Friedrich Becker u.a.

Die Übereinstimmung dieser Ablichtungen mit den in den Akten - Case No. 000-50-46 - befindlichen Schriftstücken wird hiermit beglaubigt.

Berlin, den 20. Februar 1970

gez.: JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate



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Heft 22

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000-50-46

KL Flossenbg.

Vol. 120

Summary of  
Case

# INTERNAL ROUTE S. IP

EUROPEAN COMMAND

HEADQUARTERS, ~~U.S. FORCES~~, EUROPEAN THEATER

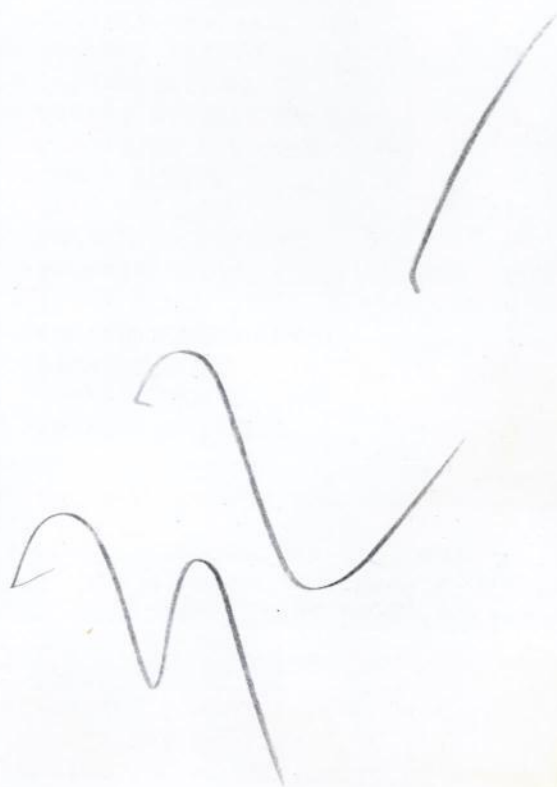
(Classification)

FILE NO: 000-50-46 (Flossenburg Concentration Camp Case)  
SUBJECT: U.S. v. Friedrich BECKER, et al.

DATE: 4 August 1947

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

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1	JA EUCOM APO 757	Commander in Chief Thru Chief of Staff		<p>1. Summary of case:</p> <p>a. <u>Persons Tried</u>: Friedrich BECKER and 50 other accused whose names are listed below in subparagraph 1c.</p> <p>b. <u>Gist of Offense</u>: The accused were tried on one charge and particulars. The charge alleged a violation of the laws and usages of war. The particulars charged all accused with wrongfully encouraging, aiding, abetting and participating, in pursuance of a common design, in the subjection of nationals of various United Nations, stateless persons, and other non-German nationals to killings, beatings, tortures, starvation, etc., in Flossenburg Concentration Camp and its out-camps, between 1 January 1942 and 8 May 1945.</p> <p>c. <u>Trial Data</u>: Tried by a General Military Government Court appointed by the Commanding General, Third United States Army. Findings were made and sentences imposed as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>CHARGE</th> <th>SENTENCE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Friedrich BECKER</td> <td>Nol-prossed</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Joseph BECKER</td> <td>G</td> <td>1 year</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Franz BERGER</td> <td>G</td> <td>3½ years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Konrad BLOMBERG</td> <td>G</td> <td>Death by hanging</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peter BONGARTZ</td> <td>G</td> <td>15 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wilhelm BRUSCH</td> <td>G</td> <td>Death by hanging</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ludwig BUDDENSIEG</td> <td>G</td> <td>Life imprisonment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Karl BUTNER</td> <td>NG</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Georg DEGNER</td> <td>Nol-prossed</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Christian EISBUSCH</td> <td>G</td> <td>Death by hanging</td> </tr> <tr> <td>August FAHRNEAUER</td> <td>G</td> <td>15 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Johann GEISBERGER</td> <td>G</td> <td>Life imprisonment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Michael GELHARDT</td> <td>G</td> <td>Life imprisonment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Karl Frederick Alois GIESELMAN</td> <td>NG</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>August GINSCHER</td> <td>G</td> <td>Death by hanging</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		CHARGE	SENTENCE	Friedrich BECKER	Nol-prossed		Joseph BECKER	G	1 year	Franz BERGER	G	3½ years	Konrad BLOMBERG	G	Death by hanging	Peter BONGARTZ	G	15 years	Wilhelm BRUSCH	G	Death by hanging	Ludwig BUDDENSIEG	G	Life imprisonment	Karl BUTNER	NG		Georg DEGNER	Nol-prossed		Christian EISBUSCH	G	Death by hanging	August FAHRNEAUER	G	15 years	Johann GEISBERGER	G	Life imprisonment	Michael GELHARDT	G	Life imprisonment	Karl Frederick Alois GIESELMAN	NG		August GINSCHER	G	Death by hanging
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# INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

(Classification)

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

FILE NO: 000-50-46 (Flossenburg Concentration Camp case)

SUBJECT: U.S. v. Friedrich BECKER, et al.

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				<p>concentration camp, the facilities of which included quarries and in which the hardest and most severe work had to be performed by inmates. Approximately 94,200 prisoners, including 16,000 females, were imprisoned there during the period 1942 to April 1945. Of this number at least 25,300 died, 1,000 of whom were female inmates and 2,000 of whom were execution victims. Among the thousands of prisoners confined in the main camp and its numerous out-camps were Russian, Polish, French, Czech, Italian, Greek, Danish, Norwegian, British, Canadian and American nationals. Inmates were killed by shooting, hanging, injection, driving them into the electric fence, strangulation, clubbing, unnecessary surgical operations, starvation and lack of medical attention. They were also subjected to beatings with spade handles, clubs, sticks, rubber hoses, leather whips, large metal spoons, iron bars, picks, and planks with protruding nails. Many prisoners were killed on evacuation marches to Dachau during the last days of the war. Each of the convicted accused participated, in one way or another, in the operation of the camp and the fulfillment of its mission to exploit to the utmost the labor of the inmates with absolute disregard of their lives.</p> <p>(2) Defense. The defense in this case consisted generally of denials of the prosecution's evidence connecting the accused with participation in the common design and with specific criminal acts. Evidence was also introduced in an attempt to minimize the bad conditions at Flossenburg. The defense sought to prove that the numerous deaths were due to natural causes, legal executions and unavoidable circumstances. Accused Nos. 6, 13, 25, 35, 36, 51 and 52 sought to justify their wrongful participation by showing that they were merely complying with superior orders. The evidence adduced in support thereof has been thoroughly weighed and considered in the Review and Recommendations.</p> <p>e. Discussion: The evidence shows that all of the convicted accused participated in the common design to subject the inmates of Flossenburg Concentration Camp to the illegal acts as charged. The evidence as to each convicted accused is sufficient to support the findings and sentences of the Court. It is believed, however, that the death sentences imposed against the accused KEILING, SCHUBERT and BRUSCH should be commuted to life imprisonment. The Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes recommends such commutation in the cases of KEILING and SCHUBERT. I concur in his recommendation and also believe that the death sentence against BRUSCH should be commuted for the following reasons:</p> <p>At the trial the defense called a witness by the name of Helmut SCHIPPEL, who was formerly a 1st Lieutenant, SS. This witness testified that the execution of the three German women was pursuant to his order after they had been duly tried and sentenced to death by an "emergency court-martial." According to SCHIPPEL, BRUSCH was merely the sergeant in charge of the execution detail. Lt. SCHIPPEL also testified that the two Polish women were executed after</p>



NY

# INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

(Classification)

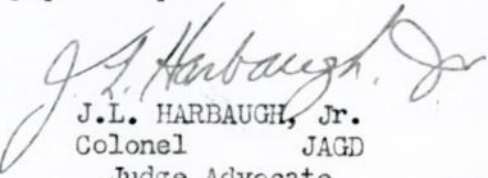
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				<p>"trial" and pursuant to his orders. The Court apparently did not believe this testimony but on the contrary must have believed the testimony of the prosecution's witnesses who directly involved BRUSCH. Lt. SCHIPPEL's trial for his participation in the crime is to take place in the near future. Not only will BRUSCH be a material witness at this trial but the evidence adduced at this trial may corroborate Lt. SCHIPPEL's testimony to the effect that BRUSCH's participation was in a minor capacity. On the advice of counsel BRUSCH did not take the stand at his own trial.</p> <p>f. <u>Summation</u>: The Court had jurisdiction of the accused and of the offense. Examination of the entire record fails to disclose any error or omission which resulted in injustice to the accused.</p> <p>g. <u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>: I recommend that the findings and sentences of the Court be approved as to all accused but that the death sentences adjudged against KEILING, SCHUBERT and BRUSCH be commuted to imprisonment for life. My recommendation has been formally bound in a volume forwarded herewith which is designated Review and Recommendations, Volume II. Spaces for the concurrence of the Deputy Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff are included on the same sheet as my recommendation (Tab A). Legal Forms No. 13 to effectuate the recommendation, should it meet with approval, are inclosed. The first of such forms is marked by a signature indicator (RED TAB) and subsequent forms pertaining to each accused are clipped with paper clips.</p> <p>Incls: as stated.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">   J.L. HARBAUGH, Jr.  Colonel JAGD  Judge Advocate </p>





## A T T E S T A T I O N

The foregoing, attached to this attestation, are true photostatic copies of the originals which are on file in the World War II Reference Branch, Washington National Records Center (NCWN), in the Case No. 000-50-46 vs. Friedrich Becker and others.

This is to verify that above photostatic copies conform to the original records as contained in the official file of documents pertaining to Case No. 000-50-46.

Berlin, 20. Februar 1970



*Joseph B. Conboy*  
JOSEPH B. CONBOY  
Lt. Colonel  
Deputy Staff Judge Advocate

Übersetzung

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