

camp who were looked upon as permanent people. Sausage of poor quality, cake and bread which wasn't so good were also taken out of the packages and distributed to the Masons and SS cleaners, and so forth.

Q Is there anything more you want to tell the court with regard to Grill?

A Yes.

Q What was that?

A In the year 1944, either May or June, I am not sure of the month, I went to the hospital in order to get some bandages in order to wrap up my leg because my leg was swollen. On that occasion I saw Grill carrying a skin out which belonged to human beings. The skin had tatooings on it. The chief of the hospital stopped Grill, and Grill had to open up the bundle and I saw the skin that was in there. I remember that, among other things, one of the skins had a tatoo on it in the shape of an anchor. I saw these skins being dried at the window of Block 28. That was a room in which the doctors and other people spent their time.

Q Is there anything further you want to say about Grill?

A Nothing else, only that he beat people.

Q What was Jungjohann at the camp?

A He was a detail leader in the upper quarry.

Q During what years was he detail leader in the quarry?

A That is very hard for me to say. He could have been the detail leader from the beginning or the middle of the year 1944, or even a little earlier, until the end.

Q What were the nationalities of the prisoners in his detail?

A The greatest part of them were Poles and also Russians,

but the Kapos were Germans.

Q How did he treat the prisoners?

A He was working at that period of time as a stone cutter, the loading detail, and I would have to drive to Kasten Hofen in order to pick up stones. Kasten Hofen is lying down below and Overbrook up above. At that time I saw people who were working on stones and I saw Jung come over to them with Kapos and I saw Jung beat these people who were working. I saw him kick them so that a number of them fell down into the bottom of the hole, the hole was about 20 meters deep. The prisoners' work consisted of carrying away the dirt around the stones and later on chiseling the stones.

Q What injuries did these prisoners have who were beaten and fell down into the hole?

A Later on after these people had been removed to the side we saw corpses among them and people who had broken hands and broken arms.

Q Were you ever present when allied flyers parachuted down near Gusen?

A Yes.

Q Were any of them captured and taken prisoners?

A Yes, at that period of time about 7 to 8 American planes crashed and came down in the area near Gusen, St. Georgen, and when I saw these planes descending, I saw the flyers bailing out and they reached the ground with something which looked like balloons. I saw two flyers reach the ground in an open field which I had in my vision. I saw a number of SS men jump out from the people who were standing around there and bring one of the flyers into the guard house in

the Camp Gusen. The distance from the spot where I was standing to the spot where the pilot reached the ground was about 300 to 320 meters. Two SS men led him and Jung also went over in that direction. Jung was marching behind them and other SS men also joined up. I saw Jung fire two to three shots with a rifle at the flyer. The flyer fell down. He was about 3, 4 or 5 meters behind the flyer. I saw him from the side. They were going in the direction of the camp. After this one American flyer two more American flyers were brought.

Q When was this?

A That was in the year 1944, July or August, but I assume it was the end of July because it was so warm then.

Q What happened to this flyer after he was shot by Jung?

A I saw this flyer lying in the guard house after the alarm. We were ordered to hide ourselves in tunnels under the earth during the alarm. Some of us stayed above and stayed on a hill which went in the direction of Westerplatte. SS men caught us there and together with the detail leader we were brought into the guard house. When I was going through the guard house, the gate where the guard house is, over on the right-hand side I saw the dead body of the American flyer lying there. All three of us got punished for that, we each got 25 blows because we hadn't gone into the tunnels during the alarm.

Q Is there anything further you wish to say about Jung?

A I must say that whenever the alarm sounded we all had to go into the tunnel and the entrance was 4 to 5 meters in size and there were a lot of people who couldn't get in

at once and Jung and other SS men were there and beat the prisoners.

Q What was Tandler's job in the camp?

A I learned to know Tandler in the end of the year 1941 in connection with the Russian prisoners.

Q How long did you know him?

A I knew Tandler until the end.

Q What was his rank?

A He was also a non commissioned officer.

Q What was his job with regard to the Russians?

A When the Russians arrived four blocks in the camp were filled. They were Blocks 13, 14, 15 and 16. He was the commanding officer of that part of the camp which was used for prisoners of war. At the beginning it was forbidden for these people to go into the camp. There were guards standing there. In March or April, 1942, 156 Russian prisoners of war were gassed to death and I know this exact number because I had contacts with the clerk from Block 16. Block 16 was used as a hospital and invalid block for the prisoners of war.

Q Was Tandler present at the time these Russians were gassed?

A Yes, Tandler was present there. He stood alongside Block 16 where the gassings took place. He was standing there together with other SS men. Tandler was the commanding officer of the prisoners of war because he could speak Russian and he used himself as a Russian interpreter.

Q Were these Russians who were gassed P.W.s?

A Yes, they were prisoners of war and I must emphasize the fact that in the entrance there was a sign saying prisoner of war camp.

Q What time of the day or night did this gassing take place?

A This gassing took place by day because on that particular day one-half of the camp was being deloused. It was around 9:30 or 10:00 when I saw the gentlemen. Tandler was among them, Jetz, Zeidler, Brust, Slupesky, who was wearing civilian clothes. He was in a tyrolian outfit. I saw these people going in the direction of Block 16, they went between Block 16 and 15. Slupesky and two other SS men were wearing gas masks. The other SS men were not wearing gas masks. After this gassing had taken place I saw the commando leader and SS men place guards around Block 16. They walked around there in the neighborhood of Block 16 and 15. Around 11:30 approximately I saw various detail leaders and SS men coming back from that direction, and around 11:00 I saw Brust, Slupesky and the camp commandant Chmielewski. I saw them going away earlier. When the others stayed behind the guards had to see to it that all people who were located up in the block remained there and to see to it that in case somebody was stronger than the others and wanted to break out they couldn't do that. Around 3:00 in the afternoon I saw Brust, Tandler, Chmielewski and Slupesky come back to this spot in Block 16. When they came back I heard Slupesky say: "They are all dead already." On the morning of the next day on the roll call, it could have been 5:30 or 6:00 I saw the dead bodies being driven in the direction of the crematory. These dead bodies were loaded on wagons and were pulled and pushed by people.

Q Did you see Tandler at any execution?

A In the year 1942 I saw Tandler present at an execution

and he was there in the capacity of Russian interpreter. The man who was being hung was a Russian who had escaped. In the year 1943 another Russian was hung up on a lamp post. Series was present there and Tandler also appeared in the capacity of interpreter. Tandler said in Russian: "Everybody will be hung like that who attempts to escape." All we prisoners were forced to do homage to this dead body, we all had to take off our caps and we all marched off in the direction of Block 2 and 3. I again saw Tandler in connection with a Russian who had escaped. The Russian had been taken captive in a car which was filled with coal, the Russian was in the coal when he was taken captive. He was brought into the camp to a spot between barracks 3 and 4 where there was a wood horse placed. I heard that Series and Zeidler had beaten this prisoner who was on the wooden horse and later on I saw with my own eyes that Tandler beat him. He gave him 25 blows approximately and then Series gave the order that that man should be brought to the crematory. On that occasion I was in the wash room and I saw Tandler bringing the Russian. He brought him into the wash room of Block 4 and put him into a barrel into the water and after he had shoved the Russian with his head two times into the water, then the Russian admitted that he had escaped in the coal car. When he pushed him into the water for the third time he remained dead. Two clean-up orderlies were brought over and brought this man to the roll call square. It was Sunday and a roll call was held.

Q Was the man dead when the clean-up squad came and took him.

A He was already a corpse.

In 2-13 mak Schuettauf 6/13/47

PROSECUTION: May I request an adjournment for lunch at this time, sir. It is a good place to stop.

PRESIDENT: Court will take a recess until 1330 hours.

(Whereupon at 1155 hours the court recessed until 1330 hours.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(Whereupon 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, the prosecution, the defense, the accused and the court reporter who were present at the previous session, are now present. There is a new court interpreter to be sworn.

PRESIDENT: The court has appointed Mr. Arthur Bieler as court interpreter. He will be sworn.

(Whereupon Arthur Bieler, U. S. Civilian, was sworn as court interpreter.)

JOSEPH KOWALSKI, called as a witness by the prosecution, being reminded that he was still under oath, resumed the stand and testified further through an interpreter as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION (CONT'D)

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q What was Hartung's duty at the camp?

A He was a detail leader in Kasten Hofen in the years 1943 and 1944 and he was a detail of the stone masons.

Q What was his rank?

A He was a sergeant, staff sergeant. I believe he was a staff sergeant.

Q How did he treat the prisoners?

A Badly.

Q Will you describe in what manner he treated them badly?

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A there had been an American citizen who had been accused by a capo in the place of the stone masons. The capo accused him of having cut off a piece of a belt but he did not admit that. It was in the afternoon approximately two o'clock, when Hartung arrived with the Camp Commander Zeigler. That stone mason was working in my vicinity. Zeigler and Hartung approached the man. Zeigler beat him and kicked him with his foot and Hartung beat him also. Hartung and Zeigler brought the man to the guardhouse and they locked him up at the bunker. The next day they brought him back to the stone quarry until up to the toilet. There he was beaten again and they wanted him to admit he had committed a sabotage but he was innocent and he was not going to admit it. And the first day, then the next day he was brought back to the bunker at the guardhouse and he only received bread and I believe salt water to drink. And I don't believe he received any more food beginning from that time because when we lined up on the roll call square he called out to us, "Give me bread, give me bread, or give me water, or throw some snow up to me". But it was very difficult to give him anything. And he complained that Hartung as the detail leader had the keys to the bunker. The third, fourth, and fifth day he did not ask for any more water and food in order not to increase, prolong his difficult death. The ninth day I observed his dead body at the crematory and his hands had been bitten into. One day in the stone mason roll call Hartung told us that everyone who would indulge in sabotage would perish in that manner. But that American citizen did not admit his guilt for the reason he was innocent.

Q How do you know he was American?

A He worked at the same work shop with me, at the work shop Kasten Hofen. He had told us that he had come here shortly before the war. It was either in the year 1933 or 1937, I do not remember the year exactly. He came here to call for papers which he needed for his family in America. He went from one town to the other and at that time he had not reported to the Gestapo and for that reason he was put into prison. In the year of 1939 he was sent to the concentration camp.

Q Do you know of any gassings of prisoners that took place in the year 1945?

A Yes.

Q Did Hartung have any part to play in those gassings?

A He was at that block and he saw to it that nobody could escape through the window. Two Poles were caught at observing a map. They wanted to see at what distance the Allied armies were at that time. Kirschner caught them and he brought them to the guardhouse where they were standing in front of the guardhouse for a whole day. The Roll Call leader did not want for those people to be gassed but Kirschner insisted that they would be gassed and standing there was also Hartung. Heisig also guarded this barracks. At that time 500 to 600 people, perhaps 350 people, were gassed. All of them had been

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