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No. 34.

Tesch and others
Gifsgas Trial.

R/G/25/3 D. 7

E-4(B)

TRIAL BY A MILITARY COURT

of

Bruno TESCH, Joachim DROSIHN and Karl WEINBACHER

on

FRIDAY, 1st MARCH, 1946.

FIRST DAY.

031

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PROCEEDINGS

of a

MILITARY COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS

held at

The War Crimes Court, Gurlenhaus, HAMBURG,

on

Friday 1st March, 1946

upon the trial of

Bruno TESSCH, Joachim BROHM and Karl WEIDMANN.

PRESIDENT:

Brigadier R. B. L. BRENNING.

MEMBERS:

Lt.Col. Sir Geoffrey PALMER, Bart. Goldstream Guards.
Major S. M. JOHNSTONE, Royal Tank Regiment.

WAITING MEMBER:

Captain H.S. MARSHALL, Royal Scots Greys.

JUDGE ADVOCATE:

C. L. STIRLING, Esq., C.B.E., Barrister-at-law,
Deputy Judge Advocate General.

FIRST DAY

At 1000 hours the court assembles.

The court satisfy themselves that the three persons in the Book are the three German nationals described in the charge sheet.

DR. O. ZIEPPEL appears to defend the Accused TESCH.

DR. G. STUBBE appears to defend the Accused WEINBACHER.

DR. A. STEGEMANN appears to defend the Accused DESSLER.

MAJOR G. I. D. DRAPER, Irish Guards, J.A.G.'s Branch, HQ, BAOR, appears to prosecute.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE: Do German Counsel speak English? (German Counsel all reply in the affirmative).

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE: Does each Counsel speak English sufficiently to understand the proceedings?

DR. STEGEMANN: For my part I think I speak it sufficiently, but I do not know whether my learned friends are able to speak it sufficiently; however, I think with the services of the interpreters they will follow.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE: I would like to explain that the whole of the evidence will be interpreted into German, but when we have addresses or any legal argument of that kind, we should prefer them to be in English where possible, because it is a handicap to have them translated as they proceed. But you will be given every opportunity to have anything translated to enable you and the accused to appreciate what is happening in this Tribunal.

The convening Order is read.

The Court and Judge Advocate are duly sworn.

The Defence offering no objection, MAJOR P.E. FURST, CAPTAIN R.I.G. STARR and SGT. R. CUMMINGS are duly sworn as interpreters.

SSM P.E. Girling, RASC, S/Sgt. D. Larking, RASC, and Sjt. C.R. MARTIN, RASC, are duly sworn as shorthandwriters.

The charge sheet is marked "B", signed by the President and attached to the proceedings.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE: The Accused, Bruno Tesch, Joachim Droselm and Karl Weinbacher, German nationals in the charge of 53rd Heavy Regiment, R.A., pursuant to Regulation 4 of the Regulations for the trial of War Criminals: you are charged with committing a war crime, in that you at Hamburg, Germany, between 1st January 1941 and 31st March 1945 in violation of the laws and usages of war did supply poison gas used for the extermination of allied nationals interned in concentration camps well knowing that the said gas to be so used. Bruno Tesch, do you plead guilty or not guilty to the charge?

THE ACCUSED TESCH: Not guilty.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE: Joachim Droselm, do you plead guilty or not guilty to the charge?

THE ACCUSED DROSELN: Not guilty.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE: Karl Weinbacher, do you plead guilty or not guilty to the charge?

THE ACCUSED WEINBACHER: Not guilty.

charge

Plea:
not guilty

MAJOR DREYER: Do I understand that I may address the court in English without any translator, and the German advocates are satisfied with that procedure?

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE: I gather so. If you speak slowly, they will be able to follow you.

MAJOR DREYER: May it please the court. In this case the story which the prosecution propose to unveil to you is as simple as it is remarkable. This story begins with the foundation of the firm known as Tesch & Stabenow. This firm was founded in 1924. At that time the firm was composed of the chief partner, the firm accused, Dr. Bruno Tesch, and a second partner named Dr. Paul Stabenow. In 1927 the partner Stabenow retired from the firm and subsequently died. In that same year Dr. Tesch had his capital increased in the firm. His original share had been from 1924, 3 1/2 per cent of the total capital of the firm. In 1927, on the death of Stabenow, that share was increased up to 4 1/2 per cent, that is to say, he increased his original 3 1/2 per cent by 1 1/2 per cent, making it 4 1/2 per cent of the capital by 1927. By the year 1942 the accused had acquired over a slow process 100 per cent of the capital of the firm. So that when the court considers the position of the capital of this firm of Tesch & Stabenow as it existed in 1942, the firm accused Dr. Bruno Tesch is the owner of 100 per cent of the capital of the firm; that is to say, he is the exclusive owner of the business.

So much for a brief outline of the financial history of the firm. Now let us consider in some detail the functions and the business of this firm.

The functions fall mainly into three parts. There is the distribution of certain types of gas and gassing equipment for disinfection purposes of public buildings such as the barracks of the Wehrmacht and clothing of the Wehrmacht, and also, as you will hear later, disinfection for the various camps of the SS known as concentration camps. Secondly, the actual carrying out of gassing operations by expert technicians provided by the firm, who toured about the countryside and actually themselves did disinfecting by gas and barracks of the Wehrmacht and other public bodies, including the SS organizations. Lastly, the instruction by the senior members of the firm, including Dr. Tesch and Dr. Drexler, who as the senior gassing technicians of the firm, these two men from time to time, with the assistance of other people in the firm, carried out actual gassing instruction for the Wehrmacht and the SS in the use of the gas which the firm were arranging to supply. They gave lectures and they held a short course. They gave little certificates to the various NOCs, particularly in the SS, who had satisfied Dr. Tesch, after a short course, that they were efficient in the use of a particular type of gas for disinfection purposes.

There you have the three main functions of the firm: the supply of gas and equipment; the carrying out of gassing operations by members of the firm; and, lastly, giving courses of instruction so that the Wehrmacht and the SS might be able to do without the assistance of the firm at a later stage.

The chief method of disinfection was through the agency of a gas which will figure largely in this case, called Zyklon B. That is the trade name of this particular type of gas. A great deal of this gas will deal with the precise relation between the firm of the accused and the channels of supply and the destination of supply of this particular type of gas.

Zyklon B gas is one of the most dangerous poison gases known to exist. You will hear in evidence a detailed analysis made by the accused Drexler himself of this Zyklon B. It is composed of 99 per cent prussic acid, with 1 per cent of carrier material for blending the prussic acid into some material, which in fact is a type of chalk. It is thus apparent that this gas is of a very strong and deadly nature.

Zyklon B.

Throughout the years of the war, and in particular from 1941 to 1945, the system of supply of this particular commodity was roughly as follows. The firm of Fossel & Stabanow do not manufacture and have never manufactured this gas. It is manufactured by a firm at Dessau known as the Dessau Works for Sugar and Chemical Industry. They manufactured the gas.

At Frankfurt-on-Main, under the ultimate control of the big chemical concern of I.G. Farbenindustrie, there is a firm called Degesch & Co. I wish you have here in Hamburg the firm of Fossel & Stabanow. The prosecution will endeavor to explain the relation between these three firms.

3 Firms

Fossel & Stabanow are agents for supply. Degesch in Frankfurt-on-Main have the direct and exclusive sell on the manufacturers at Dessau. So that when a public body such as the Wehrmacht or the SS required a consignment of Zyklon B gas, they made a demand and that demand was directly with the accused's firm, Fossel & Stabanow, who thereupon sent a copy of the transaction or letter to the manufacturers at Dessau and a copy of the letter to their principals, Degesch. As a result of that, the gas is despatched: the Zyklon B goes direct from the manufacturers to the consumer.

Each of the
three firms

The story can be amplified further. Degesch nominated Fossel & Stabanow as the firm who had an exclusive agency or monopoly for the supply of Zyklon B in the area of Germany and Greater Germany east of the River Elbe. There was another firm operating in the same relation to Degesch who had a similar exclusive right for the sale of this same gas for the area west of the River Elbe. The court will hear a great deal about that in the future, as that firm does not figure to any great extent in these proceedings. It is merely to put in full the total commercial picture for the supply of Zyklon B in Germany and Greater Germany. Fossel's firm can arrange with any public body that they shall have supplies of this Zyklon B from the manufacturers and they had the exclusive right for the carrying out and arranging of supplies in the area east of the Elbe. Dessau is just about on the border of that area, by the River Elbe.

There were certain other types of gas with which the firm of Fossel & Stabanow were in the habit of using for disinfecting. They were never used to anything like the strength and quantity as this gas Zyklon B. By and large the most effective method used in Germany during the war for disinfecting barracks and ships was with Zyklon B.

The particular importance that this subject assumes during war time is this. The deadly army of a state at war is the horse. It gets into barracks and clothing and in the internal organs of the horse breed the germs of typhus. Once typhus is rampant in a state at war the effect on that state is extremely serious. Therefore, the slaughter and removal of lice during wartime becomes a matter of some importance. You will hear no doubt during the evidence of the work of relatively national importance which is carried out by a firm responsible for the disinfection of barracks of the fighting services and auxiliary organizations. It will be in evidence before the court that the legitimate function of the firm of Fossel & Stabanow was the disinfection of barracks for the Wehrmacht SS. For the Wehrmacht and for the concentration camps by the use of Zyklon B. A small quantity was normally kept at Fossel's office. That was for the purpose of carrying out those gassing operations which the firm themselves had to do, either directly or for a concentration purposes. They never had any very large quantity, but, of course, if they wanted any for their own store, it was always easily available.

Removal of lice

The picture the prosecution are trying to put before the court is of Fossel's firm sitting in Hamburg, calling upon the manufacturer and the chief control, saying, "Give X, Y or Z this quantity of Zyklon B", and on that recommendation automatically the gas went. That was the plan and purpose of Fossel's firm, the exclusive agency for the gas in the area mentioned. It will also be laid before you what is the effect of this gas upon human beings. Given the required temperature, it will be shown that death follows in about two minutes.

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The contention of the prosecution will be that from 1941 to 1945 this Zyklon B was being supplied by the direct results of the orders accepted by the accused's firm, Tesch & Stabenow. On that basis, this Zyklon B was going in vast quantities to the largest concentration camps in Germany east of the Elbe, and in those same concentration camps the SS Totenkopfverbänden were systematically exterminating human beings from 1942 to 1945 in an estimated total of six million human beings, of which four and a half million human beings were exterminated by the use of Zyklon B. In one camp alone known as Auschwitz/Birkenau. In those concentration camps were a vast number of the people of the occupied territories of Europe from every country: Czechs, Russians, Poles, French, Dutch, Belgians, even from neutral countries, even from the United States.

Auschwitz

On some occasions genuine disinfection was in progress by the use of Zyklon B, but it will be shown in evidence that at this particular camp at Auschwitz there was employed to a great extent another form of disinfection involving the use of some form of liquid which in no way involved the use of gas. You will hear in detail that Dr. Tesch himself and some of his associates even entered some of these concentration camps themselves, and gave in one place, known as Granichenberg, a gassing course to junior NCOs of the various SS formations who came from the concentration camps to gather the necessary knowledge of disinfection by Zyklon B and were given certificates at the end of the course signed by Dr. Tesch himself.

Gassing
courses
Certificates

It is a contention to be supported in evidence (and this is the very crux of the case) that over a period of time from one course and another the three accused got to know of this wholesale extermination of human beings in the eastern concentration camps by the SS with Zyklon B gas, and, having acquired this knowledge, they continued to arrange supplies of this very gas to those very customers in the SS in ever-increasing quantities until in the early months of the year 1944, the consignment per month to Auschwitz concentration camp was nearly two tons. You will hear in detail the killing power of one kilogramme of this gas.

2 tons
monthly

The accused Weinbacher is known in German commercial circles as a Procurist. In short, he is the full representative with full powers of his principal when his principal is absent. He has a general power of attorney and is fully empowered and authorized to do all acts on behalf of his principal which his principal could have done had he been there.

"Procurist"

The other accused, Dr. Drosihn, is the chief gassing technician or the gassing master of the firm, in charge of demonstrations, and also engaged in carrying out instruction. The only two members of the firm who ever actually carried out instruction were Dr. Tesch and Dr. Drosihn.

Chief technician

Various employees of Tesch & Stabenow will give evidence in this court and will state what they saw and what they heard in the course of their work in the firm. A former employee, Emil Seim, will give evidence to the effect that he saw in the files in the firm's registry a dictated travel report by the accused Tesch himself. Dr. Tesch was a man who, on his own showing, was travelling on the business of the firm for as many as 200 days in any year. Hence the importance of the function of Weinbacher, who in those days was standing in and acting for Dr. Tesch at Hamburg, accepting and controlling the disposition of the supplies of Zyklon B.

Tesch's travels

When Dr. Tesch returned from his various travels on business, being, as you will hear, a meticulous and particular man, would call in a stenographer at the end of his travels and dictate a full travel report. It was in one of these travel reports, in the course of working out some tax matter for the firm in 1942, that Seim read something which gave him a considerable shock. The details will be laid before you.

travel reports

A former stenographer of the firm will be called and she will tell of a short conversation she had with the accused Tesch after he had

stated to her a travel report on returning from one of these excursions. That stenographer was also very shocked.

A former stenographer and former chief clerk of the firm, and a woman who was in charge of the registry, will tell of a remark which was about the firm regarding Zyklon B and its extended use beyond the destruction of vermin, and its extension to human beings. She will tell of a report which she read.

You will also hear the evidence of the firm's present bookkeeper, who will be able to assist the court in showing such important items as the total quantities of sales in any one year, the profit made, the disposition of the gas as between the various concentration camps, and the total quantity supplied, particularly in the years 1942 and 1943 to this one camp at Auschwitz. His evidence will show that in the year 1942 the Auschwitz concentration camp alone was supplied by Tesch & Stabenow with gas to the value of RM. 44,500, whereas in that same year the total value of the sales of Zyklon B to all customers for that same year was 96,630 RM. So that of the total sales in 1942 of Zyklon gas, very nearly half went to one camp. As to that camp, you will hear evidence from a former inmate and from an SS Battalionführer who was in the camp. They will tell you what they saw in that camp. A Romanian doctor will tell you that in one day alone 25,000 human beings were gassed in Auschwitz concentration camp. It was a record day and it upset the administrator and broke it down.

You will hear that in the year 1943 to Auschwitz alone the firm of Tesch & Stabenow, according to their books, supplied Zyklon B to the value of RM. 71,840, and that the total value of the sales of Zyklon B in 1943 to all the customers was RM. 127,935; so that in the year 1943 of the total sales Auschwitz received something like 55 per cent according to the interesting returns of the firm from the supply of Zyklon B.

You will also be shown in detail the frequency with which the gas was supplied to Auschwitz and the quantities which were supplied, in particular over the period 1942/43. You will observe what the bookkeeper will point out, namely, a steadily rising crescendo of supply, until it comes to two tons a month for a period of very nearly two years.

The doctor who was a prisoner in Auschwitz, Dr. Doppel, will give evidence before you and tell you of the things he has witnessed day after day in Auschwitz. He will tell you of the quantity of the gas normally used in Auschwitz to get rid of the daily death roll. It was a surprisingly small quantity, because, as Dr. Drosler will inform the court by his statement, prussic acid gas is a very deadly gas.

The incidents leading to this case can be briefly put. The counsel Tesch was originally interrogated in his office in September 1945. In the presence of Tesch and the interrogating officer, the former counterpart of the firm stated what he had seen in the travelling report book in 1942; he made the notation that Tesch knew what it was for then, and Dr. Tesch then and there denied it in 1945.

As a result of this interrogation, Tesch was arrested and Arthur Lohrerogel on the 3rd September 1945, but was released back to his firm from the period 1st October to 6th October 1945. He was then re-arrested and has remained in arrest since that day.

The court has now heard enough and the prosecution will rarely close on this note. It is to be the contention of the prosecution throughout that knowingly to supply a commodity to a branch of the state which is using that commodity for the mass extermination of Allied civilian nationals is a war crime, and the people who did it were war criminals for putting the means to commit the actual crime into the hands of those who actually carried it out. If you supply that very commodity after having acquired information avoiding that death is being brought about by means of it is gas, by the customers to whom you give it, that makes you a party. If that be so, to that war crime.

A war crime

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Shortly the prosecution would draw the attention of the court to Article 46 of the Hague Regulations of 1907, which deals with the power of the occupying state over the occupied territory of the hostile state: "Family honour and rights, individual life, and private property, as well as religious convictions and worship, must be respected".

To those rules the then German Government and His Majesty's Government were both parties, and both signed those rules. It is contended that the firm of Tesch & Stabenow have violated the laws and usages of war by being parties to the supply of this deadly commodity knowing that it was being used for this purpose and that they continued to supply it in ever increasing quantities. In the submission of the prosecution that constitutes a violation of the laws and usages of war.

I now call my first witness, Emil Selma.

EXHIBIT is called in and having been duly sworn is examined by HAYOR BRAUER as follows:-

- Q. What is your name ? A. Emil Selma.
- Q. How old are you ? A. Forty-six.
- Q. Were you born in Kordigsberg, East Prussia ? A. Yes.
- Q. What are you by profession ? A. Accountant for matters concerning taxes.
- Q. How were you employed from May 1942 until July 1943 ? A. I was working with a firm of Tesch & Stabenow at Hamburg.
- Q. What was the address of the above firm then ? A. 31 Plunbergweg.
- Q. Who was the head of the firm of Tesch & Stabenow at that time ? A. It was Dr. Tesch.
- Q. Is that individual in this court today ? A. Yes. (Indicates the accused Tesch).
- Q. Who was the second-in-command of the firm ? A. Herr Weinbacher.
- Q. Is he in court today? A. Yes; he is sitting near Dr. Tesch.
- Q. Who was the Chief Gassing Technician of the firm at that time ? A. Dr. Drosdler.
- Q. Is Dr. Drosdler in this court today ? A. Yes; he sits near Weinbacher.
- Q. What was your occupation in the firm of Tesch & Stabenow from May 1942 to July 1943 ? A. I was bookkeeper there and accountant at the firm of Dr. Tesch of Hamburg.
- Q. Did you at any time have access to the documents of the firm in connection with your work ? A. Yes.
- Q. What type of document were you most frequently using in connection with your work ? A. The documents concerning the diverse firms which had contact with Dr. Tesch's firm, and also his travel reports.
- Q. What was the chief business of the firm at the time that you were there ?
A. The cleaning and disinfecting of the different camps, or normal camps, working camps, and also of concentration camps, through prussic acid or Zyklon gas, and also the delivery of these gases to different other places.
- Q. What was this Zyklon gas ? A. It is a prussic acid gas.
- Q. Are you in a position to tell us anything about the strength of this gas or did it not come into your department ? A. This prussic acid gas is very strong and it is a matter of only seconds that its effect is deadly on human beings.
- Q. Where did the firm get the gas from to supply the customers ? A. From one branch of the IG or from different branches of the same firm, which produces that previously mentioned gas.
- Q. Did the firm of Tesch & Co. supply it generally in Germany or did they have an area allotted to them ? A. It concerned the whole area east from the River Elbe.
- Q. How far east from the River Elbe ? A. It went as far to the east, far into Russia as well, where the front stood at the moment.
- Q. Do you remember having occasion to go to the registry of the firm in the autumn of 1942 ? A. Yes, I do.
- Q. What was the occasion that sent you into the registry at that time ?

A. There was a question of a report which I had to make concerning some incident and that is the reason why I went to the registration office to try and find out some documents.

Q. Who was in charge of the registry at that time? A. The registry was always under Look and key. The key was in the possession of a Miss Magdal.

Q. Could you go into the registry whenever you liked, or did you have to get the permission of Miss Magdal? A. I had to go and fetch the key from Miss Magdal, or otherwise, if somebody wanted to go who did not know where documents were, then she went herself and tried to find them.

Q. On this occasion in 1942 did you find the document you wanted or not? A. I found that document which I was looking for.

Q. What was the marking on the file? A. The marking on the file was "Wehrmacht".

Q. Was it marked "Secret" or not? A. No; it was not marked as secret.

Q. Did you find anything peculiar inside that file? A. I found in that file a travel report dictated by Dr. Tesch and typewritten.

Q. Did you read that travel report at that time or not? A. I have read it.

Q. Will you tell the court as accurately as you can what you read in that travel report? A. Dr. Tesch speaks about an interview he had with leading personalities of the German Wehrmacht. I remember a phrase saying that "Rass" ... - I do not remember the name - "old man" (this is a quotation of a travel report of Dr. Tesch) - that the shooting of Jews is growing more and more frequent and the burial of the great number is proving to be more and more unhygienic. To change this it is proposed that the extermination of the Jews should be done now through the efforts of the prussic acid. Dr. Tesch is asked to give concerning this idea some proposals. "I, Dr. Tesch, proposed to use prussic acid just as it is used for the extermination of vermin, to use it for the above-mentioned purpose".

Q. Continue with what you saw in this travel report. A. Then it is explained that those to be exterminated should be put into gas-chambers prepared beforehand, prepared in the same way as for the extermination of vermin. During the night some expert in this prussic acid gas method prepares the burners, which are then later on closed against intruding air. The next morning those who have been exterminated through this gas can be got rid of. I must add that in the beginning of the report it was mentioned that these Jews need not be buried, but they would be burned. Dr. Tesch takes those orders to train SS personnel in these matters concerning prussic acid gas.

THE JUDGE: WILL you repeat that? A. "I, Dr. Tesch, take now those orders or proposals to train SS personnel in the proceedings concerning prussic acid gas".

MAJOR DEPPER: Continue with the report. A. I was deeply shocked after having read this travel report and made my own notes concerning the salient parts of it.

Q. Can you remember about what month it was in 1942 that you read this report? A. I cannot remember the exact month, but I remember the deep shock which I had after having read this report and I think it must have been in the autumn of that year.

Q. 1942? A. Autumn of 1942.

Q. What did you do about this? A. I put those notes which I made immediately into my pocket and went on with my work, as far as I could do this after the shocking experience which I had had. In the next day I showed these notes of mine to an old friend whom I saw every fortnight. His name is Wilhelm Pook.

- Q. What happened as a result of your seeing your friend Wilhelm Pook ?
A. Right at the beginning I told him about what I had seen, and read out the notes on the chit I had taken along.
- Q. What was the response, if any, of Wilhelm Pook to what you had told him ?
A. Mr. Pook said that, as nothing could be done at the moment, the best thing was to burn that chit as quickly as possible. This we did, namely, we burned it straight away in an ashtray on the table.
- Q. About how long after was this incident from your reading the report ? How many days after the reading of the report did you burn it in Pook's ashtray ?
A. Definitely the next night.
- Q. Did you ever tell anybody else outside the firm about what you had read ?
A. I did not tell anybody directly about what I had seen. All I did was to make remarks about national socialism in general, and it was not until the Spring of 1943, when I spoke to a friend of mine by the name of Strube, to whom I mentioned what I had read. It is also possible to make sure of the date when I told him it. It was the date when his son had come back on leave.
- Q. Did you tell Prehn all that you had seen from the report ? A. I told Prehn everything I had seen in the report. I should like to point out that this happened during a long discussion about and again national socialism.
- Q. What were the political views of your friend Prehn in 1942 ? A. Against national socialism.
- Q. What was the response, if any, of Prehn when you told him what you had seen in the travel report ? A. Mr. Prehn is a very temperamental person. He believed in a rather violently anti-national socialist way after I told him of it.
- Q. Did you tell anybody in the firm about what you had seen ? A. No, not in the firm.
- Q. Did you ever hear the subject being talked about in the firm or not ?
A. No.
- Q. Will you tell the court the circumstances in which you left the firm of Resch & Stabenow in July 1943 ? A. My flat was completely destroyed by bombs in July 1943, and eight days after this happened I moved to Konigsberg in East Prussia. I had warned Mr. Wehrbacher before I went that I should go to Konigsberg, as in any case the premises of the firm had been damaged by bombs as well and the firm could not be expected to continue work. I made a formal application to the firm to be released.
- Q. Was that successful ? A. No; it was refused.
- Q. Do you know why it was refused ? A. The firm were under the impression that they were entitled to retain me.
- Q. In the end did you get the sack or did you leave of your own free will ?
A. I was released through the labour exchange. I had written to the labour exchange referring to an order that, if the premises of a firm had been entirely destroyed by bomb damage and that firm could not continue work or reconnoitre work within a fortnight, the employees would consider themselves as free.

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• What happened in the end as regards your employment? a. The Labour exchange followed me from the firm and after that I had been working on my own as advisor on tax matters.

• What is the answer to the question of whether you resigned or whether you were given the sack? a. I left the firm in the correct way.

• Was there any spite in your heart with Dr. Trosch at that time? a. No. It was quite an a clear and straight discussion.

• Have you any reason to feel spiteful towards the firm of Trosch & Steinhorn? a. No, none, on the contrary.

• Have you any reason to feel grateful towards the firm of Trosch & Steinhorn? a. Indirectly I have to be grateful to this firm as I had been assured by the Gestapo and unless I had found a job within a fortnight I should have been in trouble and the job I found was with this firm, and so I was saved from the Gestapo.

• What sort of trouble did the Gestapo threaten you with? a. If I did not accept a job straight away, I should be put into a concentration camp.

• Do you remember the interview with the British authorities in the office of Trosch & Steinhorn on the 19th September 1945? a. Yes. I was present at the interrogation of Dr. Trosch.

• Will you tell the court shortly what took place at that interview? a. Trosch and I were questioned, and I told Dr. Trosch about what I had read in his travel report. He told me he admitted that we had been trained in the method of using prison cells, but he maintained that no SS man had been trained in this method. Thereupon I looked up the entries, certain folder cards, and proved that this was not correct.

• Was this all on this occasion before the British officers?

• a. This happened in the presence of a British officer, Dr. Trosch maintained that, if he got definite orders from highest authority, he had to carry them out. He asked this British officer if that was correct, if he was correct in thinking so. This question came up after one of the girls in the firm had been questioned, and I said that I had a copy of this travel document in my pocket.

• Continue with your story of the interview. a. I thought I should be able to find these particular documents again, but the registry was empty; it was burned out.

• When did the burning out happen? a. I could only find out from questioning people in the firm and the controller of the house that this happened at the end of March 1945. All those people who were telling me about this were rather surprised that a fire should have broken out just in that particular place in the first floor, so it was only possible during the search that a fire bomb had fallen alongside in this room. The registry is in a central position at the office with other rooms around it, and it has no windows. I myself had the suspicion that the fire in there had been done purposely. I should have been absolutely definite to find those particular documents again. Now since I saw this travel document I have been pondering over it and thinking about it and I can never stop thinking. This friend of mine, Koch, came back to Hamburg in October or November 1945 and we have been having discussions since, and he showed me a letter written in Spring 1944.

• What did Dr. Trosch say at that time, if anything, about the travel report, when you explained it to the British officer? a. He said he did not know anything at all about it. A bit later he said: "You know very well the gas has only been used for the killing of vermin".

• Did Dr. Trosch confirm or deny that the conference he had been to had taken

place? A. He said he did not know anything about it.

Q. Did Dr. Tesch deny or confirm that Blaunreugas had been in discussion at a conference on which he had written a travel report? A. As far as I know he only said he had no knowledge about it.

Q. Who were the two technicians at the time you were there? A. Dr. Drosihn was the chief of the technical department and under him he had technical masters and workmen.

Q. Did Dr. Drosihn travel about much or was he mainly in the firm?

A. Dr. Drosihn was mostly absent from the firm on visits, inspections and instruction of SS men in the prussic acid method.

Q. Did anybody else in the firm instruct SS men in Blaunreugas over and above Dr. Drosihn? A. Dr. Tesch himself.

Q. While you were in the firm, who was the chief/manager for Blaunreugas? A. It was originally the different camps.

Q. What camps? A. All the well known concentration camps and working camps.

Q. What well known concentration camps? A. Neuengamme, Auschwitz, Belzen and Dachau.

Q. Of those camps can you remember which was the biggest demander of Blaunreugas? A. I cannot give a correct answer to this question.

Q. Did you deal at any time with the tax for the firms profits? A. I know the accounts and balances.

Q. Can you give the court any estimate of the gross profit before tax that the firm of Tesch & Stabenow made in 1942 from gas? A. About RM 75,000.

Q. Did you deal with Dr. Tesch's private tax matters? A. No.

Q. Do you know what moneys in the year 1942 Dr. Tesch drew personally as his own? A. In the books 1,000 marks per month were marked, but I cannot say exactly what he drew.

Q. What was the attitude of Dr. Tesch towards business when you were his employee? A. I do not understand that question.

Q. Was Dr. Tesch a keen or an indifferent business man? A. Dr. Tesch was solely a business man and, according to my opinion, he was a very unscrupulous business man, a business man who would be prepared to talk over dead bodies; that is my opinion.

Cross-examined by Dr. KERN:

Q. What reasons have you for thinking that Dr. Tesch was an unscrupulous business man? A. At a gathering in Koenigsberg, East Prussia, the firm suffered the loss of one man who died. I do not know whether there were one or two cases of death. I do not know whether they were Germans; I think they were prisoners. Whereupon Dr. Tesch made the remark: "Well, that is quite OK; that is not too bad".

Q. Did he make that remark towards you? A. I heard that remark. He made the remark in the room - in the bookkeeping room.

Q. Who was present in that room? A. A gathering foreman who was supposed to

have caused the incident.

- Q. What was his name? A. I do not know. It could be ascertained.
- Q. Have you seen in your experience at any time that Dr. Gesch did anything wrong? A. In what way wrong?
- Q. Did he cheat people? A. No; there is nothing to that effect known to me, but Dr. Gesch used all his legal rights to the full extent.
- Q. Did he do that in an improper manner? A. He did not do anything wrong in the legal sense, but he was well known in the whole firm as a so-called intellectual snob.
- Q. You said the index room was locked. Can you be quite certain about that? A. The index room was usually kept locked, as I explained, and in that case the key had to be fetched from a Miss Blagird, who either locked or unlocked it herself.
- Q. Is it not known to you that the index room has never been locked; that it was open to any and every employee? A. Leading employees out of the office were allowed in the index room. It was not kept locked all the time. All leading employees were allowed in there.
- Q. What do you mean by "leading employees"? A. The head bookkeeper, the typist and employees working under him. I myself had access to the room. The gas foreman and other employees working with gas had no reason to enter the room and were also told so by Fraulein Blagird.
- Q. So you had free access to the room? A. Yes.
- Q. You did not have to fetch the key beforehand? A. When the room was locked I had to fetch the key.
- Q. Was it locked? A. It was merely locked.
- Q. I would like to tell you that just a moment ago you said it was not locked; that most of the time it was not kept locked?
A. The index room was usually kept locked. Therefore, there was also a period during which the index room was not locked. When it was locked one had to go to Fraulein Blagird, fetch the key, and in unlock the door and look for the index cards required. If it was not locked, one just entered the room, Fraulein Blagird usually said, "What is the matter? What are you looking for", or "You have no business in here; get out", or similar remarks.
- Q. Did she say that to you? A. To me too. I went into the room quite frequently.
- Q. Is it known to you that in the office there was a key board with all the keys hanging up on it, so that everyone wanting a key could just take it down? A. Keys were kept above the desk of Fraulein Blagird in a cupboard.
- Q. When in the presence of British officers you went into the office for the first time, you said to an employee in that room at that time that you had a copy of a travelling report system. Was that true? A. That was not true; as a matter of fact I did not have a copy on me.
- Q. Why did you say so then? A. I said that to Fraulein Ratochke. That girl said, How could a thing like that be possible - that it just could not be; whereupon I said that this was no time for opinions, but merely fact and I had ^{the} copy of that report. I said that for tactical reasons, so that in case Fraulein had written the report she would remember it. Fraulein Ratochke was rather dependent on Dr. Gesch. She was connected with him in some way - in a very intimate way.

have caused the incident.

- Q. What was his name? A. I do not know. It could be ascertained.
- Q. Have you seen in your experience at any time that Dr. Resch did anything wrong? A. In what way wrong?
- Q. Did he cheat people? A. No; there is nothing to that effect known to me, but Dr. Resch used all his legal rights to the full extent.
- Q. Did he do that in an improper manner? A. He did not do anything wrong in the legal sense, but he was well known in the whole firm as a so-called intellectual seditor.
- Q. You said the index room was locked. Can you be quite certain about that? A. The index room was usually kept locked, as I explained, and in that case the key had to be fetched from a Miss Magdard, who either locked or unlocked it herself.
- Q. Is it not known to you that the index room has never been locked; that it was open to any and every employee? A. Leading employees out of the offices were allowed in the index room. It was not kept locked all the time. All leading employees were allowed in there.
- Q. What do you mean by "leading employees"? A. The head bookkeeper, the typist and employees working under him. I myself had access to the room. The gas foreman and other employees working with gas had no reason to enter the room and were also told so by Fraulein Magdard.
- Q. So you had free access to the room? A. Yes.
- Q. You did not have to fetch the key beforehand? A. When the room was locked I had to fetch the key.
- Q. Was it locked? A. It was mostly locked.
- Q. I would like to tell you that just a moment ago you said it was not locked; that most of the time it was not kept locked?
A. The index room was usually kept locked. Therefore, there was also a period during which the index room was not locked. When it was locked one had to go to Fraulein Magdard, fetch the key, and in unlock the door and look for the index cards required. If it was not locked, one just entered the room. Fraulein Magdard usually said, "What is the matter? What are you looking for", or "You have no business in here; get out", or similar remarks.
- Q. Did she say that to you? A. To me too. I went into the room quite frequently.
- Q. Is it known to you that in the office there was a key board with all the keys hanging up on it, so that everyone working a key could just take it down? A. Keys were kept above the desk of Fraulein Magdard in a cupboard.
- Q. When in the presence of British officers you went into the office for the first time, you said to an employee in that room at that time that you had a copy of a travelling report on you. Was that true? A. That was not true; as a matter of fact I did not have a copy on me.
- Q. Why did you say so then? A. I said that to Fraulein Ratoike. That girl said, How could a thing like that be possible - that it just could not be; whereupon I said that this was no time for opinions, but merely fact and I had a copy of that report. I said that for tactical reasons, so that in case Fraulein had written the report she would remember it. Fraulein Ratoike was rather dependent on Dr. Resch. She was connected with him in some way - in a very intimate way.

Q. What reason do you have for that belief? A. In a bookkeeping room in this office there was much talk going on about that affair, that Dr. Tesch tried to get all his employees mixed up with him in certain affairs, so it was quite an open fact that Dr. Weirbacher was deeply involved in matters with Dr. Tesch. I say this in connection with these matters because Dr. Weirbacher had never time to visit a cinema or a theatre.

Q. What has the frequenting of cinemas or theatres to do with any intimate affairs?

(The Interpreter, Major Forevert, explained that the German word "hobby" was not capable of literal interpretation.)

THE WITNESS: Dr. Tesch's intention was to take the whole will entirely out of his own employees and to bring him entirely into the orbit of his own various desires.

(Major Forevert further explained that the word might be explained as follows: In the case of a woman, in an intimate way, and in the case of a man, to be entirely dependent on the will of another; further, in the case of an employer and employee, it would cover such a case as the witness had instanced, namely, that the employee could not go to any theatre or cinema during the whole period of his working for that employer because his own will simply faded out).

DR. KERR: What sort of reasons led you to assume that Spauldn Hefelke was in this peculiar position regarding Dr. Tesch? A. In the case of Spauldn Hefelke and also of Herr Weirbacher, it was, as I said before, that everything was done entirely without their own will, only following the commands or the will power of Dr. Tesch. Of course, to work for an employer during the hours of work, during the day, I do not call that "hobby", but, if somebody, like Weirbacher, works night after night, every night till ten or half past ten, without any relaxation, then I do call it that he has lost his own will power entirely and submitted to everything coming from Dr. Tesch.

Q. Why do you speak about Hans Hefelke and Mr. Weirbacher, when I asked you about Spauldn Hefelke? A. It was my mistake. I did not mean Hans Hefelke. I mean Hans Hefelke and Mr. Weirbacher.

Q. During this interview which took place in Dr. Tesch's office in the presence of a British officer, did you try to influence those employees present in giving some evidence against Dr. Tesch? A. No, I did not.

Q. Did you not ask Dr. Drowden to give evidence against Dr. Tesch? A. I remember that at another interview or interrogation I did ask Dr. Drowden the question: Did not you have also some trouble with Dr. Tesch?

Q. Why did you ask: "Did you not have a trouble as well?" If you say "as well", then somebody else must have troubles? A. I cannot say for certain whether I said "as well" at that time. Everybody who was not in that very slavish bondage to Dr. Tesch had trouble.

Q. Did you have trouble with Dr. Tesch? A. I myself, I would say I did not have any troubles; I tried to avoid him.

Q. Were you then Dr. Tesch's slave? A. No.

Q. Do you know some details about the poisoning of these gases?

A. I know only some details out of conversations with the gassing masters or the people working with the gas.

Q. Do you know what the contents of a tin containing cyanide look like?

A. I do not know anything about the contents, because otherwise I would not be sitting here.

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Q. Did you hear anything about or have you seen yourself whether this Zytlen B gun is in the form of tablets or whether it is rather in a pulverized form? A. I know only that Zytlen is delivered in form of tablets also. I know that in Zytlen the pseudo said is contained in the shape of plates.

Q. Had the training of SS men started before you read that travel report?
A. The training had started before them.

Q. Did the training continue afterwards? A. Yes. There has been training later, as can be seen from the notes I had to make myself in the books.

Q. Do you want to say that after the Autumn of 1942 the SS men were still training in this method of gasings? A. I helped to make the notes in the books. I was not present at these instructions.

Q. Did you have to make notes about the instruction of SS men after the time when you read that report? A. As far as I remember, yes.

Q. What will you say if I say I believe I can prove the contrary?
A. Please do so. I cannot say anything.

Q. Have you ever heard that SS men have been instructed in accordance to what had been stated in this document? A. I could not say for certain. This travel report was in a file about this also full of documents. This travel report was about in the middle of the file.

Q. Have you ever told anybody that 30 SS men would be trained and instructed in accordance with what was stated in this document?
A. I do not know about having said anything about 30 SS men being trained in accordance with this.

Q. Do you mean to say that you deny ever having made an utterance like this? A. I cannot remember having said that 30 SS men have been trained in this method.

Q. Have you ever heard the number 30 SS men mentioned? A. I have no knowledge of this. I have never heard about this number of 30 SS men.

Q. You have been having discussions with Mr. Pook concerning the profit Dr. Fesch made out of the gasings? A. Yes. I have had various discussions about the whole matter with Mr. Pook.

Q. What did you say about the profit? A. I cannot remember in detail what I said then.

Q. Have you been mentioning definite figures? A. I cannot say.

Q. Even if you tried to think and remember very hard, cannot you remember whether you mentioned figures to Mr. Pook? A. I should have to try and think and reconstruct the whole affair in my memory, because it may be it happened this way or the other way. I cannot remember now.

Q. I thought you had been so excited and shocked about the matter that one would expect you to remember details as well? A. The letter itself gave me a very deep shock which I shall never forget, but I cannot remember any detail this way or the other.

Q. Why then did you stay with the firm if the affair shocked you so much?
A. There was nothing at all we could do, as we had said in our discussion, Mr. Pook and I. If we had tried to do anything, we should have lost our heads.

Q. Why could not you resign then? A. I should have been taken to a concentration camp straight away, as I had been instructed previously or ordered previously to accept that position by the Gestapo.

- Q. That happened a few years previously, did it not? A. I had had political discussion difficulties at Rosenberg and had to give up my job there. I had further difficulties and I was told I should have to accept a job within a fortnight; I was told I had to get a job within a fortnight, and I had to accept this job. The question of why I did not give up my job has nothing to do with my knowledge of what happened in the firm.
- Q. Did you not feel that you became an accomplice by staying in this firm after knowing what was happening? A. I cannot see why I should have become an accomplice by staying with the firm.
- Q. Did not you think that any employee of the firm who through his work with the firm helped to produce the gas was becoming an accomplice? A. Do you think all the employees know what was being done with the gas, that it was being used in gas chambers?
- Q. You personally know it was being used in that way. A. Was it possible then in the political situation at that time to raise my voice without losing my head?
- Q. Was not it possible for you already in 1942 to leave the firm under some pretext as you did later on in 1945? A. I had then no plausible excuse.
- Q. What did you read the travel reports of Dr. Tensch for? A. To find out and to clear that particular business incident.
- Q. What business incident was that? A. That business transaction is one of the details I do not remember. I was told myself by Dr. Tensch about details with regard to that travel report. That was a mistake; Dr. Tensch did not tell me about the travel report; he told me about the incident about which I looked, for the clarification of which I looked for another document, and, looking for that document, I found the travel report of Dr. Tensch.
- Q. You say that you do not remember the name of the high Wehrmacht officer who was mentioned in the report. What I want to know is whether it was a Wehrmacht officer or a civilian official? A. I do not remember the name, but I made some notes concerning the facts of the case and the report, but not any more names.
- Q. Please answer my question. Can you remember whether it was an officer or an official? A. It was not a high ranking officer. As far as I can remember there were two names. It must have been high officials.
- Q. Were the names familiar? Do you think you might have come across them before? A. Until that time in my all names were unknown to me.
- Q. When you read the report, did not you think it contradictory that poisoning was stated as being more hygienic than shooting? A. That was the worry of the gentleman with whom we were negotiating. As I explained before, he stated in the travelling report that the number of shootings was increasing and not hygienic.
- Q. That is why I asked whether you did not notice how contradictory that statement was - why poisoning should be more hygienic than shooting? A. That was not my opinion; it was the opinion of the high official.
- Q. You spoke about the firm supplying official camps, concentration camps and such like with this stuff. Is it known to you that the first had in the first place a very large number of private customers? A. During the time I was with the firm, official customers such as the Wehrmacht were much larger in number than the private customers.
- Q. Did the Army and the Navy also get large supplies? A. I do not know about the Navy having got large supplies. In Hamburg the landing of the ships took place. In the Army it is part of the military organization.

Q. Is it known to you that the navy guarded ships in all ports in Germany ?
A. It is known to me in Hamburg; mainly in Hamburg.

Q. Have you never heard of Kiel in this connection ? A. Kiel also, I think.

Q. Did you have any general idea at all about the commitments of the firm ?
A. Yes, through the bookings, sales, purchases, and so on.

Q. Did all entries go through your hands ? A. These bookings were done by an employee, Herr Hunsding, and another man. After having been two months with the firm I was put on the job of doing the entries for that.

Q. Were you the head bookkeeper there ? A. No.

Q. How many bookkeepers were there ? A. Hunsding, I, and Langmann.

Q. And Herr Zaun ? A. Herr Zaun; he is the head bookkeeper.

Q. How can you say that, out of your dealings with the bookkeeping, you could overlook the affairs of the whole business ? A. Out of one of the books one could get a fairly good view of the whole business of the firm. Apart from that, I had permission to look at and inspect the monthly balance sheets. Finally, I had a good view over the whole business of the firm because in the end a special balance sheet was made out.

Q. Is it known to you that Zytton is used throughout the whole world ?
A. I do not know.

Q. Have you not heard that Pogson had branches throughout the world ?
A. I cannot say that for certain.

Q. Did you never hear anything about it ? A. No.

Q. Have you never heard that Zytton was also used outside Germany ?
A. If I am not mistaken, even in England.

Q. You said that you were surprised to find the index room empty.
Is it known to you that on the 20th March the whole of the office, including the walls, were destroyed or had been destroyed ?
A. I have seen the rooms at the inquiry on the 12th September and apparently the rooms were in the same conditions as they were in just after their destruction on the 20th March.

Q. You said a short while ago that gas was supplied to many concentration camps. You mentioned Auschwitz, Belzen and Dachau. A. Heldenack is another one.

Q. Are you certain of those names ? A. I know of is another one.

Q. What do you say if I tell you that Belzen and Dachau lie west of the River Elbe and the firm of Tusch & Stabanow never would supply them ?
A. The employees of the firm were in Dachau.

Q. You said yourself that the firm of Tusch & Stabanow supplied only locations east of the River Elbe ? A. Yes.

Q. Then how can you state that they supplied Dachau and Belzen just because Dr. Doodlin was there once ? A. I do not know how I can answer that.

Q. Have you ever been punished for any offenses or convicted of any offenses ?
A. No; I have never been convicted.

Q. Have you ever suffered from mental troubles ? A. No.

(At 1200 hours the court adjourns.)
(At 1400 hours the court reassembles.)

(The accused are again brought before the court.)

Cross-examined by DR. STEINMANN:

- Q. You mentioned before that Dr. Drosihn was the technical director of the firm. Do you know that Dr. Drosihn is not a chemist at all? A. I have heard about it only now.
- Q. So it was a mistake what you said before? A. Nevertheless I maintain that Dr. Drosihn was responsible for the chemical affairs of the firm. For instance, he was working in the chemical laboratory.
- Q. Do you know what sort of chemical trials he did in his laboratory? A. Trying to invent better methods for the extermination of vermin.
- Q. Do you know that Dr. Fesch's qualifications are those of a chemist? A. As far as I know, it was well known in the firm that Dr. Fesch was not a chemist, but a Doctor of Philosophy and interested only privately in the chemical sciences.
- Q. You said before that Dr. Drosihn mostly was undertaking journeys for the firm: is that right? A. Yes.
- Q. How do you know this? Do you know it because you yourself were present at the time, or do you know it from your books? A. No, because I was present at that time at the firm.
- Q. But you could see through your own books whether Dr. Drosihn was there or whether he was undertaking a journey? A. Yes, I could.
- Q. You mentioned before that Dr. Drosihn was in a concentration camp at Dachau? A. Yes.
- Q. How do you know that? A. I found that in the documents, in those documents which were still available in the registry after the others had been destroyed.
- Q. Are those documents still available? A. I believe the documents are available to the court.
- Q. Do you remember still the connection in which it was mentioned that Drosihn was away? A. I know only after my having been returned from captivity and after my interrogations in connection with this case.
- Q. It may be that you have misunderstood me. I want you to say in which connection the name Drosihn was mentioned in connection with Dachau. A. As far as I remember, for preparatory discussions for these installations.
- Q. I put it to you that my accused when I defend has never been in a concentration camp at Dachau. A. If it is a mistake on my part, then I would like that it should be shown where I am mistaken.
- Q. Is it possible that you are mistaken? A. It is possible that I am mistaken; it might be possible that I am mistaken, because all these associations and details are not quite clear in my memory.
- Q. You remember that you're under oath? A. Yes.
- Q. Therefore, I must warn you to be more careful if you ^{give} ~~make~~ any sort of statements. A. I am convinced that I am telling the whole truth as far as I am able to do so. I certainly shall never say a lie here in this court.
- Q. I only want to tell you that mistakes are possible and particularly in this most serious case you must be very careful. A. I know that as far as secondary details are concerned mistakes may be possible.

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- Q. So it might have been a mistake that a person had been in Mexico?
A. It is possible, but I remember quite well seeing that document when I inspected the other documents in the Registry.
- Q. You mentioned some sort of instructions concerning SS people. How do you know this? A. I believe that it is connected with instructions for the training of these SS personnel because something concerning the money spent on the training of SS personnel was put in the books and it was marked under the sign: "Money for the training of SS Personnel".
- Q. How much was it? A. There was a certain scale in assessing the value of that, which was based on how long they were trained and other material. Dr. Tsch mentioned that this training is not really worth while and the expenses during the day should therefore be increased.
- Q. Can you tell me how you put down such a sum in your own account books?
A. The units concerned put in bills and the entries in the books were made in accordance with the copies of these bills. There were certain index cards on which the details from the bills were entered.
- Q. What was the wording of such an entry? A. The heading on such a card would be: "Instruction to SS: Zytlan", and then the unit and the rank and name of the SS Leader - it was mostly Leaders - and then the amount of money.
- Q. So you want to say that the expenses were covered by certain daily payments?
A. Apart from these fees, there had to be paid travel expenses and other things in that line.
- Q. Who did the instructing of SS men? A. It was done on certain courses. On these courses Dr. Tsch and Dr. Drosihn were teaching and it was the usual thing that, after a course like that, these photographs were taken. Notes were made of the names of the men who had participated in these courses.
- Q. Can you say that Dr. Drosihn has been teaching on a course of instruction for the SS? A. The name of the instructor is not shown on the bill.
- Q. How then can you say that Dr. Drosihn was instructing the SS? A. Because of the notes which were made of the journeys of Dr. Drosihn and from his reports on his travels.
- Q. Have you ever seen a report of a journey in which it is stated that Dr. Drosihn had been instructing SS men? A. I cannot say this definitely.
- Q. So you can only assume that from bills which you have seen?
A. Yes, from the bills.
- Q. Do you remember having seen bills from which it was clear beyond doubt that they were referring to instruction of SS? A. Yes.
- Q. And that this bill referred to Dr. Drosihn? A. I cannot say definitely.
- Q. Is it correct to say that you do not know whether the ^{from} various reports of journeys were from the bills that Dr. Drosihn ever instructed SS men? A. The expenses were noted on these index cards and there were special notes for each course. Any instruction in the Zytlan was only done by Dr. Tsch and Dr. Drosihn.
- Q. Can you state under oath that Dr. Drosihn has instructed SS men. I appreciate that Dr. Drosihn has taught on courses. A. Do you want to know if this was instruction on the Zytlan method or the T-sigs method?

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- Q. So it might have been a mistake that a person had been in Drexler's?
A. It is possible, but I remember quite well seeing that document when I inspected the other documents in the Registry.
- Q. You mentioned some sort of instructions concerning SS people. How do you know this? A. I believe that it is connected with instructions for the training of these SS personnel because something concerning the money spent on the training of SS personnel was put in the books and it was marked under the sign: "Money for the training of SS Personnel".
- Q. How much was it? A. There was a certain scale in assessing the value of that, which was based on how long they were trained and other material. Dr. Tsuchi mentioned that this training is not really worth while and the expenses during the day should therefore be increased.
- Q. Can you tell me how you put down such a sum in your own account books?
A. The notes concerned put in bills and the entries in the books were made in accordance with the copies of these bills. There were certain index cards on which the details from the bills were entered.
- Q. What was the wording of such an entry? A. The heading on such a card would be: "Instruction to SS: Zytel", and then the unit and the rank and name of the SS leader - it was mostly Leaders - and then the amount of money.
- Q. So you wish to say that the expenses were covered by certain daily payments? A. Apart from these fees, there had to be paid travel expenses and other things in that line.
- Q. Who did the instructing of SS men? A. It was done on certain courses. On these courses Dr. Tsuchi and Dr. Drexler were teaching and it was the usual thing that, after a course like that, these photographs were taken. Notes were made of the names of the men who had participated in these courses.
- Q. Can you say that Dr. Drexler has been teaching on a course of instruction for the SS? A. The name of the instructor is not shown on the bill.
- Q. How then can you say that Dr. Drexler was instructing the SS? A. Because of the notes which were made of the journeys of Dr. Drexler and from his reports on his travels.
- Q. Have you ever seen a report of a journey in which it is stated that Dr. Drexler had been instructing SS men? A. I cannot say this definitely.
- Q. So you can only assume that from bills which you have seen?
A. Yes, from the bills.
- Q. Do you remember having seen bills from which it was clear beyond doubt that they were referring to instruction of SS? A. Yes.
- Q. And that this bill referred to Dr. Drexler? A. I cannot say definitely.
- Q. Is it correct to say that you do not know either ^{from} the seminar reports of journeys nor from the bills that Dr. Drexler ever instructed SS men? A. The expenses were noted on these index cards and there were special notes for each course. Any instruction in the Zytel was only done by Dr. Tsuchi and Dr. Drexler.
- Q. Can you state under oath that Dr. Drexler has instructed SS men. I appreciate that Dr. Drexler has taught on courses. A. Do you want to know if this was instruction on the Zytel method or the T-gas method?

- 7
- Q. So it might have been a mistake that a person had been in Dechen? A. It is possible, but I remember quite well seeing that document when I inspected the other documents in the Registry.
- Q. You mentioned some sort of instructions concerning SS people. How do you know this? A. I believe that it is connected with instructions for the training of these SS personnel because something concerning the money spent on the training of SS personnel was put in the books and it was marked under the sign: "Money for the training of SS personnel".
- Q. How much was it? A. There was a certain scale in assessing the value of that, which was based on how long they were trained and other material. Dr. Fesch mentioned that this training is not really worth while and the expenses during the day should therefore be increased.
- Q. Can you tell me how you put down such a sum in your own account books? A. The writes concerned put in bills and the entries in the books were made in accordance with the copies of these bills. There were certain index cards on which the details from the bills were entered.
- Q. What was the wording of such an entry? A. The heading on such a card would be: "Instruction to SS: Zyteln", and then the unit and the rank and name of the SS leader - it was mostly Leaders - and then the amount of money.
- Q. So you wish to say that the expenses were covered by certain daily payments? A. Apart from these fees, there had to be paid travel expenses and other things in that line.
- Q. Who did the instructing of SS men? A. It was done on certain courses. On these courses Dr. Fesch and Dr. Drosihn were teaching and it was the usual thing that, after a course like that, these photographs were taken. Notes were made of the names of the men who had participated in these courses.
- Q. Can you say that Dr. Drosihn has been teaching on a course of instruction for the SS? A. The name of the instructor is not shown on the bill.
- Q. How then can you say that Dr. Drosihn was instructing the SS? A. Because of the notes which were made of the journeys of Dr. Drosihn and from his reports on his travels.
- Q. Have you ever seen a report of a journey in which it is stated that Dr. Drosihn had been instructing SS men? A. I cannot say this definitely.
- Q. So you can only assume that from bills which you have seen? A. Yes, from the bills.
- Q. Do you remember having seen bills from which it was clear beyond doubt that they were referring to instruction of SS? A. Yes.
- Q. And that the bill referred to Dr. Drosihn? A. I cannot say definitely.
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- Q. Do you remember having seen bills from which it was clear beyond doubt that they were referring to instruction of SS? A. Yes.
- Q. And that this bill referred to Dr. Drexler? A. I cannot say definitely.
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- Q. Can you state under oath that Dr. Drexler has instructed SS men. I appreciate that Dr. Drexler has taught on courses. A. Do you want to know if this was instruction on the Zytelst method or the T-gas method?

- Q. Yes. A. If you want to know if he has instructed on the Kytion method, that I cannot say definitely.
- Q. Can you then say if Dr. Drexler instructed SS men on any other gases? A. Amongst the members of those courses there were the names of SS men.
- Q. What lists of names were these? A. Manual rolls of those men who had participated in the gas courses.
- Q. Am I right in saying that amongst these men who took instruction there were also SS men? A. Yes.
- Q. In what localities had these courses taken place? A. They took place in various towns the names of which I could not state now or remember now.
- Q. Am I right in saying that you are not now talking of concentration camps? A. Quite right. It is not known to me that the courses of the SS men took place inside the concentration camps. There must have been other places.
- Q. And there were also other people on these courses, not SS men? A. Yes; there were also other numbers apart from SS men.
- Q. Am I right in saying that Dr. Drexler instructed on these courses amongst other people also SS men? A. Yes, that is correct, but there have also been courses where only SS men attended.
- Q. Where did these courses take place? A. I do not remember the names of places, but I can say so much, that these courses did not take place in concentration camps.
- Q. Do you know that Dr. Drexler also only went to these camps in order to inspect these gas chambers for the construction of yards and to see if they were in order? A. It was the task of the firm to inspect and check these gas chambers and also later on to inspect their correct work.
- Q. Do you recall that it is was the main task of Dr. Drexler? A. As far as I know Dr. Drexler had the task to inspect these gas chambers for the killing of yards and to check them and also to be present occasionally on these grounds.
- Q. Do you know that on such occasions too photographs have been taken of the people coming and in these installations? A. Would you repeat the question, please? Do you mean the people who participated in operating these places?
- Q. Were there no photographs? A. I want to make this clear, that Dr. Drexler had to check these installations and there were no other people participating in these checks and, therefore, no photographs would be taken.

DR. SEIDLER: No questions.

MAJOR DWARRE: No re-examination.

(The witness withdraws)

MAJOR DWARRE: I will now call Herr Hartz. He speaks purely to formal matters. He is not in the depositions, but defending counsel have been given notice that this German lawyer will state as a matter of form what is the function of a procurator in a ~~legal~~ business, as to which I assure there is no substantial dispute.

7
*Evidence Law
on German Law
"Prokurist"*

DR. J. MARK is called in and having been duly sworn is examined by MAJOR DRAPER as follows:-

- Q. What is your full name? A. Joseph Mark.
- Q. Where do you live? A. In Munster in Westphalia.
- Q. What is your profession? A. Barrister.
- Q. Can you tell the court shortly what is the function under German Law of procurist in a German house of business? A. The procurist has the right to act in the name and on behalf of the firm. He is a man who, out of all the others mentioned in the law who have also the firm right to act on behalf of the firm, has most of these rights. He has the right to act on behalf of the firm and to conclude any transactions or any sort of legal proceedings in which the firm might find itself involved. One can say as that anybody who has any sort of transactions with a man who holds the "Procurer" and who is called the Procurist is in exactly the same position as if he had had that transaction with the head of the firm.
- Q. How long have you been practising as a German Lawyer?
- A. I have been a barrister since 1934.
- Q. What are your qualifications in the form of examinations?
- A. I finished the first and second examinations of the State.

DR. ZIPPEL: No questions.

DR. SPRENGER: No questions.

DR. STUBBS: No questions.

(The witness withdraws)

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Bernhard FRANK is called in and having been duly sworn is examined by MAJOR DRAPER as follows:

- Q. What is your full name? A. Bernhard Detlef Friedrich Carl Frank.
- Q. What is your profession? A. I am a tax advisor.
- Q. What is your address? A. Hofstellner, by Arnsberg.
- Q. Had you ever been employed by the firm of Tesch & Stabenow?
A. No.
- Q. Do you know a man called Emil Selms? A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know him through business, or out of friendship? A. Quite privately.
- Q. Do you remember having a conversation with Emil Selms in the early part of 1945? A. Yes.
- Q. What was that conversation about? A. In the course of that conversation Selms explained to me that he was working for a firm which he would very much like to leave.
- Q. Did he tell you the name of the firm? A. He said he was with the firm of Tesch & Stabenow.
- Q. Did he tell you why he wanted to leave the firm? A. He indicated that things were going on at that firm with which his conscience could not agree.
- Q. Did he particularise what those things were? A. No. He did not give me any particular details because at that time to talk about such things was quite impossible.
- Q. What are "such things"? A. I heard from Selms that he is not a national-socialist. He noticed that I had not been a national-socialist either, and, therefore, we got into conversation. On that occasion he told me: "There is something going on at my firm with which I cannot agree and, therefore, I would like to leave". I did not want to ask very many awkward questions, but I do remember that in our conversation the expression "extermination of vermin" was used. This word "vermin" (the German word is "Schädling") during the 12 previous years means something quite ambiguous.
- Q. What did it mean ambiguously during the past twelve years?
A. It was, of course, not an official expression, but those people who were against the Nazis and who put up a fight against them were called "vermin" or "Schädlinge".

*Extermination
of Schädlinge*

- Q. Do you mean it was a term applied to an element -----

THE JURY ADVOCATE: We are taking a lot of time over this. The question that matters seems to be: Did you or did you not discuss with Selms any matters which had gone on in the firm to which he objected?

A. We talked about those things concerning the firm, but only shortly.

MAJOR DRAPER: Was that the only time you talked to Selms about those matters?
A. Before the end of the war, yes.

- Q. Did you speak after the war? A. We met about three times after the end of the war.

Q. Were these things ever talked about by you and Selms after the end of the war? A. Selms came to me to tell me that he made an accusation concerning this matter against the firm.

- Q. What sort of accusation did he tell you that he had to make? A. He made this accusation of a war crime against the firm.

Bernhard FRAHM is called in and having been duly sworn is examined by MAJOR DRAFER as follows:

- Q. What is your full name? A. Bernhard Detlef Friedrich Carl Frahm.
- Q. What is your profession? A. I am a tax advisor.
- Q. What is your address? A. Hofstellner, by Arnberg.
- Q. Had you ever been employed by the firm of Tesch & Stabenow?
A. No.
- Q. Do you know a man called Emil Sehm? A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know him through business, or out of friendship? A. Quite privately.
- Q. Do you remember having a conversation with Emil Sehm in the early part of 1943? A. Yes.
- Q. What was that conversation about? A. In the course of that conversation Sehm explained to me that he was working for a firm which he would very much like to leave.
- Q. Did he tell you the name of the firm? A. He said he was with the firm of Tesch & Stabenow.
- Q. Did he tell you why he wanted to leave the firm? A. He indicated that things were going on at that firm with which his conscience could not agree.
- Q. Did he particularise what those things were? A. No. He did not give me any particular details because at that time to talk about such things was quite impossible.
- Q. What are "such things"? A. I heard from Sehm that he is not a national-socialist. He noticed that I had not been a national-socialist either, and, therefore, we got into conversation. On that occasion he told me: "There is something going on at my firm with which I cannot agree and, therefore, I would like to leave". I did not want to ask very many awkward questions, but I do remember that in our conversation the expression "extermination of vermin" was used. This word "vermin" (the German word is "Schadling") during the 12 previous years means something quite ambiguous.
- Extermination
of Schädlinge*
- Q. What did it mean ambiguously during the past twelve years?
A. It was, of course, not an official expression, but those people who were against the Nazis and who put up a fight against them were called "vermin" or "Schadlinger".
- Q. Do you mean it was a term applied to an element -----
- THE JUDGE ADVOCATE: We are taking a lot of time over this. The question that matters seems to be: Did you or did you not discuss with Sehm any matters which had gone on in the firm to which he objected?
A. We talked about those things concerning the firm, but only shortly.
- MAJOR DRAFER: Was that the only time you talked to Sehm about those matters?
A. Before the end of the war, yes.
- Q. Did you speak after the war? A. We met about three times after the end of the war.
- Q. Were these things ever talked about by you and Sehm after the end of the war? A. Sehm came to me to tell me that he made an accusation concerning this matter against the firm.
- Q. What sort of accusation did he tell you that he had to make? A. He made this accusation of a war crime against the firm.

Q. On what ground? A. He told me that the firm has delivered gas and also gas stoves with which human beings were killed.

Cross-examined by DR. ZITTEL:

Q. Has Selva ever mentioned to you that 30 SS men should have been instructed in the use of prussic acid? A. Yes. He told me that after the war was over.

Q. When Selva mentioned to you in 1943 that he wanted to leave the firm, did he mention any effort he had made to that end? A. He told me in 1943 that he had been trying to get away from the firm, but neither the firm nor the labour exchange had agreed to his release.

Q. When was that? A. That was in 1943.

Q. The beginning, the middle, or the end of the year? A. It was before the big raids on Hamburg, before July.

Q. At your first interrogation you said that it was at the beginning of the year 1943. A. Yes.

Q. Was it then that Selva mentioned that he wanted to leave the firm? A. Yes.

DR. STECHHAHN: No questions.

DR. STUBBE: No questions.

MAJOR DRAPER: No re-examination.

(The witness withdraws)

MAJOR DRAPER: The next witness is Dr. R. Diels. He is at present undergoing interrogation by the military authorities. He cannot be released, and, therefore, his affidavit will be put in under 8(1)(a) of the Royal Warrant. I do not think my German friends have a copy in German.

Affidavit

8(1)

DR. STECHHAHN: We are satisfied with the English copies.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE: Are you sure that the witness cannot attend?

MAJOR DRAPER: I have been told that he is at an interrogation centre in 30 Corps, where he is undergoing interrogation on security matters. Application was made through the proper channels, but it was said that he could not come.

MAJOR DRAPER:

THE PRESIDENT: Who said he could not come./ It comes through "A" Branch of this Corps and "A" Branch of Rhine Army.

THE PRESIDENT: Do you know the person who told you?

MAJOR DRAPER: It was a Staff Captain or a Col. Harris of Rhine Army HQ. It is also within the knowledge of the convening authority that the witness is being held at the disposition of the Nuremberg International Tribunal.

(Affidavit of Dr. R. Diels is marked Exhibit 1, signed by the President and attached to the proceedings)

MAJOR DRAPER: Should it appear that this witness could be available before the end of the trial, the prosecution will inform the court and proffer him for such questioning as the court thinks fit.

The affidavit is in these terms: "Dr. R. Diels, having been duly sworn, states: (1) I am Dr. R. Diels. I was formerly interned

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at No. 5 Civilian Internment Camp and am at present with the British War Crimes Executive (European Section), Bad Oeynhausen.

*Regerungs-
President*

(2) I have held the appointments of Government President of Cologne, Government President of Hanover and Chief of the Shipping Division of the Hermann Goering Works. I held this latter appointment when I was arrested by the Gestapo on 1 Mar 1944. I was subsequently released, but arrested again in Aug 1944.

(3) The three top chiefs of I.G. Farben were Schmitz, Ilgner, who used to live in Berlin-Dahlem, and Wilhelm von Schmitzler, of Oberursel, Luisenpark, near Frankfurt-on-Main. Ilgner's brother is still living at Berlin-Dahlem. He was the Chief of Staff at the Reich Ministry of Economics. The best information regarding all details of I.G. Farben can be obtained from a Dr. Ungewitter, Chief of the Reich Group for Chemistry. He was continuously opposed to the monopoly held by I.G. Farben. He was last living in Berlin-Gladow. He is an expert on I.G. Farben questions.

(4) I.G. Farben was the greatest chemical enterprise in Germany. In the field of chemistry they were more powerful than Krupps was in the field of armaments. Any chemical firm of any standing was either owned or supported by I.G. Farben.

(5) I have not met Dr. Tesch. I have however heard of the name 'Zyklon'. It was a well known fact that Zyklon (prussic acid) came from a firm in Hamburg. I have discussed it in conversations with industrialists who said it was produced at Hamburg.

(6) It was common knowledge in 1943 that what was being done with this gas. I had a conversation about it with War Economic Leader Heinrich, who was the Reich Official for Immediate Action. Heinrich is now at No. 5 Civilian Internment Camp. It was quite openly said that this gas was being used on human beings.

(7) In my opinion these gassing operations were being talked about practically everywhere in Germany. The bosses of I.G. Farben must have known what this gas was being used for.

(8) It was common knowledge that this gas was being used for killing people and I am utterly shattered when my compatriots now say that they never knew anything about it. When I was Chief of the Shipping Division I kept hearing about it; in fact a lot of dirty jokes were told principally about the killing of the Jews. It was quite often said: 'You'd better watch out or you'll go up the chimney'. That was quite a common saying in Germany. Of course, such jokes were not written down, but I have written a number of books which referred to the matter. They have been deposited in Switzerland.

(9) The general talk was that the gas was being used on human beings. To the best of my knowledge it was first used for the gassing of insane people in 1940, and in 1943 for people other than those who were insane. The gassing of insane persons was very well camouflaged. This was carried out under the official heading of 'Beds Saving Campaign'. Insanatics were taken away from asylums to well concealed places. One of them was supposed to be at Furtenburg. The procedure for gassing people was: (a) A fairly high-ranking medical officer in the SS appeared at the asylum, identifying himself with a document signed by a very obscure department known as the Reich Department for the Insane. He ordered the asylum MDs to select certain categories, i.e., imbeciles and persons mentally unfit. (b) The patients were then collected and taken away 'into nowhere'. In this connection extreme measures of camouflage were employed.

(10) There was minor opposition to the scheme from Government-operated lunatic asylums, and strong opposition from private asylums. A friend of mine, who was the chief of the private lunatic asylum at Hanover, Dr. Werner Starke, of Schopenhauerstrasse 4, Hanover, saved his inmates from being gassed by bribing the authorities with some 'gesesse'.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE: This is rather far from the matters with which we are concerned, is it not?

MAJOR DRAPER: I was only reading it so that the whole of the affidavit should be before the court. However, I will leave out paragraphs 11, 12 and 13. The affidavit then concludes: "Given by Dr. R. Meles in the presence of me Normal Ashton Hill a Lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment at the office of No. 2 War Crimes Investigation Team, Allied Military Camp, HQ BMOB, on this fifth day of October 1945". Then there appear the signatures of Rudolf Meles and Lt. Col. Ashton Hill. Then it is stated: "Certified that this statement in English has been truly and accurately read over to Dr. R. Meles in German before he signed and that he agrees it." (signed) W. Frank, Capt."

DR. ZIPPEL: As we cannot cross-examine this witness, we ask the court's permission to give a reply to this affidavit in our closing speeches.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE: You can deal with it in your closing addresses. That is the proper place for it.

MAJOR DRAPER: Should this witness be at any last moment produced, he will be immediately produced.

FRAN ELIZA BRIGGIE is called in and having been duly sworn is examined by MAJOR DRAPER as follows:-

- Q. Is your name Fran Eliza Brigdie? A. Yes.
- Q. What is your present address? A. Harbary 22, No. 9 Van Adam Street.
- Q. What was your employment from June 1930 to December 1943?
A. I was working at the firm of Teach & Stabenow.
- Q. What type of work and what grade did you hold in that firm?
A. I was a shorthand typist and I was working in the Registry Office.
- Q. Were you the senior or just one of the people in the registry office?
A. Yes, I was senior.
- Q. Have you ever heard of a gas known as Zyklon B? A. Yes.
- Q. Where did you hear about that gas? A. In the firm.
- Q. What was the kind main business that the firm of Teach & Stabenow carried on?
A. The disinfection of buildings.
- Q. By what method? A. Through gassing.
- Q. What were the chief types of gas used for this purpose? A. Zyklon, B-gas, Drixon gas.
- Q. Did you ever hear any rumours about Zyklon B whilst you were with Teach & Stabenow?
A. No rumours. What sort of rumours?
- Q. Were there any rumours about Zyklon B whilst you were with Teach & Stabenow?
A. No rumours.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE: When you were working with the firm, were there any rumours going about as to what Zyklon B was being used for? A. I do not know for certain.

Q. Have you understood the question? A. Yes.

Q. Let the court have an answer. It is a very simple question. A. That the gas was used in concentration camps for disinfection.

MAJOR DRAPER: Did you ever hear that they were using the gas for any other

purpose than disinfecting vermin? A. Yes.

Q. Will you tell us the circumstances and what you heard? A. I was working at a document; I have read it - that it might be used for human beings as well.

Q. Do you say you read that yourself? A. Yes.

Q. Having read that, did you mention it to any of your co-employees? A. Yes.

Q. To whom and in what circumstances? A. To Pauline Patzke.

Q. What was the conversation between you and Pauline Patzke on this subject? A. I asked her whether such a thing is possible - nothing else.

Q. What did she say? A. I said I could not believe it, and she said: "Whether can I".

Q. What did you ask her? A. Whether she thought it could be possible.

Q. Did you learn anything else about Zyklon B being used for exterminating human beings whilst you were in that firm? A. No, nothing else.

Q. Did you ascertain where and gas was being used and who was putting it to that use? A. The gas was ordered and then it was despatched.

Q. Did you ascertain while you were at the firm where the concentration camps were that you read this about? A. Oranienberg and Sachsenhausen.

Q. Were they mainly in the west or in the east? A. Only in the east.

Q. Was any instruction given in the firm on Zyklon B whilst you were there? A. Yes.

Q. Who gave instruction in the use of Zyklon B? A. Dr. Tesch and Dr. Brodthorn.

Q. Who received this instruction from Dr. Tesch? A. The Wehrmacht.

Q. Anybody else? A. Red Cross personnel.

Q. Anybody else? A. Private persons as well.

Q. Were the SS ever instructed by any member of that firm at any time? A. Yes.

Q. By whom? A. Dr. Tesch.

Q. Where was it done? A. At different places.

Q. Where? A. As I said before, Buchenhausen and Oranienberg. At the moment I cannot remember other names.

Cross-examined by DR. ZIPPIN.

Q. What sort of report was it that you saw? A. It was a travel report.

Q. What did you read in the report? A. That the possibility was there that the gas would be used for other purposes too.

Q. In what connection was this said? A. I do not remember exactly.

Q. Who had written the report? A. Dr. Tesch.

Q. When was it written? A. I do not remember exactly.

- Q. Was there anything in that report to say with whom Dr. Tesch had discussed these matters? A. No; I do not remember.
- Q. So you only remember that the report said that the gas could also be used for other purposes? A. Yes.
- Q. Were there any details about these other purposes? A. Yes; for human beings.
- Q. Were there any details stated as to how this should take place? A. No.
- Q. Was there any question of the SS in it? A. I do not know.
- Q. Were you in charge of the registry? A. Yes.
- Q. Was the registry locked? A. It was open during daytime and locked up at nighttime.
- Q. Could all the employees enter freely? A. Yes.
- Q. Was it necessary for them to ask you for the key beforehand? A. No.
- Q. Have you ever forbidden the others to enter the room? A. No. The other employees had to do work in there as well.
- Q. Have you ever seen a so-called black book which Dr. Tesch is supposed to have kept about his employees? A. I have never seen it, but I have heard talk about it.
- Q. Who have you heard talk about it? A. I have heard Dr. ^{Zaun?} Tesch talking about it.
- Q. Were the reports on the journeys in a separate file? A. Yes.
- Q. Sometimes could they also be found on other files? A. Yes.
- Q. Was there a special file for the Wehrmacht? A. Yes.
- Q. Only one file? A. No; sub-divisions - files by letters in alphabetical order.
- Q. Was there very much correspondence with the Wehrmacht? A. Yes.
- Q. How many files would there have been in the office for the Wehrmacht? A. Approximately four.
- Q. Who wrote the reports on the journeys? A. Most of the employees - all the female employees.
- Q. Who typed out the report you have just mentioned? A. I am not quite certain but I think it was Miss Batsche.
- Q. Are you quite certain that you did not type it out yourself? A. I am.
- Q. At a previous interrogation you have stated that when sending in orders the Wehrmacht used to state what the gas was going to be used for? A. Yes.
- Q. Did the other departments of the Wehrmacht do that too, for instance, the SS? A. No; the SS only stated the quantities they wanted, not the purpose for which they wanted it.
- Q. When the Army ordered gas for certain gas chambers, did they then give details as to the gas chambers in which the gas was going to be used? A. No.
- Q. How then am I to understand your answer just a minute ago that the Army did give details with their orders? A. The Army ordered Zyklon gas for the disinfection of clothing.

- Q. Would that be seen from the orders? A. In certain cases, yes.
- Q. Do you know if the SS also used the gas for the disinfection of clothing?
A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know if the SS had a specially great need for this gas as they had to look after the disinfection of the clothing of the refugees as well?
A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know that the SS was responsible in the eastern provinces for the fight against epidemics? A. Yes.

Gross-examined by DR. STEINMANN

- Q. Is it possible that the instructions of the SS with regard to Zyklon was done by Herr Tesch only? A. I cannot say exactly whether it was only Herr Tesch.
- Q. A while ago you stated that the SS were instructed in the use of Zyklon only by Herr Tesch? A. Yes, but I cannot state that it was only Tesch.
- Q. Do you know if Dr. Brodtha instructed SS men? A. I cannot say for certain.
- Q. You were responsible for the correspondence, were you not? A. Yes.
- Q. Is it right that the firm of Tesch & Stabenow supplied only territory east of the Rube with their gas? A. That is correct.
- Q. From your correspondence were you able to learn whether the Dachau camp was also supplied? A. Not directly by the firm.
- Q. How? A. By a sister firm, in agreement with the sister firm.
- Q. Did the firm of Tesch & Stabenow have anything to do with it?
A. Yes; that was settled by agreement.
- Q. Do you know of any journey of Dr. Brodtha's to Dachau? A. No.

Gross-examined by DR. STEINMANN

- Q. On what occasion was the previously mentioned report found? A. I read through it.
- Q. Where did you find it? A. It was my task to read it through.
- Q. For what purpose did you have to read through it? A. To be kept informed and to be able to distribute the different parts of that report.
- Q. Where was the report? A. In the files.
- Q. In what file? A. We had special files where only travelling reports were kept collected.

MAJOR DRAVER: No re-examination.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE: Do I understand that the document the witness is talking about was a travel report from a file by Dr. Tesch? A. Yes.

- Q. Where did you gather Dr. Tesch had been travelling about? A. In the whole eastern part of Germany.
- Q. Would this be a report covering a considerable period of time that Dr. Tesch had been away? A. Yes.
- Q. You have told us that you had to split up the report so as to distribute it among various members of the firm who were concerned with the report?
A. No. It was a misunderstanding; not distributed to different members of the staff, but to be put in different files.

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Q. In which file would you put away this reference to the use of Zyklon B gas for human beings? A. It depends what sort of discussion it was and with whom the discussion was held.

Q. Where did you put this? A. I do not know, because I do not know which particular departments ordered this or dealt with it.

THE PRESIDENT: Was there in the office any system, and if so what was the system, to deal with the situation when Dr. Tesch was away and the Procurist took charge? What was the system for the Procurist being put in the picture? Was a document like this sent to him in a routine way? A. Yes; such a report would have been shown to the Procurist, to the deputy of Dr. Tesch.

Q. Is that a normal routine, that it would be circulated in the file, or he would go and look at it, or what was the system? A. The routine was that in Dr. Tesch's absence the Procurist got all the mail on his own table, but concerning such a travel report of Dr. Tesch himself, Dr. Tesch himself would sign it, because he dictated that particular report.

Q. Is there any system for keeping the procurist in the picture all the time? Were the travel reports always circulated to him for him to see them, or did he go to the cabinet to see them - even when Dr. Tesch was present, for instance? A. Yes; the Procurist would be shown such a report, even a travel report, when Dr. Tesch was present in the Army he would be shown.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE: I gather the witness is quite incapable of giving a

date when she saw this document?

THE WITNESS: Approximately 1942; that is all I can say.

(The witness withdraws)

ANDR DRESDEN is called in,
and having been duly sworn, is
examined by Major DUNN as follows:-

- Q Are your full name Anna Uenselmann? A. Yes.
- Q Are you a married woman living at Hellinggater 22, Hamburg? A. Yes.
- Q How were you employed from March 1957 until September 1959? A. As a typist and a clerk.
- Q With what firm or agency? A. Teach and Stabenow.
- Q Who was the head of the firm? A. Dr Teach.
- Q Is he in this court today? A. Yes.
- Q Will you point him out to the court? (Witness indicates accused, Teach).
- Q Who was the next senior member of the firm? A. Herr Weinbacher.
- Q Is he in court today? A. He sits next to Dr Teach.
- Q Who was the chief medical advisor to the firm? A. Dr Dresden. The man in charge of the gases was Dr Dresden.
- Q Will you point him out to the court? A. Yes. (Witness indicates accused, Dresden).
- Q What particular part of the work of the firm did you have to do? A. I wrote out bills and partly I wrote small letters and I had to do with customers and sometimes I took down dictation.
- Q Do you remember in about June of 1942 Dr Teach dictating a travel report to you? A. Yes.
- Q Where had he just come from? A. Berlin.
- Q After he had finished dictating the travel report to you did anything happen? A. Yes.
- Q Will you tell the court exactly what passed between you and Dr Teach after he had finished dictating the report to you? A. I took the papers on which I had taken the dictation and wanted to leave the room and he spoke a few words to me inasmuch as he said to me that our Kylon B had been used for the killing of human beings. That was all.
- Q Did you say anything in reply? A. Nothing special; I was rather terrified but I did not make any utterance.
- Q Did you say anything to any of your comrades in the firm? A. No, I did not talk to anybody about it. The only person I talked to about it was my husband.
- Q How long after you were told did you tell your husband? A. I cannot state that exactly as my husband at that time was serving in the Forces and it was some time after when I saw him in hospital.
- Q Was that the only other person you told? A. Yes.

Gross-examined by Dr Mappel.

- Q Do you still remember what the contents of the letter was? A. No.
- Q Do you know in how many copies those travelling reports were written? A. Yes in three copies.

- Q Were those copies written on different coloured paper? A. Yes, the original was in white and the two copies in red.
- Q For what purpose were those copies made in different colours; what were they used for? A. To have all conversations Dr Tesch had down on paper and so they could always be checked up on.
- Q I mean what was the purpose of the different colours? A. We had certain files which contained all travelling reports and the red copies came into other files which dealt with certain matters contained in the report.
- Q So that in one file there were only white papers? A. Yes.
- Q And those files had all copies in a bound fashion? A. Yes.
- Q Did Dr Tesch ever state any particulars about whether he knew by whom human beings had been destroyed? A. No, he did not tell me.
- Q Did he tell you who told him? A. No, he did not tell me that either.
- Q Did you have the impression that Dr Tesch took that information seriously, or not? A. I had the impression that Dr Tesch was just as terrified and shocked about the matter as I myself.
- Q When Dr Tesch travelled away, where did he go to mostly? A. It varied; his travels usually took him to Berlin in the first place and to various places where he had business to do.
- Q Did he in most cases travel back by Berlin? A. So far as I can remember, yes.
- Q So for you it was nothing special when he came from Berlin? A. No.
- Q How many book keepers did the firm have? A. It varied, but usually it was four.
- Q During the time in which Herr Sehn served with the firm, how many were there then? A. I can not say exactly but as far as I know there were four then.
- Q Were there not five? A. Yes, there were altogether.
- Q Was Sehn the most important or the least important? A. I would say the least important.

Cross-examined by Dr STEINMAN.

- Q Did you work in the book keeping department as well? A. No, only sometimes for a few hours.
- Q Do you know something about index cards and their contents? A. No, I do not know what they contained.

MAJOR DRAPER: No re-examination.

(Witness withdraws)

MARGARETHE KNICKREHNER is called in,
and, having been duly sworn, is
examined by MAJOR DRAPER as follows:-

- Q Are your full names Margarethe Knickreher? A. Yes.
- Q And are you a single woman living at an address in Arnstohl? A. Yes.
- Q How have you been employed since June of 1938? A. I have been working as a typist in the firm of Tesch.

Q Are any members of that firm in this court today? A. Yes, I recognize Fesch, Weibacher and Drossin.

Q Are they sitting in that order? A. Yes.

Q What particular type of work were you doing during the war in the firm of Fesch and Stabnow? A. Until 1945 I was working in the main office and from 1945 onwards I was working in the accountant's office.

Q Was Dr Fesch always present at the firm? A. Yes.

Q Did he ever go away? A. Yes, he was travelling.

Q Who looked after the firm when he was travelling? A. Herr Weibacher.

Q Who signed any contracts that had to be signed when Dr Fesch was away? A. Something which was extremely important had to wait until the return of Dr Fesch.

Q What was the main function of Dr Drossin in the firm? A. He was in charge of the gassing department and also the department to do with the gassing of ships here in Hamburg harbour.

Q What things did the firm do the biggest business with? A. Zyklonbathes pseudo acids.

Q Who were your main customers for this Zyklon gas? A. The Wehrmacht; to different parts - mainly the Wehrmacht.

Q Did any gas go to concentration camps when you were in the firm? A. Yes.

Q To which camps? A. Auschwitz and Grandenberg.

Q Were any gas chambers ever supplied as opposed to gas while you were there? A. Yes.

Q To whom? A. I am not sure but I believe to Auschwitz and Neuengamme; I do not remember at the moment further names.

Q Were instructions in this Zyklon B ever given by anybody in the firm? A. By Dr Fesch.

Q Do you know where Dr Fesch used to go to give these instructions? A. I do not know where the instruction places were but there were different instructions for tear gas -----

MAJOR DEWEER: No, only Zyklon. A. I do not remember.

Q And for what authorities or bodies was it being given? A. Wehrmacht as well, and to private persons. I know only about the Wehrmacht.

Q Was it ever given to any other personnel other than the Wehrmacht? A. I do not know.

Q You know what is the effect of this particular gas on a human being? A. Yes.

Q What is it? A. It is deadly poison.

Cross-examined by Dr STEWART.

Q Did you work before the war for Fesch? A. Yes, since 1935.

Q For what purposes was this Zyklon used at that time? A. Mainly for gassing.

Q What sort of objects were gassed? A. For instance, ships or mills or barracks.

- Q Was it more for official consumption, for official bodies, or was it more for private persons? A. In the beginning more for private persons.
- Q A bigger quantity of Zyklon was used at that time? A. Yes.
- Q Was it also exported? A. Yes.
- Q Where? A. Norway and Denmark.
- Q Were those two countries the only ones for which you had a licence for export? A. No, it was Finland, as well.
- Q Did you type travel reports for Dr Tesch? A. Frequently.
- Q How many copies? A. Three, one original in white and two copies in pink paper.
- Q What happened to these copies? A. The original came into the original file for travelling reports and the two other copies went to the subjects concerning those reports.
- Q So in the registry there was one file which contained only and all travelling reports? A. Yes.
- Q Those were the white originals? A. Yes.
- Q Was it possible for anybody to read them? A. Yes, they were in the main registry.
- Q Was the registry locked? A. No.
- Q Was it possible for anybody to enter the registry? A. Yes, in theory it was the task of Fraulein Biagini to find those required documents and to hand them up, but in reality it was not so. Everybody just took the document he wanted.
- Q Were there also secret documents? A. Yes, there were some secret documents in a cupboard, number eight, where personal documents were and again it should have been locked but it was often open.
- Q Have you ever written or read a report concerning the use of Zyklon B for the use of human beings as well? A. No.
- Q Have you ever heard in the firm some talking about it? A. No.
- Q You spoke a moment ago about delivering gas chambers? A. Yes.
- Q What came directly from the firm concerning these gas chambers? A. Nothing. The firm was only the intermediary for the delivery.
- Q Which was the firm who was responsible for the delivery of them? A. A firm, Degesch.
- Q Do you know what was really delivered concerning the gas chamber. I mean, the whole gas chamber or only part of it? A. The whole gas chamber. I mean the whole installation, not the structure or building, but the inner installation.
- Q Were these gas chambers delivered also to private firms? A. Yes of course, one firm in Berlin received one.
- Q Do you know whether for instance city departments, let us say Hamburg, received such chambers? A. Yes, the department for health.

Cross-examined by Dr STEINMANN.

- Q You were also working in the book keeping department? A. Yes, in the

accounting department.

Q Can you say then how much time Dr Drosolin spent traveling during the year?
A. He was frequently absent.

Q What did he do on these journeys? A. He worked on the use of gas against infection.

Q Did the bills for these gas things come through you as well? A. Yes, they did.

Q Is it correct that Dr Tesch and Dr Drosolin also gave courses of instruction on gassing these chambers? A. Yes.

Q Was there any special fee for a course of instruction like that? A. Yes, I do not remember exactly.

Q Did Dr Drosolin have anything to do with business affairs generally?
A. No, only those things that affected his own department.

Q Was he authorized to sign? A. No.

Q Can you say if Dr Drosolin got any consideration on the business to do with gassing of ships or gassing any camp? A. He got a consideration for the gassing on the ships.

Q He got it for the gassing of ships? A. Yes.

Q But no consideration for any work he did on land? A. No.

Q Was it possible to see from the index cards or the bills that courses of instruction had taken place? A. Yes.

Q What sort of entry was there to be found in these index cards? A. There was only the places mentioned where he had travelled.

Q Are these index cards still in existence? A. I do not know.

Q Are you still working in this firm? A. Yes.

Q You are not working in the book keeping department any more? A. I am working sort of everywhere in the firm now.

Q In this case you must be able to tell if the index cards got destroyed in the fire or not? A. I cannot say.

Cross-examined by Dr STEINER.

Q HAVe you ever heard any rumors in the year 1942, 43 or 44, to the effect that Zyklon B was not only being used for disinfection but for use against human beings, for example, Jews etc? A. No.

Q Have you ever seen the so called travelling report from Dr Tesch in which he mentioned that there had been a suggestion from Berlin to use Zyklon B against human beings, that is Jews? A. No.

Q What happened to these reports of Dr Tesch's journeys. Could anybody read them? A. Well, anybody could, they were lying there openly.

Q Were they being read by everybody? A. Those who had anything to do with them had to read them.

Q Can you tell what Dr Weinbacher's job was, was he very busy? A. Yes.

Q Is it correct that he had been working at night as well? A. Yes.

Re-examined by MAJOR DRAPER.

Q What was the name of the firm in Berlin to which the gas chambers were consigned, which you referred to? A. It was some chemical cleaners in Berlin.

Q If you do not know the name say so, if you do know the name tell the court? A. I do not remember the name, I only remember that it had to do with chemical cleaning.

(The witness withdraws)

KARL JOHANNES RUSSELING is called in, and, having been duly sworn, is examined by MAJOR DRAPER as follows:--

Q What are your full name? A. Karl Johannes Ruselling.

Q Are you at present with 871 German Labour Corps? A. Yes.

Q How were you employed from March 1938 to December 1943? A. With the firm of Tesch and Stabenow.

Q Are any members of that firm in this court today, if so point them out and name them? A. Tesch, Weinhauer and Drosihn.

Q How were you employed for that period in the firm? A. As book keeper and assistant gassing master.

Q On the book keeping side who was the first book keeper? A. Herr Zaun.

Q On the gassing side who was the chief technician? A. Dr Tesch.

Q Who was in charge of the actual chemical side of the gassing? A. The leader of the gassing was Dr Drosihn.

Q When you were employed as a book keeper did you travel out or stay in the firm? A. I was mainly book keeper but if there was a shortage of personnel on the technical side I had to travel with the gassing people.

Q How much did you travel? A. It depended absolutely on how the work came in.

Q Did you do any travelling for the firm during the years of the war? A. Until about December 1943 when I joined up.

Q And where did you go during the war when travelling for Tesch and Stabenow? A. Round about Tournsburg --

Q Where are those places? A. In Germany.

Q Did you ever go outside Germany on those travels? A. Yes, I have been to Gmson, Gschindlowitz and Redehertsdorf.

Q Have you every been on the firm's business inside a concentration camp? A. No, I have only been in a special camp near Frankfurt on the Oder that was a camp for the correction of Polish Jews, it was a state camp for the re-education of Polish youths.

Q Who ran the camp? A. It was under the SS.

Q Did any gas go from the firm of Tesch to any concentration camp? A. That sort of gas?

Q Zyklon B. A. Yes.

- Q Which camps did it go to? A. Auschwitz, Sachsenhausen, Ravensbrück.
- Q Were these orders for these various camps large or small? A. They were also larger orders, for instance to Auschwitz.
- Q Was there any concentration camp running ordering larger quantities of Zyklon B than Auschwitz? A. I only remember that the largest orders went to Auschwitz. There were also other camps to which we delivered gas. Auschwitz got the biggest orders.
- Q Did any of the private customers ever have their orders quoted by the firm in the matter of Zyklon B? A. If the private firm had the license then the gas could be delivered.
- Q Did the concentration camps have licenses or not? A. I think so, I do not know. I do not think the concentration camps had to have licenses or the Army had to have concessions.
- Q When the concentration camps wanted gas did they specify what they wanted it for? A. No, I do not remember that.
- Q Did the firm ever query what it was wanted for? A. I do not think so.
- Q What was the largest order in quantity that you ever saw for any concentration camp of Zyklon B? A. I have myself looked out bills to Auschwitz which came to twelve to fifteen thousand marks.
- Q What would that be in kilograms? A. As far as I remember the price was about six marks a kilo, so that would correspond to about 2,500 kilograms.
- Q In what year was that order made out by you? A. I am not certain but it may have been 1940, 1941, or 1942.
- Q Have you ever seen anything like that before? (hesitated) A. Yes.
- Q What are they? A. They are containers in which Zyklon B was contained.
- Q From which firm did they come? A. They came from the Dessauer works, works for chemical industries.
- Q Will you run out to the court what it says on the tin? A. Zyklon B. Poison gas - main firm for the Eastern part of Germany - East of the River Elbe - Fensch and Stebanow, Hamburg.
- Q Have you ever seen a smaller type of tin before? A. Yes.
- Q Do you say that is the product of the firm of Fensch and Stebanow? A. Yes, it was manufactured by the Dessauer works for them.
- Q Does the name of Fensch and Stebanow appear on that smaller tin? A. Yes.
- Q And do you now produce those tins as tins that were being supplied from the firm of Fensch and Stebanow? A. They were produced by the Dessauer works, or Sugar and Chemical Industries.
- Q Were those the tins being supplied by Fensch and Stebanow? A. Yes.
- Q Have you seen smaller types of tins on the premises of Fensch and Stebanow? A. Yes, in different sizes.
- Q Can you tell us anything about the strength and composition of this gas? A. I only know that Zyklon B is a deadly poisonous gas.
- Q Can you tell us what the ingredients are? A. Three different materials were used for the production of this gas.

Q Did any prussic acid go towards it? A. Prussic acid is contained in all these three materials.

Q In what strength in relation to the total materials used? A. The strength was the same in all three parts.

Q Who was qualified to carry out instructions for this gas in the firm of Tesch and Stabenow? A. The boss and the gassing foreman.

Q What was the name of the gassing foreman? A. Dr Brodthi was also one, and Dr Tesch.

Q Where were these instructions carried out? A. In the various locations which asked for the instructions.

Q Who were they? A. There were various sources.

Q You have told me that once, I want to know who they were? A. We think the concentration ^{also} had to be instructed in the use of it.

Q Will you tell the court which concentration gauge required instructions in the use of Zyklon B? A. Neuenhagen, Depenlocher, Auschwitz and some others.

Q Have you ever seen this barometer (handed) A. Yes.

Q Will you tell the court what it is? A. It is an iron ring for opening the tops of the containers. You hit that ring with a hammer after you have placed it on top of the lid.

MAJOR DRAPER: May the witness have the larger tin and demonstrate what he means? (the larger tin is handed to the witness).

Q Will you show the court with that lid how it is forced off? (Witness demonstrates).

(The two containers together with the opening device attached are marked exhibit 2.)

Q What was the largest type of tin the firm supplied? A. 1600 grams.

MAJOR DRAPER: I think the court will find that is a thousand gram tin it is written on it.

Q Have you yourself ever given a demonstration with this type of gas? A. No.

Cross-examined by Dr ZIEBEL.

Q Were they always these tins or sometimes different ones? A. There were tins of various sizes.

Q I mean tins made of different materials? A. Yes, I think so, it was a kind of white tin and there were used different materials.

Q Were there other kinds of labels in use? A. That I cannot remember.

Q Labels which had the name Tesch and Stabenow written right across the paper horizontally? A. I do not remember.

DR ZIEBEL: May I tomorrow show the witness two other boxes which are two other containers?

THE JUDGE: ALLOCATE: Yes.

DR ZITTEL: Then I will refer to this question tomorrow.

- Q Was Dr Tesch unpopular in the firm? A. The treatment dished out by Dr Tesch towards his employees was not always very good.
- Q Did he ask for a lot of work to be done? A. Yes.
- Q Did he work himself very much? A. Yes, he did.
- Q Was he just? A. I had the impression, not always.
- Q In what way did he show his injustice? A. He was very quick tempered sometimes and things he said could have been said in a different way.
- Q Was he in any way not honourable? A. No, I do not think so.
- Q Were there any differences between him and customers and other firms because the firm perhaps did not work quite correctly? A. No, I do not think so.
- Q Was the name of the firm on the contrary a good one inasmuch as they were known to be a very correct firm? A. Yes.
- Q What position did Herr Sehn hold in the firm? A. Herr Sehn was in the book keeping department.
- Q Did he have an important post there? A. No.
- Q From his side could he get any opinion as to the turnover of the firm? A. Yes, he could do that, for instance from the monthly balance sheets.
- Q Have you any idea yourself as to what the position was with regard to private customers and official customers? A. I do not understand.
- Q Did you have a larger turnover with private firms or official firms? A. With official firms gassing as well as the supply of that stuff; definitely with official bodies.
- Q Was that so before the war or did it come about during the war? A. As far as I know the official bodies came about after the war.
- Q Is it known to you whether the firm had any special interest to carry out the gassing themselves rather than sell the gas? A. Yes, I can say that the firm was more interested in carrying out the gassing themselves, probably because their profit was larger.
- Q Do you know that during the war Dr Tesch sold gas on larger scales only against his own will? A. I can always say Dr Tesch was more interested in gassings. The actual purpose of our firm was more to do with the gassing, not very much to sell.
- Q Have you ever heard that gas chambers were also sold to private firms? A. I believe, yes gas chambers were supplied to private firms.
- Q Have you ever heard of any public companies who were supplied with gas chambers? A. At the moment I cannot remember.
- Q Do you know about instructional courses about the handling of Zyklon gas in concentration camps? A. No.
- Q Was anything known to you about the size of the concentration camps? A. Auschwitz must have been a very big place as I could see from the reports we had in.
- Q Have you or your firm ever been told as to how many inmates such a camp

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contained? A. No.

- Q Was it possible to judge whether a supply sent to any one concentration camp according to size was important or not important? A. I do not quite understand the question.
- Q If for Auschwitz for instance a thousand kilograms were consigned, can you say whether in relation to the size and the number of inmates of the camp that was large or not? A. At that time we had gassed Auschwitz the bill was very high. From that one could see that one thousand kilo or so had to be supplied according to the size of the camp.
- Q Was it known to you that in Auschwitz in their concentration camps the gas of prussic acid was not only used for disinfecting, but used also for delousing clothes? A. I do not know.

Cross-examined by Dr STEINMANN.

- Q You were working as an accountant and also in the gassing department? A. Yes.
- Q You knew Dr Drosihn then from some mutual working? A. Yes, I think I have been working with him at the gassing.
- Q Do you know how much Dr Drosihn travelled during the year? A. Yes, I think he travelled very much.
- Q Is it possible that he was travelling about a third of the year? A. Yes.
- Q Did Dr Drosihn occupy himself more with the interior details of the business? A. No, because he had quite a lot to do with writing his various reports.
- Q Do you remember how those bills were written out? A. No, that was the concern of another department, the accountant department.

THE INTERPRETER: Counsel asked the witness about index cards concerning bills but the witness does not understand.

THE WITNESS: Some one had a file where some one had filed all correspondence relating to that.

Cross-examined by Dr STEINMANN.

- Q Have you heard something during your time in the firm that that particular gas, Zyklon, was used for something else but disinfection, let us say, for killing of human beings? A. No, I have heard about it only in captivity.
- Q You have been working on these gassings, you have been in camps, have you ever heard there that human beings were killed? A. No, never.
- Q Have you ever read the travelling reports of Dr Tesch? A. Mail and letters and reports were passed all through the whole firm.
- Q Were all these reports really read? A. No, I cannot say that they were.

Further Cross-examined by Dr STEINMANN

- Q Did you have a so-called Definitive system - what is this Definitive system? A. Certain types of accounts which are concerned with the Definitive system work situated in Berlin: it was an index card system, of the dates, the year, month and the day, then the different balances at that particular time and then it had several bills ---
- Q From these index cards you could see the whole balance of that particular person? A. No, because if you wanted to see quite thoroughly then the number of the bill was written, it had to be looked up and the proper bill

contained? A. No.

- Q Was it possible to judge whether a supply sent to any one concentration camp according to size was important or not important? A. I do not quite understand the question.
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THE WITNESS: Some one had a file where some one had filed all correspondence relating to that.

Cross-examined by Dr STEINMANN.

- Q Have you heard something during your time in the firm that that particular gas, Zyklon, was used for something else but disinfection, let us say, for killing of human beings? A. No, I have heard about it only in captivity.
- Q You have been working on these gassings, you have been in camps, have you ever heard there that human beings were killed? A. No, never.
- Q Have you ever read the travelling reports of Dr Tesch? A. Mail and letters and reports were passed all through the whole firm.
- Q Were all these reports really read? A. No, I cannot say that they were.

Further Cross-examined by Dr STEINMANN.

- Q Did you have a so-called Definitive system - what is this Definitive system? A. Certain types of accounts which are concerned with the Definitive system work situated in Berlin: it was an index card system, of the dates, the year, month and the day, then the different balances at that particular time and then it had several bills ---
- Q From these index cards you could see the whole balance of that particular person? A. No, because if you wanted to see quite thoroughly then the number of the bill was written, it had to be looked up and the proper bill

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had to be read, then you could know.

- Q In the case of an instruction, for instance the instruction period which one customer went through concerning gassing, would that also be put on that index card? A. Yes, as far as I remember it would. The only real expenses of the firm, travelling expenses or expenses for luggage, or something similar went there.
- Q When you saw such an index card and you saw the expenses could you say that it was concerning an instructional period, the training period. A. I cannot remember.
- Q Do you know whether these index cards are still available? A. I should think they are. In December 1943 they were still existing.
- Q So they were not destroyed during the air raid of July 1943? A. No they were not.

MAJOR DRAPER: No re-examination.

(The witness withdraws)

THE PRESIDENT: The court is adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(At 1730 hrs the court is closed)