

Reporters

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT

CASE RECORD

VOLUME 18
Pages 1208 - 1273

CASE NO. 000-50-37

PROSECUTOR Lt. Col. W. Berman

*SUMMARY
~~INTERMEDIATE MILITARY COURT~~
GENERAL

DEFENSE COUNSEL Maj. L. Pauloda

INTERPRETERS Simon Wiessglas
Holly Singer
George Converse

PLACE Dachau, Germany

REPORTERS Peter L. Di Curti
Gloria M. Spears
Mabel D. Holt
Bunice L. Hasdorff

DATE 3 September 194 7

WITNESSES

OTONEL MARTIN LESCHY

PAUL EMILE CATON

GORGES KASSIMATIS

ACCUSED ANDRAE ET AL

ADDRESS _____ SEX _____ AGE _____

FIRST CHARGE SECOND CHARGE

PLEAS _____

FINDINGS _____

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS _____

IMPRISONMENT (TERM _____
(BEGINNING _____ 194 _____

SENTENCE FINE AMOUNT _____
TO BE PAID BEFORE _____ 194 _____
FURTHER TERM OF _____ IMPRISONMENT

CHARGE SHEET AND RECORD OF TESTIMONY ARE ANNEXED HERETO.

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER OF COURT

REVIEW

ACTION OF REVIEWING AUTHORITY _____

SIGNATURE OF REVIEWING AUTHORITY

*STRIKE OUT WORDS NOT APPLICABLE

in trial of
THE UNITED STATES versus ARTHUR KURT ANDRAN ET AL

by

GENERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT

tried at

CAMP DACHAU, GERMANY

BEGINNING 7 AUGUST 1947

3 September, 1947

Pages 1208 - 1213

TESTIMONY

<u>WITNESS:</u>	<u>Direct</u>	<u>Cross</u>	<u>Redirect</u>	<u>Recross</u>	<u>Court</u>
COLONEL MARIEN LESCHI	1208	1228	1254		1255
PAUL SMILE CATON	1257	1264			
GEORGES KASSIMATIS	1267				

MORNING SESSION

(Whereupon the court reconvened at 0900 hours, 3 September 1947.)

PRESIDENT: The court will come to order.

LIEUTENANT JONES: Let the record show that all the members of the court are present; the prosecution and the defense are represented by counsel; all of the accused are present; the court reporter and court interpreters are present. The prosecution calls as its next witness Colonel Marion Leschi.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: If it please the court, I would like to announce for the record that the defense has no objections now to the permanent release of the last witness, Doctor Segolle; Also that the arrangements have been made for a psychiatric examination to be given to the accused Kilian and to the accused Brinkmann tomorrow morning, and it is my understanding that the trial can proceed with me in absentia.

PRESIDENT: For the record it will be noted that the witness, Segolle, has been permanently excused.

PROSECUTION: I was just thinking, I don't anticipate, may it please the court, that any witnesses between now and tomorrow will involve either Kilian or Brinkmann, and consequently I wonder if the psychiatric examination can be held on Friday because I expect to ask the court to recess Thursday until the following Monday, and I am hoping that the court will grant that, but I put out that suggestion now so that if it were done Friday there could not be any interruption with the normal prosecution of the case--assuming that it could be arranged for Friday--I don't know the case.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: My information is that the clinical examinations are conducted only on Tuesday and Thursday at the 93th General Hospital, so that if it could not be done tomorrow, it would have to wait until the following Tuesday.

PROSECUTION: I will try to adapt the prosecution to the circumstances.

COLONEL MARIEN LESCHI, called as a witness by the prosecution, being first duly sworn, testified through an interpreter as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY LIEUTENANT JONES:

- Q Will you state your full name?
- A Leschi, Marien.
- Q And where do you live?
- A In Paris.
- Q And what is your nationality?
- A French.
- Q And what is your profession?
- A I am an active officer. I am a colonel in the army. I am now director of the services of the French radio.
- Q Were you ever an inmate of a concentration camp?
- A Yes.
- Q And where were you an inmate?
- A I arrived at Buchenwald camp on 29 January 1944, and then I was transferred to Dora camp on 13 March 1944.
- Q And in what country is Dora?
- A Dora is near Nordhausen in the Harz.
- Q And in what country is that located?
- A In Thuringia.
- Q In what country--in Germany, France, Austria, Belgium--what country is Dora located in?
- A In Germany.
- Q Now, while you were at Dora what were your duties?
- A When I first arrived at Dora I was first employed on a construction work in a detail which was building a road.
- Q After you were on that detail what did you do?
- A In that detail I worked with a shovel and a pick.
- Q After you were on this construction detail, what were your duties?

A I was for about 10 days in quarantine because there was some typhus in the camp, then I worked again for a few days inside the camp as a construction worker at the bunker. Then beginning in March 1944 I worked as an electrician at the building, repairing and keeping in order the whole PA system of the camp.

Q Now, when you were an electrician in the camp at Dora, where was your place of work located?

A I worked in all the blocks of the camp and I had a small workshop in the first building on the left as you went in the camp in a building where the post office and the camp chief's office were also located.

PROSECUTION: I am sorry, I question the translation. It was "the post office and the roll call leader's office".

INTERPRETER: I am sorry, "roll call leader".

QUESTIONS BY LIEUTENANT JONES:

Q Were you a prisoner of war?

A No.

Q I am going to ask you to stand up and look about the room and see if you can identify any of the accused that are present.

A The first one, Koenig (indicating).

Q Would you step over to the dock closer so that there is no doubt whom you are pointing to?

A The first one here, Koenig (indicating).

LIEUTENANT JONES: Let the record indicate that the witness identified Koenig, wearing placard Number 11.

THE WITNESS: The second one is Maischein (indicating). He was at the SS dispensary.

LIEUTENANT JONES: Let the record indicate that the witness identified Maischein, wearing placard Number 12.

(Leschi-Direct)

THE WITNESS: The third one is Mooser (indicating). He was
camp commander--protective custody camp commander.

LIEUTENANT JONES: Let the record indicate that the witness
identified Mooser, wearing placard 13.

THE WITNESS: This one is Simon. (Indicating)

LIEUTENANT JONES: Let the record indicate that the witness
identified Simon wearing placard 16.

THE WITNESS: This one is Walenta (indicating). He was a capo
of the bunker.

LIEUTENANT JONES: Let the record indicate that the witness
identified Walenta wearing placard 18.

THE WITNESS: Zwioner, Willi (indicating).

LIEUTENANT JONES: Let the record indicate that the witness
identified Zwioner wearing placard 19.

THE WITNESS: He was camp eldest. Kilian (indicating).

LIEUTENANT JONES: Let the record indicate that the witness
identified Kilian wearing placard 10.

THE WITNESS: Jacobi (indicating).

LIEUTENANT JONES: Let the record indicate that the witness
identified Jacobi wearing placard 9.

THE WITNESS: This one is Detmers (indicating).

LIEUTENANT JONES: Let the record indicate that the witness
identified Detmers wearing placard 6.

THE WITNESS: This one is Brinkmann (indicating).

LIEUTENANT JONES: Let the record indicate that the witness
identified Brinkmann wearing placard 3.

THE WITNESS: This one is Brauny (indicating).

LIEUTENANT JONES: Let the record indicate that the witness
identified Brauny wearing placard 2.

THE WITNESS: And this one is Andrae (indicating).

LIEUTENANT JONES: Let the record indicate that the witness identified Andrae, wearing placard 1.

THE WITNESS: Chief of the post office. I don't recognize the others.

QUESTIONS BY LIEUTENANT JONES:

Q Now, you identified Andrae, what do you know about Andrae at Dora?

A Andrae was the chief of the post office, and because of that he can be held responsible for the looting of the packages which were destined to the prisoners.

Q Upon what do you base your accusation that Andrae looted packages?

A I saw personally, because we had our workshop next to the post office, what took place when the packages arrived.

Q What took place that you saw?

A When the packages arrived they were spread out on a table and the SS opened them on the pretext of censorship. Underneath the tables were a certain number of wooden boxes where the SS placed whatever interested them. There was a box for the tinned food. There was a box for the sugar. There was a box for the chocolate. And there was a box for the soap and so on.

Q How long did these boxes remain at the post office?

A Those wooden boxes were in the post office permanently, and every time that the verifying of the parcels was finished, whatever those boxes contained went over to the SS.

Q How do you know that they went to the SS?

A The contents did not go completely to the SS but I saw next to the room of the SS a box which was full of tinned food.

Q Did you ever go to the post office in your work?

A Very often, and I must tell the court that every time that there was an arrival of parcels the electric system and the PA system went out of

order because we wanted to go, myself and my comrades, there in order to receive something or take something for ourselves from the parcels. This allowed us to alleviate during the evening the misery of our comrades by giving them one sardine or one cigarette or one piece of chocolate.

Q How often did packages arrive at the post office?

A That varied a lot. At the beginning these packages were sent to Buchenwald. They bore the address of the Buchenwald Camp and then they also bore the address of Buchenwald by the indication Block 17. Then they came directly to the address of the Post Office of Sangerhausen. That is a town which is near Nordhausen. That was the Post office of the camp. We received parcels, parcels arrived approximately once every 10 days, but that varied a lot.

Q Now you say packages came every ten days. Did you have an estimate of how many packages arrived on these days?

A That varied also a lot. It varied between a few hundred and a few thousand.

Q Now you stated that these packages contained canned goods, sugar and coffee. Did they contain anything else?

A Yes.

Q What?

A They contained sometimes some bread or some dry biscuits and also some warm clothes, some underclothes.

Q Now after these packages had gotten into the Post Office what happened to the clothing?

A I would like to give the court an example which I saw with my own eyes. During the month of February, 1943 an arrival of about 2300 parcels arrived at Dora Camp coming from the French and Belgian Red Cross. Those packages were unwrapped at the Post Office. They contained some woolen underclothes, some woolen shorts. The underclothes were placed in packages, the shorts were placed in packages, the socks were placed in packages and the whole thing was sent to the SS clothing warehouse. As to the cardboard boxes they were crushed and sent directly to the waste paper recuperation.

Q Did you ever see that--when did you see that clothing again?

(Leschi-direct)

A I never saw them. I know that they went to the SS clothing warehouse but I never saw them again.

Q Who did this to these packages?

A The chief of the Post Office.

Q Who was that?

A Andrae. I must add that it was very cold at the time these operations took place.

Q How cold was it?

A During the month of February, 1945 at Dora the temperature was minus 14 or minus 15. That is 14 or 15 below zero, below the freezing point.

Q How were the prisoners dressed at this time?

A They were very badly clothed.

Q What do you mean by very badly clothed?

A They had a shirt and a pair of shorts and on top of that they had a pair of pants and a jacket which had blue stripes--which was made out of fibrain, that is wood fibre. They also had--some of them, not all--a coat and a pullover made out of the same material.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: If it please the court, I may have misunderstood but I believe "Plus part"--I may be mistaken, but doesn't that mean "most of them" rather than "some of them"?

INTERPRETER: Most of them had a coat and a pullover.

Q By a coat do you mean an overcoat?

A It was a very little piece of clothing which was not or which did not have any lining. It was more like a bathrobe than an overcoat.

Q How many packages were sent you?

A I would like to tell the court first that if I am here it is not to complain about myself personally just as my comrades who came from France. We came here in order to carry out our duty towards our comrades who stayed in (Leschi-direct)

those camps. As far as I am concerned, I thank God because I was able to change my occupation of construction worker to the one of electrician. I was lucky enough to come back from there and the few packages which I received were used not only by me but also by the comrade who needed it.

Approximately 80 packages were sent to me and if I received more than a quarter of the number of packages which were sent to me I did not receive any more than 15 percent of the quantity of stuff which was sent to me. I would like to give two examples to the court. In May, 1944 I received one package which only contained one small piece of rotten bread which did not come from France. During the month of August, 1944 I received one package which was sent by the Social Service of the French Army. I learned later that that package weighed five kilos and when it was given to me it only contained one piece of soap. I must say that later when we went to the Post Office to repair the electricity or the loudspeaker, frankly and honestly, I must say that Andrae gave us our complete packages but that was only at the end.

Q How do you account for this change of policy of the Post Office?

A Because we were there and we rendered Andrae some services.

Q Now when these packages had been placed on the table and coffee was put in one place, the canned goods in one place, did you have occasion to observe Andrae.

A Andrae was the chief of the Post Office. He came and went. He organized the work. He had the SS under him and he saw that the work was effectively done.

Q Did you ever see Andrae handle any of the goods that were in these different boxes?

A Andrae considered that this merchandise belonged to the SS. I would like to tell the court that for the SS the prisoners were nothing. They were just numbers and they did not have the right to possess anything, not even themselves.

p1d-174-4

Q Did you ever see Andrae give any of this food and goods to any of the SS?

A I saw Andrae give some of these goods to the SS just as I saw him give some of these goods to the capos, block chiefs and just as he gave some of them to me.

Q Now you identified Brauny. What do you know about him?

A I saw Brauny in the camp but I have nothing against him.

Q Now you identified Brinkmann. What do you know about him?

A I knew Brinkmann. I saw Brinkmann when he was roll call leader at Dora. We had our work shop next to him as I have already said and Brinkmann was friendly with another roll call leader called Knittler. They were both of them just as bad one as the other and they caused the biggest terror in the camp.

Q Now when you say that Brinkmann was bad what do you mean by that?

A Almost every day in our work shop we heard the shouts of the prisoners who were receiving in his office beatings with a horsewhip or a rubber hose on their buttocks and we saw the prisoners awaiting in the hall their turn to be beaten and we saw them come out again suffering very much.

Q How do you know that they were suffering very much?

A All you had to do to look at them. They were walking in this manner and holding themselves like this. (Indicating)

LT. JONES: Let the record indicate the witness stood up bent from his hips forward and held his hands on his back.

Q Do you know anything else about Brinkmann?

A I know also that Brinkmann stole some material and particularly some material which came from the Post Office. He asked us one day to wrap a wood box for him so that he could send it to his family in the Hamburg region, if I remember correctly.

(Leschi-direct)

Q What was in this box?

A There was a little bit of everything. I remember that on the top there were some jars of jam. I don't know where they came from and underneath were some supplies coming from the Post Office, some canned goods coming from the Post Office.

Q How do you know it came from the Post Office?

A I suppose that because they had the same characteristics and the same aspects as the stuff which we saw in the Post Office all the time.

Q Did you ever see any dogs at Dora?

A I saw some SS dogs at Dora. These dogs would bite and even one day one of them bit me on the leg but I don't think this is a very important matter for the court. But Brinkmann had a dog. He was not a bad dog. He was a hunting dog coming from France and Brinkmann gave us whatever was left over from his meal and told us to go and give that to his dog and he watched himself that we did give that to his dog.

PRESIDENT: The court will recess for 20 minutes.

(Whereupon at 1000 hours the court recessed.)

(The court reconvened at 1020 hours.)

PRESIDENT: The court will come to order.

LT. JONES: Let the record show that all the members of the court are present, the prosecution and the defense are represented by counsel, all the accused are present, the court reporter and the court interpreter are present. At the end of the last session Col. Leschi was on the stand under direct examination.

COL. MARIEN LESCHI, called as a witness by the prosecution, having been previously sworn, resumed the stand and testified further through an interpreter as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION (continued)

QUESTIONS BY LT. JONES

Q Colonel, at the end of the last session, you were testifying about feeding Brinkmann's dog. Will you tell us what happened at the feeding of this dog?

A Brinkmann gave us some food to feed his dog with while my men and myself were starving.

Q You identified Detmers. What do you know about Detmers?

A I know that Detmers was the assistant of Sturmabannfuhrer Foerschner. I saw him several times in the SS camp near his office. I saw him going around but I have nothing special against him.

Q Now you identified Jacobi. What do you know about Jacobi.

A Jacobi was in charge of the carpenter work shop in the camp and of the construction of the barracks in the camp. He was very well known for his particular brutality.

Q Do you know of your own knowledge whether he was brutal?

A I know that as the truth, because of the death of a certain number of inmates who had to carry some panels for the construction of the barracks of the camp.

Q Upon what do you base this accusation?

A Particularly in June or July, 1944, I saw a convoy of Hungarian
(Leschi - direct)

Jews arrive in the camp and I saw those men carrying some very heavy panels for barracks, while being beaten with rubber hose and while double-timing. And I know because everybody told about it, and everybody knew it in the camp, that after ten or fifteen days half of those men had died.

Q How many men were there in the beginning?

A Among these Hungarians?

Q Yes.

A About a hundred, as far as I can remember.

Q Now you said that these men on this detail were beaten. Who did the beating?

A The capos and foremen of the detail.

Q Did you observe Jacobi with this detail?

A I saw him with this detail and I know that this detail was under him for the construction and the transportation of the barracks in the camp.

Q Did you see Jacobi beat this detail?

A No.

Q Do you know anything else about Jacobi?

A No.

Q You identified Kilian. What do you know about Kilian?

A Kilian worked at the bunker in Dora and he was in charge of the hangings. I witnessed, like all my comrades, a mass hanging which took place around 15 or 20 March, 1944, on the roll call square.

Q How far away were you from the gallows?

A About fifteen meters away. The gallows were on the roll call square and I was in my work shop.

Q And what did you observe at this hanging?

A I saw on the roll call square two gallows with six hooks, like that one. And furthermore, there were two gallows with one hook.

(Leschi - direct)

PROSECUTION: Let the record indicate that when he said "Like that one", that he was pointing to the model gallows which is identified as Prosecution Exhibit No. 24. Now did you observe Kilian at this hanging?

A I saw Kilian at this hanging.

Q And what was he doing?

A He placed the rope around the necks of the condemned, he pushed the benches which were underneath, and finally I saw Kilian do one of the most horrible things which I saw in the camp.

Q What was that?

A When the men were hanged it took them a long time to die because they did not fall from a sufficient height in order to break their spinal column, they died through strangulation. Men were taken down after about ten minutes. One of them was still moving. Kilian took a stool and beat on the man's skull.

Q What was the body doing after this blow by Kilian?

A He was not moving any longer.

Q How long did these bodies hang on the gallows?

A From that day about fifty men were hanged, or 55, 56 or 57, I don't remember any more, and they all arrived at the same time on the roll call square. They had pieces of wood in their mouths which were strongly attached on the nape of their necks with a wire. The 14 first ones were hanged and the other ones looked on. After ten minutes they were taken down and they were replaced by others, and so on until all of them were hanged. It lasted three hours.

Q Do you have anything to add about Kilian?

A No, I have nothing else.

Q You identified Zwiener. What do you know about Zwiener?

A Zwiener was camp eldest of the Dora camp during the spring of 1944, when I arrived there. Because of that title he took part in the hanging of those men on Easter day, 1944. He hanged them.

(Leschi - direct)

Q What were the nationalities of these people that were hung?

A I don't remember any more, but it seems to me that they were Russians.

Q What were the nationalities of the people that were hung by Kilian?

A It was told to me—I couldn't say for sure—that they were also Russians.

Q What else do you know about Zwiener?

A I know that he was very brutal and that he never lost an occasion to beat the men.

Q Where did you see Zwiener beat men?

A I saw him every day on the rollcall square and I saw him also while I was in quarantine.

Q What happened while you were in quarantine?

A He came to see us very often, as we did not work. We were locked up in two blocks and we did not work. He came often and I remember particularly of one morning when he came into the room of the barracks where we were piled up.

Q What do you mean by "piled up"?

A We were so crowded in this room that in order to sleep and to be able to lie down we had to lie on our sides.

Q Why/you have to lie on your sides?

A Because we were too numerous there and we had to make some room for ourselves.

Q How many patients were there to a bed?

A There weren't any beds. We were on the ground. There wasn't even any straw.

Q Will you continue your story about Zwiener when he came into the place you were in?

A I remember one morning very early after the reveille of the de-
(Leschi - direct)

tails as we did not work we lay down and continued to sleep. He came in like a madman into that room, his rubber hose in his hand, and he beat right and left and we all left through the windows, pushing each other in the process.

Q Do you know the reason for his action?

A I do not know.

Q Do you have anything else that you can add about Zwiener?

A No.

Q Now you have identified Walenta. What do you know about Walenta?

A I know that Walenta was a capo of the bunker but I don't have anything special against him.

Q You have identified Simon. What do you know about Simon?

A Simon was at the Dora camp as labor service leader. He was in charge of furnishing the labor for the various enterprises in the camp. He only had one thought--the work, the output of his men; and the lives of those men did not count for him. It happened some times that he would hold a meeting of the capos and the foremen to explain to them the means of increasing the output of the men.

Q And what was the effect of Simon's instructions?

A The death of many men who succumbed because of the work they had to do.

Q Did you ever observe Simon while he was assigning the different men to different jobs?

A I can give the following example to the court: In February 1945 a transport was organized for a bycamp of the camp. I do not know which camp it was for. This transport was about 1500 men strong. The men were assembled one morning on the rollcall square and they remained there until ten o'clock, until the lists were made out. When they left, 12 bodies remained on the rollcall square. Those were men who had died from congestion because it was so cold.

Q How cold was it?

A That was a temperature, I said a while back, about fifteen degrees below freezing point. That was in February 1945.

Q And who did you say was in charge of this assembly?

A It was Simon, as he was in charge of those jobs.

Q Is there anything else that you can add about Simon's activities at Dora?

A Nothing special, except his usual brutality.

Q Can you give the court other examples of brutality, besides the assemblage you spoke of?

A When Simon came on the rollcall square or inside the camp it was usual that he punched and kicked when something was not to his liking.

Q Who would he punch and kick?

A To some men who were there in the lines.

Q And what were the nationalities of these men who were kicked and punched?

A When Simon punched and kicked he never looked at the letter which we wore in the triangle.

Q Can you give the court an example of the nationalities that were kicked and punched?

A He made no difference between the Russians, and Poles, the Czechs, the French or the Belgians.

Q What were the nationalities of the 12 men that were left on the rollcall square at the end of the assembly that you spoke of?

A I couldn't say that because those men were immediately picked up and taken to the crematory.

Q Do you know if they were German or not?

A They could have been German, I don't know.

Q How you identified Koenig. What do you know about Koenig?

A I remember that Koenig was in charge at the camp of the auto-

By [unclear]
[unclear]

mobile transport, the fahrbereitschaft (motor pool), but I have nothing to say against him.

Ta 176-Nordhausen
3 Sep 47 - 1

Q You identified Maischein. What do you know about him?

A I remember having seen Maischein at the SS dispensary. I know that he was not tender toward the prisoners, but I have nothing special against him.

Q How, you have identified Woesser. What do you know about him?

A Woesser was an officer. He was chief of the inmate camp. He was Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer at Dora. He gave us all the impression of being coldly cruel.

Q Why do you say he was coldly cruel?

A Because he never said anything and he looked at the men with that look which you know, and all the men were terrorized when they saw him. We had his office next to our work shop and next to the office of the roll call leader, and he certainly indicated -- I don't know for sure, but I imagine so -- the corporal punishments which were to be meted out to the men.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: May the part of the witness's answer referring to what he imagines be stricken from the record.

PRESIDENT: That part of the witness's answer referring to what he imagined or supposed will be stricken from the record.

Q Can you give any examples of Woesser's cold brutality?

A The precise thing which I saw was on the day of March '45 when those 50 men were hanged. When the men were unhanged and while they were still moving, while I saw Eilian beat one of the men who had been unhanged with a stool, I saw Woesser give the mercy shot to some others with his pistol.

Q Did you observe anything else that Woesser did?

A I did not observe anything else precisely -- any precise facts.

Q Before you testified that you on several occasions went to the post office. While you were there, did any prisoners come to the post office?

(LESCHL-Direct)

Ta 176-elh-Nordhausen
3 Sep 47 - 2

A The prisoners came to get their packages through a small window which looked out on the inside of the camp, but the friends of Andrae -- the ones who were in good terms with him, the capos, the camp elders -- came in on the other side and took packages away.

Q Well, what happened to the prisoners who were not in favor of Andrae but were on the outside? What happened to them when they came to get their packages?

A Those took whatever the post office was willing to give them, but it was not the prisoners themselves who came. Those were the secretaries of the blocks. In each block there was a capo and a secretary, and the secretaries came to get them.

Q While you were there, did any prisoner come and make a complaint about his package?

A We could not complain. Nobody could complain because if anybody would complain he was beaten.

Q Now, do you have anything that you would like to add to the stories concerning any of these people you have identified?

A No, I have said everything I knew about them.

Q Now, you said before that Brinkmann was a good friend of Knittler's. Did you ever see Knittler in the post office?

A Yes.

Q Did you ever see Knittler beat a prisoner in the post office?

A I did not see Knittler beat in the post office, but I saw Knittler because some prisoners would be beaten in his office and in the hall.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: If the court please, I would like to interpose an objection on the grounds that the testimony regarding Knittler is incompetent, irrelevant, and immaterial to the issues of this case, unless prosecution intends to connect it in some way with one of the accused.

Ta 176-elh-Nordhausen
3 Sep 47 - 3

Knittler is not on trial. I see no purpose in this line of questioning.

PROSECUTION: But the responsible leadership of the camp is on trial. The nature of the charge makes any of the leaders in the camp whose actions were made part of a plan also responsible, and is competent.

LIEUTENANT JONES: If the court please, the charge and specifications themselves set out the fact, naming these men, and also stating "...and other persons."

PRESIDENT: The objection is sustained.

QUESTIONS BY LIEUTENANT JONES (continued):

Q What was Knittler doing in the post office?

A He went to see Andrae often and, like the others, he received some chocolate and some cigarettes which he also liked very much.

Q Who gave them the chocolate and the cigarettes?

A Andrae and the other SS who were with him in the post office.

LIEUTENANT JONES: Prosecution has no further questions.

DR. AHEIMER: Cross examination on behalf of Maischein and Simon.

CROSS EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY DR. AHEIMER:

Q Colonel, you said a few words about Maischein. Is it correct that you often came to the troop dispensary in order to repair the telephone there?

A I went several times to the SS dispensary in order to repair, not the telephone, but the loud speakers.

Q Is it correct that there you also met, in addition to Maischein, a prisoner by the name of Willi Fett?

PROSECUTION: The only testimony by this witness about Maischein was what his job --- He knew nothing about him. The prosecution is going to insist the cross examination be limited to matters discussed on direct

Ta 176-elh-Nordhausen
3 Sep 47 - 4

examination.

PRESIDENT: The objection is overruled.

A I do not know the name of that prisoner, but I ask the defense if it is the name of a German prisoner who had been in Paris before the war.

Q It is referring to a German prisoner. I don't know whether he was in France, but he was an actor.

A An actor? No.

Q Isn't it correct that when you were there you received food from the dispensary clerk and upon the approval of Maischein?

PROSECUTION: I object.

PRESIDENT: The objection is overruled.

A When I went to the SS hospital it did actually happen that I asked for some food for my men from a prisoner who was in a -- who lived across the way from Maischein's room. It was refused to me.

Q Colonel, you spoke of the incident in February where -- and after that 12 corpses were on the roll call grounds. Was this February '44 or February '45?

A It was February '45.

Q Isn't it a fact that in February 1945 SS First Lieutenant Sell was labor commitment leader?

A I did not know that officer.

Q But you do know that Simon was not labor allocation leader but labor commitment leader?

A He was Arbeitsdienstfuhrer.

PRESIDENT: Now, what is the translation of "Arbeitsdienstfuhrer"?

INTERPRETER SIMON WEISSGLAS: Labor service leader.

A (continued) That is what I said a while back.

Q Isn't it a fact that transfers of transports from one camp to

(LESCHI-Cross)

Ta 176-elh-Nordhausen
3 Sep 47 - 5

another camp were a matter of the labor allocation leader and not the labor service leader?

A I don't know that.

Q How come that you bring Simon in connection with these 12 corpses?

A Because in everybody's mind, as well as in mine, it was Simon who was in charge of organizing the transports.

Q But you yourself do not know for sure that at that time Simon was busy in getting the transport together?

A What I knew was that Simon was in charge of organizing the transports.

Q Did you see Simon on that day somewhere in the vicinity or nearby this transport in February 1945?

A I couldn't say that.

Q Isn't it a fact that people who were sent out to work some place else had to be examined by a doctor prior -- whether they are capable of doing the work -- prior to being sent out?

A They were perhaps supposed to be, but they were not.

Q Do you know, Colonel, that this very transport in February 1945 was not examined prior to that time?

A I don't know that, but what I do know is that at the end there were 12 bodies, and that is a fact.

Q Colonel, you spoke about the fact a while ago that Simon occasionally called the capoes and foremen together?

A Yes.

Q Where did these meetings take place?

A They took place on the roll call square in front of the Labor Statistics Block.

(LESCHI-Cross)

Tx 177-gas-Nordhausen-U/3/47-1

Q Did you yourself have occasion to listen in to one of those meetings once?

A I was present there once myself because I was chief of the PA system detail.

Q And what means did Simon speak about at that time in order to increase production?

A Unfortunately, Simon made his speeches in German, and I was never able to understand German very well. The little which I understood indicated that production would have to be increased by all means.

Q Was the discussion of this point the only reason for calling the meeting?

A Yes.

Q You said before, Colonel, that Simon's only intention was the work, the life of the prisoners didn't matter?

A Yes, that is correct, and besides the facts are there which prove that the death of numerous prisoners.

Q Isn't it a fact that a prisoner who became sick could report sick and was taken out of the work process?

A In order to be admitted in the Dora dispensary one had to suffer from at least 39 degrees of fever, and I saw some men who were suffering from pneumonia, spitting out blood at work.

Q But isn't it a fact that if people could not be admitted to the dispensary they could be put on rest by the doctors?

A Very few convalescent permits were given, and they just depended on the humor of the medics who gave them out.

Q Isn't it a fact that these papers allowing you to have rest were made out only by prisoner doctors?

A I do not know because I never had the benefit of one day of convalescence.

Q Your workshop was in the vicinity or nearby of the administration building?

A My workshop was in the building on the left of the entrance of the camp.

Q And what office was located in the barracks to the right of the entrance of the camp?

A The services of Sison were there and the Political Department.

Q Didn't you see in the building where Sison was located during the year of 1944 a number of officers?

A Yes, some officers were there.

Q But you do not know whether this SS First Lieutenant Sell was among these officers?

A No, I don't know him.

DR. ARSNER: No further questions.

DR. BSHNER: Cross examination on behalf of the accused Andras.

QUESTIONS BY DR. BSHNER:

Q Colonel, when was it when you were in this building, the same building where the post office was?

A During the month of August 1944.

Q At that time in August 1944 was Andras in the post office?

A That question embarrasses me, and I couldn't answer it neither "Yes" nor "No". I did not know him at that time.

Q Who was in charge of the post office at that time?

A I don't know anything about the post office before I saw Andras. I don't know who was there before him.

Q Do you know the name of an SS Staff Sergeant Pilger?

A No.

Q Did you have the occasion to see the arrival of packages and the censoring of packages?

A Yes.

Q At this censorship were there only SS personnel employed, or were there also prisoners there, too?

A There were some prisoners also there.

Q How many prisoners were employed there, approximately?

A Approximately five or six.

Q And what did these prisoners do?

A Those prisoners took care of the writings and when there were many packages they also took care of opening the packages.

Q And who took out the contents of the packages?

A The persons who took out the contents were either the prisoners or the SS. In any case the prisoners acted upon instructions of the SS. They said to them the sugar, the chocolate, and the tinned food should be taken out, and they took it out and placed it in the wooden boxes.

Q Did you also see Andrae on such occasions that he took out the contents of a package?

A Yes.

Q And what did Andrae do with the contents of the packages?

A But Andrae considered that the contents of the packages belonged to the SS.

Q How do you know that?

A And because of that he disposed of it as he felt like it.

Q Are you acquainted with the directives that were issued to Andrae with respect to packages?

A No.

Q Do you know who was the superior of Andrae?

A I don't know that.

Q Was Andrae an officer?

A Andrae was an SS Master Sergeant.

Q Was an officer superior to a SS Master Sergeant?

A Yes.

Q Did a SS Waster Sergeant have to carry out the orders of an officer?

A If the same thing took place with them, as in all armies, I imagine they had to follow the orders.

Q If Andrae received an order from the camp commander to issue or hand off a package to a prisoner, would Andrae be required to follow this order?

LIEUTENANT JONES: If it please the court, the prosecution objects. Whether an order was ever given Andrae is purely speculative, and it is immaterial; as far as the witness' testimony, it is not material at all.

PRESDENT: The objection is sustained. The witness will not answer the question.

QUESTIONS BY DR. BENNER:

Q Isn't it a fact that you frequently received a certificate from the camp commander saying that you ought to receive a package and whereupon you were issued a package?

A I never saw anything which looked like a certificate from the camp commander.

DR. BENNER: I believe there is a mistake in translation. The word "camp leader" was not translated properly. I believe I will replace it with the word "protective custody camp leader".

THE WITNESS: Woeser?

QUESTIONS BY DR. BENNER:

Q Yes.

A I never saw anything signed by Woeser which authorized me to receive some packages. I received some because I helped out the post office and Andrae. The only authorization which I received, I remember about that now, was from my SS detail leader for me to receive some tobacco for myself and my men.

Q Did you always have to show a certificate if you received a package or something like this from Andras?

A No.

Q You stated that at first the mail was sent through the camp Buchenwald. For how long a time was that?

A Until during the summer of 1944.

Q Approximately for how long in months, if you please?

A I could not say if it was in August or September 1944 that it changed.

Q Who gave the order that the address of "Buchenwald" had to be changed to "Sangerhausen"?

A I don't know, but what I do know is that during June or July 1944 all the prisoners were authorized to send a card to their families in order to notify them of the change of address.

Q Do you know by this the change of address was introduced?

A No.

PRESIDENT: The court will recess until 1300.

(Whereupon at 1155 hours the court recessed until 1300 hours.)

* * * *

INTERPRETER CONVERSE: The witness used the word "recuperated",
sir.

PRESIDENT: I think it is more properly translated as salvaged.

Q Do you know who took the contents of these packages, which you
stated consisted mostly of wool materials, to the SS clothing supply room?

A A detail of inmates took them there.

Q On whose orders were these things brought to the clothing sup-
ply room?

A I don't know. I do not know who gave that order, but I hold
Andrae responsible for what went on in the post office.

Q Is it known to you that the contents of those cases, the cases
that were standing in the post office, the contents of these cases were
sent to the prisoners' kitchen?

A I know that at a certain time we received some packages from
the American Red Cross which contained some noodles and some bouillon
and all that was taken to the prisoners' kitchen where it was mixed up with
the soup of the prisoners and it became practically unestable.

Q During the work that you were doing in Dora, did you also come
into the room of the rollcall leader?

A I did go in the room of the rollcall leader because there was
a P.A. installation there.

Q Isn't it a fact that also in the room of the rollcall leader
there were cases standing there which were designated for food which was
to come from the post office?

A I did not see any boxes which were destined to receive food,
but I did see some food there.

Q Isn't it a fact that this food was called for daily by a de-
tail which took it to the prisoners' kitchen?

A That is possible.

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The court reconvened at 1330 hours.)

PRESIDENT: The court will come to order.

PROSECUTION: Let the record show that all the members of the court are present, the prosecution and the defense are represented by counsel, all the accused are present, the court reporter and the court interpreter are present. At the close of the last session the witness was undergoing cross examination.

COL. MARIEN LESCHI, called as a witness by the prosecution, having been previously sworn, resumed the stand and testified further through an interpreter as follows:

CROSS EXAMINATION, (continued)

QUESTIONS BY MR. RENNER

Q Colonel, you stated that approximately in February 1945, 2,300 Red Cross packages came into camp Dora. How do you know about this figure so definitely?

A Because I saw them in the post office and that figure was given to me by the capo of the post office.

Q And who was this capo?

A The capo was a French inmate, an Alsatian.

Q Do you remember the name?

A Weber.

Q And the wrappings of these packages were burnt, as you know. Is that correct?

A No, the wrappings of those packages were taken to the camp where all the old waste paper of the camp was recuperated.

PROSECUTION: I would like to ask the interpreter, through the court, whether the translation should not be salvaged, instead of recuperated?

PRESIDENT: Isn't the correct translation of that either "reclaimed" or "salvaged"?

(Leschi - cross)

INTERPRETER CONVERSE: The witness used the word "recuperated",
sir.

PRESIDENT: I think it is more properly translated as salvaged.
Do you know who took the contents of these packages, which you
stated consisted mostly of wool materials, to the SS clothing supply room?

A detail of inmates took them there.

On whose orders were these things brought to the clothing sup-
ply room?

A I don't know. I do not know who gave that order, but I hold
Andrae responsible for what went on in the post office.

Is it known to you that the contents of those cases, the cases
that were standing in the post office, the contents of these cases were
sent to the prisoners' kitchen?

A I know that at a certain time we received some packages from
the American Red Cross which contained some noodles and some bouillon
and all that was taken to the prisoners' kitchen where it was mixed up with
the soup of the prisoners and it became practically unentable.

During the work that you were doing in Dora, did you also come
into the room of the rollcall leader?

A I did go in the room of the rollcall leader because there was
a P.A. installation there.

Isn't it a fact that also in the room of the rollcall leader
there were cases standing there which were designated for food which was
to come from the post office?

A I did not see any boxes which were destined to receive food,
but I did see some food there.

Isn't it a fact that this food was called for daily by a de-
tail which took it to the prisoners' kitchen?

A That is possible.

Q Isn't it a fact that the food which went into the cases in the post office as well as into the cases which were standing in the rollcall leader's room was food which originated from packages which could not be delivered?

A I did not understand the question. Which could not be delivered.

Q Packages for those prisoners who had died or packages for those prisoners who had been transferred to other camps and for this reason it was not possible to deliver the packages. The contents of these packages were placed into these other cases, is that correct?

A Yes, but they didn't worry either about whether the prisoners were dead or in other camps. I repeat what I said a while back, the contents of those packages did not belong to the prisoners.

Q Isn't it a fact that the underwear that was taken out of the packages actually went to the prisoners' clothing supply room?

A I never saw one prisoner dressed with that underwear.

PROSECUTION: I think the word used was ^{sous-vetements}. Does that mean underwear?

INTERPRETER CONVERSE: Yes, sir, it does.

Q Is it known to you when the prisoners daily picked up the packages from the window?

A After the packages had been opened and part of their contents had been taken out, the prisoners came and got whatever was allotted to them from the small window.

Q Is it known to you that certain things, definite things, were not permitted that the prisoners receive?

A It was forbidden for the prisoners to receive alcohol. It was forbidden that the prisoners receive any clothing. As far as I know it was not forbidden for them to receive cans of sardines or cans of milk which were opened inside the packages after they had been pierced in order to censor them.

Q Isn't it a fact that it very often happened that the contents of these tin cans were not those stated on the outside, but that they contained entirely different things than stated thereon?

A I don't know. I never saw it myself.

Q Isn't it a fact that just due to this fact such a strict censorship was set up and each can controlled?

LT. JONES: If the court please, the prosecution objects. He has answered that he did not know what it was, he had never seen any of these cans.

PRESIDENT: The objection is overruled; the witness will answer the question.

A It is possible that a very strict censorship was necessary but that does not explain why the contents of some boxes went to the SS.

Q Is it known to you that in the months of January, February 1945 approximately 1000 sets of wool underwear was issued to the prisoners?

A The prisoners did not have any underwear. I said a while back that all they had was a shirt and a pullover.

Q Is it not a fact that food and underwear was distributed to details which were doing particularly heavy work?

A Not to my knowledge.

Q During your testimony under direct examination you talked about a M/Sgt. Knittler. Were you ever present when Andrae personally gave Knittler any tobacco or chocolate?

A Yes.

Q When was this?

A Maybe at the end of 1944, maybe the beginning of 1945; I cannot say that exactly.

Q Did Knittler receipt for the receipt of these things? Did he have a special receipt for the receipt of these things?

A Knittler did not confide in me and did not tell me about all

Take 178 - Nordhausen
9-3-mdh-5

these things. I know that he accepted cigarettes and chocolate, just like we did on those occasions.

Q But it is unknown to you if he had a special receipt for the receipt of these things?

A No.

DR. RENNER: No further questions.

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE COUNSEL

Q Colonel, would you be good enough to step up to Prosecution Exhibit 22 and indicate where your office, workshop was?

PRESIDENT: I doubt if the witness knows what Prosecution Exhibit 22 is.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: This map of the concentration camp of Dora.

A My work shop was in this barrack here.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: Let the record indicate that the witness has pointed to the building marked "Protective Custody Camp Leader".

pld-179-1

Q Which way did your office face, that is the windows of your office?

A My workshop was on this side, then they found that it was too large. They needed the space so they moved it here, about here. (Indicating.)

DEFENSE COUNSEL: Let the record indicate that the witness has first pointed to the West side of the building and--rather strike that--to the East side of the building and then pointed to the West side of the building as the second location of his office.

A Then my workshop was moved from here to there a little further.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: Let the record indicate that the witness has pointed to another location in the same building slightly to the South of the second location.

Q Now could you see from any of these three shops? Could you clearly see the entrance to the camp?

A I could not see the entrance of the camp from the workshop. I could see from here on.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: Let the record indicate that the witness has pointed to a spot where the road, the entrance road, makes a crossroad with the first road inside the enclosure.

Q Now did you ever have occasion, while working, or during your duty hours or during your off duty hours to observe the prisoners as they marched in or out of the camp?

A Yes. I saw it not only from inside my workshop but also from inside the camp where I worked often.

Q Did you then observe prisoners entering and leaving the camp on numerous occasions?

A Yes.

(Loschi-cross)

Q Now with regard to your testimony as to these packages Colonel. Isn't it a fact that the capos and block schreibers would pick the packages up at the Post Office and then distribute them to the prisoners?

A Yes, it was the block section.

Q Isn't it also a fact Colonel that there was wholesale pilferage of these packages all the way down the line by the SS and by the prisoners and by everybody?

A The first place there was a looting of the Post Office then there was the looting of the block chiefs. Then there was what had to be given to the capos and the foremen in order not to be beaten.

Q So, in other words, Colonel, when a package arrived at the Post Office first of all certain material was removed from it because of censorship, isn't that so?

A Allegedly.

Q Then according to your testimony the SS removed some of the contents of this package for themselves, isn't that right?

LT. JONES: The prosecution objects. This is the second time that the Post Office has entered in the picture as far as cross examination is concerned and he has also already answered this question prior to this.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: May it please the court---

PRESIDENT: The objection is overruled.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE COUNSEL:

Q When the block schreibers or the block eldest or the prisoners who occupied these positions took their share, isn't that right?

A Yes.

Q And then finally the capos or the other prominent prisoners got their share, isn't that right?

(Leschi-cross)

A Yes.

Q So that finally the poor ordinary prisoner got very little left, isn't that it?

A Yes.

Q But all of this pilfering cannot be laid at the door of the accused Andrae, can it?

A It still has a great share of responsibility.

Q Now Colonel, with respect to your testimony as to the accused Brinkmann, whom you identified. I would like to ask you this question: Isn't it possible that you are confusing the accused Brinkmann with Hauptscharführer Brom who resembled him and who also had his office with Knittler in the same building that you had?

A No, because Brinkmann is blonde and Brom is dark.

Q But it is a fact, is it not that in the same building as you were the office which was occupied by Brom was also occupied by Knittler, is that so?

A They were together they were all three of them were there and when Brinkmann went to Ellrich he was replaced by Freis.

Q Is it not a fact that the censorship service on these packages was a separate service from the Post Office and was under the supervision of Master Sergeant Pilger?

A I don't remember that name Pilger but I know that the censorship of letters was in a different room from the one where the packages were.

Q These punishments which you say that you witnessed the prisoners coming out after the punishments in the block fuhrrer or the report fuhrrer's room. Did you witness any of the punishments themselves?

A I was not a visual witness but I was an oral witness because I heard their shouts.

(Leschi-cross)

Q Can you say with certainty today who was administering these punishments?

A It was some inmates. The capo of the camp police or some camp policeman who beat by order of the rollcall leader.

Q It was not the rollcall leader himself who administered these punishments, is that right?

A I did not see him.

Q Were these punishments the so-called official punishments of the 26, as it is sometimes known?

A It was both.

Q Did you ever see in this report fueshrer's room or in any of the contiguous rooms a whipping block?

A Yes, it was a table.

Q Did this table look anything like that?

A I did not see that.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: Let the record indicate that I have shown the witness prosecutions Exhibit P-35.

Q Did you ever see that instrument or photograph which I have just shown you anywhere in the camp?

A I didn't see it but others saw it.

Q In your duties as chief of the Public Address System you visited all parts of the camp, did you not?

A I visited the blocks in the camp and the offices.

Q And you attended all the roll calls, did you not?

A Yes.

Q And you witnessed all the punishments that were given on the roll call square did you not?

A The official punishments did not take place on the roll call square except for the hangings.

(Leschi-cross)

Q Then you never saw any punishments given on that whipping block in the roll call square did you?

A No.

Q Now you testified Colonel that you saw Brinkmann preparing a package to send home which contained goods which came from the Post Office?

A Yes.

Q Did you have a very close look at the goods that were going into this package?

A I couldn't unwrap it. It would have cost me a lot. I saw some jars of jam and I saw some tin foods which came from the Post Office.

Q The members of the SS garrison also received packages on their own behalf did they not?

A The SS received some packages from their homes.

Q And they did receive jams and canned goods did they not?

A I imagine so.

Q So these goods which you saw Brinkmann packing could have been his own could they not?

A No.

Q Now, isn't it a fact Colonel that the construction of barracks in Dora was carried out by the WIFO, a civilian concern?

A The WIFO I think, because I think I know the name of that firm, worked at the construction of the barracks of the camp.

Q Now, isn't it a fact that these barracks were semi-prefabricated units?

A Yes. They were wooden panels, panels of flooring, walls and roof.

Q Isn't it a fact that these panels were transported from the railway to the construction site either on trucks or horse carts?

(Leschi-cross)

A These panels were transported to the place, to the construction site from the station by men on their backs and on their shoulders.

Q What was the distance from the railway station to the construction site?

A It varied a lot but it could have been as much as two kilometers when it was a question of building these barracks there.

Q There was a large motor pool at Dora, was there not Colonel?

A Yes.

Q Trucks were available to transport these panels were they not?

A Yes, but they did not transport these things, they transported gravel when they made some cement for the roll call square and they used them also in the morning and in the evening to transport some inmates who were working in far away details, maybe about 10 kilometers away, and also to transport the dead from Ellrich Camp to the Dora Camp, but the panels of the barracks were carried on mens backs.

Q Now there were also a number of horse carts available were there not Colonel?

A There were a few horse carts which came to get potato peelings from the kitchen.

Q Now other witnesses before this court Colonel have testified that the putting up of these barracks was done at a very fast tempo and that every effort was made to get these barracks up in the shortest amount of time. In spite of that testimony do you still wish to repeat that these panels were carried by human carriage from the railway station to the construction site.

A I never saw them carried otherwise.

Q Colonel when you arrived in March of 1944 weren't these barracks almost all completed?

(Leschi-cross)

A A certain number of them were finished and others were not finished.

Q Now Colonel you identified the accused Kilian. You testified that you saw him participate in one or more hangings.

A One. To the mass hanging where about 50 individuals were hanged. I know that he participated in other hangings in the tunnel, but those I did not see.

Q I just want to rectify the date of this hanging that you did see. I believe you stated it was on the 15th of March, 1944. Didn't you mean 1945?

A March, 1946.

Q Now what Doctor was present at that hanging colonel?

A I did not see any.

Q As the prisoner in charge of the public address system, isn't it a fact that these sentences were always announced over the public address system?

A During the hangings of Easter Day, 1944 the sentences were announced through the public address system. For those of March, 1945 there weren't any sentences.

Q Do you recall whether an interpreter was present at the hangings of 15 March, 1945?

A Yes, because the sentences were told in many languages.

Q Then there were sentences read, is that it?

A On Easter Day '44, yes, in March '45, no.

Q Now this hanging of Easter, 1944 that you refer to that is the one which I believe you testified Zwienor performed, is that right?

A Yes.

Ta. 180-elh-Nordhausen
3 Sep 47 - 1

Q Now, is that the same hanging in which the camp eldest Szymczak refused to do the hanging?

A Yes.

Q Now, there is testimony before the court, Colonel, that on that occasion the hanging was actually done by Master Sergeant Pusita, aided by a prisoner by the name of Peter Schrauer, and that Wiener did not participate in that hanging. How do you account for the difference in testimony?

A I don't know the two others, but what I know is that on Easter Day 1944 Wiener hanged those two men. He volunteered to do so because the Reds had refused to do so.

Q Do you recall in what month Easter was in 1944? Was it March or April?

A I think that it was on 9 April.

Q Now, are you sure that this other hanging which -- this hanging which Szymczak refused to perform was not in March 1944? Are you not confusing those two hangings?

A I did not see any other hangings than the ones of Easter Day 1944. I arrived at the camp on 13 March.

Q Now, you testified about an incident, Colonel, in which you were confined and quarantined. Who placed you in quarantine?

A I was placed in quarantine because there was a typhus epidemic and we were all full of lice.

Q Were all of you placed in that crowded room by medical orders?

A We were placed in two blocks. All the people who were placed inside were people who were found to have lice, but upon the orders of whom, I don't know.

Q During your restriction in quarantine, didn't you see any signs of any doctors who came to examine you?

(LESCHI-Cross)

Ta 180-elh-Nordhausen
3 Sep 47 - 2

A No.

Q Now, isn't it a fact that a report was made by some of the prisoners that in these crowded quarters some of the prisoners were relieving themselves in the room and that because of this Wiener came in and administered these beatings?

A Certainly not.

Q Do you know who the chief physician in Dora was at the time that this incident took place?

A No.

Q Do you recall, Colonel, an incident in which fire occurred in your shop, because of which you and two other prisoners who worked with you were to be punished and were to be beaten by orders of the camp commander?

A I remember that very well.

Q Isn't it a fact that the accused Moeser intervened and interfered in your behalf and had this punishment reduced to arrest rather than to a beating punishment?

A It was not Moeser who intervened, but my detail leader, an SS named Heiss, who was only an SS because he had to, who was very good to me, and I owe my life to him.

Q Now, do you know to whom your kommando fuhrer went to obtain a reduction of this punishment which had been ordered by the camp commander?

A He went to see the camp commander Foerschner, who refused it. He also went to see Moeser, and it was only later when Foerschner was replaced by another officer coming from Auschwitz whose name was Baer -- I think B-A-E-R -- that the punishment was changed.

Q And do you know whether or not it was Moeser who intervened and got that punishment changed?

A What I know is that Heiss told me, "I am going to intervene for

(LESCHI-Cross)

Ta 180-elh-Nordhausen
3 Sep 47 - 3

you, not because of my feelings of humanity, but because I need you."

Q You do not know then whether or not it was Woesser who finally obtained a reduction of this punishment, is that right?

A I don't know that, but what I do know is that I owe Weiss for it.

Q Now, you also identified the accused Brauny and I believe that you said you never saw him actually beat anyone, is that right?

A I saw him in the camp but I have absolutely nothing against him. I never saw anything.

Q Now, there has been testimony before the court, Colonel, that Brauny made it a practice to stand at the entrance to the camp and habitually beat the prisoners as they came back and forth, entered and left the camp. You have testified earlier in cross examination that you on numerous occasions saw prisoners leave and enter the camp and now you say that Brauny never did any beating, as far as you know. How can you account for the difference in that testimony?

PROSECUTION: I pray the court's judgment.

PRESIDENT: The objection is sustained. The witness will not answer the question.

Q You have testified on cross examination that you saw prisoners leave and enter camp on many occasions, did you not?

A Yes.

Q And you have also testified that you never saw Brauny beat anyone yourself?

A Yes.

Q So, therefore, you never saw Brauny beat anyone on these occasions on which you state prisoners left the camp?

PROSECUTION: I pray the court's judgment. That is a question which asks the witness to come to a conclusion. He said he never saw him beat anybody; he said he saw people go through the camp; and it is up to the court to come to its own conclusion.

(LESCHI-Cross)

Ta 160-sih-Nordhausen
3 Sep 47 - 4

DEFENSE COUNSEL: I withdraw the question. Thank you, you have summarized it for me.

PROSECUTION: You did it yourself.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: I have no further questions. Dr. Aheiser has a few questions.

PRESIDENT: The court will recess for 15 minutes.

(Whereupon the court recessed at 1445 hours.)

* * *

(Whereupon the court reconvened at 1510 hours.)

PRESIDENT: The court will come to order.

LIEUTENANT JONES: Let the record show that all the members of the court are present, prosecution and the defense are represented by counsel, all the accused are present, the court reporter and the court interpreter are present.

At the close of the last session the witness was undergoing cross examination.

PRESIDENT: The witness is reminded he is still under oath.

COLONEL MARIEB LESCHI, called as a witness by the prosecution, resumed the stand and being reminded that he was still under oath, continued to testify through a French interpreter as follows:

(Whereupon the proceedings were translated into the German language.)

CROSS EXAMINATION (continued)

QUESTIONS BY DR. AHEISER:

DR. AHEISER: I have several questions yet in connection with the accused Simon which I could not ask this morning as I did not have the information at my disposal as yet.

Q Colonel, do you remember that in January and the beginning of February transports arrived from the East?

A Yes.

Q Isn't it correct that a part of these transports only remained in Dora for one or two days and were then sent to other camps because there

wasn't sufficient room for these transports to remain there?

A I know that I saw that transport arrive. It was in a terrible condition. I know that the men were tired because they had travelled 10 or 12 days in open cars in the snow. I know that there was a mountain of dead. I know that many were dying. I know also that the ones who were in a half sort of a decent shape and the ones who were dying were sent to be disinfected, where they remained several hours naked in the snow. The living were placed in a large construction which was to have been a movie, but the crematory was not sufficient to take care of all the dead. Some funeral pyres had to be lit.

Q Do you also remember, Colonel, that a part of these people one or two days after their arrival were sent to other camps?

A Yes.

Q You spoke this morning about a transport in February 1945 which was sent to an outcamp and in which there were 12 dead.

A Yes.

Q Didn't this transport consist only of those people from the East who had only been in the camp one or two days?

A No, those were people from the camp.

Q Did you know any of these people from the transport?

A No.

Q How do you know, then, that these were people from the camp?

A Because I could see them. I knew the comrades from the camp.

I didn't know them individually but I saw them often.

Q Did you personally see that Simon beat people on the roll call field?

A I did not see him beat.

Q Isn't it a fact, Colonel, your detail leader, whom you have mentioned here several times already, received premium slips from Simon to distribute to the people in his detail?

Ta 180-elh-Nordhausen
3 Sep 47 - 6

A That is correct.

DR. AHEIMER: No further questions.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: I have one more question, if the court please.

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE COUNSEL:

Q Colonel, what can you tell the court about --- Can you tell the court whether you know or whether you have ever heard that there was a black market dealing in lice among the prisoners?

A I did not see it take place, but it was told to me, and I could not certify to it under oath. That did not take place in Dora, to my knowledge, but it did take place in other camps. It was to the best interest of the men that a flea be found on them so at the time that they were inspected so that they would not go to work.

Q By that do you mean that they were quarantined if a louse was found on their bodies, is that it?

A That was not systematic, but it did occur. The proof is that in May 1944 I myself went to quarantine because a flea was found on me. I had not bought that flea.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: No further questions.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY LIEUTENANT JONES:

Q Colonel, what do you know about WIFO?

A I know that WIFO was a firm which worked under the direction of Mittelbau for the construction of everything which was outside, such as barracks and road construction, and for the general study of the plan of installation of the Mittelbau of the whole of Dora, Elirich, etc.

Q Will you describe the table upon which these beatings took place in the roll call leader's office?

A I said that I had not seen that, I was not present when the men were beaten in the office of the roll call leader--I only heard. And every time I went into the office of the roll call leader I only saw some ordinary tables.

Q When Knittler received candy and tobacco from Andrae did you see him sign any piece of paper or any statement at all?

A I never saw any paper.

Q After Knittler received this candy and tobacco, what did he do?

A I was not trusted by Knittler sufficiently to learn about what he did.

Q Did you see him passing anything over to Andrae?

A No.

Q At this meeting that you testified to in which Simon had the foreman and capos come to him, what did Simon say at that meeting?

A In the first place, I did not understand everything--I did not understand what he was saying because I do not understand German very well, then I don't remember very well, but what I do know is that he told the capos and the foreman to have the men work by all means.

Q Now, from the place that you worked at at the camp, how much of the entrance of the camp could you see?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: If it please the court, that is repetitive. We have already cross examined at length on what part of the camp he could see.

LIEUTENANT JONES: I know you have. I am bringing it out on redirect examination.

PRESIDENT: The objection is sustained. The information asked for by the last question is already before the court.

LIEUTENANT JONES: If it please the court, nothing was brought out on direct examination about the witness seeing any prisoners going to camp or coming from camp, and I haven't had an opportunity to question this witness at all. It is completely new evidence before this court. It was brought up by cross examination.

PRESIDENT: You may certainly bring out whatever information you desire, but there is no need of repeating whatever is already before the court.

QUESTIONS BY LIEUTENANT JONES:

Q When did you move into this place that you worked in the camp as far as your electrical detail was concerned?

A During the summer of 1944. It was in May or June 1944. Let's see, I think it was at the end of the month of June 1944.

LIEUTENANT JONES: The prosecution has no further questions.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: The defense has nothing further.

EXAMINATION BY THE COURT

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE COURT:

Q Colonel, in your direct testimony you said that a large number of packages arrived for prisoners in February 1945, is that date correct?

A Yes, that is correct. Those were packages from the French Red Cross, and from the Belgian Red Cross.

Q Is the date correct, 1943?

A No, 1945.

Q Colonel, you testified that you arrived at Dora in March 1944. When did you leave Dora?

A I left Dora with the first evacuation transport from the camp under the pressure of the American advance. That was in the evening of 3 April 1945.

Q Colonel, in speaking about the prisoners obtaining packages from the post office, you said that no prisoner complained because no knew that he would be beaten. Did you ever see a prisoner or hear of a prisoner being beaten because no complained?

A I did not see it, but I heard about it, but the prisoners showed no tendency to complain because they were terrorized.

Q Whom did you hear had done the beating to the ones who did complain?

A We just heard about it in the camp. I cannot say anything precise about that.

Q Did any of those accused at any time ever mistreat you personally?

A None of them. The only one who mistreated us is Knittler. He is not there. I also received some blows by Zwimer.

Q Do you mean a beating or just hit you as he walked past?

A He gave me a blow while I was running in order to avoid being beaten.

Q Would you mind telling us about this incident?

A That is what I told this morning while we were all piled up in the barracks and he came in and started to beat right and left and we all jumped out of the windows.

PRESIDENT: No further questions from the court.

LIEUTENANT JONES: If it please the court, may the witness be permanently excused?

PRESIDENT: Does the defense object?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: We have no objection.

PRESIDENT: The witness may be permanently excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused and withdrew.)

LIEUTENANT JONES: The prosecution calls as its next witness

Paul Smile Caton.

PAUL SMILE CATON, called as a witness by the prosecution, being first duly sworn, testified through an interpreter as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY CAPTAIN MCGARRY:

Q State your full name.

A Caton, Paul Smile.

Q Your age?

A 47 years old.

Q Your occupation?

A Importer.

Q Your residence?

A Paris.

Q And what is your nationality?

A French.

Q Mr. Caton, were you ever an inmate of a concentration camp?

A Yes.

Q What camp or camps were you an inmate of?

A Buchenwald, Dora, Ellrich, especially Ellrich.

Q When did you come to Dora?

A On 3 September 1944.

Q And how long did you stay there?

A Three or four days only.

Q And then where did you go?

A To Ellrich.

Q And how long did you remain at Ellrich?

A Until the end.

Q Were there any other prisoners that came to Ellrich with you?

A Yes, exactly 1,500.

Q What was the nationality of these prisoners?

A French.

Q Do you know where these 1500 Frenchmen are today?

A Only 38 of them are left, 38 came back, 34 are still living at the present time.

Q Thirty-eight came back from where?

A From Germany.

Q Were all 1500 at Ellrich?

A Yes.

Q How many came back from Ellrich, if you know?

A Those 38.

Q What were your duties at Ellrich?

A I was first at the outside labor detail which was called B-12, then I was for two months and a half at the labor allocation office, then again at the tunnel of the B-12 detail at Wolfleben.

Take 182 - Nordhausen
9-3-adh-1

Q Mr. Caton, I would like you to look around the court room and tell me if you can identify any of the accused. Mr. Caton, you can walk closer to the dock, if you please. Would you please go closer to them and point them out?

A M/Sgt. Brinkmann.

Q Would you please point to Brinkmann again?

A He is the man. (Indicating.)

CAPT. MCGARRY: Let the record indicate that the witness has identified the accused Brinkmann, wearing placard No. 3. Where do you know Brinkmann from?

A From Ellrich.

Q What was Brinkmann's position at Ellrich?

A He was camp leader or first protective custody leader. I do not know exactly, because I was not in a position to ask questions and check his exact position.

Q What can you tell the court about Brinkmann?

A Brinkmann was particularly severe and particularly hard and did everything he could to make life difficult and almost impossible.

Q Do you remember anything specific that he did, or any specific order that he might have given?

First thing every morning he was there to watch over the details when they were leaving and when the prisoners were sick and they couldn't stand up, he would send them to work just the same, even if they were barefoot and while he was camp leader and protective custody leader he would leave them in the camp without any clothing or without any shoes. Thus in December and in January there were approximately 1500 prisoners in the camp without any clothing or any shoes. That varied between 800 and it went as far up as 1500.

Q Before we go into those figures, Mr. Caton, what were your duties in the labor allocation office?

(Caton - direct)

A We received from the secretary's office the strength report, which gave the strength of the men in the camp.

Q What information did one of these strength reports contain.

A It contained the number of prisoners; they were split according to the category they were in, the nationalities, and also the number of those who were not at work for some reason or another. Thus, during the month of December and January was listed on those lists the number of prisoners who were either without clothing and without shoes, or without clothing or without shoes.

Q Mr. Caton, in relation to these strength reports which came to the office, which you were in, what were your duties in connection with them?

A We had to mark down the names of the dead, take the cards of the dead and place them in a special file.

Q Can you recall from the reading of these strength reports, the condition of the inmates in the way of clothing in December of 1944 and January of 1945?

A I do not know it by heart, but we received from the American authorities the documents which were at the Ellrich camp and we have some photostats of them, and it is very easy to see from those documents the number of prisoners who were in the midst of winter by minus 20 degrees without any clothing or any shoes.

Q Do you know whether or not these photostats are photostatic copies of the original document which you saw at Camp Ellrich?

A Yes, they are certainly some photostats of the originals, because the signature of Brinkmann appears on them.

Q Have you, in the last day or so, made a compilation of such statistics in regard to the clothing from these photostatic copies?

A Yes.

(Caton - direct)

Exhibit 182 - Nordhausen
9-3-mdh-3

Q Would that compilation which you have made help you in any way to refresh your memory?

A Yes, certainly.

Q May I see that compilation?

A The original documents are there; the signature of Hauptscharführer Brinkmann can be seen on them.

Q Getting back to the clothing, in December of 1944, will you give the court some idea of what the clothing situation was then among the inmates?

A I am only speaking of the documents which are signed by Brinkmann. For instance, the strength reports of the 7th of December, 898 without clothes. On the 8th of December, 836. On 11th of December 943.

PROSECUTION: I wonder if we could agree with the defense on these statistics on the basis of the testimony of the witness that they were compiled directly from the books themselves by him? Introduce these statistics in evidence as statistics compiled by him and read them into the record, and save a great deal of time, the way this thing is going in now. If I remember correctly these statistics are, first of all, the total strength in any particular period, the number who have died within a stated period, the number without any kind of clothing within a stated period, the number without shoes or without clothes, and so on, and we have it for a few months, as the witness has said, for those periods where the originals were signed by Brinkmann. If we can agree that they be introduced or read into the record, instead of dragged out piecemeal, it would save a great deal of time.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: May I request a recess in place for a few minutes?

PRESIDENT: No, the court will recess out of place for fifteen minutes.

(Caton - direct)

PROSECUTION: I just want to make one statement for the record. These original documents belong to the French Government, they will not permit them to get out of their hands. That complicates our situation.

(The court recessed at 1605 hours.)

(The court reconvened at 1620 hours.)

PRESIDENT: The court will come to order.

PROSECUTION: Let the record show that all the members of the court are present, all the accused are present, the prosecution and the defense are represented by counsel, the reporter and the interpreter are present. At the end of the last session the witness Caton was under direct examination.

PAUL EMILE CATON, called as a witness by the prosecution, having been previously sworn, resumed the stand and testified further through an interpreter as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION (continued)

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION

PRESIDENT: The witness is reminded he is still under oath.

PROSECUTION: During recess, may it please the court, a stipulation was agreed upon and entered into orally between the prosecution on the one hand and defense counsel and the accused Brinkmann on the other, with respect to certain statistics at Camp Ellrich. It is stipulated and agreed by and between the parties which I have named that the total number of deaths which took place in Ellrich in November, 1944, was 152; that the total number of deaths in Ellrich for the month of December, 1944, were 494, that the total number of deaths in Ellrich for the month of January 1945 was 878, that the total number of deaths in Ellrich for the month of February 1945 was 742, that the total number of deaths in Ellrich for the month of March 1945 was 1347. These are the total deaths for the months I have mentioned, irrespective of cause of death.

PRESIDENT: Is the witness familiar with those figures? If so,

(Caton - direct)

Take 182 - Nordhausen
9-3-mdh-5

I do not see the necessity for the translation into French.

PROSECUTION: They were prepared by him. So far as the prosecution is concerned, we will waive the French translation.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: We will waive it.

PRESIDENT: But the witness is informed that the translation of these figures into French is not requested by the court because it assumes that the witness already is familiar with it.

PROSECUTION: It is also agreed between the prosecution and counsel for the defense and Brinkmann that the following statistics for the month of December, 1944 were taken from original reports signed by the accused Brinkmann himself, and I will now read these into the records: 7th December 1944, piece 463--898 inmates without clothes and shoes, December 8, 1944, 836 inmates without clothes and shoes; December 9, 1944, 832 inmates without clothes and shoes; December 10, 1944, 2425 inmates working from the number of 7,455, in spite of being free Sunday; December 11, 943 inmates without clothes and shoes, December 12, 1944, 972 inmates without clothes and shoes, December 13, 1206 inmates without clothes and shoes, December 14, 1242 without clothes and shoes, December 15, 920 inmates without clothes and shoes, December 16, 598 inmates without clothes and shoes, December 17, 541 inmates without clothes and shoes, December 18, 635 inmates without clothes and shoes; December 19, the figure is 577. Two figures under December 19, 600 also the second figure without clothes and shoes and opposite that is the word "invalids". December 20, 533 without clothes and shoes; December 21, 499 without clothes and shoes, December 22, 533, December 23, 545, December 28, 692, December 29, 799. All these figures refer to inmates without clothes and shoes. I now ask the court to accept the stipulation between the defense and the accused as I have just read it into the record.

PRESIDENT: Does the defense request that that tabulation be
(Caton - direct)

read in German?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: I believe a German translation exists and we can show it to the accused at a recess, so that it will not be necessary to read it in open court. The only qualification to the stipulation that I would like to make is, We stipulate that these figures represent a summary prepared by this witness of the records we have examined, which purport to be photostatic copies of the original records.

PRESIDENT: The stipulation as stated by the prosecution and as amended by the defense will be accepted by the court.

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION (continued)

Q What was the nationality of the people among these listed as dead?

A There were some Russians, Poles, Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutchmen, Greeks of all nationalities; and also two Americans.

Q What was the nationality of the people who were included among these lists of people without clothing and shoes?

A They were mixed. They were of all nationalities, but especially they were Frenchmen, Belgians and Dutchmen.

PROSECUTION: Prosecution has nothing further from this witness.

CROSS EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE COUNSEL

Q Mr. Caton, these figures of prisoners who were inmates without clothes and shoes, do you mean by that that these prisoners were completely naked?

A No. at that time they were without their jackets and pants but they had their shirts. They were generally dressed in a shirt and shorts but many did not have any shorts, without any long underwear. Later, when the convalescent block was created, during the month of February or March, (Caton - direct)

Take 182 - Nordhausen
9-3-mdh-6

they were totally naked, without a shirt or long underwear.

Q Now the purpose of this report which you have abstracted was to justify that a certain number of inmates did not report for work, isn't that a fact?

A I don't know that. I don't know what they were used for. It was established for the management of the camp and not for us.

Q Now these prisoners that didn't have any clothes or shoes did not go to work did they?

A No.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: No further questions.

THE WITNESS: But they were made out during roll call in the blocks and sometimes those roll calls lasted for hours and hours and the prisoners had to stand there without a shirt or long underwear without a blanket.

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE COUNSEL:

Q How did you know a block scribe by the name of Renee Hell at Ellrich?

A Which block?

Q I don't have that information.

A No, I don't know.

QUESTIONS BY DOCTOR AHSIMER:

Q Mr. Caton I see that you have documents here. Can you determine if in the middle of March a transport left for Dora or for Boelke Caserne, Nordhausen sick people and invalids?

A Yes, but that was in the beginning of March and not in the middle of March.

Q Can you give the number of prisoners who went to Dora or to Boelke Caserne?

A Yes, I believe they were 1800. Yes, and that day the invalids and the ones who were without clothing were dressed rapidly and they were there in the snow and between the camp and the railroad station there were (Caton-cross)

Q Now the purpose of this report which you have abstracted was to justify that a certain number of inmates did not report for work, isn't that a fact?

A I don't know that. I don't know what they were used for. It was established for the management of the camp and not for us.

Q Now these prisoners that didn't have any clothes or shoes did not go to work did they?

A No.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: No further questions.

THE WITNESS: but they were made out during roll call in the blocks and sometimes these roll calls lasted for hours and hours and the prisoners had to stand there without a shirt or long underwear without a blanket.

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE COUNSEL:

Q Now did you know a block scribe by the name of Renee Hell at Ellrich?

A Which block?

Q I don't have that information.

A No, I don't know.

QUESTIONS BY DOCTOR AHSIMER:

Q Mr. Caton I see that you have documents here. Can you determine if in the middle of March a transport left for Dora or for Boelke Caserne, Nordhausen sick people and invalids?

A Yes, but that was in the beginning of March and not in the middle of March.

Q Can you give the number of prisoners who went to Dora or to Boelke Caserne?

A Yes, I believe they were 1800. Yes, and that day the invalids and the ones who were without clothing were dressed rapidly and they were there in the snow and between the camp and the railroad station there were (Caton-cross)

70 deaths and during roll calls also.

Q Can you state the percentage of the sick people who were among these prisoners?

A That was a transport of sick people, all sick people.

Q Did it go to Lora or to Boelke Caserne?

A We learned later that it went to Nordhausen and we also saw that many died during the first few days in Nordhausen. We received the reports here. I saw a report a while back of one hundred twenty deaths on the day after the arrival.

Q Did you also see reports about later days approximately the middle or the end of March?

A No, we only had these, the ones that we had in Ellrich.

DOCTOR ABRIMEN: No further questions.

PROSECUTION: Nothing by the prosecution.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: Nothing by the defense.

PRESIDENT: No questions by the court.

PROSECUTION: May this witness be permanently excused?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: No objection.

PRESIDENT: The witness may be permanently excused.

THE WITNESS: I would like to say a few more words about Brinkmann. He was each morning at roll call. I did not see him personally beat people, but I personally heard him say this, "You haven't experienced anything yet, but you will experience something from me."

PROSECUTION: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: And really we went through something and most of my comrades died. I heard him say also the following: "No one of you will leave here alive and I will see to it."

(Whereupon the witness was excused and withdrew.)

PROSECUTION: The prosecution calls as its next witness Georges Kassimatis.

GEORGES KASSIMATIS, called as a witness by the prosecution, being first duly sworn, took the stand and testified through an interpreter as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY THE PROSECUTION:

Q What is your full name please?

A Kassimatis, Georges.

Q Where do you live?

A In Paris. 35 Rue Galande.

Q What is your nationality?

A Greek.

Q How old are you?

A 50 years old.

Q What is your civilian occupation?

A Merchant.

Q Were you at one time a prisoner in a German Concentration Camp?

A Yes.

Q Which ones.

A From 20 April, 1943 to until 15 April, 1945 when I was liberated by the British troops.

Q What concentration camp?

A I was from 20 April '43 until 25 April, no June '43 in Mauthausen. From 25 June '43 until the end of November '43 at Wiener Neustadt and from 25 November '43 until 5 April '45 at Dora except 15 days when I stayed at Buchenwald.

Q What was your first work assignment in Dora?

A I worked in a transport detail.

Q What kind of work did that detail do?

A We unloaded cars which arrived either full of merchandise or cement or bricks.

Q How long were you on that detail?

A I was in this detail until the month of May '44.

(Kassimatis-direct)

Q Who was in charge of that detail?

A A capo.

Q After the transport detail what was your next work assignment?

A I was two months at the dispensary. After that in the camp detail then I went back to the tunnel to go back to my detail until the month of November '44. Then I went for another month to the dispensary. A month afterwards in the asphalt detail. From the month of February '45 until the end of our evacuation I went back to my detail in the tunnel.

Q What did you say your detail was after you came out of the dispensary for the first time?

A The transport column detail.

Q Who was in charge of the transport detail?

A A capo and two civilians.

Q Where did you work?

A And the unloading of cars. Either to unload some material for machines or some cement or some bricks.

Q Now you were in the dispensary twice. Why were you in the dispensary?

A I was suffering from a sickness called polynneuritis which is a small paralysis because of the lack of vitamins and it was impossible to walk or to work.

Q How when did you first work in the tunnel?

A Very hard and 12 hours a day.

Q I don't mean the hours of the day. During what months and what year did you work in the tunnel?

A 25th November '43 until the middle of the month of May.

Q What period of time did you work in the tunnels, the second time you went back into the tunnels?

A The second time I was in the tunnel during the months of September, October, November.

Q What year?

p1d-183-8

A '44. The second time I worked from the middle of the month of February until the evening of 4 April.

Q So that altogether you worked in the tunnel on three separate periods of time?

A Yes.

Q Now Mr. Kassimatis during the time from the time you first came to Dora until you left in April '45 were you always in Dora or were you part of the time in an outcamp of Dora?

A No, I was always in Dora.

Q Now during that period of time that you were in Dora you came to know members of the SS and other personnel in that camp, did you not?

A Yes.

Q Will you please look around the courtroom and see if there are present here any of the people you met in Dora? If there are will you point to them one at a time. Will you step over to them please and point at them?

A I can see from here.

Q Well the court would like it better and so would I if you went a little closer.

A I know the first one.

Q What is his name?

A I never knew his name. I knew that he was the general manager of the factory. Here I learned that his name was Rickhey.

PROSECUTION: Let the record show that the witness has identified the accused Rickhey wearing placard number 14.

(Kassimatis-direct)

A I recognize the second one. He was roll call leader when I arrived at Dora. I learned here that his name was Brauny.

PROSECUTION: Let the record show that the witness has identified the accused Brauny wearing placard number two.

A I recognize the third one. He was chief of the Post Office Andrae and I learned here that his name was Andrae.

PROSECUTION: Let the record show that the witness has identified the accused Andrae wearing placard number one.

A I recognize the fourth one who was in the bunker. I recognize the seventh one.

Q Just a minute. What is the name of the fourth one?

A Bushring.

PROSECUTION: Let the record show that the witness identified the accused Bushring wearing placard number four.

A I recognize the seventh one who was a prisoner like us, a camp eldest at Dora. His name was Zwiener.

PROSECUTION: Let the record show that the witness identified the accused Zwiener wearing placard number 19.

A I recognize the 8th one. He was at the supply room. I learned all their names here because over there it was impossible to find out their names. He marked some things on pieces of paper but each week they would disappear.

Q Do you remember his name now?

A Ulbricht.

Q What was his job?

A He was at the clothing supply room.

Q Which clothing store?

A The clothing store.

Q Whose? Was it the prisoners clothing or the SS clothing?

(Kassimatis-direct)

A No, he was SS. Of the clothing of the prisoners. Of our clothing.

Q Do you remember his rank?

A I don't remember. He had something like--well, it wasn't Sergeant but it was higher than soldier.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: Let the record indicate that the witness has identified the prisoner bearing placard number 8 as Ulbricht.

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Next one please.

A I recognize after that the leader of the construction detail.

Q What was his name?

A Jacobi.

PROSECUTION: Let the record show that the witness identified the accused Jacobi wearing placard number 9.

Next.

A I recognize Kilian from Wiener Neustadt.

PROSECUTION: Let the record show that the witness identified the accused Kilian wearing placard number 10.

Next please.

A I recognize the second one. I recognize also the first one.

Q What is the name of the first one?

A Koenig.

Q What was his job?

A For a certain amount of time he was roll call leader.

PROSECUTION: Let the record show that the witness identified the accused Koenig wearing placard number 11.

A I recognize afterwards this one. He was at the Labor Statistics Office.

Q What is his name?

(Kasematis-direct)

A Simon.

PROSECUTION: Let the record show that the witness identified the accused Simon wearing placard number 16.

Next.

A I don't know this one. I know this one. He was at the SS dispensary.

Q What was his name?

A Mansley, Massley. A name like that.

PROSECUTION: We will argue this out now. Let the record show the witness has identified the accused Maischein wearing placard number 12.

A I recognize this one.

Q What is his name?

A He was leader of the camp.

Q What is his name?

A Moezer.

PROSECUTION: Let the record show the witness has identified the accused Moezer wearing placard number 13.

A I recognize afterwards. He was capo at the bunker.

Q What was his name?

A Valenta.

PROSECUTION: Let the record show the witness has identified the accused Valenta wearing placard number 18.

A I recognize the last one. "oll call leader.

Q What is his name?

A Brinkmann.

PROSECUTION: Let the record show the witness has identified the accused Brinkmann wearing placard number three.

PRESIDENT: The court will recess until nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon at 1700 hours the court recessed.)