

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT

CASE RECORD.  
VOLUME III - Pages 540 - 717 Incl.

Case No. 6-24 ..... Prosecutor LT COL BURTON F ELLIS .....  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Military Court. Defence Counsel COL WILLIS M EVERETT JR. .....  
 \*General Interpreter .....  
 Place CAMP DACHAU, GERMANY .....  
 Date 0830 hours 23 MAY ..... 1946 ..... Reporter .....  
TO 1200 hours 25 MAY ..... 1946 Incl. ....  
 Members of Court:

BRIG GENERAL JOSIAH T DALBEY  
COL PAUL H WELAND  
COL LUCYEN S BERRY  
COL JAMES G WATKINS  
COL WILFRED H STEWARD  
COL RAYMOND C CONDER  
COL A H ROSENFELD

Accused VALENTIN BERSIN, ET AL .....  
 Address ..... Sex ..... Age .....

	First Charge	Second Charge
Pleas <u>VALENTIN BERSIN, ET AL</u>		
Findings	CLASSIFICATION <del>CANCELLED</del> By authority of JAG-4 dt <u>10L 3</u> Aug 1950	
Previous Convictions		

Sentence { Imprisonment { Term .....  
 Beginning ..... 194.....  
 Fine { Amount .....  
 To be paid before ..... 194.....  
 or in case of default of payment to serve a \*further  
 term of .....  
 imprisonment. ....

Charge Sheet and Record of Testimony are annexed hereto.

.....  
 (Signature of member of court.)

REVIEW

Action of Reviewing Authority .....

.....  
 (Signature of reviewing authority)

\*Strike out words not applicable.

RECORD OF TESTIMONY

in trial of

THE UNITED STATES                      versus                      VALENTIN BERSIN, ET AL

by

GENERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT

tried at

CAMP DACHAU, GERMANY    BEGINNING 16 MAY 1946

VOLUME III - Pages 540 - 717 incl.

23 MAY 1946 - 0830 hours                      TO                      25 MAY 1946                      1200 hours,

T E S T I M O N Y

<u>WITNESSES:</u>	<u>Direct</u>	<u>Cross</u>	<u>Redirect</u>	<u>Recross</u>	<u>Court</u>
PERL, LT. WILLIAM R.			540, 559	547, 575	
LOHMANN, WERNER			548		
REIKE, WERNER			550	555	
PIPER, HANS			578, 585	582, 585	
THON, HARRY	703		587		
ELOWITZ, MORRIS			593, 606, 608	601, 607, 611	
SHUMACKER, CAPT. RAPHAEL	612 629 680 708				

EXHIBITS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Marked</u>	<u>Offered</u>
P-38	German Statement - Georg Fleps	540	542
P-38-A	English Translation of P-38	542	542
P-38-B	Affidavit		547
P-38-C	"		547
P-38-D	"		547
P-39	German Statement - Siptrott	559	560
P-39-A	English Translation of P-39	560	560
P-39-B	Picture Affidavit of Hans Siptrott	563	563
P-39-C	" " " " "	563	563
P-40	German Statement - Roman Clotten	564	566
P-40-A	English Translation of P-40	566	566
P-40-B	Picture Affidavit made by Clotten of Erich Muenkemer	571	571
P-40-C	Picture Affidavit made by Clotten of Siptrott	571	571
P-40-D	Picture Affidavit made by Clotten of Rumpf	571	571
P-40-E	Picture Affidavit made by Clotten of Klingelhofer	571	571
P-41	German Statement - Roman Clotten, dated 2 April 1946	572	573
P-41-A	English Translation of P-41	573	573
P-41-B	Picture Affidavit of Muenkemer	575	575
P-41-C	Picture Affidavit of Klinghoefer	575	575
P-42	German Statement of Heinz Rehagel	587	589
P-42-A	English Translation of P-42		589
P-42-B	Picture Affidavits		592
P-42-C	" "		592
P-43	German Statement of Eckmann		595
P-43-A	English Translation of P-43		595
P-43-B	Picture Affidavits of Hans Hennecke	601	601
P-43-C	Picture Affidavits of Hans Hennecke	601	601
P-44	German Statement of Gustave Adolf Sprenger	612	616
P-44-A	English translation of P-44		616

## EXHIBITS (Cont'd.)

Number	Description	Marked	Offered
P-44-B	Picture affidavits of Bode, Bolts, Goldschmidt, Hammerer, Hofmann, Jaekel, Neve, Peiper, Rumpf, Schaefer and Sievers.	637	637
P-45	German Statement - Sprenger	637	638
P-45-A	English Translation of P-45	638	639
P-45-B	Picture Affidavits of Diefenthal & Muenkemer		641
P-45-C	Picture Affidavits of Diefenthal & Muenkemer		641
P-46	German Statement - Hofmann	643	644
P-46-A	English Translation of P-46	644	644
P-46-B to N	Picture Affidavits		659
P-47	German Statement - Hofmann	659	660
P-47-A	English Translation of P-47	660	660
P-47-B	Picture Affidavit		662
P-48	German Statement - Neve	664	665
P-48-A	English Translation of P-48	665	665
P-48-B	Picture Affidavits to I		674
P-49	German Statement - Siegfried Jaekel	677	679
P-49-A	English Translation of P-49	679	679
P-49-B	Picture Affidavit of Siegfried Jaekel identifying Friedel Bode	696	696
P-49-C	" Marcel Boltz	696	696
P-49-D	" Ernst Goldschmidt	696	696
P-49-E	" Max Hammerer	696	696
P-49-F	" Joachim Hofmann	696	696
P-49-G	" Friedel Kies	696	696
P-49-H	" Erich Maute	696	696
P-49-I	" Gustav Neve	696	696
P-49-J	" Erich Rumpf	696	696
P-49-K	" Willi Schaefer	696	696
P-49-L	" Franz Sievers	696	696
P-49-M	" Heinz Stickel	696	696
P-49-N	" Johann Wasenberger	696	696

THE UNITED STATES                      versus                      VALENTIN BERSIN, ET AL

EXHIBITS (Cont'd.)

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Marked</u>	<u>Offered</u>
P-50	German Statement - Heins Stickel	703	705
P-50-A	English Translation of P-50		705
P-51	German Statement - Marcel Bolts	708	710
P-51-A	English Translation of P-51		710

---

23 May 1946

MORNING SESSION

(Whereupon the Court reconvened at 0830 hours.)

PRESIDENT: The court will come to order.

PROSECUTION: If the Court please, let the record show that all members of the Court, all members of the prosecution, all members of the defense, all of the defendants and the reporter are present.

Prosecution recalls as its witness this morning Lt. Perl. Prosecution reminds the witness that he is still under oath.

WILLIAM R. PERL, a witness for the prosecution, resumed the stand and testified further, through an interpreter, as follows:

PROSECUTION: The prosecution hands the reporter a statement to be marked Prosecution Exhibit No. 38 for identification.

(Whereupon the statement referred to was marked Prosecution Exhibit No. 38 for identification by the reporter.)

REDIRECT EXAMINATION (Cont'd.)

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Lt. Perl, during the course of your investigation of the Malmedy case, did you ever interrogate one, Georg Fleps?

A Yes, sir.

Q Is he an accused now in the hearing before this Court?

A Yes, sir.

Q Can you identify him?

A Yes, sir.

Q Take a look at the defendants seated on your left,

(Perl- Redirect)

ts-53  
sh-2

and see if you can see the accused, Georg Fleps, among them?

A Yes, sir, I can.

Q What number is he wearing?

A Fourteen (14).

Q During the interrogation of Fleps, did he make a statement to you?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was it oral or written?

A Oral first and then the substance of it in writing.

Q I hand you a statement marked Prosecution Exhibit No. 38 for identification, and ask you if you can identify it?

A Yes sir, I can.

Q Do you know whose handwriting this statement is in and who signed it?

A It is written and signed by Georg Fleps.

Q Is this the same Georg Fleps that you have just identified as wearing No. 14?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was this statement signed in your presence?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was the statement taken under oath?

A Yes, sir.

Q Who administered the oath?

A I did.

Q Was this statement given voluntarily?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was any duress used to obtain the statement?

A No, sir.

Q Did you make any threats or promises to obtain the statement?

A No, sir.

(Perl - Redirect)

ts-53  
sh-3

Q Did you use any harsh, cruel or inhuman treatment to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence Prosecution's Exhibit marked 38 for identification, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution Exhibit No. 38.

LT. COL. DWINELL: The defense objects to the evidence on the grounds previously stated.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: No further objections.

PRESIDENT: Objection overruled. The exhibit offered by the prosecution is admitted in evidence and will be marked Exhibit P-38.

(Whereupon the document referred to, having been previously marked and identified was received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit No. 38, and is attached hereto and made a part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence a true and correct English translation of Prosecution's Exhibit No. 38, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution's Exhibit No. 38-A.

DEFENSE: No objection on behalf of the defense.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the exhibit offered by the prosecution will be marked P-38-A.

(Whereupon the document referred to was received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit No. 38-A, and is attached hereto and made a part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: Prosecution requests permission to read the exhibit marked P-38-A.

PRESIDENT: Granted.

PROSECUTION: (Reading:

(Perl - Redirect)

ta53  
sh-4

"My name is GEORG FLEPS. I was born on June 19, 1922 in MICHELBERG SIEBENBERGER. Since July 1, 1943 I have belonged to the SS, and since January 1944 to LSSAH.

"During the EIFFEL offensive in December 1944 I was assigned to the 1 SS Pz. Regiment, 7 Company, 3 platoon.

"As far as I remember, we left ELISEIM on the 13th or 14th of December 1944 and a few days before we left ELISEIM, Hauptsturmfuehrer KLINGELHOEFER assembled the company in an inn. The inn stood in the middle of the village on the main street. Here Hauptsturmfuehrer KLINGELHOEFER explained to us that a big offensive battle was just ahead of us, which we would certainly win." He said in this that we must fight recklessly and cruelly in order to spread terror and fright among the enemy, and therefore we would take no prisoners.

"On the evening before we went into battle, which in my opinion was on the 15th of December, 1944, we were in a forest, the location of which I can no longer state. Here Hauptsturmfuehrer KLINGELHOEFER assembled the company again and said that it will start in the morning. He said that we had 3,000 aircraft available and much artillery and that we had to be in ANTWERP within 8 days. Therefore, we must fight quickly and recklessly. We must advance with terrific speed and take no prisoners.

"On the second day after that, December 17, 1944, my platoon reached an intersection in the vicinity of ENGELSDORF. I no longer recall the villages which we advanced through, but I do know that we made a sharp turn to the left at this intersection. From the intersection to ENGELSDORF it is about 3 kilometers. We reached the intersection in the afternoon.

"The sketch, which has been shown to me, which I have signed in my own handwriting to avoid its being changed by mistake, and which I have attached to this statement, is, as far as I remember, correct.

"Just past the intersection, on the right side, which leads to ENGELSDORF, I saw many Americans standing in the field with their hands up. I cannot state exactly the distance from the intersection or the number of Americans. It could have been about 80.

"At this time I was assistant gunner in my tank, which had the number 731. That means Company 7, Platoon 3, Tank 1. We were at the head of our platoon. As far as I remember, no Mark IV tank, but a Mark V tank was ahead of us. I do not know to which company this Mark V belonged.

"Behind us drove Oberscharfuehrer KLOTTEN with his tank. I no longer know who was behind KLOTTEN. The complement of my tank consisted at this time of Haupt-

scharfuhrer HANNS SIPPTRÖT (tank commander), Rottenfuhrer WEITENGEEL or WETTENGEEL (gunner), Rottenfuhrer GERHARD SCHAEFFER (driver), Sturmman ARNHOLD (radioman), and myself.

"I cannot state with certainty who rode in KLOTTEN'S tank, but I do believe that Sturmman VOGT rode with him. I know that Rottenfuhrer KOEWITZ was the driver.

"On the right side of the street opposite the group of captured Americans stood an SPW with its machine gun pointed at the Americans.

"As we approached the SPW, the commander gave us a signal with his hand to stop. He said to SIPPTRÖT: We have received orders from up ahead to bump off the Americans. Everything must go quickly. Every vehicle is needed up ahead. Help us with this and make it go fast. SIPPTRÖT said at first, I do not have much ammunition. Then the commander said something else to SIPPTRÖT, whereupon SIPPTRÖT, who saw that I already had my pistol in hand, and gave me the order to shoot. I then fired a shot at one of the Americans standing in the front row, and saw him fall over. I do not remember where I hit him, but I know that I did hit him. As far as I know, this shot of mine was the first one shot at the Americans. Immediately afterwards the SPW behind us (we had driven on a little) began to fire with its machine gun at the prisoners. At that SIPPTRÖT remarked: These wretched dogs. He also remarked that the Americans received their just desert, but I can no longer recall the exact words.

"When the machine gun of the SPW ceased firing, a single American was still standing up straight. I thereupon pointed my pistol at him and fired. Watching my shot, I saw him fall. Just as I fired the second shot at the single American, we were departing. Just as we drove away, the machine gun commenced firing again. I do not know whether other weapons were fired or not. During the whole time none of the prisoners either attempted to run away or gave any other cause for shooting.

"We stopped again by the first house on the left side of the road, i.e., the house indicated as No. 9 on the sketch, because the column stopped, and besides, our track was slightly damaged. I left the tank to take booty. I took some cans of condensed milk and corned beef from an American truck. There I saw to the right of the street behind a fence, three Americans lying who were either dead or wounded. I crawled under the fence and saw 3 men from another vehicle of another company. I believe that they belonged to a Mark V tank. Two Americans were obviously already dead. The third one gave me the impression that he was still living. The people ahead of me, directly ahead of me, who, I assume, belonged to the Panther, fired about 2 shots at the American, and I too shot once into his head. At this time we were standing at his feet. He lay on his stomach with his hands spread in front of his head, and his head was resting on his hands. He had no steel helmet on his head. Nearby to the right lay a rifle.

When I returned to my tank, SIPPOT had an American pullover in his hand.

"I would like to remark that the order, Shoot, which SIPPOT gave when I fired the first shot, meant that I should shoot with my pistol. Our machine gun was pointing down the road at this time, and we would have had to maneuver the tank in order to bring it into position. He further saw that I held the pistol, and when he said, Shoot, he turned to me and laid his hand simultaneously on my left shoulder. When I fired at the American who was standing alone, after the machine gun of the SPW had fired, SIPPOT did not repeat the command.

"These are the only shootings of PW's in the BIFEL Offensive which I observed myself or took part in. In addition, I only know that Unterscharfuhrer ROLF EHARD and Rottenfuhrer WESENBERG shot a wounded American or Canadian prisoner of war in Normandy. I was present when EHARD and WESENBERG came to our barn in TILLI in July 1944, and EHARD asked where the wounded man was, for he wanted to shoot him. An American or Canadian who had been wounded in the battle of the previous day had remained behind in a house. Oberscharfuhrer WILLI BOLZE, who was my tank commander at that time, then said to EHARD that he would accompany him to point out the house in which the prisoner was lying. After a few minutes BOLZE returned and said that EHARD and WESENBERG had shot the wounded man, and that EHARD and WESENBERG had each fired one shot. EHARD is in American captivity. I saw him last at the end of November 1945 in ZUFENHAUSEN (PW Camp No. 78).

"I have written this statement in my own handwriting, uninfluenced by promises or threats. This statement consists of 9 pages.

"I swear before God that this statement contains the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and I am ready to repeat this statement before any court of justice.

"I further add that it occurred to me that the wounded prisoner of war whom EHARD and WESENBERG shot in TILLI was definitely a Canadian.

"I believe in God, and am fully conscious of the sanctity of an oath and the significance of this statement. Before I signed this statement, it was read to me again.

"GEORG FLEPS  
January 5, 1946

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this fifth day of January, 1946 at Schwaebisch Hall, Germany.

"WILLIAM R. PERL  
1st Lt. M.I. O-556149  
Investigator-Examiner  
War Crimes Branch USFET"

(Whereupon the statement was read in German by the interpreter.)

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION (CONTD)

Q Lt. Perl, can you identify the Siptrott referred to by Fleps in Prosecution Exhibit P-38-A?

A Yes, sir.

Q Will you take a look at the defendants and see if Siptrott is among them.

A Yes, sir, he is.

Q What number is he wearing?

A 60.

PROSECUTION: Will the Court request no. 60 to stand?

PRESIDENT: Number 60 stand up. Sit down.

Q Lt. Perl, do you know the Clotten which George Fleps has referred to in Prosecution Exhibit P-38-A?

A Yes, sir.

Q Can you identify him?

A I can.

Q Take a look at the defendants and see if he is among those present.

A He is.

Q What number is he wearing?

A Number 8.

PROSECUTION: Will the Court request no. 8 to stand?

PRESIDENT: No. 8 stand up. Sit down.

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence picture affidavits of George Fleps identifying Roman Clotten and Hans Siptrott and Oskar Klingelhofer, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution Exhibits Nos. 38-B-C-D, respectively. (Perl - Redirect)

DEFENSE COUNSEL: There is no objection on behalf of the defense and there is no necessity for the reading of these affidavits either in English or German.

PROSECUTION: Do I understand that the defense agrees that these are pictures of the accused Clotten, Siptrott and Klingelhoefer?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: That is correct.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the exhibits offered by the prosecution will be accepted and will be marked Prosecution Exhibits No. P-38-B C-D, respectively.

(Whereupon the documents referred to were received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibits Nos. P-38-B, P-38-C, P-38-D and are attached hereto and made a part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: You may cross examine.

RE-CROSS EXAMINATION (CONTINUED)

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE (LT. COL. SUTTON)

Q Lt. Perl, you testified that this man whose statement was read was given an oral examination. Who was present at the time he was questioned?

A I was present.

Q Was anyone else present?

A I don't think so.

Q Was he questioned at any other time before the written statement was made?

A No. He confessed right away.

Q Who was present when the written statement was made?

(Perl - Recross)

54,3sp

A Major Fanton.

Q Anyone else?

A I don't think so.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: No further questions.

PROSECUTION: No redirect.

PRESIDENT: Any questions by the Court?

There appear to be none. The witness is excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused and withdrew.)

PROSECUTION: Prosecution calls as its next witness Werner Lohmann.

If the Court please, this witness is being recalled. I suggest that he should be sworn again.

WERNER LOHMANN, a witness for the prosecution, having previously testified, being first duly sworn, testified further through an interpreter as follows:

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION

Q Are you the same Werner Lohmann who has previously testified in this case?

A Yes.

Q Will you repeat again the company you were from?

A 7th Company.

Q And your platoon?

A Third platoon.

Q Do you know one George Fleps?

A Yes.

Q Do you know what company he is from?

A He was from the 7th company too.

Q Do you know his platoon?

(Werner Lohmann - Redirect)

54,4sp

A In the third platoon also.

Q Could you identify Fleps if you were to see him again?

A Yes.

Q Will you take a look at the defendants and see if George Fleps is among them?

A Yes.

Q What number is he wearing?

A 14.

Q Did you see the accused Fleps in the village of Wanne, Belgium during the Eifel offensive in December 1944?

A Yes.

Q Did you have a conversation with him?

A Yes.

Q Do you remember the substance of this conversation?

A Yes.

Q What was it?

A We were talking in the vicinity of the cross roads and Fleps was telling me how he witnessed the two halftracks moving down the--

PROSECUTION: There is an objection to the translation. I believe the witness said he was talking about the cross roads and not in the vicinity of the cross roads.

A We were talking about the cross roads and there Fleps told me that he had seen that the two halftracks with their model 42 machine guns had fired. Upon that I pulled my pistol and fired several shots into them too.

(Werner Lohmann - Redirect)

Q Did the accused Flaps say where this cross road was located?

A That was the last cross road before we reached Engelsdorf.

PROSECUTION: You may cross examine.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: The defense does not desire to cross examine the witness at this time.

PRESIDENT: Any questions by the Court? There appear to be none. The witness is excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused and withdrew.)

PROSECUTION: Prosecution calls the witness Werner Reike. This witness is being recalled and I suggest that he be resworn.

WERNER REIKE, a witness for the prosecution, having previously testified, being first duly sworn, testified further through an interpreter as follows:

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION

Q Are you the same Werner Reike that previously testified in this case?

A Yes.

Q Will you repeat again the company you were from.

A Yes. I was in the 7th SS Panzer Company, 1st SS Panzer Regiment.

Q And what was your platoon?

A First platoon.

Q On the 17th of December 1944, did you pass the cross roads between Malmedy and Ligneuville (Werner Reike - Redirect)

54,6sp

at the village of Baugnez?

A Yes.

Q What time of day was it?

A It must have been between 2 and 3 o'clock.

Q Do you recall what happened as you approached the cross roads?

A Yes.

Q What was it?

A We got bogged down in a muddy place before we reached the cross roads. We were pulled out of there by the car of Oberscharfuehrer Koch. After that we reached the cross roads and parked at the right side of the road in the direction towards Engelsdorf. Two halftracks were standing right behind us. I also saw American vehicles standing on the left side of the road behind us. My commanding officer, Oberscharfuehrer Koch got out of the vehicle and was standing around outside the vehicle. I was in the rear of the tank about the right side and then I saw American soldiers leaving the vehicle and being taken to the left side of the house in the field.

Suddenly Oberscharfuehrer Koch jumped into the turret of the tank. I too, took my position as assistant gunner. The window for the use of the assistant gunner was wide open so that I was able to see the Americans in the field. Below, next to the vehicle some civilians were standing. Suddenly I was able to see firing to our front. That might have been two or three vehicles ahead of us. Since  
(Werner Rike - Redirect)

54,7sp

my attention was focused only on the American soldiers, I could only see the tracers coming from the two or three vehicles in front of us and from the halftracks behind us which was directed towards the American soldiers.

Shortly thereafter, Tech Sergeant Koch also started firing at the American soldiers from the top of the tank. The civilians standing in front of the vehicle put their hands before their eyes and walked back to the house. Among the crowd of American soldiers there also was an American medic standing on the left side as you look at it from the road. He was just about to bandage an American soldier. When the shooting stopped, when my commandant stopped shooting, it was my job then as assistant gunner to inspect the gun up on the turret and to put it on safety again and to reload it. And for that reason I know that Tech Sergeant Koch fired approximately 50 rounds.

Q Who was your battalion commander?

A SS Major Potschke.

Q Did you see him at the cross roads?

A Yes.

Q Do you know whether or not he gave any orders at the cross road?

A Yes. When we arrived at the cross road, I remember that he gave the order not to close up too much since there was a danger of air attack. I cannot remember any other order.

Q Do you remember how the American prisoners were standing before they were fired upon?

(Werner Reike - Redirect)

54,8sp

A They were taken into the field with their hands up.

Q Did they have their hands up when they were fired on?

A I cannot say this with certainty.

Q Did you know whether or not any of them attempted to escape before they were fired on?

A No, I did not see that.

Q After the firing ceased, did you hear any conversation among the Germans?

A Shortly before we were about to move out again and were just about to start our motor, I heard somebody behind us say, "Why don't you throw them some hand grenades in there?"

Q Do you know whether or not any hand grenades were thrown into the American prisoners?

A No, we moved out immediately thereafter.

Q Do you recall any Germans entering the field after the firing ceased?

A No.

Q Did you leave the cross roads?

A We then left the cross roads and went in the direction of Engelsdorf. We stopped again shortly before we reached Engelsdorf because the column was showed down again.

Q Did your vehicle stop?

A Yes, my vehicle stopped.

Q Do you know one George Fleps?

A Yes.

Q What company is he from?

(Werner Reike - Redirect)

54,9sp

A 7th SS Panzer Company.

Q Could you identify George Fleps if you were to see him?

A Yes.

Q Take a look at the defendants and see if George Fleps is among them.

A Yes.

Q What number is he wearing?

A Number 14.

Q Did you see George Fleps when your vehicle stopped before Engelsdorf?

A Yes.

Q Did you have any conversation with him?

A Yes.

Q What was it?

A After we had stopped our vehicle, George Fleps came to our vehicle and asked us whether we had seen an American soldier shot at the cross roads. We replied we know that, we were there too, but he said, "I had my fun shooting into them too". After that we continued towards Engelsdorf.

Q Was the Koch you referred to your commanding officer or your tank commander?

A He was a commandant of my tank.

Q Who was your company commander?

A SS Captain Klingelhofer was the company commander.

Q What regiment is the 7th company from?

A First SS Panzer Regiment.

Q Is that ever referred to as Kampf Gruppe Peiper?

(Werner Reike - Redirect)

54,10sp

A Yes.

PROSECUTION: You may cross examine.

RE-CROSS EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE (LT. COL. DWINELL)

Q At the cross roads how long did your tank remain?

A About 15 minutes.

Q You said that Koch fired at American prisoners.

A Yes.

Q Did he use your machine gun?

A I didn't understand the question.

Q Did he use your machine gun?

A He used the turret machine gun.

Q You said you were an assistant gunner. Who was the gunner?

A First gunner was Partenheimer.

Q During the time that you were at the cross roads, all that you did was to look through your porthole as a spectator, is that correct?

A Yes.

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE (LT. WAHLER)

Q During the period of time that your tank was parked adjacent to the field in which the American soldiers were fired upon, how many vehicles did you see firing into the pasture?

A I didn't see any vehicles shooting at all while standing there. The only thing I saw was the tracers coming from two or three vehicles in front of me and also behind me.

(Waner Reike - Recross)

54,11sp

Q You don't know the type of vehicles that fired upon the prisoners then, do you?

A No, I can't say that.

Q Did you at any time leave your tank?

A Only after the shooting.

Q And after you left your tank, did you still see firing going on?

A No.

Q While you were in the tank, were you able to see tracer fire being fired from vehicles in the rear of you?

A Yes.

Q How is this possible? Will you describe how you saw this tracer fired to the rear of you?

A I was looking towards the American soldiers and for that reason, I could plainly see that the line of the tracers was directed towards the Americans.

Q Will you describe the exact position that your tank was placed in the road?

A Yes. We had pulled up closely to the edge of the road on the right.

Q And was the front of your tank pointing towards Engelsdorf or towards the cross roads?

A Direction Engelsdorf.

Q And about how far south of the cross roads was your vehicle parked?

A It might have been ten or 20 meters. I can't remember exactly.

Q Did you at any time go to the top of the turret and look out from your tank?

A No. I was only looking through the  
(Werner Reike - Recross)

54,12sp

window during the shooting.

Q Your gun that you are the loader for is located in the front part of the tank, is that right?

A No, that was the radio MG which was also assigned to the commandant on top as anti aircraft machine gun.

Q All right, in what part of the tank was your gun located?

A My machine gun was on the right side from the cannon.

Q And where is the cannon located on this tank?

A Just as usual.

Q What size is the porthole that you were looking out of?

A About 25 to 30 centimeters long and the same height.

Q And where is that porthole located, on the front, the side or the rear of the tank?

A With the tank facing towards Engelsdorf, the porthole was on the right side.

Q That is on the side of the tank or the front of the tank?

A On the side of the tank, on the turret side of the tank.

Q Does this piece of paper (Indicating) represent about the size of the window that you have in the tank?

A No.

Q Is it larger than that or smaller?

(Werner Rieke - Recross)

54,13sp

A Larger.

LT. WAHLER: I don't have anything further.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: No further cross  
examination.

PROSECUTION: No redirect.

PRESIDENT: Any questions by the Court?  
There appear to be none. The witness is excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused and withdrew.)

PROSECUTION: Prosecution recalls Lieutenant Perl. Lieutenant Perl, you are reminded you are still under oath.

Prosecution hands the reporter a statement to be marked Prosecution Exhibit Number 39 for identification.

(Whereupon the document referred to was marked Prosecution Exhibit Number 39 for identification by the reporter.)

1st Lieutenant WILLIAM R. PERL, recalled as a witness for the Prosecution testified as follows:

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Lieutenant Perl, while you were investigating the Malmady case, did you have occasion to interrogate one Hans Siptrott?

A Yes, sir.

Q Is he an accused in the case now hearing before this court?

A Yes, sir.

Q Can you identify him?

A Yes, sir.

Q Take a look at the defendants on your left and see if he is among those present.

A Yes, sir.

Q What number is he wearing?

A Number 60.

Q During your interrogation of Siptrott, did he make a statement to you?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was it oral or written?

A First oral and then in writing.

Q I hand you a statement marked Prosecution's Exhibit 39 for identification and ask you if you can identify it?

A Yes, I can.

Q Do you know whose handwriting this statement is in and who has signed it?

A Yes, it was written and it was signed by Hans Siptrott.

#55  
C-23-2

Q Is this the same Hans Siptrett you have just identified as wearing Number 60?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was this statement signed in your presence?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was this statement taken under oath?

A It was.

Q Who administered the oath?

A I did.

Q Was this statement made voluntarily?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was any duress used to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

Q Did you make any threats or promises to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence Prosecution's Exhibit marked 39 for identification and requests that it be attached to the record and marked Prosecution's Exhibit Number 39.

LT. COLONEL DWINELL: Defense objects to the evidence on the grounds previously stated.

PRESIDENT: Objection overruled. The exhibit offered by the Prosecution is admitted in evidence and will be marked Exhibit "P-39".

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence a true and correct English translation of Prosecution's Exhibit 39 and requests that it be marked Prosecution's Exhibit 39A and attached to the record.

DEFENSE: No objection on behalf of the Defense.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the exhibit offered by the Prosecution will be admitted into evidence and will be marked Exhibit "P-39A".

(Whereupon the documents referred to having been previously marked and identified were received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibits "P-39" and "P-39A" and are attached hereto and made part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: Prosecution requests permission to read

Prosecution's Exhibit marked "P-39A".

PRESIDENT: Granted.

PROSECUTION (Reading):

"I make the following truthful statement and write it down in my own handwriting.

"In the early afternoon hours of 17 December 1944, coming from BUELLINGEN, we arrived at a road crossing where four roads intersect. This crossing I have located on the Map of Central Europe 1:300,000 G.S., G.S. No. 4416. (AMB M.S.1) BOM Sheet 8-1, at 814019. The sketch attached hereto and made a part of this statement correctly depicts the scene at this road crossing and is a true representation of the location of the roads, houses, vehicles and prisoners as I remember them.

"At the house (No. 6) we made a sharp left turn. Approximately 60 American prisoners of war, with hands raised above their heads, were standing on the right hand side of the shed in the field. I knew they were Americans because I know the American uniform. On the main sketch I have designated the American prisoners with red crosses. On the enlargement of the road crossing they are indicated with plain crosses and these crosses are marked No. 9. On the right hand side of the road, exactly opposite them, there were two or three SPWs - I believe there were three. I passed the SPWs at 15 or 20 kilometers per hour. There I took notice as a commander of one of the SPWs waved at me and asked me to stop. I surmised that it was an SPW commander because he was wearing a field cap with a peak, while the crew was wearing steel helmets. I do not remember if this commander belonged to the first, second or third SPW. I stopped and this above named commander approached me and said: "Turn your gun around and shoot into them." I answered him, "I don't have enough ammunition for such a thing." We only had about 84 rounds and some of it had already been fired. This SPW commander did not say on this occasion whether or from whom he had received orders to shoot the American prisoners of war.

"I did not know this above named commander and did not know anybody of the crew of the SPW, but I believe that the SPW belonged to the 9th Pioneer Company because the SPW standing nearest to me was equipped with bridging equipment.

"During the time I was talking to the commander of the SPW, Sturmamm FLEPS was sitting at the loader's slit. When I turned around, (after having spoken to the commander of the SPW) I saw that FLEPS, who apparently was eager to shoot, had his pistol in his hand.

"Because Hauptsturmfuehrer KLINGELHOEFER had made a speech to all platoon leaders of the 7th Company on the morning of 16 December 1944, telling us we should not take any prisoners, I permitted FLEPS to shoot.

I would like to emphasize once more that KLINGELHOEFER told us at the end of his speech that prisoners would not be taken since they are only a bother. FLEPS only had the pistol in his hand and I thought that it was within the scope of Hauptsturmfuehrer KLINGELHOEFER's order. Therefore, I said to FLEPS, "Shoots" I don't remember whether or not I put my hand on his left shoulder. Immediately after receiving this order, FLEPS shot with his pistol. As far as I can remember, he fired two shots - one immediately after the other. Right after that, or almost simultaneously, the SPW standing nearest to me started shooting. The SPW shot with its MG Model 42. Besides that, a man was standing on top of the SPW and fired with his machine pistol into the Americans. Prior to the shooting, the Americans were standing quietly in the field with their hands raised above their heads and gave no reason whatsoever to be shot. I noticed furthermore that none of these people had any weapons.

"Immediately after FLEPS had fired, I saw an American fall down and two American first-aid men hurried towards him to help him.

"Hardly more than one minute after the shooting started, I gave orders to resume march. Whether FLEPS fired another shot after that, I don't know. If he did, this was not done on my orders.

"Several hundred meters farther south we stopped because of a traffic jam. At that spot, FLEPS left the tank. We stopped approximately five minutes and FLEPS was absent during all that time. I don't know whether he shot one American there. I received at this spot an American sweater and a pair of rubber boots. I did not take those articles from any dead or alive American, but received them as a gift from an unknown German soldier.

"In the lower right hand corner of the attached sketch I have made an enlarged drawing of the location of the happenings. Nos. 1 to 3 represent the two or three SPWs and No. 4 is my own tank. No. 5 is Oberscharfuehrer GLOTTE's tank. No. 6 is Unterscharfuehrer PILARZEK's tank, who, as far as I can recall, rode behind Oberscharfuehrer GLOTTE. Nos. 7 and 8 are the tanks belonging to Oberscharfuehrer DUEBERT and KOCH, but I no longer remember whether DUEBERT rode in front of KOCH, or KOCH in front of DUEBERT. No. 9 indicates the prisoners of war.

"This statement consisting of eight pages and a sketch, was made by me in my own handwriting voluntarily, without being influenced by threats or promises. I swear before God that this statement is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

"I believe in God, and I am fully aware of the holiness and the importance of a statement and will repeat this statement before any court of justice.

HANS SIPTROTT  
SS Hauptscharfuehrer  
7 January 1946

#55  
C-23-5

"Sworn to and subscribed before  
me this seventh day of January  
1946 at SCHWABEICH HALL, Germany.

WILLIAM R. PERL  
1st Lt. M.I. O-555149  
Investigator-Examiner WGB.UEFET.

Witnessed:  
DWIGHT F. FANTON  
Major GAC  
Investigator-Examiner  
War Crimes Br .U.S.F.E.T."

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence two picture  
affidavits of Hans Siptrott identifying Oskar Klingelhofer and  
Georg Fleps, to be marked Prosecution Exhibits Numbers 39B and C  
respectively and attached to the record.

DEFENSE: On behalf of the Defense, there is no objection  
to the introduction of these as evidence, or the necessity of  
reading the affidavits.

PROSECUTION: Does the Defense agree that these are pictures  
of the accused Klingelhofer and Fleps?

DEFENSE: They do.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the exhibits offered by  
the Prosecution will be admitted into evidence and marked exhibits  
"P-39B" and "C" respectively.

(Whereupon the documents referred to, having been  
previously marked and identified were received in evidence as  
Prosecution Exhibits "P-39B" and "P-39C" respectively, and are  
attached hereto and made part of the record.)

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Lieutenant Perl, while you were investigator on the  
Malmedy case, did you have occasion to investigate one Roman  
Clotten?

A Yes, sir.

Q Is he an accused in the case now in hearing before this  
court?

A Yes, sir.

Q Take a look at the defendants on your left and see if  
Roman Clotten is among them.

A He is.

Q What number is he wearing?  
Perl - Redirect

A Number 8.

PROSECUTION: Will the Court request Number 8 to stand?

PRESIDENT: Number 8 rise. Sit down.

Q During the interrogation of Klingelhoefér, did he make a statement?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was it oral or written?

A It was oral first and then the substance was taken in writing.

PROSECUTION: Prosecution hands the reporter a statement to be marked Prosecution's Exhibit Number 40 for identification.

(Whereupon the document referred to was marked Prosecution Exhibit "P-40" for identification by the reporter.)

Q I hand you this statement marked Prosecution's Exhibit Number 40 for identification and ask if you can identify it?

A Yes, I can.

Q Do you know whose handwriting this statement is in and who signed it?

A Yes, it was written and signed by Roman Clotten.

Q Is this the same Roman Clotten you have just identified as wearing Number 8?

A Yes.

Q Was the statement signed in your presence?

A Yes, it was.

Q Was the statement taken under oath?

A Yes.

Q Who administered the oath?

A I did.

Q Was this statement made voluntarily?

A It was.

Q Was there duress used to obtain the statement?

A No, sir.

Q Did you make any threats or promises to obtain the statement?

A No, sir.

Q Did you use any harsh, cruel or inhuman treatment to obtain the statement?

A No, sir.

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence Prosecution's Exhibit marked Number 40 for identification to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution's Exhibit Number 40.

LT. COLONEL DWINELL: Defense objects to the evidence on the grounds previously stated.

PRESIDENT: Objection overruled. The exhibit offered by the Prosecution is admitted in evidence and will be marked exhibit "P-40".

(Whereupon the document referred to, having been previously marked and identified was received in evidence as Prosecution's Exhibit "P-40" and is attached hereto and made a part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence a true and correct English translation of Prosecution's Exhibit Number 40, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution's Exhibit Number 40-A.

DEFENSE: May it please the Court, we have tried to agree on these translations, but we have not had the benefit of either the German or English translation of this statement and for that reason it is impossible for us to agree that this is a correct translation.

PRESIDENT: Do you think you could do that during the recess?

DEFENSE: Yes, sir.

PRESIDENT: Court will recess until 10:30.

(Whereupon the Court recessed at 1000 hours.)

ta 56  
5/23 IJH 1

(Whereupon the Court reconvened at 1030 hours.)

PRESIDENT: The Court will come to order.

PROSECUTION: May it please the Court, let the record show that all the members of the Court, all the members of the Prosecution, all the members of the Defense, with the exception of Dr. Leiling and Dr. Prister, who are absent on business of the accused, all the defendants and the reporter are present?

If the Court please, we have a new interpreter, Dr. Robert Sandri, who has to be sworn.

(Whereupon Dr. Robert Sandri, a German civilian, was sworn by the Court as an interpreter.)

PROSECUTION: I have already offered Prosecution Exhibit P-40-A the translation of Prosecution Exhibit P-40.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: There is no objection by the Defense to the translation.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the exhibit offered by the Prosecution will be admitted into evidence and will be marked Exhibit P-40-A.

(Whereupon the document referred to, having been previously marked and identified was received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit No. P-40-A and is attached hereto and made a part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: Prosecution requests permission to read Exhibit P-40-A.

PRESIDENT: Permission is granted.

PROSECUTION: (Reading)

"Statement of ROMAN CLOTTEN, Oberscharfuhrer. About a week before we left Eliesheim, Hauptsturmfuhrer Klingelhofer assembled the 7th Co., in a fairly large hall, for a company orientation about the coming attack. We left Eliesheim on the 13th of December 1944, and this company orientation-lecture must therefore have taken place around the 6th of December.

In his speech, Hauptsturmfuhrer Klingelhofer stated, among other things, that we should revenge our women and children who had been killed by airplanes, and said, "No prisoners will be taken." Immediately prior to the attack on the 16th of December 1944, also Untersturmfuhrer Muenkemer assembled the tank company commanders of the 2nd platoon which he led. He said that they should fight in the old SS spirit, that they should not show any mercy towards the enemy who destroyed our cities and hereby killed women and children. I cannot remember whether he said on this occasion specifically that they should not take prisoners, but from Muenkemer's speech, it was clearly

(Clotten statement read)

ta 56  
5/23 IJH 2

"evident that he did not wish that prisoners should be taken.

During the advance towards Engelsdorf on the 17th of December 1944, the following occurred, which I truthfully state herewith:

After firing at individual enemy targets, approximately 300 meters before the road crossing towards Engelsdorf, I slowly proceeded with my tank (723) in the direction of Engelsdorf. Oberscharführer Siptrott drove in front of me. As my tank had gotten stuck before and Siptrott's tank had trouble with its tank tracks, we had lost our places in the original marching formation and at this opportunity, tried to regain our original positions in the column by taking a short cut. Therefore, we did not travel on the road but crossed a pasture which was fenced in by hedge-rows, and came back to the main road about 100 meters before the crossing. We reached the crossing, and without stopping, made a sharp turn to the left.

As I was turning the corner where the road makes this left curve, I saw on the righthand side, in a field next to the road, American PW's standing, whose number I cannot state as they were standing very close together. I estimate, however, their number was 40 to 60.

In front of the PW's, with their backs towards the road, stood a few SSmen who wore gray uniforms, from which I concluded that they were not members of the tank crews, but that they belonged to the two SPW's which I saw standing there. I believe I remember - and I am pretty sure of it - that the two SPW's were standing in the field in front of the house.

I believe also I remember that the firing was begun by the SPW people who were guarding the prisoners (standing in the field). This happened just as I was turning slowly with my tank into the road to the left. How many shots were fired there I cannot say any longer. In any case, I saw the Americans, at the sound of the first shots, fall to the ground like lightning. How many of them were hit thereby I do not know, but I had the impression that they threw themselves to the ground in order to take cover. Until the start of the shooting, the Americans stood there with arms raised, and I saw none of them try to escape or show any aggressive attitude, or else give any cause for being shot at.

Of the approximately eight SS men in gray uniforms who, with their backs towards the road, had been guarding the prisoners, I saw about five SS men return to the two SPW's immediately after the prisoners had fallen to the ground, or had thrown themselves on the ground. In my opinion, all guards about 8 in number, who were standing in the field shot into the prisoners, - - in fact is that I saw all the guards as they shot. Two or three of these guards did not return to the SPW's, at least not right away, but I saw them continue firing at these Americans while they were lying on the ground and that they did it with machine pistols. On that occasion, however, they did not walk among the Americans lying on the ground, but were standing at the edge of the group of the Americans, and from there they shot into them. There I saw how some of the wounded twitched and still moved. In the meantime, we passed this scene very slowly (driving at walking pace) since the vehicles in front of us were also driving that slowly.

(Glotten statement)

ta 56  
5/23 IJH 3

"About twenty meters from the spot where the last prisoners were lying, I stopped with my tank, since the tank in front of me, in which Oberscharfuhrer Siptrott was standing in the turret, had also stopped. I assume that Siptrott's tank stood about 20 or 30 meters in front of me. There I stayed for about two minutes. At this time, Siptrott's tank, which had the number 731, stood immediately ahead of me. Before Siptrott's tank, as far as I can remember, stood the tank of Unterscharfuhrer Burk. This one must have had the number 724. Behind me at this time travelled and halted the tank of Oberscharfuhrer Erich Dubbert. Its number I cannot remember any more but I believe that it was 734. Behind Dubbert's tank stood an SPW which had not come along with us, that had already been standing there when we arrived. This SPW stood closer to the right side of the road than the tanks of our company. Behind this SPW stood, as far as I can remember, the tank of Oberscharfuhrer Koch, which presumably had the number 712. I repeat that I am rather certain in regard to the position of the tanks of Burk and Koch but I am absolutely certain about the positions of the other vehicles described by me. Also, I am almost certain that two additional SPW's stood in the field near the house which I also indicated on my sketch.

I attach to this statement of mine two sketches which I have myself prepared. The one which I will mark with an "I" represents the general picture of the road-crossing as far as I can remember. However, it is quite possible that there was more than one SPW on the road. I also believe I remember vaguely that there was more than one SPW. The one standing behind Dubbert I remember with certainty. On this attached sketch "I" is meant:

No. 1 - The house on the cross-roads; No. 2 are the abandoned American ambulances; No. 3 are two SPW's, which as far as I remember, were standing in the field, in front of the house, its machine guns pointed towards the prisoners; No. 4 are the American prisoners of war; No. 5 - the SS Guards in gray uniforms who did not belong to our company, and also not to the 1st Battalion; No. 6 are abandoned American trucks which I can only place vaguely; No. 7 is my tank No. 723; No. 8 is Siptrott's tank 731; No. 9 - Dubbert's tank 734; No. 10 - The SPW which did not belong to our battalion; No. 11 is very likely Koch's tank; No. 12 is very likely Burk's tank; No. 13 is a Panther which was at the crossing.

As I stopped with my tank at the place indicated on Sketch "I", the crew of my tank consisted of the following men: - SS Sturmann Hermann Bock, Gunner; Sturmann Kammler, radio operator; Rottenfuhrer Ernst Koebitz, driver; Schmetze Gehl, loader. We were distributed in our tank in the way shown on Sketch "II" which was also prepared by me and is also attached to this statement. On this sketch, No. 1 is the open turret in which I stood; No. 2 is the driver, Rottenfuhrer Ernst Koebitz; No. 3 the radio operator, Sturmann Kammler; No. 4 the gunner, Sturmann Hermann Bock; No. 5 loader Gehl.

Immediately after my tank stopped in the position indicated on sketch "I", Sturmann Bock reached for the machine pistol which lay in the turret near my left hand. At this time, Sturmann Bock was seated outside on top of the tank, above his hatch, to my left. All other members of the crew were in their positions in the tank. I myself stood in the turret in my place. Only one machine pistol is carried in every tank. After Sturmann gunner Bock had taken our machine pistol and had risen in the meantime, he, standing on the tank, turned in the direction of the prisoners. I saw him rise and turn half right with the machine pistol; then he aimed towards the prisoners already lying on the ground and fired one burst of about five or seven shots into the prisoners. I did not observe at this time whether he hit the prisoners or whether as a result of these shots, still some

"others were hit and moved. Whether he made a hit was the more difficult to determine since Oberscharfuhrer Dubbert, standing in the turret of his tank, was firing with his machine pistol into the Americans at the same time. Whether also any other vehicles fired simultaneously I no longer know. In any case, Bock was shooting in the direction of and at the Americans. A few seconds later, after Bock had stopped firing, Dubbert was still shooting. How many shots I saw Dubbert fire I cannot state. In any case, there were more than twenty.

Bock fired the first shots within a half minute after our halt. We then remained for approximately two more minutes at the same place. I cannot remember whether or not during these approximately two minutes other vehicles fired at the prisoners. I also did not take much interest in it, since I was mainly interested in the abandoned American trucks in which cigarettes and other articles were, and I was trying to figure out whether I should leave my tank and get some of it. However, I did not leave my tank, neither did any other member of my crew leave the tank. Throughout these following two minutes, Bock stood on top of the tank, to my left. During this time he held our machine pistol muzzle down; however, it was in his hand ready to be fired. He did not tell me whether or how many Americans he hit, or why he shot. I also did not ask him about it; in fact, I did not speak with him about this whole thing. The fact is, as I have said, that I was mainly interested in loot. As we then started slowly after about two minutes, I again saw Bock aim our machine pistol at the Americans. He aimed briefly and fired an additional five or seven rounds into the Americans. I saw that he was shooting in that direction. However, I also do not know if or how many Americans he hit with this second burst. I said to him at the moment he had finished the second burst, "Stop, this makes no sense, they are dead already anyhow." We had little ammunition for our machine pistol at that time for it was an Italian machine pistol and of the three magazines which they had in the tank only one (32 rounds) fitted.

I do not know whether other shots were also fired while Bock was firing his second burst. Bock then laid our machine pistol back onto the turret in which I was still standing. I cannot identify any one of the vehicles which did not belong to my company, and I also did not know any of these SS men personally who were around this place and who did not belong to our company.

I distinctly remember, however, two people who immediately after the first shots had been fired, that is, immediately after the prisoners had fallen to the ground or had thrown themselves to the ground, walked towards the road from the direction of the prisoners. I drew the route of these two on my sketch "I" with an arrow and marked it with 11.

Since thereby they were both walking towards my vehicle, I still can remember them. The one looked comparatively old (about 30 years?) rather above average height, wearing a cap with a gray peak (field service cap). He was of sturdy build; his face was fairly round. I would recognize this man if I would see him. To the right of this man a younger fellow was walking (22 or 23 years old), slender, about as tall as the older man; he was wearing a gray jacket and possibly a camouflage jacket over it. I cannot recall the rank of either of these two men. It is possible that both men wore camouflage jackets, and in this case the rank is mostly not visible. This younger, blond man

(Glotten statement)

ta 56  
5/23 IJH 5

"who was walking on the right, I saw here in prison, and I recognised him again, and found out that he is Obersturmfuehrer Rumpf. Obersturmfuehrer Rumpf had no weapon in his hand when he walked towards my tank. The older man was carrying a machine pistol. As these two were walking towards our tank, we had halted already. It was between the first and second burst fired by Bock. I personally have not fired and also have not given an order to shoot.

I still add the following details:

I saw the gunner of Oberscharfuehrer Dubbert leave the tank at the spot indicated on the sketch, but I did not see him shoot at the prisoners. This is all that I can state from my own observation about the shooting on this road-crossing. Furthermore, people dismounted from the vehicles behind Dubbert at this spot. In the PW Camp at Ebensee, I heard then from Oberscharfuehrer Hans Siprott, Rottenfuehrer Edward Agens, Rottenfuehrer Karl Nohr and Rottenfuehrer Rucke that also Oberscharfuehrer Koch shot at the prisoners at this spot and that he shot with a machine gun.

I would like to add that a few days later, I think it was the 20th of December 1944, I saw three civilians who had been shot to death in the church at Wanne. All around them were splashed of blood on the floor. I also heard in the camp at Ebensee, from Sturmscharfuehrer Willi Haak, Unterscharfuehrer Kurt Baier, Oberscharfuehrer Max Martins and Unterscharfuehrer Ernst Tomke, that Obersturmfuehrer Christ and Oberscharfuehrer Valentin Bersin were connected with this shooting of Belgian civilians.

I do not know who gave the order to shoot the PW's at the road crossing. I did not see Hauptsturmfuehrer Klingelhoefer at this spot. His and Untersturmfuehrer Muenkemer's speeches were, from a formal point of view, advice and guidance for our conduct. They were given to us in the course of company orientation without being classified as an order. But even if in my opinion they did not represent a formal executive order, these speeches showed clearly what was expected of us and desired.

I have made this statement voluntarily, not influenced by force, threats or promises, and have written it in my own handwriting. The same is true of the attached two sketches marked "I" and "II" which were prepared by me.

This statement of mine consists of sixteen pages. I swear before God that this statement contains the full and pure truth and nothing but the truth. I believe in God and I am fully aware of the holiness and importance of an oath, and also of the importance of this statement and I am prepared to repeat this statement at any time before any court.

(Signed) Roman CLOTTEN  
22 January 1946  
Oberscharfuehrer

Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
22nd day of January 1946 at Schwaebisch Hall, Germany

WILLIAM R. PERL  
1st Lt. M.I. O-5549  
Investigator-Examiner  
War Crimes Branch USFET

Tk 57 Sally  
file Hayett  
5/23-1

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence picture affidavits made by Roman Clotten of Erich Muenkemer, Hans Siptrott, Erich Rumpf and Oskar Klingelhoef, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution's Exhibit Numbers 40-B, 40-C, 40-D and 40-E.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: On behalf of the Defense, there is no objection to the introduction of this evidence and there is no necessity for the reading of these affidavits. The Defense further admits that these are the photographs of Muenkemer, Siptrott, Rumpf and Klingelhoef.

PRECEDENT: There being no objection, the exhibits offered by the Prosecution are admitted into evidence and will be marked Prosecution's Exhibit Numbers P-40-B, P-40-C, P-40-D and P-40-E.

(Whereupon the documents referred to were received in evidence and marked Prosecution's Exhibit Numbers P-40-B, P-40-C, P-40-D and P-40-E.)

PROSECUTION: Prosecution hands the reporter a statement to be marked Prosecution's Exhibit Number 41 for identification.

(Whereupon the document referred to was marked Prosecution's Exhibit No. 41 for identification by the reporter.)

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Lieutenant Perl, during the course of your interrogation of the accused Roman Clotten, did he make more than one statement?

A Yes, sir.

Q I hand you Prosecution's Exhibit marked number 41 for identification and ask you if you can identify it?

A Yes, I can.

(Perl-Redirect)

Tk 57-Sally  
Fls Hayett  
5/23-2

Q Do you know whose handwriting this statement is in and who has signed it?

A Yes, it was written and signed by Roman Clotten.

Q Is this the same Roman Clotten you have previously identified in this courtroom as wearing number 8?

A Yes.

Q Was the statement signed in your presence?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was the statement taken under oath?

A Yes, sir.

Q Who administered the oath?

A I did.

Q Was this statement taken voluntarily?

A It was.

Q Was any duress used to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

Q Did you make any threats or promises to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

Q Did you use any harsh, cruel, or inhumane treatment to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence Prosecution's Exhibit marked Number 41 for identification, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution's Exhibit Number 41.

LT. COL. DWINELL: The Defense objects to the evidence on the grounds previously stated.

PRESIDENT: The objection is overruled. The exhibit offered by the Prosecution is admitted into evidence

(Perl-Redirect)

Tk 57-Sally  
fls Hayett  
5/23-3

and will be marked Exhibit P-41.

(Whereupon the document referred to, having been previously marked and identified, was received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit No. P-41, is attached hereto and made a part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence a true and correct copy of Prosecution's Exhibit 41, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution's Exhibit 41-A.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: May it please the Court, we have not had an opportunity to check this statement.

PROSECUTION: I gave you a copy at the beginning of the session.

CAPTAIN NARVID: Just at the opening. I checked the second one.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: There is no objection on the part of the Defense. It was handed to us just at the opening of the session.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the exhibit offered by the Prosecution is admitted into evidence and will be marked Exhibit P-41-A.

(Whereupon the document referred to was received in evidence and marked Prosecution's Exhibit No. 41-A, is attached hereto and made a part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: Prosecution requests permission to read its exhibit, Prosecution's Exhibit 41-A.

PRESIDENT: Granted.

PROSECUTION: (Reading)

"I, Oberscharfuhrer Roman CLOTTEN, being duly sworn, make the following statement:

The Sturmman Hermann BOCK who was mentioned in my statement of 22 Jan 1946 belonged during the EIFEL offensive in December 1944 - January 1945 to the 2 Platoon of the 7 Co. 1st Pz Rgt. LSSAH.

Untersturmfuehrer Erich MUENKEMER was during the

Tk 57-Sally fls  
Hayett 5/23-4

EIFEL offensive in December 1944 and January 1945  
platoon leader of the 2 Platoon.

Hauptsturmfuehrer Oskar KLINGELHOFER was at  
that time Commander of the 7th Company, 1 SS Pz Regt.  
LSSAH.

I myself was the Panzer Commander of Sturmman  
BOCK and I myself also belonged to the II Platoon, 7th  
Co. 1st SS Pz Rgt. LSSAH during the EIFEL offensive.

In my statement of the 22 January 1946 I described  
how Sturmman Hermann BOCK shot into the American prisoners  
of war on the crossroads before ENGELSDORF.

I would have hindered BOCK in this shooting had I  
myself not been incited by the speeches which our Company  
Commander Untersturmfuehrer KLINGELHOFER and our Platoon  
Leader, Untersturmfuehrer MUENKEMER delivered to us and  
had I not on account of these speeches known that the act  
of Sturmman Hermann BOCK was in accord with the guidance  
as given by Hauptsturmfuehrer KLINGELHOFER and Untersturm-  
fuehrer MUENKEMER.

I make these statements voluntarily and of my own  
will, uninfluenced by threats, coercion or harsh treatment  
and uninfluenced by promises of any kind.

I swear before God that the statements which I made  
in this affidavit are true and I am prepared to repeat them  
under oath before any court.

(signed) R. CLOTTEN,  
Oberscharfuehrer  
2 April 1946.

Witnessed  
RAPHAEL SHUMACKER  
CAPT. CMP.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day  
of April 1946, at Schwabisch Hall, Germany.

WILLIAM R. PERL  
1st Lt. M.I. O-555149  
Investigator-Examiner  
War Crimes Branch. USFET.

read  
(Whereupon the interpreter/the statement in the  
German language.)

#58

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution offers in evidence 2 picture affidavits signed by Clotten, identifying Erich Munkemer and Oskar Klingelhofer, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution's Exhibits P-41-B and C respectively.

DEFENSE: On behalf of the Defense there is no objection to the photograph affidavits, nor is there any necessity for the reading of same. The Defense further admits that these are photographs of Munkemer and Klingelhofer.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the Exhibits offered by the Prosecution are admitted into evidence and will be marked Exhibits P-41-B and C respectively. (Whereupon the documents referred to, having been previously marked and identified were received in evidence as Prosecution's Exhibits P-41-B and C and are attached hereto and made a part of the record.)

RECROSS EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE: (Capt. NARVID)

Q Lt Perl, you will agree undoubtedly that the ISSAH was composed of rather tough troops ?

PROSECUTION : I object to that.

DEFENSE: (Capt NARVID): It is subject to connection with respect to duress and I shall connect in the next sentence.

A Yes.

Q Surely Lt Perl you did not obtain the statements from both Siptrott and Clotten without some considerable pressure ?

A What do you understand of 'pressure'?

Q You stated that the statements were made voluntarily. I will ask you what you mean by voluntarily ?

A No pressure was used.

Q If you do not know what I mean by the word 'pressure' - -

A I know what I mean by 'under pressure'.

Q On the basis of your understanding of the word 'pressure', will you please answer this question: Did you obtain the statements from Siptrott and Clotten without any pressure whatsoever ?

A No pressure was used as far as what I mean by 'under pressure'. Maybe you mean something else, and I mean something else

(Perl-recross)

#58

23 8 2 of 'under pressure'.

Q Referring to Siptrett, do you recall when you first interrogated him ?

A Yes.

Q What date was that ?

A I cannot remember the date.

Q Do you recall how many interrogations preceded the statement?

A Yes sir, just one.

Q It all happened in one day then ?

A He was interrogated only once before he gave this statement.

Q Who was present at the interrogation ?

A I was present at the time and at times Mr Thon was present.

Q Do you recall if at any time during the interrogation the words 'execution' or 'hanging' were used ?

A They were certainly not used. Now I know that I understand something very differently of 'under pressure'. I want to say that when I spoke of 'pressure' I meant pressure due to the previous confession of Fleps.

DEFENSE (Capt NARVID) I wish to move to strike that out - I don't see what relevance it has to this Cross-examination and it is not responsive.

PROSECUTION: I believe the witness has a right to explain his answers.

PRESIDENT: Over-ruled.

Q Do you recall during the interrogation whether the word or phrase 'last wish' or 'priest' were used ?

A It was not used.

Q With respect to the accused Clotten, do you recall when he was first interrogated ?

(Perl-recross)

# 58

23 8 3

A Yes

Q Will you state the date ?

A I cannot state it any more.

Q Was it on or about 29 December ?

A Yes sir.

Q How much later approximately was the next interrogation?

A He was reinterrogated the same evening after supper for about one hour.

Q Do you recall interrogating him again on 4 January ?

A I do not remember the date but it could not have been five days between this interrogation and the next one.

Q How many more interrogations occurred up to the time he signed the statement ?

A When he was first interrogated he gave already in substance, together I believe ---

DEFENSE (Capt NARVID -interrupting) I would rather you answer the question.

Q How many times - in just two words ?

A He was already twice interrogated before the statement was signed.

Q Do you know how many days it took for him to write the statement ?

A I do not remember.

Q Is it possible that he wrote the statement between the period of 4 January and 9th January - during those five days ?

A I do not think so.

Q Did he write it all in one day ?

A I cannot remember that.

Q Who was present at the interrogation ?

PROSECUTION: If the Court please I think this question has been answered on a previous occasion.

DEFENSE: That was in respect of Siptrott I am now  
(Perl-recross)

# 58

23 8 4

PRESIDENT: Objection over-ruled.

Q Who was present ?

A At the whole first interrogation Mr Thon was present; at the second interrogation I was alone with him .

Q During the occasion when Mr Thon was present do you know of any mistreatment or beatings received by Clotten ?

A No.

DEFENSE: No further Cross-examination.

PROSECUTION: No redirect.

PRESIDENT: No questions by the Court. The witness is excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused and resumed his seat at the Prosecution table).

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution calls as its next witness Hans Piper and requests that this witness be resworn.

HANS PIPER, a witness for the Prosecution was resworn and testified through an interpreter as follows:

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Are you the same Hans Joachim Piper that has previously testified in this case ?

A Yes

Q Will you repeat again the company you were from ?

A I was in the 7th company.

Q Which regiment ?

A ISSAH

Q What was the number of the regiment ?

A 1st Regiment

Q What was your platoon ?

A 1st platoon.

Q On 17 December 1944 do you recall being at the Crossroads South of Malmedy, Belgium on the highway between Malmedy and Engelsdorf (Piper-redirect)

#58

in the village of Bougnas.

23 8 5

A Yes

Q What time of day did you arrive there ?

A Around noon.

Q What kind of vehicle were you riding in ?

A In a P IV.

Q Is that a tank or a half-track ?

A A tank.

Q Who commanded this tank ?

A Untersturmfuehrer Heins Rehagel.

Q Could you identify Heins Rehagel if you were to see him again ?

A Yes

Q Will you look around at the defendants on your left and see if Heins Rehagel is among them ?

A Yes he is.

Q What number is he wearing ?

A Number 48.

PROSECUTION: Will the court please have No.48 stand up ?

PRESIDENT: Will No.48 stand up.

(Whereupon the defendant wearing No.48 stood up for identification).

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

Q Did your tank stop at the Crossroads ?

A Yes we stopped for a few minutes .

Q Was Rehagel in the tank when it stopped at the Crossroads?

A At first he was in the tank.

Q Did he get out of the tank ?

A Yes.

Q Did he return to the tank ?

A Yes

Q How long did he remain out of the tank ?

A A few minutes.

(Piper-redirect)

# 58

23 8 6

Q Do you know Obersturmfuehrer Frits Christ ?

A Yes

Q Could you identify him if you were to see him again ?

A Yes

Q Will you take a look at the defendants sitting to your left and see if Frits Christ is sitting among them ?

A Yes

Q What number is he wearing ?

A 7

PROSECUTION: Request the court to have No.7 stand up ?

PRESIDENT: Number 7 stand up.

(Whereupon the defendant wearing No.7. stood up for identification)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

Q Did you see Frits Christ at the Crossroads ?

A Yes

Q Is this the same Frits Christ you just testified was wearing number 7 ?

A Yes

Q Did you see any prisoners of war when you were at the Crossroads ?

A Yes

Q Were these American Prisoners of war ?

A Yes.

Q Where were they ?

A They were standing on the right side on the field.

Q About how many would you estimate were in the field ?

A About 70 to 80 men.

Q Did you notice whether or not any medical aid men were amongst these prisoners of war ?

A Yes

Q How do you know they were medical aid men ?

A Because they wore the Red Cross on their steel helmets.

(Piper-redirect)

# 58

23 8 7

Q Were they American medical aid men ?

A Yes

Q Did you notice how these prisoners were standing in the field ?

A Yes they were standing with their hands clutched over their heads - always their hands were over their heads.

Q Did any of them carry arms ?

A No.

Q Did you notice whether any of these prisoners attempted to escape ?

A No.

Q Do you know or do you remember what Rehagel did after he returned to the tank ?

A Rehagel mounted into the turret and fired with the machine gun on the prisoners of war.

Q Did you notice anyone else fire on the prisoners of war before Rehagel fired ?

A Before Rehagel fired, first Oberfuehrer Koch fired.

Q What sort of weapon did Koch fire ?

A With the machine gun.

Q Do you know what Koch was firing at ?

A Koch also fired on the prisoners of war.

Q Did you see anyone else there other than Koch and Rehagel fire on the prisoners ?

A Yes, furthermore the SPW's were firing.

Q What kind of weapon did they fire with ?

A Machine Gun Model 42 .

Q Did you see anyone fire with a pistol ?

A In our tank Willi Brandt fired with his pistol.

Q Was this after the Machine guns had started firing ?

A Yes

Q What company is Willi Brandt from ?

A From the 7th company.

(Piper-redirect)

581

# 58

23 8 8

Q What is his platoon number ?

A 1st Platoon

Q What company was Koch from ?

A 7th Company

Q Do you know his platoon number ?

A 1st platoon.

Q What company was Rehagel from ?

A 7th Company

Q What platoon was he from ?

A 1st platoon leader.

Q Do you know how many shots Rehagel fired at the prisoners ?

A Approximately 20 to 30.

Q Do you know of any reason why these prisoners of war should have been fired upon ?

A After Rehagel had entered the turret, Obersturmfuehrer Christ approached. He was driving to Ligneuville and went in the direction of the Crossroads. He stopped shortly there and talked with Obersturmfuehrer Heins Rehagel. What he talked about I don't know because the engine was running.

Q Do you know why the prisoners of war were fired upon ?

A No! that I don't know.

Q Do you know of any reason why they should have been fired upon ?

A No.

#### RECROSS EXAMINATION

#### QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE (Mr STRONG)

Q Piper, how long did your tank remain at the Crossroads?

A Several minutes.

Q You just stated that you saw Rehagel fire, together with Koch and Brandt, is that correct ?

A Yes.

(Piper -recross)

# 58  
23 8 9

Q In addition you stated that you saw several SPW's fire, is that correct ?

A Yes.

Q You remember Piper that you were examined by members of the Defense staff on May 10, 1946 at our office, do you remember this ?

A Yes

PROSECUTION: If the court please may I inquire into the purpose for this line of questioning ?

DEFENSE:(Mr STRONG). I intend, with the Court's approval, to test the veracity of this witness. He made certain written statements to the stenographer who was present in the office and who took the statements down.

PRESIDENT: Overruled.

Q We asked you the following question "Did you see fire coming from these SPW's or other Panzers?" and your answer was "No"; and we asked you the further question "The only fire which you saw was that which was coming from your own tank"and your answer was "Yes"; and we asked you another question "Your tank was the only one firing at the Prisoners of war during the time you were there?" and your answer was "Yes". Now will you please explain to the court how you can reconcile your statements which you have just made here under oath with the statements which you made to the Defense Counsel on May 10th 1946 ?

A At that time I did not give full information since it was the Defense Counsel.

Q You intentionally with-held certain information from us is that what you intend to convey ?

PROSECUTION: That is improper.

DEFENSE:(Mr STRONG). I am trying to find out just why !

PRESIDENT: Objection over-ruled.

(Piper -recross)

# 58

23 8 10

A Yes.

Q Yet you now remember distinctly - one and a half years later, that Rehagel fired about 20 to 30 shots, do you ?

A Yes.

Q Did anybody go over with you your testimony before you appeared in Court to-day ?

A No.

Q When did you speak for the last time with some representative of the Prosecution about your testimony ?

A Approximately 14 days ago.

Q In the last question regarding the reason for your attitude when you told us just before that you with-held certain information from the Defense Counsel - what was your reason --

PROSECUTION: I object to that.

PRESIDENT: Objection sustained.

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE:(Dr HERTKORN)

Q You stated that you saw Obersturmfuehrer Christ at the Crossroads and you stated that he was coming from Ligneuville ?

A Yes.

Q Did he come on foot or with vehicle ?

A On foot.

Q Did you see him previously when he went towards Ligneuville ?

A No.

Q Was he wearing a steel helmet or what kind of headgear was he wearing ?

A In the tank it is impossible to wear a steel helmet.

Q Did he come in a tank ?

A No.

Q About what time did you see him ?

A The right time I cannot remember any more.

(Piper-recross)

# 58  
23 8 11.

- Q Approximately ?  
A It must have been somewhere around noon.  
Q Did you see other men of his company ?  
A No.  
Q Do you know where Christ went afterwards ?  
A No.

DEFENSE:(Dr LEER) I wish to beg to the Court to ask the witness for the reasons why this witness should lie to American Officers.

PROSECUTION : I object to that - it is improper and irregular.

PRESIDENT: Objection sustained.

DEFENSE:(Dr LEER) - it was only a wish.

#### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

- Q When you talked with the Defense Counsel I believe on 10th May 1946, were you sworn before you talked with them ?  
A No.  
Q You have just testified that you have not seen or talked with the Prosecution for two weeks. After further reflection do you still want to testify that you have not seen the Prosecution for two weeks ?  
A Yes  
Q Have you forgotten that you spoke to me the night before last ?  
A No I did not forget.  
Q You mean you did not speak to me or I speak to you ?  
A I spoke to you.

#### RECROSS EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE:(Dr HERTKORN)

- Q Did you receive an order - did anyone give you this exception like towards the Defense Counsel ?  
(Piper-recross)

# 58

23 8 12

PROSECUTION: I object to that; it has already been asked twice before.

PRESIDENT: Objection sustained.

DEFENSE: No further questions.

PROSECUTION: No further questions.

PRESIDENT: No questions by the Court. The witness is excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused and withdrew)

PRESIDENT: The Court will recess until 1330 hours.

(Whereupon the Court recessed at 1200 hours)

(Piper-recross)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(Whereupon the Court reconvened at 1350 hours 23 May 1946.)

PRESIDENT: The Court will come to order.

PROSECUTION: If the Court please, let the record show that all members of the Court, all members of the Prosecution, all members of the Defense counsel, with the exception of Dr. Pfister, who is absent on business of the Defense, all of the defendants, and the reporter are present.

The Prosecution calls as its next witness Mr. Thon.

HARRY THON, being recalled as a witness for the Prosecution, testified further through an interpreter as follows:

REDIRECT EXAMINATION (Continued)

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Mr. Thon, you are reminded that you are still under oath.

A Yes, sir.

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution hands the reporter a statement to be marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-42 for Identification.

(Whereupon the document referred to was marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-42 for Identification by the reporter.)

Q Mr. Thon, during the course of your investigation of the Malsedy case, did you interrogate one Heinz Rehagel?

A Yes, sir, I did.

Q Is he an accused in the case now at hearing before this Court?

A Yes, sir, he is.

Q Can you identify him?

A Yes, sir.

Q Take a look at the defendants seated on your left and see if you recognize Heinz Rehagel among them.

A Yes, sir, I can.

Q What number is he wearing?

A He is wearing the number 48.

Q During the interrogation of Rehagel, did he make a statement?

A Yes, he did.

Q Was it oral or written?

A It was both. It was oral first, and then in handwriting.

Q I hand you a statement marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-42 for Identification and ask you if you can identify it.

A Yes, I know the statement.

Q Whose handwriting is this statement in, and who signed it?

A This is Heins Rehagel's handwriting and his signature.

Q Is this the same Heins Rehagel you have just identified as wearing no. 48?

A Yes, he is.

Q Was the statement signed in your presence?

A Yes, it was.

Q Was the statement taken under oath?

A Yes, it was.

Q Who administered the oath?

A Capt. Raphael Shumaker.

Q Was the statement given voluntarily?

A Yes, it was.

Q Was any duress used to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

Q Did you make any threats or promises to obtain this statement?

A No. I did not.

Q Did you use any harsh, cruel or inhuman treatment to obtain this statement?

A No, I did not.

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution offers in evidence Prosecution Exhibit No. P-42 for Identification, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-42.

LT. COL. DWINELL: The Defense objects to the evidence on the grounds previously stated.

**PRESIDENT:** Objection is overruled. The exhibit offered by the Prosecution is admitted into evidence and will be marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-42.

(Whereupon the document referred to, having previously been marked and identified, was received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit No. P-42 and is attached hereto and made a part of the record.)

**PROSECUTION:** The Prosecution offers in evidence a true and correct English translation of Prosecution Exhibit No. P-42, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-42-A.

**DEFENSE:** No objection on behalf of the Defense.

**PRESIDENT:** There being no objection, the exhibit offered by the Prosecution is admitted into evidence and will be marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-42-A.

(Whereupon the document referred to was marked and received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit No. P-42-A, and is attached hereto and made a part of the record.)

**PROSECUTION:** The Prosecution requests permission to read its Exhibit No. P-42-A.

**PRESIDENT:** Granted.

(Whereupon Prosecution Exhibit No. P-42-A was read to the Court, as follows:)

"On the morning of 16th December 1941, I was ordered, with the other two platoon leaders Munkener and Siptrott, to the company commander of the '7/I Company' L.S.S.A.H., Oskar Klingelhofer who was at the company meeting at a forester's house, to receive the latest orders for the offensive.

"We waited for him in front of the forester's house, and after his arrival looked for a suitable place in a stone pile across the street to receive our latest orders. These were substantially as follows and were to be channelled to the platoons. I executed this order by saying about the following words to the men of my platoon and the company troops:

"The Fuehrer expects from us with this offensive, to reach the decisive turn for the Reich. To secure the success, a reckless commitment of man, machine, and weapon is ordered. The object is to reach the coast via Antwerp.

"Almost all SS divisions as well as panzer units of the army will participate in this offensive. The new luft-

waffe will make its appearance for the first time. New kinds of weapons developed in the rocket system will be employed. Volksgrenadier divisions shall break through the main defense lines and effect a fake attack and to cover up the presence of SS divisions. Special formations (Skorseny) are already behind the main enemy line of defense with the order to confuse the order system of the opponent. Think of your relatives at home who perished in the bomb terror; we have total war and will take no prisoners.'

"The object of the publishing of these points was completely successful. Certain confidence in victory was established and the offensive began.

"On the forenoon of December 16th, 1944, towards 10 o'clock, we left the assembly area in the woods near Blankenheim and moved late in the evening to the starting position near Lanserath. The units were closely lined up on the road and stood with the point even with a mill, where the commanders received last minute instructions. Here I also received from Klingelhoefter the order to drive at the rear during the rest of the advance, to keep the company together and to report any panzers which fell out and the damage thereto. Then towards 3 o'clock in the morning we lined up. This was December 17 1944. I can't remember any more the march order of the company, because for me it was of little importance for the reason of the orders I had. Also on account of these orders I did not know about the happenings at the point, also above everything else, steadily increasing driving damage appeared to my vehicle, and I remained back to save time and followed the tracks, and therefore I had little visibility of details and terrain.

"Places touched and terrain features on the march of advance of which I have a sure recollection for reasons of details were Losheim, Losheimer Graben, large forests, Honsfeld, Buellingen, woods on both sides of the street; then followed two or three smaller villages. After looking at the map, I think I can identify them as Moderscheid, Schoppen, and Ondeval. Then followed Thirimont from where, driving cross-country we reached the street-crossing coordinates 81.4-01.7. The following sketch shows the picture in my mind when I arrived there.

(Sketch is here inserted in original statement.)

"Shortly beyond the cross-roads, it might have been 30 to 40 meters, I stopped and thereupon I made connection again.

"I could see from the turret that the combat group had parked. The panzers stood on the left-hand side of the street and on the right the SPW's. I left my vehicle to report to Klingelhoefter the condition of the tanks in the company. On the way back I then also spoke to Munkemer who stood beside his vehicle. Thereupon I returned to my vehicle.

"I saw the American prisoners with raised arms on the indicated field, upon my arrival - note sketch. Especially in my memory is a medic with a red cross on his steel helmet. He still busied himself doing his duty after some of his com-

rades lay on the ground. I was in my turret and was very excited because this was the first time I had experienced this. Suddenly it was called from the front, 'Panzer are to shoot.' The occurrences followed so closely upon one another that I can scarcely recall their order. From the point there was also shooting at the prisoners in the field. They were Americans because I recognized their uniforms. Not finding a reason for this action, I looked over to the field and was suddenly loudly yelled at from the left, 'Now go on and shoot - we have to go on!' It was Obersturmfuehrer Christ commanding the 2nd ps company, who with a movement of his arm pointed at me and my vehicle. I was angry at the tone of voice which he used and asked thereupon in the same manner, 'Or else what? Who says so?' He replied - here I don't know exactly whether it was 'An order from the front,' or whether it was 'An order from the Commandeur.'

"Thereupon I shot with the anti-aircraft MG at the prisoners and executed the order therewith.

"I cannot state anything about the following happenings because then we lined up again. The SPW's however remained and probably rejoined us later.

"In this statement I have used the map of Central Europe I-1000000 BONN, Sheet S 1, G.S. G.S. No. 4416 (AMS M 641).

"This statement consisting of 8 (eight) pages was written by me voluntarily in my own handwriting. I was not subjected to any force or coercion, and no promises regarding immunity have been given to me. I am prepared to repeat the above statement before any court under oath.

HEINZ REHAGEL  
8 March 1946

"Sworn and subscribed before  
me this 8th day of March 1946  
at Schwabisch Hall, Ger.

RAPHAEL SHUMACKER  
Capt. CMP"

(Whereupon the statement was read in German by the interpreter.)

Ex 60-8a1 file  
Polly-5/23-1

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence two picture affidavits signed by Heins Rehagel identifying Oskar Klingelhofer and Friedrich Christ, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution's Exhibit 42-B and 42-C respectively.

DEFENSE: The Defense has no objection to the two exhibits and there is no necessity for reading the affidavits attached thereto. The Defense further admits that the photographs are those of Klingelhofer and Christ.

PROSECUTION: The accused Klingelhofer and Christ.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the exhibits offered by the Prosecution are admitted into evidence and will be marked Exhibits P-42-B and P-42-C respectively.

(Whereupon the documents referred to were admitted into evidence, marked Exhibits P-42-B and P-42-C respectively, are attached hereto and are made a part hereof.)

PROSECUTION: You may cross examine.

DEFENSE: Defense does not desire to cross examine the witness.

PRESIDENT: Any questions by the Court? Apparently none. The witness is excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused and returned to the Prosecution table in the courtroom.)

PROSECUTION: Prosecution recalls Mr. Elowitz.

MORRIS ELOWITZ, recalled as a witness by the Prosecution, resumed the stand and testified further as follows:

(Whereupon the questions, answers and proceedings were interpreted to the accused.)

PROSECUTION: Mr. Elowitz, you are reminded you are still under oath.

Tk 60-Sally file  
Polly 5, 2 3-2

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

PROSECUTION: Prosecution hands the reporter a statement to be marked Prosecution's Exhibit Number 43 for identification.

(Whereupon the document referred to was marked Prosecution's Exhibit No. 43 for identification.)

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Mr. Elowitz, during the course of your investigation of the Malmedy case, did you ever interrogate one Fritz Eckmann?

A Yes.

Q Is he an accused in the case now in hearing before this Court?

A Yes.

Q Can you identify him?

A Yes.

Q Take a look at the defendants sitting on your left and see if Fritz Eckmann is among them.

A He is.

Q What number is he wearing?

A Number 12.

PROSECUTION: If the Court please, will you have number 12 stand up?

PRESIDENT: Number 12, stand up.

(Whereupon the accused stood up.)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q During the course of your interrogation, did Eckmann make a statement?

A Yes, he made an oral statement and later a written

(Elowitz-Redirect)

Tk 60-Sally fls  
Folly-5/23-3

statement dictated by me.

Q I hand you a statement marked Prosecution's Exhibit 43 for identification and ask you if you can identify it?

A Yes.

Q Do you know whose handwriting this statement is in and who signed it?

A It is in the handwriting of Fritz Eckmann and signed by him.

Q Is this the same Fritz Eckmann that you have just identified as wearing number 12?

A Yes.

Q Was the statement signed in your presence?

A Yes.

Q Was the statement taken under oath?

A Yes.

Q Who administered the oath?

A Captain Shumacker.

Q Was this statement given voluntarily?

A Yes.

Q Was any duress used to obtain this statement?

A No.

Q Did you make any threats or promises to obtain this statement?

A No.

Q Did you use any harsh, cruel or inhumane treatment to obtain this statement?

A No.

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence  
Prosecution's Exhibit Number 43 for identification, to be

Tx 60-Sally fls  
Polly 5/23-4

attached to the record and marked Prosecution's Exhibit  
Number 43.

LT. COL. DWINELL: Defense objects to the evidence  
on the grounds previously stated.

PRESIDENT: Objection overruled. The exhibit of-  
fered by the Prosecution is admitted into evidence and will be  
marked Exhibit P-43.

(Whereupon the document referred to, having been previous-  
ly marked and identified, was received in evidence as Prosecution  
Exhibit No. 43, is attached hereto and made a part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence a true  
and correct English translation of Prosecution's Exhibit Number  
43, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution's  
Exhibit Number 43-A.

DEFENSE: No objection on the part of the Defense.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the exhibit  
offered by the Prosecution is admitted into evidence and will  
be marked Exhibit P-43-A.

(Whereupon the document referred to was received in evi-  
dence and marked Prosecution's Exhibit No. P-43-A, is attached  
hereto and made a part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: Prosecution requests permission to  
read its exhibit marked P-43-A.

PRESIDENT: Granted.

PROSECUTION (Reading):

"I, Sturmman Frits ECKMANN, after having been  
duly sworn, make the following statement:

In December 1944, I was with the 1st Co. 1st Panzer  
Regt., Div L.S.S.A.H. and was assigned as radio operator to the  
tank of Hauptscharfuhrer SKOTZ. On the 15th December 1944  
on the day before the start of the EIFEL offensive, Obersturmfuhrer  
KREMSER, CO of 1st Company, assembled the company in the forest

Tk 60-Sally file  
Polly 5/23-5

near BLANKENHEIM between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon to deliver a speech. He talked to us about the offensive which was going to start the following day. He told us that this offensive will determine the final outcome, that we should remember the enemy bombers flying over the women and children at home, killing and destroying everything. He continued that in this battle we won't show any consideration either to soldiers nor to civilians, and we won't take any prisoners of war. I recall that Untersturmfuehrer Hans HENNECKE, platoon leader of the 1st platoon was present because as soon as the company was formed, he made the report to Obersturmfuehrer KREMSER.

Untersturmfuehrer HENNECKE came on the same day between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening to a small group sitting around the fire where I was also present. In this group were the crew of Hauptsturmfuehrer SKOTZ, the crew of Oberscharfuehrer THOMAS, and the crew of Unterscharfuehrer NEUMANN's tanks. At this occasion Untersturmfuehrer HENNECKE gave us a pep talk. He told us that we will fight ruthlessly and that at Christmas we will be in LUETTICH. We will show the enemy what the SS is made of, and we won't take any prisoners of war. We will show the enemy how brutally the SS can fight. This talk was made by HENNECKE in the forest near BLANKENHEIM about on the same place where KREMSER had spoken to the company.

On December 17th, 1944 between land 2 o'clock in the afternoon, during the EIFEL offensive, my tank had reached the crossroads a few kilometers before ENGELSDORF. As we turned left at the crossroads in the direction of ENGELSDORF, I saw in the field on the righthand side of the road 70-100 American prisoners of war standing with their hands raised. I knew they were American prisoners of war because they wore the American uniform. A short distance after we had turned, our company halted, and my tank stopped headed towards ENGELSDORF, about opposite the center of the group of prisoners. As we drove around the corner, just before we stopped, I saw a Hauptsturmfuehrer whom I didn't know, standing on the righthand side of the road on the northern edge of the group of prisoners, dressed in a bright yellow jacket and grey infantry trousers. As soon as we halted, an order came over the radio from Obersturmfuehrer KREMSER, who was behind us, for all tank leaders to report to him. Then two of our crew left to loot the American trucks for chocolates and cigarettes, and I got out of the tank and sat on the outside of the motor of my tank to be able to get a better view of what was going on. I have prepared a sketch marked "A" attached hereto to indicate the happenings at the crossroads, and from now on I refer to the persons and places which I describe by numbers, which I marked on the sketch. As I sat on the tank, I saw the Hauptsturmfuehrer in the bright yellow jacket (3) walking towards Obersturmfuehrer KREMSER who was standing in the middle of the road. (13). The Hauptsturmfuehrer only talked for 1 to 2 minutes with Obersturmfuehrer KREMSER and then he walked back to the right side of the road, 3 to 4 meters further north from where he had stood previously and talked to several of our soldiers who were dispersed in the vicinity. I also saw Hauptsturmfuehrer GRUEHLE, our regimental adjutant (6) walking towards KREMSER, but I can't remember any more having seen him talking to KREMSER. It is possible that he did. In the meantime our tank leaders hurried toward the rear in order to attend the meeting with KREMSER. I saw for certain Untersturmfuehrer

Sally file Polly  
Tk 60-5/23-6

HENNECKE, Unterscharfuhrer NEUMANN, Hauptscharfuhrer SKOTZ, who was my own tank leader, and I believe that Unterscharfuhrer DRECHSLER was also present. The tank leaders assembled around Obersturmfuhrer KREMSER for about 5 minutes and then returned to their tanks. Hauptscharfuhrer SKOTZ returned to the tank and called Rottenfuhrer PETERSEN, Driver, Sturmann ZACKEL, Assistant machine-gunner, who were at the American trucks looting, to hurry back. They returned in a hurry, and as soon as they got back to the tank, Hauptscharfuhrer SKOTZ said to Rottenfuhrer PETERSEN, "Start the motor, turn the tank half right, the prisoners of war are going to be bumped off now." Then he ordered me and ZACKEL to load the machine guns and to shoot at the prisoners of war. I took my position in the tank, loaded the machine gun, looked outside, and I saw the SPW (2) on the right side of the road shoot its machine gun into the crowd of prisoners of war, and the SPW (8) shooting its MG into the group of prisoners, and at the same time an officer (4) standing next to the SPW (8) shooting at the prisoners of war with his pistol. I saw the Hauptsturmfuhrer with the bright yellow jacket standing in the position indicated on my sketch "A" as No. 19, watching the prisoners of war, but not saying anything. I then fired two bursts into the group of prisoners of war and also Sturmann ZACKEL fired his machine gun. I also saw several soldiers who were standing in front of the prisoners (4 and 5a) shooting with the machine pistol into the group of American prisoners of war.

The series of shootings which I describe here happened very quickly and the Americans dropped in groups to the ground and I recall that when I was shooting, several of the groups were still standing; I strafed them with my MG. After all the Americans were on the ground, and the MG fire had stopped, I saw a group of 8 to 10 German soldiers who were standing at the places marked 4 and 5a on my sketch, walk among the Americans who were lying on the ground and strafe them with the MP's. At the time I observed the soldiers walking around and shooting with the M.P's, an Untersturmfuhrer who was standing near our tank (No. 10) yelled at Hauptscharfuhrer SKOTZ, 'Straighten your tank out - get back into the column, you are blocking the road.' He resumed our position in the column and the column started to move in the direction of ENGELSDORF. I remember that while the machine gun firing was going on, as I have described above, a Mark IV tank pulled from behind out of the column, and moved to the spot No. 11 indicated on my sketch, and fired its machine gun into the group of Americans.

On 25 February 1946, a picture was shown to me bearing the writing 'Exhibit 'B KENNETH E. KINGSTON,' October 8, 45. This picture shows 7 German soldiers each of whom are holding numbered cards, I recognize the men who have numbers 4, 5 and 6 as Untersturmfuhrer FISCHER, Untersturmfuhrer HENNECKE, and Obersturmfuhrer CHRIST, in that order. The man who carries card number 1, whose name I don't know, is the Hauptsturmfuhrer who was standing at the crossroads several kilometers before ENGELSDORF. He is the same man who wore the bright yellow jacket and was standing at the crossroads several kilometers before ENGELSDORF when the American prisoners of war were shot. I saw him talking to Obersturmfuhrer KREMSER a short time

(Statement of Fritz Eckmann)

Sally file Polly  
Tr 60-5/23-7

before the American prisoners were shot. After I was shown the picture I have described, I was led around and saw 4 German soldiers who identified themselves as Rottenfuhrer **ASSENMACHER**, Hans, Sturmann **LÄTTENMAYER**, Rottenfuhrer **BRAVADO**, and Sturmbannfuhrer **DIEFENTHAL**. I did not know Sturmbannfuhrer **DIEFENTHAL** by sight, although I had heard of him, and did not recognize this last man as Sturmbannfuhrer **DIEFENTHAL** until he identified himself. Although the man who identified himself appeared somewhat thinner than the Hauptsturmfuhrer with the bright yellow jacket whom I saw at the crossroads, he bears such a strong resemblance in figure, build, and in feature to that Hauptsturmfuhrer, that I can say with certainty that he and that Hauptsturmfuhrer are the same man. I have placed my signature on the back of the above mentioned photograph, together with the date on which I examined it.

On December 18, after we had overcome resistance, we drove between 1 and 2 in the afternoon through **STAVELOT**, in the direction of **LA GLEIZE**. Directly outside of **STAVELOT**, we came through a little village, the name of which I do not know. At this time we were the second tank behind the Company Commander tank. We drove slowly. At this time Obersturmfuhrer **HENNECKE** was Company Commander because Obersturmfuhrer **KREMSER** was wounded in **STAVELOT**. Just as we had reached about the middle of the village, a group of 15 to 20 women and children hurried out of a house on the righthand side of the road and attempted to cross the road. Several of the women carried babies in their arms. As the group came out of the house, I saw the radio operator's machine gun of the Company Commander's tank firing at them, and three to four women were hit. The rest of the group succeeded in reaching the left side of the road where machine gun bursts from the Company Commander's tank brought an additional 3 to 4 women to the ground. One of the women hit carried an infant, and they both fell to the ground. Another woman came running to her, picked up the baby and ran with the rest of the survivors in a house. The radio operator in the company commander's tank was Sturmann **Willi GELFERT**. Several days later, when we were in **LA GLEIZE**, he boasted how tough he was at the shooting of those civilians, and he described in detail the motions of the women as he was strafing them with machine gun fire. When **GELFERT** was boasting of this occasion, present were the tank crews of Obersturmfuhrer **KREMSER**, Obersturmfuhrer **HENNECKE**, Hauptscharfuhrer **SKOTZ**, and Hauptscharfuhrer **PIDUN**. **HENNECKE**, **SKOTZ** and **PIDUN** were not present at this time but their crews were.

On 20 December 1944, our company was surrounded in **LA GLEIZE**. Our tank stood as security as indicated on my sketch "E" attached hereto. Between 11 and 12 in the morning on this day the whole crew with the exception of Hauptscharfuhrer **SKOTZ** stood around the tank. They consisted of Rottenfuhrer **KARLER**, machine-gunner; **STURDMANN ZAKEL**, assistant machine-gunner; Rottenfuhrer **PETERSON**, driver, and myself. I saw Hauptscharfuhrer **SKOTZ** with a Rottenfuhrer and a Sturmann of the 3rd Pz. P1. KP coming toward our tank, and with them were 7 American prisoners of war.

(Statement of Fritz Eckmann)

Sally fls Polly  
Tx 60-5/23-8

I knew that these prisoners of war were Americans because they wore the American uniform which I am familiar with. The Americans had their arms in the air, and had no weapons whatsoever. In response to our questions, the Rottenfuehrer said that he was a security for the Pz Pi, and that he captured the 7 Americans while on reconnaissance in the wood near the castle (castle as indicated in my sketch 'B'). In the meantime Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ said to Rottenfuehrer KARLER who was just then standing guard at the machine gun, 'Load the machine gun'. Then Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ turned to the infantry soldiers, and ordered them to bring the prisoners of war in front of our tank. They brought the prisoners two or three meters in front of the tank. Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ said to them, 'Take them 20 meters in front of the tank, otherwise it's going to smell badly.' The guards took the prisoners of war 20 meters in front of the tank. They lined the prisoners up in two rows, with their backs to the tank. Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ yelled at the prisoners of war and motioned to them with his hand to take off and at the same time said to KARLER, 'Bump them off.' The prisoners took one or two steps forward and Rottenfuehrer KARLER killed 6 with the first machine gun burst. The one survivor apparently was wounded in the foot and attempted limping to get away. As he had gone about 7-10 meters, the Rottenfuehrer of the Infantry followed him with his machine pistol and fired a burst into his head. We remained in this position until the evening of the following day, and all this time the 7 Americans remained lying where they had fallen. In the afternoon of the same day on which the Americans were shot, Obersturmfuehrer HENNECKE, Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ, and an Obersturmfuehrer or Untersturmfuehrer who wore the Infantry uniform came up to the Americans and searched the bodies.

I make this statement consisting of 6 pages and two sketches, marked 'A' and 'B' voluntarily, without force, threats or promises of reward.

(signed) Fritz ECKMANN  
25 February 1946

Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
25th day of February 1946 at SCHWABEBISCH  
HALL, GERMANY

(Signed) Raphael SHUMACKER  
Capt. CMP<sup>W</sup>

(Statement of Fritz Eckmann)

Sally file Pelly  
Tx 60-5/23-9

"TRANSLATION OF LEGEND ON EXHIBIT 'A'

TO AFFIDAVIT OF

Fritz ECKMANN

Dated 22 February 1946

SKETCH OF CROSSROADS SEVERAL KILOMETERS  
BEFORE ENGELSDORF, WHERE AMERICAN PRISONERS  
OF WAR WERE SHOT.

- No. 1 American soldiers
- No. 2 SPW
- No. 3 Hauptsturmfuehrer with yellow jacket
- No. 4 German soldiers
- No. 5 SPW
- No. 5a German soldiers
- No. 6 Hauptsturmfuehrer GRUEHLE
- No. 7 Officer
- No. 8 SPW
- No. 9 House
- No. 10 Officer, Airforce Leather Jacket
- No. 11 Pz IV
- No. 12 Pz V, Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ
- No. 13 Obersturmfuehrer KREMSER
- No. 14 SPW
- No. 15 American vehicles
- No. 16 Pz V L, Compy.
- No. 17 Pz V Uscha NEUMANN
- No. 18 Pz V Uscha DRECHSLER
- No. 19 Place where officer with yellow jacket went back

"TRANSLATION OF LEGEND ON EXHIBIT 'B'

TO AFFIDAVIT OF

Fritz ECKMANN

Dated 22 February 1946

- No. 1 C.P. of Standartenfuehrer PEIPER
- No. 2 POW collecting point
- No. 3 C.P. 1st Company
- No. 4 Panzer of Unterscharfuehrer SKOTZ by whom  
the prisoners of war were shot.
- No. 4a. Panzer where 7 Americans were shot
- No. 5 Church
- No. 6 Quarters of men of Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ
- No. 7 Castle where 7 American soldiers were captured
- ~~XXXX~~ Security line of the 3. Pz. Pz. Comp.
- Route of the 7 American prisoners of war which  
were shot

(Whereupon the exhibit was read in the German language by  
the interpreter,  
(Statement of Fritz Eckmann)

**PROSECUTION:** The Prosecution offers in evidence picture affidavits of Frits Bokmann identifying Hans Hennecke and Josef Diefenthal, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution's Exhibits 43B and C respectively.

**DEFENSE:** On behalf of the Defense, there is no objection to the introduction of these pictures or the affidavits. There is no necessity for the reading of the same and the Defense admits that the photographs are those of the accused Diefenthal and Hennecke.

**PRESIDENT:** There being no objection, the exhibits offered by the Prosecution are admitted into evidence and will be marked Exhibits 43B and C respectively.

**RE-CROSS EXAMINATION**

**QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE (Lt. Col. Sutton):**

**Q** Mr. Elowitz, where was Bokmann first examined?

**A** I first interrogated him at Schwabisch Hall.

**Q** Do you know whether or not he was interrogated several days before you interrogated him?

**A** I do not.

**Q** Will you describe please where Bokmann was interrogated by you the first time?

**A** He was interrogated in the regular place set aside for interrogation. The interrogation rooms.

**Q** Did they have a place there commonly referred to as the death cell?

**A** I don't know, there were some cells which the prisoners themselves referred to as death cells.

**Q** Will you describe the place in which you interrogated Bokmann.

**A** It was a room the size of the other cells. It had a table, two chairs. It had more light than the usual cells, since there were large open windows looking out on the courtyard.

#61  
C-23-e

Q Did the cell have any other furniture or fixtures in it?

A I don't know that.

Q Was there a crucifix in the cell?

A In the cell where I interrogated Bokmann?

Q What date did you first interrogate Bokmann?

A I can't recall the exact date. I would say it was sometime in December.

Q Was it the first of December or the latter part or about the middle?

A I would say it was the latter part.

Q When was the next time you interrogated him?

A About two or three succeeding days the latter part of December.

Q Did you interrogate him again?

A Yes.

Q What date?

A I would say that was several weeks later.

Q About what date would that be?

A It would be in January.

Q The latter part?

A No, it wasn't the latter part.

Q About what time in January, the middle or first part?

A Frankly, I don't know.

Q Was it a practice of the interrogators if the witness didn't answer the question the way he was almost directed to, to place him in a death cell?

PROSECUTION: I object to that question. That is improper cross examination.

PRESIDENT: Objection overruled.

A I can only describe what I did.

PROSECUTION: Will you repeat the question for the interpreter.

(Whereupon the last question was read by the reporter.)

PROSECUTION: Was that translation acceptable to the Defense?

DR. LEILING: Yes, it was.

DEFENSE: It is acceptable but not correct.

PRESIDENT: Well, let's get it correct. Will you read the question back again?

(Whereupon the last question was read by the reporter.)

PROSECUTION: That still isn't correct.

(Whereupon Interpreter Rosenstock relieved Dr. Sandri as court interpreter.)

RE. COLONEL SUTTON: Will the reporter read the question to the interpreter.

(Whereupon the last question was read by the reporter.)

A It was not my practice.

Q Will you please answer the question. Was it a practice of the interrogators to cause men to be placed in the so-called death cell if they did not answer questions as they were almost directed?

A It was not my practice and I was not familiar that closely with the work of the other interrogators.

Q Is it not a fact that Eckmann was placed in the death cell for a period of five days in December?

A What you refer to as death cells are the cells that are across the way from the interrogation cells and where men were kept incommunicado while they were being interrogated. If he was being interrogated, he was kept in the cell you referred to.

Q Isn't it a fact that Eckmann was put in that type of cell for a period of five days?

A I don't remember but I don't think so because no interrogation covered that length of time.

Q Do you recall the date on which you took the written statement from Eckmann?

A It was in January but I don't remember the exact date.

Q Prosecution's Exhibit Number 43A which is a copy of the statement is dated 25 February 1946 and it is signed by Captain Shumaker. Does that change your answer?

A Well, then I would say I am sure that the statement was taken the 25th of February.

Q Is it not a fact that Eckmann was placed in the death cell on the 12th of February and remained there until the 24th of February?

A I can't say for sure. I don't remember, but I don't think so.

Q Who was present at the interrogation preceding the one which was reduced to writing by Eckmann?

A The interpreter.

Q Was there anyone else present?

A I don't think so.

Q Now, at that time, is it not a fact that this interpreter beat Eckmann?

A No.

Q Were you present all the time during the interrogations?

A I was when the statement was taken.

Q I am speaking now of the oral statement made to you before the written statement was given.

A Well, I wasn't in the room each moment of the time he was in the interrogation room. I was there most of the time.

Q What was the interpreter's name?

A There were two interpreters who were present for duty at the time I took the statement from Eckmann. I believe their names were Schulingkamp and Steiner.

Q Isn't it a fact that the interpreter threatened this man with death if he didn't answer questions?

A No.

Q Did the interpreter tell him that he would be transferred to another place?

A No.

Q Who was present when the written statement was taken?

A I think Mr. Steiner, the interpreter.

Q Can you recall about what time of day or night you went into the cell for the purpose of interrogating Eckmann?

A The day the statement was taken?

Q Yes?

A I believe we started in the morning.

Q Can you tell us about what time it was in the morning?

A About 9:00 o'clock.

Q Now, when was the statement concluded -- about what time during the day?

A About 5:30 in the afternoon.

Q Was that statement dictated to Eckmann?

A It was.

Q Who dictated it?

A I did.

Q Who drew the diagrams and sketches?

A Eckmann.

Q During this time -- you mentioned that you started questioning at 9:00 and concluded at 5:00 o'clock -- during this time, didn't Eckmann protest about some of the things that went into the statement?

A No. Not only did he not protest, but as we went along he added further facts he hadn't told us orally.

Q Very cooperative, wasn't he?

A He was one of the most cooperative accused.

Q -- In other words, he put down about anything you wanted him to put down, didn't he?

A He, he just made his statement orally. I made notes. I asked him if he wanted to make the written statement and I dictated back the statement from the notes I had taken.

Q Now, after writing that statement down which was dictated by you, did you give him an opportunity to read it over?

A Yes.

Q Are you sure of that?

A Eckmann, I am sure of.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Mr. Elowitz, will you describe the cells which were across the hall from the interrogation room?

A It was a fairly large cell compared to the usual cells at the prison. It was practically the same type of cell as far as the architecture was concerned, except that it had two doors. One was the steel outer door and a few paces beyond that, a wire door.

Q Did it have the same furnishings as the cells that were in other parts of the prison where Malmedy prisoners were kept?

A Yes, it had the same fixtures. It had the same furnishings.

Q What was the difference, if any?

A The difference, as I recall was that the other cells had wall cots.

Q Now, concerning the size, what was the difference?

A I thought they were a little larger than the ordinary cell.

Q At the time Eckmann made his confession during the latter part of February, do you know in what cell he was kept, or in what type of cell?

A He was kept in one of the cells of which there was a group that was maintained for what we called cooperative people.

Q Do you know in what block of the prison that was in?

A It was in "D" block.

Q Do you know where the "D" block was?

A Yes, it was one flight up over the interrogation room.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE (Lt Colonel Sutton):

Q You mentioned this cell had wall cots in it?

A Yes.

Q Do they have wall cots or do they not have wall cots?

A I didn't say the cells which you referred to as death cells had wall cots, but the others had.

Q What type of cot does the cell, this so-called death cell have in it?

A It had a wooden platform.

Q Now, what kind of bed clothes, mattresses and blankets did it have?

PROSECUTION: If the Court please, it seems to me that this line of questioning is getting a little irrelevant. Referring to clothes on the bed seems a little bit far afield of duress.

PRESIDENT: The objection is overruled.

LT COLONEL SUTTON: Will the reporter please read the question back to the witness.

(Whereupon the last question was read by the reporter.)

A It had blankets.

Q How many blankets?

A I believe three.

Q Can you describe the windows?

A The what? Did you say windows?

Q Windows.

A Yes, there was one window placed up near the ceiling.

Q What about the wire mesh on that -- was that very fine so as to keep out the light?

A No, it was the same mesh as in a wire fence.

Q Was the cell very light or was it very dark?

A Well, it wasn't very light in the daytime. At night there were electric lights.

Q Now, when you speak of cooperative people, they got the preferred places, didn't they?

A Yes, they did.

Q And Bokmann was very cooperative?

A I would judge him so.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Mr. Elowitz, in the other cells, other than the ones you have been speaking of, did they have more or less blankets, or the same?

A They had the same number of blankets there. Only blankets, there were no bed clothes or mattresses.

Q When you say there were no bed clothes or mattresses, does that apply to all cells?

A Well, I am not too sure. I know some of the cells did have mattresses. They were the cells in "D" block.

Q Do you know who had charge of the administration of the prison?

A Yes, it was a tank destroyer unit.

Q Who determined the amount of blankets and bed clothes that were to be in a cell?

A Well, whenever we changed a prisoner to a cell we had to make a report to the guard of the destroyer unit who provided all the blankets.

Q When you refer to "we" who do you mean?

DEFENSE: If the Court please, we object on the basis that the Prosecution is going far afield from the phase of redirect examination.

#61  
C-23-9

PRESIDENT: The objection is overruled.

A When I say "we" I mean the personnel of War Crimes Branch that were using the prison.

Q Do you mean the investigation detachment?

A Yes.

Q Did the investigation detachment have anything to say about the number of blankets or the bed clothes that any prisoner would have?

A No.

Q You described the light in these so-called death cells. Do you know how the light compared with the other cells?

A Well, other cells that were placed in that position had the same amount of light. It depended upon the cell you happened to be in. In some places in the courtyard they had more light.

PROSECUTION: That's all.

PRESIDENT: Court will take a recess until 1540.

(Whereupon the Court recessed at 1510 hours.)

62,5/23,1sp

(Whereupon the Court reconvened at 1540 hours.)

PRESIDENT: Court will come to order.

PROSECUTION: If the Court please, let the record show that all members of the Court, all members of the prosecution, all members of the defense counsel with the exception of Mr. Strong, Mr. Walters and Dr. Pfister who are absent on business of the defense, all of the defendants and reporter are present.

If the Court please, we would like to ask a couple of more questions on redirect of this witness.

MORRIS ELOWITZ, a witness for the prosecution, resumed the stand and testified further through an interpreter as follows:

PRESIDENT: Remind the witness he is still under oath.

PROSECUTION: The witness is reminded you are still under oath.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION (CONTINUED)

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION

Q Mr. Elowitz, you testified that some of the people being cooperative were prisoners at Schwaebisch Hall. What did you mean by cooperative?

A When we first arrived in Schwaebisch Hall there were approximately 600 members of this first regiment of the LSSAH. We had very little information about them, and most of the people were questioned were very uncooperative. We couldn't even get the names or the rosters of their companies from them. The few that we did interview that gave us all the

(Morris Elowitz - Redirect)

62,2sp

information we required to learn the background of this regiment we considered cooperative.

Q Mr. Elowitz, I hand you Prosecution Exhibit P-43 which you have testified to as having been written in Fritz Eckmann's handwriting and signed by Fritz Eckmann. I will ask you to take a look at it and see if you see any corrections in the handwriting on that statement.

A Yes, there are.

Q Do you see any additions or deletions in that statement?

A There are both deletions and additions.

Q Are there any initials by those deletions?

A Yes.

Q And on the additions, are there any initials?

A Yes.

Q Whose initials appear thereon?

A Fritz Eckmann.

PROSECUTION: That is all.

#### RECROSS EXAMINATION

#### QUESTIONS BY DEFENSE (DR. LEER)

Q Is it true that cooperative accused were treated different from uncooperative ones?

A No. They weren't aside from the fact they were placed in a separate block.

Q I ask the witness only to answer with yes or no.

PROSECUTION: I object to that. The witness has a right to explain his answer.

PRESIDENT: Objection sustained.  
Morris Elowitz - Recross)

Q Is that the only difference?

A I believe that is the only difference I know of.

Q Can you think of any other possibilities of different treatment?

PROSECUTION: I object. The witness has answered that question.

PRESIDENT: The objection is sustained.

Any other questions by the defense?

DEFENSE COUNSEL: Nothing further from the defense.

PROSECUTION: Nothing further.

PRESIDENT: Any questions by the Court? There appear to be none. The witness is excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused and withdrew.)

PROSECUTION: Prosecution calls as its next witness Captain Shumacker.

RAPHAEL SHUMACKER, a witness for the prosecution, having been duly sworn, testified through an interpreter as follows:

PROSECUTION: I hand the reporter a statement and ask that it be marked Prosecution Exhibit No. 44 for identification.

(Whereupon the statement referred to was marked Prosecution Exhibit No. 44 for identification by the reporter.)

DIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION

Q State your name, rank, organization and station.

A Raphael Shumacker, Captain, CMP, War Crimes.  
(Shumacker - Direct)

4sp,62

Branch, USFET, on temporary duty with the Third Army at Dachau.

Q When were you assigned to War Crimes Branch?

A In May 1945, sir.

Q What has your assignment been with War Crimes Branch during the past six months?

A I have been an investigator, examiner, working on the Malmedy case.

Q Do you speak and understand German?

A No, sir.

Q During the course of your assignment as an investigator on the Malmedy case, did you ever have an occasion to interrogate one, Gustav Sprenger?

A I did, sir.

Q Is he an accused in the case now in hearing before the Court?

A He is.

Q Could you identify him if you were to see him again?

A Yes, sir.

Q Take a look at the defendants on your left and tell the Court if he is one among those present.

A He is.

Q What number is he wearing?

A 61.

PROSECUTION: Will the Court have no. 61 stand up?

PRESIDENT: Number 61 stand up. Sit down.

Q I hand you a statement marked Prosecution Exhibit No. 44 for Identification and ask if you can identify it.

(Shumacker - Direct)

62,5sp

A Yes, sir, I can identify it.

Q Do you know whose handwriting this statement is in and who has signed it?

A Yes, sir. Gustav Sprenger, wrote this statement and he signed it.

Q Is this the same Gustav Sprenger that you have just identified as wearing number 61?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was the statement signed in your presence?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was anyone else present when it was signed?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you recall who it was?

A I think it was Mr. Miller who was the interpreter.

Q Was this statement sworn to?

A Yes, sir.

Q Who administered the oath?

A I did.

Q Was this statement given voluntarily?

A It was.

Q Was duress used to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

Q Did you make any threats or promises to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

Q Was any harsh, cruel, or inhumane treatment used to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

Q Where was this statement taken?

A At IP No. 2, Schwaebisch Hall, Germany.

(Shumacker - Direct)

Q Do you recall how you got a lead on Gustav Sprenger?

A You mean as to his involvement, sir?

Q Yes.

A Yes, sir, I remember.

Q Will you tell the Court how you got the lead that Gustav Sprenger was involved in this so-called Malmedy case?

A The accused Joachim Hofmann gave me the lead.

Q Would you tell how the statement was taken from Sprenger?

A Sprenger was interrogated several times. I had many, many notes taken from these interrogations. After the interrogation was completed, I had Sprenger brought to our office which was also a cell, larger than the regular interrogation cells and there a statement was dictated from my notes. Sprenger was seated, the stenographer was seated, and the interpreter. I dictated the statement in English to one of the American civilian female stenographers. After it was transcribed, it was handed to Mr. Miller I believe it was, and he dictated the German to Sprenger and Sprenger wrote this statement in his own handwriting.

Q Do you know whether or not Sprenger had an opportunity to read the statement over before he signed it?

A I know that he did, sir.

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence Prosecution Exhibit marked no. 44 for identification to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution (Shumacker - Direct)

62,7sp

Exhibit No. 44.

LT. COL. DWINELL: The defense objects to the evidence for the reasons previously stated.

PRESIDENT: Objection is overruled.

The exhibit offered by the prosecution is admitted into evidence and will be marked Exhibit P-44.

(Whereupon the document referred to, having been previously marked and identified was received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit No. 44 and is attached hereto and made a part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence a true and correct English translation of the exhibit marked P-44 to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution Exhibit P-44-A.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: Defense has no objection.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the exhibit offered by the prosecution is admitted into evidence and will be marked Exhibit P-44-A.

(Whereupon the document referred to was received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit No. 44-A and is attached hereto and made a part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: It is also requested that the witness be permitted to read this statement.

PRESIDENT: Granted.

PROSECUTION: Prosecution also requests that when the name of an accused is mentioned in any statement hereafter that it will be of great benefit to the Court, if we can indicate parenthetically Hans Schmidt or whatever the name might be, an (Shumacker - Direct)

62,8sp

accused so it can be able to find and keep track of the accused as they are mentioned in the various affidavits that will be read hereafter.

PRESIDENT: Permission is granted for such procedure.

WITNESS SHUMACKER: Do I have the permission of the Court to leave the witness chair to stand over here, sir?

PRESIDENT: Yes.

A F F I D A V I T

of

GUSTAV ADOLF SPRENGER

"I, GUSTAV ADOLF SPRENGER, having been first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

"In December, 1944 I was assigned to the 3rd Pioneer Company, 1st Pioneer Battalion, L&A. I had been attached to this organization since September, 1944. The Company Commander of the 3rd Pioneer Company was Obersturmfuehrer Franz SIEVERS. I was a driver in the 2nd Platoon. My platoon leader was Unterscharfuehrer Max REUTNER. The platoon leader of the 1st Platoon was Untersturmfuehrer August SEITZ. In addition to the 1st and 2nd Platoons, which were a part of Kampf Gruppe PEIPER, there were the 3rd and 4th Platoons of the 3rd Pioneer Company but they did not participate in the offensive. It is my recollection that they were with us until we reached ENGELGAU, but did not go farther towards the front.

"I have been shown a map of Central Europe, 1:100,000, G.S., G.S. No. 4416, Bonn, Sheet S. 1. Unless I refer to some other map in this statement, all references by coordinates to towns or other terrain features will be taken from this map.

"On or about December 14th, 1944, when our company was assembled in the forest near SATZVEY (27.2-25.2) it was common talk among the men in our company that Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS had been called to a meeting at Obersturmbannfuehrer PEIPER's C.P. I myself did not see him called nor did I see him go. On the same day at about three P.M., Untersturmfuehrer SEITZ assembled the men in the company and stated that he had a secret order to give us. I remember that when the men were called for this meeting that the call was for the 1st and 2nd Platoons. I am not sure, however, that men from the 3rd and 4th Platoons were not present. I do know that the SPW Commanders and the crews of the 1st and 2nd Platoons were present. The place where we were assembled is shown on a sketch which I drew on 23 January 1946. I have marked this sketch Exhibit "A"; it is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

"Untersturmfuehrer SEITZ held a piece of paper in his hand, which I believe was about the size of this paper I am writing on. I do not know whether this piece of paper contained the order itself or just notes from which Untersturmfuehrer SEITZ was speaking. His words were substantially as follows:

"This is to be a great offensive and the enemy will be driven out of Europe. We will have artillery and a new German air force at hand for support. Volksgrenadier divisions and secret weapons are also at our disposal. You will remember the terror attacks and how your wives, children, fathers, brothers and sisters have died in them. Every one of you is to fight as the old L&A did and in its spirit. The enemy must be worn down so that they will flee before us and we must not

(Sprenger Statement)

give them a moment's rest. We shall destroy everything that comes before us. In this offensive, no enemy soldiers will be taken prisoner."

"Untersturmfuehrer SIEVERS came upon the scene about the time Untersturmfuehrer SEITZ was talking about the terror attacks. I am sure that he was present during that part of the speech in which we were ordered not to take any prisoners of war.

"Again on the evening of December 16 1944, when we were assembled in the woods near BLANKENHEIM, our platoon leader, Untersturmfuehrer Max BEUTNER, delivered a speech to the men of the 2nd Platoon. I cannot remember exactly the hour this speech was given but it was around midnight. The drivers and assistant drivers were not present at that meeting as we were filling our SPW's with gasoline and getting them in shape for the offensive. I heard from my comrades, however, that Untersturmfuehrer BEUTNER had told them that the offensive would be hard and that we would have to drive with all our power through the enemy; that a special detachment under SKORZENY would be committed to break through the enemy lines and we would follow; that no prisoners of war would be taken and everything before our guns would be mowed down.

"Referring further to the map of Central Europe mentioned previously in this statement, our route of march in this offensive was as follows: BLANKENHEIM (23-05 to DARLEN (15.4-99.6) to KRONENBURG (10.5-97.2) to LOSHEIM (03.3-96.6) to LANZERATH (00.2-96.6 to HONSFELD (96.8-99.02) to BUELLINGEN (95.2-02) to SCHOEPEN (89.3-00.2) to THIRIMONT (83.3-00.2) to crossroads (81.5-02) to LIGNEUVILLE (80.5-99.3, thence to STAVELOT, SPOUMONT and LA GLEIZE. The latter three towns are not shown on the map above referred to but are generally west of LIGNEUVILLE.

"I remember that we passed through HONSFELD between seven and eight o'clock on the morning of December 17th. It was still foggy and dark enough to require the use of lights on our SPW's. I remember stopping in HONSFELD near some American trucks which were parked near a house flying a Red Cross flag. The men of my SPW got out and took some cigarettes and crackers from one of the American trucks. We were probably halted here some 5 minutes or so. I saw no signs in this town indicating that it was the town of HONSFELD but I do know that this place was the town before BUELLINGEN and no other town is shown on the map between HONSFELD and BUELLINGEN. After leaving this place where we got the cigarettes and crackers we drove down the street some 40 or 50 meters and I stopped again for a minute or so. We stopped at this point because we had left one of the men in our crew at the American truck and he was running down the street trying to catch us, yelling that we should stop. This place where we stopped to wait for this soldier to catch up with us and mount the SPW is shown on a sketch that I have drawn and is indicated by the numeral "1". This sketch is entitled "HONSFELD", is marked Exhibit "B", is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

"It was at this point that I heard machine pistol and rifle fire. This firing sounded as if it came from my right and it must have been close as I heard it distinctly over and above the noise of my motor. When we stopped near the American trucks, the SPW in front of me was driven by Joachim HOFMANN; the SPW in front of HOFMANN was LOSENSKI'S;

(Sprenger Statement)

the SPW in front of LOSENSKI was BODE's. When I stopped at the point indicated by number 1 on Exhibit "B" I do not remember seeing these SPW's in front of me and they must have turned the corner to the right about 40 meters beyond where I halted. At the most, I was halted at this place one minute. It seemed to me that I heard the shooting just as the man whom we had left behind climbed on the SPW and we started forward again. The path indicated by arrows and numbered 3 is the route I travelled out of HONSFELD towards BUELLINGEN. On the righthand side of the road after making this turn were some American artillery pieces indicated by numeral 4 on Exhibit "B". There was a house on the righthand side of the road which was approximately 50 meters from the road junction. In front of this house, 8 to 10 American prisoners were standing. I saw no weapons on them and they had their hands raised or clasped above their heads. This group of American prisoners are so indicated by number 6 on Exhibit "B". I do not remember seeing any German soldiers guarding these Americans. Approximately 25 meters beyond this house and the group of American prisoners, I passed GOLDSCHMIDT's SPW, which was parked on the righthand side of the road headed towards BUELLINGEN. GOLDSCHMIDT's vehicle was equipped with a three-barrel anti-aircraft gun. ORTTINGER's SPW also had this same equipment. GOLDSCHMIDT's vehicle also carried a long piece of steel on each side of the SPW, which was a part of bridging equipment. They are used for spanning a very small stream or ditch. I also had this equipment on the sides of my SPW. I cannot remember what other SPW's in my platoon had this equipment.

"From the time we stopped in HONSFELD near the American trucks from which we took the cigarettes and cfmackers, until I passed GOLDSCHMIDT's SPW indicated by number 7 on Exhibit "B", no other vehicle of any type passed me.

"Standing in the road near the left front corner of this SPW were BEUTNER, GOLDSCHMIDT and HAMMERER indicated by numbers 8, 9 and 10 respectively. BEUTNER had a machine pistol slung over his shoulder, GOLDSCHMIDT had a machine pistol in his right hand and HAMMERER had a pistol in a holster. I do not remember seeing the other members of BEUTNER's crew, either in the SPW or anywhere else on the road.

"On the left side of the road, directly opposite BEUTNER'S SPW, lay about 15 to 20 American soldiers who appeared to be dead. They were huddled together in a group and I saw no weapons on them. They were grouped too closely together to have been killed in combat. At least, that was my impression when I saw them lying there. The Americans nearest the edge of the road were only 3 to 5 meters from the lefthand side of the road.

"On the lefthand side of the road, some 15 or 20 meters beyond where the dead Americans lay, there was a bush that was a little over a meter tall; thrown across this bush, was a rather large piece of white cloth. It looked to me almost as large as a bed sheet. I do not know if this piece of cloth was attached to a pole or staff.

"I did not observe that any of the bodies of the American soldiers that I have indicated by number 11 on Exhibit "B" moved as I passed by.

"I did not stop as I went past BEUTNER'S SPW, but continued on, as when we passed BEUTNER'S vehicle, he motioned us to continue on, with a gesture of his hand. I drove on down the road approximately 100 meters

ta-65  
sh-4(4)

and there the vehicles of BODE, LOSENSKI and HOFMANN had halted in that order. I pulled up and stopped behind HOFMANN's SPW. OETTINGER's SPW pulled up and stopped behind mine and after we had been parked there about 15 minutes, BEUTNER's SPW, driven by GOLDSCHMIDT, came up and stopped behind OETTINGER'S SPW. Then Rottenfuehrer Max HAMMERER, from BEUTNER's SPW, walked past my SPW on the left side. Just as he got even with my SPW, I said, "HAMMERER, who shot those Americans back there? Were they shot from GOLDSCHMIDT's SPW?" HAMMERER replied, "Yes." Then HAMMERER marched farther up the road, apparently checking to see if all the SPW's were in line. We were halted at this place on the road approximately 30 minutes.

"Then the column started moving forward and we had travelled approximately 300 meters when we were attacked by enemy airplanes. At this place there were woods on both sides of the road, between 3 and 5 meters from the edge of the road. For cover and concealment, the 2nd Platoon drove off the road on the right side and dispersed the vehicles along the edge of the woods. The 1st Platoon did the same thing on the left side of the road. I remember that the goods were longer on the left side of the road than on the right side of the road and this enabled the lead vehicles of the 1st Platoon to advance further along the edge of their woods than the vehicles of the 2nd Platoon. This air attack lasted about 15 minutes and after it had ceased, the 1st Platoon SPW's drove back on the road and continued on ahead of the 2nd Platoon. I remember seeing SEITZ and SIEVERS at this place but I do not know if SIEVERS left with the 1st Platoon or the 2nd Platoon. The next time I saw Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS was at the crossroads north of LIGNEUVILLE (ENGLSDORF).

"The next town we came to was BUELLINGEN. I remember that there was an air field on the lefthand side of the road approximately 2 kilometers before we reached BUELLINGEN. I also remember that in the town of BUELLINGEN was an American gasoline dump where many of the vehicles refueled. I do not remember seeing any signs indicating that the name of this town was BUELLINGEN but when we stopped in the woods beyond this town, I was told that the town where we had refueled was called BUELLINGEN.

"I have drawn a sketch entitled "BUELLINGEN" which shows the entrance to this town. It is marked Exhibit "C" and is made a part of this affidavit.

"I remember as we entered BUELLINGEN, there was a tall hedge that probably surrounded a garden on our righthand side of the road. Just as we were passing this hedge I saw 3 American prisoners of war walking to our rear on our left side of the road. They wore American uniforms, had no weapons, and had their hands raised and clasped above or behind their heads in a sign of surrender. Just as we passed these 3 Americans, they were shot at by members of my SPW. I know they shot at these men because they actually fired before I passed them and I saw them fall to the ground on our left side of the road. This fire was machine pistol fire and rifle fire (Karabiner 98K). Prior to the shooting, these 3 Americans had not run or attempted to escape and did nothing that I saw to provoke the shooting. There were only two machine pistols in my SPW. One was mine, which at this time was in the rack to my left next to me and the other was ALTKRUEGER's. The firing with the machine pistol therefore had to come from ALTKRUEGER's weapon. The following men in my SPW were armed with rifles: Sturmann GERHARZ (I think his first

(Sprengrer Statement)

24 8 1

name is Alfred), Sturmman Guenther MANS, my assistant driver, and the machine gunner number 2, whose name I cannot remember. I am sure, however, that Sturmman MANS did not fire his rifle because he was sitting next to me and I could have seen him had he fired. When this shooting took place we did not stop but continued on into BUELLINGEN.

The hedge previously mentioned at this place is indicated by number 1 on Exhibit "C". The position of my SPW when this shooting took place is indicated by number 2. The spot the 3 Americans were shot is indicated by number 3. Number 4 indicates the path of our SPW beyond an American jeep that was parked on the righthand side of the road. The location of the American jeep is located on Exhibit "C" by number 5. The place where we halted beyond this jeep is indicated by number 6.

At the time this shooting took place, the SPW driven by JOACHIM HOFMANN was ahead of me. When I stopped at the place indicated by number 6, HOFMANN's SPW followed the path indicated by number 7 on Exhibit "C", stopped in front of house number 10 at a spot indicated by number 9. It was about 50 meters from where I stopped my SPW to where HOFMANN stopped. I remember meeting Unterscharfuehrer WITKOWSKI, who was travelling in HOFMANN's SPW, standing in front of house number 10 and another soldier whom I did not recognize. I saw 6 or 8 American prisoners come out of the house, stand on or in front of the steps for a moment or so, and then I saw them standing in a group with the crew of HOFMANN's SPW on the road. Then these 6 or 8 American prisoners of war were marched down the middle of the road towards us with their hands clasped above or behind their heads in a sign of surrender and unarmed. We had stopped at the point indicated by number 6 beneath the overhanging branches of the tree to avoid a strafing attack from a Lightning. While there, BOLTZ went over to house number 8 and came back to the SPW, reporting that he had heard English being spoken inside. Then some men went with Sturmman BOLTZ to house number 8 and captured approximately 15 American soldiers. I remained in my SPW and the weapons of these 15 men were later handed to me and I laid them on the floor of the SPW. These prisoners were taken before I saw the 6 or 8 come out of house number 10. Unterscharfuehrer ALTKRUEGER motioned to them that they should march down the road to our rear and after they had walked in that direction some 10 or 15 meters, the 6 to 8 prisoners that had been taken by HOFMANN's crew came down the road and continued also to our rear.

At a later date, during the first few days of January, 1945, Rottenfuehrer GOLDSCHMIDT, driver of BEUTNER's SPW, told me in ESCHWEILER that they had shot this group of prisoners. I know GOLDSCHMIDT was talking about this group of prisoners because we discussed the location and he told me that when they came around the curve they interrupted them, took them in a field and shot them. I could not tell from the conversation what members of GOLDSCHMIDT's crew actually did the shooting; GOLDSCHMIDT just used the word "we".

Further into BUELLINGEN there were a American gasoline dumps near each other, which I have indicated on Exhibit "C" by numbers 13 and 14. I stopped my SPW at the point indicated by number 12 near the gasoline dump which I have numbered 13. I was taking on gasoline when we received artillery fire. When we received this fire we left our SPW and took cover in the basement in the cellar of the house indicated by number 11. I was still in the cellar of this house when ALTKRUEGER

(Sprenger statement)

started off in my SPW along the route indicated by the arrows leading from the gasoline dump number 13. I, with another man from my crew whom I don't remember, left the cellar and ran after my SPW, yelling to them to halt. They had gone approximately 50 meters and when we mounted I learned that my assistant driver, Sturmman MANS, had been slightly wounded on the arm. From this point we continued in the direction of SCHOPPEN, THIRIMONT and the crossroads north of LIGNEUVILLE, BEUTNER's SPW passed us in THIRIMONT. When we left THIRIMONT, the lineup of the SPW's in my platoon was as follows: BEUTNER, BODE, LOBENSKI, HOFMANN, I and OETTINGER. The intervals between the SPW's was between 100 and 150 meters.

I have prepared a sketch entitled "Crossroads", which is a sketch drawn from memory of the crossroads located between 3 and 5 kilometers north of LIGNEUVILLE (ENGELSDORF). This crossroads is found on the map above referred to at coordinates 81.5-02. I have marked this sketch as Exhibit "D". It is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

We had travelled in a somewhat northerly direction from THIRIMONT along a small dirt road. Somewhere between THIRIMONT en route along this dirt road the intervals between the vehicles increased somewhat. Before reaching the crossroads, I remember making a lefthand turn and after making this lefthand turn, ALTKRUEGER tapped me on the shoulder, indicating that I should stop the SPW. I did so at the point indicated on said sketch by number 11. OETTINGER stopped his SPW behind mine at the point indicated by number 12. The place where we stopped our SPW's was possibly 100 meters west of the small dirt road. As I shut off the motor of my SPW I heard firing from at least 2 machine guns. This firing sounded as if it was coming from the vicinity of the crossroads, then some 400 or 500 meters ahead of me. I could see two SPW's ahead of me on the right side of the road, which I have indicated by numbers 9 and 10. When the machine gun fire ceased, ALTKRUEGER gave me the signal to go ahead and I started down the road in the direction of the intersection, and I passed the 2 SPW's numbered 9 and 10. I did not recognize from what unit these SPW's were. I remember that there was a tank, either a Mark Iv or a Mark V parked ahead of SPW indicated by number 9. I did not draw it in the sketch because I do not remember now if this tank was directly ahead of SPW 9 or if it was located somewhere on the righthand side of the road in the intersection itself. I just remember seeing a tank somewhere in the vicinity of the intersection ahead of the SPW.

When we reached the intersection which was between 1 and 2 P.M. 17 December 1944, we made a turn to our left. As we made this turn, I remember that there was a house on the righthand side of the road and a shed near the house, which I have indicated on Exhibit "D". South of the house and the shed was a hedge which formed the northern boundary of a pasture. There was a Panther, which I have indicated by number 4, parked on the righthand side of the road at the north end of the pasture just south of the hedge row. I remember that its cannon was pointed diagonally into the pasture. I passed this Panther on its left side and after I got by it I saw a large group of American soldiers, some 50 to 60, lying in the pasture. This group of American soldiers is indicated by crosses in the pasture, above which I have placed the number 1.

I stopped my vehicle about midway between the north and south boundary of the pasture at a point indicated by number 6. Directly across from my vehicle on the left side of the road was BEUTNER's SPW indicated by number 8. Ahead of my SPW, at the spot indicated by

(Sprengr Statement)

8. 24. 3

number 7, was HOFMANN's SPW. After stopping my SPW, I stood up and I saw a group of German officers and soldiers in the field at a point indicated by very small circles, above which I have placed the number 3. In this group were the following: Obersturmfuehrer SIEVENS, Oberscharfuehrer SCHAEFER, Rottenfuehrer HAMMEKER, Obersturmfuehrer RUMPF, Sturmann OSKAR TRATT, Rottenfuehrer GOLDSCHMIDT, Unterscharfuehrer BEUTNER, Sturmann Hinrich JANSSEN, Untersturmfuehrer SKITZ, an officer in a bright yellow jacket, and a tall, slim, dark haired officer in a Panzer uniform. At this time I did not know Obersturmfuehrer Rumpf's name, nor did I know his organization. Later, in Stoumont, this same officer was in my SPW when we returned from laying mines. At this time I found out that his name was Obersturmfuehrer Rumpf and I later found out from the drivers that he was the C.O. of the 9th Pioneer Company. I am not sure about the rank of the tall, slim, dark haired officer in the Panzer uniform but my recollection is that he was an Obersturmfuehrer. The officer who wore the yellow jacket was quite tall, approximately 1.80 m. He had a fresh looking face and complexion. The outside of his jacket appeared to be leather and there was fur on the inside which I could see at the neckline. The next time I saw this officer was in the prison at Schwabisch Hall. He has one leg missing.

Before I came to a stop in front of the field I saw pioneer Siegfried Jaekel firing the rear machine gun from Hofmann's SPW into the pasture. Just before I pulled to a stop I saw Hofmann and Neve standing on the road to the right rear of their SPW shooting into the field. The places where they stood are indicated by small circles with the letter "H" for Hofmann and "N" for Neve, above which I have placed the number 29. Hofmann was shooting with a machine pistol and Neve was shooting with either a rifle or a fast-firing rifle. As far as I remember, there was no shooting from my SPW as we pulled to a halt.

While I was still in my vehicle and just after we had come to a halt, I saw Sturmann Boltz of my SPW firing our rear machine gun into the American soldiers. This machine gun was not on a fixed mount and my recollection is that he rested it on the side of the SPW. At this same time the machine gun in Oettinger's SPW also fired into the Americans lying in the field. I did not actually see who was firing from Oettinger's SPW but I know that machine gunner 1 was Rottenfuehrer Hans Schneider. Assisting Boltz in our SPW was machine/gunner number 2, whose name I have forgotten.

When I stopped in front of the pasture where the American soldiers lay in the field, they were still turning and twisting in their own blood and at least those in the front of the group nearest the road were moaning and groaning, apparently from pain. After the fire from these machine guns had ceased, I left my SPW and went into the field. With me was Unterscharfuehrer Altkreuger and to his right was Rottenfuehrer Biloschetsky. Biloschetsky had come from Oettinger's SPW. At this time we were in a small group shown in the pasture on Exhibit "D" by number 28, my position being indicated by "Sp", Altkreuger's position being denoted by "A", and Biloschetsky's position by "B". While we were there, Unterscharfuehrer Beutner came to us from the group where he had been standing near the Panther and said, "Go and shoot those that are still alive," or words to that effect.

In the pasture on Exhibit "D" at the north end of the group of American soldiers, I have drawn a circle around the letter "B" and have marked it with number 2. This is where I saw Unterscharfuehrer Beutner before I pulled to a halt. At that time he was taking

(Sprenger Statement)

5/23 B-Q 4

(8)

something from an American soldier who lay on the ground. What article or articles he took I could not tell but it must have been a ring or a watch or bracelet, as I saw him taking something from the hand of this American. From this spot he went back to the group marked number 3 and from there he came to where Altkreuger, Biloschetsky and I were standing and told us to shoot the Americans who were still alive. All three of us, Altkreuger, Biloschetsky and I, shot from substantially the same spot where Beutner had spoken to us. We did not actually go among the Americans who lay on the ground. All three of us had machine pistols. From this spot I fired one magazine, 32 rounds. I saw Altkreuger and Biloschetsky shooting their machine pistols but I do not know how many rounds they fired. I remember distinctly shooting at 5 Americans. All 5 of these men showed signs of life before I fired but after I finished shooting they did not move or show any sign of life whatever. Most of my firing was directed in the front part of the group towards the road. After we finished firing we moved nearer them to see if they were dead. I had aimed mostly at the chests of those I fired at and I observed blood on the clothing over their chests. I could not see them move or breathe and I concluded that they were dead. There is no doubt in my mind but what those American soldiers that I looked at were dead.

After I had finished firing I saw Goldschmidt, who was then standing at a point shown by the letter "G", with a circle drawn around it, marked 27, firing with his machine pistol into the group of American soldiers who lay on the ground. While I was shooting, I remember seeing Rottenfuehrer Gerhard Taut and Rottenfuehrer Schott standing near the south end of the group of Americans at points I have numbered 25 and 26 on Exhibit "D". I did not actually see them firing, but both of them had weapons in their hands. I am sure Taut had a machine pistol and I believe Schott also had a machine pistol.

I believe that my SPW was stopped at the point indicated by number 6 on Exhibit D approximately 15 minutes. From this point on the road I drove my SPW southwardly, stopping it near the rear end of an American truck. This American truck is shown on Exhibit "D" as an LKW and I have numbered it 15. The position of my SPW where I stopped is numbered 14. Oettinger's SPW, which followed me, is numbered 13. At this time, Hofmann's SPW was stopped in front of the American truck at the spot numbered 16. When I remounted my SPW and as I drove to the place behind the American truck, I again saw Taut and Schott still standing in the field, when I stopped behind this American truck I first got out of my SPW, checked my vehicle, especially the tracks, and then went in the American truck to search some boxes for food.

When I first dismounted from my SPW at this spot, I heard Biloschetsky say, "I am going back to the field -- who is going along?" I am sure several from his SPW and from mine went with him. I distinctly remember seeing Biloschetsky, Gerharz and Schneider return from the field. I do not remember seeing anyone go or come from Hofmann's SPW when it was stopped at the point marked 16. I believe our 3 SPW's were stopped as shown by numbers 16, 14, and 13 approximately 15 minutes. This American truck was at the most 30 meters beyond the south fence line of the pasture. When we started forward again, I remember passing a SPW that was parked on the left side of the road headed southwardly, approximately 30 meters beyond the American truck. This SPW I have numbered 17. I recognized this SPW as belonging to the 9th Pioneer Company because it was equipped with a short-barrelled Kampf Wagen Cannon and because I remember seeing a very fat driver standing in the group in front of this SPW. I can't remember this man's

(Sprenger Statement)

ta 64  
5/23/IJH 1  
(9)

name but I know him and know that he was a member of the 9th pioneer company. In front of this SPW was a group of German soldiers in camouflage uniforms. With this group of soldiers was Obersturmfuehrer Rumpf and another officer in a black Panzer uniform. I think this other officer was an Obersturmfuehrer. I remember he was wearing an officer's visor cap with silver above the visor. I know that one of these officers was Obersturmfuehrer Rumpf. I had actually seen him walk down the road in the direction of this SPW after I had first dismounted my SPW at point number 14, right after I had checked my vehicle and before I had searched the American truck.

At this time I saw 6 or 8 American soldiers walking up the road on our lefthand side in the direction of this small group of German soldiers. This group of Americans is indicated on Exhibit "D" by 8 crosses, above which I have put the number 23. Behind them was a German guard. The American soldiers wore American uniforms, were not armed, and had their hands clasped above or behind their heads in a sign of surrender.

Just about the time Hofmann's SPW was even with this group of Americans, I saw Unterscharfuehrer Witkowski of Hofmann's SPW fire into them with his machine pistol. Witkowski was standing directly behind the driver when he fired into them. I was driving and could not see who fired from my SPW but I heard machine gun fire and machine pistol fire from my vehicle. The machine gun was the rear machine gun on my SPW. At this time no one, except Altkreuger and I had machine pistols in my SPW. Mine was between my driver's seat and the side of the SPW next to me. I could not tell whether any fire came from Oettinger's SPW or not. As I passed the group of German soldiers indicated by number 18, I remember that one of them had a machine pistol and another had a rifle and they were walking towards this group of Americans who had surrendered. I did not see them fire and I could not swear that they actually did fire into the Americans. When the firing started the Americans fell to the ground on their extreme righthand edge of the road as indicated by crosses, above which I have placed the number 22. We did not stop at this place and continued on in the direction of Ligneville. At this time our platoon formation was as follows: Bode, Lipsenski, Hofmann, I and Oettinger. Beutner's SPW caught up with us and took the lead again before we reached Ligneville. From Ligneville we travelled in the direction of Stavelot. I do not recall anything of significance that happened between Ligneville and Stavelot. I do remember passing Beutner's SPW that was stopped on the righthand side of the road somewhere between Ligneville and Stavelot. His SPW was stopped just beyond a little dirt road that led off from the main highway towards the farm. I have heard Pioneer Siegfried Jaekel speak of some American prisoners of war that were taken by Beutner's crew at this place but I did not notice any American prisoners when I passed.

We halted on the left side of the road about 3 kilometers before Stavelot. This was on the night of 17 December 1944, after dark. The 1st Platoon of our company was already there when we arrived and the two platoons reassembled. I remember seeing Obersturmfuehrer Sievers there and I remember Unterscharfuehrer Beutner assembled his squad leaders. We spent the night of the 17th at this place. The next morning we took a road to a village to the left but received strafing from enemy airplanes and turned around and came back to this same assembly area where we spent most of the day of the 18th. On the night of the 18th we went through Stavelot and arrived in Stoumont the morning of 19 December. I do not know exactly that road we took from Stavelot to Stoumont but I believe that we did not go through La Gleize.

(Sprenger Statement)

ta 64  
5/23 IJH 2  
(10)

I have drawn a sketch of that part of Stoumont occupied by our company and I have marked it Exhibit "E". It is attached hereto and made a part of this affidavit.

In the upper right corner of Exhibit "E" is a road leading to La Gleise. We entered Stoumont on this road. The 1st Platoon parked its SPW's on the righthand side of this street. Some of them were parked at the places I have indicated for SPW's by numbers 9, 10 and 11. At the intersection just beyond the SPW indicated by number 9 the 2nd Platoon made a left turn, travelled one block and our SPW's were parked as shown by numbers 21, 25, 26, etc. I first stopped my SPW as shown on Exhibit "E" by a rectangle numbered 21. Beutner's SPW, driven by Goldschmidt, was parked as shown by rectangle number 25. Göttinger's SPW was parked as shown by rectangle number 25.

After parking my SPW, Unterscharführer Rose, our Company Medic, who was riding in my SPW, and I left my SPW and went into a house which I have numbered 24 on Exhibit "E". From there we went into a store in front of which I had parked my SPW. From the store we returned to my SPW, cleaned it up a bit and from there Rose and I walked to the tavern which I have numbered 8 on Exhibit "E", where the Company C.P. was later established. This was about nine o'clock in the morning of the 19th. We stayed in the tavern about half an hour and then returned to our SPW, taking some lemonade with us. From the SPW we went to house number 24, which was still occupied by civilians and there we cooked some food. We were there about an hour and a half. Then Rose and I returned to our SPW and drank some lemonade. Then Rose left the SPW and walked to a point which I have indicated by the letter "R" in a circle. At this time, standing in the intersection was Sievers, whose position I have indicated by the letter "S" in a circle, Schaefer, whose position I have indicated by the letters "SCH" in a circle and Rottenführer Pichler, whose position I have indicated by the letter "P" in a circle. Standing more in the center of the intersection was Deibert with an American jeep. The location of this jeep and Deibert is indicated by a symbol and the number 19. At this time I was standing alongside my SPW at a point indicated by the letters "SP" in a circle. While I was standing at this point I saw 2 American soldiers come around the corner as indicated by the arrow. I know they were Americans by their uniforms. They had a wounded German soldier with them. I know he was a German soldier because he was wearing a black German Panzer uniform and was said to be a member of the crew of a knocked-out tank. As the Americans approached, they were unarmed and were carrying the wounded German soldier, one having his arms under the wounded man's back and shoulders, and the other had his arms under the wounded man's legs.

From where I was standing near my SPW I observed that Oberscharführer Schaefer, who speaks a few words of English, spoke to the 2 Americans. He spoke English when he talked to them. I know it was English because it sounded like English and the Americans understood and answered in English. This conversation with the 2 Americans lasted about 15 minutes. Then Oberscharführer Schaefer called to me with the following words: "Sprenger, come here." I went to him and then he said, "Take the 2 prisoners away." I did not know where I was to take them because I had not heard any of the conversation that had gone on before. For this reason I asked, "Where shall I take the soldiers?" Then Oberscharführer Schaefer turned to Obersturmführer Sievers and they talked, but in such a low voice that I could not understand or hear what they said. I was about 5 meters from them. I could only see that Obersturmführer Sievers

(Sprenger Statement)

ta 64  
5/23 IJH 3  
(11)

looked at me and then made a nod of his head to Schaefer. Oberscharfuhrer Schaefer threw his head back. In my opinion, the nodding of Schaefer was the indication to "bump off" the 2 Americans, for Schaefer approached me as soon as Obersturmfuhrer Sievers had nodded in return and said, "Knock 'em off", and pointed down the street. I answered that I had never done such a thing before. He replied, "You are a coward. I gave you the order. Go ahead." I could not say anything more because Oberscharfuhrer Schaefer was the Company Troop Leader and it was obvious to me that his order to me was approved by Obersturmfuhrer Sievers. His order to "knock 'em off" was in a loud voice and Sievers was then no more than one and one-half to two meters from Schaefer and he was bound to have heard the order.

I took the machine pistol off my shoulder and marched the two Americans down the street as indicated on the sketch with a dash-dot line, a distance of about 40 meters. They were walking ahead of me, one or two meters from me. They were unarmed and had their arms up-raided and their hands clasped behind their heads. When we reached the point marked number 22, and as one of the two American prisoners was half turned towards me, I shot him in the chest with a burst of from 3 to 4 shots from my machine pistol. Thereupon, the other prisoner turned towards me and I shot him in the chest with a similar burst from my machine pistol of from 3 to 5 shots. At the time I shot them they still had their hands clasped behind their heads in a sign of surrender, were 1 to 2 meters from me, were not attempting to escape, were unarmed and did nothing whatever to provoke the shooting. They fell to the ground and did not move or show any signs of life. I looked at them to see if they showed any signs of life and I could observe no such signs. I did not examine the bodies.

As I was walking back and had gone about 10 meters, I met Rottenfuhrer Fichler, who asked me where the 2 Americans were lying and why I was white in the face. This place where Fichler stopped me is indicated on Exhibit "E" at a point numbered 33. I did not answer but went on back to Oberscharfuhrer Schaefer and reported that I had carried out his order. Obersturmfuhrer Sievers and Oberscharfuhrer Schaefer both stood on about the same spot where I had left them previously when I made this report. Sievers was present when I made the report to Schaefer and could not avoid hearing my report.

After making my report, I returned to my SPW and then Rottenfuhrer Fichler walked up and told me he had shot the 2 Americans again. I don't know if these 2 Americans were buried or what happened to the bodies, as I did not see them again."

CAPTAIN SHUMACKER: This would be a good place to stop, may it please the Court.

PRESIDENT: At this time the Court will adjourn until 0830 hours tomorrow morning.

(WHEREUPON the Court at 1700 hours adjourned until the following day.)

(Sprenger Statement)

CAMP DACHAU, GERMANY

24 MAY 1946

MORNING SESSION

(Whereupon the Court reconvened at 0830 hours.)

PRESIDENT: The Court will come to order.

PROSECUTION: May it please the Court, let the record show that all the members of the Court, all the members of the Prosecution, all the members of the Defense with the exception of Mr. Walters, Mr. Strong, Dr. Rau and Dr. Leiling, who are absent on business of the Defense, all of the defendants and the reporter are present.

CAPTAIN RAPHAEL SHUMACKER, called as a witness for the Prosecution, resumed the stand and testified further through an interpreter as follows:

PROSECUTION: If the Court please, Prosecution will continue with the reading of its Exhibit P-44-A.

The witness is reminded that he is still under oath.

THE WITNESS: Beginning with page 11 of this exhibit, the last paragraph on that page. (Continuing reading):

"Twenty minutes later, while I was standing in front of house number 24, I saw 2 more American soldiers come down the road, following substantially the same path taken by the first 2, carrying a third wounded American soldier on an improvised stretcher. They were in the custody of Rottenfuehrer BILOSCHETZKY and Sturmman GREER of the 3rd Pz Pioneer Company. In the meantime, Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS had left the intersection where he and SCHAEFER had stood when the first 2 Americans were turned over to me and had walked up the street in the direction of the cemetery which is shown on Exhibit "E", number 29. At the time he left I did not know he was going to the cemetery. When I saw the 2 American soldiers carrying the one wounded American, I walked from in front of house number 24 over to where they had placed the stretcher with the wounded on the ground. When I reached this place where

these 3 American soldiers were, the following were there: Oberscharfuhrer S<sub>ch</sub>aefer, Rottenfuhrer Pichler, Rottenfuhrer Schwartz and Unterscharfuhrer Rose. Just as I reached them, Obersturmfuhrer Sievers returned. Sievers looked at the 3 Americans and then looked over at Biloschitzky and Greber and said to S<sub>ch</sub>aefer, "You might as well shoot these too right away as we and the crew of the artillery pieces have just shot some prisoners of war up at the cemetery wall." There were 2 German artillery self-propelled pieces near the cemetery. I have shown them on Exhibit "E" by a symbol numbered 30. A third artillery piece like these two was near the intersection of the road leading to La Gleize. If I remember correctly, it had suffered track damage. These self-propelled guns are 15 cm. Howitzers. When Obersturmfuhrer Sievers said "we and the artillery crews" had shot the Americans, I assumed that he meant himself and some other men of our company but I don't know of my own knowledge if this was a correct assumption. It seemed to me that he would have used the word "I" had he been there alone with the artillery crews.

After Obersturmfuhrer Sievers had thus spoken to Schaefer, Oberscharfuhrer S<sub>ch</sub>aefer then turned to Rottenfuhrer Biloschetsky and Sturmann Greber and told them to take these prisoners and shoot them at the same place where I had shot the 2 before. Schaefer, then noticing me, told me to go with Biloschetsky and Greber and show them where I had shot the 2 before. This all took place at substantially the same location in the intersection where I had previously received my orders from Schaefer to shoot the 2 Americans. S<sub>ch</sub>aefer then made it clear to the 2 unwounded Americans that they should pick up their comrade on the stretcher and should walk down the street. They did so. I followed approximately 2 steps behind them. Biloschetsky and Greber were to my right rear, perhaps one step behind me. We marched the Americans prisoners down the street along substantially the same path where I had marched the 2 before as shown on Exhibit "E" and turned into the same small lane or alleyway on the righthand side of the street. The man at the rear end of the stretcher was perhaps 2 meters into the alley when Biloschetsky loaded his machine pistol by pulling the bolt to the rear and making it go forward and then started firing into the 2 men who were carrying the stretcher. They immediately dropped the stretcher to the ground and appeared to run a few steps forward, apparently in an attempt to run around the corner of the house to their left. They did not quite reach the rear corner of the house and fell about 1 meter beyond the stretcher. After Biloschetsky had shot these 2 Americans and after they had fallen to the ground, I then shot the wounded American soldier who was on the stretcher, with my machine pistol. I fired one burst of about 3 rounds into the region of his heart. Biloschetsky had fired 3 or 4 bursts of approximately 4 to 5 rounds each. Before I shot the American soldier who was on the stretcher, he was suffering with a bad wound in his right upper leg. He was holding it with both hands and was groaning from the pain. After I had shot this man he did not move or emit any sounds and I was confident that he was dead. I did not observe the wounds of the 2 shot by Biloschetsky. I only saw them fall to the ground, but they did not move and showed no signs of life as far as I could observe.

The 3 of us returned to the intersection together and there Biloschetsky reported to Schaefer that the 3 men had been shot. Then S<sub>ch</sub>aefer asked Biloschetsky why he had run around with these prisoners and why he had not shot them in the first place. Biloschetsky replied, "I wanted to show them to Obersturmfuhrer Sievers first." S<sub>ch</sub>aefer replied, "What will Obersturmfuhrer Sievers do with them?" Schaefer then asked Biloschetsky if the 3 Americans had any watches or rings on them. Biloschetsky replied that men of the 1st Platoon had taken a watch from one of them and some rings from the other 2.

During the time this conversation took place an American officer was brought in, his rank insignia was examined by Obersturmfuhrer.

SIEVERS and he was sent away in a jeep with Rottenfuehrer DIEBERT and Rottenfuehrer SCHWARTZ as guards.

"Approximately 10 minutes later SIEVERS, SCHAEFER, BILOSCHITZKY and GREBER went in the direction of the 1st Platoon. I then went to house number 24 again and remained there about 2 hours. I then received an order from somebody in our group, the 3rd group, to report to the 1st Platoon, where I was to load some mines and take them to the railroad station, where I was to report to an Obersturmfuehrer. I then went to my SPW, on which mines had already been loaded from the other SPW of the 2nd Platoon. I drove my SPW to the tavern, which was then my Company C.P., marked by number 8 on Exhibit "E" and there mines were loaded on my SPW from the SPW's of the 1st Platoon. Almost all the 3rd group was in my SPW with me. I remember specifically that these were in the SPW with me: ALTKRUEGER, BOLTZ, GERHARD, MUNZ, BILOSCHETZKY, SCHNEIDER and KISSEWITZ. I then drove the SPW down the street to the railroad station in front of which an American anti-tank gun which I have indicated on Exhibit "E" by a symbol and number 1. ALTKRUEGER went into the railroad station to look for Obersturmfuehrer and came back reporting that he was not to be found. He told us to wait until he went to look for him further. While he was gone we got orders from some tank men that we had to leave the place as that road had to be cleared. Then BILOSCHETZKY gave me orders to turn my vehicle around and we left this place without ALTKRUEGER. I then parked my SPW in front of a house at a spot indicated by a rectangle numbered 18. We stayed at this place approximately 30 minutes waiting for ALTKRUEGER to return or for someone to tell us what to do. Then we left and went over to the tavern and after we had been there about 15 minutes, ALTKRUEGER came in and bawled us out for leaving the railroad station without his permission. He told us that he had found the Obersturmfuehrer who had bawled him out because the mines were not there when they reached the place where we had parked our vehicle. ALTKRUEGER also told us that some American prisoners of war had been shot at the anti-tank gun in front of the railroad station. ALTKRUEGER told us that these men had been shot by our soldiers from the Panzers. When I was parked in front of the railroad station I could see 2 German tanks, one a Mark IV and the other a Mark V, stopped ahead of us on the curve as the road bends to the right. They had been unable to proceed farther because they were getting fire from an American Sherman tank farther up this road to the right. After ALTKRUEGER had spoken of these shootings, Rottenfuehrer BICHLER and Sturmann ELSMANN told us that 15 to 20 American prisoners of war were shot by the crew of a German Mark IV right by the side of house number 7 on Exhibit "E", which we thought was PEIPER's C.P.

"I then inquired in the tavern where I could get some gasoline for my SPW as I was running low and I was told to go up the street and see Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS and ask him. I walked up the street and turned to my left into a side street and stopped at a point indicated by a small circle numbered 14. There I saw Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS and next to him was an Obersturmbannfuehrer. I could tell by the insignia on his collar. I did not know this officer with SIEVERS at that time but later in LA GLEIZE he came into the cellar of a house there and gave us orders to dig fox holes. I then learned that he was Obersturmbannfuehrer PEIPER.

"Before speaking to Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS I had noticed 3 Americans who were standing about a meter and a half off the street next to the side of a house located on the corner. The positions of these 3 Americans are shown by 3 circles and the number 12 on Exhibit "E". I reported to Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS and told him I was out of gasoline and asked him where I could get some. He told me he didn't have any gasoline and paid no further attention to me. He then spoke to Obersturmbannfuehrer PEIPER. I could not hear what he said. Then he turned

towards the 3 Americans and shot them with his pistol. Obersturmbannführer PEIPER was standing about a half a step from SIEVERS when he shot them. At the time this shooting took place, Oberpioneer HANSEN and Sturmman Oskar TRATT were standing on the other side of the street at the places indicated by 2 circles and the number 15 on Exhibit E. SIEVERS fired 3 or 4 shots at these American soldiers. I know they were Americans by their uniforms. These 3 American soldiers were unarmed and had their hands clasped above or behind their heads in a sign of surrender and were facing SIEVERS when he shot them. They were making no attempt to escape and did nothing to provoke the shooting. SIEVERS was standing about 3 meters from them when he shot them. I saw the Americans fall to the ground. Then I left, returning to the tavern. Directly across the street from where this took place was the C.P. of Obersturmführer JUNKER, in a house which I have numbered 16. By the side of the house was a Mark IV tank which I have numbered 17 on Exhibit "E".

"I remained in the tavern 15 minutes. Then we received some artillery fire and I moved my SPW from point 18 back to its original position, number 21. That night I got orders to lay mines and drove my SPW from this place to a spot indicated by a rectangle marked number 5. We laid the mines in the road as indicated by circles with dots and number 2. After this job was completed I moved my SPW to the spot indicated by the rectangle 27. When I moved my SPW to this spot, Obersturmführer RUMPF rode in my SPW, and it was then that I learned exactly who he was. While the mines were being laid I stood by a tree which I have numbered 3 on Exhibit "E". At the curve near this tree I have indicated a wall which I have numbered 4.

"After midnight of the 19th of December (actually the very early morning hours of the 20th) we got orders to get the SPW's out of STOUMONT. Only the drivers and assistant drivers went in the SPW's but since my assistant driver had been wounded the radio operator went with me. Our initial orders were just to get the SPW's out of STOUMONT so we left STOUMONT on the road to LA GLEIZE and dispersed them in the woods on the righthand side of the road. After we had dispersed the vehicles we went into the cellar of house 32 shown on Exhibit "E". In the cellar of this house was a telephone. Previously a communication SPW had been parked near this house and I concluded that it had previously been PEIPER's C.P. before his C.P. was moved to house number 7. We spent the night of 19-20 December and the day of 20 December in the cellar of this house.

"We left this house for LA GLEIZE on the night of 20-21 December and arrived in LA GLEIZE at dawn of the 21st of December, 1944. I have drawn a sketch of LA GLEIZE showing the part of the town where we dispersed our SPW's, the church, the school, etc. This sketch is marked Exhibit "F". It is attached hereto and made a part hereof. We entered LA GLEIZE on the road shown on the upper right corner from STOUMONT, travelled around the church and dispersed our SPW's as shown by rectangles numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

"On the same day we arrived in LA GLEIZE and while I was in the house I have marked number 1 on Exhibit "F", Sturmman HERBERT LOSENSKI told me at about 3 or 4 P.M. that he had seen Obersturmführer SIEVERS, Oberscharführer SCHAEFER, Unterscharführer BEUTNER, Rottenführer Max HAMMERER and men of the 1st Platoon of the 3rd Pioneer Company shoot 9 American prisoners of war by the schoolhouse. He told me that it had happened on the left side of the school as one faces the school from the church. He further told me that Obersturmführer SIEVERS had told him to keep quiet about it and not speak about it to anyone. I never went to the spot where LOSENSKI said these prisoners were shot and I did not see the bodies.

"The men of the 3rd Pioneer Company had taken up offensive positions about 1 1/2 to 2 kilometers outside of LA GLEIZE on the road from LA GLEIZE to STOU MONT, the 1st Platoon being on the left side of the road and the 2nd Platoon being on the right side of the road. About the only personnel in LA GLEIZE were the drivers and assistant drivers of the SPW's.

"SIEVERS, our Company Commander, SCHAEFFER, our troop leader, BEUTNER, our Platoon Leader, and HAMMERER, who was the messenger, were in LA GLEIZE because they were just setting up the Company C.P.

"About 8 o'clock at night on the 22nd of December I was in the cellar of house number 1 on Exhibit "F". At that time, Rottenfuehrer GOLDSCHMIDT told me that 15 American prisoners of war had been shot by SIEVERS, SCHAEFFER, PEPPI MAIER, BEUTNER, HAMMERER and himself in back of the school house. He did not tell me the exact time they were shot or any of the circumstances. I never did see the bodies of these American soldiers. At about six o'clock in the evening of the 23rd of December Rottenfuehrer GOLDSCHMIDT and Sturmann Joachim HOFMANN came into the cellar of house number 1, where I was and told us that they had been present at the shooting of about 100 American prisoners of war in the pasture behind the school. HOFMANN himself made this statement and I remember distinctly that he used the word "we". Since he and GOLDSCHMIDT had come into the cellar together I naturally assumed that he and GOLDSCHMIDT had witnessed the shooting together. I never saw the bodies of these American soldiers.

"At about 10 P.M. that same night, 23 December 1944, GOLDSCHMIDT, GREBER, ELSMANN, a few other men and I buried MARTENS, HANSEN and another comrade from our company and also a soldier from one of the PANZER units in the cemetery in front of the church at the place I have marked number 14. Before this grave was completed I returned to house number 1 to get a shovel and when I came back I saw about 15 dead American soldiers in the street along the cemetery wall behind a Mark IV which I have numbered 13 on Exhibit "F". After observing these dead Americans I returned to the spot where we were digging the grave, finished the grave and buried our comrades. Then all of us went into the church where some of our wounded comrades were lying. Just as we left the church there was an artillery barrage directed against this section of the town, apparently at one of our mortars indicated by a symbol and number 9 on Exhibit "F". It was obvious that we should try to get back to house number 1 singly instead of in a group. I ran as far as the 2 SPW's indicated by rectangles and numbered 10 and 11, when the artillery fire increased and to avoid being hit by shrapnel, I took cover behind one of these SPW's. While taking cover at one of these SPW's, I heard machine pistol fire coming from the direction of the church and the school. I then returned to the cellar of house number 1 and the other men of the burial detail followed.

"When GOLDSCHMIDT entered the cellar, I asked him who was doing the shooting. He told me that the crew of tank which I have numbered 13, shot about 15 American prisoners of war in front of the school and that they had also shot the 15 that I had seen behind the tank next to the cemetery wall. I have no way of knowing to which company this tank belonged. I only know that it was a Mark IV. GOLDSCHMIDT spoke of it as PEIPER's tank and I got the impression that he meant PEIPER's personal tank. He also said that PEIPER was present when the 15 were shot behind the Panzer next to the cemetery wall.

"It was on the night of the 21st-22nd of December that Obersturmannfuehrer PEIPER came into the cellar of house number 1 and gave us

ta-63  
sh(16)

orders to dig foxholes. This was the first time I had seen Obersturmbannführer PEIPER since the occasion in STCOMONT when SIEVERS shot the 3 American soldiers in his presence. It was on this occasion that I learned exactly who he was.

"This statement is given by me voluntarily and in my own handwriting. I have not been subjected to force, duress, or threats of punishment. No promises of reward or immunity from prosecution have been made to me.

"I swear that the facts stated in this affidavit are true and I am prepared to repeat them under oath in any court of justice.

"(signed) GUSTAV ADOLF SPRENGER  
27 February 1946

"Sworn to and subscribed before me  
this 27th day of Feb. 1946 at  
Schwäbisch Hall, Ger.

"(signed) RAPHAEL SHUMACKER  
Capt. CMP"

(Whereupon the document was read in German.)

PRESIDENT: The Court will recess until 10:30.

(Whereupon the Court at 1000 hours recessed.)

# 66

Suf1sSa

24 8 1

(Whereupon the Court reconvened at 1030 hours.)

PRESIDENT: Take your seats. The Court will come to order.

PROSECUTION: Let the record show that all the members of the Court; all members of the Prosecution, and all members of the Defense are present with the exception of Mr Strong, Dr Rau and Dr Leiling who are absent on business of the Defense. All the Defendants and the Reporter are also present.

Captain Raphael SHUMACKER, a witness for the Prosecution resumed the stand and testified further as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Captain Shumacker, you are reminded that you are still under oath.

A Yes sir.

Q Captain Shumacker, can you identify the accused that I referred to in Sprenger's statement? I mean Prosecution's Exhibit P 44?

A Yes sir, I can.

Q Can you identify Friedel Bode?

A Yes

Q Will you take a look at the Defendants and see if Friedel Bode is among them?

A Yes sir, sitting right there and wearing number 2

PRESIDENT: Will number 2 stand up?

(whereupon the accused arose)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

Q Can you identify Marcel Bolts?

A Yes sir, he is wearing number 3.

PRESIDENT: Will number 3 stand up?

(Whereupon the accused arose)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

Q Can you identify Ernst Goldschmidt?

A Yes sir, he is wearing number 18.

PRESIDENT: Will number 18 stand up?

(Shumacker - direct)

# 66

24 8 2

(Whereupon the accused arose)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

Q Can you identify Max Hammerer ?

A Yes sir he is wearing number 20

PRESIDENT: Will number 20 stand up ?

(Whereupon the accused arose)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

Q Q Can you identify Joachim Hofmann ?

A Yes sir, he is wearing number 26.

PRESIDENT: Will number 26 stand up ?

(Whereupon the accused arose)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

Q Can you identify Siegfried Jaskel ?

A Yes sir, number 28.

PRESIDENT: Will number 28 stand up ?

(Whereupon the accused arose)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

Q Can you identify Gustav Neve ?

A Yes sir, he is wearing number 40.

PRESIDENT: Will number 40 stand up ?

(Whereupon the accused arose)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

Q Can you identify Joachim Peiper ?

A Yes sir, he is wearing number 42.

PRESIDENT: Will number 42 stand up ?

(Whereupon the accused arose)

PRESIDENT: Sit down

Q Can you identify Erich Rumpf ?

A Yes sir, he is wearing number 54.

PRESIDENT: Will number 54 stand up ?

(Whereupon the accused arose)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

Q Can you identify Willi Schaefer ?

(Shumacker--direct)

#66

24 8 3

A Yes he is number 55.

PRESIDENT: Will number 55 stand up ?

(Whereupon the accused arose)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

Q Can you identify Frans Sievers ?

A Yes sir he is wearing number 59.

PRESIDENT: Will number 59 stand up ?

(Whereupon the accused arose)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution offers in evidence Picture affidavits executed by Gustav Adolf Sprenger identifying the following accused, Bode, Bolts, Goldschmidt, Hammerer, Hofmann, Jaekel, Neve, Peiper, Rumpf, Schaefer and Sievers to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution's Exhibits P-44-B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K, and L respectively.

DEFENSE: On behalf of the Defense there is no objection to the introduction of the Picture Affidavits, and there is no necessity for the reading of the same. The Defense also admits that these are pictures of the accused Friedel Bode, Marcel Bolts, Ernst Goldschmidt, Max Hammerer, Heinz Hofmann, Siegfried Jaekel, Gustav Neve, Joachim Peiper, Erich Rumpf, Willi Schaefer, and Franz Sievers.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the Exhibits offered by the Prosecution are admitted into evidence and will be marked Exhibits P-44-B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K, and L respectively.

(Whereupon the documents referred to, having been previously marked and identified were received in evidence as Prosecution's Exhibits P-44-B to L; are attached to the record and made a part hereof.)

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution hands the reporter a statement to be marked Prosecution's Exhibit P-45 for identification.

(Whereupon the document referred to was marked Prosecution Exhibit P-45 for identification by the Reporter).

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

# 66

24 S 4

Q Captain Shumacker, During the course of your interrogation of Gustav Sprenger, did you have more than one statement from him ?

A Yes sir.

Q I now hand you statement which has been marked Prosecution's Exhibit P-45 for identification and ask you if you can identify it ?

A Yes, this is the other statement which I took from Sprenger.

Q Is this statement in Sprenger's hand-writing ?

A Yes sir.

Q It is signed by Gustav Sprenger ?

A Yes sir.

Q It was signed in your presence ?

A Yes sir. I administered the oath.

Q Was the statement given voluntarily ?

A Yes sir.

Q Did you use any duress to obtain this statement ?

A No.

Q Did you use any harsh, cruel, or inhuman treatment to obtain this statement ?

A No sir.

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution now offers in evidence as Prosecution's Exhibit P-45 for identification, and ask that it be received in evidence, attached to the record and marked Prosecution's Exhibit P-45.

DEFENSE: (Lt Col DWINELL): Objection to the evidence on the grounds previously stated.

PRESIDENT: Objection over-ruled. The Exhibit offered by the Prosecution will be admitted into evidence and will be marked Exhibit P-45.

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution offers into evidence True and correct English translation of Prosecution's Exhibit P-45, and ask that it be attached to the record as Prosecution's Exhibit P-45-A. (Shumacker--direct)

# 66

24 8 5

DEFENSE: May it please the Court, the Defense has not been given either the German or English translation of Prosecution's Exhibit P-45 or P-45-A. I would like to reserve the right, if the court will allow, the privilege of making a further objection to translation after we have had the opportunity to read it and suggest it be admitted subject to objection.

PRESIDENT: Permission is granted to the Defense to make a further objection after the reading of the exhibit. The Exhibit offered by the Prosecution is admitted into evidence and will be marked Exhibit P-45-A.

(Whereupon the document-referred to having been previously marked was received in evidence and is attached here to and made a part of the record).

PROSECUTION : The Prosecution requests permission to read Exhibit P-45-A to the Court.

(Whereupon Exhibit P-45-A was read to the Court in the English language as follows):

I, Gustav SPRENGER, being first duly sworn, make the following statement:

During the ELPFEL Offensive in December 1944 I was in the 2nd Platoon of the 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company, 1st Pioneer Battalion, IAH. During this offensive I witnessed and participated in the shooting of American prisoners of war at a crossroads about four kilometers north of LIGNEUVILLE (ENGELSDORF) and also in the town of STOUMONT, BELGIUM. The shooting of the American prisoners of war at the crossroads occurred around two o'clock in the afternoon of 17 December 1944. The shootings of prisoners of war which I witnessed or participated in in the town of STOUMONT occurred on 19 December 1944.

On this date I have looked at between 35 and 40 men in cells number E-35 to E-73, inclusive, in the prison at Schwabisch Hall, Germany.

The first man I recognized by name was Rottenfuhrer Ernst Goldschmidt in cell number 35. Goldschmidt was in my company and was the driver of Unterscharfuhrer BEUTNER's SPW.

The next man I recognized was in cell number E-73. This man gave me his name as Peiper and his rank as SS Standartenfuhrer. This is the same man who was standing beside Obersturmfuhrer Sievers when Obersturmfuhrer Sievers shot three American prisoners of war in Stoumont on 19 December 1944. He is also the same man who came in the cellar in La Gleize two or three days later and gave us orders to dig foxholes.

(Shumacker-direct)

#66  
24 8 6

The next man I recognized was Obersturmfuehrer Junker in cell E-70. During the Eifel Offensive, Obersturmfuehrer Junker was the Commanding Officer of the 6th Panzer Company, 1st Panzer Regiment IAH.

The next man I recognized was my Company Commander, Obersturmfuehrer Sievers in cell E-68.

The next man I recognized was the man in cell E-56. This man is the one I saw dressed in a Panzer uniform near the tank that was parked on the righthand side of the road at the north end of the field at the crossroads north of Engelsdorf when the American prisoners of war were shot on 17 December 1944. I did not know his name at that time. Today the door of his cell was opened and he gave me his rank and name as Untersturmfuehrer Erich Muenkemer.

The next man I recognized was Sturmann Gustav Neve in cell E-64. Neve was in my company and I saw him shooting at the crossroads north of Engelsdorf on 17 December 1944.

The next man I recognized was Oberscharfuehrer Siptrott in cell E-63. Siptrott was in a tank company but I am not sure which one. I do not recall seeing him during the Eifel offensive.

The next man I recognized was Sturmann Joachim Hofmann who was in cell E-61. Hofmann was a member of my company and I saw him shooting prisoners of war at the crossroads on 17 December 1944.

The next man I saw was Sturmann Siegfried Jaekel in cell E-56. Sturmann Jaekel was also in my company and I saw him shooting at the prisoners of war on the crossroads north of Engelsdorf on 17 December 1944.

The next man that I recognized was in cell E-55. I knew him by sight and by name as Obersturmfuehrer Erich Rumpf. The door to his cell was opened and he gave me his name and rank as Obersturmfuehrer Erich Rumpf. I saw this man at the crossroads north of Engelsdorf while the prisoners were shot on 17 December 1944.

The next man I recognized was in cell E-53. He is the man whom I saw wearing a yellow jacket at the crossroads north of Engelsdorf when the American prisoners of war were being shot. I did not know his name at that time nor his rank. The door to his cell was opened today and he gave me his rank and name as Sturmbannfuehrer Josef Diefenthal.

This statement is given by me voluntarily and of my own free will. I have written in in my own handwriting. I have not been subjected to force, duress or threats of punishment. No promises of reward or immunity from prosecution have been made to me.

I swear that the facts stated in this affidavit are true and I am prepared to repeat them under oath in any court of justice. "

(signed) Gustav Adolf Sprenger  
15 March 1946.

Subscribed and sworn to before  
me this 15th day of March, 1946  
at Schwabisch Hall, Ger.

RALPH SHUMACKER,  
Capt. CMP

(Shumacker-direct)

64D

# 66  
24 8 7

(Whereupon the German translation P 45 was read to the Court in the German language by the interpreter.)

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Captain Shumacker, can you identify the accused Josef Diefenthal and Erich Muenkemer who were mentioned by Gustav Sprenger in Prosecution's Exhibit P-45 ?

A Yes sir.

Q Take a look at the defendants at your left and see if you can see Diefenthal among them ?

A Yes sir. He is wearing number 10.

PRESIDENT: Will number 10 raise right hand ?

(Whereupon the accused arose instead of raising right hand)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

Q Take a look at the defendants at your left and see if you can see Erich Muenkemer ?

A Yes sir he is wearing number 39.

PRESIDENT: Will number 39 stand up ?

(Whereupon the accused arose)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution offers in evidence two picture affidavits by Gustav Sprenger, identifying the accused Josef Diefenthal and Erich Muenkemer; to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution Exhibit P-45-B and C respectively.

DEFENSE: On behalf of the Defense there is no objection to the introduction of the Picture Affidavits and there is no necessity for reading of the same. The Defense further admits that the photographs are those of the accused Josef Diefenthal and Erich Muenkemer.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the Exhibits offered by the Prosecution are admitted into evidence and will be marked Exhibits P-45-B and C respectively.

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Captain Shumacker, did you use a stool pigeon to break Gustav Sprenger with ?

(Shumaker-direct)

#66

24 8 8

A No sir.

Q Did you use any witnesses who were not bona fide ?

A No sir.

Q Did you confront Sprenger with his accusers ?

A Yes sir.

Q Was there any crucifix in the room when you interrogated Gustav Sprenger ?

A Sprenger was interrogated in several different interrogation rooms. There was a crucifix in two of the interrogation rooms and I don't recall whether or not Sprenger was ever in one of those two rooms.

Q Did you use any ceremony of any kind when you interrogated Sprenger ?

A On at least one occasion we had Sprenger, Hofmann, Neve and Jaekel together in one room at the same time, with an interpreter perhaps either Mr Thon or Lieutenant Perl helping me, and myself.

Q Is that most of the interrogation detachment that were ever present ?

A According to my recollection, Yes.

Q How many times was Sprenger interrogated ?

A I don't know -- many times sir.

Q Do you remember during what period of time he was interrogated ?

A No sir, I don't know when I first started talking to Sprenger.

Q Did you use Sprenger to confront other accused in this case when they were being interrogated ?

A Yes sir.

Q Was Sprenger considered by you to be cooperative ?

A Yes sir.

Q Was Sprenger ever put in the cells that the Defense refers to as the 'Death Cells' ?

(Shumacker-direct)

# 66

A No, not according to my recollection.

24 8 9

Q During the course of your investigation of the Malsedy case did you ever interrogate one Joachim Hofmann ?

A I did sir.

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution hands the reporter a statement to be marked Prosecution's Exhibit P-46 for identification.

(Whereupon the document referred to was marked Prosecution's Exhibit P-46 for identification by the reporter.)

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q I hand you statement marked Prosecution's Exhibit P-46 for identification and ask you if you can recognize the handwriting and signature thereon?

A This is Hofmann's handwriting and he signed the statement.

Q What is the first name of Hofmann ?

A Joachim.

Q Was this statement signed in your presence ?

A Yes sir, I administered the oath.

Q Was this statement given voluntarily ?

A Yes sir.

Q Was any duress used to obtain this statement ?

A No sir.

Q Did you make any threats or promises to obtain this statement?

A No sir.

Q Did you use any harsh, cruel or inhuman treatment to obtain this statement ?

A No sir.

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution now offers in evidence Prosecution's Exhibit P-46 for identification, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution's Exhibit P-46.

DEFENSE:(Lt Col DWINKELL) I object to the evidence on the grounds previously stated.

PRESIDENT: Objection over-ruled. The exhibit offered by (Shumacker-direct)

# 66

24 8 10

the prosecution is admitted into evidence and will be marked Prosecution's Exhibit P-46.

(Whereupon the document referred to, having been previously marked and identified was received in evidence as Prosecution's Exhibit P-46; is attached hereto and made part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution offers in evidence, true and correct English translation of Exhibit P-46, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution's Exhibit P-46-A.

DEFENSE: The Defense has no objection.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the Exhibit offered by the Prosecution is admitted into evidence and will be marked Prosecution's Exhibit P-46-A.

(Whereupon the document referred to was received in evidence as Prosecution's Exhibit P-46-A and is attached hereto and made part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution requests permission to read Exhibit P-46-A to the Court:

(Whereupon Prosecution's Exhibit P-46-A was read to the Court in the English language as follows:)

AFFIDAVIT

of

JOACHIM HOFFMAN

(Hoff - 1) I, JOACHIM HOFFMAN, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

In December, 1944, during the EIFEL offensive, I was in the 2nd Platoon of the 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company. My Platoon Leader was Unterscharfehrer Max BEUTNER and my Company Commander was Obersturmfuehrer Franz SIEVERS. I was in the 2nd group of the 2nd Platoon; my group leader was Unterscharfehrer Sepp WITKOWSKI. I was the driver of the 2nd vehicle in my group.

On or about the 12th of December 1944 our Company was assembled in the woods near SATZVEY. On that day the Company was assembled and Untersturmfuehrer SEITZ, Platoon Leader of the 1st Platoon, spoke to us.

I have drawn a sketch, marked Exhibit "A", which shows the scene of this meeting. This sketch is attached hereto and made a part hereof. Untersturmfuehrer SEITZ held a piece of paper in his hands when he spoke to us. His words were substantially as follows:

"Men, I have a secret order to read to you and it must be kept secret. We are on the brink of a big offensive in which we will fight against the murderers of your fathers, mothers and children. I require that every man shall fight as the old LAH is accustomed to. Everything in front of our guns will be mowed down and we will take no prisoners of war."

Just before untersturmfuehrer SEITZ had finished, our Company Commander, Obersturmfuehrer Franz SIEVERS came upon the scene, and when SEITZ had finished, SIEVERS spoke substantially as follows:

"I am going with you into this offensive in which the newest weapons and a special command will be at our disposal. Volkgrenadier troops will be committed with us. I trust that every man will do his best and fight as has been the custom up to now for my men to fight."

On the night of 14-15 December we moved into an assembly area in the woods near BLANKENHEIM, where we joined the Panzer Regiment, the 3rd Panzer Grenadier Battalion and the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company. On the night of 15-16 December 1944 we received the order to attack. Shortly after midnight, BEUTNER assembled the men of the 2nd Platoon, but the drivers did not attend this meeting. I later heard from my comrades that BEUTNER had given them substantially the same talk as had been given us in SATZVEY by SEITZ. I was told that BEUTNER had said: "I want you men to fight in the way I want you to fight and I don't want to see anybody come back with prisoners."

(Hoff-2)

I have seen a map of Central Europe, 1:100,000, G.S., G.S., No. 4416, Bonn, Sheet S.1. All references in this statement by coordinates will be taken from this map unless some other map is specifically referred to. I can trace generally our route of march as follows: BLANKENHEIM (22.9-05) to DAHLEM (15.4-99.6) to KRONENBURG (10.5-97.2) to LOSHEIM (03.3-96.6) to HONSFELD (96.8-99.02) to BUELLINGEN (95.2-02) to THIRIMONT (83.3-00.2) to the Crossroads (81.5-02) to LIGNEUVILLE (ENGELSDORF) (80.5-99.4), thence to STAYLOT, STOUMONT and LA GLEIZE. The last three named towns are not shown on this map but are generally west of LIGNEUVILLE (ENGELSDORF).

On the night of 16 December 1944 I remember that we dismounted from our SPW's and cleared an American mine field just before we reached LOSHEIM. At a point approximately a half a kilometer beyond the mine field in the direction of LOSHEIM, I saw a group of 8 or 10 American prisoners of war being marched to our rear by a German soldier on our righthand side of the road. They had their hands raised above their heads in a sign of surrender. After we had passed these American prisoners, I heard shots fired which came from the SPW's behind me. I could not say whether the firing was from SPRENGER's SPW, OETTINGER's SPW, or from some other SPW following me. No firing came from my SPW in this instance. It was dark and I did not see the prisoners fall and I do not actually know that they were shot, but as far as I could observe, there was no other target at this time.

My recollection is that we went through the town of HONSFELD about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning 17 December 1944. I know the town I am speaking of is HONSFELD, as I saw a sign hanging on a tavern. As we left HONSFELD to proceed towards BUELLINGEN, we made a right turn on the far outskirts of HONSFELD. I have shown this intersection on a sketch which I have drawn. This sketch is entitled "HONSFELD" and is marked Exhibit "B". It is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Just before making this right turn I remember passing an American truck on the righthand side of the road, on which a machine gun was mounted. This truck is shown on Exhibit "B" by a symbol and the numeral "1". When my SPW was at the point indicated by a symbol and the number "2", I heard machine pistol and rifle fire coming from my right.

I made a right turn at the intersection as indicated by the arrows and the route of march which I have numbered "3". I remember there were 2 houses on the right side of the road and some artillery pieces between the houses. The artillery pieces are indicated by appropriate symbols and the numeral "4". When I reached the point indicated by a rectangular symbol and the number "5", I saw 8-10 American prisoners of war standing in front of a house. They were unarmed with their hands above their heads in a sign of surrender. These prisoners are indicated on Exhibit "B" by several crosses and the numeral "6". Just beyond this house I saw REUTNER's SPW, the driver of which was Rottenfehrer Ernst GOLDSCHMIDT, parked on the righthand side of the road. It is shown on Exhibit "B" by a rectangle and the numeral "7". As I approached and passed the SPW, I saw Unterscharfehrer REUTNER standing on the road at the left

(Hoff-3)

front corner of his SPW. He had his machine pistol slung over his shoulder with his hand resting on it by his side. In front of this SPW I saw Rottenfuhrer Ernst GOLDSCHMIDT standing with his machine pistol in his hand. Also in front of the SPW stood Rottenfuhrer Max HAMGERER with a machine pistol in his hand. Towards the left rear side of the SPW stood Unterscharfuhrer SICKMANN, who also had a machine pistol in his hand. I did not notice the other members of REUTNER's crew. The positions of REUTNER, GOLDSCHMIDT, HAMGERER and SICKMANN are shown on my Exhibit "B" by small circles and the numerals 10, 11, 12 and 13 respectively. As my SPW reached the spot indicated on Exhibit "B" by a rectangle and the numeral 8, I saw 15 to 20 American soldiers lying in the field on our left side of the road directly opposite REUTNER's SPW. They were lying close together. I saw no weapons on them or among them. It was obvious that they had not fallen in combat, because they were close together and not dispersed. Nobody in REUTNER's crew ever spoke to me or gave me any information about these American soldiers.

Some 50 or 100 meters down the road the column stopped. After the column started forward again we had only gone a few hundred meters when we were strafed from the air. When this happened, the 2nd Platoon drove off the road and took cover along the edge of some woods on the righthand side of the road. The 1st Platoon did the same on the left side of the road. After the air attack ceased the 1st Platoon continued to march ahead of the 2nd Platoon.

The next town we reached on our route of march was BUELLINGEN. In BUELLINGEN there was an American gasoline dump. It was later that I learned that the name of this town where this gasoline dump was located was BUELLINGEN. About a kilometer before reaching BUELLINGEN there was an air field on the left side of the road. About half way between this air field and BUELLINGEN we approached a group of about 12 or 14 American prisoners of war who were marching to our rear on our right side of the road. They were unarmed and had their hands raised above their heads in a sign of surrender. I know they were Americans by their uniforms. Just before we reached these Americans with our SPW, they were fired into by the 3 SPW's ahead of me, LOSPINSKI's, BODE's and REUTNER's, and they were also fired into by the SPW's behind me. This was machine pistol and rifle fire. I could not tell who was firing from these other SPW's. They were also fired into by men of my SPW. When I heard fire from my SPW, I turned my head and saw ENDE firing with his rifle, WITKOWSKI with his machine pistol, and WALKOWIAK with his rifle. I also saw some of these Americans fall to the ground. At this time this group of American prisoners was fired into they were not attempting to escape and did nothing to provoke the shooting. We did not stop to examine the bodies of these Americans but continued on into BUELLINGEN.

I have drawn a rough sketch showing the entrance to BUELLINGEN, the gasoline dump, etc. This sketch is entitled "BUELLINGEN" and is marked Exhibit "C". It is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

As we entered BUELLINGEN I remember passing a garden with a hedge around it on the righthand side of the road near a curve. This hedge and garden is shown by a symbol and the numeral "1" on Exhibit "C". We drove along the road as indicated by the arrows and the numeral 5 on my sketch, passing an American jeep which I have indicated by a symbol and the numeral "2". I stopped my SPW in front of house number 4 at a place on the road indicated by a rectangle and the numeral 3. Several of us, TOEDTER, STICKEL HERGETH, WITKOWSKI, I and perhaps

(Hoff-4)

some others, went into house number 4 and captured 12 or 15 American prisoners and sent them to the rear along the path indicated by a line of dashes and the numeral "6". These men had been gone approximately 3 to 5 minutes when I heard machine pistol and rifle fire which sounded as if it came from the vicinity of the curve near where the garden (indicated by the numeral "1") is located. This group of prisoners had had time to walk that distance when I heard the firing. At the time I heard this firing, I was standing in front of my SPW at a spot indicated by a small circle and the numeral "7". While there, I also observed that some men from SPRENGER's SPW had captured some prisoners in the house on the left hand side of the road, which I have numbered "12".

We then continued into BUELLINGEN, refueled at the gasoline dump indicated by a symbol and the numeral "8", and then went in the cellar of house number 10 and took cover in the cellar, because we were being subjected to artillery fire. We left BUELLINGEN as indicated by the arrows and the numeral "11".

After leaving BUELLINGEN, we proceeded along the route of march to THIRMONT. I remember THIRMONT was the town we passed through before we reached the crossroads where a large group of American prisoners of war, assembled in a pasture, were shot. As we left THIRMONT, we took a small dirt road and travelled along this road in a generally northward direction. This small dirt road ran parallel to the road we took from the crossroads southwardly to ENGELSDORF. The crossroads I am now referring to is located some 3 or 4 kilometers north of ENGELSDORF (LIGNEVILLE) at crossroads (31.5-02). I have drawn a sketch of this crossroads. It is marked Exhibit "D", is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

The route we took from the small dirt road to the crossroads is indicated by arrows and the numeral "30". This sketch is not drawn to scale. The two parallel roads are approximately 500 or 600 meters apart and are not nearly so close to each other as indicated on my sketch.

Before entering the intersection, I saw 3 SPW's parked on the righthand side of the road and a tank in front of these SPW's. I have shown them on Exhibit "D" by appropriate symbols and the numerals 8 and 7, respectively. I do not know to what organizations the SPW's or the tank belonged. At the crossroads I made a turn to the left and after making this turn, there was a house and a barn on our right side of the road. Just south of this house and barn was a pasture. On the righthand side of the road near the north end of this pasture stood a Mark IV tank. It is shown by a symbol and the numeral "6" on my sketch. Just as I passed this tank, I saw 80 to 100 American prisoners of war standing in the pasture. I have indicated these prisoners by crosses on the sketch, above which I have placed the numeral "1". These prisoners were not assembled in the northwest corner of the pasture as is shown on my sketch, but were more towards the north end of the field than the south end.

As we passed this tank, I noticed GOLDSCHMIDT's SPW parked on our left side of the road named -- headed southwardly. Unterscharfehrer BEUTNER, Unterscharfehrer DICKMANN and Rottenfehrer HAMMERER were standing behind it. This group of men is indi-

cated on the sketch by 3 small circles. The location of this SPW and these 3 men is indicated also by the numeral "9". I stopped by SPW on the righthand side of the road, as indicated by a rectangle and the numeral "3". LOSENSKI's SPW, driven by SCHULTE, was stopped in front of my SPW on the righthand side of the road as indicated by the rectangle and the numeral "2". As we passed BEUTNER and his SPW, he yelled something to us, but I couldn't hear what he said. After I had pulled the SPW to a stop, he told us to get the machine guns ready and that the men should get ready to "Bump off the prisoners." When BEUTNER gave this order he was standing in the road at the spot indicated by a small black circle and the numeral "10". I left my SPW and after standing by the right side of the SPW a moment or so, I posted myself at the rear end of my SPW with NEVE. I was armed with a machine pistol and NEVE with a fast-firing rifle. Before the firing started, the crews of all the vehicles were yelling and shouting, "Bump them off, bump them off," there was a great deal of excitement. The two machine guns on my SPW were manned by TOEDTER, STICKEL, ENDE and JAEKEL. The other men from my SPW stood between the SPW and the ditch facing the field. As far as I can remember, the first shots were from BEUTNER's SPW. Thereupon firing started from all vehicles and from all the men. There was machine gun fire, machine pistol fire, pistol fire and rifle fire. From where I stood at the rear of my SPW I fired 4 or 5 salvos with my machine pistol into the group of American prisoners -- approximately 50 shots. Among the American prisoners who stood in the field I saw several medics who had red crosses on their helmets and Red Cross arm bands on their arms and they were among the group I swept with machine pistol fire. I saw NEVE shooting at the same time. I saw both machine guns firing from my SPW. While I stood at the rear of my SPW, I saw Schulte, Aistleitner and Kies, who were standing at the rear of their SPW in a group indicated by the numeral "12", firing into the American prisoners. Aistleitner was shooting with a machine pistol or rifle, Schulte with a machine pistol and Kies with a pistol. At this time I saw Rottenfehrer Ernst GOLDSCHMIDT standing somewhat in front of the Mark IV at a point indicated on my sketch by a small black circle and the numeral "14", firing into the American prisoners with his machine pistol. At this same time I saw Marcel BOLTZ, an Alsatian, who speaks excellent French, firing the machine gun into the prisoner from SPRENGER's SPW, which was then stopped behind my SPW. This firing from the vehicles and from the men who stood along the road lasted some 3 to 5 minutes. When the firing first began the prisoners were unarmed, were standing with their hands raised above their heads in a sign of surrender and were making no attempt to escape. They did nothing that I saw to provoke the shooting. At the first shot, all the Americans in the field fell to the ground.

After the firing from the machine guns had ceased and the fire had momentarily stopped, Unterscharfehrer WITKOWSKI told us to go into the field and give "mercy shots" to those who were still alive. Then I went into the field with Unterscharfehrer WITKOWSKI, Sturmman NEVE, Sturmman JAEKEL and Sturmman TOEDTER. Our group is indicated by 5 small dots and the numeral "16". Before we entered the field I saw Unterscharfehrer BEUTNER, Unterscharfehrer DICKMANN and Rottenfehrer HANGEBER go into the field as indicated by 3 small circles and the numeral 15. About the same time I went into the field, another group entered the field to our left. This group included

SCHULTE, JIRASSEK, BODE, AISTLEITNER and LOSENSKI. When I entered the field, I remember I had to crawl under a barbed wire fence which formed the boundary of the field along the road. I approached 2 fallen American soldiers; they were nearer to my SPW and the place where I entered the field than any others who showed signs of life. These 2 men were wounded, but they were not dead. I had put a new magazine, holding 32 rounds, into my pistol as I entered the field. I stood next to these 2 wounded American soldiers and fired 6 or 8 rounds into the heads of each of them. I am confident that they were dead after I shot them. They did not move and I could see the wounds in their heads that I had inflicted.

I saw the following men going among the prisoners of war in the field and shooting at them: BEUTNER, DICKMANN, HAMMERER, WITKOWSKI, TOEDTER, JAEKEL NEVE AISTLEITNER, BODE, SCHULTE, JIRASSEK and LOSENSKI. There might have been others, but I remember these specifically.

After I had shot the 2 men above-described, I left the field and returned to my SPW. As I was leaving the field I saw a group of soldiers and officers standing in front of the Mark IV. They are shown on my sketch by some small dots enclosed in a circle and the numeral "13". Among this group was an officer whom I later learned was Obersturmfuehrer RUMPF, the Commanding Officer of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company; also in this group was a rather tall officer who was wearing a lemon colored jacket. This jacket was quite noticeable. I don't know who this officer was, nor do I know his rank. I did not know Obersturmfuehrer RUMPF at the time but saw him again when I was in a cellar in LA GLEIZE and then found out his name and that he was the Commanding Officer of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company.

On 26 February 1946, in the prison at SCHWABISCH HALL, Germany, I identified this officer. He gave his name and rank as Obersturmfuehrer RUMPF.

After I had returned to my SPW, I remember seeing a column of Mark IV's and SPW's indicated by appropriate symbols and the numeral "29", moving southwardly towards ENGELSDORF. I do not know if these tanks and SPW's had stopped on the road prior to the time I saw them, or if they participated in the firing. The first time I noticed them they were moving slowly past our SPW's towards ENGELSDORF. I moved my SPW farther down the road and parked it as indicated by a rectangle and the numeral "20", in front of an American tank which I have shown by the appropriate symbol and the numeral 19.

A few minutes later we resumed the march towards ENGELSDORF. At this time LOSENSKI's SPW, driven by SCHULTE, was in front of me and SPRENGER's SPW was behind me. When we reached a point some 20 or 30 meters south of the American truck, I saw 6 or 8 American prisoners of war marching in the opposite direction towards the crossroads on our left side of the road. This group is indicated by some crosses and the numeral "26". I had previously noticed an SPW on the left side of the road with a group of German soldiers standing in front of it. I do not know what organization the SPW belonged to or what units the soldiers were from. Just after we passed the group of 6 or 8 American prisoners they were fired at by men in the SPW ahead of me. I remember specifically KIES shooting into them with his machine pistol. I

know that TOEDTER and STORCH fired into them from my SPW. I did not see them fire, but they later boasted about it, just before we reached ENGELSDORF. I did see WITKOWSKI and EKDE fire into these prisoners of war from my SPW because they were standing directly behind me and I turned my head and saw them shooting. These 6 or 8 men wore American uniforms, were unarmed, had their hands raised in a sign of surrender and were not attempting to escape when they were fired into. This shooting at the crossroads that I have described took place between 1 and 2 o'clock P.M., 17 December 1944.

After leaving the crossroads, we travelled to ENGELSDORF and then proceeded in the direction of STAVELOT. We spent the night of 17 December, 2 or 3 kilometers from STAVELOT, and the next day took a road to our left to a small village. There we received the order to turn around and en route, we received a strafing attack from enemy airplanes and returned to the assembly area before STAVELOT and we stayed there the day of 18 December 1944. That night we went through STAVELOT and arrived in STOU MONT on the morning of 19 December 1944.

I have prepared a sketch of STOU MONT, which is marked Exhibit "A"; this sketch is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

After entering STOU MONT, I first parked my SPW for 5 or 10 minutes near a store located at the main street, but shortly moved it to a spot near a house. This latter place is indicated by a rectangle and the numeral 3. After parking my SPW I went up to the main road and stood there, where I joined a group of my comrades. This group of men is indicated by 5 small circles and the numeral "7". In this group was Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS, Oberscharfuehrer SCHAEFER, SPRENGER, NEVE and GOLD-SCHMIDT. Rottenfuehrer DEIBERT was not far away from us in an American jeep which I have indicated by a symbol and the numeral "6". While standing there, I saw two American soldiers come down the street along the path indicated by arrows and the numeral "8". They were carrying a wounded German soldier with them. I know the two men were Americans by their uniforms and I know that the wounded man was a German by his German uniform. Oberscharfuehrer SCHAEFER told them to bring the wounded man to him. Then SIEVERS or SCHAEFER told them to bring the wounded German away in the jeep and that DEIBERT should. I helped load this wounded comrade on the jeep and DEIBERT drove away with him. I then returned to a point indicated by a small black circle and the numeral 9 and was standing there when I heard SCHAEFER tell SPRENGER to take these two American prisoners away and "bump them off". Before SCHAEFER gave this order to SPRENGER, he talked with Oberscharfuehrer SIEVERS, but I could not overhear what they said. When SCHAEFER gave this order to SPRENGER, SIEVERS was standing next to SCHAEFER and certainly heard the order. I heard it without difficulty and was standing approximately 3 meters from SCHAEFER and SIEVERS was standing approximately half a meter from him.

While standing at the little road not far from the main road, I saw SPRENGER's SPW parked not far from us, as indicated by a rectangle and the numeral 5. After SPRENGER had received the order from SCHAEFER, he marched the two American prisoners down the street as indicated by arrows and the numeral "10". The Americans were unarmed, had their heads clasped above or behind their heads in a sign of surrender and were being marched a few steps ahead

of SPRENGER. I walked down the street with SPRENGER part of the way and as I walked with him he borrowed my pistol. I left him after I had handed him my pistol and returned to the vicinity of my SPW. SPRENGER marched these two men into a small lane or alleyway leading off the righthand side of the road and shot the two Americans in this alleyway at a point indicated by a small black circle and the numeral "11". At the time SPRENGER shot the two Americans, I was standing near my SPW at a point indicated by a small black circle and the numeral "12". SPRENGER fired two or three bursts into these prisoners with his pistol. I saw the men fall to the ground when he shot them. At the time SPRENGER shot them they were not running away or making any attempt to escape and did nothing to provoke the shooting. He had marched them into this alleyway approximately 20 meters from SPRENGER at the time he shot these American prisoners. I am not positive, but I believe that Gustav NEVE, my assistant driver, was also at my SPW at the time this shooting took place.

About 6 or 7 minutes later, I saw SCHLINGMANN walking down the street along the same route that had been taken by SPRENGER marching the single American prisoner in front of him. This prisoner was also unarmed and had his hands above his head. SCHLINGMANN marched this prisoner to approximately the same place where SPRENGER had shot the 2 before and shot this prisoner with a machine pistol. At the time this took place I was standing in my SPW, as indicated by a black circle and the numeral "17". SCHLINGMANN fired 2 to 3 bursts of 4 or 5 rounds each.

A few minutes later, while I was standing on the street at a point indicated by a small black circle and the numeral "13". I saw Rottenfeuhrer BILOSCHITZKY march 2 American prisoners down the street, using route numeral 10. These 2 Americans were carrying a stretcher with a third wounded American on the stretcher. BILOSCHITZKY marched these two men with the stretcher down the same small alleyway that had been used by SPRENGER and SCHLINGMANN. I saw the two men who were carrying the stretcher lower the stretcher to the ground in the alleyway and then BILOSCHITZKY took them behind the house to point number "14" and shot them with his machine pistol with 5 or 6 bursts of 4 to 5 rounds each. I don't know exactly how SPRENGER appeared on the scene, but immediately after BILOSCHITZKY had shot the two men, SPRENGER then shot the wounded man who was lying on the stretcher.

Some time later on that day I went into this alley and I saw the bodies of these six men who had been shot there. They were all dead; I am positive they were dead. When I looked at these bodies I remember that GOLDSCHMIDT, OETTINGER, and NEVE were with me. I believe BILOSCHITZKY were also along.

About 10 minutes later, GOLDSCHMIDT, NEVE and I were standing at the garden nearest where I had parked my SPW, when OETTINGER and BILOSCHITZKY came walking up the street as indicated by broken arrows shown on my sketch. OETTINGER had heard that there were some apples in the house which I have numbered "20" in my sketch. So the five of us walked over to the house for the purpose of getting some apples. Lying on the floor of the first room we entered was a wounded American soldier. He had what appeared to be a bad wound on his upper right thigh which had been bandaged. He was not conscious but was moaning and

Hoff-9

was obviously still alive. OETTINGER, who then had an American 45 automatic pistol, leaned over and fired two shots through his head from a distance of about 70 centimeters. After these shots were fired, the American soldier lay dead. There is absolutely no doubt in my mind but what he was dead. When we left this house, GOLDSCHMIDT, OETTINGER and I walked down the street and went into the house where an American heavy machine gun was located in the front room as indicated by a symbol and the numeral "23". To the rear of this house was an American anti-tank gun indicated by a symbol on my sketch and the numeral "16". We first looked at the machine gun and we went out of the house and looked at the anti-tank gun. When we returned from the anti-tank gun, GOLDSCHMIDT and OETTINGER entered the shed at this house and I stood at a point indicated by a small circle and the numeral "22". While I was standing at this spot I heard shooting in the shed. This was pistol and machine gun fire. When they came out of the shed, GOLDSCHMIDT returned to his vehicle and did not stop and talk to me. OETTINGER did stop and I asked him why they had shot in the shed. He replied that as he cocked his pistol one of the American soldiers who appeared to be dead had turned around. Of these two men, OETTINGER was armed with a pistol and GOLDSCHMIDT was armed with a machine pistol. When GOLDSCHMIDT left the shed he was carrying his machine pistol in his right hand. I never did go in the shed and look at the bodies of the Americans.

After this incident, OETTINGER returned to his SPW and I returned to mine.

Around noon 19 December 1944, I, with a paratrooper, entered the basement of the house where the American machine gun was located and got some apples that were in the crates in the cellar of this house. As I left the house with the paratrooper, there were a 1st Lieutenant and a non-commissioned officer, both paratroopers, standing in front of a house across the street at a point indicated by a small circle and the numeral "28". They had two American prisoners of war with them. The 1st Lieutenant then yelled to us: "DIEHLE, (this was the name of the paratrooper who was standing with me) both of you come here." We walked over to him and then the Lieutenant said, "Let's go. Shoot these two prisoners." I then asked the Lieutenant if we couldn't take the two prisoners up to the church where they would be held in custody along with the civilians who were already assembled there. The Lieutenant then asked us if we didn't know that there was an order that no prisoners of war would be taken. Then DIEHLE and I marched these two Americans across the street and shot them by the side of the house at spots indicated by two small circles and the numeral "27". DIEHLE shot first with one burst of 15 to 20 rounds from his machine pistol. Both Americans fell to the ground, but they did not die immediately. Then I shot one with my machine pistol and DIEHLE shot the other again with his machine pistol. I fired one burst of 3 to 4 rounds into the head of the American soldier. I am confident that he was dead after I fired these 3 or 4 rounds into the head. When DIEHLE first fired at these Americans with his machine pistol, they were unarmed, had their hands above their heads in a sign of surrender, were making no attempt to escape and did nothing to provoke the shooting.

About half an hour later, I was looking at the two American SPW's that I have shown by appropriate symbols and the numeral "15". While I stood there, Rottenfeuhrer Max HAMMERER and a para-

Hoff-10

trooper, whose name I do not know, passed me, marching two American prisoners in front of them along the path that I have shown by arrows and the numeral "18". While I was standing at the rear of one of these American SPW's at a spot shown by a small circle and the number "19". I heard two or three bursts of machine pistol fire, 8 to 10 rounds each, from the other side of the house. I then saw HANGERRER and the paratrooper come back without the American prisoners, reversing the same route that they had taken. Each of them was carrying a machine pistol in his hand. They made no statement to me, but it was obvious that they had shot the Americans.

PRESIDENT: The Court will recess until 1330 hours.

(Whereupon the Court recessed at 1205 hours).

AFTERNOON SESSION

(Whereupon the Court reconvened at 1330 hours 24 May 1946.)

PRESIDENT: The Court will come to order.

PROSECUTION: If the Court please, let the record show that all members of the Court; all members of the Prosecution, with the exception of Mr. Elowitz, who is absent on business of the Prosecution; all members of the Defense counsel, with the exception of Mr. Strong, Dr. Rau, Dr. Leiling, and Dr. Leer, who are absent on business of the Defense; all of the defendants, and the reporter are present.

CAPT. RAPHAEL SHUMACKER, called as a witness for the Prosecution, resumed the stand and testified further through an interpreter, as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION (Continued)

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q The witness is reminded that he is still under oath.

A Yes, sir.

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution continues with the reading of the statement of Joachim Hofmann, Prosecution Exhibit No. P-46-A.

(Whereupon the Prosecution continued with the reading of Prosecution Exhibit No. P-46-A, as follows:)

"That same afternoon we destroyed the American anti-tank gun (numeral 16) and at this time I saw 2 American soldiers lying dead on the ground at the place indicated by 2 small circles and the numeral 29.

About midnight of 19 December we received an order to get our SPW's out of STOUMONT and we dispersed our SPW's in the woods behind house number 25. After dispersing our vehicles, we spent the rest of the night and all day of the 20th in the basement of this house. On the night of 20 December we left for LA GLEIZE and arrived in LA GLEIZE at about dawn 21 December 1944.

We entered LA GLEIZE on the STOUMONT road as shown in the upper righthand corner of a sketch I have prepared, entitled "LA GLEIZE". This sketch is marked Exhibit 'F', is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

We made a turn after the church and later dispersed our vehicles among the trees. I parked my SPW at a spot shown by a rectangle and the numeral 8. A guard was left with our SPW's and then we crossed the street and went to a house shown on the sketch by an appropriate symbol and the numeral 2. Rottenfuhrer BEIER of the 1st Platoon had his SPW parked by the side of the house. I stayed in the cellar of this house until late afternoon, when someone came and told me that Unterscharfuhrer WITKOWSKI, who was wounded, wanted to see me in the church. I then left the house and walked up the street towards the church. As I walked up the street, I met Rottenfuhrer Ernst GOLDSCHMIDT and Sturmann Ernst SCHAEFFLER. When the 3 of us reached a point on the street in front of the church as shown by 3 circles and the numeral 13, we saw 80 to 100 American prisoners of war standing on the school ground behind the school building across the street. They were being guarded by some German soldiers as I have indicated on my sketch by a line of small circles and the numeral 12. The American prisoners are shown by some crosses and the numeral 11. On my sketch I have enclosed this group of prisoners with a drawing of a fence, but actually there was no fence around them except possibly in the rear. Then GOLDSCHMIDT, SCHAEFFLER and I entered the church and after I had been in there a short while I heard machine pistol and rifle fire coming from the direction of the school. I do not know how to estimate the number of rounds or bursts that I heard but there was a good deal of shooting. I was in the church about 15 or 20 minutes and I left with SCHAEFFLER. When we reached a point on the street shown by 2 small black circles and the numeral 14, we stopped and looked behind the school and saw the bodies of these American soldiers lying on the ground. As far as I could observe, they were not moving and showed no signs of life but we did not go over to examine them. Then SCHAEFFLER and I returned to the cellar of house number 2. As we were a short time in the cellar, I heard from men of the 10th Panzer Grenadier Company and the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company, who were in the other cellar who were talking among themselves about having shot the American prisoners behind the school. I actually cannot swear that these men were from the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company or the 10th Panzer Grenadier Company, but that was my impression and conclusion at that time. The shooting of these prisoners behind the school which I have just described took place on the late afternoon of the first day we arrived in LA GLEIZE, 21 December 1944.

On the same evening, or the next evening, Obersturmfuhrer RUMPF entered the house numbered 2 and walked down the steps into the cellar, stopping about three-quarters of the way down. From there he said, 'Some of my men come with me; we have some prisoners to bump off.' Then I saw MAUTE, the Medic of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company, and 3 or 4 other men from the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company leave with Obersturmfuhrer RUMPF. MAUTE returned in 20 or 30 minutes and after he had been in the cellar a few minutes, he said that they had bumped off some prisoners. When MAUTE and the other men of the 9th Company left, following Obersturmfuhrer RUMPF, they were armed with pistols and machine pistols. I cannot remember whether MAUTE had a pistol or machine pistol.

It was after MAUTE and the other men had left with Obersturmfuhrer RUMPF that I learned his name and the fact that he was the Commanding Officer of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company. He was the He was the same man I had seen near the Mark IV at the crossroads north of LIGNEUVILLE (ENGELSDORF).

This statement is given by me voluntarily and of my own free will. I have written it in my own handwriting. I have not been subjected to force, duress or threats of punishment. No promises of reward or immunity from prosecution have been made to me.

I swear that the facts stated in this affidavit are true and I am prepared to repeat them under oath in any court of justice.

(Signed) JOACHIM HOFMANN  
6 March 1946

Sworn to and subscribed before me  
this 6th day of March 1946 at Schwaebisch Hall, Germany.

(Signed) RAPHAEL SHUMACKER  
CAPT CMP

(Whereupon the statement was read in German by the interpreter.)

PROSECUTION: Capt. Shumacker, can you identify the accused referred

to in Joachim Hofmann's statement, Prosecution Exhibit No. P-46?

A Yes, sir.

Q Can you identify the accused Friedel Bode?

A Yes, sir. That is the accused wearing no. 2.

PRESIDENT: No. 2, stand up. -- Sit down.

Q Can you identify the accused Marcel Bolts?

A Yes. That is the accused wearing no. 3.

PRESIDENT: No. 3, stand up. -- Sit down.

Q Can you identify the accused Ernst Goldschmidt?

A Yes. He is the accused wearing no. 18.

PRESIDENT: No. 18, stand up. -- Sit down.

Q Can you identify the accused Max Hammerer?

A Yes. He is wearing no. 20.

PRESIDENT: No. 20, stand up. -- Sit down.

Q Can you identify the accused Siegfried Jaekel?

A Yes, sir. He is wearing no. 28.

PRESIDENT: No. 28, stand up. -- Sit down.

Q Can you identify the accused Friedel Kies?

A Yes. He is wearing no. 30.

PRESIDENT: No. 30, stand up. -- Sit down.

Q Can you identify the accused Erich Maute?

A He is wearing no. 36.

PRESIDENT: No. 36, stand up. -- Sit down.

Q Can you identify the accused Gustav Neve?

A Yes. He is wearing no. 40.

PRESIDENT: No. 40, stand up. -- Sit down.

Q Can you identify the accused Erich Rumpf?

A Yes. He is wearing no. 54.

PRESIDENT: No. 54, stand up. -- Sit down.

Q Can you identify the accused Willi Schaefer?

A Yes, sir. He is wearing no. 55.

PRESIDENT: No. 55, stand up. -- Sit down.

Q Can you identify the accused Franz Sievers?

A Yes, sir. He is wearing no. 59.

PRESIDENT: No. 59, stand up. -- Sit down.

Q Can you identify the accused Gustav Sprenger?

A Yes, sir. He is wearing no. 61.

PRESIDENT: No. 61, stand up. -- Sit down.

Q Can you identify the accused Heinz Stickel?

A He is wearing no. 63.

PRESIDENT: No. 63, stand up. -- Sit down.

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution offers in evidence picture affidavits signed by Joachim Hofmann, identifying Friedel Bode, Marcel Bolts, Ernst Goldschmidt, Max Hammerer, Siegfried Jaekel, Friedel Kies, Erich Maute, Gustav Neve, Erich Rumpf, Willi Schaefer, Franz Sievers, Gustav Sprenger, and Heinz Stickel, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution Exhibits P-46-B, P-46-C, P-46-D, P-46-E, P-46-F, P-46-G, P-46-H, P-46-I, P-46-J, P-46-K, P-46-L, P-46-M and P-46-N, respectively.

DEFENSE: On behalf of the Defense, there is no objection to the introduction of these picture affidavits or necessity for reading the same. It is further admitted that these are the photographs of the ac-

cused Bode, Bolts, Goldschmidt, Hammerer, Jaekel, Kies, Maute, Neve, Rumpf, Schaefer, Sievers, Sprenger and Stickel.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the exhibits offered by the Prosecution are admitted into evidence and will be marked Prosecution Exhibits Nos. P-46-B, P-46-C, P-46-D, P-46-E, P-46-F, P-46-G, P-46-H, P-46-I, P-46-J, P-46-K, P-46-L, P-46-M, and P-46-N, respectively.

(Whereupon the documents referred to were marked and received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibits Nos. P-46-B, P-46-C, P-46-D, P-46-E, P-46-F, P-46-G, P-46-H, P-46-I, P-46-J, P-46-K, P-46-L, P-46-M, and P-46-N, respectively.)

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution hands the reporter a statement to be marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-47 for Identification.

(Whereupon the document referred to was marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-47 for Identification by the reporter.)

Q Capt. Shumacker, during your interrogation of Joachim Hofmann, did you take more than one statement from him?

A Yes. I took another short statement from him.

Q I hand you an exhibit marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-47 for Identification and ask you whose handwriting it is in and who has signed it.

A This is Hofmann's handwriting, and it is his signature.

Q Was the statement signed in your presence?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was the statement taken under oath?

A Yes, sir.

Q Who administered the oath?

A I did.

Q Was this statement taken voluntarily?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was any duress used to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

Q Did you make any threats or promises to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

Q Did you use any harsh, cruel or inhuman treatment to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution offers in evidence Prosecution Exhibit No. P-47 for Identification, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-47.

LT. COL. DWINELL: The Defense objects to the evidence on the grounds previously stated.

PRESIDENT: The objection is overruled. The exhibit offered by the Prosecution will be admitted into evidence and will be marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-47.

(Whereupon the document referred to, having been previously marked and identified, was received in evidence and marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-47.)

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution offers in evidence a true and correct English translation of its exhibit marked P-47, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-47-A.

DEFENSE: May it please the Court, the Defense has not had an opportunity to compare the English with the German and, provided the Court will allow us subsequently to object if there are inaccuracies, we make no further objection.

PROSECUTION: That is satisfactory.

PRESIDENT: The exhibit offered by the Prosecution will be admitted into evidence subject to later objection by the Defense, and will be marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-47-A.

(Whereupon the document referred to was received in evidence, subject to later objection by the Defense, and marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-47-A.)

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution requests permission to read its exhibit marked P-47-A.

PRESIDENT: Granted.

(Whereupon Prosecution Exhibit No. P-47-A was read to the Court, as follows:)

"A F F I D A V I T  
of  
JOACHIM HOFMANN

"I, Joachim HOFMANN, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

"During the EIFEL Offensive in December 1944 I was in the 2nd Platoon of the 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company, 1st Pioneer Battalion, LSSAH.

"In my affidavit dated the 6th day of March 1946, in which I told all I know about the shooting of American Prisoners of war during the EIFEL Offensive, I mentioned having seen an officer wearing a yellow jacket at the crossroads some 3 to 5 miles north of LIGNEUVILLE (ENGELSDORF).

"On this date I saw a man in cell E-53 at the prison in SCHWABISCH HALL, GERMANY. The man I saw in this cell was definitely the same man I saw at the crossroads in the yellow jacket. When I recognized him this morning a guard opened the door of his cell and he was told to state his full name and his SS rank. He gave his rank and his name as Sturmabfuhrer Josef DIEFENTHAL.

"This statement is given by me voluntarily and of my own free will. I have written it in my own handwriting. I have not been subjected to force, duress or threats of punishment. No promises of reward or immunity from prosecution have been made to me.

"I swear that the facts stated in this affidavit are true and I am prepared to repeat them under oath in any court of justice.

(Signed) Joachim HOFMANN  
20 March 1946

Sworn to and subscribed before  
me this 20th day of March 1946  
at Schwabisch Hall, Ger.

(Signed) Raphael SHUMACKER  
Capt. CMP"

(Whereupon the statement was read in German by the interpreter.)

Q Capt. Shumacker, could you identify Josef Diefenthal, referred to in Joachim Hofmann's statement marked Prosecution Exhibit P-47?

A- Yes, sir.

Q Will you take a look at the defendants and see if Josef Diefenthal is among those present.

A Yes, sir. He is wearing no. 10.

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution offers in evidence a picture affidavit signed by Joachim Hofmann identifying the accused Josef Diefenthal, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-47-B.

DEFENSE: On behalf of the Defense, there is no objection to the introduction of the picture affidavit or necessity for reading the same. It is further admitted that the photograph is that of the accused Diefenthal.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the exhibit offered by the Prosecution is admitted into evidence and will be marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-47-B.

(Whereupon the document referred to was received in evidence and marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-47-B.

Q Capt. Shumacker, will you describe how these two statements were taken of Joachim Hofmann?

A In exactly the same way I described for the taking of the statement from Gustav Sprenger.

Q Did you use a stool pigeon on the accused Joachim Hofmann?

A No. Hofmann is the man who gave us the break in this 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company initially.

Q What do you mean by "giving us the break"?

A Well, he told us about the shooting by Sprenger of the first two Americans in the alleyway in Stoumont.

Q Did you use any witnesses who were not bona fide on Joachim Hofmann?

A No, sir.

Q Did you confront Joachim Hofmann with his accusers?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was there a crucifix in the room when you interrogated Joachim Hofmann?

A I don't remember whether he was interrogated in one of the two rooms where the crucifixes were.

Q Did you use any ceremony of any kind when you interrogated Joachim Hofmann?

A Not that I recall, no, sir.

Q Were there many people in the Investigation Department present when you interrogated Joachim Hofmann?

A My recollection about Hofmann's statement is simply this: He first told on Sprenger. Sprenger then admitted the shooting of the first two Americans in Stoumont. Neve then told about the shooting by Sprenger of the three Americans in the same spot. Then Sprenger spilled the whole story, not only as to himself, but as to Hofmann and Jaekel and Neve and everybody else in the 3rd Company about whom he knew anything.

Q You haven't answered my question yet about how many people were present.

A I am sure that on at least one occasion those four men, an interrogator, an interpreter, and I were present.

Q How many times was Joachim Hofmann interrogated?

A I don't know, sir. Several times.

Q Did you use Joachim Hofmann to confront other accused in this case when they were being interrogated?

A- Yes, sir.

Q Was Joachim Hofmann considered by you as cooperative?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was Joachim Hofmann ever put in the cells that the Defense refers to as the "defense cells"?

DEFENSE: Do you mean "death cells"?

PROSECUTION: Of course. I'm sorry.

A I don't remember.

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution hands the reporter a statement to be marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-48 for Identification.

(Whereupon the document referred to was marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-48 for Identification by the reporter.)

Q During your investigation of the Malmady case, did you ever interrogate one Gustav Neve?

A Yes, sir.

Q Is he an accused in the case now at hearing before this Court?

A Yes, sir.

Q Is he the same Gustav Neve that you have previously identified as wearing no. 40?

A He is.

Q I hand you a statement marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-48 for Identification and ask you if you can identify the handwriting and the signature.

A Yes, sir. This is the statement written and signed by Gustav Neve.

Q Are you referring to the same Gustav Neve you have previously identified as wearing no. 40?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was the statement signed in your presence?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was the statement taken under oath?

A Yes, sir. I administered the oath.

Q Was the statement given voluntarily?

A It was.

Q Was any duress used to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

Q Did you make any threats or promises to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

Q Did you use any harsh, cruel or inhuman treatment to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution offers in evidence Prosecution Exhibit No. P-48 for Identification, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-48.

LT. COL. DWINELL: The Defense objects to the evidence on the grounds previously stated.

PRESIDENT: The objection is overruled. The exhibit offered by the Prosecution will be admitted into evidence and marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-48.

(Whereupon the document referred to, having previously been marked and identified, was received in evidence and marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-48.)

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution offers in evidence a true and correct English translation of its Exhibit P-48, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-48-A.

DEFENSE: On behalf of the Defense, there is no objection to the introduction of Exhibit P-48-A.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the exhibit offered by the Prosecution is admitted into evidence and will be marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-48-A.

(Whereupon the document referred to was marked and received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit No. P-48-A.)

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution requests permission to read its Exhibit P-48-A, by the witness.

PRESIDENT: Granted.

PRESIDENT: Court will recess until 1525.

(Whereupon the Court recessed at 1455 hours.)

#68

24-T-1

(Whereupon the Court reconvened at 1530 hours.)

PRESIDENT: Take seats, the Court will come to order.

PROSECUTION: If the Court please, let the record show that all members of the Court, all members of the prosecution with the exception of Mr. Elowitz, who is absent on business of the prosecution, all members of the defense with the exception of Captain Narvid, Mr. Strong, Dr. Rau, Dr. Leiling, who are absent on business of the defense, and all of the defendants and the reporter are present.

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

CAPTAIN RAPHAEL SHUMACKER, a witness for the prosecution, resumed the stand and testified further through an interpreter as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION (Cont'd)

THE WITNESS: Prosecution will now read its exhibit P-48-A .

(Whereupon Prosecution's Exhibit P-48-A was read in the English language as follows:

666

(Shumacker - Direct)

## AFFIDAVIT

of

GUSTAV NEVE

I, Gustav NEVE, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

In December, 1944, during the EIFEL offensive, I was in the 2nd Platoon of the 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company, 1st Pioneer Battalion, LAH. My platoon leader was Oberscharfuhrer Max BEUTNER and my Company Commander was Obersturmfuhrer Franz SIEVERS. I was in the 2nd group of my platoon, being the assistant driver in the second vehicle of that group. The regular driver was Sturmann Joachim HOFMANN. My group leader was Unterscharfuhrer Sepp WITKOWSKI. On or about the 11th or 12th of December, 1944, the 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company was in an assembly area in the woods near SATZVEY. On the 11th or 12th of December, 1944 the company was assembled there and Untersturmfuhrer SEITZ, Platoon Leader of the 1st Platoon, spoke to us. SIEVERS came in during the latter part of SEITZ' speech. The scene of this meeting is shown on a sketch which I have drawn and have marked Exhibit "A". This sketch is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

I cannot remember everything that Untersturmfuhrer SEITZ told us but I do remember that he said substantially the following:

'Within the next few days we will go into battle. We will have a whole brigade of chemical mortars at our disposal. We will have a new air force, and we will be supported by a unit from SKORZENY dressed in American uniforms and using American vehicles and weapons. No prisoners of war will be taken.'

From SATZVEY we went to BLANKENHEIM and dispersed our vehicles in a woods near BLANKENHEIM. I think we arrived in BLANKENHEIM on the night of the 14th-15th of December, 1944.

The armored column formed on the road near BLANKENHEIM in the early morning hours of 16 December, 1944, at which time we moved forward into the offensive.

I have seen a map of Central Europe, 1:100,000, G.S., G.S., No. 4416, Bonn, Sheet S. 1. All references in this statement to towns or other terrain features given in coordinates will be taken from this map unless some other map is referred to. Our route of march in this offensive was generally as follows: BLANKENHEIM (23-05) to DAHLEM (15.4-99.6) to LOSHEIM (03.3-96.6) to HONSFELD (96.8-99.02) to BUELLINGEN (95.2-02) to the crossroads (81.5-02) north of ENGELSDORF (LIGNEUVILLE) (80.5-99.3) to ENGELSDORF (LIGNEUVILLE) (80.5-99.3), thence to STAVELOT, STOMONT and LA GLEIZE. These last three named towns are not shown on the map referred to but are west of ENGELSDORF (LIGNEUVILLE).

(Neve Statement)

(Statement-Neve)

Neve-2

Just before entering the town of HONSFELD, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning of 17 December, 1944, we stopped momentarily on the righthand side of the road after passing an SPW of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company. Coming towards us on the left side of the road was a group of 10 to 12 American prisoners. I know they were Americans by their uniforms. They were unarmed. They had their hands raised in a sign of surrender. An officer stood up in this SPW of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company and yelled to the men around him, 'Go on, bump them off.' Then I saw him beckoning with his finger to certain of his men to report to him for the job. Then I saw 3 or 4 German soldiers marching these Americans farther down the road to our rear. Immediately thereafter, we started forward and continued on into the town of HONSFELD. I did not hear any shooting while we were still there and I cannot swear of my own knowledge that this group of American prisoners were actually shot but I do know that the order was given to shoot them. At the time of this incident I did not know who the officer was, but later in LA GLEIZE I learned that he was the Commanding Officer of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company and that his name was Obersturmfuehrer RUMPF.

The next American prisoners of war that I saw during this offensive were those that I saw as we were leaving the town of HONSFELD. I do not remember seeing the name HONSFELD on any sign and I was not familiar with this town but I do know that the town I speak of was the one before we reached BUELLINGEN. I also know that no town is shown on the map between HONSFELD and BUELLINGEN and I know that we passed through no town between the town I am referring to and BUELLINGEN.

As we left the town of HONSFELD, the same day, December 17, 1944, I remember a road junction where we made a turn to the right to proceed in the direction of BUELLINGEN. I have drawn a sketch showing this road junction. It is marked Exhibit 'B', is attached hereto and made a part hereof. When we reached this road junction, we made a turn to the right as indicated by a line of dashes and an arrow as shown on Exhibit 'B'. As we made this turn to the right and proceeded down the road towards BUELLINGEN, I remember hearing machine gun fire and this fire continued until we dispersed ourselves along the edge of the woods a few hundred meters beyond this intersection. On the righthand side of the road just after we made the turn, was a battery of American anti-tank guns. These guns are indicated on my Exhibit 'B' by symbols and the numeral 1. Also on the righthand side of the road and just beyond these anti-tank guns was a house in front of which stood 6 or 7 American prisoners of war who were unarmed and had their hands raised in a sign of surrender. I do not remember seeing any guard around these prisoners. They are indicated by four crosses and the numeral 2 on Exhibit 'B'. About 50 or 60 meters beyond this house, BEUTNER'S SPW was parked on the righthand side of the road. Its location is indicated on Exhibit 'B' by a rectangle and the numeral 3. The driver of BEUTNER'S SPW was Rottenfuehrer Ernst GOLDSCHMIDT. The only men from this SPW that I remember seeing are Unterscharfuehrer DICKMANN and Pioneer HANKE. Both of them were standing in the SPW by the triple mount 2 cm. A.A. gun. They were not firing this gun but were turning it on its mount. I do not remember seeing GOLDSCHMIDT, BEUTNER or any of the other men from this SPW either in the SPW or on the road beside it. We stopped our SPW down the road, perhaps a hundred meters beyond BEUTNER'S SPW as indicated by a rectangle and the numeral 5. It was from this place that I noticed 10 to 15 American soldiers who apparently had been shot as they were lying on the ground close together on our left side of the road across from where BEUTNER'S SPW was parked. This group of American soldiers seemed to be about 20 to 25 meters from the edge of the road. I was standing up in my SPW when I observed these American soldiers and I

Neve-3

could see that they had no weapons and were wearing no ammunition belts.

From this point the column moved down the road approximately a half a kilometer and there we were attacked from the air and the 2nd Platoon drove off the road to our right and took cover along the edge of the woods. The 1st Platoon did the same thing on the left side of the road. We were halted there along the woods 15 or 20 minutes.

I do not remember the march order as we left these woods.

I do not remember seeing any other prisoners of war until we reached BUELLINGEN. I have drawn a sketch of BUELLINGEN, which I have marked Exhibit 'C'. It is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

I remember as we were entering BUELLINGEN, there was a garden on the right side of the road with a hedge around it. This is indicated on Exhibit 'C' by a rectangular symbol and the numeral 1. After passing this garden and when our SPW reached a point on the road indicated by the number 2, I saw a group of American prisoners of war walking to the rear. At that time they were at a spot indicated by the numeral 3. These Americans were not fired into and continued on past us.

Our SPW, driven by HOFMANN, was stopped farther up the road in front of a house. This house is indicated on Exhibit "C" by a rectangular symbol and the numeral 6. The place where our SPW stopped is shown by a small rectangle and the numeral 5. Unterscharfuhrer WITKOWSKI, Pioneer STICKEL and some other men from my SPW captured 6 or 7 prisoners of war in house number 6, brought them out on the street and showed them that they were to march to our rear. At this time I saw 20 or 25 American prisoners being taken in house number 4 on the left side of the road by Unterscharfuhrer ALTKRUEGER. I saw them assembled on the street and I saw them as they started marching to the rear.

We mounted our SPW again, made a left turn at the road junction and stopped our SPW farther down the street at a place indicated by the numeral 7, where our SPW was refueled from an American gasoline dump, indicated by a symbol and the numeral 8. While our SPW was being refueled, we received artillery fire and took cover in the cellar of a house located at a point shown by the numeral 9 on my Exhibit 'C'. I remember seeing a German tank that had been ahead beyond us at a point indicated by the numeral 10.

I remember passing 4 or 5 different groups of American prisoners of war who were walking along the road as we travelled from BUELLINGEN to the crossroads north of ENGELSDORF but I do not remember seeing or hearing any shots fired into them from our SPW or any other SPW.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock P.M., 17 December 1944 we arrived at a crossroads approximately 3 or 4 kilometers north of ENGELSDORF. This is the crossroads shown on the above mentioned map at coordinates 81,5-02. I have drawn a sketch of this crossroads which I have marked Exhibit 'D'. It is attached hereto and made a part of this affidavit. Before reaching this crossroads we had travelled northwardly on a small dirt road and had made a left turn to proceed in the direction of the crossroads where we again turned to our left in order to travel southwardly towards ENGELSDORF. These 2 roads were more or less parallel and I estimate that they were about 1 kilometer apart. The route we took approaching the crossroads is indicated by a line of arrows and the numeral 14, on my Exhibit 'D'. After reaching the crossroads and turning to our left, there was a house on the righthand side of the road at the intersection. This house is shown by a small rectangle on Exhibit 'D'. South of the house also on the righthand side of the road was a fenced-in pasture.

Neve-4

As we drove down the road in front of this pasture I saw BEUTNER's SPW parked on the left side of the road as indicated by a rectangle and the numeral 3 on my Exhibit "D". Oberscharfuhrer BEUTNER, who was in his SPW at that time, gave us a hand signal to halt on our right side of the road and we came to a stop as indicated by a rectangle and the numeral 2. The SPW driven by Sturmann SCHULTE stopped ahead of us as indicated by a rectangular symbol and the numeral 4. As we made a left turn at the intersection I saw a large group of American soldiers, about 80 to 100, standing in this pasture south of the house. After we had brought our SPW to a halt, they were still standing there. These American soldiers were unarmed and had their hands raised above their heads in a sign of surrender. After we had come to a halt I heard BEUTNER tell WITKOWSKI that the weapons should be loaded and made ready so we could 'bump off' the American prisoners. Then I dismounted from the SPW, taking my fast-firing rifle with me and posted myself on the road on the right rear end of my SPW. STICKEL and JAEKEL made the front machine gun ready and TOEDTER and ENDE made the rear machine gun ready. Sturmann Joachim HOPMANN was standing at the rear of the SPW with me. I do not know where the other men from our SPW posted themselves. I believe we were parked there approximately 15 minutes before the shooting began. Finally BEUTNER gave the order to fire and everybody opened up with their weapons. From where I was standing at the rear of my SPW as indicated by the numeral 5, I fired about 15 rounds into the Americans with my fast-firing rifle. HOPMANN was firing with his machine pistol. Both machine guns on my SPW were being fired. In the meantime, OETTINGER's SPW had driven up and stopped on the righthand side of the road as indicated by the rectangular symbol 6 and I saw Rottenfuhrer BILOSHETZKY firing from beside his SPW with a rifle. I also saw OETTINGER firing into the American soldiers with his machine pistol. I do not remember seeing any firing from the machine guns in SCHULTE's SPW. I also saw Unterscharfuhrer DICKMANN and Pioneer HANKE firing rifles from a position next to BEUTNER's SPW. I also saw BEUTNER firing a machine pistol from his SPW. The shooting lasted about 10 minutes and then we went into the pasture. I went to a place in the pasture as indicated by the numeral 8. I do not remember hearing any order telling us to go into the pasture. I went in because everyone else did. The reason we went into the pasture was to shoot the Americans who were still alive. When we walked into the field, many of the American soldiers, all of whom had fallen to the ground when the firing first started, were turning and twisting on the ground. From point number 8, I aimed at 8 or 10 of these men who were still alive, and shot them. I am confident that they were dead after I finished shooting at them. I don't mean to say that I shot all 8 or 10 men from one position. I moved among the American soldiers who lay on the ground and when I found one who was moving, I shot him from a distance of about half a meter. In this way I killed 8 or 10 American soldiers. I only shot one round into the head of each American. At a spot in the field indicated by the numeral 9, I saw BEUTNER take something from one of the American soldiers. I saw HANKE shooting into the Americans from a place in the field indicated by the numeral 10. HOPMANN was in the field with me and I saw him shoot with the machine pistol. I saw Rottenfuhrer Ernst GOLDSCHMIDT among the Americans shooting with his machine pistol. I saw WITKOWSKI shooting at the Americans with his machine pistol. I saw Pioneer Hubert STORCH in the field shooting with his rifle. There were many more in the field shooting at the same time but I do not know their names nor who they were. I stayed in the field approximately 10 minutes and then returned to my SPW.

As I was leaving the pasture I saw a group of 6 or 7 American  
(Neve statement)

Neve-5

prisoners of war walking up the road towards the intersection. This group is indicated by some crosses and the numeral 11. After we had mounted our SPW and were moving southwardly on the road in the direction of ENGELSDORF, this group had then reached a point as shown by some crosses and the numeral 12. Just before we passed this group and when they were standing at a point indicated by some crosses and the numeral 12, I heard machine pistol fire from my rear and these Americans fell to the ground. At the time they were shot they were not attempting to escape and did nothing to provoke the shooting. After passing this group of Americans that were shot; I remember that we passed an SPW of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company which was on the righthand side of the road as indicated by a rectangle and the numeral 13. Then we continued on to ENGELSDORF.

From ENGELSDORF we travelled in the direction of STAVELOT and stopped in an assembly area on the left side of the road a few kilometers before STAVELOT and spent the night of December 17th at this place. The next morning we took a road to the left, driving to a small village but we were attacked by enemy dive bombers and later returned to this assembly area before STAVELOT and stayed there until the night of December 18th. That night we drove through STAVELOT and arrived in STOU MONT the next morning, 19 December 1944.

I have prepared a rough sketch of the town of STOU MONT. This sketch is marked Exhibit 'E', is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

We entered STOU MONT on the road from LA GLEIZE as shown in the upper righthand corner of Exhibit 'E'. We first parked our SPW for about 10 minutes near a store located at a street intersection and from there moved it to another position indicated on Exhibit 'E' by the numeral 10. After we had been in STOU MONT just a short while, I heard Oberscharfuhrer SCHAEFER call SPRENGER to him. At this time I was standing at my SPW at the point shown by the numeral 10. When SCHAEFER called to SPRENGER, he was standing by GOLDSCHMIDT's SPW, which was then at a place indicated by the numeral 4. At this time I could plainly see Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS and Oberscharfuhrer SCHAEFER standing together at the corner near the store. The place where they stood is indicated generally by the numeral 5 on Exhibit 'E'. Near SIEVERS and SCHAEFER were 2 American prisoners of war who had another wounded American soldier on a stretcher. I saw SPRENGER walk towards them. At this time I was cleaning our SPW and I do not know what transpired between SIEVERS, SCHAEFER and SPRENGER. A minute or so later, I saw the 2 American soldiers walking down the street, taking a route indicated by the arrows on my sketch and the numeral 12. They were carrying the wounded American soldier on the stretcher and SPRENGER was walking behind them. SPRENGER was armed with his machine pistol. He marched them 3 or 4 meters into a small lane or alleyway and there I saw SPRENGER shoot these American soldiers. He fired 2 or 3 bursts from his machine pistol. When he shot, I remember seeing the American soldier who was carrying the rear end of the stretcher drop it and take a step or so forward to the right side of the stretcher and then he fell to the ground. I also saw the other American soldier fall to the ground. About half an hour later, GEILHOPFER, HOFMANN, SCHULTE and I went into the alley and saw the bodies of these Americans. Two of them were dead but the man on the stretcher was still alive. I could see him breathing.

15 or 20 minutes later I went in house number 11 with GEILHOPFER, HOFMANN, SCHULTE and OETTINGER, and there we saw a wounded American soldier lying on the floor. He had a bandage on the upper thigh of his left leg. This soldier was screaming with pain. OETTINGER fired 1 or 2 shots from his American 45 calibre pistol into the head of this wounded American from a distance of about 10 to 15 centimeters. These shots killed the American soldier. He did not breathe any more, made no further sounds or movement, and I am confident he was dead.

Neve-6

On the afternoon of the same day, 19 December 1944, I saw two more American prisoners with Sturmman Gustav SPRENGER and Rottenfuehrer BILLOSCHETZKY walking down the street using the same route that had been taken previously by SPRENGER (indicated by the arrows and the numeral 12) and I saw SPRENGER and BILLOSCHETZKY march these 2 American soldiers into the same alley. At this time I was a roving guard for all the SPW's and was on the street near my SPW, at a spot indicated by the numeral 13. A few seconds after SPRENGER and BILLOSCHETZKY marched these 2 men into the alley, I heard machine pistol fire. This firing came from behind house number 14 but I could not see who was doing the firing because house number 14 was between SPRENGER and BILLOSCHETZKY and the place where I stood. I then saw SPRENGER and BILLOSCHETZKY come out of the alley and go back up the street. They did not have the Americans with them at this time.

We left STOUMONT on the night of the 20th-21st of December and arrived in LA GLEIZE that same night.

I have drawn a rough street plan of LA GLEIZE, which I attach hereto, which I have marked Exhibit 'F'. It is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

When we reached LA GLEIZE, our SPW was parked in an apple orchard at a spot indicated by a rectangle and the numeral 5. Then we went to the cellar of house number 2. I remember that while I was in the cellar of this house an officer came there and asked for some men of his company to come with him. After he had left I learned that he was the Company Commander of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company and that his name was Obersturmfuehrer RUMFF. This was the same officer whom I had seen before we reached HONSFELD, where he had told some of his men to shoot some American prisoners of war.

This statement is given by me voluntarily and of my own free will. I have written it in my own handwriting. I have not been subjected to force, duress or threats of punishment. No promises of reward or immunity from prosecution have been made to me.

I swear that the facts stated in this affidavit are true and I am prepared to repeat them under oath in any court of justice.

GUSTAV NEVE  
6 March 1946

Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
6th day of March 1946 at Schwaebisch Hall, Ger.

RAPHAEL SHUMACKER  
Capt. CMP"

(Whereupon the statement was read in the German language by the  
Interpreter.)

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Captain Shumacker, can you identify the accused referred to in Gustav Neve's statement, Prosecution's Exhibit P-48?

A Yes, sir.

Q Can you identify Ernst Goldschmidt?

A Yes, sir.

Q Take a look at the defendants and see what number he is wearing.

A He is wearing 18.

Q Can you identify Joachim Hofmann?

A Yes, sir, he is wearing 26.

Q Can you identify Siegfried Jaekel?

A Yes, sir, he is wearing 28.

Q Can you identify Erich Rumpf?

A Yes, sir, he is wearing 54.

Q Can you identify Willi Schafer?

A Yes, sir, he is wearing 55.

Q Can you identify Franz Sievers?

A Yes, sir, he is wearing 59.

Q Can you identify Gustav Sprenger?

A Yes, sir, he is wearing 61.

Q Can you identify Heinz Stickel?

A Yes, sir, he is wearing 63.

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence picture affidavits signed by Gustav Neve identifying Ernst Goldschmidt, Joachim Hofmann, Siegfried Jaekel, Erich Rumpf, Willi Schafer, Franz Sievers, Gustav Sprenger and Heinz Stickel to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution's Exhibits P-48-B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I respectively.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: May it please the Court, the defense has no objection to the introduction of the picture affidavits and there is no necessity for reading the same. The defense further admits that the photographs are those of the accused Goldschmidt, Hofmann, Jaekel, Rumpf, Schafer, Sievers, Sprenger and Stickel.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the exhibits offered by the prosecution are admitted in evidence and will be marked exhibits P-48-B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I respectively.

(Whereupon the documents referred to above were received in evidence and marked "Prosecution's Exhibits P-48-B, P-48-C, P-48-D, P-48-E, P-48-F, P-48-G, P-48-H, P-48-I, and the same are attached hereto and made a part of this record.)

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION (Continued):

Q Captain Schumacker, do you recall how the statement of Neve was taken?

A Yes, sir, his statement was taken in the same manner that I have described of the taking of the statements from Sprenger and Hofmann.

Q How did you get the lead on Neve?

A From either Sprenger or Hofmann, I don't remember which.

Q Did you use a stool pigeon on the accused Neve?

A No, sir.

Q Did you use any witnesses who were not bona fide on the accused Neve?

A No, sir.

Q Did you confront Neve with his accusers?

A Yes, sir, I believe with both Sprenger and Hofmann is my recollection.

Q Was there a crucifix in the room when you inter-

gated Neve?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you use any ceremony of any kind in the interrogation of Neve?

A I guess you would call it a ceremony. We used sort of a mock trial I guess you would call it.

Q Will you describe this so-called mock trial?

A We had two rooms on this floor where our offices and the interrogation cells were located. In each of these two rooms was a table covered by a piece of black cloth. These rooms were about ten or twelve feet square. Each room had a rather good sized window. In the corner of each room, as in all of the other cells, was a toilet bowl. There were two or three chairs, or three or four chairs in each room.

On each table was a crucifix, and when we had our mock trials we had a candle lit on either side of the crucifix. The crucifix was used to swear the witnesses and the man being interrogated instead of just having him hold up his righthand or place his hand on a Bible. He was told to face the crucifix, which was setting on the table, and raise his righthand and the regular oath was administered to him. We had whoever wasn't busy sitting in the chairs behind the table posing as officers hearing the testimony.

The accused was brought into the room. He was told that this was the schnell procedure, and then the oath was administered--strike that. Usually we had two interrogators in the room. First the witnesses that we had against him were brought in, and if they were bona fide witnesses they were sworn. They then told what they knew as to shootings by the man who was being interrogated. After we had brought in all of our witnesses then the man usually started talking, and the

ceremony just dissolved without any announcement. And the interrogator sat down at a table with him and took notes, or maybe he started writing the statement right then. As far as Neve himself was concerned we only took notes and his statement was later dictated by me in the manner I have described.

Q Did you ever tell Neve that this was a trial?

A No, sir; we told him it was the schnell procedure.

Q Do you know whether anyone else ever told him this was a trial?

A I am sure no one did in my presence.

Q Do you know what the instructions were relative to whether the accused were to be told whether it was a trial or not?

A Yes, sir, we agreed that that was the expression we would use.

Q And the expression, what was that?

A Well, I don't remember the German word for procedure, but I could recognize it when I heard it.

Q How many times was Neve interrogated?

A Several times, but I couldn't state the number.

Q Did you use this schnell procedure on him more than once?

A No, sir.

Q Did you use Neve to confront other accusers in the case when they were being interrogated?

A I remember distinctly using Neve to confront Sprenger.

Q Was Neve considered by you as co-operative?

A I considered him co-operative, but his memory wasn't near that of Sprenger.

Q Was Neve ever put in the cells that the defense

refers to as the death cells?

A I don't think so.

Q Are you familiar with the procedure used by the interrogators which was called "the plus and minus procedure"?

A Yes, sir.

Q Will you explain that to the court?

A Well, the so-called "plus and minus procedure" was used sometimes in the schnell procedure, and sometimes just in an ordinary interrogation. When a suspect told us an untruth, something that we knew was an absolute lie, we told him he was lying and we said, "That gives you a minus sign". And that seemed to worry them a great deal. And if they told us something that we knew was the truth, that gave them a plus sign. And in either case why we would just mark it down on a piece of paper in front of them. And that is all there was to it.

Q Did you use that on Neve?

A I can't remember.

Q What was the difference between a plus and a minus?

A I don't know, sir, but the minus sign was something not as good as the plus sign.

PROSECUTION: Prosecution hands the reporter a statement to be marked Prosecution's Exhibit 49 for Identification.

(Whereupon the statement referred to above, same being written in German script and signed "Siegfried Jaekel", was marked "Prosecution's Exhibit P-49 for Identification".)

Q Captain Schumacker, during the course of your interrogation did you ever interrogate one Siegfried Jaekel?

A Yes, sir.

Q He is an accused in the case now in hearing before this court?

A He is.

Q He is the same Siegfried Jaekel you have previously identified as wearing 28?

A Yes, sir, he is.

Q I hand you Prosecution's Exhibit P-49 for Identification and ask you if you can identify the handwriting and the signature?

A Yes, sir, this is Jaekel's handwriting and his signature.

Q Is this the same Siegfried Jaekel you have previously identified as wearing 28?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was the statement signed in your presence?

A Yes, sir, I administered the oath.

Q Was this statement given voluntarily?

A It was.

Q Was there any duress used to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

Q Did you make any threats or promises to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

Q Did you use any harsh, cruel or inhumane treatment to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence its exhibit marked P-49 for Identification to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution's Exhibit P-49.

LT COL DWINELL: The defense objects to the evidence on the grounds previously stated.

#68

24-T-14

PRESIDENT: The objection is overruled, and the exhibit offered by the prosecution is admitted in evidence and will be marked Prosecution's Exhibit P-49.

(Whereupon the document referred to above having been previously marked and identified was received in evidence as Prosecution's Exhibit P-49, and same is attached hereto and made a part of this record.)

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence a true and correct English translation of its Exhibit P-49 to be attached to the record and marked P-49-A.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: On behalf of the defense there is no objection.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the exhibit offered by the prosecution is admitted in evidence and will be marked Exhibit P-49-A.

(Whereupon the document referred to above was received in evidence and marked Prosecution's Exhibit P-49-A.)

PROSECUTION: Prosecution requests permission to read its exhibit marked P-49-A.

PRESIDENT: Granted. The Court will adjourn until 0830 hours tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon the Court adjourned at 1658 hours.)

ta 69  
5/25 IJH

CAMP DACHAU, GERMANY

25 MAY 1946.

MORNING SESSION

(Whereupon the Court reconvened at 0830 hours.)

PRESIDENT: The Court will come to order.

PROSECUTION: May it please the Court, let the record show that all the members of the Court are present, all the members of the Defense are present with the exception of Dr. Rau, Dr. Pfister, Dr. Hertkorn and Dr. Wieland, who are absent on business of the accused, all the members of the Prosecution, all the defendants and the reporter are present.

PRESIDENT: The record will so show.

PROSECUTION: Captain Shumacker, will you please resume the stand?

CAPTAIN RAPHAEL SHUMACKER, called as a witness for the Prosecution, having been previously sworn, resumed the stand and testified further as follows:

(WHEREUPON the questions, answers, and proceedings were translated into the German language by the interpreter.)

PROSECUTION: May it please the Court, the Prosecution will continue and read the statement of Siegfried Jaekel.

"AFFIDAVIT

of

SIEGFRIED JAEKEL

"I, SIEGFRIED JAEKEL, having been first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

"During the EIFEL offensive in December 1944, I was in the 2nd Platoon of the 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company, 1st Pioneer Battalion, LAH. My Platoon Leader was Unterscharführer Max BEUTNER. My Company Commander was Obersturmführer Frans SIEVERS. I was a rifleman in the SFW driven by Joachim HOFMANN.

"On or about December 12th, 1944, there was an assembly of our company in the woods near SATZVEY. At this time I had a boil on my left foot and I stayed in the dugout. When this meeting was over, some of my comrades returned and told me what took place at the meeting. Those that I specifically remember talking about it were Pioneer Gustav NEVE, Pioneer Hans TOEDTER, Pioneer Hubert STORCH and Sturmann STOLLHAUS. They told me that Untersturmführer SEITZ, who was the Platoon Leader of the 1st Platoon, had made a speech and had said substantially the following:

"We will make a counter-offensive which should develop into something very big. We will have three smoke-laying battalions; a battalion of Germans dressed as Americans will make the first thrust and put the enemy on the run. No prisoners of war will be taken. You will remember the cities which were subjected to terror attacks day after day. Our flanks will be protected by Panzer Grenadiers. We shall strike the enemy wherever we meet him. Whoever shows himself to be a coward will be shot."

"From SATZVEY we moved to an assembly area in the woods near BLANKENHEIM. I believe we arrived there about the 15th of December 1944. The column formed for the offensive on the road near BLANKENHEIM in the very early morning hours of 16 December 1944. Just before the column formed, Unterscharführer BEUTNER, our Platoon Leader, assembled the men of our platoon and gave a brief talk. The contents of his speech were the same as had been reported to me as having been made near SATZVEY by Untersturmführer SEITZ. I distinctly remember that he said no prisoners of war would be taken.

"I have been shown a map of Central Europe, 1:100,000, G.S., G.S., No. 4416, Bonn, Sheet S. 1. All references by coordinates in this statement to towns, cities or other terrain features will be taken from this map unless I specifically refer to some other map. I remember that our route of march was substantially as follows: From BLANKENHEIM (22.9-05) to LOSHEIM (03.4-96.6) to HONSFELD (96.7-99.2) to BUELLINGEN (95.2-02) to THIRIMONT (83.3-00.3) to CROSSROADS (81.5-02) to LIGNEUVILLE (80.5-99.4) thence to STAVELOT, STOMONT and LA GLEIZE. The last three named towns are not shown on the above referred to map but are generally in a westwardly direction from LIGNEUVILLE.

(Jaekel Statement)

"The first prisoners of war that I recall seeing during the offensive were on the outskirts of HONSFELD as we were leaving this town going towards BUELLINGEN. This was between 8 and 9 A.M. 17 December 1944. I do not know that the name of this town was HONSFELD but I do know that it was the town before we reached BUELLINGEN. Since no other town is shown on the map between HONSFELD and BUELLINGEN, I am confident that this place I refer to was HONSFELD.

"I have drawn a sketch showing the outskirts of HONSFELD and the route we took in the direction of BUELLINGEN. I have marked this sketch Exhibit 'A'. It is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

"Just before turning right to go in the direction of BUELLINGEN, I remember passing an American truck which had a machine gun mounted above the cab. This truck is indicated by a symbol and is marked number 11 on Exhibit 'A'.

"As we approached the intersection where we turned right, the SPW directly ahead of me was LOSENSKI's. It is indicated on Exhibit 'A' by a rectangle and number 2. In front of LOSENSKI was BODE's SPW, which I have numbered 3. My SPW driven by Sturmann Joachim HOFMANN is indicated by rectangle number 1. While we were at this spot indicated by rectangle number 1, I heard machine pistol or rifle fire coming from my right. This fire sounded as if it were very close to us. We turned to our right at the intersection and proceeded in the direction of BUELLINGEN. After turning to the right, I observed some American artillery pieces on the righthand side of the road, about 20 or 25 meters beyond where we made the turn. When I was in front of these artillery pieces at a point shown by a rectangle numbered 4, I saw about 8 American prisoners of war standing in front of a house on the right side of the road just beyond these artillery pieces. This group of Americans is shown by some crosses and the number 5. I don't remember seeing any guards with these Americans. They had on American uniforms, were unarmed and had their hands above their heads. I do not know if these Americans were shot later or not. Beyond the house on the right side of the road was BEUTNER's SPW, the driver of which was Rottenfuhrer Ernst GOLDSCHMIDT. This SPW was parked on the righthand side of the road as shown by a rectangle which I have numbered 6. As we approached the SPW I saw Unterscharfuhrer DICKMANN and Pioneer SCHLINAMANN standing at the left rear end of their SPW at the points indicated by two dots and the number 10. DICKMANN had a machine pistol in his hand and SCHLINGMANN had a fast-firing rifle in his hand. In the back end of the SPW itself I saw Rottenfuhrer Max HAMMERER and Pioneer Willi HANKE, both armed with rifles. At the left front corner of the SPW stood Rottenfuhrer GOLDSCHMIDT with a machine pistol in his hand and Unterscharfuhrer BEUTNER was standing on the hood of the SPW with a machine pistol in his hand. On the left side of the road, just opposite BEUTNER's SPW, I saw approximately 15 dead American soldiers. We did not stop and I did not examine the bodies but they lay still and showed no signs of life. I saw no weapons with them at all and they were grouped closely together. When I first saw these Americans, our SPW was at a point indicated by rectangle number 13.

"Approximately 150 meters beyond BEUTNER'S SPW, the column halted. It was in the vicinity of this halt point that we were strafed by enemy airplanes and the 2nd Platoon took cover along the edge of the woods on the right side of the road and the 1st Platoon took cover along the edge on the left side of the road. After this air attack had ceased we proceeded in the direction of BUELLINGEN. When we left this place, I do not know that the 1st Platoon was directly ahead of the 2nd Platoon but I do know that it left its sheltered position in the woods first and was ahead of us somewhere along the road.

"The next American prisoners of war that I remember seeing were a group of 6 or 8 who were walking towards our rear on our left side of the road. This was some 300 or 400 meters before we reached the air field near BUELLINGEN. This air field is a kilometer before one reaches BUELLINGEN on the road from HONSFELD.

"After we reached the point some 10 or 15 meters from these Americans, Unterscharfuehrer Sepp WITKOWSKI, our group leader, who was in our SPW, said, 'Ready. Bump 'em off.' Thereupon, I shot into them with my pistol with 2 or 3 rounds. WITKOWSKI shot with his machine pistol; Pioneer Hans TOEDTER fired the front machine gun into them; Pioneer Harry ENDE fired into them with a pistol and Pioneer Emil HERGETH fired into them with a rifle. At the time we fired into these 6 or 8 Americans, they were unarmed, had their hands above their heads in a sign of surrender, were not attempting to escape and did nothing to provoke the shooting. I knew they were Americans by their uniforms. We did not stop to examine the bodies. The 6 or 8 Americans fell to the ground when we fired into them.

"Between the airport and BUELLINGEN the men in my SPW, including myself, fired into two other groups of Americans who were unarmed and had their arms raised in a sign of surrender and who were marching towards our rear on our left side of the road. I do not remember the exact number of Americans in each group but my recollection is that there were between 5 and 8 men. I cannot specifically remember everyone who shot on these other occasions. I do remember that Pioneer Hubert STORCH also fired on one or two occasions with a rifle and Pioneer Gerhard RALKOWIAK shot with a rifle.

"I have not attempted to draw a sketch showing the scenes of these three shootings on the left side of the road before we reached BUELLINGEN. I don't remember any outstanding terrain features. All of them had on American uniforms. I mean the men forming these three groups of prisoners. None of them were armed. None of them attempted to escape or do anything to provoke the shooting.

"The truth of the matter is that I saw and heard about so many American prisoners of war who had been shot or were being shot during this offensive that I cannot remember the details of every case."

"Then we entered the town of BUELLINGEN. I have drawn a sketch entitled BUELLINGEN, which I have marked Exhibit 'B'.

This sketch is attached hereto and made a part hereof. I learned that the name of this town was BUELLINGEN when I was in the tavern, which I have numbered 11 on Exhibit 'B'. As we were entering Buellingen, I remember seeing a small American truck parked on the right side of the road. This truck is shown by a symbol and the numeral 1. Somewhat across the street from this truck was a house with a big gate. I have shown this house by a symbol and have marked it number 7. We stopped our SPW as shown by rectangle number 3. LOSENSKI stopped his SPW in front of ours. It is shown by rectangle number 4. BODE's SPW stopped in front of LOSENSKI's and it is shown by rectangle number 5. When we stopped at this place, I noticed that SPRENGER's SPW was stopped back at the curve as shown by a rectangle numbered 2. Our SPW stopped in front of house number 6. Unterscharfuhrer WITKOWSKI and Pioneer HERGETH went in house number 6 and captured 7 American prisoners. At the same time I observed that Unterscharfuhrer ALTKRUEGER, Sturmsmann BOLTZ, Rottenfuhrer Willi BILOSCHETZKY, Rottenfuhrer Johannes OETTINGER and Unterscharfuhrer MARTENS had captured a group of about 15 or 20 Americans in house number 7 and I saw the Americans assembled in a group as shown by some crosses and number 8 on my Exhibit 'B'. The 7 prisoners that we captured in house number 6 were sent back to house number 7 by Unterscharfuhrer WITKOWSKI in the custody of Pioneer HERGETH. We did not wait for HERGETH to return, but made a left turn at the intersection and stopped our SPW in front of the tavern as shown by rectangle number 9. While our SPW was refueled at this place I went in the tavern. While we were in the tavern cellar drinking beer, Unterscharfuhrer ALTKRUEGER came in the cellar and made the statement that the Americans we had captured and those they had captured in house number 7 had been shot.

"From BUELLINGEN we proceeded in the direction of THIRIMONT. About a kilometer or so beyond BUELLINGEN, while we were travelling on a narrow dirt road, we shot another group of American prisoners of war. There were also 6 to 8 Americans in this group. A little later we shot another group of about the same size. My recollection is that we only shot two groups after leaving BUELLINGEN and before reaching THIRIMONT. These Americans, like the first three groups we shot, were walking to the rear on our left side of the road, unarmed and with their hands raised in a sign of surrender when we shot them. They were not attempting to escape, nor did they do anything to provoke the shooting. We did not stop to examine the bodies. When I fired into each of these five groups, I always used my P.38 pistol.

"Between 1:00 and 2:00 P.M. 17 December 1944 we arrived at the crossroads which I have located on the map above referred to at 81.5-02. This crossroads was some 3 to 5 kilometers north of LIGNEUVILLE (ENGELSDORF). Before arriving at this crossroads we had travelled in a somewhat northerly direction from THIRIMONT along a small dirt road. This small dirt road ran almost parallel to the road leading southerly from the above mentioned crossroads to LIGNEUVILLE (ENGELSDORF). I estimate it was about 600 meters east of the LIGNEUVILLE road. When we left this small dirt road we made a left turn to a hard surface road, travelled about 600 meters and then made another left turn to proceed in the direction of ENGELSDORF.

"I have prepared a rough sketch of this intersection and have attempted to show thereon what I remember seeing there on the 17th of December 1944. The various symbols are explained in the legend which I have placed on the sketch. This drawing is marked Exhibit 'C'. It is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

"As we made the second left turn to proceed southwardly in the direction of ENGELSDORF, I remember that there was a house and a barn on our right side of the road. South of these two buildings was a hedge row and south of the hedge row was a pasture. Parked on the right side of the road near the north end of the pasture, with its cannon pointed at approximately 1:00 o'clock, was a Panther tank. I have shown this tank by a rectangular symbol on Exhibit 'C', which I have numbered 2. I show this Panther as being parked exactly parallel to the road but my recollection is that the tank itself was headed somewhat diagonally towards the field. Just before we reached this Panther, I saw approximately 60 to 80 American prisoners of war standing in the pasture. I have indicated this group of American prisoners by crosses in the pasture, above which I have put the numeral 1. On the left side of the road, just south of the Panther, was BEUTNER'S SPW. Standing to the right of their SPW were Unterscharfuhrer BUETNER and Rottenfuhrer GOLDSCHMIDT with machine pistols in their hands at the points indicated by two dots and the numeral 21. At the right rear end of this SPW stood Unterscharfuhrer DICKMANN and Pioneer SCHLINGMANN, DICKMANN armed with a machine pistol and SCHLINGMANN with a fast-firing rifle. BEUTNER'S SPW is shown on my Exhibit 'C' by a rectangle which I have numbered 5. Our SPW, driven by Joachim HOFMANN, was stopped just beyond the center of the pasture on the right-hand side of the road. I have shown our SPW as being parked parallel to the field but actually it was headed diagonally to our right. Directly in front of my SPW, with practically no interval between us, was LOSENSKI'S SPW, which I have shown by a rectangle numbered 7 on Exhibit 'C'. I have erroneously shown a substantial interval between our SPW and LOSENSKI'S, and I have failed to show BODE'S SPW which was parked directly in front of LOSENSKI'S. When we stopped here the Americans were standing in the pasture with their hands clasped above or behind their heads in a sign of surrender. They were unarmed and were not making any attempt to escape.

"Before we had come to a halt and as we were passing the Panther, I remember seeing the Company Commander of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company standing at the left front corner of the Panther at a point indicated by a circle and the numeral 3. I did not know who this officer was at that time but I later learned his identity when I was in the cellar at LA GLEIZE. At the same time I saw some German soldiers in Panzer uniform standing at the right front corner of the Panther which I have indicated by some small circles and the numeral 18. In this group was an Untersturmfuhrer wearing a SS officer's uniform with a dark green collar.

"As we passed BEUTNER'S SPW, BEUTNER gave us a hand signal to halt and after we had halted he spoke to Unterscharfuhrer WITKOWSKI and told him that the American prisoners were going to be shot. I don't remember his exact words

but that was the substance of his remarks. After we came to a halt the men in my SPW loaded their weapons and made ready to fire into the prisoners. This took some 3 to 5 minutes before the first shots were fired. At this time Pioneer Hans TOEDTER and I were getting our front machine gun ready and Pioneer Heins STICKEL and Pioneer Harry ENDE were doing the same thing with the rear machine gun. Sturmman Joachim HOFMANN and Sturmman Gustav NEVE left our vehicle and stood at the rear SPW, HOFMANN aiming his machine pistol and NEVE his fast-firing rifle at the prisoners who were standing in the field. I was serving as loader on the front machine gun. WITKOWSKI left our SPW also and stood on the road at the right front corner of the SPW, aiming with his machine pistol into the group of American prisoners. Pioneer Hubert STORCH also left our SPW with his rifle and stood in back of the SPW on the road. Pioneer Emil HERGETH also left with his rifle and posted himself near STORCH. Pioneer Gerhard WALKOWIAK stayed in the SPW as did Pioneer Walter SCHOLZE, both of whom had rifles. As we were making these preparations I noticed that the men in LOSENSKI's SPW ahead of us were doing the same thing. At their front machine gun was LOSENSKI. His assistant was Sturmman Josef ALSTLEITNER. On their rear machine gun was Pioneer Werner JIRASSEK assisted by Pioneer Johann WASENBERGER. I do not know exactly where the other men in LOSENSKI's crew posted themselves but I saw them leaving the SPW just as the men had done from my SPW. In BODE'S SPW Sturmman KIES was at the front machine gun and he was assisted by Sturmman Manfred MUELLER. At the rear machine gun was a paratrooper, whose name I don't know, and Horst HUMMEL. I remember that Unterscharfuhrer BODE posted himself in front of his SPW with his driver. I do not remember the driver's name. Both of them were armed with machine pistols and I saw them aiming towards the American prisoners in the pasture. Then came BEUTNER's command to fire. My recollection is that the first firing I heard was pistol fire from BEUTNER'S SPW. While we were firing with our machine gun I saw Rottenfuhrer Ernst GOLDSCHMIDT firing into the prisoners with his machine pistol. I saw Unterscharfuhrer BEUTNER and Unterscharfuhrer DICKMANN also firing with their machine pistols into the prisoners. Pioneer HANKE was firing with his rifle; SCHLINGMANN was firing with his rifle; Rottenfuhrer Max HAMMERER was firing with either a rifle or a pistol. These men were firing from approximately the same positions where I saw them standing as we drove by them before halting our SPW. I also saw Rottenfuhrer Georg DEIBERT shooting with a rifle. The machine gun in the Panther at the north end of the pasture was being fired. We fired approximately 75 rounds from the front machine gun. Then I went to the rear machine gun, loaded it and started shooting into the American prisoners.

"As soon as the first firing began, all the American prisoners who were in the field fell to the ground. While I was still in my SPW manning the machine guns, I saw the following additional people shooting into the American prisoners: Sturmman Joachim HOFMANN with his machine pistol; Sturmman Gustav NEVE with his fast-firing rifle; Unterscharfuhrer WITKOWSKI with his machine pistol; Pioneer WALKOWIAK and Pioneer SCHOLZE both with rifles; and Pioneers STORCH and HERGETH with rifles.

(Jaekel Statement)

"It was during the time that I was firing the rear machine gun on our SPW that SPRENGER's SPW pulled up on the righthand side behind my SPW. When SPRENGER's SPW came to a halt, I saw Sturmman BOLTZ firing the machine gun from SPRENGER's SPW. After the machine gun fire had ceased, our SPW was driven down the road towards ENGELSDORF and also halted in front of an American truck which I have shown on Exhibit 'C' by a symbol numbered 14. We stopped at a place shown by a rectangle which I have numbered 6. SPRENGER's SPW stopped behind the American trucks as indicated by rectangle number 23. Then I saw OETTINGER's SPW for the first time stop behind SPRENGER's, as shown by rectangle number 24.

"After our SPW was parked in front of the American truck, I threw the brass out, then dismounted and started walking back the road in the direction of the pasture. I was walking along the ditch by the side of SPRENGER's SPW when I saw OETTINGER firing into the pasture from his SPW (rectangle number 24) with his machine pistol. The men who were walking with me from our SPW at this time were TOEDTER and ENDE. When we reached the pasture we entered it and stood for a few minutes to observe the Americans who were still moving or otherwise showing signs of life. As we observed those who were still moving, the three of us chose different targets and went towards them in order to shoot them. I went to a spot shown in the pasture by a small black circle numbered 10 and here I shot 4 or 5 wounded American soldiers with my pistol. I shot only one round into the heart of each wounded man. At the time I fired, my pistol was one to one and a half meters from the American soldiers at whom I fired. All of these men were moving or otherwise showing some sign of life before I fired and after I shot them they didn't move any more and I am sure I killed each man at whom I fired.

"While I was standing at the place previously described I saw the following among the prisoners, more or less at the south end of the group, which I have indicated by a small black circle numbered 12: Unterscharfuehrer WITKOWSKI, Pioneer TOEDTER, Pioneer ENDE, Pioneer STICKEL, Pioneer STORCH, Pioneer HERGETH, Pioneer WALKOWIAK, Pioneer SCHOLZE and Pioneer Gustav Neve. Of this group I actually saw WITKOWSKI fire 5 or 6 bursts with his machine pistol. I saw TOEDTER firing with his pistol; I saw ENDE firing with his pistol; I saw HERGETH shooting with a rifle; I saw WALKOWIAK fire with his rifle; and I saw NEVE shooting with his fast-firing rifle.

"More towards the center of the group of American soldiers, indicated by the small black circle numbered 20, I saw the following: Unterscharfuehrer BODE armed with a machine pistol; Sturmman LOSENSKI armed with a pistol; Sturmman KIES armed with a pistol; Pioneer JIRASSEK armed with a pistol; Pioneer HUMMEL armed with a rifle; the paratrooper from BODE's SPW armed with a pistol; Pioneer WASENBURGER armed with a rifle; and Sturmman AISTLEITNER armed with a rifle. Of this group I actually saw the following shooting into the American soldiers who lay on the ground; BODE, LOSENSKI, JIRASSEK and the paratrooper. Towards the front center of the group of Americans indicated by the small black circle which I have numbered 15 on Exhibit 'C', I saw the following:

Unterscharfuhrer ALTKRUEGER armed with a machine pistol, Sturmman BOLTZ, armed with a pistol, Sturmman GERHARZ armed with a rifle and Sturmman MANS, who I believe was armed with a rifle. Of this group I actually saw ALTKRUEGER and BOLTZ shooting at the Americans. More towards the north end of the group at the point indicated by a small black circle numbered 13, I saw Rottenfuhrer BILLOSCHETZKY, Rottenfuhrer OETTINGER and Unterscharfuhrer MARTENS, all of whom I saw fire into the Americans with their machine pistols. At the point indicated by a small black circle which I have numbered 11, I saw Rottenfuhrer GOLDSCHMIDT, who was armed with a machine pistol. I also saw him fire with his machine pistol into the Americans. After I saw GOLDSCHMIDT shooting with his machine pistol I saw him going through the clothing of an American.

"At the north end of the field where I have put a small black circle numbered 19, I saw Rottenfuhrer Max HAMMERER, Pioneer SCHLINGMAN, Pioneer HANKE, Unterscharfuhrer BEUTNER and Unterscharfuhrer DICKMANN. HAMMERER was armed with a rifle, SCHLINGMANN with a fast-firing rifle, HANKE with a rifle, BEUTNER and DICKMANN with machine pistols. I saw all five of these men shooting with their respective weapons at the Americans.

"We stayed in the field approximately 10 or 15 minutes and then returned to our SPW. We mounted and then started forward down the road in the direction of ENGELSDORF. At this time our march column was as follows; BODE, LOSENSKI, our SPW, SRENGER and OETTINGER. After we had moved down the road perhaps 300 meters I saw a group of 6 to 8 American prisoners of war marching up the road on our left hand side in the direction of the crossroads. I have indicated this group by 6 crosses and the numeral 16. Just as we neared this group of American prisoners, TOEDTER fired into them with the front machine gun and WITKOWSKI with his machine pistol.

"I did not observe any firing from any other SPW's at this group of American prisoners. They were wearing American uniforms, were unarmed, had their hands raised in a sign of surrender and were not attempting to escape when they were fired upon. When they were fired upon they fell to the ground on the shoulder of the road. We did not stop to examine the bodies of these Americans but proceeded on in the direction of ENGELSDORF.

"I remember that before reaching ENGELSDORF (LIGNEUVILLE) the road curves uphill to the right. As we were going up this hill I remember seeing another group of American prisoners, approximately 50, who were lying in the field on the righthand side of the road. I saw no weapons among these soldiers. They had on American uniforms and did not appear to have been shot in combat as they were grouped too closely together. It was my definite impression that they too had been bumped off, just like the group in the pasture at the crossroads. We did not stop to go among these soldiers or to examine the bodies.

(Jaekel Statement)

"We halted on the crest of this hill after passing this group of American soldiers who lay on the ground and it was at this time that Unterscharfuhrer BEUTNER's SPW driven by GOLDSCHMIDT passed us and again took the lead of our platoon. From ENGELSDORF we proceeded in the direction of STAVELOT. Before we reached STAVELOT I remember seeing BEUTNER's SPW parked on the righthand side of the road just beyond a little lane that led off to a farmhouse. This lane led off the road in a diagonal direction towards the right. Before we passed this lane, I saw about 15 American prisoners of war being marched down the lane towards the main road by Rottenfuhrer DEIBERT of BEUTNER's SPW. We did not stop here and continued on past BEUTNER's SPW. That night in a tavern before STAVELOT Willi HANKE from BEUTNER's SPW told me that they had shot them.

"We spent that night in an assembly area before STAVELOT. Here the 1st and 2nd Platoons were together again. I remember seeing our Company Commander, the two platoon leaders, SIETZ and BEUTNER, and the other men of the 1st and 2nd Platoons. The next morning we took a road to the left that led to a small village, but were strafed from the air so we turned around and came back to this same assembly area where we spent practically the entire day of December 18th. On the evening of the 18th we went through STAVELOT and that same night drove on to STOU MONT, arriving there the next morning, 19 December 1944.

"I have prepared a sketch of STOU MONT showing the area of the town occupied by the 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company. This sketch is marked Exhibit 'D', is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

"We entered STOU MONT on the LAGLEIS road as shown in the upper-righthand corner of Exhibit 'D', made a sharp left turn, just beyond the Panzer which I have numbered 16, and HOFMANN parked out SPW near the store, near which SPRENGER also parked his SPW. We then dismounted and stood around about 5 minutes and then started walking up the road leading to the woods as shown in the upper lefthand corner of my Exhibit 'D'. Walking with me were Pioneer TOEDTER and Pioneer STORCH. As we reached the point shown by three dots and the numeral 5, I saw Rottenfuhrer Ernst GOLDSCHMIDT and Rottenfuhrer DEIBERT across the street in a field shoot 4 American prisoners of war. Both of them had machine pistols. The 4 Americans were unarmed, and had their hands above their heads in a sign of surrender. The Americans were not making any attempt to escape nor did they do anything to provoke the shooting. When GOLDSCHMIDT and DEIBERT fired into them they were standing approximately 7 meters from the Americans. When I witnessed this I was approximately 25 meters from GOLDSCHMIDT and DEIBERT. We did not go over to examine the bodies but continued on up to the intersection where we met Unterscharfuhrer BEUTNER, who was standing at the point shown on Exhibit D, which I have numbered 9. There BEUTNER gave orders that the first group of our platoon would go in position down the road past tank number 16 and that the second group should go in position in the woods shown in the upper lefthand corner of Exhibit "D". He further said, "It is an order that no prisoners will be taken" We left BEUTNER and

Jackel-10

crossed the intersection to proceed up the road where we had been ordered to go and saw Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS and Oberscharfuehrer SCHAEFER who were standing in the intersection as shown on the sketch by the numeral 10. Both of them spoke to us and gave us the same order -- that no prisoners would be taken. The exact expression that SIEVERS used was: "Jede menge Barcellona", which meant that everything was to be mowed down.

"When we left SIEVERS and SCHAEFER, we continued up the road and when we reached the road approximately in front of the tank which I have numbered 16-A on Exhibit "D", Unterscharfuehrer WITKOWSKI stopped us and told us that we would search the houses. We searched a couple of houses there and WITKOWSKI himself discovered a group of American soldiers who were hiding in a chicken house which I have shown on Exhibit "D" by a rectangle and the numeral 6. He ordered them out of the building and then told us that they would be shot. TOEDTER, STORCH and I took them behind this chicken house, to the place indicated by 8 crosses and the numeral 7 and there they were shot by STORCH, TOEDTER and WITKOWSKI. I was armed with a pistol at this time but was loaded down with two boxes of machine gun ammunition and two machine gun belts of ammunition slung over my shoulder, and I did not shoot. WITKOWSKI shot them with his machine pistol; STORCH with a rifle and TOEDTER with a machine gun. We continued up the road in the direction of the woods and while in the vicinity of the intersection, a civilian came up on a bicycle. He wanted to go up the road beyond the tank shown on Exhibit "D" and numbered 14. WITKOWSKI told him that he could not go up the road but the civilian did not leave and persisted in his desire to go up this road, so finally, Unterscharfuehrer WITKOWSKI took him from the point shown by numeral 8 into the edge of the woods and shot him with his machine pistol. I saw WITKOWSKI march the civilian off the road into the woods about 5 meters. He fired about 2 bursts of 5 or 6 rounds each into the civilian.

"Then we walked up the road to the spot indicated by 2 small black circles numbered 11 and went into position. There Unterscharfuehrer WITKOWSKI told us that machine gunner number 2 should go back for more ammunition, so Pioneer ENDE and I walked back down the road and I found my SPW parked by the house as I have shown by a rectangle and the numeral 1. HOFMANN was at the SPW and he, ENDE and I stood at the spot shown by a small black circle and the numeral 3. Here HOFMANN told us that he had seen OETTINGER shoot 2 Americans who had been lying in the ditch by an American truck playing dead. He said that OETTINGER had kicked them and pulled them to their feet. One of the Americans seemed to be wounded. OETTINGER shot them with his machine pistol. HOFMANN also told us that he had seen ALTERUEGER and BILOSCHETSKY go by several times with groups of 3 or 4 American prisoners and always returned without them, so he assumed they were shooting them. When HOFMANN spoke of these prisoners being marched away by ALTERUEGER and BILOSCHETSKY, he indicated the path as shown by the arrows in front of the house where our SPW was parked. HOFMANN also told us that he had seen American prisoners being marched away by men in Panzer uniforms and men of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company and he also assumed that

Jaekel-11

they were shooting these prisoners because they were returning without them. It was at this time that HOFMANN also told me that he had shot some American prisoners of war in STCOMONT, but he did not tell me the circumstances except that he pointed down the road in the direction of the path which he had stated was taken by ALTARUEGER and BILOSCHETZKY.

"We then got some more ammunition, returned to our position shown at number 11 on Exhibit "D" and around 7:00 P.M. that night, 19 December, I left the position for the purpose of finding a place to cook some food. I went to house number 15 and there I met Sturmman JUCH and Sturmman NOVICIN, who told me that Unterscharfuhrer STURZENBECKER, Unterscharfuhrer DIXTRA and Rottenfuhrer VERSICK had shot some American prisoners. They did not explain the time, place or circumstances but it was plain that they were talking about prisoners who were shot at in STCOMONT.

"From house number 15 I returned to our gun position at number 11. There TOEDTER and I ate and smoked several cigarettes. Apparently our position was located as we were then subjected to artillery fire and TOEDTER was wounded in his left foot. I then grabbed the machine gun, a couple of boxes of ammunition, and took them and assisted TOEDTER to house number 12 as shown on Exhibit "D". There I bandaged TOEDTER's foot. Mines were laid across the road as indicated by symbols and the numeral 13. After the mines had been laid, WITKOWSKI, STORCH, HERGETH, WALKOWIAK, SCHOLZ and I stood double guard by this house as indicated by the numeral 22, listening for noise of tanks that might be approaching. In the early morning hours of the 20th of December we heard the noise of tanks approaching up the road beyond the mine field. We then left our post and went to tank numbered 14 and told the crew we had heard tanks approaching. There was an Obersturmfuhrer there who gave us orders to go in position in the woods. The tank retreated a few meters back down the road and we also walked back down the road. About this time, the enemy tank opened fire and WALKOWIAK and ENDE, who were then standing to the left side of the tank, at point 20, disappeared. We concluded they had received a direct hit. We immediately hit the ground.

"On the night of December 20th to 21st 1944 I went to the tavern which I have shown on Exhibit "D" by a rectangle and the number 18, and from there to a castle which was being used as an aid station. I have shown this on my sketch by a rectangle and the numeral 17. It was there that Sturmman LOSENSKI, who had a wound in his arm, told me that he had seen Obersturmfuhrer SIEVERS and Oberscharfuhrer SCHAEFER shoot some American prisoners of war.

"Some time before midnight on the 20th of December 1944 we left STCOMONT FOR LAGLEIZE. I had found HOFMANN in house number 19 and rode with him in our SPW to LA GLEIZE.

"I have prepared a sketch of that part of LA GLEIZE near the church and the school across the street from the church which also includes that part of LA GLEIZE where the SPW's of our company were dispersed. This sketch is marked Exhibit "E", is attached hereto and made a part hereof. I cannot remember the hour or the exact date we arrived in

Jackel-12

LA GLEIZE but we entered LA GLEIZE on the STOUMONT road as shown in the upper righthand corner of Exhibit "E", made a left turn at the church and parked our SPW as shown by rectangle number 2 on Exhibit "D". After parking our SPE, we found cover in the cellar of house number 4. I remember that there was a SPW as shown by rectangle and the numeral 5 by the side of house number 4. It was later hit. I stayed in the cellar because my foot was giving me a lot of pain. In the cellar with me were some other drivers from my company and some drivers from the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company. Also in the cellar was Unterscharfuehrer MAUTE, the Medic of the 9th Pioneer Panzer Company. I remember one afternoon that the Company Commander of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company came in the cellar and spoke to MAUTE, saying, "Come on up and bring your machine pistol; we have to shoot some." About 15 minutes later, MAUTE returned and said they had shot some prisoners of war at the church. When MAUTE left to go with his Company Commander, I learned from drivers of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company who the officer was. They told me that he was the Company Commander of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company. It was at this occasion that I recognized this officer as the same one I had seen standing by the Panther at the crossroads. While in the cellar of this house I also heard that the men of the command which were wearing American uniforms had shot prisoners of war.

"While I was in the cellar, often drivers of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company would leave with their machine pistols and would return saying that they had shot prisoners of war.

"We left LA GLEIZE on foot on the night of the 23rd-24th December 1944. I never got in the vicinity of the church or the school because I stayed in the cellar of house number 4 all the time we were there. Some of the men who were in the cellar with me in LA GLEIZE were as follows: Sturmman HOPMANN, Pioneer STICKEL, Rottenfuehrer EICHLER, Pioneer ELSMAN, Sturmman SPRENGER, Pioneer NEVE, Unterscharfuehrer MAUTE, Sturmman AISLEITNER, Sturmman SHULTE, Sturmman STAEBE and Rottenfuehrer Franz BAYER.

"This statement is given by me voluntarily and of my own free will. I have written it in my own handwriting. I have not been subjected to force, duress or threats of punishment. No promises of reward or immunity from prosecution have been made to me.

"I swear that the facts stated in this affidavit are true and I am prepared to repeat them under oath in any court of justice.

(Signed) SIEGFRIED JAEKEL  
1 March 1946

Sworn to and subscribed before me  
this 1st day of March 1946 at  
Schwabisch Hall, Ger.

RAPHAEL SHUMACKER  
Capt CMP"

(Whereupon the interpreter read the statement in the German language.)  
(Jaekel Statement) 692

Take #70  
Sally fls  
Irving  
5/25-1

(Whereupon the Court reconvened at 1030 hours.)

PRESIDENT: Take seats, the Court will come to order.

PROSECUTION: If the Court please, let the record show that all the members of the Court, all the members of the Prosecution, all the members of the Defense Counsel, with the exception of Dr. Pfister, Dr. Hertkorn, and Dr. Wieland, who are absent on business of the accused, all the defendants and the reporter are present.

CAPTAIN RAPHAEL SHUMACKER, a witness for the Prosecution, resumed the stand and testified further through an interpreter as follows:

(Whereupon the questions, answers and proceedings were interpreted to the accused.)

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

DIRECT EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Captain Shumacker, can you identify the accused that are mentioned in the statement of Siegfried Jaekel, Prosecution's Exhibit P-49?

A Yes, sir.

Q Can you identify Friedel Bode?

A Yes, sir, he is wearing number 2.

PROSECUTION: Will the Court have number 2 stand up?

PRESIDENT: Number 2, stand up.

(Whereupon the accused stood up.)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Can you identify Marcel Boltz?

(Shumacker-Direct)

Tk #70  
Sally fls  
Irving  
5/25-2

A Yes, sir, he is wearing number 3.

PRESIDENT: Number 3, stand up.

(Whereupon the accused stood up.)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

PROSECUTION: Can you identify Ernst Goldschmidt?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, he is wearing number 18.

PRESIDENT: Number 18, stand up.

(Whereupon the accused stood up.)

PROSECUTION: Can you identify Max Hammerer?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, he is wearing number 20.

PRESIDENT: Number 20, stand up.

(Whereupon the accused stood up.)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

PROSECUTION: Can you identify Joachim Hofmann?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, he is wearing number 26.

PRESIDENT: Number 26, stand up.

(Whereupon the accused stood up.)

PROSECUTION: Can you identify Friedel Kies?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, he is wearing number 30.

PRESIDENT: Number 30, stand up.

(Whereupon the accused stood up.)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

PROSECUTION: Can you identify Erich Maute?

THE WITNESS: He is wearing number 36.

PRESIDENT: Number 36, stand up.

(Whereupon the accused stood up.)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

PROSECUTION: Can you identify Gustav Neve?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, he is wearing number 40.

Tk #70  
Sally file  
Irving  
5/25-3

PRESIDENT: Number 40, stand up.  
(Whereupon the accused stood up.)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

PROSECUTION: Can you identify Erich Rumpf?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, he is wearing number 54.

PRESIDENT: Number 54, stand up.  
(Whereupon the accused stood up.)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

PROSECUTION: Can you identify Willi Schaefer?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, he is wearing number 55.

PRESIDENT: Number 55, stand up.  
(Whereupon the accused stood up.)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

PROSECUTION: Can you identify Franz Sievers?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, he is wearing number 59.

PRESIDENT: Number 59, stand up.  
(Whereupon the accused stood up.)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

PROSECUTION: Can you identify Heinz Stickel?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, he is wearing number 63.

PRESIDENT: Number 63, stand up.  
(Whereupon the accused stood up.)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

PROSECUTION: Can you identify Johann Wasenberger?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, he is wearing number 70.

PRESIDENT: Number 70, stand up.  
(Whereupon the accused stood up.)

PRESIDENT: Sit down.

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence

Tk #70-5/25-4

picture affidavits of Siegfried Jaekel, identifying the accused Friedel Bode, Marcel Boltz, Ernst Goldschmidt, Max Hammerer, Joachim Hofmann, Friedel Kies, Erich Maute, Gustav Neve, Erich Rumpf, Willi Schaefer, Frans Sievers, Heinz Stickel and Johann Wasenberger, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution's Exhibits 49-B, 49-C, 49-D, 49-E, 49-F, 49-G, 49-H, 49-I, 49-J, 49-K, 49-L, 49M and 49-N, respectively.

DEFENSE: On behalf of the Defense, there is no objection to the introduction of the picture affidavits and there is no necessity for reading of the same. The Defense further admits that the photographs are those of the accused Bode, Boltz, Goldschmidt, Hammerer, Hofmann, Kies, Maute, Neve, Rumpf, Schaefer, Sievers, Stickel and Wasenberger.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the exhibits offered by the Prosecution are admitted into evidence and will be marked Prosecution's Exhibits 49-B, 49-C, 49-D, 49-E, 49-F, 49-G, 49-H, 49-I, 49-J, 49-K, 49-L, 49-M and 49-N, respectively.

(Whereupon the documents referred to were admitted into evidence and marked Prosecution's Exhibits 49-B, 49-C, 49-D, 49-E, 49-F, 49-G, 49-H, 49-I, 49-J, 49-K, 49-L, 49-M and 49-N, respectively.)

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Captain Shumacker, do you remember how the statement of Siegfried Jaekel was taken?

A Yes, sir, I do.

Q Will you explain to the Court how you took the statement?

A After Jaekel had given us the information that is contained in his statement verbally, he was brought into the office and from notes that I had made from previous interrogations

(Shumacker-Direct)

Tk #70-5/25-SR-5

I dictated this statement to a stenographer in Jaekel's presence, of course, using an interpreter. After the dictated statement had been transcribed, it was dictated to him by an interpreter and he wrote it in German.

Q Did you use a stool pigeon on the accused Jaekel?

A No, sir.

Q Did you use any witnesses who were not bona fide?

A No, sir.

Q Did you confront Jaekel with his accusers?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was there a crucifix in the room where you interrogated Jaekel?

A I don't remember whether Jaekel was ever in either of those two rooms or not.

Q Did you use any ceremony of any kind when you interrogated Jaekel?

A No, sir.

Q Were there many people present when you interrogated Jaekel?

A At least on one occasion these people were present: Jaekel, Hofmann, Neve, Sprenger, an interpreter, a stenographer who was taking notes, and I.

Q How many times was Jaekel interrogated?

A I don't remember, sir, several times.

Q Did you use Jaekel to confront other accused in this case when they were being interrogated?

A Yes, sir. I think I used Jaekel to confront Sprenger and Neve, I believe.

Q Was Jaekel considered by you as cooperative?

A Yes, sir.

(Shumacker-Direct)

Tk #70-5/25-SR-6

Q Was Jaekel ever put in the cells that the Defense refers to as the "death" cells?

A Not that I remember.

Q Are you familiar with the methods generally used in the interrogation of the Malmedy suspects at Schwaebisch Hall?

A Yes, sir.

Q Were stool pigeons ever used?

A Yes, sir.

Q How many is the most you ever used?

A I think we had three or four.

Q Were they always being employed?

A No, sir. We used them whenever we thought their efforts would be productive.

Q What unit did these stool pigeons come from, that is, the regiment?

A They were from the 1st SS Panzer Regiment.

Q Do you know what instructions were given these stool pigeons?

A I know what instructions I gave them when I used them and what instructions were given by other interrogators when I was present.

Q What were those instructions?

A We first told them the man with whom we were going to put them, his unit, his grade or rank, what particular assignment he had in the unit, what vehicle he was riding in, the personnel of that vehicle if we knew it, and what we knew he had done or strongly suspected he had done and where and when. In other words, we briefed him as fully as we could. We instructed the stool pigeon to try to get the man with whom he

(Shumacker-Direct)

Tk #70-5/25-SR-7

was being put to talk and tell what he had done.

Q Were you ever in charge of the interrogation detachment at Schwaebisch Hall?

A I was.

Q I hand you Prosecution's Exhibit number 5 and ask you if that was generally used on the prisoners at Schwaebisch Hall?

A It was.

Q Why was this particular exhibit used?

A It was used mainly to prevent these suspects from knowing who else was there. This I.P. Number 2 was a large prison. There were several buildings forming the prison. We had only two men, two soldiers to bring these suspects up for interrogation. Each morning we would want possibly eight or ten men to interrogate. It saved time to have them brought together. To prevent such a group from knowing exactly who was in the group we used these hoods. Also, we didn't want these men to know the layout of the prison. It was a security measure we figured, from that standpoint, and a security measure insofar as communication among them was concerned. That was the purpose of the hood.

Q Do you know whether or not it was a practice of the interrogators to confront the suspects with their accusers?

A I know that it was.

Q Do you know whether or not the accusers were ever confronted with witnesses who were not bona fide?

A I know that they were.

Q Do you know whether or not the interrogators ever raised their voices during interrogations?

(Shumacker-Direct)

Tk #70-5/25-SR-8

A I am sure they did.

Q Do you know whether or not suspects ever broke down and cried after they had confessed?

A I saw a few, yes, sir.

Q Did they cry silently or did they sob out loud?

A I think out loud, sir.

Q How often was this "schnell" procedure you have testified about used?

A Not every often, sir. We only used it on suspects that we thought were not very intelligent. We didn't think that an intelligent man would fall for it.

Q Why did you use the crucifix in the "schnell" procedure?

A I was informed that that was the Continental practice instead of a bible or merely raising the right hand. So I thought it would be more conducive to eliciting the truth than using the method generally employed in the States.

Q Did the "schnell" procedure always work?

A No, sir.

Q Did you ever use a larger room than the one previously described in your testimony for the "schnell" procedure?

A Yes, sir, we did.

Q Will you describe this room?

A Yes, sir. Before I describe it, however, I want to say that in my testimony yesterday I described those two rooms as being about ten feet square. They weren't that large, they were about eight feet square. This larger room we used, I believe, during about the last six weeks that we were at Schwaebisch Hall. It was possibly twelve feet square. on

(Shumacker-Direct)

Tk #70-SR-5/25-9

the same floor where the other interrogation rooms and on which our offices were located.

Q In the "schnell" procedure, do you know whether spotlights were ever shined in the faces of the accused?

A I know they were not when I attended them.

Q In this large room, do you know whether or not it was equipped with spotlights?

A I remember seeing one spotlight on one of the walls, which had a diameter of approximately three inches. I am told there was another one on another wall.

Q Did you have these spotlights installed or were they already in the room when you started using them?

A They were already in the room.

Q Do you recall any other methods used for eliciting information other than you have already described?

A No special methods. Each interrogator had his own bag of psychological tricks, you might call it.

Q Which proved to be the most effective means of interrogation?

A By far the most effective means of interrogation was presenting the suspect with an avalanche of facts and information we had about him and his unit and what they had done.

Q When was the bulk of these statements taken from the accused?

A I think the majority of them were taken in March and April.

Q Do you know whether or not this light you testified to had a lens on it?

A You mean this one light I saw on the wall, sir?

Q Yes.

Tk #70-SR-5/25/10

A I don't remember that, sir. I remember seeing that light burning only on one occasion.

Q When was that?

A One night Mr. Thon and I interrogated the accused Von Chamier. The ceiling light wouldn't burn -- I suppose the globe was no good -- and we turned that light on so there would be some light in the room.

Q Was this a particularly bright light?

A It was not.

Q Do you know a General Diebich who was at Schwaebisch Hall?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know whether or not he ever used this room?

A Not of my own knowledge, no, sir.

PROSECUTION: You may cross examine.

DEFENSE COUNSEL: No cross examination on behalf of the defense.

PRESIDENT: Are there any questions by the Court? There appear to be none. The witness is excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused and resumed his seat at the Prosecution table.)

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution recalls Mr. Thon.

HARRY THON, being recalled as a witness for the Prosecution, resumed the stand and testified further through an interpreter as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION (Continued)

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Mr. Thon, you are reminded that you are still under oath.

A Yes, sir.

Q Mr. Thon, during the course of your investigation of the Malmedy case, did you ever interrogate one Heinz Stickel?

A Yes, sir, I did.

Q Is he an accused in the case now at hearing before this Court?

A He is.

Q Can you identify him?

A Yes, sir, I can.

Q Take a look at the defendants and see if Stickel is among them.

A Yes, sir, he is.

Q What number is he wearing?

A He is wearing the number 63.

PRESIDENT: No. 63, stand up. -- Sit down.

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution hands the reporter a statement to be marked Prosecution Exhibit P-50 for Identification.

(Whereupon the document referred to was marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-50 for Identification by the reporter.)

Q I hand you a statement marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-50 for Identification and ask if you know whose handwriting it is in and who signed it.

A This is a statement of Heinz Stickel, and it is signed by him.

Q Is this the same Heinz Stickel you have just identified as wearing no. 63?

A Yes, sir.

Q Will you take a look at the statement and see if there are any additions or deletions?

A Yes, sir, there are.

Q Are there any initials appearing by those additions and deletions?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know whose initials they are?

A Yes, sir. They are the initials of Heinz Stickel.

Q Was this statement signed in your presence?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was it taken under oath?

A Yes, sir.

Q Who administered the oath?

A 1st Lt. Byrne.

Q Was this statement given voluntarily?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was any duress used to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

Q Did you make any threats or promises to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

Q Did you use any harsh, cruel or inhuman treatment to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution offers in evidence Prosecution Exhibit P-50 for Identification, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution Exhibit P-50.

LT. COL. DWINELL: The Defense objects to the evidence on the grounds previously stated.

PRESIDENT: The objection is overruled. The exhibit offered by

A Yes, sir.

Q Will you take a look at the statement and see if there are any additions or deletions?

A Yes, sir, there are.

Q Are there any initials appearing by those additions and deletions?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know whose initials they are?

A Yes, sir. They are the initials of Heinz Stickel.

Q Was this statement signed in your presence?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was it taken under oath?

A Yes, sir.

Q Who administered the oath?

A 1st Lt. Byrne.

Q Was this statement given voluntarily?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was any duress used to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

Q Did you make any threats or promises to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

Q Did you use any harsh, cruel or inhuman treatment to obtain this statement?

A No, sir.

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution offers in evidence Prosecution Exhibit P-50 for Identification, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution Exhibit P-50.

LT. COL. DWINELL: The Defense objects to the evidence on the grounds previously stated.

PRESIDENT: The objection is overruled. The exhibit offered by

the Prosecution will be admitted into evidence and marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-50.

(Whereupon the document referred to, having been previously marked and identified, was received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit No. P-50 and is attached hereto and made a part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution offers in evidence a true and correct English translation of its exhibit marked No. P-50, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-50-A.

DEFENSE: On behalf of the Defense, there is no objection to this exhibit P-50-A.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the exhibit offered by the Prosecution is admitted into evidence and will be marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-50-A.

(Whereupon the document referred to was marked and received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit No. P-50-A, and is attached hereto and made a part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution requests permission to read its Exhibit No. P-50-A.

PRESIDENT: Granted.

(Whereupon Prosecution Exhibit No. P-50-A was read to the Court, as follows:)

"I, Heinz Stickel, having been duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

"During the Eifel offensive in December 1944 I was in the 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company, 1st Pioneer Battalion, LSSAH.

"Shortly before the Eifel offensive, the exact date I cannot remember, Untersturmfuehrer Seitz, who was the platoon leader of the first platoon, 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company, gave a company orientation. This was in a forest, where we were in assembly and there among other things, he said the following:

"You will not take any prisoners of war in this offensive."

"I personally have only experienced at one place that prisoners of war were shot and where I participated myself on order of Unterscharfuehrer Wilkofki. About noontime on

the 17 December 1944, we reached coming from Buellingen (sic) a big road crossing. This road crossing is, as far as I remember, 4 km. north of Engelsdorf. At this crossroads we turned at the curve to the left. When one turns left at the curve, there is a house on the right side at the corner and next to the house is a big pasture. We stopped about in the middle of this pasture on the right side of the road in direction Engelsdorf. When we arrived, there stood, according to my estimation, about 60 American soldiers who had surrendered. These soldiers stood on the pasture without weapons, arms up and their hands clasped behind their heads. I know that they were Americans because I know the American uniform. My SPW, during our halt in front of this meadow, was manned as follows:

Unterscharfuehrer Wilkofki  
 Soldier Stickel  
 Soldier Storch  
 Soldier Ente  
 Soldier Scholz  
 Soldier Jaeckel  
 Sturmman Hofman

"We stood in front of this pasture only a very short time, when I received the order from Wilkofki to shoot the prisoners who were standing in the pasture. I shot at the prisoners with the MG 42 which is in front of the SPW and can be rotated. I shot into the prisoners only one belt, that is, 50 rounds. I aimed at the heads of the prisoners and I am sure that those I shot at were dead and did not have to suffer. I can further state that the prisoners fell to the ground and did not move any more. At the same time I shot, I also heard the other MG, which is in the back of our SPW and was operated by Jaeckel shoot at the prisoners. Immediately after the prisoners were bumped off, we received the order to drive on in the direction of Engelsdorf.

"This statement consists of five pages, was made voluntarily, uninfluenced by force, duress and threats, without promises of any kind.

"I swear before God that the facts which I have stated here are true and I am prepared to repeat same under oath before any court of justice.

(Signed) Heinz STICKEL  
 18.4.1946

Subscribed and sworn to before  
 me this 18th day of April 1946.

(Signed) Robert E. BYRNE  
 1st Lt. JAGD"

(Whereupon the statement was read in German by the interpreter.)

Q Mr. Thon, do you recall whether or not Stickel made an oral statement to you before he made the written statement?

A Yes, sir, he did.

Q Where was this?

A That was in Wiesbaden, sir.

Q Who was present?

A 1st Lt. Sloan and myself.

Q Do you recall the approximate date?

A Yes, sir, I know the date. It was April 16, 1946.

Q When did Stickel write the written statement?

A He wrote it two days later, on April 18.

Q Where was that?

A That was in Schwaebisch Hall, Germany.

Q Were any additional statements taken from the accused after that?

A Not by me, sir.

Q Do you know whether or not any other interrogators took any statement?

A I don't believe so, sir.

Q You have heard Capt. Shumacker's testimony about the light in this large room. Did you ever see this light?

A Yes, sir, I know this light.

Q Can you describe it?

A Yes, sir, I can.

Q Will you do so.

A This light was used for a desk lamp. It consisted of a black shade. It was approximately eight inches in diameter. It had no lens whatsoever, and I believe the strength of the bulb that was in the lamp was 60 watt. And I am sure that there were two of those lamps in that room. They were both on the same wall, but one had no globe.

Q Do you recall how many persons were ever questioned in this room?

A Yes, sir, I do.

Q Who were they?

A There were three, and they were von Chamier, the accused Werner Kuhn, and the accused Hennecke.

Q Was the schnell procedure used on all three of them?

A I only know of two.

Q Which two?

A Von Chamier and Hennecke.

PROSECUTION: You may cross-examine.

DEFENSE: The Defense does not desire to cross-examine the witness at this time.

PRESIDENT: Any questions by the Court?

There appear to be none. The witness is excused.

(Whereupon the witness was excused and withdrew.)

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution recalls Capt. Shumacker.

The Prosecution hands the reporter a statement to be marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-51 for Identification.

(Whereupon the document referred to was marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-51 for Identification by the reporter.)

CAPT. RAPHAEL SHUMACKER, being recalled as a witness for the Prosecution, resumed the stand and testified further through an interpreter as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION (Continued)

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Capt. Shumacker, you are reminded that you are still under oath.

A Yes, sir.

Q During the course of your investigation of the Malmedy case at Schwabisch Hall, did you have occasion to interrogate the accused Marcel Bolts?

A Mr. Thon and I, together, interrogated him, Mr. Thon doing most of the interrogating.

Q Did he make an oral or a written statement?

A He made an oral statement first, after five or ten minutes of interrogation.

Q Can you identify Marcel Bolts?

A Yes, sir. He is wearing no. 3.

PRESIDENT: No. 3, stand up. -- Sit down.

Q I hand you Prosecution Exhibit No. P-51 for Identification and ask you if you can identify the handwriting and the signature.

A Yes, sir. Bolts wrote this statement, and he signed it.

Q Will you take a look at the statement and see if there are any additions or deletions?

A There are several of both, all of which are initialed by Bolts.

Q Is this statement written by the same Marcel Boltz you have just identified as wearing no. 3?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was the statement signed in your presence?

A Yes, sir. I administered the oath.

Q Did you use any duress to obtain this statement?

A No, sir. We just told him what Hofman, Jaekel, Neve and Sprenger said, and he talked.

Q Did you make any threats or promises to obtain the statement?

A No, sir.

Q Did you use any harsh, cruel or inhuman treatment to obtain the statement?

A No, sir.

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution offers in evidence its exhibit marked P-51 for Identification, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-51.

LT. COL. DWINELL: The Defense objects to the evidence on the grounds previously stated.

PRESIDENT: The objection is overruled. The exhibit offered by the Prosecution is admitted into evidence and will be marked Prosecution Ex-

hibit No. P-51.

(Whereupon the document referred to, having been previously marked and identified, was received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit No. P-51 and is attached hereto and made a part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution offers in evidence a true and correct English translation of its exhibit marked P-51, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-51-A.

DEFENSE: On behalf of the Defense, there is no objection to the introduction of the exhibit P-51-A.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the exhibit offered by the Prosecution is admitted into evidence and will be marked Prosecution Exhibit No. P-51-A.

(Whereupon the document referred to was marked and received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit No. P-51-A and is attached hereto and made a part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: The Prosecution requests permission to read its exhibit marked P-51-A.

PRESIDENT: Granted.

(Whereupon Prosecution Exhibit No. P-51-A was read to the Court, as follows:)

ts-72  
5/25-sh(1)

"A F F I D A V I T

of

MARCEL BOLTZ

\* \* \* \* \*

"I, Marcel BOLTZ, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

"During the EIFEL Offensive in December 1944 I was a Sturmman in the 3rd Group of the 2nd Platoon of the 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company, 1st Pioneer Battalion, LAH. My group leader was Unterscharfuhrer Wolfgang ALTKRUEGER. My platoon leader was Unterscharfuhrer Max BEUTNER. My Company Commander was Obersturmfuhrer Franz SIEVERS. During the EIFEL Offensive, I rode in a SPW commanded by Unterscharfuhrer ALTKRUEGER. The driver of my SPW was Sturmman Gustav SPRENGER; the assistant driver was Sturmman Guenther MANS; Unterscharfuhrer ROSE was the Company Medic, who also rode in our SPW; Rottenfuhrer GERHARZ was a rifleman; I was machine gunner; and Sturmman Franz VUKISSEWITZ was my loader.

"I have been shown a map of Central Europe, 1:100,000 G.S., G.S., 4416 Bonn, Sheet S. 1. I have been shown a map of BELGIUM and Northeast FRANCE, 1:100,000 G.S., G.S., No. 4436, Marche, Sheet 13. In this statement all references by coordinates to towns, crossroads, etc. will be taken from these maps.

"I remember that a few days prior to the offensive, probably around the 13th or 14th of December 1944, our company was bivouaced in the woods near SATZVEY (Bonn 27.2-25.2). Before leaving this area, I recall that the company was assembled and Untersturmfuhrer SEITZ, platoon leader of the 1st Platoon, made a speech to us about the coming offensive. His speech was substantially as follows:

"This is an order that has come down from the Fuhrer. It is the duty and the obligation of every man, should he see a comrade go over to the enemy, to shoot him. In the coming offensive no prisoners of war will be taken but will be shot immediately."

"Untersturmfuhrer SEITZ also spoke about the support we would have in the offensive. I no longer remember the details of what he told us but I do remember his order about prisoners of war which I have set forth above.

"From SATZVEY we moved to another assembly area in a woods near BLANKENHEIM (Bonn 23-05). I remember that the offensive began on the morning of the 16th of December 1944 and that immediately before we started forward in the advance the group leaders were called to a meeting with their respective platoon leaders. Before the group

ta-72  
5/25-sh-(2)

leaders were called the platoon leaders had met with the Company Commander, Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS. Our group leader, Unterscharfuehrer ALTKRUEGER, went to this meeting and came back to us and repeated to the men in his group substantially the same order we had received from Untersturmfuehrer SEITZ in SATZVEY. I remember distinctly that he repeated the order that prisoners of war were not to be taken.

"Our route of march from the woods near BLANKENHEIM, according to my best recollection, was as follows: From the BLANKENHEIM WOODS to DAHLEM (Bonn 15.4-99.6), to STADTKYLL (Bonn 14.2-96.3), to LOSHEIM (Bonn 03.3-96.6) to HONSFELD (Bonn 96.8-99.2) to BUELLINGEN (Bonn 95.2-02) to THIRIMONT (Bonn 83.3-00.2) to a crossroads on the MALMEDY-ST. VITHE Road about 4 kilometers north of LIGNUEVILLE (ENGELSDORF) (Bonn 80.5-99.3) to LIGNUEVILLE (ENGELSDORF) (Bonn 80.5-99.3) to STAVELOT (Marche 71.9-01.2) to LA GLEIZE (Marche 65.7-03) to STCOMONT (Marche 62.8-02.8).

"I remember that we spent most of the night of 16 December 1944 before LOSHEIM. I remember that before reaching LOSHEIM, a railroad bridge was blown out and between this bridge and LOSHEIM the men of my platoon had to clear a mine field.

"We passed through the town of HONSFELD around 8:00 o'clock in the morning 17 December 1944. I remember that as we left the town of HONSFELD we made a right turn in order to proceed in the direction of BUELLINGEN. Just before making this right turn, I remember hearing some shooting that came from our right not far away. It was my impression that it was machine gun fire. Also before we made this turn to the right I remember an American Studebaker truck that was parked on the righthand side of the road. After making the turn to the right I remember a house that was on the righthand side of the road near the intersection. I also remember seeing the dead bodies of about 15 or 16 American soldiers which lay on the ground on the left side of the road, perhaps 200 meters from the intersection. This group of American soldiers had no weapons about them that I could see and they obviously had not been killed in combat, as they lay too close together. I do not remember seeing blood on the bodies of these soldiers as we passed by but they certainly appeared to have been shot from the positions of the bodies. I do not recall seeing any other German vehicle on the road near where these American soldiers had been killed. I would not say, however, that no other vehicle was there, as my attention was directed entirely to these American soldiers as they lay in the pasture.

"A short distance down the road we halted because the column ahead of us had stopped. I remember that Rottenfuehrer Max HAMBERGER from BEUTNER's SPW (BEUTNER's SPW was driven by Rottenfuehrer Ernst GOLDSCHMIDT) walked past our SPW at this place where we stopped and SPRENGER asked him if those prisoners (meaning the 15 or 16 we had seen lying on the side of the road) had been shot by his SPW, meaning the crew of HAMBERGER's SPW.

ta-72  
5/25-sh(3)

HAMMERER replied, "Yes, they were bumped off." Shortly thereafter, the column moved forward again but we had not gone very far when we were strafed from the air by the enemy and I remember that we took cover along the edge of some woods on the righthand side of the road.

"After the air attack had ceased, we started forward again, continuing in the direction of BUELLINGEN. About a kilometer or so before reaching BUELLINGEN, there was a small airfield on the left side of the road. Between this airfield and the town of BUELLINGEN, I remember that we stopped in front of a house that was located on our left side of the road. This was a large house located about five meters off the edge of the road. I remember that it had a large door which was old and weathered.

"The SPW of Rottenfuehrer BILLOSCHETZKY had stopped on the road at this point behind us. Sturmann Sigmund KOEHLER from BILLOSCHETZKY's SPW and I walked over to this house to get something to drink. We entered the house and talked to a man and a woman who were standing inside on the staircase. We asked them for something to drink and they became very excited. The man was shaking and the woman was crying. We went out of the house and the man followed us and then told us that some Americans were in the cellar. Just about this time 7 or 8 American soldiers came up from the cellar and surrendered to us. They left their weapons in the cellar and when they first appeared they had their hands raised above their heads in a sign of surrender. Just before the Americans had appeared, Unterscharfuehrer ALTKRUEGER had come over, and when the Americans came from the cellar and surrendered, ALTKRUEGER gave us an order to search them. I attempted to talk to one of the prisoners and ALTKRUEGER hollered at me, asking me if I had forgotten the order that had been given. Then on ALTKRUEGER's order, these 7 or 8 American prisoners were lined up in a single rank some 2 or 3 meters from the house with their backs to the house. ALTKRUEGER, KOEHLER and I stood facing them about twelve meters away. ALTKRUEGER was standing to my left and KOEHLER was standing to ALTKRUEGER's left. ALTKRUEGER asked me ironically if I would like to shoot right away. I made no answer and ALTKRUEGER started shooting at the prisoners himself with his machine pistol and I followed, firing at them with a pistol. I fired two shots but I purposely tried to avoid hitting the man who was standing in front of me, aiming to his left. He remained standing after I had fired but fell when ALTKRUEGER fired some more with his machine pistol. I did not examine the dead bodies of these soldiers but returned immediately to our SPW and sat down and smoked a cigarette.

"I have drawn a sketch showing the scene of this shooting. This sketch is marked Exhibit "A", is attached hereto and made a part hereof. On the sketch the following is shown:

1. The house where these 7 or 8 prisoners were taken.
2. The lineup of the 7 or 8 prisoners of war when they were shot.
3. The spot where I stood when the prisoners were shot.
4. The spot where ALTKRUEGER stood when the prisoners were shot.

ta-72  
sh-(4)

- "5. The spot where KOEHLER stood when the prisoners were shot.
6. Where our SPW stopped on the road in front of this house.
7. Where BILLOSCHETZKY's SPW stopped behind our SPW.
8. Our route of march into BUELLINGEN.

"I recall the town of BUELLINGEN because there we refueled at an abandoned American gasoline dump and were also subjected to an artillery barrage. It was in BUELLINGEN that Sturmman Guenther MANS was wounded.

"From BUELLINGEN we travelled to THIRIMONT and from THIRIMONT we travelled northwardly on a small unimproved road until we came out on the road leading from MALMEDY to WAIMES. As we came out on this road our SPW stopped and I heard machine gun fire coming from a crossroads some 600 or 700 meters ahead of us. We halted here perhaps 10 to 15 minutes and then proceeded on to the crossroads where we turned to our left to proceed in the direction of ENGELSDORF. I remember that after making a left turn there was a house at the intersection on our righthand side of the road and south of the house there was a hedge row which formed the northern boundary of a pasture. In the pasture I could see what appeared to be over 100 American soldiers lying on the ground, many of whom were still turning and twisting. As we approached this pasture it was obvious to me that the soldiers who lay in the field were American prisoners of war who had been shot. I could tell they were Americans by their uniforms. ALTKRUEGER gave me the order to shoot at those who were still turning and twisting and I then fired with the rear machine gun, aiming at those Americans who lay on the ground moving and turning. To do this I rested the rear machine gun on the top of the right side of the SPW. I fired 2 or 3 bursts from the machine gun, or a total of 25 or 30 rounds. I am unable to tell how many of my shots were effective but I aimed at those who were still moving, turning or otherwise showing some signs of life.

"I also remember seeing BILLOSCHETZKY, who was in the SPW behind us, shoot into the pasture with a small American rifle. I remember also that ALTKRUEGER shot at them with a machine pistol. This shooting that I have described took place around 1400 or 1500 hours 17 December 1944.

"I have drawn a sketch of this crossroads and the pasture, which I have marked Exhibit "B". This sketch is attached hereto and made a part hereof. On the sketch the following is shown:

1. Our route of march to the crossroads where we turned left.
2. The place where our SPW halted when we came out on the MALMEDY to the WAIMES Road.
3. The house on the righthand side of the road after we made a left turn.

ta-72  
sh(5)

4. The hedge row at the north end of the pasture.
5. The pasture in which the American soldiers lay.
6. The place where our SPW was when I fired into the prisoners with the machine gun.
7. The place where I saw HOFMANN's SPW parked in front of the pasture.
8. The direction we travelled towards ENGELSDORF.

"From here we travelled to ENGELSDORF and from there towards STAVELOT. We spent the night of 17 December before STAVELOT and went through STAVELOT the night of the 18th, arriving in STUOMONT the morning of 19 December 1944.

"Between 0900 and 1000 hours 20 December 1944 I was in a store in STUOMONT when two American prisoners appeared carrying a wounded American comrade on a stretcher. ALTKRUEGER, WUKISSEWITZ and KOEHLER were also there. When I first saw these three Americans they were already in ALTKRUEGER's custody in the store itself. At this time an artillery barrage was in progress and when it had lifted, ALTKRUEGER ordered me to come along with him. Then ALTKRUEGER and I marched the prisoners down a street approximately 250 meters, turned left into a pasture by the side of a house on the lefthand side of this street and there ALTKRUEGER shot these 3 prisoners with his machine pistol. I did not participate in the shooting of these prisoners.

"This statement is given by me voluntarily and of my own free will. I have written it in my own handwriting. I have not been subjected to force, duress or threats of punishment. No promises of reward or immunity from prosecution have been made to me.

"I swear that the facts stated in this affidavit are true and I am prepared to repeat them under oath in any court of justice.

"(signed) Marcel BOLZ  
21 March 1946

"Subscribed and sworn to before  
me this 21st day of March 1946  
at Schwäbisch Hall, Ger.

"(Signed) RAPHAEL SHUMACKER  
Capt CMP"

(Whereupon the original statement, in German, was read by  
the interpreter.)

ts-72  
5/25/sh-1

QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION:

Q Capt. Shumacker, do you remember the details of the taking of the statement of Marcel Boltz?

A Yes, I do.

Q Will you describe them?

A Mr. Thon and I interrogated him for about ten minutes in one of the interrogation cells. He told us substantially the same story that is contained in the statement just read. Then he was brought into our office there, and there he repeated his story in the presence of Major Schirman, the French War Crimes Liaison Officer. She was interested because he is an Alsatian, and because we had gotten him from the French. After that he was sent back to his room, and a few days later -- I don't remember how many -- I got him back in the office and dictated the statement.

Q Do you recall if there was anyone else present in my office other than the people you just named?

A You were present, sir, Mr. Thon, Boltz, Major Schirman, two or three interpreters who were working at a long table, and I.

Q Do you mean interpreters or translators?

A I meant translators.

Q Is there any difference between the statement as given by Boltz and what he told at this interrogation in my office?

A One rather material difference.

Q What was that?

A He first told Mr. Thon and me, and also repeated in your presence and in the presence of Major Schirman, that he shot this man on the right hand end of the group, near Buellingen. When we went to dictate the statement, he changed it and insisted that he really didn't shoot him, he shot to the (Shumacker - Direct)

ta-72  
5/25-sh-2

left of him and tried to miss him, and that is the way it was put in the statement.

PROSECUTION: Prosecution offers in evidence a picture affidavit signed by Marcel Boltz, identifying the accused Max Hammerer, to be attached to the record and marked Prosecution Exhibit P-51-B.

DEFENSE: On behalf of the defense there is no objection to the picture affidavit, and there is further no necessity for its being read in court. The defense further admits that this picture is a photograph of the accused Hammerer.

PRESIDENT: There being no objection, the exhibit offered by the Prosecution is admitted in evidence and will be marked P-51-B.

(Whereupon the document referred to was received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit P-51-B and is attached hereto and made a part of the record.)

PROSECUTION: You may cross examine.

DEFENSE: The defense does not care at this time to cross examine the witness.

PRESIDENT: Are there any questions by the Court? There appear to be none; the witness is excused.

(Whereupon the excused witness withdrew.)

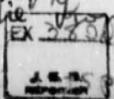
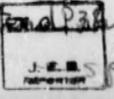
PRESIDENT: The Court is adjourned to meet at 0830 hours Monday morning next.

(Whereupon at 1200 hours the Court recessed.)

000317

Ich heiße Georg Fleps. Ich bin am 19.6.22.  
in Michelberg Sittenbürgen geboren  
Seit dem 1. Juli 1943 gehöre ich der SS an  
Seit Januar 1944 gehöre ich zu der I. A. H.

Während der Angriffsschlacht in der Eifel  
im Dezember 1944 war ich der 1. SS. Pz. Reg.  
7. Komp 3. Zug. zugeteilt.

Meines Erinnerns Verliesen wir Bliesheim  
am 13. <sup>oder</sup> 14. Dezember 1944 und einige  
Tage ehe wir Bliesheim Verliesen. Versammelte  
Heubstürmführer Klingelhöfer die Komp. in  
einem Gasthaus. Das Gasthaus war in der  
mitte der Ortschaft auf der Heubstörse gelge  
Hier erklärte uns Heubstürmführer Klingelhöfer  
das eine große Angriffsschlacht bevorstehe die  
wir sicher gewinnen würde. Er sagte hier bei  
dem bei Feinde angst und Schrecken zu verbreiten.  
Wir dürfen <sup>keine Gefangen machen</sup> ~~keine Gefangen machen~~  
Am Abend ehe wir in den Kampf fingen  
meines Erachtens war es der 15. Dezember 1944  
lage wir in einem Wald diesen Lage ich nicht  
mehr angeben kann. Hier Versammelte Heubstürmführer  
Nieder die Komp. <sup>und</sup> ~~und~~ <sup>führte</sup> ~~führte~~ in der früh ged es las  
16   Georg Fleps.

00031E

Er sagte das wir 3000 Flüggenje Unterstellt hätte und sehr Dill Orii und das wir in 8. Tage in Ant-Serben sein müsse. Deswegen müsse wir schnell und Rücksichtslos Kampffen. Wir müsse mit Ungeschoren Schnellichkeit Sorgen und werde keine gefangen mache.

Am zweitnächsten Tage danach, am 17. Dezember 1944. Erreichte mein Zug eine Strassenkreuzung in der Nähe von Engelsdorf. Ich weis nicht mehr die Ortschaften über die wir vorher fure, doch weis ich das wir Schart an dieser Strassenkreuzung nach Lings Abge. ~~Am~~ der Strassenkreuzung bis nach Engelsdorf, sin es noch zirka 3. Kilometer. Wir erreichte die Kreuzung am Nachmittag.

die mir gezeigte Zeichnung welsche ich diese meiner Handgeschrive Aussage beilege und welsche ich um Verwechslunge zu Vermeide Unterscribe habe ist mein Erinnere richtig.

Nach der Strassenkreuzung auf der Rechte Seite die nach Engelsdorf <sup>führt</sup> sach ich in Felde Vile Amerikamer mit hochgehoben Glende Stk. die entfernung von der Strassenkreuzung kann ich mich genau angebe auch mich die zal der Amerikame es könne zirka 80. gedese sein.

Zu dieser zeit war ich Ladeschütze meines Panzers  
Georg Fleps.

der die nummer 4.31 Züg. das bedeutet  
 7. Komp. 3. Züg 1. Panzer wie waren  
 das Spitzenfahrzeug unseres Züges.

Vor uns <sup>das</sup> meines Erinerens keine Panzer  
 4. sondern Panzer 5. zu welches Kompani  
 dieser Panzer 5. gehörten weis ich nicht.

Hinter uns für Oberscharführer Klotter  
 mit seinen Panzer. Wer hinter Klotter  
 war weis ich nicht mehr

die Besatzung meines Panzer bestand  
 zu dieser Zeit aus: Hauptcharführer  
 Hans Lippert (Panzerkommandant)  
 Rottenführer Wetengel oder Wetengel  
 (Richtschütze) Rottenführer Gerhard Schiffer  
 (Fahrer) Stürmann Arnold (Funker)  
 und mir.

Ich kann nicht mehr mit sicherheit angebe

Wer im Panzer Klotte Führ, doch glaube ich  
das Stürmann Vogt mitfür. Ich weiß das  
Rottenführer Köditz der Fahrer war.

auf der Rechten Seite der Straße gegenüber  
dem Hofen der gefangnen Amerikamer  
Stand ein Esbende das Maschinengewehr  
gegen die Amerikamer gerichtet. Auf dem  
Esbende sah ich 2. oder 3. Mann, doch kannte  
ich diese nicht und ich weiß auch nicht zu  
welcher Einheit dieser Esbende gehörte.

Als wir uns dem Esbende näherten gab uns  
der Kommandant uns mit der Hand ein Zeichen  
zu halten. Er sagte zu Lippstrot: Wir haben  
befehl <sup>von vorne g.F.</sup> ~~von der Spitze~~ <sup>g.F.</sup> bekommen die Amerikamer  
alle anzulegen. ~~Alle~~ ~~g.F.~~ ~~g.F.~~ ~~g.F.~~

Alles uns schnell gehen, jedes Vorgehng wird vorne  
Benötigt. Hilf uns dabei und es <sup>hier</sup> schnell machen.

Lippstrot sagte zuerst ich habe nicht vill Munition.

Darauf sagt der Kommandant noch etwas zu  
Lippstrot worauf Lippstrot der sah das ich bereits  
die Pistole in der Hand hatte mir befahl:

<sup>g.F. schüss</sup> Feuer. Darauf hin führte ich einen Schuss auf  
einen in der ersten Reihe stehenden Amerikamer

Georg Fleps.

Und sah wie er Umfil. Wohl ich im Trof  
 Weis ich nicht mehr aber ich Weis das ich  
 im Trof. Dieser mein Schuss war so weit ich  
 Weis der erste auf die Amerikomer abgegeben.  
 Unmittelbar darauf began der Eskeweh  
 hinter uns (wir waren in ein bischer  
 Vorgefahren) mit seiner Emge auf die  
 Gefangnen zu Schissen. Lippatrot bemerkte  
 hier zu ~~die~~ diese Elende Klunde, er macht auch  
 eine bemerkung das den Amerikomer Recht  
 geschehe aber aus die gemainen Worte ~~das~~  
 ich mich nicht mehr zu Erinere.

Als das Emge des Eskewes aufhörte zu  
 Schissen Haut noch ein Einzler Amerikomer  
 Aufrecht. ich habe darauffhin meine Pistole  
 auf in angelegt und geschossen. Auf <sup>meinen</sup> hin sah  
 ich in fahle. Wir fürer dann weiter. bereit  
 als ich der zweite Schuss ~~auf~~ den Einzler  
 Amerikomer Abwärts dare wir in Abfare.  
 Eben <sup>als</sup> wir Weg führe began das Emge wieder  
 zu Schissen. Ob auch andre Waffe geschossen  
 haben das Weis ich nicht. Neren der ganzen Zeit  
 versücht ~~keiner~~ Keiner der Gefangnen das <sup>andere</sup> dazugelaufen noch gab irgend  
 ein ~~andere~~ gefangner irgut ein <sup>andere</sup> anlast zu Schissen.

Georg Fleps.

Beim ersten Glorise auf der linken Seite der Strasse, es ist das Glorise das auf der Zeichnung meiner 9. bezeichnet ist  
 blieben <sup>Wir nicht Stehe da die Kolone</sup>  
 Stogte/ich <sup>ausserdem hatte wir eine kleine Ketschacke</sup> verlies den Panzer um Bente zu machen  
 von einem Amerikanischen Elkanach nam ich einige Dosen Kondenzmilch und Honerpif da sah ich Rechts von der Strasse hinter einem Zaun 3. Amerikaner Lige die entweder Toot oder verwundet waren. Ich kroch unter dem Zaun durch und dormir Krochen 3. Mann von einem Panzering von einer anderen Kompani ich glaube sie gehörte zu einem Panzer 5.  
 Zwei Amerikaner waren offensichtlich schon Toot bei den 3. hatte ich den eindring das er noch Lebe. Noch vor mir unmitel vor mir, schossen die Leute von dem ich aneme das sie zu einem Panzer gehörten zirka 2. Schüsse in den Amerikaner und ich schossin auch einmal in den Kopf.  
 Hierbei stande wir direkt gleich bei seiner Füsse. Er lag auf dem Borch die Hande vor seiner Kopf gestregt, und sein Kopf Rute auf seiner Händen. Er hatte keine Stahlhelm auf der Kopf. Rechts neben ihm

21 lag sein Gewehr.

Georg Fops.



Ich weis mir noch, das Unterscharführer  
 und ~~Rottführer~~ <sup>Wesenberg</sup>  
 Rolf Ehard in der Normandie einen  
 Verdündeten Amerikaner oder Kanadische  
 Kriegsgefangen erschossen war und  
 als Ehard <sup>mit Wesenberg</sup> in Juli 1944 <sup>J.F. 72</sup> bei unserer Ithene  
 in Tilly Mann und fragte wo der Verdündete  
 war, er wohle in Erschisse. Es war nemlich  
 vom Kampfe des Tages vorher in einen  
 Hause ein Verdündeter Amerikaner, oder  
 Kanader zurückgeblieben. Mein damaliger  
 Panzer Kommandant Willi Bolze sagte  
 darauf <sup>zu Ehard</sup> er würde in begleite um in das  
 Haus zu zeige in den der Gefangne  
 lege. Nach wenige Minute kehrte Bolze  
 zurück und sagte das Ehard und Wesenberg  
 den Verdündeten erschossen hätte in  
 den ~~sch~~ sowohl Ehard und Wesenberg je  
 einen Schuss auf in feuerte. Ehard  
 ist in Amerikanischer Gefangenschaft ich  
 habe in ~~Stizlety~~ <sup>1945</sup> in ende November in <sup>Zuffenhausen</sup>  
 (Gefangenlager 478 geseher.

Ich habe alle diese Angaben Eigenhändig um  
 beeinflusst <sup>J.F. von</sup> ~~Wers~~ Versprechunge oder Dröngungen

TO GEROMONT  
AND  
MALMEDY

TO ADIMONT

HOUSE NR. 1

HOUSE NR. 2

HOUSE NR. 3

BARN

BARN

HOUSE NR. 4

HOUSE NR. 5

HOUSE NR. 7

SHED

HOUSE NR. 6

SHED

TO HEDAMONT

HOUSE NR. 8

HOUSE NR. 9

LANE INTO FIELD

HIGHWAY N 32 TO WEISMES

TO  
LIGNEVILLE  
AND  
ST. VITH



HIGHWAY N 25

SCALE  
1:3000

Dies ist die Zeichnung <sup>auf</sup> die ich mich  
in meiner Aussage bezog. Meines  
Erinnerens eine Richtige Darstellung  
der Straßenkreuzung in der Gegend  
an der die Erschießung die ich beschrieb  
statt fand.

HOUSE NR. 10 Sworn to and subscribed  
before me this 5<sup>th</sup> day of January 1946  
at Schwabach - Hell Germany.

William R. Perl  
1<sup>st</sup> Lt Mi O-555149

Sworn to before me at Wiesbaden, Germany

5. January 1946

Georg Fleps.

990322

hiedergeschrieb. Diese Aussage besteht aus 9 Seiten

Ich schwöre vor Gott, das diese Aussage die Wahrheit, die volle Wahrheit und nicht <sup>alle</sup> die Wahrheit enthält und ich bin bereit diese Aussage vor jedem gerichtlichen Verfahren zu wiederholen.

Ich frage noch nach das mir einfill das der Verdünolote Kriegsgefange <sup>der</sup> in Jilli von Ehard und Wesenberg <sup>Explosiva</sup> <sup>Sünde</sup> bestimmt ein <sup>Schmäh</sup> war.

Ich glombe an Gott und bin mir mir die Heiligkeit eines Eides und bedeutung dieser ansage voll bewüst. ehe ich diese Aussage unterschrieb würde sie mir nochmals vorgelesen.

Witnessed:

Dwight F. Fanton  
MAJ RMC  
INVESTIGATOR - EXAMINER  
WAR CRIMES BR. USPET

Georg Flops.

5. Januar 1946.

Witness and subscribed

Before me this fifth day of January  
1946 at Schwöbisch Wald, Germany

William R. Seal  
Maj M.I.D. - 555149

Investigator - Examiner  
War Crimes Tribunal Staff

000324

### TRANSLATOR'S AFFIDAVIT

I, William R. PERL assigned to War Crimes Branch, United States Army, APO 633, as an interpreter, having been duly sworn, depose and state that the attached English translation is a true and accurate rendering of the German original of the statement of

Georg FLEPS  
taken on 5 January 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany,  
before the undersigned, WILLIAM R. PERL,  
consisting of 9 pages, into English.

I, the deponent, further state that I speak German and English fluently and am fully qualified as an expert German-English interpreter by reason of the following qualifications:

1. Native tongue is German.
2. I have spoken English for twenty years.
3. I studied English for five years in school in VIENNA, Austria.
4. I lived in England from 1930-31 and in 1938.
5. I lived in the United States from September of 1940 until I left the United States with the American Army in July of 1944.
6. From February 1943 to July 1944 I was an instructor in the IPW Section of the Military Intelligence Training Center, Camp Ritchie, Maryland, and after coming overseas I have continued to serve as an interrogator of prisoners and suspects, in a capacity which always involved translation from German to English and vice versa.

P  
EX  
38A

William R. Perl

WILLIAM R. PERL, O-555149  
1st Lt., M.I.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 6<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1946  
at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

Raphael Thumacher  
War Crimes Branch, USFET  
Capt CMP

EX 38A  
REPORT

20

000325

My name is GEORG FLEPS. I was born on June 19, 1922 in MICHELSSBERG SIBENBURGER. Since July 1, 1943 I have belonged to the SS, and since January 1944 to LSSAH.

During the EIFFEL offensive in December 1944 I was assigned to the 1 SS Pz. Regiment, 7 Company, 3 platoon.

As far as I remember, we left BLISHEIM on the 13th or 14th of December 1944 and a few days before we left BLISHEIM, Hauptsturmfuehrer KLINGELHOEFER assembled the company in an inn. The inn stood in the middle of the village on the main street. Here Hauptsturmfuehrer KLINGELHOEFER explained to us that a big offensive battle was just ahead of us, which we would certainly win. He said in this that we must fight recklessly and cruelly in order to spread terror and fright among the enemy, and therefore we would take no prisoners.

On the evening before we went into battle, which in my opinion was on the 15th of December, 1944, we were in a forest, the location of which I can no longer state. Here Hauptsturmfuehrer KLINGELHOEFER assembled the company again and said that it will start in the morning. He said that we had 3,000 aircraft available and much artillery and that we had to be in ANTWERP within 8 days. Therefore, we must fight quickly and recklessly. We must advance with terrific speed and take no prisoners.

On the second day after that, December 17, 1944, my platoon reached an intersection in the vicinity of ENGELSDORF. I no longer recall the villages which we advanced through, but I do know that we made a sharp turn to the left at this intersection. From the intersection to ENGELSDORF it is about 3 kilometers. We reached the intersection in the afternoon.

The sketch, which has been shown to me, which I have signed in my own handwriting to avoid its being changed by mistake, and which I have attached to this statement, is, as far as I remember, correct.

Just past the intersection, on the right side, which leads to ENGELSDORF, I saw many Americans standing in the field with their hands up. I cannot state exactly the distance from the intersection or the number of Americans. It could have been about 80.

At this time I was assistant gunner in my tank, which had the number 731. That means Company 7, Platoon 3, Tank 1. We were at the head of our platoon. As far as I remember, no Mark IV tank, but a Mark V tank was ahead of us. I do not know to which company this Mark V belonged.

Behind us drove Oberscharfuehrer KLOTTEN with his tank. I no longer know who was behind KLOTTEN. The complement of my tank consisted at this time of Hauptscharfuehrer HANNS SIPPTRCT (tank commander), Rottenfuehrer WETENGEL or WETIENGEL (gunner), Rottenfuehrer GERHARD SCHAEFFER (driver), Sturmman ARNHOLD (radioman), and myself.

I cannot state with certainty who rode in KLOTTEN's tank, but I do believe that Sturmman VOGT rode with him. I know that Rottenfuehrer KOEWITZ was the driver.

27  
On the right side of the street opposite the group of captured Americans stood an SPW with its machine gun pointed at the Americans.

As we approached the SPW, the commander gave us a signal with his hand to stop. He said to SIPPOTROT: We have received orders from up ahead to bump off the Americans. Everything must go quickly. Every vehicle is needed up ahead. Help us with this and make it go fast. SIPPOTROT said at first, I do not have much ammunition. Then the commander said something else to SIPPOTROT, whereupon SIPPOTROT, who saw that I already had my pistol in hand, and gave me the order to shoot. I then fired a shot at one of the Americans standing in the front row, and saw him fall over. I do not remember where I hit him, but I know that I did hit him. As far as I know, this shot of mine was the first one shot at the Americans. Immediately afterwards the SPW behind us (we had driven on a little) began to fire with its machine gun at the prisoners. At that SIPPOTROT remarked: These wretched dogs. He also remarked that the Americans received their just desert, but I can no longer recall the exact words.

When the machine gun of the SPW ceased firing, a single American was still standing up straight. I thereupon pointed my pistol at him and fired. Watching my shot, I saw him fall. Just as I fired the second shot at the single American, we were departing. Just as we drove away, the machine gun commenced firing again. I do not know whether other weapons were fired or not. During the whole time none of the prisoners either attempted to run away or gave any other cause for shooting.

We stopped again by the first house on the left side of the road, i.e., the house indicated as No. 9 on the sketch, because the column stopped, and besides, our track was slightly damaged. I left the tank to take booty. I took some cans of condensed milk and corned beef from an American truck. There I saw to the right of the street behind a fence, three Americans lying who were either dead or wounded. I crawled under the fence and saw 3 men from another vehicle of another company. I believe that they belonged to a Mark V tank. Two Americans were obviously already dead. The third one gave me the impression that he was still living. The people ahead of me, directly ahead of me, who, I assume, belonged to the Panther, fired about 2 shots at the American, and I too shot once into his head. At this time we were standing at his feet. He lay on his stomach with his hands spread in front of his head, and his head was resting on his hands. He had no steel helmet on his head. Nearby to the right lay a rifle. When I returned to my tank, SIPPOTROT had an American pullover in his hand.

I would like to remark that the order, Shoot, which SIPPOTROT gave when I fired the first shot, meant that I should shoot with my pistol. Our machine gun was pointing down the road at this time, and we would have had to maneuver the tank in order to bring it into position. He further saw that I held the pistol, and when he said, Shoot, he turned to me and laid his hand simultaneously on my left shoulder. When I fired at the American who was standing alone, after the machine gun of the SPW had fired, SIPPOTROT did not repeat the command.

These are the only shootings of PW's in the EIFEL Offensive which I observed myself or took part in. In addition, I only know that Unterscharfuhrer ROLF EHARD and Rottenfuhrer WESENBERG shot a wounded American or Canadian prisoner of war in Normandy. I was present when EHARD and

WESENBERG came to our barn in TILLI in July 1944, and EHARD asked where the wounded man was, for he wanted to shoot him. An American or Canadian who had been wounded in the battle of the previous day had remained behind in a house. Oberscharfuehrer WILLI BOLZE, who was my tank commander at that time, then said to EHARD that he would accompany him to point out the house in which the prisoner was lying. After a few minutes BOLZE returned and said that EHARD and WESENBERG had shot the wounded man, and that EHARD and WESENBERG had each fired one shot. EHARD is in American captivity. I saw him last at the end of November 1945 in ZUFENHAUSEN (PW Camp No. 78).

I have written this statement in my own handwriting, uninfluenced by promises or threats. This statement consists of 9 pages.

I swear before God that this statement contains the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and I am ready to repeat this statement before any court of justice.

I further add that it occurred to me that the wounded prisoner of war whom EHARD and WESENBERG shot in TILLI was definitely a Canadian.

I believe in God, and am fully conscious of the sanctity of an oath and the significance of this statement. Before I signed this statement, it was read to me again.

GEORG FLEPS  
January 5, 1946

Sworn to and subscribed before me this fifth day of January, 1946 at Schwaebisch Hall, Germany.

WILLIAM R. PERL  
1st Lt. M.I. O-555149  
Investigator-Examiner  
War Crimes Branch USFET

000328

TRANSLATION OF LEGEND FROM STATEMENT OF

Georg FLEPS

Dated 5 January 1946

- - - - -

This is the drawing to which I referred to in my statement.  
In accordance to my recollection, a correct representation of the  
crossroads and the locality where the shooting I described both  
took place.

TO GEROMONT  
AND  
MALMEDEY

TO ARIMONT

HOUSE NR. 1

HOUSE NR. 2

HOUSE NR. 3

BARN

BARN

HOUSE NR. 4

HOUSE NR. 5

HOUSE NR. 7

SHED

HOUSE NR. 6

SHED

HOUSE NR. 8

HOUSE NR. 9

HIGHWAY N 32 TO VESMES

TO MEDAMONT

LANE INTO FIELD

TO  
LIGNEVILLE  
AND  
ST. VITH



SCALE  
1:3000

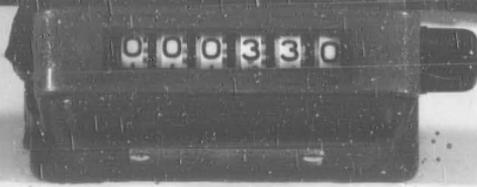
HIGHWAY N 23

*This is the drawing <sup>and</sup> which I made  
in my statement regarding my  
recollection of a correct representation  
of the street intersection and the location  
on the site of the structure which I described  
in my statement.*

HOUSE NR. 10  
Swan to and subcarrier  
before me this 5<sup>th</sup> day of January 1946  
at Schwabach - Holl Germany.  
William R. Perl  
1<sup>st</sup> Lt. M. I. O-535149  
I participated - Examinee was Miss Pearl Perl

5 January 1946

George F. Perl



I, GEORG FLEPS, being first duty sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
 Ich Georg Fleps, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

F  
EX  
38B

The above two photographs are photographs of the same OBERSCHARENVEHRRER KLOTTEN mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 5 JANUARY 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographen sind Photographien desselbigen Oberscharführer Kloppen von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 5. Januar 1946.

Georg Fleps.  
 First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

49 Hürmann  
 Rank (Dienstgrad)

7<sup>th</sup> Co 1<sup>st</sup> SSR REGT LSSRH  
 Organization during Eifel Offensive  
 Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

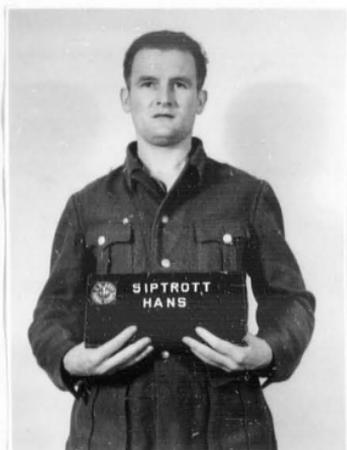
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1946.

32

Russell Schmacker  
 Officer administering oath  
Capt. CMP  
 Rank Arm or Service

EX 318  
 JUN 15 1946

000331



I, GEORG FLEPS, being first duty sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Georg Fleps, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same HAUPTSCHAFENFUEHRER HANS SIPTROTT mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 5 JANUARY 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Haupt Hans Siptrott von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Hauptschafener Aussage genannt, datiert 5. Januar 1946.

Georg Fleps  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

49 Sturmmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

74 G. 1958 P. REGT. LSSAH  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

33

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of April, 1946.

Raphael Thumacher  
Officer administering oath

Capt. C.M.P.  
Rank Arm or Service

EX 38C  
JEB  
12/20/45

F  
EX  
38C

000332



I, GEORG FLEPS, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
 Ich Georg Fleps, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same HAUPTSTURMHUEHNER KLINGELHOEFER mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 5 JANUARY 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Hauptsturmführer Klingelhoefer von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 15. Januar 1946.

Georg Fleps  
 First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

44 Sturmman  
 Rank (Dienstgrad)

7th Co. 1st SS Pz REGT. L.SSAH  
 Organization during Eifel Offensive  
 Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of April, 1946.

Richard Thumacker  
 Officer administering oath  
capt CMP  
 Rank Arm or Service

P  
 EN  
 38D

38B  
 EX 38D

34

000330

Dieses goldene Fünfstück folgendes Aufprägemaß an  
und Größe ist vorzufindig nicht.

In dem freien Kreisamt <sup>Prüden H.S.</sup> vom 17. Aug. 1899. Demnach  
sind von den Büchlingen an der Kreisamtverwaltung  
an der Kreis 4 Kreise bescheiden von Büchlingen an.  
Diese Verwaltung ist mit der Landesbank Zentral-  
nummer 1: 100000 G.S. G.S. No. 7416, dem Kreis 51 mit dem  
Kreis 81 40-19 festgestellt. Diese fünf Kreise -  
Kreis 81 bis 85 sind nicht mehr durch  
gemäß ist die Lage von diesen Kreisen -  
Kreisverwaltung sind ist eine aufzuführungs-  
mäßige Zusammenfassung der Lage von den Kreisen <sup>H.S.</sup>  
Kreis 81, 82, 83, 84 und 85 sind die Kreise wie ist  
mit an sie zu erinnern.

EX 39

Die Karte Nr. 6 liegen nicht mehr links ab.

35

1

Pras. Ex 39  
2000.



cc

Radste an der Versammlung standen im Falle in-  
 gefäße 60 Versammlungsdirektoren Amerikaner mit den  
 Kindern über den Dörfen. Ich weißte das es Amerikaner  
 waren da ich Amerikanische Uniform trug.

In der Versammlung habe ich die Amerikanische Gefangenen  
 mit roten Kreisen bezeichnet. In der Versammlung  
 der Menschenkennzeichnung welche heute in der  
 Halle sind befinden sind sie mit roten  
 Kreisen bezeichnet und diese Kreise sind mit Nr. 7  
 angezeichnet.

mit der roten Kreise sind die Amerikaner  
 gegenüber standen 2 oder 3 S.P.Ws. ich aber glaube es  
 waren 3.

Ich war im Begriffe mit Nr. 20 Km die Kreise  
 an den S.P.Ws. vorbeizugehen.

Ich bin bemerkt ich weiß, wie Kommandant hat S.P.W.  
 mit zu mir und mich anforderte zu fliegen. Ich  
 wußte um das es ein S.P.W. Kommandant war dem  
 er bring mich Besichtigung während die Beförderung  
 Kaufplanmäßig. Ich kann mich nicht mehr entscheiden  
 ob es das erste, zweite oder dritte S.P.W. war zu  
 welchem dieser Kommandant gehörte.

Ich fühlte mich nicht dieser obengenannten Kommandant  
 denn zu mir und sagte: „Sag die Namen im  
 nicht schick <sup>H.S.</sup> für.“ Ich antwortete ich ich habe nicht ge-  
 nügung Motivation für so etwas. Wir hatten  
 große 84 Aufstiege und davon habe einige verpasst.  
 Dieser S.P.W. Kommandant sagte mir bei mich ob nicht  
 wenn man es nicht lesen zum verpassen hat  
 Anmerkungen dieses Gefährten habe.

Ich kann Ihnen oben genannten Vornamen  
nicht und sehr wenig niemandem bei Befragung der  
S. P. Ws. geben. Ich muss jedoch an, das die S. P. Ws.  
zur 9. P. Komg. geführt, das mir am meisten bekannte  
S. P. W. Luitpold heißt.

Zu dieser Zeit, das heißt während ich mit den  
Vornamen der S. P. Ws. sprach, sprach Herr. Engel  
in der Ladung an. Als ich mich zurück  
beugte (nachdem ich mit den S. P. W. Vornamen gesprochen  
hatte) sah ich das Ende der offenbar beizugehörigen  
Hilfsfirma in der Zeit hatte.

Der mich zunächst erwähnte Klingelstein in der  
Frage des 16. Aug. (in einer Anweisung an alle Zerstörer  
der 7. Komg.) sprach hatte das mir keine Befragung  
müssen, weil ich die von Herrn Engel ge-  
schickten.

Ich mußte mich ausdrücklich besinnen das Klingelsägen  
 um mich das Aufgraben mich ausdrücklich laute  
 das Gefangenen nicht gemacht werden, da sie mich  
 im Luft freier. Flagg hatte mich die Pistole  
 in der Luft und ich hatte das frei im weiten  
 das mich von dem mynischen. Klingelsägen abzuhalten  
 das fahndet.

Ich sagte zu Flagg: „Bischof.“ Ob ich ihm die linke Hand  
 mit einem Pfeiler sagte nicht ich nicht mehr.  
 Gleich nach dem ich dieses sagte fühlte Flagg mich einen  
 Pistole. So wie ich mich nicht mehr kann gab er  
 2 Pfeile ab gleich in unmittelbarer Entfernung.  
 Gleich nachher oder fast gleichzeitig begann das mit  
 um mich den fahndet S.P.W. zu fassen. Das S.P.W. ER 239  
 mit einem M.G. 42 sind ein paar von Hand und  
 dem S.P.W. ein Mann der mit der Waffengewalt

in die Amerikaner hinein fürchte. Es das Spielplan  
 begann wurden die Amerikaner richtig im Feld die  
 Gänge über dem Kopf sind gelben Kerne  
 und sie zu spielen. Und falls sie nicht  
 passen um die von Leuten gefangen.

Unmittelbar nach dem Flieg geschossen hatte jedoch nicht  
 Amerikaner fallen sind die Amerikaner nicht  
 ihm gegenüber sind sie zu spielen.

Am 1. März als 1. Min. nach dem das Spielplan begann  
 wurde ich befohlen zum nachzugehen. Ob dann  
 Flieg noch einen Schritt abgemacht hat weiß ich nicht.  
 Falls er das hat ist mit dem nicht mehr mit meinem  
 Befehl gehen.

Mit diesen Worten sind mehrere weitere Punkte  
 haben nach dem dem Waffengebrauch.

Am diapen stelle werliap Flays den Fungar. Die  
 jiltten bewiläufig 3. Min. und Flays war die gung  
 Zeit abwaspen. Ab er firt bei noch minen Amari kann  
 wfsup namip sig wifft. Am diapen Stelle wfsalt sig  
 minen Amari kanniften jiltten und ein gear  
 jimmminilwfsig. Ist ful die jegenfände jilt  
 Amari kann wfsig minen man man  
 minen labarben noch minen toten, jiltten jilt  
 von minen mit inder Amari kann die wfsen  
 jiltten wfsen wfsalten.

In der wfsen inder wfsen die die bewiligung den wfsen  
 ful sig eine wfsen jiltten die jiltten die jiltten die  
 jiltten jiltten. jiltten die 1-3 die 2 oder 3. P. Ws.  
 Nr. 4 ist minen jiltten jiltten. Nr. 5 die jiltten von  
 wfsen. jiltten Nr. 6 ist die jiltten von wfsen jiltten die jiltten  
 ist minen namip jiltten wfsen jiltten.

Mr. 2 in 8 sind die Partner von Oppa. Sie sind nicht in der Lage,  
sich selbst zu versorgen. Sie sind sehr krank und  
sind nicht in der Lage zu arbeiten.

Das ist die Ursache für meine finanzielle Lage. Ich habe keine  
Mittel zur Verfügung.

Ich habe keine Arbeit gefunden. Ich bin in der Lage zu arbeiten,  
sind für meine Familie notwendig. Ich bin in der Lage zu arbeiten,  
sind für meine Familie notwendig.

Ich glaube an Gott. Ich habe keine Arbeit gefunden. Ich bin in der Lage zu arbeiten,  
sind für meine Familie notwendig.

Ich glaube an Gott. Ich habe keine Arbeit gefunden. Ich bin in der Lage zu arbeiten,  
sind für meine Familie notwendig.

Und deshalb habe ich keine Arbeit gefunden. Ich bin in der Lage zu arbeiten,  
sind für meine Familie notwendig.

(42) Gewisse Vermögensgegenstände.

Sworn to and subscribed

before me this seventh day of  
January 1946 at Schwalbich Hall, S.  
Germany.

William R. Peel

176 MI 0-555149

Notary Public - E. H. ...

Witnessed:  
Members of the  
A.M.C.  
International  
and Grand Lodges of the U.S.A.

John Lippold 2. Jan. 1946

W. G. ...

EX-39

J. R. ...

TO GEROMONT  
AND  
MALMEDY

TO ARIMONT

HOUSE NR. 1

HOUSE NR. 2

HOUSE NR. 3

BARN

BARN

HOUSE NR. 4

HOUSE NR. 5

HOUSE NR. 7

SHED

HOUSE NR. 6

SHED

TO HEDAMONT

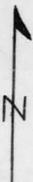
HOUSE NR. 8

HOUSE NR. 9

LANE INTO FIELD

HIGHWAY N 23 TO WEISMES

TO LIGNEVILLE  
AND  
ST. VITH



SCALE  
1:3000

*Vieta Zwijsmynen gebou dit*

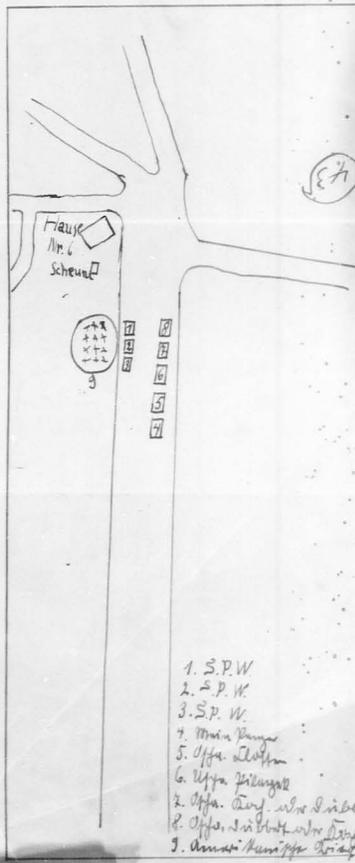
*Laya noie of die in minne and paja nom 2.1.1946  
bepaald wiffing noie et.*

*Jacob Lippold*

*I want to and subscribed before me this 1<sup>st</sup> day  
of January 1946 at Schmitzsch - Hall Germany  
William A. Carl  
1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Mil. P-5251449  
Lorraine, Missouri War Crimes Board*

HIGHWAY N 23

HOUSE NR. 10



1. S.P.W
2. S.P.W
3. S.P.W
4. Main Pump
5. Open Well
6. Open Well
7. Open Well
8. Open Well
9. Open Well

000341

000342

### TRANSLATOR'S AFFIDAVIT

ROBERT E. HECHT, Jr.,

1. \_\_\_\_\_ assigned to War Crimes Branch, United States Army, APO 633, as an interpreter, having been duly sworn, depose and state that the attached English translation is a true and accurate rendering of the German original of the statement of

HANS SIPTROTT

taken on 7 January 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

before WILLIAM R. PERL, 1st Lt., M.I.

consisting of 8 pages, into English, and 1 sketch

I, the deponent, further state that I speak German and English fluently and am fully qualified as an expert German-English interpreter by reason of the following qualifications:

1. Native tongue: English.
2. Was born 3 June 1919 and learned German from a German governess from 1924 to 1929.
3. Studied in German speaking school INSTITUT SCHMIDT at ST. GALLEN, SWITZERLAND from 1932-1933.
4. Continued the use and study of German with a seminar conducted by Professor FEISE of JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY in BALTIMORE, Maryland from 1933 to 1937.
5. Took seven semesters of German language and literature in HAVERFORD COLLEGE, at HAVERFORD, Pa., from 1937 to 1941.
6. Lived in MUNICH, Germany, May-September 1939. Studied German language and literature at University of Munich from June to September.
7. Since December 1945 I have served with War Crimes Branch USFET, as a German-English Interpreter.

P  
EX  
391

Robert E. Hecht, Jr.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

9<sup>th</sup>

day of

February 1946.

44

*Arthur J. Thum*  
War Crimes Branch, USFET  
Capt CMP

000346

I make the following truthful statement and write it down in my own handwriting.

In the early afternoon hours of 17 December 1944, coming from BUELLINGEN, we arrived at a road crossing where four roads intersect. This crossing I have located on the Map of Central Europe 1:100,000 G.S., G.S. No. 4416. (AMS M641) BONN Sheet S-1, at 814019. The sketch attached hereto and made a part of this statement correctly depicts the scene at this road crossing and is a true representation of the location of the roads, houses, vehicles and prisoners as I remember them.

At the house (No. 6) we made a sharp left turn. Approximately 60 American prisoners of war, with hands raised above their heads, were standing on the right hand side of the shed in the field. I knew they were Americans because I know the American uniform. On the main sketch I have designated the American prisoners with red crosses. On the enlargement of the road crossing they are indicated with plain crosses and these crosses are marked No. 9. On the right hand side of the road, exactly opposite them, there were two or three SPWs - I believe there were three. I passed the SPWs at 15 or 20 kilometers per hour. There I took notice as a commander of one of the SPWs waved at me and asked me to stop. I surmised that it was an SPW commander because he was wearing a field cap with a peak, while the crew was wearing steel helmets. I do not remember if this commander belonged to the first, second or third SPW. I stopped and this above named commander approached me and said: "Turn your gun around and shoot into them." I answered him, "I don't have enough ammunition for such a thing." We only had about 84 rounds and some of it had already been fired. This SPW commander did not say on this occasion whether or from whom he had received orders to shoot the American prisoners of war.

I did not know this above named commander and did not know anybody of the crew of the SPW, but I believe that the SPW belonged to the 9th Pioneer Company because the SPW standing nearest to me was equipped with bridging equipment.

During the time I was talking to the commander of the SPW, Sturmman FLEPS was sitting at the loader's slit. When I turned around, (after having spoken to the commander of the SPW) I saw that FLEPS, who apparently was eager to shoot, had his pistol in his hand.

Because Hauptsturmfuehrer KLINGELHOEFER had made a speech to all platoon leaders of the 7th Company on the morning of 16 December 1944, telling us we should not take any prisoners, I permitted FLEPS to shoot. I would like to emphasize once more that KLINGELHOEFER told us at the end of his speech that prisoners would not be taken since they are only a bother. FLEPS only had the pistol in his hand and I thought that it was within the scope of Hauptsturmfuehrer KLINGELHOEFER's order. Therefore, I said to FLEPS, "Shoot!" I don't remember whether or not I put my hand on his left shoulder. Immediately after receiving this order, FLEPS shot with his pistol. As far as I can remember, he fired two shots - one immediately after the other. Right after that, or almost simultaneously, the SPW standing nearest to me started shooting. The SPW shot with its MG Model 42. Besides that, a man was standing on top of the SPW and fired with his machine pistol into the Americans. Prior to the shooting, the Americans were standing quietly in the field with their hands raised above their heads and gave no reason whatsoever to be shot. I noticed furthermore that none of these people had any weapons.

Immediately after FLEPS had fired, I saw an American fall down and two American first-aid men hurried towards him to help him.

Hardly more than one minute after the shooting started, I gave orders to resume march. Whether FLEPS fired another shot after that, I don't know. If he did, this was not done on my orders.

Several hundred meters farther south we stopped again because of a traffic jam. At that spot, FLEPS left the tank. We stopped approximately five minutes and FLEPS was absent during all that time. I don't know whether he shot one

OK 3/24  
J.R.R.

000344

American there. I received at this spot an American sweater and a pair of rubber boots. I did not take those articles from any dead or alive American, but received them as a gift from an unknown German soldier.

In the lower right hand corner of the attached sketch I have made an enlarged drawing of the location of the happenings. Nos. 1 to 3 represent the two or three SPWs and No. 4 is my own tank. No. 5 is Oberscharfuhrer CLOTTEN's tank. No. 6 is Unterscharfuhrer PILARZEK's tank, who, as far as I can recall, rode behind Oberscharfuhrer CLOTTEN. Nos. 7 and 8 are the tanks belonging to Oberscharfuhrer DUBBERT and KOCH, but I no longer remember whether DUBBERT rode in front of KOCH, or KOCH in front of DUBBERT. No. 9 indicates the prisoners of war.

This statement consisting of eight pages and a sketch, was made by me in my own handwriting voluntarily, without being influenced by threats or promises. I swear before God that this statement is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

I believe in God, and I am fully aware of the holiness and the importance of a statement and will repeat this statement before any court of justice.

HANS SIPTROTT  
SS Hauptscharfuhrer  
7 January 1946

Sworn to and subscribed before  
me this seventh day of January  
1946 at SCHWABISCH HALL, Germany.

WILLIAM R. PERL  
1st Lt. M.I. O-555149  
Investigator-Examiner WOB-USFEP.

Witnessed:  
DWIGHT F. FANTON  
Major GMC  
Investigator-Examiner  
War Crimes Br .U.S.F.E.T.

000345

TRANSLATION OF LEGEND TO SKETCH TO ACCOMPANY STATEMENT  
MADE BY Hans SIPTROTT on 7th JAN 1946.

LEGEND to SKETCH ON RIGHT LOWER CORNER.

\* \* \*

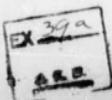
1. SPW
2. SPW
3. SPW
4. My Tank
5. Obersturmfuehrer KLOTEN
6. Unterscharfuehrer PILARZEK
7. Oberscharfuehrer KOCH or DUBBERT
8. Oberscharfuehrer DOBBERT or KOCH
9. American prisoners of war

on the left bottom of sketch is quoted :

"These drawings show correctly the situation

as I laid it down in my statement of Jan 7th 1946.

Sig. Hans SIPTROTT.



000346

TRANSLATION OF LEGEND TO SKETCH TO ACCOMPANY STATEMENT  
MADE BY Hans SIPTROTT on 7th JAN 1946.

LEGEND TO SKETCH ON RIGHT LOWER CORNER

\* \* \*

1. SPW
2. SPW
3. SPW
4. My Tank
5. Obersturmfuehrer KLOTTEN
6. Unterscharfuehrer PILARZEK
7. Oberscharfuehrer KOCH or DUBBERT
8. Oberscharfuehrer DOBBERT or KOCH
9. American prisoners of war

on the left bottom of sketch is quoted:

"These drawings show correctly the situation  
as I laid it down in my statement of Jan 7th 1946."

Sig. Hans SIPTROTT

000347



I, HANS SIPTROTT, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Hans Siptrott, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same HAUPTSTURMEUHRER KLINGELHOEFER mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 7 JANUARY 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Hauptsturmführer Klingelhofer von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 7. Januar 1946.  
H.S.

Hans Siptrott  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

44. Jäger-Abt. SS  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

7th Co. 1st SS Pz Regt. LSSAH  
Organization during Elft Offensive  
Einheit während des Elft-Einsatzes

Sworn to, and subscribed before me this 2nd day of April, 1946.

Joseph Schmacker  
Officer administering oath

Capt. CMP  
Rank Arm or Service

EX 31-1  
A. V. B.  
REPORTER

PK  
EX  
397

30

000348



I, HANS SIPTROTT, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
 Ich Hans Siptrott, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same STURMAN  
FLEPS mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 7 JANUARY 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Männchen  
Sturms von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt,  
 datiert 7. Januar 1946.

Hans Siptrott  
 First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

40 Jahrganglastauftrag  
 Rank (Dienstgrad)

7<sup>th</sup> Co 1<sup>st</sup> SS Pz Regt. LSSAH  
 Organization during Eifel Offensive  
 Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
9<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1946.

Joseph H. Schumacher  
 Officer administering oath

Capt. CMP  
 Rank Arm or Service

EX 390  
 J. E. B. REPORTER

F  
 EA  
 390

51

000346

-1-

Erklärung wie Tod der vier Deutschen  
 Kämpfer, versammelte L'stäf. Fliegerkräfte  
 die 7. Kompanie in einem großen Saal  
 für eine Komp. Besprechung für den kommenden  
 Angriff. Die vier Deutschen am 13. Dez. 1944  
 und diese Kompaniebesprechung muß dabei  
 um den 6. D. herum erfolgt sein.

In seiner Ansprache erklärte  
 L'stäf. Fliegerkräfte unter anderem, daß sie  
 uns für die durch Flügel gebrochenen Fäden  
 und Ränder verwenden sollten und  
 sagte: „gefangene Kinder keine gemacht.“

Am nächsten vor dem Angriff am 16. 12. 44,  
 versammelte L'stäf. Fliegerkräfte wieder die  
 Kompaniekommandanten des von ihnen befehligten  
 z. züger. Er sagte, daß sie nur einen 4. Feind  
 kämpfen sollten und daß sie keine Gnade  
 dem Feinde zeigen sollten, da unsere Räder  
 zerstört und Fäden und Ränder dabei  
 für. Im Kap. wird nicht zu wissen ob  
 er wieder ausdrücklich sagte, daß sie keine

57 Proskop  
 Aufsicht

Wolkow, wsh.

EX 244  
 J. R. G.  
 IMPORTER

7  
 2  
 40

gelangenen machen sollen, aber das  
 Meinkeuses Rede ganz eindeutig hervor,  
 daß es nicht Rinde, daß gelangene  
 gemacht Rinden.

Beim Kommando auf Augersdorf  
 am 17. 11. 44 erzielte sich folgendes, was ich  
 hiermit, Tatsächlich gemäß Bericht:

Nach Beschreibung eingetragener Feindziele  
 ungefähr 300 m vor der Kappe Reinigung nach  
 Augersdorf, führe ich mit meinem Panzer (723)  
 in Richtung E. Aufgassau Rufe vor mir führe  
 Ocha. Siphrott. Da die durch vorheriges Bekann-  
 bleiben meines Panzers und Reifenshades  
 an Siphrotts Panzer an der anfänglichen Marsch-  
 ordnung heraus gekommen haben versuchten  
 in durch Abklingen des Reges bei dieser Gelegenheit  
 Rede unsere anfänglichen Plätze in der  
 Kolonne anzunehmen. In führen deshalb  
 nicht auf der Kappe, sondern im Rück-  
 über eine mit beiden umgebene Höhe  
 und gelangen ungefähr 100 m vor der  
 Reinigung wieder auf die Kappe.

Rothke, Ocha.

- 3 -

Wir fuhren ohne zu halten um die  
 Fencing herum, indem die Straße nach  
 links abbogen.

Als ich um die Ecke herum bog und  
 in die Krage nach links einbog, sah ich  
 auf der rechten Seite im Felde gleich bei  
 der Krage amerikanische Kriegsgefangene  
 stehen, deren Zahl ich nicht angeben kann,  
 da sie dicht gedrängt nebeneinander standen.  
 Ich schätze jedoch, daß es 40 - 60 waren.

Vor den Gefangenen, mit dem  
 Rücken zur Krage, standen einige 4 Leute,  
 die grüne Uniformen trugen, woraus ich schloß,  
 daß sie keine Panzerbesatzung waren sondern  
 zu den 2 P.W. gehörten die ich dort stehen  
 sah. Ich glaube mich zu erinnern und bin  
 dessen ziemlich sicher, daß die beiden P.W.  
 im Felde vor dem Hause standen.

Ich glaube mich auch zu erinnern,  
 daß das Feuer von <sup>2</sup> ~~unseren~~ <sup>2</sup> ~~unseren~~ <sup>2</sup> ~~unseren~~ den  
 die Gefangenen beobachteten (im Felde stehenden)  
 P.W. Leuten begann.

Wootley, Orsha.



-5-

Habsche ist, daß ich alle Posten sah, als sie  
 abwarren. Zwei oder drei dieser Posten gingen nicht  
 zurück, allerdings nicht sofort zu den PWs, aber  
 ich sah sie, wie sie fortgeführt auf diese Amerikaner  
 zu schreien, als sie am Boden lagen, und  
 daß sie es mit Maschinenpistolen taten.  
 Jedoch bei dieser Gelegenheit gingen sie  
 nicht zurück zu den Amerikanern die am  
 Boden lagen herum, sondern standen am  
 Rande der Gruppe der Amerikaner und  
 schrien von dort in sie hinein. Das sah ich,  
 die einzige von den Verkündeten zurück zu  
 sich noch bewegen. In der Zwischenzeit fühlte  
 ich sehr langsam an dieser Grenze vorbei  
 (mit Christenapo fahrend) weil auch die anderen  
 Fahrzeuge vor uns so langsam fuhren.

Umgekehrt von der Rolle so die  
 letzten Gefangenen lagen, hielt ich mit  
 meinem Panzer an der Zeit der Panzer vor mir,  
 in Feldham Ostka. Sprock der im Turm  
 stand ebenfalls ankam. Ich nehme an, daß

Plotky Ostka.

-4-

Das geschah eben, als ich mit meinem Partner langsam auf die Klappe nach links hin bog. Meine Klappe da abgeprügelt wurden, kann ich nicht mehr sagen. Jedenfalls sah ich sie bereits beim Abprallen der ersten Schüsse die Amerikaner Bläseknäuel zu Boden fallen. Einige von ihnen herbei getroffen waren sah ich nicht, doch habe ich den Eindruck, daß sich viele auf dem Boden kranken, um Verletzung zu bekommen.

Bis zum Beginn des Schusses standen die Amerikaner mit erhobenen Händen da. Und ich sah keine einen Feindversuch unternehmen, oder irgendeine aggressive Haltung. Niemanden oder sonst irgend einen Anlaß zum Erschießen geben.

Von den ca. 2 Mann 4 in grüner Uniform, welche mit dem Rücken zur Klappe, die Gefangenen bewacht hatten, sah ich unmittelbar nachdem die Gefangenen auf dem Boden gestürzt waren oder sich zu Boden geworfen hatten, ca. 5-6 Leute zu den 2 SPW zurückgehen. Meines Gedächtnisses haben alle ca. 2 mit Felle neben dem Tischen in die Gefangenen herein-geschoben.

Wolfgang Oscha.



-6-

Lipholt's Panzer ca. 20-30 m vor mir stand.  
 hier blieb ich ca. 2 Minuten stehen. Zu  
 dieser Zeit stand unmittelbar vor mir  
 Lipholt's Panzer, der die Nummer 731 trägt,  
 vor Lipholt's Panzer stand, so wie ich mich  
 erinnere, der Panzer des Kochs. Türk.  
 Dieser muß die Nummer 734 gehabt haben.  
 Weiter mir links und steht zu dieser  
 Zeit der Panzer des Kochs. Rich. Süßert,  
 dessen Nummer mir nicht mehr einmündlich  
 ist, doch glaube ich, daß es 734 war.  
 Weiter südwest Panzer stand ein SPW. Dieser  
 war nicht mit uns gekommen, sondern  
 stand schon da, als wir an kamen. Dieser  
 SPW stand näher zu rechts Straßenseite,  
 als die Panzer unserer Kompanie. Weiter  
 diesem SPW stand, so wie ich mich zu erinnern  
 kann, der Panzer des Kochs. Koch, der vermutlich  
 die Nummer 7K trägt. Ich wiederhole, daß ich  
 bezüglich der Position der Panzer von Türk  
 und Koch ziemlich sicher bin, der Position  
 der anderen von mir beschriebenen  
 Fahrzeuge jedoch völlig sicher.

Wolff, Koch.



-7-

Ich bin auch nahezu sicher, daß noch  
3 weitere SPW im Felde beim Hause standen  
wie ich sie auch auf meiner Skizze  
angezeichnete.

2. Ich lege, durch meine Aussage  
zwei. ~~Ich~~ von mir selbst verfertigte Skizzen bei.  
Die eine, die ich mit T bezeichne, gibt  
die allgemeine Lage an der Kapsenkreuzung  
Tieder, soweit ich diese in Erinnerung habe.  
Es ist jedoch <sup>durchaus</sup> möglich, daß sich mehr als  
ein SPW auf der Kapsen befand. Ich glaube  
nicht auch dunkel an mehr SPW zu  
denken. Von einem, der links sitzt  
stand, habe ich mit Sicherheit in Erinnerung.  
Auf dieser beigelegten Skizze T bedeutet  
Nr. 1 das Haus an der Kapsenkreuzung,  
Nr. 2 sind die amerikanischen verlassenen Autos,  
Nr. 3 sind 2 SPW die meines Erinnerns im Felde vor  
dem Hause standen, ihre Maschinengewehre  
gegen die Gefangenen gerichtet.  
Nr. 4 sind die amerik. Kriegsgefangenen.  
Nr. 5 die 4 Tachen in grüner Uniform, die nicht  
zu unseren Kompanie gehörten und nicht  
nicht zur 1. Abteilung.  
Nr. 6 sind verlassene amerik. LKW's deren  
Position ich mir teilweise angeben kann

W. K. H. v. d. H.



-8-

- Nr. 7 ist mein Panzer (733)  
 Nr. 8 höchstwahrsch. ist der Panzer Liphoffs (731)  
 Nr. 9 Wübbert's Panzer (734)  
 Nr. 10 der SPW, der nicht zu unserer Abt. gehörte  
 Nr. 11 ist höchstwahrsch. ein Panzer Rodes  
 Nr. 12 ist höchstwahrsch. ein Panzer Türk.  
 Nr. 13 ist ein Panzer, der sich auf der Panzerung befindet.  
 Als ich mit meinem Panzer an der  
 auf Skizze I bezeichneten Stelle stand, <sup>blieb</sup>  
 bestand die Besatzung meines Panzers aus  
 folgenden Männern: 4 Km. Hermann Fock, Richtsch.  
 Km. Rammeler - Führer - Rth. Lust Bötz,  
 Fahrer - Schütze Gehl - Ladenschütze.

Wie waren in unserem Panzer gemäß  
 der gleichfalls von mir kopierten und durch Aussage  
 gleichfalls beigezeichneten Skizze Nr. I verteilt.

Auf seiner Zündung ist Nr. 1 der Turm, der oben  
 hin und in welchem ich stand.

Nr. 2 ist der Fahrer Rth. Lust Bötz

Nr. 3 ist der Führer Km. Rammeler

Nr. 4 ist der Richtschütze Km. Hermann Fock

Nr. 5 ist der Ladenschütze Gehl.

gleich nachdem mein Panzer auf der  
 in Skizze I bezeichneten Stelle stehen geblieben war,  
 richtete Km. Fock nach der versch. Pistole, die  
 auf dem Turm nahe meiner linken Hand  
 lag.

Wolff, vda.

-9-

zu dieser Zeit sah Herr. Dock aussen auf dem  
 Kreuzer über seiner Luke zu unserer Luke.  
 Alle anderen Mitglieder der Besatzung waren  
 auf ihrem Platz im Kreuzer. Ich selbst stand  
 im Turme auf meinem Posten. In jedem  
 Kreuzer sind nur eine einzige Masch. Pistole  
 geführt. Nachdem Herr. Dickkopf, Dock sich  
 unsere Masch. Pistole genommen hatte, stellte  
 er sich auf dem Kreuzer abhend - er war ungefähr  
 aufgestanden - in die Richtung der Gefangenen.  
 Ich sah ihn anfahren und mit der Masch. Pist.  
 halb nach rechts herum drehen. Wenn legte er  
 auf die bereits am Boden liegenden Gefangenen  
 an und schickte eine Salve von ca. 5-7 Kugeln  
 in die Gefangenen. Ich habe hierbei nicht  
 beobachtet, ob er die Gefangenen traf, oder ob  
 sich auf diese Kugeln hin noch jemand -  
 zurückhaken - bewegte. Er hat von ihm so schwere  
 Festgeschosse, da zu gleicher Zeit Osha. töpelt,  
 im Turme seines Kreuzers abhend, auch in die  
 Amerikaner mit seiner Masch. Pistole  
 hinein schoss. Ob auch noch ein Anderer  
 Fahrzeugen gleichzeitig geschossen wurde, ist  
 ich nicht mehr. Jedenfalls hat Dock auf  
 die Gefangenen und in ihrer Richtung geschossen.

Wolke Osha.



als einige Sekunden später doch mit dem  
Feuer aufhörte, hat Stübbert noch geschossen.  
Während Schlüsse ich Stübbert abgeben sah, kann  
ich nicht angeben, jedenfalls kann es nicht  
als 20.

Doch hatte die erste Schlüsse innerhalb  
zwei halber Minuten nach unserem  
Vehereiben geschossen. Wir blieben jetzt noch  
ca. 2 Minuten an der gleichen Stelle  
stehen. Ich weiß nicht nicht zu erinnern, ob  
während dieser ca. 2 Minuten noch andere  
Fahrzeuge auf die Getragenen geschossen haben.  
Ich interessierte mich auch wenig dafür, denn  
meine Interesse war vor allem darauf  
gerichtet, daß in den russis. Klassen  
Kartäuschen zigaretten und andere Gegenstände  
waren, und ich überlegte ob ich meinen  
Pauze verlassen bleibe um mir etwas zu holen.  
Ich habe jedoch meinen Pauze nicht verlassen,  
noch verließ irgend ein anderes Mitglied  
meiner Mannschaft den Pauze. Während  
dieser zweiten 2 Minuten stand doch  
ständig auf dem Pauze zu meiner Rechten.  
Während dieser Zeit hält er seinen Mund Pistole  
Ustolny, oscha.



- 11 -

abgeworfen, jedoch schüßbereit in meine Hand.  
 Er fragte mich nicht ob oder wie viel Amerikaner  
 er getroffen habe, noch auch, warum er geschossen  
 hat. Ich habe ihn auch danach nicht gefragt  
 und überläuft mit ihm über diese ganze  
 Sache nicht gesprochen, sondern wie gesagt  
 mich vor allem um die Tüte interessiert.  
 Als wir dann nach ca. 3 Minuten wieder  
 Bewegung aufnehmen, nehme ich doch wieder  
 unsere Marder-Pistole auf die Amerikaner  
 anlegen. Er zielt mir fünf und schloß  
 sieben ca. 5-7 Schüsse in die Amerikaner. Ich  
 nehme, daß er in diese Richtung schloß, doch ließ  
 ich mich von diesem zweiten Feuerstop nicht,  
 ob und wieviel Amerikaner er hat. Ich  
 sagte zu ihm im Augenblicke als er diesen  
 zweiten Feuerstop beendet hatte: „Vorsicht, es  
 hat keinen Sinn, die sind schließlich schon tot.“  
 Sie hatten genug Munition für unsere Marder-  
 Pistole zu dieser Zeit, denn es waren eine  
 italienische Marder-Pistole und von den  
 3 Magazine, die sie im Fanger hatten, gab es

Reilly, und.



- 12 -

im Inneren (32 Schüß)

Ich weiß nicht, ob auch noch andere Schüße abgefeuert wurden während Bock den zweiten Feuertop schloß!

Bock legte daraufhin unsere Masch. Pistole wieder auf den Tisch zurück, in welchem ich noch stand.

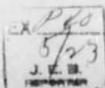
Ich kann keine der Taktzüge, die nicht zu unserer Kompanie gehörte, identifizieren und ich kannte auch keinen derjenigen 14 Leute persönlich, die an dieser Stelle waren und nicht zu unserer Kompanie gehörten.

Ich weiß nicht jedoch noch an zwei Leute genau zu erinnern, die im unmittelbaren Nach dem ersten Schüssen, also im unmittelbaren Nach dem die Gefangenen zu Boden gestürzt waren oder sich zu Boden georopfen hatten, in die Richtung der Gefangenen gegen die Kapazitäten.

Ich zeichne den Weg dieser beiden in meiner Skizze I mit einem Pfeile ein und markiere diesen mit 14.

Da sie hierbei auf mein Taktzeug zukamen, weiß ich nicht noch an sie

Kloppung, Ostha.

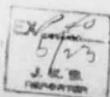


- 13 -

zu erinnern. Er wie sehr verhältnismäßig  
 alt aus (ca. 30 Jahre<sup>2</sup>) aber über mittelgroß,  
 er trägt eine dümmelige mit grauem Schild  
 (Feldmütze) er hat kräftig gebaut, das  
 Gesicht war ziemlich rötlich. Ich würde  
 diesem Mann wiedererkennen, wenn ich ihn  
 sehen würde. Rechts von diesem Mann ging  
 ein jüngerer (ca. 22-23 Jahre alt), schlank,  
 baillierig so groß wie der ältere Mann, er  
 trägt eine graue Jacke und möglicherweise  
 darüber eine Regenjacke. Von keinem der  
 beiden Männer ist mir der Dienstgrad in  
 Erinnerung. Möglicherweise haben beide Männer  
 Regenjacken getragen und im diesem Falle ist  
 der Dienstgrad bestimmt nicht ersichtl. Ich  
 zu dem Rechts gehenden jüngerer, schlanker Mann  
 habe ich hier im Gefängnis gesehen und Foster-  
 erkannte und dabei habe ich erfahren, daß  
 er Oberstumpf. Rumpf ist. Ostl. Rumpf liebt  
 als er auf unseren Pfützen zu kam, keine  
 Kasse in der Hand, der ältere Mann trägt eine  
 Maach. Pistole. Als diese zwei auf unseren Pfützen  
 zügungen, standen die bereits. Er hat zwischen  
 dem ersten und zweiten von Fock abgegebenen.

Fosterop.

Mottley, Ocha.



- 4 -

Ich habe selbst nicht geschossen und auch  
keinen Befehl zum Schießen gegeben.

An Ungerechten habe ich noch nach:

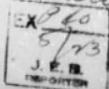
Ich sah, daß der Richtscheitel des Ocha. Stübbert  
an der in der Skizze festgesetzten Stelle  
den Panzer verließ, doch habe ich ihn nicht  
auf die Gefangenen schießen sehen. ♀

Was ist alles, was ich aus eigener  
Fahndung über die Ausdehnung an  
dieser Kopfschneidung angesehener Raum (auch  
noch, daß Leute aus den Fahrzeugen hinter  
Stübbert an dieser Stelle ausstiegen.

In Gefangenenlager in Obersee habe  
ich dem <sup>so</sup>Ocha. Hans Sprott, ZH. Edmund Baum,  
ZH. Karl Mohr, ZH. Brück, daß auch  
Ocha. Röch auf die Gefangenen von dieser  
Stelle geschossen hätte, und zwar, daß er mit  
dem MG geschossen hätte.

Ich möchte noch hinzufügen, daß  
ich ~~den~~ einige Tage später, vermisst am  
20. 12. 1944 in der Rinde in Tennes  
drei erschossene Zirkelstein sah, und um  
sie herum überall Blutspritzer am Boden.

Kloster, Ocha.



-15-

Obenfalls im Lager Mause würde ich  
 von Künnschaf, Frank Tili, Loda, Rüt, Zaiser,  
 Osha, Max Markens, Pochauf, Gust Tomke,  
 das Ostuf, Christ und Osha, Valentin Bessin  
 mit dieser Beschreibung belg. zivilisierten  
 verbündeten Teams.

Bei dem Befehl, die gezeigten an  
 der Kapsenkreuzung zu erschließen, gegeben  
 hat, ließ ich nicht, ich habe Ostuf, Flugblätter  
 nicht in dieser Höhe gesehen. Seine und  
 Ostuf, Münkemers Aussprachen waren, obwohl  
 gesehen, Rapschläge und Richtlinien für unsere  
 Verhalten. Sie sind im Zuge der Romp, Beleuchtung  
 gegeben worden, ohne als Befehl bezeichnet  
 zu werden. Wenn sie demnach auch nach  
 meiner Auffassung nicht dargestellt  
 das zwingende Gewalt hatte, so zeigte diese  
 Aussprachen doch klar, was man von ihnen  
 erwartete und Wünsche.

Ich habe diese Angaben freiwillig,  
 über ein Kopie von Zeitung, Notizen oder Kopie der

Kloster, Osha.



-6-

gemacht und eigenhändig mitgezeichnet.  
Was Gleiche gibt von den Beizeichnungen von  
mir verfügbaren zwei Skizzen (I und II)

Diese meine Aussage besteht aus  
16 Seiten.

Ich schwöre bei Gott das diese Aussage  
die volle und reine Wahrheit und nichts  
als die Wahrheit enthält. Ich glaube an  
Gott und bin mir der Heiligkeit und  
Bedeutung eines Eides wie auch der  
Bedeutung dieser Aussage voll bewusst.  
und ich bin jederzeit bereit diese Aussage  
vor jedem Gericht zu wiederholen.

Walter E. Jan. 1946.  
Oberhauptmann.

Sworn to and subscribed  
before me this twenty second day  
of January 1946 at Schwilbich Hall,  
Germany.

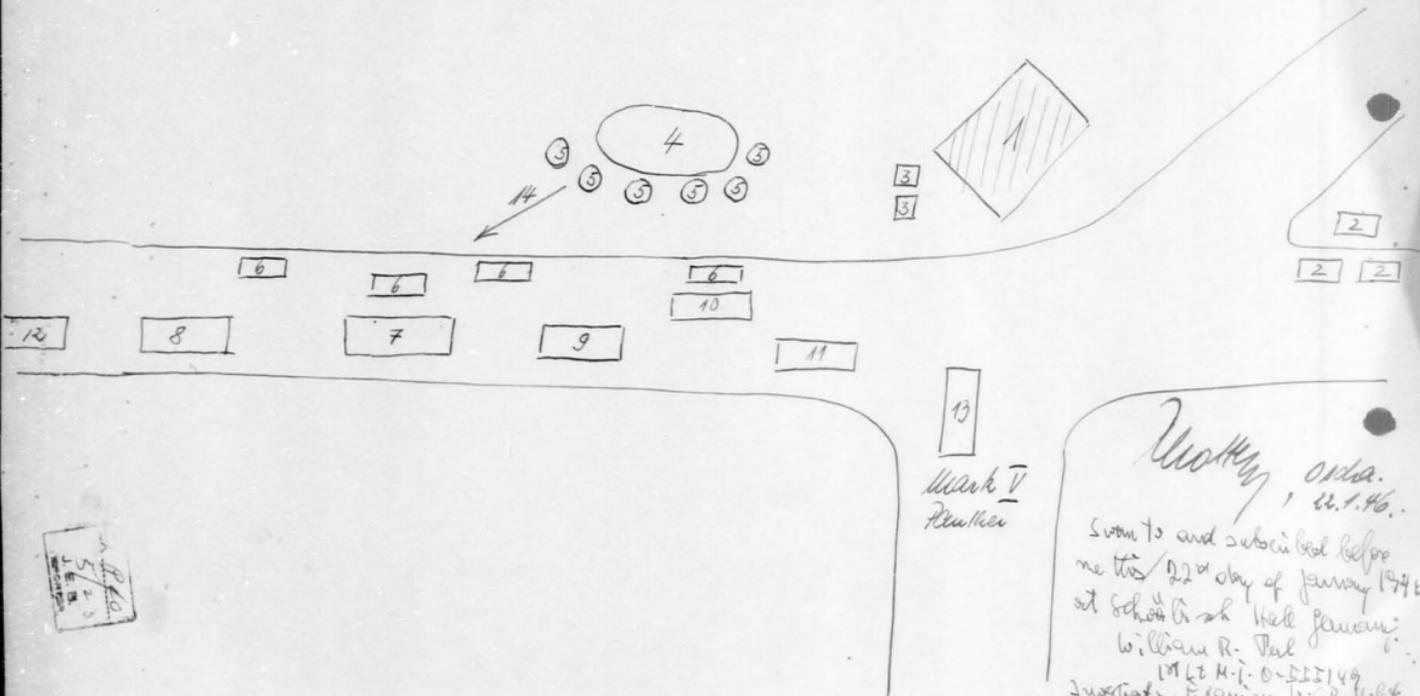
William R. Perl  
1st Lt. M. I. O-555149

Swertipoker - Examinator von Grimes Bestand 40147



68

I.



Mark V  
Plummer

Wootley, Ohio.  
12.1.46.

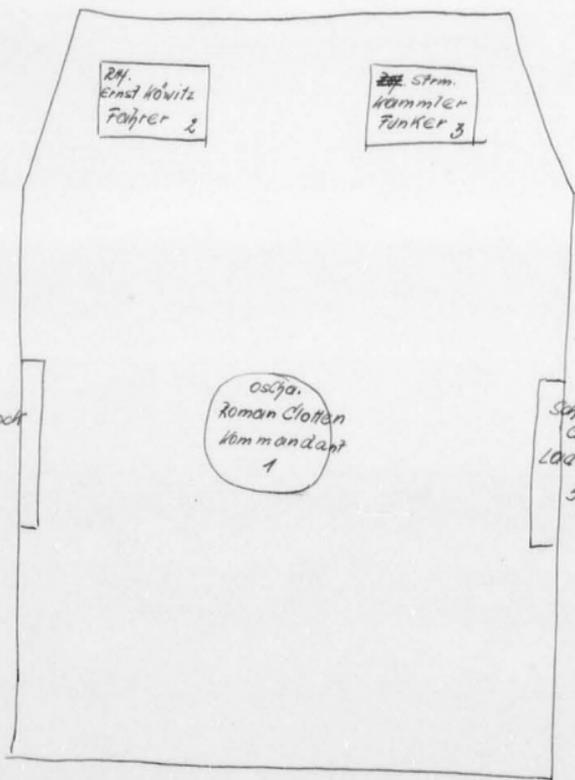
Swam to and subin bed before  
me this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of January 1946  
at School Gr. sch. Hall Jernam;  
William R. Dal  
1962 H.I. O-525149  
Investigator - E. Kaminon b. C. B. Holt

R.F.O.  
5/2/5  
JAN 25 1946

00036E

000366

II.



Wetter Key, Oslo.  
22. 4. 46.

Sworn to and subscribed  
before me this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of February  
1946 at Schwab Lodge Hall, Geneva  
William R. Paul  
1st Lt M.I.O-555149  
Investigative Examiner  
Wen Chines Bureau Hotel

EX 146  
5/23  
J E B  
RECORDED

000367

## TRANSLATOR'S AFFIDAVIT

I, Walter A. Hart assigned to War Crimes Branch, United States Army, APO 633, as an interpreter, having been duly sworn, depose and state that the attached English translation is a true and accurate rendering of the German original of the statement of

Roman CLOTTEN

taken on 22 January 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

before WILLIAM R. PERL, 1st Lt., M. I.

consisting of 16 pages into English.

and 2 sketches

I, the deponent, further state that I speak German and English fluently and am fully qualified as an expert German-English interpreter by reason of the following qualifications:

1. My native tongue is German.
2. I studied English for seven years in school in Berlin, Germany.
3. I lived in England from 1935 to 1937 and in the United States from 1937 to 1944.
4. From March 1944 to November 1945, I served as an interpreter with the office of Military Government.
5. Since 3 December 1945 I have been assigned to the War Crimes Branch, U.S.F.E.T. as a civilian German-English interpreter.

Walter A Hart  
Walter A. Hart

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of April 1946  
at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

Daphail Thumacker  
War Crimes Branch, USFET  
Capt CMP

000368

STATEMENT

of

Roman CLOTTEN - Oberscharfuhrer

About a week before we left ELIESHEIM, Hauptsturmfuehrer KLINGELHOEFER assembled the 7th Co., in a fairly large hall, for a company orientation about the coming attack. We left ELIESHEIM on the 13th of December 1944, and this company orientation-lecture must therefore have taken place around the 6th of December.

In his speech, Hauptsturmfuehrer KLINGELHOEFER stated, among other things, that we should revenge our women and children who had been killed by airplanes, and said, "No prisoners will be taken." Immediately prior to the attack on the 16th of December 1944, also Untersturmfuehrer MUECKEMER assembled the tank commanders of the 2nd platoon which he led. He said that they should fight in the old SS spirit, that they should not show any mercy towards the enemy who destroyed our cities and hereby killed women and children. I cannot remember whether he said on this occasion specifically that they should not take prisoners, but from MUECKEMER's speech, it was clearly evident that he did not wish that prisoners should be taken.

During the advance towards ENGELSDORF on the 17th of December 1944, the following occurred, which I truthfully state herewith:

After firing at individual enemy targets, approximately 300 meters before the road crossing towards ENGELSDORF, I slowly proceeded with my tank (723) in the direction of ENGELSDORF. Oberscharfuhrer SIFTROTT drove in front of me. As my tank had gotten stuck before and SIFTROTT's tank had trouble with its tank tracks, we had lost our places in the original marching formation and at this opportunity, tried to regain our original positions in the column by taking a short cut. Therefore, we did not travel on the road but crossed a pasture which was fenced in by hedge-rows, and came back to the main road about 100 meters before the crossing. We reached the crossing, and without stopping, made a sharp turn to the left.

As I was turning the corner where the road makes this left curve, I saw on the righthand side, in a field next to the road, American PW's standing, whose number I cannot state as they were standing very close together. I estimate, however, their number was 40 to 60.

In front of the PW's, with their backs towards the road, stood a few SS men who wore gray uniforms, from which I concluded that they were not members of the tank crews, but that they belonged to the two SPW's which I saw standing there. I believe I remember - and I am pretty sure of it - that the two SPW's were standing in the field in front of the house.

- 1 -



I believe also I remember that the firing was begun by the SPW people who were guarding the prisoners (standing in the field). This happened just as I was turning slowly with my tank into the road to the left. How many shots were fired there I cannot say any longer. In any case, I saw the Americans, at the sound of the first shots, fall to the ground like lightning. How many of them were hit thereby I do not know, but I had the impression that they threw themselves to the ground in order to take cover. Until the start of the shooting, the Americans stood there with arms raised, and I saw none of them try to escape or show an aggressive attitude, or else give any cause for being shot at.

Of the approximately eight SS men in gray uniforms who, with their backs towards the road, had been guarding the prisoners, I saw about five SS men return to the two SPW's immediately after the prisoners had fallen to the ground, or had thrown themselves on the ground. In my opinion, all guards about 8 in number, who were standing in the field shot into the prisoners, - - the fact is that I saw all the guards as they shot. Two or three of these guards did not return to the SPW's, at least not right away, but I saw them continue firing at these Americans while they were lying on the ground and that they did it with machine pistols. On that occasion, however, they did not walk among the Americans lying on the ground, but were standing at the edge of the group of the Americans, and from there they shot into them. There I saw how some of the wounded twitched and still moved. In the meantime, we passed this scene very slowly (driving at walking pace) since the vehicles in front of us were also driving that slowly.

About twenty meters from the spot where the last prisoners were lying, I stopped with my tank, since the tank in front of me, in which Oberscharfuehrer SIPPROTT was standing in the turret, had also stopped. I assume that SIPPROTT's tank stood about 20 or 30 meters in front of me. There I stayed for about two minutes. At this time, SIPPROTT's tank, which had the number 731, stood immediately ahead of me. Before SIPPROTT'S tank, as far as I can remember, stood the tank of Unterscharfuehrer BURK. This one must have had the number 724. Behind me at this time travelled and halted the tank of Oberscharfuehrer ERICH DUBBERT. Its number I cannot remember any more but I believe that it was 734. Behind DUBBERT'S tank stood an SPW which had not come along with us, that had already been standing there when we arrived. This SPW stood closer to the right side of the road than the tanks of our company. Behind this SPW stood, as far as I can remember, the tank of Oberscharfuehrer KOCH, which presumably had the number 712. I repeat that I am rather certain in regard to the position of the tanks of BURK and KOCH but I am absolutely certain about the positions of the other vehicles described by me. Also, I am almost certain that two additional SPW's stood in the field near the house which I also indicated on my sketch.

I attach to this statement of mine two sketches which I have myself prepared. The one which I will mark with an "I" represents the general picture of the road-crossing as far as I can remember. However, it is quite possible that there was more than one SPW on the road. I also believe I remember vaguely that there was more than one SPW. The one standing behind DUBBERT I remember with certainty. On this attached sketch "I" is meant:

No. 1 - The house on the cross-roads; No. 2 are the abandoned

000370

American ambulances; No. 3 are two SPW's, which as far as I remember, were standing in the field, in front of the house, its machine guns pointed towards the prisoners; No. 4 are the American prisoners of war; No. 5 - the SS Guards in gray uniforms who did not belong to our company, and also not to the 1st Battalion; No. 6 are abandoned American trucks which I can only place vaguely; No. 7 is my tank No. 723; No. 8 is SIBTROT's tank 731; No. 9 - DUBBERT's tank 734; No. 10 - The SPW which did not belong to our battalion; No. 11 is very likely KOCH's tank; No. 12 is very likely BUCK's tank; No. 13 is a Panther which was at the crossing.

As I stopped with my tank at the place indicated on Sketch "I", the crew of my tank consisted of the following men: - SS Sturmman Hermann BOCK, Gunner; Sturmman KAMMLER, radio operator; Rottenfuehrer Ernst KOEBITZ, driver, Schuetze GEHL, Loader. We were distributed in our tank in the way shown on Sketch "II" which was also prepared by me and is also attached to this statement. On this sketch, Number 1 is the open turret in which I stood; Number 2 is the driver, Rottenfuehrer Ernst KOEBITZ; Number 3 the radio operator, Sturmman KAMMLER; Number 4 the gunner, Sturmman Hermann BOCK; Number 5, Loader GEHL.

Immediately after my tank stopped in the position indicated on Sketch "I", Sturmman BOCK reached for the machine pistol which lay in the turret near my left hand. At this time, Sturmman BOCK was seated outside on top of the tank, above his hatch, to my left. All other members of the crew were in their positions in the tank. I myself stood in the turret in my place. Only one machine pistol is carried in every tank. After Sturmman Gunner BOCK had taken our machine pistol and had risen in the meantime, he, standing on the tank, turned in the direction of the prisoners. I saw him rise and turn half right with the machine pistol; then he aimed towards the prisoners already lying on the ground and fired one burst of about five or seven shots into the prisoners. I did not observe at this time whether he hit the prisoners or whether as a result of these shots, still some others were hit anew and moved. Whether he made a hit was the more difficult to determine since Oberscharfuehrer DUBBERT, standing in the turret of his tank, was firing with his machine pistol into the Americans at the same time. Whether also any other vehicles fired simultaneously I no longer know. In any case, BOCK was shooting in the direction of and at the Americans. A few seconds later, after BOCK had stopped firing, DUBBERT was still shooting. How many shots I saw DUBBERT fire I cannot state. In any case, there were more than twenty.

BOCK fired the first shots within a half minute after our halt. We then remained for approximately two more minutes at the same place. I cannot remember whether or not during these approximately two minutes other vehicles fired at the prisoners. I also did not take much interest in it, since I was mainly interested in the abandoned American trucks in which cigarettes and other articles were, and I was trying to figure out whether I should leave my tank and get some of it. However, I did not leave my tank, neither did any other member of my crew leave the tank. Throughout these following two minutes, BOCK stood on top of the tank, to my left. During this time he held our machine pistol muzzle down; however, it was in his hand ready to be fired. He did not tell me whether or how many

EX 110a  
J. E. B.  
123-456789

000371

Americans he hit, or why he shot. I also did not ask him about it; in fact, I did not speak with him about this whole thing. The fact is, as I have said, that I was mainly interested in loot. As we then started slowly after about two minutes, I again saw BOCK aim our machine pistol at the Americans. He aimed briefly and fired an additional five or seven rounds into the Americans. I saw that he was shooting in that direction. However, I also do not know if or how many Americans he hit with this second burst. I said to him at the moment he had finished the second burst, "Stop, this makes no sense, they are dead already anyhow." We had little ammunition for our machine pistol at that time for it was an Italian machine pistol and of the three magazines which they had in the tank only one (32 rounds) fitted.

I do not know whether other shots were also fired while BOCK was firing his second burst.

BOCK then laid our machine pistol back onto the turret in which I was still standing. I cannot identify any one of the vehicles which did not belong to my company, and I also did not know any of these SS men personally who were around this place and who did not belong to our company.

I distinctly remember, however, two people who immediately after the first shots had been fired, that is, immediately after the prisoners had fallen to the ground or had thrown themselves to the ground, walked towards the road from the direction of the prisoners. I drew the route of these two on my Sketch "I" with an arrow and marked it with 14.

Since thereby they were both walking towards my vehicle, I still can remember them. The one looked comparatively old (about 30 years?) rather above average height, wearing a cap with a gray peak (field service cap). He was of sturdy build; his face was fairly round. I would recognize this man if I would see him. To the right of this man a younger fellow was walking (22 or 23 years old), slender, about as tall as the older man; he was wearing a gray jacket and possibly a camouflage jacket over it. I cannot recall the rank of either of these two men. It is possible that both men wore camouflage jackets, and in this case the rank is mostly not visible. This younger, blond man who was walking on the right, I saw here in prison, and I recognized him again, and found out that he is Obersturmfuehrer RUMPF. Obersturmfuehrer RUMPF had no weapon in his hand when he walked towards my tank. The older man was carrying a machine pistol. As these two were walking towards our tank, we had halted already. It was between the first and second burst fired by BOCK. I personally have not fired and also have not given an order to shoot.

I still add the following details:

I saw the gunner of Oberscharfuehrer DUBBERT leave the tank at the spot indicated on the sketch, but I did not see him shoot at the prisoners. This is all that I can state from my own observation about the shooting on this road-crossing. Furthermore, people dismounted from the vehicles behind DUBBERT at this spot. In the PW Camp at EBENSEE, I heard then from Oberscharfuehrer Hans SIFTHOFF, Rottenfuehrer Edward ALES, Rottenfuehrer Karl NOH, and Rottenfuehrer REICKE that also Oberscharfuehrer KOCH shot at the prisoners at this spot and that he shot with a machine gun.

EX 200A  
JRS  
REPRODUCTION

74

000372

I would like to add that a few days later, I think it was the 20th of December 1944, I saw three civilians who had been shot to death in the church at WANNA. All around them were splashes of blood on the floor. I also heard in the camp at BERSEBE, from Sturmscharfuhrer Willi BAAK, Unterscharfuhrer Kurt BAIRT, Oberscharfuhrer Max MARTINS and Unterscharfuhrer Ernst TOMKE, that Obersturmfuhrer CHRIST and Oberscharfuhrer Valentin BERSIN were connected with this shooting of Belgian civilians.

I do not know who gave the order to shoot the PW's at the road crossing. I did not see Hauptsturmfuhrer KLINGELHOEFER at this spot. His and Untersturmfuhrer MUNKEMER's speeches were, from a formal point of view, advice and guidance for our conduct. They were given to us in the course of company orientation without being classified as an order. But even if in my opinion they did not represent a formal executive order, these speeches showed clearly what was expected of us and desired.

I have made this statement voluntarily, not influenced by force, threats or promises, and have written it in my own handwriting. The same is true of the attached two sketches marked "I" and "II" which were prepared by me.

This statement of mine consists of sixteen pages. I swear before God that this statement contains the full and pure truth and nothing but the truth. I believe in God and I am fully aware of the holiness and importance of an oath, and also of the importance of this statement and I am prepared to repeat this statement at any time before any court.

(signed) Roman CLOTTEN  
22 Jan 1946  
Oberscharfuhrer

Sworn to and subscribed before me  
this twenty-second day of January  
1946 at Schwabisch Hall, Germany

WILLIAM R. PERL  
1st Lt. M.I. O-555149  
Investigator-Examiner  
War Crimes Branch USFET



000376



I, ROMAN Clotten, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath: Ich ROMAN CLOTSY nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Untersturmführer MUNKEMER mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 22 Jan. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen UNTERSTURMFÜHRER MUNKEMER von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 22. JANUAR 1946.

Roman Clotten  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)  
OBERSCHARFÜHRER  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

7th Pz. G. 1st SS Pz. Regt. 4 SS A.H  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

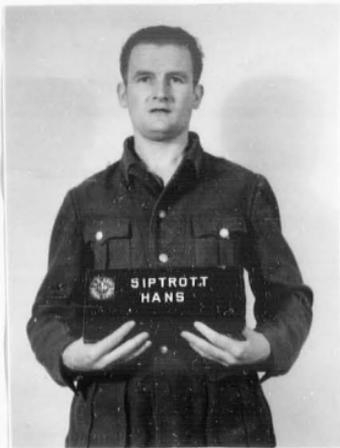
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10 day of April, 1946.

Harold B. Crawford  
Officer administering oath  
Lt. Col. air corps  
Rank Arm or Service

EX  
J.F.V. - B  
6/12/46

76

000374



I, ROMAN CLOTEN, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath: Ich ROMAN CLOTEN, nachdem ich erst rechtmässig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same OBERSCHARFÜHRER SIPTROTT mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 22 JANUARY 1946

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen O'SCHA. SIPTROT von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 22 JANUAR 1946

Roman Cloten  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Oberscharführer  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

TR Co 1st AIRB. L44AH  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of April, 1946.

Joseph Thumacker  
Officer administering oath

77

Capt C.M.P.  
Rank Arm or Service

40  
D  
40  
EIGHTH  
1946

000376



I, ROMAN CLOTTEN, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
 Ich ROMAN CLOTTEN, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same OBERSTURMFÜHRER RUMPF mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 22 JANUARY 1946

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen OSTUF. RUMPF von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 22. JANUAR 1946.

Roman Clotten  
 First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zurname)

Obersturmführer  
 Rank (Dienstgrad)

7th Co 1st APz REGT 444th  
 Organization during Elze Offensive  
 Einheit während des Elze-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of April, 1946.

Daphail Schumacher  
 Officer administering oath

Saph CMP  
 Rank Arm or Service

PK  
 EK  
 400

78

EP 400  
 5/1/46

000376



I, ROMAN CLOTTEN, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
 Ich (Wahr) ROMAN CLOTTEN, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid:

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Hauptsturmführer KLINGELHOFER mentioned by me in my affidavit, datet 22 January 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen HPTUF. KLINGELHOFER von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, dattiert 22. JAN. 1946.

Roman Clotten  
 First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

oberstabsführer  
 Rank (Dienstgrad)

7th Pz Co., 1st Pz Regt., LSSAH  
 Organization during Eifel Offensive  
 Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of April, 1946.

Raphael Thumacker  
 Officer administering oath

Cash C.M.P.  
 Rank Arm or Service

79

EX  
 P. 101  
 J. E. B.  
 2/25/46

Ihr, Oberstapelführer Roman Wotke, gebe vorerst,  
verschriftlichend über das folgende an:

Wie in meiner Aussage vom 22. Jan. 1946 <sup>22. Jan. 1946</sup>  
genannt hat Hermann Bock <sup>geb. 10. Jan. 1905</sup> <sup>27. Februar des Jahres 1945</sup>  
2. Zug der 4. Komp. 1. Pz. Regt. LHAH an.

Zugführer des I. Zuges war während des  
Lippenlager im September 1944 und Januar 1945  
H. Stief, Sohn Winkler, Chef der 4. Kompanie  
1. Pz. Regt. LHAH. Wie zu dieser Zeit Hauptstammf.  
Oskar Klingelhöfer, Ich selbst war der Pzgr-  
Kommandant des Hermann Bock und  
ich selbst gehörte während des Lippenlager  
gleichfalls dem I. Zug <sup>2. Zug</sup> der 1. Pz. Regt. LHAH an.

In meiner Aussage vom 22. Jan. 1946  
habe ich beschrieben, wie Hermann Bock  
in die amerikanischen Kriegsgefangenen an  
der Hafensperre vor Ungeländes Schif.  
Ich hätte Bock an diesem Schif  
gehindert, wäre ich nicht selbst durch  
die Reden, welche unser Komp. Chef  
Pzgr. Klingelhöfer, und unser Zugführer  
Wotke, Oberstapelführer

P. 1. 28  
5/10/80



000376

## TRANSLATOR'S AFFIDAVIT

I, PAUL REITZER assigned to War Crimes Branch, United States Army, APO 633, as an interpreter, having been duly sworn, depose and state that the attached English translation is a true and accurate rendering of the German original of the statement of

Roman CLOTTEN

taken on 2 April 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

before WILLIAM R. PERL, 1st Lt., M. I.

consisting of 2 pages, into English.

I, the deponent, further state that I speak German and English fluently and am fully qualified as an expert German-English interpreter by reason of the following qualifications:

1. My native tongue is German.
2. I have spoken English for seven years.
3. I studied English for four years at school in VIENNA, Austria.
4. I lived in England from 1939 - 1940.
5. I lived in the United States from 1940 until I left the United States with the American Army in May 1944.
6. Since the 4th of February 1946, I served as interpreter with the War Crimes Branch in Wiesbaden, Germany.

*Paul Reitzer*  
Paul Reitzer

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 4<sup>th</sup> day of April 1946  
at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

*Raphael Schmacker*  
War Crimes Branch, USFET  
Capt. CMP

PR

000380

I, Oberscharfuehrer Roman CLOTTEN, being duly sworn, make the following statement:

The Sturm Hermann BOCK who was mentioned in my statement of 22 Jan 1946 belonged during the EIFEL offensive in December 1944 - Jan 1945 to the 2 Platoon of the 7 Co. 1st Pz Rgt. ISSAH.

Ustuf. Erich MÜNEMER was during the EIFEL offensive in December 1944 and January 1945 platoon leader of the 2 Platoon.

Hauptsturmf Cskar KLINGELHOEFER was at that time Commander of the 7th Company, 1 SS Pz Rgt. ISSAH.

I myself was the Panzer Commander of Sturmman BOCK and I myself also belonged to the II Platoon, 7th Co. 1st SS Pz Rgt. ISSAH during the EIFEL offensive.

In my statement of the 22 Jan 1946 I described how Strm. Hermann BOCK shot into the American prisoners of war on the cross-roads before ENGELSDORF.

I would have hindered BOCK in this shooting had I myself not been incited by the speeches which our Co. Commander Ustuf. KLINGELHOEFER and our Platoon Leader, Ustuf. MÜNEMER delivered to us and had I not on account of these speeches known that the act of Strm. Hermann BOCK was in accord with the guidance as given by Ustuf. KLINGELHOEFER and Ustuf. MÜNEMER.

I make these statements voluntarily and of my own will, uninfluenced by threats, coercion or harsh treatment and uninfluenced by promises of any kind.

I swear before God that the statements which I made in this affidavit are true and I am prepared to repeat them under oath before any court.

(signed) R. CLOTTEN,  
Oberscharfuehrer  
2 April 1946.

Witnessed  
RAPHAEL SHUMACHER  
CAPT. CMP.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of April 1946, at Schwabisch Hall, Germany.

WILLIAM R BERL  
1st Lt. M.I. O-555149  
Investigator-Examiner  
War Crimes Branch, USFET.

83

P-41-A  
5/23 SR

000381



I, ROMAN Clotten, being first duty sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich ROMAN CLOTEN nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Ustuf. ERICH MUEKEMER mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 2 APRIL 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen USTUF. ERICH MUEKEMER von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 2. APRIL 1946.

Roman Clotten  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

OBERSCHÜTZLEITER  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

F. R. No. 1. 412. Rpt. 24474  
Organization during Elze Offensive  
Einheit während des Elze-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

Robert Byrme  
Officer administering oath  
1st Lt JA6D  
Rank Arm or Service

EX 410  
J. E. B.  
REPRODUCED

84

000332



I, ROMAN Clotter, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath: Ich ROMAN CLOTEN, nachdem ich erst recht-mäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Hauptsturmf. Oskar Klingelhoefer mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 22 April 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Hauptsturmf. Oskar Klingelhoefer von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 2. April 1946.

Roman Clotter  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zugabe)

OBERSCHERFÜHRER  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

7. Pz. Div. 1. MG B. Regt. LMG 74  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

Richard Byrne  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt. J. R. G. P.  
Rank Arm or Service

85

P  
EX  
41

EX 41 C  
J. E. B.  
RECORDED

000382

Am Morgen des 16.12.1944 wurde ich mit den beiden anderen Zügführern, Mannheimer und Sippert zum Lauf der "7./Komp. L44 AH", Doktor Klingelhöfer, befohlen. Dieser war bei einer Kompanieführer-Besprechung in einem Dorfstamm zwecks Kundgebung der letzten Einsatzbefehle.

Wir warteten vor dem Dorfstamm auf ihn und suchten nach seinem Eintreffen einen günstigen Platz an einem Steinhaufen gegenüber der Straße auf, um unsere letzten Anordnungen in Kampfung zu nehmen. Diese lauteten im wesentlichen folgendermaßen und waren an die Züge weiterzuführen. Diesen Befehl führte ich aus, indem ich etwa in folgendem Wortlaut zu den Männern meines Zuges und des Komp. Trupps sprach:

"Der Führer erwartet von uns mit dieser Offensive die entscheidende Wendung für das Reich zu erlangen. Rücksichtsloser Einsatz von Mann, Maschine und Waffe ist geboten um den Erfolg zu sichern."

16.

J. E. B. REPORTER

P. E. 11/13

Das Ziel ist, über Ankeren die Küste zu erobern.

In dieser Offensive werden fast alle 44-Divisionen sowie gepanzerte Verbände des Meeres antreten. Die "neue" Küstewaffe wird erstmalig in Erscheinung treten; neue art. Waffen - besonders auf dem Raketenystem - werden zur Anwendung kommen.

Vollkommandier. Div. sollen die HKL aufbrechen, eine Täuschung machen und eine Verschleierung der Absichten von 44-Divisionen erzielen. Sonderformationen (SKogang) sind bereits hinter der feindlichen HKL, mit dem Auftrag, das Raketenystem des Gegners zu zerstören.

Befehl einer Division im Dunkelbereich im Kommando Angehörigen; wir haben solchen Krieg und machen keine Gefangenen."

Der Zweck der Bekanntgabe dieser Punkte würde vollkommen erreicht. Übergangende Siegesgewissheit war hergestellt und der Einsatz begann.

Ex. P. 42  
5/42

000385

Am Vormittag des 16. 12. 1944 verließen wir gegen 10.00 h den Besichtigungsräum im Blankenheimer-Wald und bezogen spät abends bei Kangerode die Übergangsstellung. Die Einheiten waren eng auf einer Straße aufgeföhrt und standen mit Spitze in Höhe eines Abhanges, wo die Chef letzte Anordnungen erhielten. Hier erhielt ich von Klingelhöfer den Auftrag, während des nächsten Vormarsches Schlupf zu föhren, die Kompanie zusammen zu halten und ausfallende Panzer und deren Schächler laufend zu melden. Gegen 03.00 h wurde dann angetreten, es war der 17. 12. 1944.

An die Marschordnung der Kompanie kann ich mich nicht mehr zu erinnern. Sie war für mich auf Grund des Auftrages von geringerer Bedeutung.

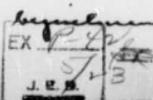


Dem Auftrag ist es auch zuzuschreiben,  
daß ich von Vorgängen an der Spitze  
nichts weiß. Zu allem Überfluß trat  
an meinem Wagen ein immer stärker  
wandelnde Kerkochaden auf. Ich blieb  
zweifel, fürher um Zeit zu sparen Spur  
und hatte daher wenig Blick für  
Einzelheiten und Gelände.

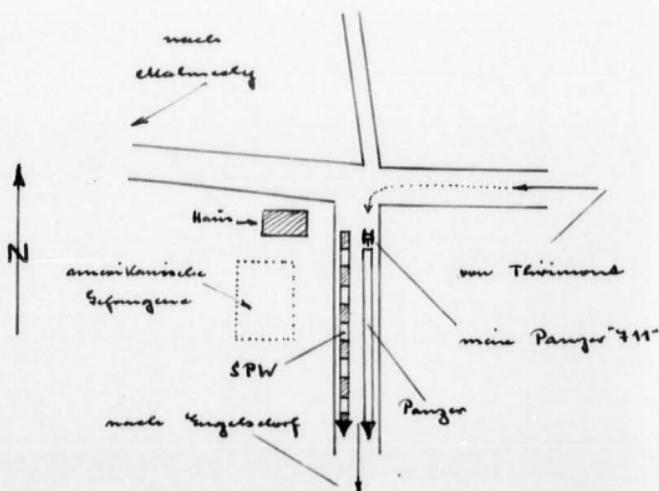
Auf dem Vorratshaus Kontrolle Ost und  
Geländepunkte, an die ich mich auf  
Grund von Einzelheiten noch fest er-  
innern kann, waren:

Kosheim, Kosheimer Graben, größere  
Waldstücke, Hornfeld, Büllingen,  
Waldungen beiderseits der Straße;  
dann folgten zwei oder drei klei-  
nere Ostschafeln.

- Diese glänze ich nach Ansichtsbra-  
me in die Karte als Moderscheid,  
Schoppen und Orlenwald bezeichnen  
zu können. -



Es folgt dann Thirionmont, von wo aus  
wir im Gelände folgende die Straßen -  
Kreuzung - Koordinaten  $89,4 - 01,7$  - erreich-  
ten. Die folgende Skizze gibt wieder, wie  
ich das Bild im Kopf habe, als ich  
dort stand.



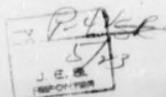
King hinter der Straßenkreuzung, es mögen  
etwa 30-40 m gemessen sein, hielt ich an  
und hatte damit wieder Anschluss gefun-

den.  
P.P.P.  
J.E.83  
1950/1951

Vom Turm aus konnte ich übersehen, daß die Kampfgruppe aufgefallen war. Links auf der Straße standen die Panzer, rechts die SPW's. Ich ließ meinen Wagen, um Kleingeläfer die Panzerlage der Kompanie zu melden. Auf dem Rückwege sprach ich wohl kaum noch mit Ellinkuor, der an seinem Wagen stand. Danach kehrte ich wieder zu meinem Wagen zurück.

Die amerikanischen Gefangenen sah ich bei meinem Eintreffen mit erhobenen Armen auf dem begrabenen Feld - siehe Skizze. Ein Sanitäter mit rotem Kreuz am Stahlhelm ist mir besonders in Erinnerung. Er bemühte sich wohl, nachdem einige seiner Kameraden am Boden lagen, seine Pflicht zu tun.

Ich befand mich im Turm, war sehr erregt, denn das erlebte ich das erste mal. Plötzlich riefen aus dem Norden: "Panzer sollen schießen!" Die Ereignisse folgten dicht aufeinander, so daß ich ihre Reihenfolge kaum bestimmen kann.

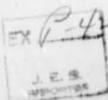


Von mirde dann auf die Gefangenen im Feld geschossen. Es waren Amerikaner, denn ich erkannte sie an den Uniformen.

In dieser Handlung keine Erklärung findend schaute ich nach dem Feld und mirde dann plötzlich von links vom Busch angreifen: "Hier schießen Sie schon wie <sup>K.R. Mörkämpfer</sup> müssen nieder!" Es war <sup>auf der 2. Pz. 149. K.R.</sup> Christ, der mit einer Bombenbewegung auf mich und meinen Wagen deutete. Ich war verwirrt über den Ton, den er gebrauchte und fragte daraufhin in gleicherweise: "Wieso" oder "Wer sagt das?" Er widersprach, hier weiß ich nicht genau, ob es "Befehl von vorn" oder "Befehl vom Kommandeur", war.

Daraufhin schloß ich mit dem Steiger-MG5 auf die Gefangenen und folgte somit dem Befehl aus.

Über dem folgende Begleitenden kann ich nichts aussagen, denn wir trafen dann



nieder an. Die SPW's bleiben jedoch stehen  
und nehmen dann wohl später Anschluss  
an uns.

In dieser Botsage habe ich die Karte  
"Central Europa 1:1000000, Bonn Seite 51  
S.S., S.S. No. 4416 (AMS M641) benutzt.

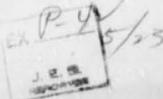
Diese Botsage besteht aus 8 (acht) Seiten  
wird freiwillig von mir in eigener  
Handschrift geschrieben. Es wird keinerlei  
Zwang oder Härte anferlegt und auch  
keinerlei Versprechen in Bezug auf Immuni-  
tät gegeben. Ich bin bereit obige Botsage  
vor irgend einem Gericht unter Eid zu  
wiederholen.

Henry Debrauge

8. März 1946

I have to and  
subscribed before  
me this 8th day  
of March 1946, at Schwabish Hall, Ill.

Raphael Thumacher  
Capt USAF



000391

### TRANSLATOR'S AFFIDAVIT

I, George Miller assigned to War Crimes Branch, United States Army, APO 633, as an interpreter, having been duly sworn, depose and state that the attached English translation is a true and accurate rendering of the German original of the statement of

HEINZ REHAGEL

taken on 8 March 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

before RAPHAEL SHUMACKER, Captain, CMP

consisting of 8 pages, into English.

I, the deponent, further state that I speak German and English fluently and am fully qualified as an expert German-English interpreter by reason of the following qualifications:

1. German is my native tongue.
2. I spent the first 20 years of my life in Germany and went to elementary and secondary school there.
3. I came to the United States in 1928.
4. I had 2 years of English in secondary school in Germany. My other knowledge of English has been derived from study by myself.
5. I've been married for the past six years to a British subject and speak English continually at home. My wife does not speak German.
6. I have been in the U. S. Army for the past 2-1/2 years, having been discharged in November 1945 and have been employed by the War Department as a German-English interpreter since January 1946.

*George Miller*  
George Miller

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 20<sup>th</sup> day of March 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

*Raphael Shumacker*  
War Crimes Branch, USFET  
Capt CMP



PB

94

000395

On the morning of 16th December 1944, I was ordered, with the other two platoon leaders MUNKEMER and SIPPROT, to the company commander of the "7/I Company" L.S.S.A.H., OSCAR KLINGELHOEFER who was at the company meeting at a forester's house, to receive the latest orders for the offensive.

We waited for him in front of the forester's house, and after his arrival looked for a suitable place in a stone pile across the street to receive our latest orders. These were substantially as follows and were to be channelled to the platoons. I executed this order by saying about the following words to the men of my platoon and the company troops;

\* The Fuehrer expects from us with this offensive, to reach the decisive turn for the Reich. To secure the success, a reckless commitment of man, machine, and weapon is ordered. The object is to reach the coast via ANTWERP.

Almost all SS divisions as well as panzer units of the Army will participate in this offensive. The new "Luftwaffe" will make its appearance for the first time. New kinds of weapons developed in the rocket system - will be employed. Volksgrenadier divisions shall break through the main defense lines and effect a fake attack and to cover up the presence of SS Divisions. Special formations (SKORZENY) are already behind the main enemy line of defense with the order to confuse the order system of the opponent. Think of your relatives at home who perished in the bomb terror; we have total war and will take no prisoners.

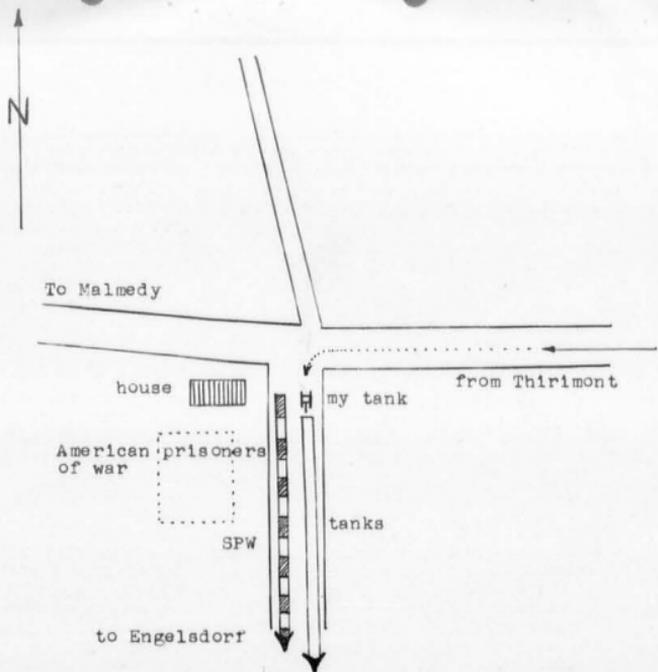
The object of the publishing of these points was completely successful. Certain confidence in victory was established and the offensive began.

On the fore-noon of December 16th, 1944, towards 10 o'clock, we left the assembly area in the woods near BLANKENHEIM, and moved late in the evening to the starting position near LAUSERATH. The units were closely lined up on the road, and stood with the point even with a mill, where the commanders received last minute instructions. Here I also received from KLINGELHOEFER the order to drive at the rear during the rest of the advance, to keep the company together and to report any panzers which fell out and the damage thereto. Then towards 3 o'clock in the morning we lined up. This was December 17 1944. I can't remember any more the march order of the company, because for me it was of little importance for the reason of the orders I had. Also on account of these orders I did not know about the happenings at the point, also above everything else, steadily increasing driving damage appeared to my vehicle, and I remained back to save time and followed the tracks, and therefore I had little visibility of details and terrain.

Places touched and terrain features on the march of advance of which I have a sure recollection for reasons of details were LOSHEIM, LOSHEIMER GRABEN, large forests, HONSFELD, BUELLINGEN, woods on both sides of the street; then followed two or three smaller villages. After looking at the map, I think I can identify them as MODERSCHIED, SCHOFFEN, and ONDEVAL. Then followed THIRIMONT from where, driving cross-country we reached the street-crossing coordinates 81.4-01.7. The following sketch shows the picture in my mind when I arrived there.

EX P. 22  
5/28  
J. H. H.  
SECRET

000396



Shortly beyond the cross-roads, it might have been 30 to 40 meters, I stopped and thereupon I made connection again.

I could see from the turret that the combat group had parked. The panzers stood on the left-hand side of the street and on the right the SPW's. I left my vehicle to report to KLINGELHOEFER the condition of the tanks in the company. On the way back I then also spoke to MUNKEMER who stood beside his vehicle. Thereupon I returned to my vehicle.

I saw the American prisoners with raised arms on the indicated field, upon my arrival - Note sketch - Especially in my memory is a medic with a red cross on his steel helmet. He still busied himself doing his duty after some of his comrades lay on the ground. I was in my turret and was very excited because this was the first time I had experienced this. Suddenly it was called from the front, "Panzers are to shoot." the occurrences followed so closely upon one another that I can scarcely recall their order. From the point there was also shooting at the prisoners in the field. They were Americans because I recognized their uniforms. Not finding a reason for this action, I looked over to the field and was suddenly loudly yelled at from the left "Now go on and shoot - we have to go on!". It was Obersturmfuehrer CHRIST commanding the 2nd Pz Company, who with a movement of his arm pointed at me and my vehicle. I was angry at the tone of voice which he used and asked thereupon in the same manner, "or else what?, who says so?". He replied - here I don't know exactly whether it was, "An order from the front-", or whether it was "An order from the commandeur".

Thereupon I shot with the anti-aircraft MG at the prisoners and

EX-100  
JES  
RECORDED  
\$23

000397

executed the order therewith.

I cannot state anything about the following happenings because then we lined up again. The SPW's however remained and probably rejoined us later.

In this statement I have used the map of Central Europe I-1000000 BONN, Sheet S 1, G.S. G.S. No.4416 (AMS M 641).

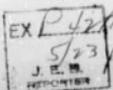
This statement consisting of 8 (eight) pages was written by me voluntarily in my own handwriting. I was not subjected to any force or coercion, and no promises regarding immunity have been given to me. I am prepared to repeat the above statement before any court under oath.

HEINZ REHAGEL  
8 March 1946.

Sworn to and subscribed before  
me this 8th day of March 1946 at  
SCHWA BISCH HALL. Ger.

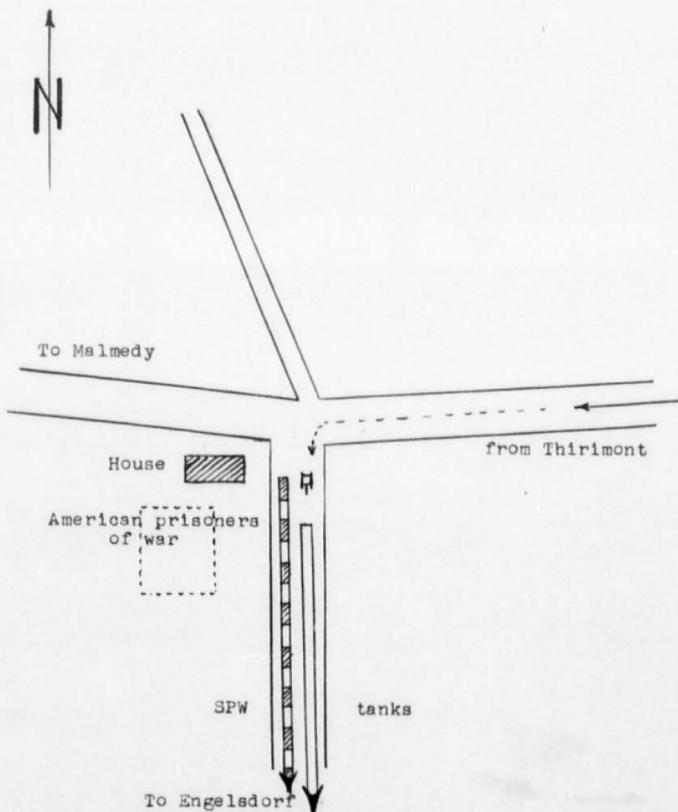
RAPHAEL SHUMACKER  
Capt. CMP.

-3-



00039E

Sketch extracted from page 5 of affidavit of Heinz REHAGEL, dated the 8th day of March 1946.



I certify the above is an exact copy of the sketch and the translation of the German appearing thereon, as taken from the above named affidavit.

*Raphael Shumacker*  
RAPHAEL SHUMACKER  
Captain, CMP

EX 1-427  
5/28/46  
J. E. W.  
REPORTER

000396



I, HEINZ REHAGEL, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath: Ich Heinz Rehagel, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same OSKAR KLINGELHOEFER mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 8 MAR. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen OSKAR KLINGELHOEFER von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 8. März 1946.

Heinz Rehagel  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Untersturmführer  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

7 PzG 1<sup>st</sup> SS Pz Regt C. SS Army  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of April, 1946.

Richard Thumacher  
Officer administering oath

Cath EMP  
Rank Arm or Service

99

Handwritten notations and stamps, including a date stamp 'APR 1946' and other illegible markings.

000397



I, HEINZ REHAGEL, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

I, Heinz Rehagel, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same OBERSTURMFÜHRER CHRIST mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 8 MAR. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Obersturmführer CHRIST von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 8. März 1946.

Heinz Rehagel  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Untersturmführer  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

4th Pz Co. 1st SS Pz Regt LSSAH  
Organization during Elbe Offensive  
Einheit während des Elbe-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of April, 1946.

Raphael Thumacker  
Officer administering oath

Capt  
Rank CMP  
Arm or Service



Ich ver. Fritz Schumann nachdem ich ord.  
nings gemäß eingeschworen würde mache folgende Aus-  
sage:

Im Dezember 1944 war ich bei der 1. Bp. 1. Pz. Reg. Div.  
L. 77 d. R. und war als Führer dem Panzer der G'schad. d. Skoda  
zugehört. Am 15. Dezember 1944, am Tage vor dem Beginn der  
Lufthoffensive versammelte O'stimf. Bremser, Chef der 1. Bp.  
die Bp. zwischen 3-4 Uhr nachmittags im Wald nahe zu  
Blankenheim um eine Ansprache zu halten. Er sprach zu  
uns über die Offensive die am nächsten Tag beginnen  
wird. Er sagte uns daß in dieser Offensive die endgültige  
Entscheidung fallen wird, wir sollen uns an die Fronten  
und Fronten in der bei uns erinnern über welche die Feind-  
lichen Bomben fliegen die töten und alles ruinieren. Er  
sagte weiter daß in dieser Schlacht wir niemanden Mitleid  
erkommen lassen werden weder den Soldaten noch  
Zivilisten und das wir keine Kriegsgefangenen machen  
werden. Ich erinnere mich daß W'stimf. Gans Gennecke ~~war~~ E.F.  
war <sup>E.F.</sup> ~~war~~ weil er ~~war~~ <sup>war</sup> ~~weil er~~ <sup>weil er</sup> ~~sobald~~ <sup>sobald</sup> die Bp. angebrochen war  
die Meldung dem O'stimf. Bremser gegeben hat.

W'stimf. Gennecke kam am selben Tage zwischen 6-7 Uhr  
Abends zu einer kleinen Gruppe die um ein Feuer herum saßen  
wo ich auch dabei war. In dieser Gruppe war die Besatzung  
G'schad. Skoda die Besatzung G'schad. Thomas die Besatzung  
des hohen Heimerhans Pz. W'stimf. Gennecke gab uns bei die-  
ser Gelegenheit eine B'müdigungsred. Er sagte uns, daß  
wir rückwärts durchgreifen werden und zu Weichmach.  
zeigen aus welchem Gabe die ss geschossen ist und  
wir werden keine Kriegsgefangenen nehmen, wir werden  
nicht. Diese Ansprache wurde von Gennecke im Wald  
nahe von Blankenheim gemacht, ungefähr am selben  
Ort wo Bremser zu Bp. sprach.

Am 17. Dezember 1944 während der Eifeloffensive  
 Dorf zwischen 1-2 Uhr nachmittags. Als wir in der Kreuzung  
 links in Richtung Engelsdorf einbiegen sah ich im Felde rechts  
 von der Straße 40-100 amerikanische Kriegsgefangene  
 stehen in der Luft stehen. Ich wußte das sie Amerikanische  
 Kriegsgefangene waren weil die die Amerikanische Uniform  
 trugen. Eine kurze Entfremung nachdem wir eingebogen sind  
 blieb unsere Sp. stehen und meine Ps. Rufe in gefalls gegen  
 über dem Mittelpunkt der Gruppe von Gefangenen, in Rich-  
 tung Engelsdorf. Als wir um die Ecke biegen bevor wir  
 sehen blieben sah ich ein G'stimf. den ich nicht konnte see.  
 hand auf der rechten Seite der Straße am nördlichen Ende der  
 Gefangenen Gruppe gebildet in einer gelben Jacke  
 und grüne Offener Hose. Sobald wir hielten ein Befehl kam  
 über Bordfunk von G'stimf. Kremsler der hinter uns war  
 daß alle Ps. Führer haben sich bei ihm zu melden. Dann 2 von  
 unserer Besatzung gingen weg um Schokolade und Zigaretten  
 zu holen von den Amerikanischen L. & W. zu holen und ich  
 habe ging aus dem Ps. heraus und sah mich außerhalb  
 auf den Motorraum meines Ps. um besser sehen zu kön-  
 nen was hier vor geht. Ich habe eine Karte angefertigt,  
 gekennzeichnet "d" hierzu beigefügt um anzudeuten was sich  
 bei der Kreuzung abspielte und von jedem an werde ich mich  
 auf die Menschen und Klöbe die ich hier beschreiben berufen  
 auf den Ps. die ich auf der Skizze angezeichnet habe. Als ich  
 den Ps. <sup>EF</sup> sah ich den G'stimf. in der gelben Jacke  
 (Nr. 3) auf Kremsler zugehen der in der mitte der Straße  
 stand (Nr. 13). Der G'stimf. sprach mit G'stimf. Kremsler  
<sup>EF</sup> für 1-2 Minuten und dann ging er zur rech-  
 ten Seite der Straße 3-4 m weiter nördlich wo er vorher ge-  
 standen ist, und sprach zu einigen unserer Soldaten  
 die in der Umgebung verteilt herum standen. Ich sah auch  
 G'stimf. Gröble unser Pz. Adjutant (Nr. 6) auf Kremsler zuge-  
 hen aber ich kann mich nicht mit Kremsler nicht erinnern ihn  
 mit Kremsler sprechen gesehen zu haben. aber es ist möglich  
 das er es getan hat. In der Zwischenzeit unsere Ps. Führer be-  
 saßen sich nach rückwärts um der Besprechung mit Kremsler  
 teilzunehmen ich sah mit Bestimmtheit W'stimf. <sup>EF</sup>

Nr. 12. Kummann, G'schult. Skotsz des mein eigener Pz. Führer  
 war sind ich gleiche d. h. zurück. Nr. 12. Schicksal anwesend war.  
 Der Pz. Führer versammelten sich im O'stünd. Pz. Führer für unge.  
 fast 5 Minuten und dann gingen sie zu ihren Pz. zurück.  
 G'schult. Skotsz kam zum Pz. zurück und rief Pz. Führer,  
 Führer, Sr. Zettel Ladeschüsse die bei den Amerikanischen  
 S. P. W. waren im zu organisieren sich zurück zu beilen.  
 Sie liefen zurück und sobald sie beim Pz. waren G'schult.  
 Skotsz sagte zu Pz. Führer: Stell den Madavan, Dreh  
 den Pz. Wulb rechts die Kriegsgefangenen werden feld im.  
 geleg. Dann befahl er mir und Zettel die M. Gs. durch zu laden  
 um auf die Kriegsgefangenen zu schießen. Ich nahm meinen  
 Platz im Pz. ein bedete das M. G. schaute herum und ich  
 sah den S. P. W. (Nr. 2) auf der rechten Seite der Straße ~~in~~ in M. G.  
 in die Gruppe der Kriegsgefangenen schießen und der S. P. W. (Nr. 8)  
 mit seinem M. G. schießen in die Kriegsgefangenen Gruppe.  
 Und wir selber zu ein ~~schwerer~~ (Nr. 4) schießen neben dem S. P. W.  
 (Nr. 2) auf die Kriegsgefangenen mit seiner Pistole schießen.

Ich sah, dass dem G'schult. mit der weißen gelben Jacke  
 auf dem Rücken stehen, die ich auf meine Skidney, id.  
 als Nr. 19 gekennzeichnet habe die Kriegsgefangenen  
 beobachtet, aber er sagte nichts.

Dann schoss ich 2 Feuerböse in die Kriegsgefangenen Gruppe  
 und auch Sr. Zettel feuerte sein M. G. Ich sah auch einige  
 Soldaten die von den Kriegsgefangenen standen (Nr. 4 & 5a)  
 mit den M. P. in die Gruppe von Amerikanischen Gefan-  
 genen herein schießen. Diese Anzahl von Schützen, die  
 ich hier beschreibe wickelte sich sehr rasch ab und die ameri-  
 kauer fielen in Gruppen auf den Boden und ich erinnere  
 mich daß als ich schoß einige der Gruppen die noch ste-  
 hen geblieben waren mit meinem M. G. bespreite. Nach-  
 dem alle Amerikaner am Boden waren und das M. G.  
 feuer aufgehört hatte sah ich eine Gruppe von 8 <sup>oder</sup> 9 <sup>oder</sup> 10  
 Soldaten die an den Stellen gekennzeichnet (Nr. 4 & 5a)  
 an meine Skidney standen herumgehen zwischen den  
 Amerikanern die am Boden lagen und mit den M. P.  
 feuer herein schießen. Zu Zeit wie ich beobachtet die Sol-  
 daten herein gingen und mit den M. P. schossen, war  
 Nr. 12. Schicksal. der nahe unseres Pz. stand (Nr. 10) und schrie  
 auf G'schult. Skotsz richte dem Pz. aus geht zurück in  
 die Kolonne der versperst die Straße. Wir nahmen unseren  
 Platz in die Kolonne ein und die Kolonne setzte sich  
 in Bewegung Richtung Engelsdorf. Ich erinnere mich  
 wahren d. die Schützen der M. G. vor sich ging wie ich sie  
 oben beschriebte ein Pz. II. kam von hinten aus der Kolon-  
 ne zum Platz (Nr. 11) ungedeckt in meine Skidney ~~ging~~  
 schoss sein M. G. in die Gruppe der Amerikaner.

EX 13  
 J. E. M.  
 DEPO 11779

Am 25. Januar 1946 mir würde ein Bild gezeigt enthalten die Schrift „EXHIBIT B  
 Kenneth E. Kingson Cpl. 8. 45“ Dieses Bild zeigt 7 deutsche Soldaten von denen jeder eine nummerierte Karte trägt. Ich erkenne die Männer die Nr. 4, 5 u. 6 hatten als U'stümml. Fischer, W'stümml. Gennicke und O'stümml. Christ in dieser Reihenfolge. Der Mann der Karte Nr. 1 trägt dessen Name ich nicht kenne, ist der G'stümml. der an der Freizeitsitzung einige km. vor Longschort stand. Er ist derselbe Mann, der die gelbe Jacke trägt, der an der Freizeitsitzung einige km. vor Longschort stand, als die amerikanischen Freizeitsitzungen erschossen wurden. Ich sah ihn mit O'stümml. Fremser eine kurze Zeit bevor die Amerikaner erschossen wurden sprechen. Nachdem man mir das Bild zeigte würde ich herumgeführt und sah 4 deutsche Soldaten die sich zu erkennen geben als Boff, Essensmacher, Hans, Hr. Sattenmaier, Boff, Brevado und Hübal. Diebstahl. Ich kenne Hübal. Diebstahl nicht vom Sehen, obwohl ich von ihm schon gehört habe und habe diesen letzten Mann nicht als Hübal. Diebstahl erkannt, bis er sich nicht selbst zu erkennen gab. Obwohl der Mann, der sich selbst als Hübal. Diebstahl zu erkennen gab etwas größer erschien als der G'stümml. mit der gelben Jacke den ich an der Freizeitsitzung gesehen habe, enthält so eine starke Ähnlichkeit in der Figur, im Körperbau, im Aussehen zu diesem G'stümml. daß ich mit Bestimmtheit sagen kann, daß er und dieser G'stümml. derselbe Mann ist. Ich habe meine Unterschrift auf der Rückseite der oben erwähnten Fotografie gesetzt zusammen mit dem Datum der oben them ich es überprüft.

Am 18. Dezember nachdem wir Niedersternl beseitigt hatten, führen wir zwischen 1 u. 2 Uhr nachmittags durch Havelod in Richtung der Gleise links außerhalb Havelod kamen wir durch eine kleine Ortschaft dessen Namen ich nicht weiß. Zu dieser Zeit waren wir der 2. Pz. hinter der Sp. Chef Pz. Wir führen langsam zu dieser Zeit U'stümml. Gennicke vor Sp. Chef der O'stümml. Fremser in Havelod verwickelt wurde. Als wir uns ungefähr in der Mitte des Dorfes befanden, bildeten eine Gruppe von 15 bis 20 Frauen und Kinder von einem Haus auf der rechten Seite der Straße und versuchten die Straße zu überqueren. Einige der Frauen hatten Babys in ihren Händen. Als die Gruppe aus dem Haus kam sah ich das Zinker M. G. der Sp. Chef Pz. sich mit Feuer bestreuen und 3 bis 4 Frauen wurden getroffen. Der Rest der Gruppe gelang es auf die linke Seite der Straße zu kommen wo M. G. Feuerstöße des Sp. Chef Pz. noch 3 bis 4 Frauen niederbrachte. Eine der getroffenen Frauen hielt ein Säugling als sie beide zu Boden fielen und eine andere Frau lief zurück hatte das Säugling auf und lief mit den restlich überlebenden in ein Haus. Der Zinker im Sp. Chef. Pz. war Hr. Willi Gelford. Einige Tage später als wir in der Gleise waren nahm er sich wie er beschrieb in Einzelheiten die Bewegungen der Frauen als er sie rückwärts, wenn anwesend: die Pz. Besatzungen des O'stümml. Fremser, U'stümml. Gennicke, G'schahof. Schatz und G'schahof. Pichin. Gennicke, Spatz und Pichin waren nicht anwesend zu dieser Zeit aber ihre Besatzungen waren dabei.



ersten M. G. Führer das um. Der eine Überlebende hatte  
 scheinbar eine gut zwücker und versuchte hinkend sich  
 wegzumachen, als er 4-10 m. weiter war, folgte ihm der  
 Bode. von der Infanterie mit seiner M. Di. und gab  
 im eine Garbe in den Kopf. Wir verblieben in dieser  
 Stellung bis zum Abend des nächsten Tages wo die  
 4 Amerikaner liegen blieben wo sie hängengefallen. Nach:  
 mittig desselben Tages ~~nachdem~~ die drei Kanonen erschos-  
 sen wurden u'stündl. Genicks, B'schaft, Skuse, ein O'  
 schumpf och: B'stündl. der die Infanterie Uniform trägt  
 gingen zu den Amerikanern und durchsuchten die  
 Leichen.

Ich mache diese Aussage bestehend aus 6 Seiten  
 und 2 Skizzen gekennzeichnet "d" n. 13" freiwillig, ohne  
 Zwang, Anbittungen oder Versprechungen auf Belohnung.

J. E. Beckmann

Swain to and subscribed  
 before me this 25<sup>th</sup> day  
 of February 1946 at Schwabisch  
 Hall, Ger.

25. Februar 1946

Rudolf Thumader  
 Capt. R.M.P.

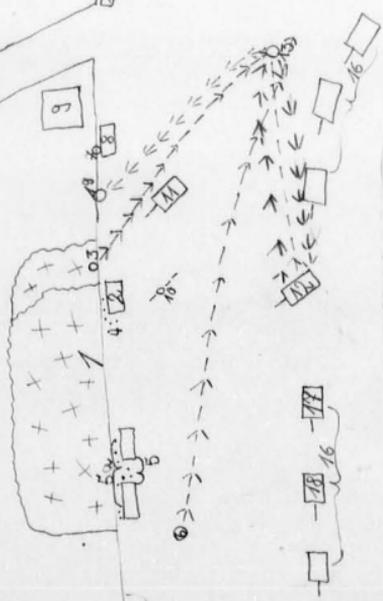


601

gürtel bekommen

22. Februar 1946

"A"



Weg nach Engelsdorf

Erläuterung:

- Nr. 1. = Amerikanische Soldaten
- 2. = S. P. W.
- 3. = G'stürmt. m. gelber Jacke.
- 4. = Deutsche Soldaten.
- 5. = S. P. W.
- 5a. = Deutsche Soldaten
- 6. = G'stürmt. Grille.
- 7. = Offizier.
- 8. = S. P. W.
- 9. = Feind.
- 10. = Offizier in der Schiffe: Lederjacke.
- 11. = Pz. IV.
- 12. = Pz. V. G'schad. Skoda.
- 13. = O'stürmt. Brenner.
- 14. = S. P. W.
- 15. = Amerikanische Fahrzeug
- 16. = Pz. V. 1. Sp.
- 17. = Pz. V. Uscha. Neumann
- 18. = Pz. V. Uscha. Zecherler.
- 19. = Stelle wo Offizier mit gelber Jacke zurückging.

Stück der Strafenkammer  
 einige km. vor Engelsdorf,  
 wo amerikanische Truppe  
 gefangen erstickt wurden.



000406

### TRANSLATOR'S AFFIDAVIT

I, GEORGE MILLER assigned to War Crimes Branch, United States Army, APO 633, as an interpreter, having been duly sworn, depose and state that the attached English translation is a true and accurate rendering of the German original of the statement of

Fritz ECKMANN

taken on 25 February 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

before RAPHAEL SHUMACKER, Captain, CMP

consisting of 5 pages, into English.  
and 2 sketches

I, the deponent, further state that I speak German and English fluently and am fully qualified as an expert German-English interpreter by reason of the following qualifications:

1. German is my native tongue.
2. I spent the first twenty years of my life in Germany and went to elementary and secondary school there.
3. I came to the United States in 1928.
4. I had two years of English in secondary school in Germany. My other knowledge of English has been derived from study by myself.
5. I've been married for the past six years to a British subject and speak English continually at home. My wife does not speak GERMAN.
6. I have been in the United States Army for the past 2-1/2 years, having been discharged in November 1945 and have been employed by the War Department as a German-English interpreter since January 1946.

War P. 43A  
 126  
 43A  
 P  
 ER  
 43A

*George Miller*

GEORGE MILLER  
*March 1946*

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 29<sup>th</sup> day of \_\_\_\_\_ at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

*Raphael Shumacker*  
 War Crimes Branch, USFET  
 Capt. CMP

109

000407

I, Sturmmann Fritz ECHMANN, after having been duly sworn, make the following statement:

In December 1944, I was with the 1st Co. 1st Panzer Regt., Div L.S.S.A.H. and was assigned as radio operator to the tank of Hauptscharfuhrer SKOTZ. On the 13th December 1944 on the day before the start of the EIFEL offensive, Obersturmfuhrer KREMSER, CO of 1st Company assembled the company in the forest near BLANKENHEIM between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon to deliver a speech. He talked to us about the offensive which was going to start the following day. He told us that this offensive will determine the final outcome, that we should remember the enemy bombers flying over the women and children at home, killing and destroying everything. He continued that in this battle we won't show any consideration either to soldiers nor to civilians, and we won't take any prisoners of war. I recall that Untersturmfuhrer Hans HENNECKE, platoon leader of the 1st platoon was present because as soon as the company was formed, he made the report to Obersturmfuhrer KREMSER.

Untersturmfuhrer HENNECKE came on the same day between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening to a small group sitting around the fire where I was also present. In this group were the crew of Hauptscharfuhrer SKOTZ, the crew of Oberscharfuhrer THOMAS, and the crew of Unterscharfuhrer NEUMANN's tanks. At this occasion Untersturmfuhrer HENNECKE gave us a pep talk. He told us that we will fight ruthlessly and that at Christmas we will be in LUETZICH. We will show the enemy what the SS is made of, and we won't take any prisoners of war. We will show the enemy how brutally the SS can fight. This talk was made by HENNECKE in the forest near BLANKENHEIM about on the same place where KREMSER had spoken to the company.

On December 17th, 1944 between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, during the EIFEL offensive, my tank had reached the crossroads a few kilometers before ENGELSDORF. As we turned left at the crossroads in the direction of ENGELSDORF, I saw in the field on the righthand side of the road 70-100 American prisoners of war standing with their hands raised. I knew they were American prisoners of war because they wore the American uniform. A short distance after we had turned, our company halted, and my tank stopped headed towards ENGELSDORF, about opposite the center of the group of prisoners. As we drove around the corner, just before we stopped, I saw a Hauptsturmfuhrer whom I didn't know, standing on the righthand side of the road on the northern edge of the group of prisoners, dressed in a bright yellow jacket and grey infantry trousers. As soon as we halted, an order came over the radio from Obersturmfuhrer KREMSER, who was behind us, for all tank leaders to report to him. Then two of our crew left to loot the American trucks for chocolates and cigarettes, and I got out of the tank and sat on the outside of the motor of my tank to be able to get a better view of what was going on. I have prepared a sketch marked "A" attached hereto to indicate the happenings at the crossroads, and from now on I refer to the persons and places which I describe by numbers, which I marked on the sketch. As I sat on the tank, I saw the Hauptsturmfuhrer in the bright yellow jacket (5) walking towards Obersturmfuhrer KREMSER who was standing in the middle of the road. (13).

EX 72 JB H  
J. E. S.  
REPORTER  
12/21

110

The Hauptsturmfuehrer only talked for 1 to 2 minutes with Obersturmfuehrer KREISSER and then he walked back to the right side of the road, 3 to 4 meters further north from where he had stood previously and talked to several of our soldiers who were dispersed in the vicinity. I also saw Hauptsturmfuehrer GRUELE, our regimental adjutant (6) walking towards KREISSER, but I can't remember any more having seen him talking to KREISSER. It is possible that he did. In the meantime our tank leaders hurried toward the rear in order to attend the meeting with KREISSER. I saw for certain Untersturmfuehrer HENNECKE, Unterscharfuehrer NEUMANN, Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ, who was my own tank leader, and I believe that Unterscharfuehrer DRECHSLER was also present. The tank leaders assembled around Obersturmfuehrer KREISSER for about 5 minutes and then returned to their tanks. Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ returned to the tank and called Rottenfuehrer PETERSEN, Driver, Sturmann ZACKEL, Assistant machine-gunner, who were at the American trucks looting, to hurry back. They returned in a hurry, and as soon as they got back to the tank, Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ said to Rottenfuehrer PETERSEN, "Start the motor, turn the tank half right, the prisoners of war are going to be bumped off now." Then he ordered me and ZACKEL to load the machine guns and to shoot at the prisoners of war. I took my position in the tank, loaded the machine gun, looked outside, and I saw the SPW (2) on the right side of the road shoot its machine gun into the crowd of prisoners of war, and the SPW (8) shooting its MG into the group of prisoners, and at the same time an officer (4) standing next to the SPW (8) shooting at the prisoners of war with his pistol. I saw the Hauptsturmfuehrer with the bright yellow jacket standing in the position indicated on my sketch "A" as No. 19, watching the prisoners of war, but not saying anything. I then fired two bursts into the group of prisoners of war and also Sturm-mann ZACKEL fired his machine gun. I also saw several soldiers who were standing in front of the prisoners (4 and 5a) shooting with the machine pistol into the group of American prisoners of war.

The series of shootings which I describe here happened very quickly and the Americans dropped in groups to the ground and I recall that when I was shooting, several of the groups were still standing; I strafed them with my MG. After all the Americans were on the ground, and the MG fire had stopped, I saw a group of 8 to 10 German soldiers who were standing at the places marked 4 and 5a on my sketch, walk among the Americans who were lying on the ground and strafe them with the MP's. At the time I observed the soldiers walking around and shooting with the M.P.'s, an Untersturmfuehrer who was standing near our tank (No. 10) yelled at Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ, "Straighten your tank out - get back into the column, you are blocking the road." He resumed our position in the column and the column started to move in the direction of ENGELSDORF. I remember that while the machine gun firing was going on, as I have described above, a Mark IV tank pulled from behind out of the column, and moved to the spot No. 11 indicated on my sketch, and fired its machine gun into the group of Americans.

On 25 February 1946, a picture was shown to me bearing the writing "Exhibit B" KENNETH E. KINGSTON, Oct 8, 45. This picture shows 7 German soldiers each of whom are holding numbered cards. I recognize the men who have numbers 4, 5 and 6 as Untersturmfuehrer FISCHER, Untersturmfuehrer HENNECKE, and Obersturmfuehrer CHRIST, in that order. The man who carries card number 1, whose name I don't know, is the Hauptsturmfuehrer who was standing at the

EXHIBIT B  
KINGSTON  
J. E. KINGSTON  
OCT 8 1945

000400

crossroads several kilometers before ENGELSDORF. He is the same man who wore the bright yellow jacket and was standing at the crossroads several kilometers before ENGELSDORF when the American prisoners of war were shot. I saw him talking to Obersturmfuehrer KREMSER a short time before the American prisoners were shot. After I was shown the picture I have described, I was led around and saw 4 German soldiers who identified themselves as Rottenfuehrer ASSENMACHER, Hans; Sturmman LATTENMAIER, Rottenfuehrer BRAVADO, and Sturmbannfuehrer DIEFENHALL. I did not know Sturmbannfuehrer DIEFENHALL by sight, although I had heard of him, and did not recognize this last man as Sturmbannfuehrer DIEFENHALL until he identified himself. Although the man who identified himself appeared somewhat thinner than the Hauptsturmfuehrer with the bright yellow jacket whom I saw at the crossroads, he bears such a strong resemblance in figure, build, and in feature to that Hauptsturmfuehrer, that I can say with certainty that he and that Hauptsturmfuehrer are the same man. I have placed my signature on the back of the above mentioned photograph, together with the date on which I examined it.

On December 18, after we had overcome resistance, we drove between 1 and 2 in the afternoon through SPAVELOT, in the direction of LA GLEIZE. Directly outside of SPAVELOT, we came through a little village, the name of which I do not know. At this time we were the second tank behind the Company Commander tank. We drove slowly. At this time Obersturmfuehrer HENNECKE was Company Commander because Obersturmfuehrer KREMSER was wounded in SPAVELOT. Just as we had reached about the middle of the village, a group of 15 to 20 women and children hurried out of a house on the righthand side of the road and attempted to cross the road. Several of the women carried babies in their arms. As the group came out of the house, I saw the radio operator's machine gun of the Company Commander's tank firing at them, and three to four women were hit. The rest of the group succeeded in reaching the left side of the road where machine gun bursts from the Company Commander's tank brought an additional 3 to 4 women to the ground. One of the women hit carried an infant, and they both fell to the ground. Another woman came running to her, picked up the baby and ran with the rest of the survivors in a house. The radio operator in the company commander's tank was Sturmman Willi GELFERT. Several days later, when we were in LA GLEIZE, he boasted how tough he was at the shooting of those civilians, and he described in detail the motions of the women as he was strafing them with machine gun fire. When GELFERT was boasting of this occasion, present were the tank crews of Obersturmfuehrer KREMSER, Obersturmfuehrer HENNECKE, Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ, and Hauptscharfuehrer PIDUN. HENNECKE, SKOTZ and PIDUN were not present at this time but their crews were.

On 20 December 1944, our company was surrounded in LA GLEIZE. Our tank stood as security as indicated on my sketch "B" attached hereto. Between 11 and 12 in the morning on this day the whole crew with the exception of Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ stood around the tank. They consisted of Rottenfuehrer KARLER, machine-gunner; Sturmman ZAKEL, assistant machine-gunner; Rottenfuehrer PETERSON, driver, and myself. I saw Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ with a Rottenfuehrer and a Sturmman of the 3rd Pz. M. KP coming toward our tank, and with them were 7 American prisoners of war.

EX-101-17  
J.E.S.  
1944

112

000410

I knew that these prisoners of war were Americans because they wore the American uniform which I am familiar with. The Americans had their arms in the air, and had no weapons whatsoever. In response to our questions, the Rottenfuehrer said that he was a security for the Pz Pi, and that he captured the 7 Americans while on reconnaissance in the wood near the castle (castle as indicated in my sketch "B"). In the meantime Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ said to Rottenfuehrer KARLER who was just then standing guard at the machine gun, "Load the machine gun". Then Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ turned to the infantry soldiers, and ordered them to bring the prisoners of war in front of our tank. They brought the prisoners two or three meters in front of the tank. Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ said to them, "Take them 20 meters in front of the tank, otherwise it's going to smell badly." The guards took the prisoners of war 20 meters in front of the tank. They lined the prisoners up in two rows, with their backs to the tank. Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ yelled at the prisoners of war and motioned to them with his hand to take off and at the same time said to KARLER, "Bump them off." The prisoners took one or two steps forward and Rottenfuehrer KARLER killed 6 with the first machine gun burst. The one survivor apparently was wounded in the foot and attempted limping to get away. As he had gone about 7-10 meters, the Rottenfuehrer or the Infantry followed him with his machine pistol and fired a burst into his head. We remained in this position until the evening of the following day, and all this time the 7 Americans remained lying where they had fallen. In the afternoon of the same day on which the Americans were shot, Obersturmfuehrer HENNECKE, Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ, and an Obersturmfuehrer or Untersturmfuehrer who wore the Infantry uniform came up to the Americans and searched the bodies.

I make this statement consisting of 6 pages and two sketches, marked "A" and "B" voluntarily, without force, threats or promises of reward.

(signed) Fritz ECKMANN  
25 February 1946

Sworn to and subscribed before me  
this 25th day of February 1946 at  
SCHWABLSCH HALL, Ger.

(signed) Raphael SHUMACKER  
Capt. CMP

EX-107  
SR 1/23

0004111

TRANSLATION OF LEGEND ON EXHIBIT "A"

TO AFFIDAVIT OF

Fritz ECKMANN

Dated 22 February 1946

\*\*\*\*\*

SKETCH OF CROSSROADS SEVERAL KILOMETERS  
BEFORE ENGELSDORF, WHERE AMERICAN PRISONERS  
OF WAR WERE SHOT.

- No. 1 American soldiers
- No. 2 SPW
- No. 3 Hauptsturmfuehrer with yellow jacket
- No. 4 German soldiers
- No. 5 SPW
- No. 5a German soldiers
- No. 6 Hauptsturmfuehrer GRÜBLE
- No. 7 Officer
- No. 8 SPW
- No. 9 House
- No. 10 Officer, Airforce Leather Jacket
- No. 11 Pz IV
- No. 12 Pz V, Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ
- No. 13 Obersturmfuehrer KREMSER
- No. 14 SPW
- No. 15 American vehicles
- No. 16 Pz V 1, Compy.
- No. 17 Pz V Uscha NEUMANN
- No. 18 Pz V Uscha DRECHSLER
- No. 19 Place where officer with yellow jacket went back

EX 127A  
J.F. 5/23  
88

000412

TRANSLATION OF LEGEND ON EXHIBIT "B"

TO AFFIDAVIT OF

Fritz BERGMANN

Dated 22 February 1946

\*\*\*\*\*

- No. 1. C.F. of Standartenfuehrer PEIPER
- No. 2. POW collecting point
- No. 3. C.F. 1st Company
- No. 4. Panzer of Unterscharfuehrer SKOTZ by whom the prisoners of war were shot.
- No. 4a. Panzer where 7 Americans were shot.
- No. 5. Church
- No. 6. Quarters of men of Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ
- No. 7. Castle where 7 American soldiers were captured.
- ~~XXXX~~ Security line of the 3. Pz. Pi Comp.
- - - Route of the 7 American prisoners of war which were shot.

EX-107  
32  
RECORDED  
1123

000416

TRANSLATION OF LEGEND ON EXHIBIT "A"

TO AFFIDAVIT OF

Fritz NEUMANN

Dated 22 February 1946

\*\*\*\*\*

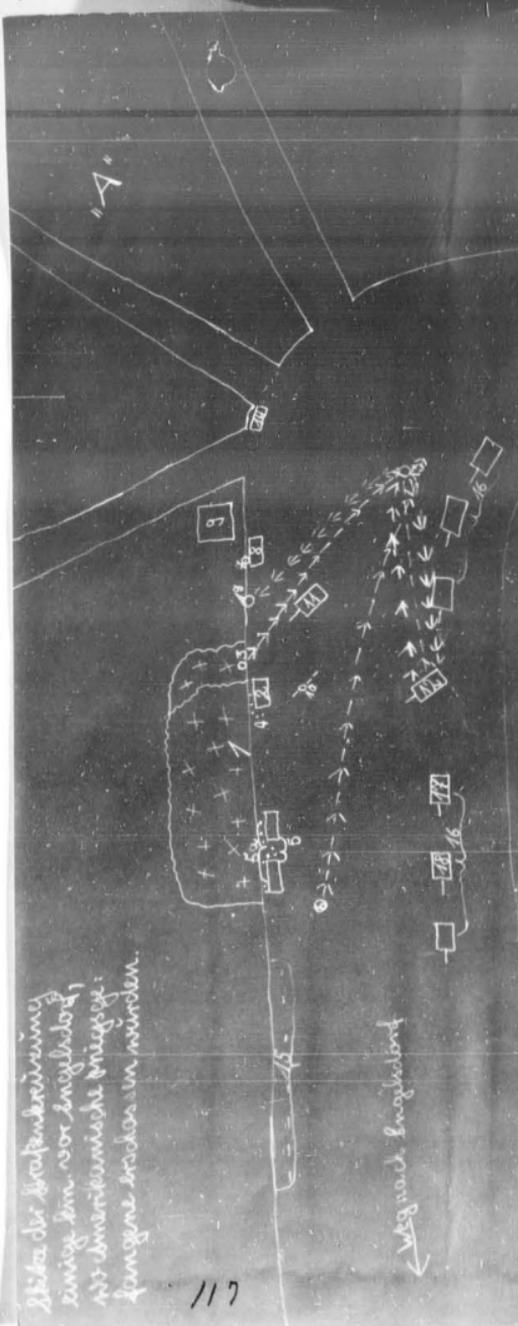
SKETCH OF CROSSROADS SEVERAL KILOMETERS  
BEFORE ENGLSDORF, WHERE AMERICAN PRISONERS  
OF WAR WERE SHOT.

- No. 1 American soldiers
- No. 2 SPW
- No. 3 Hauptsturmfuehrer with yellow jacket
- No. 4 German soldiers
- No. 5 SPW
- No. 5a German soldiers
- No. 6 Hauptsturmfuehrer GRUEHE
- No. 7 Officer
- No. 8 SPW
- No. 9 House
- No. 10 Officer, Airforce Leather Jacket
- No. 11 Pz IV
- No. 12 Pz V, Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ
- No. 13 Obersturmfuehrer KREMSER
- No. 14 SPW
- No. 15 American vehicles
- No. 16 Pz V 1, Compy.
- No. 17 Pz V Uscha NEUMANN
- No. 18 Pz V Uscha REICHELER
- No. 19 Place where officer with yellow jacket went back

116

gucke Schumann  
22. Januar 1946

"A"



Stärke der Strafenbewährung  
einige km. vor Engstedt  
als amerikanische Kriegsgefangene  
eingefangen worden.

Abzug nach Engstedt

Erläuterung:

- Nr. 1. = amerikanische Soldaten
- 2. = S. P. W.
- 3. = G'stürmt. m. gelber Jacke
- 4. = Russische Soldaten
- 5. = S. P. W.
- 6. = G'stürmt. Gucke
- 7. = Offizier
- 8. = S. P. W.
- 9. = Bauer
- 10. = Offizier mit Waffen-  
bedingte
- 11. = Pz. IV.
- 12. = Pz. IV. Geschütz. Stabs.
- 13. = O'stümmt. Brenner
- 14. = S. P. W.
- 15. = amerikanische Gefangene
- 16. = Pz. IV. 1. St.
- 17. = Pz. IV. Ucker. Neumünster
- 18. = Pz. IV. Ucker. Neuchâtel
- 19. = Stelle des Offiziers mit  
gelber Jacke zurück-  
ging

000415

TRANSLATION OF LEGEND ON EXHIBIT "B"

TO AFFIDAVIT OF

Fritz BERGMANN

Dated 22 February 1946

\*\*\*\*\*

- No. 1. C.F. of Standartenfuehrer PEIPER
- No. 2. POW collecting point
- No. 3. C.F. 1st Company
- No. 4. Panzer of Unterscharfuehrer SKOTZ by whom the prisoners of war were shot.
- No. 4a. Panzer where 7 Americans were shot.
- No. 5. Church
- No. 6. Quarters of men of Hauptscharfuehrer SKOTZ
- No. 7. Castle where 7 American soldiers were captured.
- ~~XXXX~~ Security line of the 3. Pz. Pz. Comp.
- - - Route of the 7 American prisoners of war which were shot.

000416

→ Nord-Südweg

Wald

- Nr. 1: Kanalarb. Peiper geschüt.
  - Nr. 2: Kriegsgef. abtransportiert
  - 3: 1. Bp. Gefechtsbereich
  - 4: Bataillon 1. Bp. von dem die Kriegsgefangenen erschossen wurden.
  - 4a: Pludersow & amerikanische Kriegsgefangene erschossen werden.
  - 5: Brücke
  - 6: Gärten des Bataillon 1. Bp. Mannschaften.
  - 4: Schlachttroop & amerikanische Soldaten gefangen genommen werden.
- xxx: Sicherungslinie  
 - - - : Weg der Gefangenen  
 \* : Amerikanische Soldaten die erschossen wurden

EF

5

6

3

3

1

2

→ Nord-Südweg

EF  
1. Bp. Peiper 1944  
früher Schminnen

1. Bp

119

000417



I, Fritz Eckmann, being first duty sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
 Ich, Fritz Eckmann, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Untersturmführer HANS HENNEKE mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 25 Feb. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Untersturmführer HANS HENNEKE von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 25 Feb. 1946.

Fritz Eckmann  
 First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmführer  
 Rank (Dienstgrad)

1<sup>st</sup> Pz C 1<sup>st</sup> SS Pz Regt 4 SS A H  
 Organization during Eifel Offensive  
 Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10 day of April, 1946.

Homer B. Kaufman  
 Officer administering oath  
Lt. Col. Air Corps  
 Rank Arm or Service

EX-43B  
 JEB

000416



I, Fritz Eckmann, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Fritz Eckmann, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Sturmbannführer Diefenthal mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 25 Feb. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Sturmbannführer Diefenthal von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, daterl. 25 Feb. 1946.

Fritz Eckmann  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmbannführer  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

1<sup>st</sup> Para. 1<sup>st</sup> SS Pz. Regt. 4 SS A.H.  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10 day of April, 1946.

Harold B. Langford  
Officer administering oath

St. Col. Air Corps  
Rank Arm or Service

121

EXP. PROC.  
J. B. B.  
SP. 100-100

000421

MALMEDY

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT  
CASE RECORD.

Legal Form No. 8  
Pros. Ex. Nos.  
44 thru 45-C

PROSECUTION EXHIBITS

Case No. 6-24  
Prosecutor LT COL BURTON F ELLIS  
~~Subordinate~~ Military Court.  
Defence Counsel COL WILLIS M EVERETTE Jr  
\*General Interpreter  
Place DACHAU, GERMANY Reporter  
Date 194

Members of Court:

BRIG GENERAL JOSIAN T DALBEY COL RAYMOND C CONDER  
COL PAUL H WEILAND COL A H ROSENFELD (LAW MEMBER)  
COL JAMES G WATKINS  
COL WILFRED H STEWARD

Accused VALENTIN BERSIN, ET AL

Address Sex Age

	First Charge	Second Charge
Pleas VALENTIN BERSIN, ET AL	Not guilty	
Findings		
Previous Convictions		

Sentence { Imprisonment { Term  
Beginning 194

{ Fine { Amount  
To be paid before 194  
or in case of default of payment to serve a \*further  
term of  
imprisonment.

Charge Sheet and Record of Testimony are annexed hereto.

(Signature of member of court.)

REVIEW

Action of Reviewing Authority

(Signature of reviewing authority)

\*Strike out words not applicable.  
756 OMGB Fria. 1309

1 of 100 of 44-45C

Einladung zur Kollektion

Herrn Adolf Krumm

Herrn Adolf Krumm, <sup>1</sup> muss auf dem ich mich  
zufrieden mit dem Ergebnis sein  
meiner Zeit.

Im Dezember 1944 werden ich zu der 3 Pi.

Sammlung 1. Pionier Luft. L.A.H. am 1.12.44. Diese Abteilung  
wurde im Jahr 1944 von der Sammlung Kommando  
der 3 Pi. Sammlung von Adolf. Jung <sup>59</sup> Krumm. Ich war  
mit dabei in 2. Zug. Mein Zugsführer war Oberst.  
Hans Krumm Oberstleutnant. Die 1. und 2. Züge, Abteil zu  
der Sammlungen Krumm <sup>19</sup> wurden von der 3. und 4.  
Zug der 3 Pi. Sammlung aber die haben mich in der  
Abteilung mit zusammen meine Sammlung und von  
die mit mir bei einer Kugelwunde erlitten, aber sind  
mich von der 2. Sammlungen mit Sammlungen ich habe  
mein Landkarte von Mittelamerika, 1: 100 000 G. S., G. S.  
# 44 16, Bonn, Seite 5. 1. ungezügelt bekommen mitgenommen  
ich habe mich mit mir und meine Landkarte in diese  
Kollektion, aber die Kugelwunden Krumm in dieser mit  
Krumm aber Krumm sind von dieser Landkarte zu  
genommen

EX. 111

Abend der Kugelwunde am 14. Dezember 1944  
als ich von Sammlung in Krumm von Krumm <sup>27. 2-28. 4</sup>  
von der von Krumm in Krumm Sammlung in  
Krumm der Adolf. Krumm zu einer Krumm  
zu Krumm Krumm Krumm Krumm Krumm  
von.



Hingsten

juden von uns, nicht hingehen sein die alte LAH sind  
in dessen Gräber. Das sind nicht ungenügend werden  
das wo erde und fließend sind wie müssen ich können  
Menschen nicht gehen wie werden selbst was erde sind  
Korallen von dem Baum gründliche Kalkstein werden  
in dieser Offensiven zugehörig.

Ungeheuer sind die Zahl als Vertauschen dieser  
Ende aber die Anwesenheit jeder Baum Abstrich  
Korallen zu dem Platz. In der Folge dort wo erde  
dieser nicht die Aufgaben haben wenn in ungenügend  
wie die Luft neigen können Kalkstein zugehörig  
zu werden.

Dieser zugehörig Vertauschen dieser  
Länder sind verbunden sind Aufgaben die an die  
Menschen der 2. Folge zugehörig wenn im Abend der  
15. Dezember 1944 als wie sie diese Kalkstein in der  
nach von Kalkstein sind ungenügend wenn. In dem  
nicht nicht nicht wenn die Kalkstein vertauschen wenn  
dieser Aufgaben zugehörig werden aber es wenn ungeheuer  
sind Vertauschen. In Folge sind die Kalkstein wenn  
nicht zugehörig bei dieser Vertauschen da wie in dem  
SPW mit Kalkstein Kalkstein sind sie die Offensiven  
in Kalkstein. In dem ist nicht von Kalkstein  
das Kalkstein Kalkstein ist zugehörig ist die  
Offensiven sind Kalkstein sie sind dort wie nicht alle  
in dem Kalkstein sind die Kalkstein sind, das  
sind Kalkstein Kalkstein, in Folge sind die  
die Kalkstein Kalkstein zu Kalkstein sind wenn Kalkstein  
Kalkstein sind das Kalkstein Kalkstein Kalkstein

erhalten sind alles was in dem Kasten eingelagert  
wird.

Dieser Aufbruch in die Offensiven war  
in dem ich mich näher mit den Landstrichen von Mähren  
näher, die sowohl in diese Zeitlinie eingestuft ist, bezogen,  
die folgende: Schützenlinie (23-95) nach Laßlau (15.4-99.6)  
nach Kerschbühn (10.5-94.2) nach Lobositz (03.3-96.6)  
nach Kerschbühn (00.2-96.6) nach Günsfeld (96.8-99.82)  
nach Döllingau (59.2-02) nach Hoggau (98.3-00.2)  
nach Simonsdorf (83.3-00.2) nach der Bewegung (84.5-02)  
nach Längwitzer (80.5-99.3), denn nach Baranowitz, Nowitsch  
und Längwitzer die letzten drei Wälder sind nicht nur die  
oben angeführten Landstriche angegeben aber sind sie all-  
gemein bekannt von Längwitzer.

Ich möchte mich hier nur über Günsfeld von  
Mähren das 14. Inzwischen zwischen 7 und 8 Uhr fuhren.  
Es war nach und nach und durchgehend genug das was die  
Länder in diesem SPW kommen fuhren. Ich möchte  
mich in Günsfeld, in der Nähe einiger Umkleekabinen  
Luftaufnahmen machen in der Nähe eines Günsfeld an dem  
die Arbeiter Flügel gefügt war angehalten zu fuhren.  
Die Mannschaft nimmt SPW sind mit gestiegen und  
haben Zigaretten und Brot von einem der Umkleekabinen  
LKW genommen. Wie fuhren hier wieder eingestuft  
5 Minuten in fuhren einem Wald gefahren aber angegeben  
das diese Wald Günsfeld war aber ich weiß das

dieses Auto war Killington war und keine und  
 wurde mit der Luftkraft ausgegossen zwei Jahre Zinsfeld  
 und Killington. Es gibt mehrere für 1 Minute aus  
 mehreren von der Stelle war wie die Zugmaschinen und  
 die Arbeit zusammen führen, ungefähr 40 oder 50 Meter die  
 Arbeit gemacht wie führen in dieser Stelle weil  
 wie einen Mann rufen Mannschaft bei den Ausschüssen  
 LKW zurückzuführen führen und so sind die Arbeiter  
 gemacht wie und zurückzuführen, in dem war wie  
 das wie aufhalten führen der Punkte war wie aufhalten,  
 wie für diesen Kolben zu werden und zurückzuführen  
 und in dem SPW zurückzuführen ist wie die Arbeiter  
 die ist ausgegossen führen ausgegossen und ist ausgegossen  
 bei mir der # 1. diese Arbeiter ist "Zinsfeld" beibehalten  
 und ist benannt mit B benannt ob ist zurückzuführen  
 und ist ein Teil der führen.

Es war in dieser Stelle das ist Maschinenführer  
 und Arbeiter für die dieser Name für die ist wie als  
 ob es war der ersten Punkt dann und es wie  
 in der wie zusammen sein weil ist es wie  
 über den LKW nimmt Arbeiter gefahren führen. Als  
 wie in der wie der Ausschüsse LKW aufhalten  
 der SPW ~~war wie~~ zurückzuführen  
 der SPW war wie LKW wie in dem SPW war  
 zusammen und LKW war wie LKW. Als ist  
 wie die Stelle die mit # 1. in benannt mit B ausgegossen

1/2, kann ich mich nicht vorstellen diese SPW war  
 nach gegeben zu haben sind die müssen im die ersten  
 Jahre ungefähr 40 Meter von der Halle aus ich weiß es =  
 kommen sein. Ich kann nicht mehr als 1 Minute um diesen  
 Platz zurückgehen so schnell wie das ich das Hofraum  
 gesehen als das Mann dem wie zurückgekommen haben  
 auf den SPW müßte, für die sind <sup>meist</sup> keine. Das was  
 das nicht erhalten sind # 3 bezeichnet ist es die Richtung  
 die ich mit Gansfeld nach Billingen fuhr. An der ersten  
 Seite der Karte nach dem ich diesen Wohnung gemacht  
 habe waren einige Anmerkungen gegeben die sind # 4  
 um Anmerkungen B bezeichnet sind wie Gansfeld war  
 die ersten Seite der Karte ungefähr 50 Meter von der  
 ersten Wohnung. Es war 10 Anmerkungen gegeben sondern  
 von diesem Grunde. Ich habe gesehen das für Verbrauch  
 waren und für andere ihrer Gründe in der sich von  
 über ihren Köpfen gehalten. Diese jungen Anmerkungen  
 gegeben sind ~~angegeben~~ sind die # 6 um Anmerkungen B  
 angegeben ist kann mich nicht vorstellen diese Karte  
 gegeben zu haben die diese Anmerkungen Anmerkungen  
 25 Meter weiter von diesem Grunde sind die jungen  
 die Anmerkungen gegeben fuhr ich um Geldspind SPW,  
 welcher an der ersten Seite der Karte gezeigt nach  
 Billingen stand, wobei. Geldspind gegeben war mit  
 einem dreieckigen Glaskasten mit einem auf Aufhängen  
 SPW hatte die volle Aufschrift. Geldspind gegeben war  
 mich ein kleiner Kasten nach um jedes Seite des SPW  
 das ein Teil des Überwachungsmechanismus war. Diese Anmerkungen  
 angegeben im kleinen Glasse von Gansfeld zu überlassen  
 ich habe mich diese Aufschrift um der Karte des  
 SPW. Ich kann mich nicht vorstellen welche andere  
 SPW nimmt zeigt diese Aufschrift haben.

Amie undant Gefazung iugend nimm Art fise un  
mire wachin von der Zeit da wir in Grinsfeld in der  
wage der Ammer Murrer LKW von der wir zigmalen und Entle  
gewonnen haben ausgefunden haben bis in gold fisch SPW  
Lugzeit mit # 7 in dem p/teil B wachin gefisun bin.

Amie der Beifon bei der Lichte wachin Lichte Lichte  
SPW unnen Lichte, Gold fisch und Gewinne, ungenannt bei  
# 8.9.10. Lichte fische nimm Muffinungspalte ilwe fische  
Lichte gewinne, Gold fisch fische nimm Muffinungspalte in fische  
wage Gewin und Gewinne fische nimm Muffinungspalte in der Gewinne.  
Lichte ist keine nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm  
Lichte Lichte Lichte, ungenannt in SPW von nimm nimm nimm  
nimm nimm der Beifon gefisun zu fische in der Lichte  
fische der Beifon nimm nimm nimm nimm SPW Lichte  
nimm nimm 15-20 Ammer Murrer nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm  
nimm nimm fische. Die Lichte in nimm Gewinne zu  
nimm nimm nimm fische nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm  
nimm nimm zu nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm  
Lichte gefisun zu fische. Das nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm  
Lichte nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm  
nimm in der nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm  
nimm 3-5 nimm von der Lichte nimm nimm.

Ungefähe 15 oder 20 nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm  
Ammer Murrer Lichte in der Lichte nimm nimm nimm nimm  
nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm  
Lichte nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm  
Lichte. Es fische nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm  
nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm  
nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm  
nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm nimm



An dieser Stelle war, zwischen 3 und 5 Meter  
 von dem Bestenand, Nord am linken Ende der  
 Straße. Der 2. Zug lief zur Mithing von der ersten  
 Seite der Straße ab und die folgende Person  
 hielt am Ende der 1. Zug umfassen  
 in der linken Seite der Straße. Es war immer noch  
 der der Nord am der linken Seite der Straße  
 liegen war abwärts auf der Seite der Straße  
 um die Seite von der die folgende folgende der 1. Zug  
 in der Lage war in der Nord und in der folgenden  
 als die folgende der 2. Zug. Dieser Laufschritt  
 brühte ungefähr 15 Minuten und war in der  
 war war, gegen die SP A der 1. Zug mit der Straße  
 zurück und war war von der 2. Zug es war immer  
 noch 3 Uhr und wurde in dieser Stelle zu-  
 gehen zu gehen aber es war nicht als wurde nicht  
 der 1. Zug oder der 2. Zug gegangen ist. Der  
 müßte und der ist abwärts. wurde gegen  
 der war in der Straße Bewegung wieder von der  
 (Gegensatz).

Die ersten Nord war der erste Person  
 von der Seite. Es war immer noch der in der linken  
 Straße Seite ungefähr 2 km von der Seite  
 war immer, in der Seite war. Es war immer noch  
 der in der Nord der Seite sind die folgende  
 der Seite der Seite sind die folgende

11



und M.G. Kfizer nummer 2, und dessen Nummer  
auf mich nicht aufpassen kann. Jedoch bin ich sicher das  
Brennennur Nummer zwei gestochen nicht abgelesen hat.  
weil er zu nahen nicht fuß und ich fühlte seine Nummer  
das er spitz. Wie fühlen nicht um alle diese Pfeilnumeri  
stund fund sprechen fügen werden und billigen Gewinn.

Die entsprechende angegebene Stelle ist mit #1.  
um Brennpunkt C bezeichnet. Die Stelle meine SPW  
ist mit #2. bezeichnet als diese Pfeilnumeri sind fund der  
Stelle von die 3 Brennpunkte aufpassen werden ist mit  
#3 bezeichnet. #4. zeigt dem Weg runde SPW um um  
meine Brennpunkte Pfeilnumeri werden das um die ersten  
Brennpunkte angegeben waren. Die Stelle des Brennpunkte=  
Pfeilnumeri ist um Brennpunkt C mit #5 zu finden.  
Die Stelle von wie fuhren dieser Pfeilnumeri fuhren  
ist mit #6 bezeichnet.

Zu der Zeit als die Pfeilnumeri sind fund,  
war der SPW der zweiten Pfeilnumeri fuhren war und.  
Als ich um die Stelle die mit #6 bezeichnet ist und fuhrt  
folgende Pfeilnumeri SPW dem Weg der mit #7 um Brennpunkt=  
Punkt C bezeichnet ist und fuhrt um zweiten Pfeil  
#8 um die Stelle die mit #9 bezeichnet ist. Es waren  
ungefähr 50 Meter von wie ich meine SPW runde, zu  
der Stelle von Pfeilnumeri fuhrt. Ich meine mich zu erinnern.  
Mit dem die in Pfeilnumeri SPW fuhren, sind mir andere  
Kohle die ich nicht mehr von dem Pfeilnumeri #10  
fuhren gefahren zu fuhren. Ich fuß 6 oder 8 Brennpunkte  
gefahren mit dem Pfeilnumeri Nummer werden für mich.



haben, für in ein Feld nur und für woffen. In  
 Kömbe ~~von~~ der Verbundführung mit Pflanzung von  
 Missionen von Goldfeld. Befugung schließlich um  
 der Aufführung und woffen, Goldfeld gebühren  
 mit der Markt sein.

Abwärts in Gallingen können von 2 Anmerkungen  
 Einzelnungen mit und von verschiedenen, welche in mit  
 Lössspalten C mit #13 und #14 bezeugt sein in fünf  
 minime SPW um der Stelle die mit #12 bezeugt ist  
 mehr der Einzelnungen welche in mit #13 minime  
 sein, um. Ob in Einzelnung gebühren wie Abwärts  
 ferner. Ob mit dieser Gebühre gebühren von  
 minime SPW und ferner in Stellen der Gebühre,  
 bezeugt mit #11, bezeugt. In von auf in der Stellen  
 dieser Gebühre als Abwärts in minime SPW der  
 Haupt gebühre sein mit der Zahl bezeugt  
 die von der Einzelnung #13 fast davon ferner. In mit  
 minime andere Minime Gebühre mit der in mit  
 mit von minime Gebühre, von der in Stellen sind  
 von der Gebühre minime SPW sein, davon zu  
 zu Gebühre. In von minime 50 Meter fast als von  
 mit Gebühre sind in Gebühre der minime Gebühre  
 Gebühre sind von von Gebühre von. Von dieser  
 Stelle ferner wie von in der Richtung Gebühre,  
 Gebühre sind die Gebühre Gebühre Gebühre  
 Gebühre sind. Gebühre SPW sein in Gebühre von  
 mit von der. Ob von Gebühre von  
 die SPW in minime Gebühre sind folgend Gebühre:  
 Gebühre, Gebühre, Gebühre, Gebühre, <sup>2/6</sup> Gebühre, <sup>6/6</sup> Gebühre,  
 die Gebühre Gebühre die SPW von Gebühre 100 und  
 150 Meter.











ohne ich nicht nicht versichert dass sie gesichert haben.  
 Ich wiederum nicht genau mit 5 Anwesenheiten geschaffener zu  
 haben alle 5 dieser Anwesenheiten waren und nur haben ich  
 nicht sie fürchten aber versichern ich möchte zu fünften  
 haben sie sich nicht mehr bewegt und wissen mit jemandem  
 hier der größten Teil meiner Güter war mit dem anderen  
 Teil der Güter der Besitz zu zweifeln wie können mehr  
 um sie herum im nachhinein ob sie mit mir  
 versichern wie das meine Angelegenheit haben. Ich habe nichts  
 mit den Leuten gemacht und noch ich habe und sehr viel  
 in den Jahren in ihren Leuten Angelegenheiten. Ich habe  
 das sie sich nicht mehr bewegen aber Abhandeln und mehr  
 um das sie mit mir. Diese Anwesenheiten haben sie  
 ich nicht genau zusammengefasst.

Ich versichere ich die Güter niedergelegt haben auf ich  
 Geländes der Dune in meine Keller die mit den  
 Leuten G. Engländer ist und meine Güter für  
 Gegenstand 27, neuntes Hofen, wo ich mit mir  
 Messinggeschloß in die Güter der Anwesenheiten  
 haben sie mit den Leuten Engländer, für mich.

Ich wiederum nicht, das niemand ich habe, Kellere  
 gegen die und Kellere Hofen in der nach  
 das Kellere und der Güter von Anwesenheiten geschaffener  
 zu haben, um Keller die ich 25 und 26 um Grundstück D,  
 nummeriert haben. Ich habe Kellere nicht geschaffener  
 Hofen, jedoch beide haben Keller in ihren Gütern  
 ich die Hofen, das sind meine Messinggeschloß haben  
 und ich gleiche das Hofen mit meine Messinggeschloß haben.

Ich gleiche das meine SPW nummeriert 15 nummeriert  
 um den Keller nummeriert der mit 26 um Grundstück D  
 nummeriert ist. Ich habe meine SPW Kellere von dieser  
 Keller mit der Keller und Hofen mehr Güter meine  
 Anwesenheiten LKW um. Dieser Anwesenheiten LKW  
 ist mit Grundstück D als eine LKW nummeriert  
 und ich habe sie mit 15 nummeriert

21



Offiziere in Pflanzengarten Jungmannheim, von mit dieser  
 Welterbenerigen. In gleiche dieser werden Offiziere von  
 Altkrieg. In mehreren sind das von Offizieren Pflichten,  
 mit Willen über den Zeit, bring. In einem die von  
 dieser Offizieren Altkrieg Pflichten von. In jeder ihre Pflichten,  
 die dieser fürchtet in der Richtung dieser SPW fürchtet  
 Mannen gegeben, und dem ist mit mit mehreren SPW  
 die Punkte # 14 fürchtet gegeben von, die mit auf dem  
 in einem gegeben ungeschaffen sein und ist in der  
 Anwesenheit [KW] durch nicht sein. Jetzt ist in 6 oder 8  
 Anwesenheit bleiben zu mehreren bleiben die dieser fürchtet  
 Mannen. In mehreren in der Richtung dieser Mannen  
 gegen die dieser bleiben. Diese gegen von Anwesenheit ist  
 in Anwesenheit D mit 8 Pflichten ungeschaffen, mehrere ist  
 die # 23 gestellt sein. Dieser ist von mehreren die dieser  
 Pflichten die Anwesenheit Pflichten dieser Anwesenheit  
 Mannen, mehrere mehreren, sind geben ihre Kinder  
 über über geben von dieser gestellt ist die für von =  
 geben mehreren.

Geben in dieser Zeit über von mehreren SPW  
 gegeben der gegen die Anwesenheit, ist in Anwesenheit.  
 Pflichten von mehreren SPW mit einem Pflichten/Pflichten  
 in die einen Pflichten ist. Pflichten/Pflichten sind mehreren  
 geben diese geben über in die einen Pflichten. Dieser  
 geben sind mehrere nicht geben von mehreren SPW  
 Pflichten, über ist die MG geben sind Pflichten/Pflichten =  
 geben von mehreren Pflichten. Die MG von die geben  
 MG mit mehreren SPW. mehreren, mehrere Pflichten sind  
 in geben Pflichten/Pflichten in mehreren SPW, zu der  
 Zeit. In mehreren von mehreren mehreren Pflichten  
 sind der geben die SPW mehreren mit. In mehreren nicht  
 geben ob irgendeiner mehreren von mehreren SPW mehreren  
 über nicht. Ist in in der gegen die die dieser Pflichten  
 die mit # 18 gegeben sind mehreren Mann, mehreren ist mit

Ich würde von dem mein Massnahmengebote sollte und  
 wie andere falls in Gewerbe und für gewisse nicht dieser jungen  
 von Anwesenheiten die sich ergeben sollten, zu. Ich habe für  
 mich gewisse gewisse sind ich könnte mich gewisse  
 das für selbstständig auf die Anwesenheiten stellen. Als die  
 gewisse nicht unbedingt die Anwesenheiten, wie der unvollständigen  
 gewisse bestimmten zu werden. Dieses ist mit bestimmten Angelegenheit,  
 ebenfalls ist die # 22 gestellt haben. Wie sollten mich um diese  
 Stelle um wird gewisse ebenfalls in der Richtung Längswelle.  
 dieses Zing ebenfalls ist zu der Zeit von selbst: werden  
 Längswelle gewisse ist nicht unbedingt, Längswelle SPW  
 für mich ebenfalls eingestellt sind ich würde ebenfalls die  
 gewisse ich von Längswelle bestimmten. Diese Längswelle gewisse  
 wie in der gewisse nicht bestimmten. Dieses ist nicht  
 bestimmten gewisse nicht von bestimmten gewisse Längswelle sind  
 bestimmten. Ich würde mich bestimmten in Längswelle SPW  
 werden gewisse zu für die um die gewisse bestimmten  
 gewissen gewisse Längswelle sind bestimmten gewisse  
 von. Die SPW von werden wie gewisse gewisse kleinen  
 bestimmten gewisse ebenfalls von der gewisse gewisse mich dem  
 bestimmten gewisse, gewisse. Ich habe gewisse gewisse  
 gewisse ich von bestimmten gewisse Längswelle sind von Längswelle  
 gewisse in diesen Stellen gewisse geworden werden,  
 gewisse ich habe kleinen Anwesenheiten gewisse  
 bestimmten ist ich ebenfalls them.

EX P-44  
 J. E. B.  
 RECORDING

Wie sollten von der Längswelle bestimmten gewisse  
 3 km von bestimmten von. Ich von in der gewisse das  
 17 gewisse 1944 mich nicht die Längswelle's. der 1. Zing  
 gewisse gewisse von für die ist nicht bestimmten sind  
 die 2 Zing bestimmten gewisse ist ebenfalls. Ich bestimmte mich  
 bestimmten. Dieses das gewisse zu haben sind ist  
 mit in bestimmten das bestimmten. Längswelle für  
 gewisse gewisse mich für bestimmten. Die Längswelle  
 das bestimmten mich die gewisse die 17. die bestimmten  
 gewisse gewisse mich mich gewisse mich kleinen gewisse

zu diesem Lichte ein, werden aber wie gewöhnlich  
Gehirnzellen mit einem Lichte und dessen ein und  
dem zu dem selben Zusammenhang zu nicht nur  
wie dem gewöhnlichen Licht des 18. Jahrhunderts. In der Nacht  
des 18. Jahrhunderts war die Dunkelheit und dem in  
Näheren an Morgen des 19. Jahrhunderts an. Es muss  
nicht genau mit solchen Personen wie von Dunkelheit auf  
Näheren gesehen, aber es gleiche das wie nicht diese  
Licht gegeben sind.

Es gab ein Klipp von diesem Licht von  
Näheren gegeben der von diesem Bewegung  
Licht war und es gab die Dunkelheit E  
Licht gab die Dunkelheit und es war Licht dieses  
Licht.

In der Ebene dieses Licht von Dunkelheit E  
es war Personen die nach Licht sieht. Auf diese  
Personen gesehen wie nach Dunkelheit gesehen. Das  
1. Zög gewöhnlichen SPW in der ersten Seite dieses  
Personen. Einige dieser waren in dem Dunkelheit die es  
für SPW mit #9, 10, und 11 angegeben Licht gegeben.  
An der Bewegung wurde darüber das mit der #9  
bezeichneten SPW gab die 2 Zög ein Licht Verbindung  
gesehen, gesehen einen Licht weiter und in dem  
SPW waren ein angegeben mit #21, 25, 26 ist.  
gegeben es gibt nach diesem SPW war angegeben  
in Dunkelheit E Licht die Dunkelheit des 21. Jahrhunderts  
es, in. Dunkelheit SPW von Licht gegeben gesehen war  
ein Dunkelheit #26 gegeben, gegeben Dunkelheit SPW  
war gegeben ein angegeben Licht Dunkelheit #25.

Dieser ist ein SPW gegeben Licht, verbunden  
Näheren gesehen Licht, in der Bewegung E Dunkelheit, das  
in diesem SPW Licht und es in diesem SPW und

14

gingen in ein Zucht das ist ein Lamm/Weib E mit  
 24 männlichen Feln. Das sind zween wie in einem  
 Lamm, dieses ist ein SPW zugekauft. Mit zween  
 von den Lamm zu mehreren SPW zugekauft haben ich ein wenig  
 frisches zugekauft und von dem Kopf und ich zugekauft zu  
 dem Kopf und von diesem zugekauft zugekauft  
 zugekauft ist zugekauft, welches ist ein Lamm/Weib E mit 8  
 männlichen Feln. Das von ein zugekauft 9 von zugekauft  
 das 19. Das weiblichen in dem Kopf und zugekauft 12 Weib,  
 von dem zugekauft zugekauft mit dem Kopf von zu zugekauft  
 SPW zugekauft. Von dem SPW zugekauft wie auf dem Kopf  
 # 24, in welchem auf zugekauft/ten zugekauft und  
 Kopf das sind zu zugekauft. Das von ein zugekauft  
 1 1/2 Weib. Diese zugekauft Kopf und ich zu zugekauft  
 SPW zugekauft und zugekauft zugekauft. Das von dem  
 Kopf dem SPW und zugekauft zu einem Kopf die ich  
 mit dem Kopf R. in einem Kopf zugekauft  
 Feln. Zu diesem Kopf sind zugekauft zugekauft  
 ich mit dem Kopf S. in einem Kopf zugekauft  
 Feln, in dem Kopf, das Kopf zugekauft zugekauft  
 ich mit dem Kopf Sch. in einem Kopf und  
 Kopf. Dieses Kopf zugekauft ich mit dem Kopf  
 P. in einem Kopf zugekauft Feln von ein und zugekauft.  
 Dieses mit einem Kopf zugekauft zugekauft zugekauft  
 in dem Kopf der zugekauft. Die zugekauft zugekauft  
 zugekauft und zugekauft ist bei einem zugekauft und der  
 # 19 zugekauft. Ich zugekauft zu dem Kopf von einem  
 SPW in einem Kopf die ich mit dem Kopf Sp. in einem  
 Kopf zugekauft ist. Das ist ein zugekauft Kopf  
 zugekauft ist 2 zugekauft. zugekauft von zugekauft  
 mit dem Kopf in dem Kopf zugekauft. Das zugekauft  
 zugekauft zugekauft ist zugekauft die zugekauft zugekauft.  
 Diese zugekauft von zugekauft zugekauft zugekauft  
 die ist. Ich zugekauft das von ein zugekauft zugekauft





was die 2 Annahmen liegen werden, sind nunmehr in  
 so weit sicher. Die Stelle wo mich Koffler unfehlbar ist  
 im Anwesenheit E ungenügend mit einem Punkte # 33.  
 Ich habe nichts vorüberlassen sondern die zu Koffler. Koffler  
 zurück gegangen und ungenügend ist in einem Punkt mit  
 Koffler Koffler. Kinnert und Koffler. Koffler Koffler  
 beide mit ungenügend dem folgenden Platz um den ich vorüber  
 schlafen sollte, als ich diesen Stellenort suchte. Kinnert  
 was ich bei mir in der Wohnung zu Koffler suchte  
 und müsste meine Wohnung gegen suchen.

Koffler ist meine Wohnung abzugeben sollte,  
 Koffler ist zu meinem SP W zurück und Koffler Koffler  
 kann diese Gewand gegangen sind jetzt wie das so die  
 2 Annahmen vorüberlassen sollte. Ich weiß nicht ob diese  
 2 Annahmen Kinnert Kinnert oder mit Kinnert mit  
 dem Kinnert Koffler, dass ich habe für mich noch Kinnert  
 Koffler.

Als ich 20 Minuten Kinnert was den Punkt # 24  
 stand, ist ich 2 Annahmen Annahmen Kinnert die  
 Kinnert Kinnert Kinnert. Die Kinnert Kinnert Kinnert  
 folgenden Kinnert die Kinnert 2 Annahmen Kinnert sind  
 Kinnert Kinnert 3 Annahmen Annahmen Kinnert  
 mit einem Kinnert Kinnert Kinnert. Kinnert Kinnert  
 Kinnert von Koffler. Kinnert Kinnert sind Kinnert  
 Kinnert von 3 Pz. Pi. Kinnert. In der Kinnert  
 Kinnert Kinnert Kinnert was so sind Kinnert  
 Kinnert als die Kinnert 2 Annahmen Kinnert Kinnert  
 Kinnert Kinnert, Kinnert sind Kinnert die Kinnert  
 Kinnert Kinnert Kinnert, Kinnert in Kinnert E  
 mit # 29 Kinnert ist, Kinnert Kinnert. Zu der Kinnert  
 als so Kinnert Kinnert ist Kinnert Kinnert Kinnert  
 Kinnert. Als ich die 2 Annahmen Annahmen Kinnert die  
 Kinnert Kinnert Kinnert Kinnert Kinnert Kinnert  
 Kinnert Kinnert # 24 Kinnert was für die Kinnert





dem Herrn. Ich will mit diesen Leuten und  
 nicht mit den anderen. Nachdem ich diesen Mann getroffen  
 haben hat er sich nicht unser Bräutigam oder eine von  
 ihm sein gegeben und ich war überzeugt das er das  
 war. Ich habe mich die Anwesenheiten von 2 die  
 von der Gesellschaft getroffen werden unsere Angelegenheit.  
 Ich bin mit zu dem Feldern, aber die haben  
 sich nicht unser Bräutigam und gehen so weit ich soll =  
 haben können kein Zeitpunkt mehr von sich.

Wie die jungen zusammen zur Sitzung  
 zürück und dort mehrere Gesellschaften zu Hilfe der  
 die 3 Männer getroffen waren. Hilfe durch die  
 große Gesellschaft waren mit diesen Gesetzen  
 zusammengebracht sind und waren so sie nicht gleich  
 getroffen hätte. Darauf Gesellschaften vereinbart,  
 ich wollte sie Obsth. der Kinnab nicht zeigen."  
 Hilfe vereinbart, "wird nicht Obsth Kinnab mit  
 dem sein?" Diese große Hilfe Gesellschaften ab  
 die 3 Männer können keine Vorse oder Dinge  
 bei sich haben. Gesellschaften vereinbart das Leuten  
 der 1. Zügel nicht über von ihnen von ihnen,  
 und einige Dinge von dem werden 2 geworden  
 hätten.

Man hat diese Aufstellung nicht fund  
 werden die Anwesenheiten Offiziere außerhalb.  
 Eine Menge Anwesenheiten zwischen von Obsth.  
 Kinnab untersucht und so werden in einem jung  
 mit Obsth. Inland und Obsth. Planung als  
 diesen verfahren.

Um 10 Minuten später insbesondere /  
 Kinnab, Hilfe, Gesellschaften sind gehen in der  
 Richtung der 1. Zügel. Ich ging dann wieder zu

Genat # 24 wird ebenfalls ungefähr 2 Stunden vor  
 dem Aufbruch in meine Laube von jemandem im Inneren  
 der 3 Jünger, und bis in 1. Zug zu werden, was mich  
 sehr Minimum aufzuladen und für zum Aufbruch zu  
 bringen, was ich mich bei einem Aufbruch werden  
 sollte. Dem ging ich zu meinem SPW, und wollte  
 für Minimum von der anderen SPW die 2 Jünger, für  
 aufzuladen kommen. Ich habe meinem SPW nach dem Auf-  
 bruch verfahren zu dem Ziel um den Bewegungszustand  
 nach mir # 8 und dem SPW E manövriert und das  
 veränderte Minimum von dem SPW die 1 Jünger mit meinem  
 SPW aufzuladen. Ich alle von dem 3 Jünger wenn ich  
 mich in meinem SPW. Ich manövriere mich und drückte die  
 die in dem SPW die mich manövriere: Altkönig, Carl, 3  
 Jünger, König, Liliput, K. K. K. und K. K. K.  
 Dem habe ich dem SPW die Karte nach dem Aufbruch  
 zu finden, dem SPW die Karte nach dem Aufbruch  
 gefast verfahren ist in dem SPW E mit einem Jünger  
 und # 1 manövriere. Altkönig ging in dem SPW  
 der Jünger in dem SPW. zu finden aber man  
 veränderte Jünger und werden das wo ich nicht finden  
 können. So habe ich zu werden die wo ging ich  
 manövriere zu finden. Weil wo fast von dem man  
 dem Laube von meinem Bewegungszustand das mich dem  
 Platz verfahren mit dem man die Karte manövriere  
 werden müssen. Liliput K. K. K. gab mich dem dem  
 Laube mich gefast manövriere zu dem und werden  
 die Karte ich Altkönig. Dem habe ich meinem  
 SPW von dem Jünger in dem man die Karte mich  
 manövriere manövriere manövriere # 8 und mich 18  
 manövriere. Mich habe ich dem manövriere ungefähr  
 30 Minuten manövriere mich für Altkönig manövriere  
 Jünger zu manövriere, aber für jemand der mich  
 Jünger manövriere manövriere manövriere. Dem  
 habe ich mich als Jünger nach dem Aufbruch und  
 als mich die ungefähr 15 Minuten manövriere, dem  
 Altkönig manövriere manövriere manövriere manövriere  
 manövriere dem Aufbruch ich manövriere manövriere manövriere.

Die Frage wird nur im Oberbühnen, insbesondere jedoch über  
 die mitgebrachte Fülle wird die Stimmung nicht durch  
 was man sich für den Platz manchen was wie immer  
 geschehen, besonders jedoch. Altkönig war nicht mit mir  
 wegen der Anna-Kunstler Einigkeit geschehen bei dem  
 Stückgefühle was die Gefühle woffen werden können.  
 Altkönig fragt sich die diese Stimmung was immer  
 wegen Kollaboration woffen werden können. Als ich  
 was die Gefühle zwischen Kollaboration ist zum Beispiel  
 wegen nicht M.4 und die werden die M.5 fragen,  
 welche was mit in der Saison was die Karte und  
 nicht abhänge sondern. Diese Kollaboration nicht werden  
 folgen wird für immer was nicht Anna-Kunstler  
 Kollaboration nicht werden die Karte sondern zum  
 stehen, keine Kollaboration. Nach dem Altkönig nicht  
 diese Kollaboration geschehen werden möglich ist  
 Stück. Fülle und Kollaboration Kollaboration die 15-20  
 Anna-Kunstler Einigkeit geschehen was die Gefühle  
 nicht Kollaboration M.4 woffen werden können, und  
 zum Beispiel was die Karte die Karte # 4 und  
 Kollaboration # 4 E welche Kollaboration Kollaboration  
 was nicht Kollaboration.

Die Kollaboration ist nicht in der Kollaboration was ich  
 Kollaboration für immer SPW Kollaboration Kollaboration nicht ist  
 nicht nicht nicht Kollaboration und nicht nicht nicht Kollaboration  
 die Karte Kollaboration zu Kollaboration und Kollaboration Kollaboration  
 zu Kollaboration und die Kollaboration. Kollaboration die Karte Kollaboration  
 Kollaboration nicht Kollaboration in Kollaboration nicht nicht Kollaboration  
 in Kollaboration Kollaboration die nicht nicht Kollaboration Kollaboration mit  
 die # 14 Kollaboration Kollaboration. Die Kollaboration Kollaboration Kollaboration  
 nicht nicht Kollaboration in Kollaboration Kollaboration. Kollaboration  
 die in Kollaboration in Kollaboration Kollaboration. Kollaboration Kollaboration  
 die nicht Kollaboration was was nicht zu die Kollaboration Kollaboration  
 nicht Kollaboration in Kollaboration Kollaboration in die Kollaboration nicht  
 Kollaboration Kollaboration und Kollaboration die Kollaboration Kollaboration:











großes Silber und aufpassen lassen. Ich weiß nicht  
zu welchem Zweck diese ganze Sache ist. Ich weiß  
nicht das ich mir M. G. unter. Gellert'sche Sache darüber  
das ich einige Tage unter mich in jedem der beiden  
das ich einige Tage unter mich in jedem der beiden  
das ich einige Tage unter mich in jedem der beiden  
unter der Hand gefahren, aufpassen lassen.

Es war in der Nacht des 21. mit 22. September  
als Oberstaatsanwalt'sche Polizei in der Keller des  
Gebäude # 1 hier und mich den Kopf zu schutzen  
sachen zu geben. Das ich Kopf in Kammern  
als Hinweis die 3 Kammern Polster in  
meiner Koffer auf, was mich das insonder  
das ich Oberstaatsanwalt'sche Polizei gefahren lassen.  
Die diese Gelegenheit sind ich gerade gemacht was  
was war.

Diese Erklärung ist von mir freiwillig  
und ich unterschreibe Grundstücke gegeben.  
Es werden keine Zwang oder Strafen wegen dem was  
sich ist mit Befreiung durch die Staatsanwaltschaft  
von Befreiung oder das ich insonder was Befreiung  
sind mich gemacht werden.

Ich sperre das die ungenutzten Aufnahmen  
in dieser fiktiven Erklärung was sind mich  
ich die keine für mich die ich insonder mich durch  
die Staatsanwaltschaft zu werden lassen.

Herrn Adolf Hennig  
27. Februar 1946

Swain to and submitted  
before me this 27th  
day of Feb. 1946 at  
Schwabach Hall, Ill.

Joseph J. Schaefer  
Capt. C.M.P.

EX.P. 44  
J.E.S.  
FEBRUARY 27 1946



000462

### TRANSLATOR'S AFFIDAVIT

I, George MILLER assigned to War Crimes Branch, United States Army, APO 633, as an interpreter, having been duly sworn, depose and state that the attached English translation is a true and accurate rendering of the German original of the statement of

GUSTAV ADOLF SPRENGER

taken on 27 February 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany,

before RAFAEL SHUMACKER, Captain, CMP

AND 6 SKETCHES

consisting of 38 pages into English.

I, the deponent, further state that I speak German and English fluently and am fully qualified as an expert German-English interpreter by reason of the following qualifications:

1. German is my native tongue.
2. I spent the first twenty years of my life in Germany and went to elementary and secondary school there.
3. I came to the United States in 1928.
4. I had two years of English in secondary school in Germany. My other knowledge of English has been derived from study by myself.
5. I have been married for the past six years to a British subject and speak English continually at home. My wife does not speak German.
6. I have been in the U. S. Army for the past 2-1/2 years, having been discharged in November 1945 and have been employed by the War Department as a German-English interpreter since January 1946.

*George Miller*  
GEORGE MILLER

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 13<sup>th</sup> day of March 1946  
at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

*Raphael Shumacker*  
War Crimes Branch, USFET  
Capt CMP

42

000463

A F F I D A V I T

of

GUSTAV ADOLF SPRENGER

I, GUSTAV ADOLF SPRENGER, having been first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

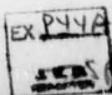
In December, 1944 I was assigned to the 3rd Pioneer Company, 1st Pioneer Battalion, IAH. I had been attached to this organization since September, 1944. The Company Commander of the 3rd Pioneer Company was Obersturmfuehrer Franz SIEVERS. I was a driver in the 2nd Platoon. My platoon leader was Unterscharfuehrer Max BEUTNER. The platoon leader of the 1st Platoon was Untersturmfuehrer August SEITZ. In addition to the 1st and 2nd Platoons, which were a part of Kampf Gruppe PEIPER, there were the 3rd and 4th Platoons of the 3rd Pioneer Company but they did not participate in the offensive. It is my recollection that they were with us until we reached ENNEIGAU, but did not go farther towards the front.

I have been shown a map of Central Europe, 1:100,000, G.S., G.S. No. 4416, Bonn, Sheet S. 1. Unless I refer to some other map in this statement, all references by coordinates to towns or other terrain features will be taken from this map.

On or about December 14th, 1944, when our company was assembled in the forest near SATZVEY (27.2-25.2) it was common talk among the men in our company that Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS had been called to a meeting at Obersturmbannfuehrer PEIPER's C.P. I myself did not see him called nor did I see him go. On the same day at about three P.M., Untersturmfuehrer SEITZ assembled the men in the company and stated that he had a secret order to give us. I remember that when the men were called for this meeting that the call was for the 1st and 2nd Platoons. I am not sure, however, that men from the 3rd and 4th Platoons were not present. I do know that the SPW Commanders and the crews of the 1st and 2nd Platoons were present. The place where we were assembled is shown on a sketch which I drew on 23 January 1946. I have marked this sketch Exhibit "A"; it is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Untersturmfuehrer SEITZ held a piece of paper in his hand, which I believe was about the size of this paper I am writing on. I do not know whether this piece of paper contained the order itself or just notes from which Untersturmfuehrer SEITZ was speaking. His words were substantially as follows:

"This is to be a great offensive and the enemy will be driven out of Europe. We will have artillery and a new German air force at hand for support. Volksgrenadier divisions and secret weapons are also at our disposal. You will remember the terror attacks and how your wives, children, fathers, brothers and sisters have died in them. Every one of you is to fight as the old IAH did and in its spirit. The enemy must be worn down so that they will flee before us and we must not



000464

give them a moment's rest. We shall destroy everything that comes before us. In this offensive, no enemy soldiers will be taken prisoner."

Untersturmfuehrer SIEVERS came upon the scene about the time Untersturmfuehrer SEITZ was talking about the terror attacks. I am sure that he was present during that part of the speech in which we were ordered not to take any prisoners of war.

Again on the evening of December 15 1944, when we were assembled in the woods near BLANKENHEIM, our platoon leader, Untersturmfuehrer Max BEUTNER, delivered a speech to the men of the 2nd Platoon. I cannot remember exactly the hour this speech was given but it was around midnight. The drivers and assistant drivers were not present at that meeting as we were filling our SPW's with gasoline and getting them in shape for the offensive. I heard from my comrades, however, that Untersturmfuehrer BEUTNER had told them that the offensive would be hard and that we would have to drive with all our power through the enemy; that a special detachment under SKORZENY would be committed to break through the enemy lines and we would follow; that no prisoners of war would be taken and everything before our guns would be mowed down.

Referring further to the map of Central Europe mentioned previously in this statement, our route of march in this offensive was as follows: BLANKENHEIM (23-05) to DAHLEN (15.4-99.6) to ERONENBURG (10.5-97.2) to LOSHEIM (03.3-96.6) to LANZERAATH (00.2-96.6) to HONSFELD (96.8-99.02) to BUELLINGEN (95.2-02) to SCHOPPEN (89.3-00.2) to THIRIMONT (83.3-00.2) to crossroads (81.5-02) to LIGNEUVILLE (80.5-99.3), thence to SRAVELOT, STOMONT and LA GLEIZE. The latter three towns are not shown on the map above referred to but are generally west of LIGNEUVILLE.

I remember that we passed through HONSFELD between seven and eight o'clock on the morning of December 17th. It was still foggy and dark enough to require the use of lights on our SPW's. I remember stopping in HONSFELD near some American trucks which were parked near a house flying a Red Cross flag. The men of my SPW got out and took some cigarettes and crackers from one of the American trucks. We were probably halted here some 5 minutes or so. I saw no signs in this town indicating that it was the town of HONSFELD but I do know that this place was the town before BUELLINGEN and no other town is shown on the map between HONSFELD and BUELLINGEN. After leaving this place where we got the cigarettes and crackers we drove down the street some 40 or 50 meters and I stopped again for a minute or so. We stopped at this point because we had left one of the men in our crew at the American truck and he was running down the street trying to catch us, yelling that we should stop. This place where we stopped to wait for this soldier to catch up with us and mount the SPW is shown on a sketch that I have drawn and is indicated by the numeral "1". This sketch is entitled "HONSFELD", is marked Exhibit "B", is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

It was at this point that I heard machine pistol and rifle fire. This firing sounded as if it came from my right and it must have been close as I heard it distinctly over and above the noise of my motor. When we stopped near the American trucks, the SPW in front of me was driven by Joachim HOFMANN; the SPW in front of HOFMANN was LOSENSKI'S;

the SPW in front of LOSENSKI was BODE's. When I stopped at the point indicated by number 1 on Exhibit "B" I do not remember seeing these SPW's in front of me and they must have turned the corner to the right about 40 meters beyond where I halted. At the most, I was halted at this place one minute. It seemed to me that I heard the shooting just as the man whom we had left behind climbed on the SPW and we started forward again. The path indicated by arrows and numbered 3 is the route I travelled out of HONSFELD towards BUELLINGEN. On the righthand side of the road after making this turn were some American artillery pieces indicated by numeral 4 on Exhibit "B". There was a house on the righthand side of the road which was approximately 50 meters from the road junction. In front of this house, 8 to 10 American prisoners were standing. I saw no weapons on them and they had their hands raised or clasped above their heads. This group of American prisoners are so indicated by number 6 on Exhibit "B". I do not remember seeing any German soldiers guarding these Americans. Approximately 25 meters beyond this house and the group of American prisoners, I passed GOLDSCHMIDT's SPW, which was parked on the righthand side of the road headed towards BUELLINGEN. GOLDSCHMIDT's vehicle was equipped with a three-barrel anti-aircraft gun. OEFFLINGER's SPW also had this same equipment. GOLDSCHMIDT's vehicle also carried a long piece of steel on each side of the SPW, which was a part of bridging equipment. They are used for spanning a very small stream or ditch. I also had this equipment on the sides of my SPW. I cannot remember what other SPW's in my platoon had this equipment.

From the time we stopped in HONSFELD near the American trucks from which we took the cigarettes and crackers, until I passed GOLDSCHMIDT's SPW indicated by number 7 on Exhibit "B", no other vehicle of any type passed me.

Standing in the road near the left front corner of this SPW were BEUTNER, GOLDSCHMIDT and HAMMERER indicated by numbers 8, 9 and 10 respectively. BEUTNER had a machine pistol slung over his shoulder, GOLDSCHMIDT had a machine pistol in his right hand and HAMMERER had a pistol in a holster. I do not remember seeing the other members of BEUTNER's crew, either in the SPW or anywhere else on the road.

On the left side of the road, directly opposite BEUTNER's SPW, lay about 15 to 20 American soldiers who appeared to be dead. They were huddled together in a group and I saw no weapons on them. They were grouped too closely together to have been killed in combat. At least, that was my impression when I saw them lying there. The Americans nearest the edge of the road were only 3 to 5 meters from the lefthand side of the road.

On the lefthand side of the road, some 15 or 20 meters beyond where the dead Americans lay, there was a bush that was a little over a meter tall; thrown across this bush, was a rather large piece of white cloth. It looked to me almost as large as a bed sheet. I do not know if this piece of cloth was attached to a pole or staff.

I did not observe that any of the bodies of the American soldiers that I have indicated by number 11 on Exhibit "B" moved as I passed by.

I did not stop as I went past BEUTNER's SPW, but continued on, as when we passed BEUTNER's vehicle, he motioned us to continue on, with a gesture of his hand. I drove on down the road approximately 100 meters

000466

and there the vehicles of BODE, LOSENSKI and HOFMANN had halted in that order. I pulled up and stopped behind HOFMANN's SPW. OETTINGER's SPW pulled up and stopped behind mine and after we had been parked there about 15 minutes, BEUNNER's SPW, driven by GOLDSCHMIDT, came up and stopped behind OETTINGER's SPW. Then ROTTENFUHRER MAX HAMMERER, from BEUNNER's SPW, walked past my SPW on the left side. Just as he got even with my SPW, I said, "HAMMERER, who shot those Americans back there? Were they shot from GOLDSCHMIDT's SPW?" HAMMERER replied, "Yes." Then HAMMERER marched farther up the road, apparently checking to see if all the SPWs were in line. We were halted at this place on the road approximately 30 minutes.

Then the column started moving forward and we had travelled approximately 300 meters when we were attacked by enemy airplanes. At this place there were woods on both sides of the road, between 3 and 5 meters from the edge of the road. For cover and concealment, the 2nd Platoon drove off the road on the right side and dispersed the vehicles along the edge of the woods. The 1st Platoon did the same thing on the left side of the road. I remember that the woods were longer on the left side of the road than on the right side of the road and this enabled the lead vehicles of the 1st Platoon to advance further along the edge of their woods than the vehicles of the 2nd Platoon. This air attack lasted about 15 minutes and after it had ceased, the 1st Platoon SPW's drove back on the road and continued on ahead of the 2nd Platoon. I remember seeing SEITZ and SIEVERS at this place but I do not know if SIEVERS left with the 1st Platoon or the 2nd Platoon. The next time I saw Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS was at the crossroads north of LIGNEUVILLE (ENGELSDORF).

The next town we came to was BUELLINGEN. I remember that there was an air field on the lefthand side of the road approximately 2 kilometers before we reached BUELLINGEN. I also remember that in the town of BUELLINGEN was an American gasoline dump where many of the vehicles refueled. I do not remember seeing any signs indicating that the name of this town was BUELLINGEN but when we stopped in the woods beyond this town, I was told that the town where we had refueled was called BUELLINGEN.

I have drawn a sketch entitled "BUELLINGEN" which shows the entrance to this town. It is marked Exhibit "C" and is made a part of this affidavit.

I remember as we entered BUELLINGEN, there was a tall hedge that probably surrounded a garden on our righthand side of the road. Just as we were passing this hedge I saw 3 American prisoners of war walking to our rear on our left side of the road. They wore American uniforms, had no weapons, and had their hands raised and clasped above or behind their heads in a sign of surrender. Just as we passed these 3 Americans, they were shot at by members of my SPW. I know they shot at these men because they actually fired before I passed them and I saw them fall to the ground on our left side of the road. This fire was machine pistol fire and rifle fire (Karabiner 98k). Prior to the shooting, these 3 Americans had not run or attempted to escape and did nothing that I saw to provoke the shooting. There were only two machine pistols in my SPW. One was mine, which at this time was in the rack to my left next to me and the other was ALTRUEGER's. The firing with the machine pistol therefore had to come from ALTRUEGER's weapon. The following men in my SPW were armed with rifles: Sturmmann GERHARZ (I think his first

000467

name is Alfred), Sturmman Guenther MANS, my assistant driver, and the machine gunner number 2, whose name I cannot remember. I am sure, however, that Sturmman MANS did not fire his rifle because he was sitting next to me and I could have seen him had he fired. When this shooting took place we did not stop but continued on into BUELLINGEN.

The hedge previously mentioned at this place is indicated by number 1 on Exhibit "C". The position of my SPW when this shooting took place is indicated by number 2. The spot where the 3 Americans were shot is indicated by number 3. Number 4 indicates the path of our SPW beyond an American jeep that was parked on the righthand side of the road. The location of the American jeep is located on Exhibit "C" by number 5. The place where we halted beyond this jeep is indicated by number 6.

At the time this shooting took place, the SPW driven by JOACHIM HOFMANN was ahead of me. When I stopped at the place indicated by number 6, HOFMANN's SPW followed the path indicated by number 7 on Exhibit "C", stopping in front of house number 10 at a spot indicated by number 9. It was about 50 meters from where I stopped my SPW to where HOFMANN stopped. I remember seeing Unterscharfuehrer WITKOWSKI, who was travelling in HOFMANN's SPW, standing in front of house number 10 and another soldier whom I did not recognize. I saw 6 or 8 American prisoners come out of the house, stand on or in front of the steps for a moment or so, and then I saw them standing in a group with the crew of HOFMANN's SPW on the road. Then these 6 or 8 American prisoners of war were marched down the middle of the road towards us with their hands clasped above or behind their heads in a sign of surrender and unarmed. We had stopped at the point indicated by number 6 beneath the overhanging branches of the tree to avoid a strafing attack from a Lightning. While there, BOLTZ went over to house number 8 and came back to the SPW, reporting he had heard English being spoken inside. Then some men went with Sturmman BOLTZ to house number 8 and captured approximately 15 American soldiers. I remained in my SPW and the weapons of these 15 men were later handed to me and I laid them on the floor of the SPW. These prisoners were taken before I saw the 6 or 8 come out of house number 10. Unterscharfuehrer ALTRUEGER motioned to them that they should march down the road to our rear and after they had walked in that direction some 10 or 15 meters, the 6 to 8 prisoners that had been taken by HOFMANN's crew came down the road and continued also to our rear.

At a later date, during the first few days of January, 1945, Rottenfuehrer GOLDSCHMIDT, driver of BEUTNER's SPW, told me in ESCHWEILER that they had shot this group of prisoners. I know GOLDSCHMIDT was talking about this group of prisoners because we discussed the location and he told me that when they came around the curve they intercepted them, took them in a field and shot them. I could not tell from the conversation what members of GOLDSCHMIDT's crew actually did the shooting; GOLDSCHMIDT just used the word "we".

Farther into BUELLINGEN there were 2 American gasoline dumps near each other, which I have indicated on Exhibit "C" by numbers 13 and 14. I stopped my SPW at the point indicated by number 12 near the gasoline dump which I have numbered 13. I was taking on gasoline when we received artillery fire. When we received this fire we left our SPW and took cover in the basement in the cellar of the house indicated by number 11. I was still in the cellar of this house when ALTRUEGER

00046a

started off in my SPW along the route indicated by the arrows leading from the gasoline dump number 19. I, with another man from my crew whom I don't remember, left the cellar and ran after our SPW, yelling to them to halt. They had gone approximately 50 meters and when we mounted I learned that my assistant driver, Sturmann MANS, had been slightly wounded on the arm. From this point we continued in the direction of SCHOPPEN, THIRIMONT and the crossroads north of LIGNEUVILLE. BEUTNER's SPW passed us in THIRIMONT. When we left THIRIMONT, the lineup of the SPW's in my platoon was as follows: BEUTNER, BODE, LOSIENSKI, HOHMANN, I and OERTFINGER. The intervals between the SPW's was between 100 and 150 meters.

I have prepared a sketch entitled "Crossroads", which is a sketch drawn from memory of the crossroads located between 3 and 5 kilometers north of LIGNEUVILLE (ENGELSDORF). This crossroads is found on the map above referred to at coordinates 81,5-02. I have marked this sketch as Exhibit "D". It is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

We had travelled in a somewhat northerly direction from THIRIMONT along a small dirt road. Somewhere between THIRIMONT en route along this dirt road the intervals between the vehicles increased somewhat. Before reaching the crossroads, I remember making a lefthand turn and after making this lefthand turn, ALTRUEGER tapped me on the shoulder, indicating that I should stop the SPW. I did so at the point indicated on said sketch by number 11. OERTFINGER stopped his SPW behind mine at the point indicated by number 12. The place where we stopped our SPW's was possibly 100 meters west of the small dirt road. As I shut off the motor of my SPW I heard firing from at least 2 machine guns. This firing sounded as if it was coming from the vicinity of the crossroads, then some 400 or 500 meters ahead of me. I could see two SPW's ahead of me on the right side of the road, which I have indicated by numbers 9 and 10. When the machine gun fire ceased, ALTRUEGER gave me the signal to go ahead and I started down the road in the direction of the intersection, and I passed the 2 SPW's numbered 9 and 10. I did not recognize from what unit these SPW's were. I remember that there was a tank, either a Mark IV or a Mark V parked ahead of SPW indicated by number 9. I did not draw it in the sketch because I do not remember now if this tank was directly ahead of SPW 9 or if it was located somewhere on the righthand side of the road in the intersection itself. I just remember seeing a tank somewhere in the vicinity of the intersection ahead of the SPW.

When we reached the intersection which was between 1 and 2 P.M., 17 December 1944, we made a turn to our left. As we made this turn, I remember that there was a house on the righthand side of the road and a shed near the house, which I have so indicated on Exhibit "D". South of the house and the shed was a hedge row which formed the northern boundary of a pasture. There was a Panther, which I have indicated by number 4, parked on the righthand side of the road at the north end of the pasture just south of the hedge row. I remember that its cannon was pointed diagonally into the pasture. I passed this Panther on its left side and after I got by it I saw a large group of American soldiers, some 50 to 80, lying in the pasture. This group of American soldiers is indicated by crosses in the pasture, above which I have placed the number 1.

I stopped my vehicle about midway between the north and south boundary of the pasture at a point indicated by number 6. Directly across from my vehicle on the left side of the road was BEUTNER's SPW indicated by number 8. Ahead of my SPW, at the spot indicated by

000460

number 7, was **HORMANN's** SPW. After stopping my SPW, I stood up and I saw a group of German officers and soldiers in the field at a point indicated by very small circles, above which I have placed the number 3. In this group were the following; Obersturmfuehrer **SLEVENS**, Oberscharfuehrer **SCHAEFER**, Rottenfuehrer **HAMMERER**, Obersturmfuehrer **RUMPF**, Sturmmann **OSKAR TRATT**, Rottenfuehrer **GOLDSCHMIDT**, Unterscharfuehrer **BEUTNER**, Sturmmann **HDRICH JANSEN**, Untersturmfuehrer **SMITZ**, an officer in a bright yellow jacket, and a tall, slim, dark haired officer in a Panzer uniform. At this time I did not know Obersturmfuehrer **RUMPF's** name nor did I know his organization. Later, in **SPOONMONT**, this same officer was in my SPW when we returned from laying mines. At this time I found out that his name was Obersturmfuehrer **RUMPF** and I later found out from the drivers that he was the U.O. of the 9th Pioneer Company. I am not sure about the rank of the tall, slim, dark haired officer in the Panzer uniform but my recollection is that he was an Obersturmfuehrer. The officer who wore the yellow jacket was quite tall, approximately 1.80 m. He had a fresh looking face and complexion. The outside of his jacket appeared to be leather and there was fur on the inside which I could see at the neckline. The next time I saw this officer was in the prison at **SCHWABISCH HALL**. He has one leg missing.

Before I came to a stop in front of the field I saw Pioneer **Siegfried JAEKEL** firing the rear machine gun from **HORMANN's** SPW into the pasture. Just before I pulled to a stop I saw **HORMANN** and **NEVE** standing on the road to the right rear of their SPW shooting into the field. The places where they stood are indicated by small circles with the letter "H" for **HORMANN** and "N" for **NEVE**, above which I have placed the number 29. **HORMANN** was shooting with a machine pistol and **NEVE** was snooting with either a rifle or a fast-firing rifle. As far as I remember, there was no shooting from my SPW as we pulled to a halt.

While I was still in my vehicle and just after we had come to a halt, I saw Sturmmann **BOLZE** of my SPW firing our rear machine gun into the American soldiers. This machine gun was not on a fixed mount and my recollection is that he rested it on the side of the SPW. At this same time the machine gun in **OPFTINGER's** SPW also fired into the Americans lying in the field. I did not actually see who was firing from **OPFTINGER's** SPW but I know that machine gunner 1 was Rottenfuehrer **Hans SCHNEIDER**. Assisting **BOLZE** in our SPW was machine gunner number 2, whose name I have forgotten.

When I stopped in front of the pasture where the American soldiers lay in the field, they were still turning and twisting in their own blood and at least those in the front of the group nearest the road were moaning and groaning, apparently from pain. After the fire from these machine guns had ceased, I left my SPW and went into the field. With me was Unterscharfuehrer **ALTRUEGER** and to his right was Rottenfuehrer **BILOSCHETZKY**. **BILOSCHETZKY** had come from **OPFTINGER's** SPW. At this time we were in a small group shown in the pasture on Exhibit "D" by number 28, my position being indicated by "Sp", **ALTRUEGER's** position being denoted by "A", and **BILOSCHETZKY's** position by "B". While we were there, Unterscharfuehrer **BEUTNER** came to us from the group where he had been standing near the Panther and said, "Go and shoot those that are still alive," or words to that effect.

In the pasture on Exhibit "D" at the north end of the group of American soldiers, I have drawn a circle around the letter "B" and have marked it with number 2. This is where I saw Unterscharfuehrer **BEUTNER** before I pulled to a halt. At that time he was taking

000470

something from an American soldier who lay on the ground. What article or articles he took I could not tell but it must have been a ring or a watch or bracelet, as I saw him taking something from the hand of this American. From this spot he went back to the group marked number 5 and from there he came to where ALTRUEGER, BILOSCHETZKY and I were standing and told us to shoot the Americans who were still alive. All three of us, ALTRUEGER, BILOSCHETZKY and I, snat from substantially the same spot where BEUTNER had spoken to us. We did not actually go among the Americans who lay on the ground. All three of us had machine pistols. From this spot I fired one magazine, 32 rounds. I saw ALTRUEGER and BILOSCHETZKY shooting their machine pistols but I do not know how many rounds they fired. I remember distinctly shooting at 5 Americans. All 5 of these men showed signs of life before I fired but after I finished shooting they did not move or show any sign of life whatever. Most of my firing was directed in the front part of the group towards the road. After we finished firing we moved nearer them to see if they were dead. I had aimed mostly at the chests of those I fired at and I observed blood on the clothing over their chests. I could not see them move or breathe and I concluded that they were dead. There is no doubt in my mind but what those American soldiers that I looked at were dead.

After I had finished firing I saw GOLDSCHMIDT, who was then standing at a point shown by the letter "C", with a circle drawn around it, marked 27, firing with his machine pistol into the group of American soldiers who lay on the ground. While I was shooting, I remember seeing Rottenfuhrer Gerhard TAUR and Rottenfuhrer SCHOTT standing near the south end of the group of Americans at points I have numbered 25 and 26 on exhibit "D". I did not actually see them firing, but both of them had weapons in their hands. I am sure TAUR had a machine pistol and I believe SCHOTT also had a machine pistol.

I believe that my SPW was stopped at the point indicated by number 6 on Exhibit D approximately 15 minutes. From this point on the road I drove my SPW southwardly, stopping it near the rear end of an American truck. This American truck is shown on Exhibit "D" as an LKW and I have numbered it 15. The position of my SPW where I stopped is numbered 14. OETTINGER's SPW, which followed me, is numbered 13. At this time, HOEMANN's SPW was stopped in front of the American truck at the spot numbered 16. When I remounted my SPW and as I drove to the place behind the American truck, I again saw TAUR and SCHOTT still standing in the field. When I stopped behind this American truck I first got out of my SPW, checked my vehicle, especially the tracks, and then went in the American truck to search some boxes for food.

When I first dismounted from my SPW at this spot, I heard BILOSCHETZKY say, "I am going back to the field -- who is going along?" I am sure several from his SPW and from mine went with him. I distinctly remember seeing BILOSCHETZKY, GERHARZ and SCHNEIDER return from the field. I do not remember seeing anyone go or come from HOEMANN's SPW when it was stopped at the point marked 16. I believe our 3 SPW's were stopped as shown by numbers 16, 14 and 13 approximately 15 minutes. This American truck was at the most 30 meters beyond the south fence line of the pasture. When we started forward again, I remember passing a SPW that was parked on the left side of the road headed southwardly, approximately 30 meters beyond the American truck. This SPW I have numbered 17. I recognized this SPW as belonging to the 9th Pioneer Company because it was equipped with a short-barrelled Kampf Wagen Cannon and because I remember seeing a very fat driver standing in the group in front of this SPW. I can't remember this man's

000471

name but I know him and know that he was a member of the 9th Pioneer Company. In front of this SPW was a group of German soldiers in camouflage uniforms. With this group of soldiers was Obersturmfuehrer RUMPF and another officer in a black Panzer uniform. I think this other officer was an Obersturmfuehrer. I remember he was wearing an officer's visorcap with silver above the visor. I know that one of these officers was Obersturmfuehrer RUMPF. I had actually seen him walk down the road in the direction of this SPW after I had first dismounted my SPW at point number 14, right after I had checked my vehicle and before I had searched the American truck.

At this time I saw 6 or 8 American soldiers walking up the road on our lefthand side in the direction of this small group of German soldiers. This group of Americans is indicated on Exhibit "D" by 8 crosses, above which I have put the number 23. Behind them was a German guard. The American soldiers wore American uniforms, were not armed, and had their hands clasped above or behind their heads in a sign of surrender.

Just about the time HORMANN's SPW was even with this group of Americans, I saw Unterscharfuehrer WITKOWSKI of HORMANN's SPW fire into them with his machine pistol. WITKOWSKI was standing directly behind the driver when he fired into them. I was driving and could not see who fired from my SPW but I heard machine gun fire and machine pistol fire from my vehicle. The machine gun was the rear machine gun on my SPW. At this time no one, except ALTRUEGER and I had machine pistols in my SPW. Mine was between my driver's seat and the side of the SPW next to me. I could not tell whether any fire came from OETTINGER's SPW or not. As I passed the group of German soldiers indicated by number 18, I remember that one of them had a machine pistol and another had a rifle and they were walking towards this group of Americans who had surrendered. I did not see them fire and I could not swear that they actually did fire into the Americans. When the firing started the Americans fell to the ground on their extreme righthand edge of the road as indicated by crosses, above which I have placed the number 22. We did not stop at this place and continued on in the direction of LIGNEVILLE. At this time our platoon formation was as follows; BODE, LOSENKIL, HORMANN, I and OETTLINGER. BEUTNER's SPW caught up with us and took the lead again before we reached LIGNEVILLE. From LIGNEVILLE we travelled in the direction of SPAVELOT. I do not recall anything of significance that happened between LIGNEVILLE and SPAVELOT. I do remember passing BEUTNER's SPW that was stopped on the righthand side of the road somewhere between LIGNEVILLE and SPAVELOT. His SPW was stopped just beyond a little dirt road that led off from the main highway towards the farm. I have heard Pioneer Siegfried JAEKEL speak of some American prisoners of war that were taken by BEUTNER's crew at this place but I did not notice any American prisoners when I passed.

We halted on the left side of the road about 3 kilometers before SPAVELOT. This was on the night of 17 December 1944, after dark. The 1st Platoon of our company was already there when we arrived and the two platoons reassembled. I remember seeing Obersturmfuehrer SLEWERS there and I remember Unterscharfuehrer BEUTNER assembled his squad leaders. We spent the night of the 17th at this place. The next morning we took a road to a village to the left but received strafing from enemy airplanes and turned around and came back to this same assembly area where we spent most of the day of the 18th. On the night of the 18th we went through SPAVELOT and arrived in STOUMONT the morning of 19 December. I do not know exactly what road we took from SPAVELOT to STOUMONT but I believe that we did not go through LA GLEIZE.

57

000472

I have drawn a sketch of that part of STROMONT occupied by our company and I have marked it Exhibit "E". It is attached hereto and made a part of this affidavit.

In the upper right corner of Exhibit "E" is a road leading to LA GLEIZE. We entered STROMONT on this road. The 1st Platoon parked its SPW's on the righthand side of this street. Some of them were parked at the places I have indicated for SPW's by numbers 9, 10 and 11. At the intersection just beyond the SPW indicated by number 9 the 2nd Platoon made a left turn, travelled one block and our SPW's were parked as shown by numbers 21, 25, 26, etc. I first stopped my SPW as shown on Exhibit "E" by a rectangle numbered 21. BEUTNER's SPW, driven by GOLDSCHMIDT, was parked as shown by rectangle number 26. OBRINGER's SPW was parked as shown by rectangle number 25.

After parking my SPW, Unterscharfuhrer ROSE, our Company Medic, who was riding in my SPW, and I left my SPW and went into a house which I have numbered 24 on Exhibit "E". From there we went into a store in front of which I had parked my SPW. From the store we returned to my SPW, cleaned it up a bit and from there ROSE and I walked to the tavern which I have numbered 8 on Exhibit "E", where the Company C.P. was later established. This was about nine o'clock in the morning of the 19th. We stayed in the tavern about half an hour and then returned to our SPW, taking some lemonade with us. From the SPW we went to house number 24, which was still occupied by civilians and there we cooled some food. We were there about an hour and a half. Then ROSE and I returned to our SPW and drank some lemonade. Then ROSE left the SPW and walked to a point which I have indicated by the letter "R" in a circle. At this time, standing in the intersection was SIEVERS, whose position I have indicated by the letter "S" in a circle, SCHAEFER, whose position I have indicated by the letters "Sch" in a circle and HOTTENFUHRER FICHLER, whose position I have indicated by the letter "P" in a circle. Standing more in the center of the intersection was DEIBERT with an American jeep. The location of this jeep and DEIBERT is indicated by a symbol and the number 19. At this time I was standing alongside my SPW at a point indicated by the letters "Sp" in a circle. While I was standing at this point I saw 2 American soldiers come around the corner as indicated by the arrow. I know they were Americans by their uniforms. They had a wounded German soldier with them. I know he was a German soldier because he was wearing a black German Panzer uniform and was said to be a member of the crew of a knocked-out tank. As the Americans approached, they were unarmed and were carrying the wounded German soldier, one having his arms under the wounded man's back and shoulders, and the other had his arms under the wounded man's legs.

From where I was standing near my SPW I observed that Oberscharfuhrer SCHAEFER, who speaks a few words of English, spoke to the 2 Americans. He spoke English when he talked to them. I know it was English because it sounded like English and the Americans understood and answered in English. This conversation with the 2 Americans lasted about 15 minutes. Then Oberscharfuhrer SCHAEFER called to me with the following words: "SPRENGER, come here." I went to him and then he said, "Take the 2 prisoners away." I did not know where I was to take them because I had not heard any of the conversation that had gone on before. For this reason I asked, "Where shall I take the soldiers?" Then Oberscharfuhrer SCHAEFER turned to Obersturmfuhrer SIEVERS and they talked, but in such a low voice that I could not understand or hear what they said. I was about 5 meters from them. I could only see that Obersturmfuhrer SIEVERS

000473

looked at me and then made a nod of his head to SCHAEFER. Oberscharfuhrer SCHAEFER threw his head back. In my opinion, the nodding of SCHAEFER was the indication to "bump off" the 2 Americans, for SCHAEFER approached me as soon as Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS had nodded in return and said, "Knock 'em off", and pointed down the street. I answered that I had never done such a thing before. He replied, "You are a coward. I gave you the order. Go ahead." I could not say anything more because Oberscharfuhrer SCHAEFER was the Company Troop Leader and it was obvious to me that his order to me was approved by Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS. His order to "knock 'em off" was in a loud voice and SIEVERS was then no more than one and one-half to two meters from SCHAEFER and he was bound to have heard the order.

I took the machine pistol off my shoulder and marched the 2 Americans down the street as indicated on the sketch with a dash-dot line, a distance of about 40 meters. They were walking ahead of me, one or two meters from me. They were unarmed and had their arms up-raised and their hands clasped behind their heads. When we reached the point marked number 22, and as one of the two American prisoners was half turned towards me, I shot him in the chest with a burst of from 3 to 4 shots from my machine pistol. Thereupon, the other prisoner turned towards me and I shot him in the chest with a similar burst from my machine pistol of from 3 to 5 shots. At the time I shot them they still had their hands clasped behind their heads in a sign of surrender, were 1 to 2 meters from me, were not attempting to escape, were unarmed and did nothing whatever to provoke the shooting. They fell to the ground and did not move or show any signs of life. I looked at them to see if they showed any signs of life and I could observe no such signs. I did not examine the bodies.

As I was walking back and had gone about 10 meters, I met Rottenfuhrer FICHLER, who asked me where the 2 Americans were lying and why I was white in the face. This place where FICHLER stopped me is indicated on Exhibit "E" at a point numbered 33. I did not answer but went on back to Oberscharfuhrer SCHAEFER and reported that I had carried out his order. Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS and Oberscharfuhrer SCHAEFER both stood on about the same spot where I had left them previously when I made this report. SIEVERS was present when I made the report to SCHAEFER and could not avoid hearing my report.

After making my report, I returned to my SPW and then Rottenfuhrer FICHLER walked up and told me he had shot the 2 Americans again. I don't know if these 2 Americans were buried or what happened to the bodies, as I did not see them again.

Twenty minutes later, while I was standing in front of house number 24, I saw 2 more American soldiers come down the road, following substantially the same path taken by the first 2, carrying a third wounded American soldier on an improvised stretcher. They were in the custody of Rottenfuhrer BILOSCHETZKY and Sturmann GREBER of the 3rd P2 Pioneer Company. In the meantime, Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS had left the intersection where he and SCHAEFER had stood when the first 2 Americans were turned over to me and had walked up the street in the direction of the cemetery which is shown on Exhibit "E", number 29. At the time he left I did not know he was going to the cemetery. When I saw the 2 American soldiers carrying the one wounded American, I walked from in front of house number 24 over to where they had placed the stretcher with the wounded on the ground. When I reached this place where

000474

these 3 American soldiers were, the following were there: Oberscharfuhrer SCHAEFER, Rottenfuhrer FICHLER, Rottenfuhrer SCHWARTZ and Unterscharfuhrer ROSE. Just as I reached them, Obersturmfuhrer SIEVERS returned. SIEVERS looked at the 3 Americans and then looked over at BILOSCHETZKY and GREER and said to SCHAEFER, "You might as well shoot these too right away as we and the crew of the artillery pieces have just shot some prisoners of war up at the cemetery wall." There were 2 German artillery self-propelled pieces near the cemetery. I have shown them on Exhibit "E" by a symbol numbered 30. A third artillery piece like these two was near the intersection of the road leading to LA GLEIZE. If I remember correctly, it had suffered track damage. These self-propelled guns are 15 cm. Howitzers. When Obersturmfuhrer SIEVERS said "we and the artillery crews" had shot the Americans, I assumed that he meant himself and some other men of our company but I don't know of my own knowledge if this was a correct assumption. It seemed to me that he would have used the word "I" had he been there alone with the artillery crews.

After Obersturmfuhrer SIEVERS had thus spoken to SCHAEFER, Oberscharfuhrer SCHAEFER then turned to Rottenfuhrer BILOSCHETZKY and Sturmann GREER and told them to take these prisoners and shoot them at the same place where I had shot the 2 before. SCHAEFER, then noticing me, told me to go with BILOSCHETZKY and GREER and show them where I had shot the 2 before. This all took place at substantially the same location in the intersection where I had previously received my orders from SCHAEFER to shoot the 2 Americans. SCHAEFER then made it clear to the 2 unwounded Americans that they should pick up their comrade on the stretcher and should walk down the street. They did so. I followed approximately 2 steps behind them. BILOSCHETZKY and GREER were to my right rear, perhaps one step behind me. We marched the American prisoners down the street along substantially the same path where I had marched the 2 before as shown on Exhibit "E" and turned into the same small lane or alleyway on the righthand side of the street. The man at the rear end of the stretcher was perhaps 2 meters into the alley when BILOSCHETZKY loaded his machine pistol by pulling the bolt to the rear and making it go forward and then started firing into the 2 men who were carrying the stretcher. They immediately dropped the stretcher to the ground and appeared to run a few steps forward, apparently in an attempt to run around the corner of the house to their left. They did not quite reach the rear corner of the house and fell about 1 meter beyond the stretcher. After BILOSCHETZKY had shot these 2 Americans and after they had fallen to the ground, I then shot the wounded American soldier who was on the stretcher, with my machine pistol. I fired one burst of about 3 rounds into the region of his heart. BILOSCHETZKY had fired 3 or 4 bursts of approximately 4 to 5 rounds each. Before I shot the American soldier who was on the stretcher, he was suffering with a bad wound in his right upper leg. He was holding it with both hands and was groaning from the pain. After I had shot this man he did not move or emit any sounds and I was confident that he was dead. I did not observe the wounds of the 2 shot by BILOSCHETZKY. I only saw them fall to the ground, but they did not move and showed no signs of life as far as I could observe.

The 3 of us returned to the intersection together and there BILOSCHETZKY reported to SCHAEFER that the 3 men had been shot. Then SCHAEFER asked BILOSCHETZKY why he had run around with these prisoners and why he had not shot them in the first place. BILOSCHETZKY replied, "I wanted to show them to Obersturmfuhrer SIEVERS first." SCHAEFER replied, "What will Obersturmfuhrer SIEVERS do with them?" SCHAEFER then asked BILOSCHETZKY if the 3 Americans had any watches or rings on them. BILOSCHETZKY replied that men of the 1st Platoon had taken a watch from one of them and some rings from the other 2.

During the time this conversation took place an American officer was brought in, his rank insignia was examined by Obersturmfuhrer

000475

SIEVERS and he was sent away in a jeep with Rottenfuhrer DEIBERT and Rottenfuhrer SCHWARTZ as guards.

Approximately 10 minutes later SIEVERS, SCHAEFER, BILOSCHETZKY and GRUBER went in the direction of the 1st Platoon. I then went to house number 24 again and remained there about 2 hours. I then received an order from somebody in our group, the 3rd group, to report to the 1st Platoon, where I was to load some mines and take them to the railroad station, where I was to report to an Obersturmfuhrer. I then went to my SPW, on which mines had already been loaded from the other SPW of the 2nd Platoon. I drove my SPW to the tavern, which was then my Company C.P., marked by number 8 on Exhibit "E" and there mines were loaded on my SPW from the SPW's of the 1st Platoon. Almost all the 3rd group was in my SPW with me. I remember specifically that these were in the SPW with me: ALTKRUEGER, BULTZ, GRHARS, MUNG, BILOSCHETZKY, SCHNEIDER and KISSEWITZ. I then drove the SPW down the street to the railroad station in front of which an American anti-tank gun which I have indicated on Exhibit "E" by a symbol and number 1. ALTKRUEGER went into the railroad station to look for the Obersturmfuhrer and came back reporting that he was not to be found. He told us to wait until he went to look for him further. While he was gone we got orders from some tank men that we had to leave the place as that road had to be cleared. Then BILOSCHETZKY gave me orders to turn my vehicle around and we left this place without ALTKRUEGER. I then parked my SPW in front of a house at a spot indicated by a rectangle numbered 18. We stayed at this place approximately 30 minutes waiting for ALTKRUEGER to return or for someone to tell us what to do. Then we left and went over to the tavern and after we had been there about 15 minutes, ALTKRUEGER came in and bawled us out for leaving the railroad station without his permission. He told us that he had found the Obersturmfuhrer who had bawled him out because the mines were not there when they reached the place where we had parked our vehicle. ALTKRUEGER also told us that some American prisoners of war had been shot at the anti-tank gun in front of the railroad station. ALTKRUEGER told us that these men had been shot by our soldiers from the Panzers. When I was parked in front of the railroad station I could see 2 German tanks, one a Mark IV and the other a Mark V, stopped ahead of us on the curve as the road bends to the right. They had been unable to proceed farther because they were getting fire from an American Sherman tank farther up this road to the right. After ALTKRUEGER had spoken or these shootings, Rottenfuhrer EICHLER and Sturmann ELSMANN told us that 15 to 20 American prisoners of war were shot by the crew of a German Mark IV right by the side of house number 7 on Exhibit "E", which we thought was PEIPER's C.P.

I then inquired in the tavern where I could get some gasoline for my SPW as I was running low and I was told to go up the street and see Obersturmfuhrer SIEVERS and ask him. I walked up the street and turned to my left into a side street and stopped at a point indicated by a small circle numbered 14. There I saw Obersturmfuhrer SIEVERS and next to him was an Obersturmbannfuhrer. I could tell by the insignia on his collar. I did not know this officer with SIEVERS at that time but later in LA GLIZIE he came into the cellar or a house there and gave us orders to dig fox holes. I then learned that he was Obersturmbannfuhrer PEIPER.

Before speaking to Obersturmfuhrer SIEVERS I had noticed 3 Americans who were standing about a meter and a half off the street next to the side of a house located on the corner. The positions of these 3 Americans are shown by 3 circles and the number 12 on Exhibit "E". I reported to Obersturmfuhrer SIEVERS and told him I was out of gasoline and asked him where I could get some. He told me he didn't have any gasoline and paid no further attention to me. He then spoke to Obersturmbannfuhrer PEIPER. I could not hear what he said. Then he turned

towards the 3 Americans and shot them with his pistol. Obersturmoanfuhrer PEIPER was standing about a half a step from SIEVERS when he shot them. At the time this shooting took place, Oberpioneer HANSEN and Sturmann Oskar TRATT were standing on the other side of the street at the places indicated by 2 circles and the number 15 on Exhibit E. SIEVERS fired 3 or 4 shots at these American soldiers. I know they were Americans by their uniforms. These 3 American soldiers were unarmed and had their hands clasped above or behind their heads in a sign of surrender and were facing SIEVERS when he shot them. They were making no attempt to escape and did nothing to provoke the shooting. SIEVERS was standing about 3 meters from them when he shot them. I saw the Americans fall to the ground. Then I left, returning to the tavern. Directly across the street from where this took place was the C.P. or Obersturmfuehrer JUNKER, in a house which I have numbered 16. By the side of the house was a Mark IV tank which I have numbered 17 on Exhibit "E".

I remained in the tavern 15 minutes. Then we received some artillery fire and I moved my SPW from point 18 back to its original position, number 21. That night I got orders to lay mines and drove my SPW from this place to a spot indicated by a rectangle marked number 5. We laid the mines in the road as indicated by circles with dots and number 2. After this job was completed I moved my SPW to the spot indicated by the rectangle 2/. When I moved my SPW to this spot, Obersurmfuehrer RUMPF rode in my SPW, and it was then that I learned exactly who he was. While the mines were being laid I stood by a tree which I have numbered 3 on Exhibit "E". At the curve near this tree I have indicated a wall which I have numbered 4.

After midnight of the 19th of December (actually the very early morning hours of the 20th) we got orders to get the SPW's out of STOOMONT. Only the drivers and assistant drivers went in the SPW's but since my assistant driver had been wounded the radio operator went with me. Our initial orders were just to get the SPW's out of STOOMONT so we left STOOMONT on the road to LA GLEIZE and dispersed them in the woods on the righthand side of the road. After we had dispersed the vehicles we went into the cellar or house 32 shown on Exhibit "E". In the cellar of this house was a telephone. Previously a communications SPW had been parked near this house and I concluded that it had previously been PEIPER's C.P. before his C.P. was moved to house number 7. We spent the night of 19-20 December and the day of 20 December in the cellar of this house.

We left this house for LA GLEIZE on the night of 20-21 December and arrived in LA GLEIZE at dawn of the 21st of December, 1944. I have drawn a sketch of LA GLEIZE showing the part of the town where we dispersed our SPW's, the church, the school, etc. This sketch is marked Exhibit "F". It is attached hereto and made a part hereof. We entered LA GLEIZE on the road shown on the upper right corner from STOOMONT, travelled around the church and dispersed our SPW's as shown by rectangles numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

On the same day we arrived in LA GLEIZE and while I was in the house I have marked number 1 on Exhibit "F", Sturmann HERBERT LOSENSKI told me at about 3 or 4 P.M. that he had seen Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS, Oberscharfuhrer SCHAEFER, Unterscharfuhrer BEUTNER, Mottenfuhrer Max HAUERMERER and men of the 1st Platoon of the 3rd Pioneer Company shoot 9 American prisoners of war by the schoolhouse. He told me that it had happened on the left side of the school as one faces the school from the church. He further told me that Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS had told him to keep quiet about it and not speak about it to anyone. I never went to the spot where LOSENSKI said these prisoners were shot and I did not see the bodies.

000477

The men of the 3rd Pioneer Company had taken up offensive positions about 1½ to 2 kilometers outside of LA GLEIZE on the road from LA GLEIZE to STOUOMONT, the 1st Platoon being on the left side of the road and the 2nd Platoon being on the right side of the road. About the only personnel in LA GLEIZE were the drivers and assistant drivers of the SPW's.

SIEVERS, our Company Commander, SCHAEFER, our troop leader, BEUTNER, our Platoon Leader, and HAMMERER, who was the messenger, were in LA GLEIZE because they were just setting up the Company C.P.

About 8 o'clock at night on the 22nd of December I was in the cellar of house number 1 on Exhibit "F". At that time, Rottenfuehrer GOLDSCHMIDT told me that 15 American prisoners of war had been shot by SIEVERS, SCHAEFER, PEPPY MAIER, BEUTNER, HAMMERER and himself in back of the school house. He did not tell me the exact time they were shot or any of the circumstances. I never did see the bodies of these American soldiers. At about six o'clock in the evening of the 23rd of December Rottenfuehrer GOLDSCHMIDT and Sturmman Joschim HOFMANN came into the cellar of house number 1, where I was and told us that they had been present at the shooting of about 100 American prisoners of war in the pasture behind the school. HOFMANN himself made this statement and I remember distinctly that he used the word "we". Since he and GOLDSCHMIDT had come into the cellar together I naturally assumed that he and GOLDSCHMIDT had witnessed the shooting together. I never saw the bodies of these American soldiers.

At about 10 P.M. that same night, 23 December 1944, GOLDSCHMIDT, GREENE, ELSMANN, a few other men and I buried MARTENS, HANSEN and another comrade from our company and also a soldier from one of the Panzer units in the cemetery in front of the church at the place I have marked number 14. Before this grave was completed I returned to house number 1 to get a shovel and when I came back I saw about 15 dead American soldiers in the street along the cemetery wall behind a Mark IV which I have numbered 13 on Exhibit "F". After observing these dead Americans I returned to the spot where we were digging the grave, finished the grave and buried our comrades. Then all of us went into the church where some of our wounded comrades were lying. Just as we left the church there was an artillery barrage directed against this section of the town, apparently at one of our mortars indicated by a symbol and number 9 on Exhibit "F". It was obvious that we should try to get back to house number 1 singly instead of in a group. I ran as far as the 2 SPW's indicated by rectangles and numbered 10 and 11, when the artillery fire increased and to avoid being hit by shrapnel, I took cover behind one of these SPW's. While taking cover at one of these SPW's, I heard machine pistol fire coming from the direction of the church and the school. I then returned to the cellar of house number 1 and the other men of the burial detail followed.

When GOLDSCHMIDT entered the cellar, I asked him who was doing the shooting. He told me that the crew of tank which I have numbered 13, shot about 15 American prisoners of war in front of the school and that they had also shot the 15 that I had seen behind the tank next to the cemetery wall. I have no way of knowing to which company this tank belonged. I only know that it was a Mark IV. GOLDSCHMIDT spoke of it as PEIPER's tank and I got the impression that he meant PEIPER's personal tank. He also said that PEIPER was present when the 15 were shot behind the Panzer next to the cemetery wall.

It was on the night of the 21st-22nd of December that Obersturmannfuehrer PEIPER came into the cellar of house number 1 and gave us

000478

orders to dig foxholes. This was the first time I had seen Obersturbannfuhrer FELPER since the occasion in STOU MONT when SIEVERS shot the 3 American soldiers in his presence. It was on this occasion that I learned exactly who he was.

This statement is given by me voluntarily and in my own handwriting. I have not been subjected to force, duress, or threats of punishment. No promises of reward or immunity from prosecution have been made to me.

I swear that the facts stated in this affidavit are true and I am prepared to repeat them under oath in any court of justice.

(signed) GUSTAV ADOLF SPRENGER  
27 February 1946

Sworn to and subscribed before me  
this 27th day of Feb. 1946 at  
Schwäbisch Hall, Ger.

(signed) RAPHAEL SHUMACKER  
Capt CMP

990476



#11

#12

#7

#5

#6

Haus

#4

Haus

#3

#2

#1

#2

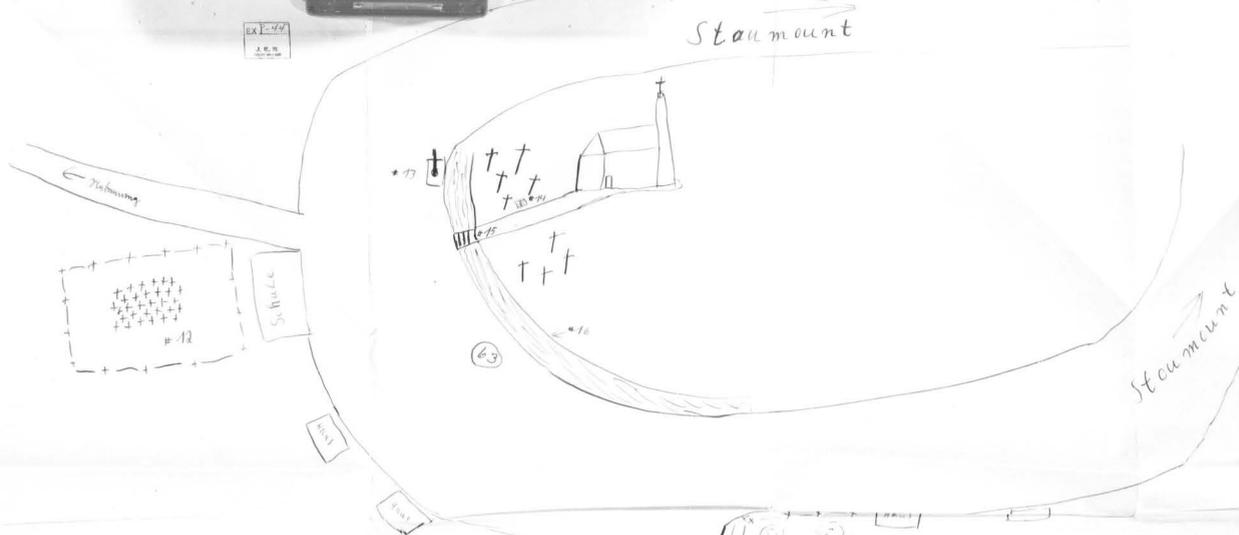
#1

(6)

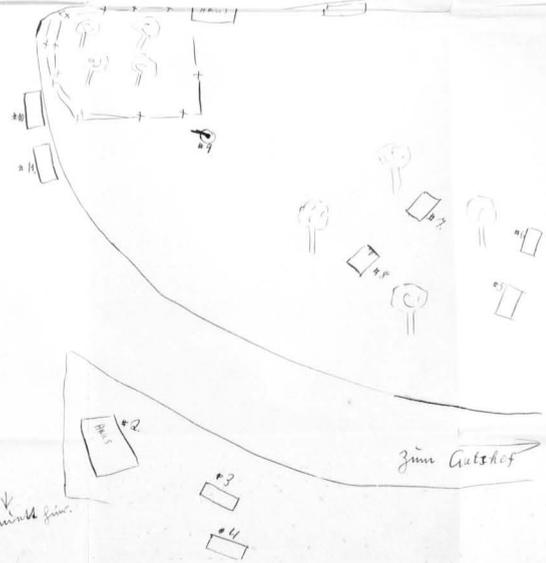
- #1. Good view of all remaining SPW all of Maschinenpistolen and automatic rifle sites.
- #2. German tank from LKW and Maschinenpistolen.
- #3. One machine gun on top of hill.
- #4. German machine gun position.
- #5. Good site of road main SPW all of 8-10 German machine gun positions and one machine gun.
- #6. 8-10 German machine gun positions.
- #7. In part of German SPW one of the machine gun.
- #8. Machine gun on hillside all the German M.P. positions taken these days (the 2nd and the 3rd) but only one is still seen and another is in the air.
- #9. In part of the hillside and low M.P. in low ridge German machine gun.
- #10. In part of German all the German SPW about one mile of hillside and one machine gun.
- #11. Good site of machine gun 15-20 German machine gun positions.
- #12. Main SPW.

Lorenz #11418 B  
 27. Februar 1946

Lagleis



- # 1. Das Haus aus der Keller nur mit nur den 2 Meisern  
in der Hängungsumformung durch einen Mann.
- # 2. Das Haus aus dem den spitzförmigen einer
- # 3. Das SPW einer Kellereisen
- # 4. Das SPW einer Kellereisen
- # 5. Das SPW einer Kellereisen
- # 6. Das SPW einer Kellereisen
- # 7, # 8. Das Haus ist nicht mehr eine Gruppe SPW gefahren sind.
- # 9. 1 Spinnweben.
- # 10, # 11. Das SPW Bereich ist nicht
- # 12. Das Haus aus dem Kellereisen die Kellereisen sind für den Kellereisen  
ausgeht 100 Meist sind eine Kellereisen mit Goldfäden gefahren.
- # 13. Kellereisen II
- # 14. Das Haus ist nicht Kellereisen mit und Kellereisen gefahren sind  
Kellereisen Kellereisen sind.
- # 15. Das Haus Kellereisen.
- # 16. Das Haus Kellereisen sind eine Kellereisen sind.



Lagleis F  
 24. Februar 1976



Das Haus Kellereisen sind.







000483



P  
EX  
44A

I, Gustav Sprenger, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Gustav Sprenger, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Neve mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 27 Feb. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographen sind Photographien desselbigen Neve von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 27. Februar 1946.

Dieter Sturmman  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmman  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pi. 1. SS Pz. Regt. LSSAH.  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this 18th day of April, 1946.

Robert W. Bogue  
Officer administering oath

64 1st Lt. K. R. G. P.  
Rank Arm or Service

EX  
J.E.S.  
MEMPHIS

000484



P  
EX  
44B

I, GUSTAV SPRENGER, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Gustav Sprenger, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Bode mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 27 FEB 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Bode von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 27. Februar 1946.

Gilbert Krumm  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pz. 1.55 Pz. Regt. LSSAH.  
Organization during Elze Offensive  
Einheit während des Elze-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Bogue  
Officer administering oath

Walter A. G. D.  
Rank Arm or Service

P44-b  
EX  
J. E. B.  
REPORTER

65

00048F



P  
EX  
44C

I, GUSTAV SPRENGER, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath: Ich Gustav Sprenger, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Sturmann Boltz mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 27 Feb 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Sturmann Boltz von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 27. februar 1946.

Gustav Sprenger  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pi. 1. Ss Pz. Regt. LSSAH.  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Borne  
Officer administering oath  
1st Lt USAF  
Rank Arm or Service

EX  
P  
W  
S  
S  
C

000486



P  
EX  
47D

I, GUSTAV SPRENGER, being first duty sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Gustav Sprenger, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same ROTTENFUEHRER  
Goldschmidt mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 27 FEB. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographen sind Photographien desselbigen Rottenfuhrer  
Goldschmidt von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 27. Februar 1946.

Gustav Sprenger  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

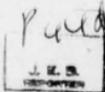
Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pi. 1. SS Pz. Regt. LSSAH.  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
15th day of April, 1946.

Robert Blum  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt. SA 6D  
Rank Arm or Service



000487



P  
EX  
44E

I, Gustav Spender, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Gustav Spender, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Pottenfuehrer  
MAX HAMMERER mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 27 Feb 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Pottenfuehrer  
Max Hammerer von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 26. April 27. Feb. 1946

Gustav Spender  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

SS Rittmeister  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pi. Kp. 1. Pz. Regt. LSSAH.  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
22 day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Byrne  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt 176D  
Rank Arm or Service

EX P44e  
J.E.B.  
RECORDED

68

000488



P  
EX  
44F

I, GUSTAV SPRENGER, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Austlav Sprenger, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same STURMANN Joachim Hofmann mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 27 Feb. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Sturmann Joachim Hofmann von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 27. Februar 1946.

Opal Jane Younger  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pi. 1. Ss Pz. Regt. L Ss AH.  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Byrne  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt WAGD  
Rank Arm or Service

P447  
J.E.B. REPORTER

000486



F  
EX  
44G

I, GUSTAV SPRENGER, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Gustav Sprenger, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same PIONIER SIEGFRIED JAEKEL mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 27. FEB. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Pionier Siegfried Jaeckel von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 27. Februar 1946.

Gustavo Trumm  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pi. 1. Gg. Pz. Regt. LSSAH.  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27 day of Febr, 1946.

Robert Bynn  
Officer administering oath

WAC SIA6P  
Rank Arm or Service

Pueg  
J. E. B.  
SERIAL 171

000490



F  
GA  
44H

I, GUSTAV SPRENGER, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Gustav Sprenger, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same OBERSTURMFUEHRER Rumpf mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 27 Feb. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Obersturmfuehrer Rumpf von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 27. Februar 1946.

Gustav Sprenger  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pi. 1. SS Pz. Regt. LSSAH.  
Organization during Elft Offensive  
Einheit während des Elft-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Byrne  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt JAGD  
Rank Arm or Service

EX-101  
J. E. B.  
REPORTER

000491



I, GUSTAV SPRENGER, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
 Ich Gustav Sprenger nachdem ich erst redit-  
 mäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same OBERSTURMBANNFÜHRER  
PEIPER mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 27 FEB. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Obersturmbannführer  
Peiper von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt,  
 datiert 27. Februar 1946.

Offiziers Reserve  
 First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
 Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pi. 1. SS Pz. Regt. LSSAH.  
 Organization during Eifel Offensive  
 Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
15th day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Byrnes  
 Officer administering oath

1st Lt 4860  
 Rank Arm or Service

EX-144  
 J.E.B.  
 REPORTER

000492



I, GUSTAV SPRENGER, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath: Ich Gustav Sprenger, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same ÜBERSCHARFLEADER SCHAEFER mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 27 FEB 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Überscharführer Schaefer von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 27. Februar 1946.

Gustav Sprenger  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pi. 1. SS Pz. Regt. LSSAH.  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Byrne  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt. J. A. G. P.  
Rank Arm or Service

SP 44 k  
223

P  
EX  
44k

000493



I, GUSTAV SPRENGER, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath: Ich Gustav Sprenger, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

P  
EX  
446

The above two photographs are photographs of the same OBERSTURMFÜHRER SIEVERS mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 27 FEB. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Obersturmführer Sievers von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 27. Februar 1946.

Gustav Sprenger  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pi. 1. SS Pz. Regt. LSSAH.  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Byrne  
Officer administering oath

74

1st Lt V A 6 P  
Rank Arm or Service

EP 446

000494

### TRANSLATOR'S AFFIDAVIT

I, GEORGE MILLER assigned to War Crimes Branch, United States Army, APO 633, as an interpreter, having been duly sworn, depose and state that the attached English translation is a true and accurate rendering of the German original of the statement of

GUSTAV SPRENGER

taken on 15 March 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany,

before RAPHAEL SHUMACKER, Captain, CMP

consisting of 3 pages, into English.

I, the deponent, further state that I speak German and English fluently and am fully qualified as an expert German-English interpreter by reason of the following qualifications:

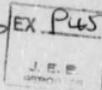
1. German is my native tongue.
2. I spent the first twenty years of my life in Germany and went to elementary and secondary school there.
3. I came to the United States in 1928.
4. I had two years of English in secondary school in Germany. My other knowledge of English has been derived from study by myself.
5. I have been married for the past six years to a British subject and speak English continually at home. My wife does not speak German.
6. I have been in the U. S. Army for the past 2-1/2 years, having been discharged in November 1945 and have been employed by the War Department as a German-English interpreter since January 1946.

*George Miller*  
GEORGE MILLER

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 18<sup>th</sup> day of March 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

*Raphael Shumacker*  
War Crimes Branch, USFET

*Capt CMP* EX. P. 5A



Im Gitter der Gefangenen, nachdem ich mich sorgfältig  
eingesehen habe, wurde die folgende Beschreibung:

Ich war während des Einsatzes im Dezember  
1944 im 2. Zug der 3. Pz. Pi. Kompanie I. Pi. Btl. LAH.  
Während dieser Operation war ich Zeuge und sah ein Bild  
von der Gefangenschaft von Alvin Karpis' Gefangenen,  
von einer Nacht-Überwachung ungefähr 4 km südlich von  
Ligonsville (Georgetown) und wird in dem Ort Newmarket  
in Kalifornien. Im Gefangenenlager von Alvin Karpis' Gefangenen  
in der Nacht-Überwachung, fand ich ungefähr  
2 Mio. Gefangenen am 14. Dezember 1944, 1944. Die Gefan-  
genen von Gefangenen in dem Ort Newmarket bei  
dem ich Zeuge war oder anderen fanden am 19. Dezember  
1944 1944.

Am fünfzigsten Datum habe ich im Gefangenen  
Zustand fünf <sup>und</sup> fünfzig 35 und 40 Männer in dem  
Zellen E-35 bis einschließlich E-43 gesehen.

F  
EX  
45

Der erste Mann den ich mit Namen kennen  
war Hottel. Louis Goldstein in Zelle # 35. Goldstein  
war in meiner Kompanie und war der Gefangene von  
Nacht. Louis SPW.

Der nächste Mann den ich wieder kennen war  
in Zelle # E-43. Dieser Mann gab mir seinen Namen  
als Zeuge und seine Dienstnummer war 44 Nummer 1000000.  
Dies ist der selbe Mann der unter dem Namen "Karpis"  
bekannt als Alvin Karpis. Einmal 3 Alvin Karpis' Gefangenen-  
namen in Newmarket am 19. Dezember 1944, 1944.  
Es ist mir der selbe Mann den ich in dem Keller meines  
Zustandes in England zwei oder drei Tage später, kann ich

4550

EX - Identif.  
JEB

geb und dem Leutnant Pfingstberger zu geben.

Der nächste Mann war Oberst. Finkler in Zelle E-40, der ist ebenfalls unbekannt. Oberst. Finkler war während des Einsatzes der Commonwealth Offiziere der 6. Pz. Division 1. Pz. Reg. L.A.H.

Der nächste Mann der ist unbekannt war Oberst. Finson in Zelle E-68, seine Dienstnummer.

Der nächste Mann der ist unbekannt war der Mann in Zelle E-56. Dieser ist der Mann der ist in einer Panzerabwehr in der Nähe des Panzers der in der ersten Nachschublinie war überliefen durch den Felder der Divisionen während von September als die Österreichischen Besatzungsarmee am 17. Dezember 1944 aufgestellt wurde. Zu der Zeit war er in seiner Kompanie nicht. Zu der Zeit waren die drei anderen Zellen besetzt und es gab eine kleine Einsparung und Mann mit Oberst. Carl Hünemann.

Der nächste Mann der ist ebenfalls unbekannt war Oberstleutnant Gustav Kason in Zelle E-64. Kason war in seiner Division und ist auf ihn eine Dienstnummer während von September am 17. Dezember 1944, Österreich.

Der nächste Mann der ist ebenfalls unbekannt war Oberst. Egebold in Zelle E-63. Egebold war in einer Panzerabwehr der ist der nicht sicher in der Lage. Er kann nicht nicht mit seinem Namen während des Einsatzes gegeben zu geben.

Der nächste Mann der ist ebenfalls unbekannt war Oberstleutnant Joseph Hofmann der in Zelle E-61 war. Hofmann war in der Mitte seiner Division und ist auf ihn Dienstnummer am 17. Dezember 1944.

verpflichten.

Ihre schriftliche Klage über die auf dem Bismarck  
Kriegsrieder Friedhof in Zellen E-56. Bismarck Friedhof war nicht  
in meinem Besitze und ich habe ihn nicht besichtigt  
im der Nachkriegszeit während des Krieges am 14. Dezember  
1944, schriftlich.

Ihre schriftliche Klage über die in dem Bismarck  
Kriegsrieder Friedhof in Zellen E-55. Die Bismarck Friedhof war nicht  
in meinem Besitze und ich habe ihn nicht besichtigt  
im der Nachkriegszeit während des Krieges am 14. Dezember  
1944, schriftlich.

Ihre schriftliche Klage über die in dem Bismarck  
Kriegsrieder Friedhof in Zellen E-55. Die Bismarck Friedhof war nicht  
in meinem Besitze und ich habe ihn nicht besichtigt  
im der Nachkriegszeit während des Krieges am 14. Dezember  
1944, schriftlich.

Diese Erklärung ist von mir freiwillig und  
ohne jegliche Zwänge abgegeben worden. Ich habe für die  
meine eigene Gültigkeit unterschrieben. Ich werde  
keine weiteren Erklärungen oder Aussagen über diese  
angelegenheiten machen. Meine Unterschriften sind  
von den Behörden bestätigt worden.

Ich bestätige das die Tatsachen die ich in dieser  
Erklärung angegeben habe sind wahr und ich  
keine weiteren Erklärungen oder Aussagen über diese  
angelegenheiten machen.

Subscribed and sworn to  
before me this 5<sup>th</sup> day of  
March, 1946, at Schwabach  
Hall, Ill.

Ernst Adolf Springer  
15. März 1946.

Ernst Springer  
Capt. USAF

000498

I Gustav SERENGER, being first duly sworn, make the following statement:

During the EIFEL Offensive in December 1944 I was in the 2nd Platoon of the 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company, 1st Pioneer Battalion, LAH. During this offensive I witnessed and participated in the shooting of American prisoners of war at a crossroads about four kilometers north of LIGNEVILLE (ENGELSDORF) and also in the town of STOU MONT, BELGIUM. The shooting of the American prisoners of war at the crossroads occurred around two o'clock in the afternoon of 17 December 1944. The shootings of prisoners of war which I witnessed or participated in in the town of STOU MONT occurred on 19 December 1944.

On this date I have looked at between 35 and 40 men in cells number E-35 to E-73, inclusive, in the prison at SCHWABISCH HALL, GERMANY.

The first man I recognized by name was Rottenfuehrer Ernst GOLDSCHMIDT in cell number 35. GOLDSCHMIDT was in my company and was the driver of Unterscharfuehrer BEUTNER's SPW.

The next man I recognized was in cell number E-73. This man gave me his name as PEIPER and his rank as SS Standartenfuehrer. This is the same man who was standing beside Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS when Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS shot three American prisoners of war in STOU MONT on 19 December 1944. He is also the same man who came in the cellar of a house in LA GLEIZE two or three days later and gave us orders to dig foxholes.

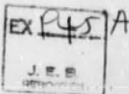
The next man I recognized was Obersturmfuehrer JUNKER in cell E-70. During the EIFEL Offensive, Obersturmfuehrer JUNKER was the Commanding Officer of the 6th Panzer Company, 1st Panzer Regiment, LAH.

The next man I recognized was my Company Commander, Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS in cell E-68.

The next man I recognized was the man in cell E-56. This man is the one I saw dressed in a Panzer uniform near the tank that was parked on the righthand side of the road at the north end of the field at the crossroads north of ENGELSDORF when the American prisoners of war were shot on 17 December 1944. I did not know his name at that time. Today the door of his cell was opened and he gave me his rank and name as Untersturmfuehrer Erich MUENKEMER.

The next man I recognized was Sturmmann Gustav NEVE in cell E-64. NEVE was in my company and I saw him shooting at the crossroads north of ENGELSDORF on 17 December 1944.

The next man I recognized was Oberscharfuehrer SIFPROTT in cell E-63. SIFPROTT was in a tank company but I am not sure which one. I do not recall seeing him during the EIFEL offensive.



The next man I recognized was Sturmann Joachim HOEIMANN, who was in cell E-61. HOEIMANN was a member of my company and I saw him shooting prisoners of war at the crossroads on 17 December 1944.

The next man I saw was Sturmann Siegfried JAEKEL in cell E-56. Sturmann JAEKEL was also in my company and I saw him shooting at the prisoners of war on the crossroads north of ENGELSDORF on 17 December 1944.

The next man that I recognized was in cell E-55. I knew him by sight and by name as Obersturmfuehrer Erich RUMPF. The door to his cell was opened and he gave me his name and rank as Obersturmfuehrer Erich RUMPF. I saw this man at the crossroads north of ENGELSDORF while the prisoners were shot on 17 December 1944.

The next man I recognized was in cell E-53. He is the man whom I saw wearing a yellow jacket at the crossroads north of ENGELSDORF when the American prisoners of war were being shot. I did not know his name at that time nor his rank. The door to his cell was opened today and he gave me his rank and name as Sturmbannfuhrer Josef DIEFENBACH.

This statement is given by me voluntarily and of my own free will. I have written it in my own handwriting. I have not been subjected to force, duress or threats of punishment. No promises or reward or immunity from prosecution have been made to me.

I swear that the facts stated in this affidavit are true and I am prepared to repeat them under oath in any court of justice.

(signed) Gustav Adolf SPRENGER  
15 March 1946

Subscribed and sworn to before  
me this 15th day of March, 1946,  
at Schwäbisch Hall, Ger.

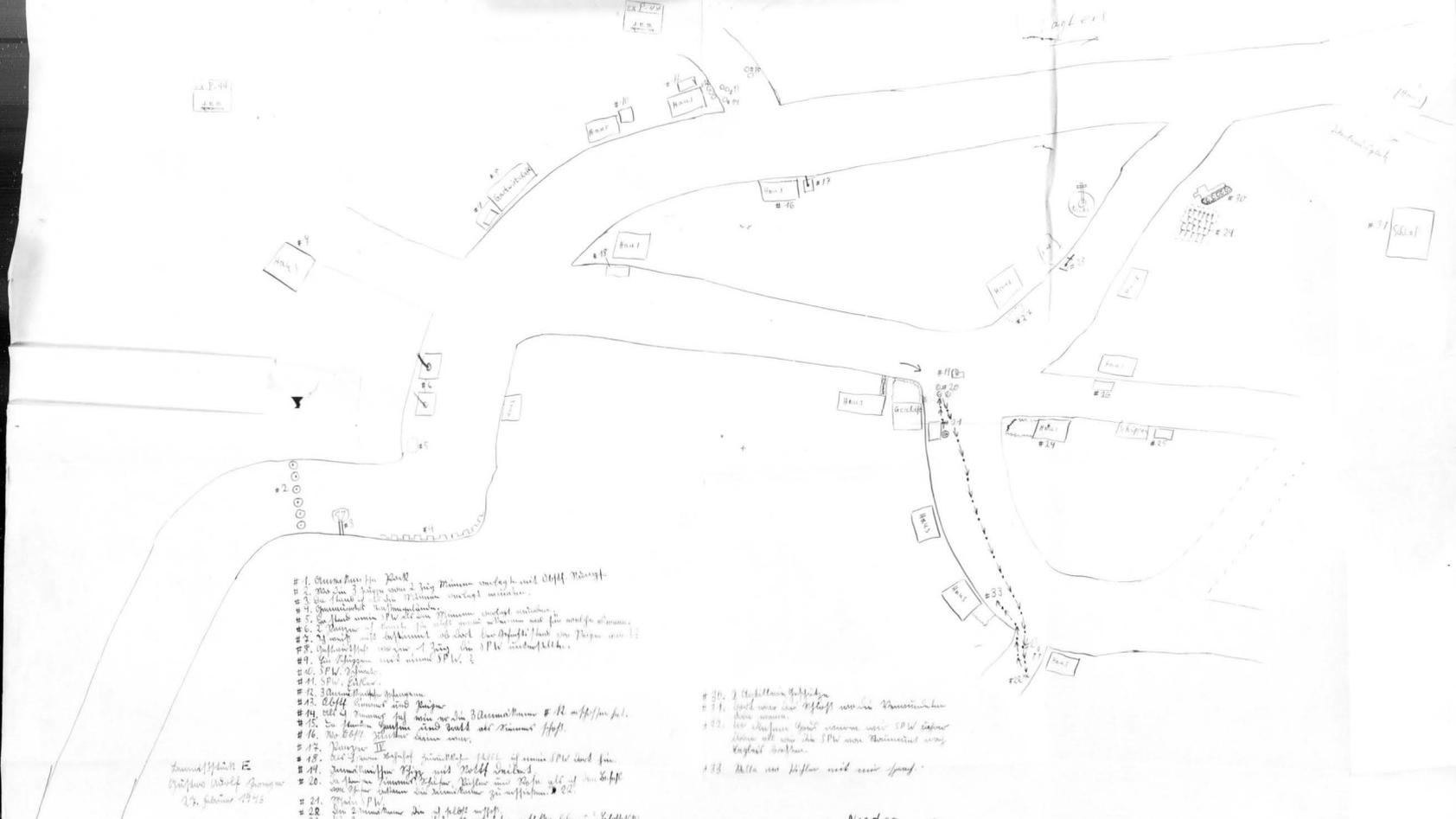
RALPH SHUMACKER  
Capt. MP

P-45A  
EX  
J. E. E.  
RECORDED

Hou mount



ca. 1.11  
4.11



Landeswehr E  
Büro für Selbstschutz  
27. Februar 1942

- # 1. Observations post
- # 2. Two 300 m 300m 2 long minimum 200m 200m 200m
- # 3. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 4. Observation post
- # 5. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 6. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 7. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 8. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 9. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 10. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 11. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 12. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 13. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 14. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 15. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 16. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 17. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 18. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 19. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 20. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 21. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 22. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 23. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 24. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 25. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 26. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 27. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 28. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 29. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 30. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 31. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 32. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 33. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m

- # 34. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 35. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 36. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 37. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 38. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 39. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 40. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 41. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 42. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 43. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 44. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 45. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 46. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 47. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 48. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m
- # 49. One 100m 100m 100m 100m 100m

Norden →

000501



I, Gustav Sprenger, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

Ich Gustav Sprenger, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Sturmbannführer Josef Diefenthal mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 15 March 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Sturmbannführer Josef Diefenthal von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 28. Februar 1946.

Gustav Sprenger  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pi. 1. SS Pz. Regt. LSSAH.  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of April, 1946.

Robert B. Byrne  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt S.P.A.C.D.  
Rank Arm or Service

EX-105 B  
J.E.P.

000502



I, Gustav Sprenger, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath: Ich Gustav Sprenger, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Untersturmführer Erich Muekemer mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 15 March 1946

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Untersturmführer Erich Muekemer von mir in meiner eidstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 27. Februar 1946.

William Kammner  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

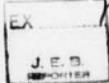
Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pi. 1. SS Pz. Regt. LSSAH.  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

81 Robert E. Byrne  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt J.R.G.P.  
Rank Arm or Service



000506

MALMEDY

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT

## CASE RECORD.

Legal Form No. 8

Pros. Ext. No.  
46 thru 48-I

6

Case No. 6-24 PROSECUTION EXHIBITS  
 Prosecutor LT COL BURTON F ELLIS  
 \*Special  
 \*Intermediate Military Court. Defence Counsel COL WILLIS M EVERETTE JR  
 \*General Interpreter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Place DACHAU, GERMANY Reporter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_ 194 \_\_\_\_\_

## Members of Court:

BRIG GENERAL JOSIAN T DALHEY COL RAYMOND C CONDER  
COL PAUL H WEILAND COL A H ROSENFELD (LAW MEMBER)  
COL JAMES G WATKINS  
COL WILFRED H STEWARD

Accused VALENTIN BERSIN, ET AL  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

	First Charge	Second Charge
Pleas <u>VALENTIN BERSIN, ET AL</u>	<u>Not guilty</u>	
Findings		
Previous Convictions		

Sentence { Imprisonment { Term \_\_\_\_\_  
 Beginning \_\_\_\_\_ 194 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fine { Amount \_\_\_\_\_  
 To be paid before \_\_\_\_\_ 194 \_\_\_\_\_  
 or in case of default of payment to serve a \*further  
 term of \_\_\_\_\_  
 imprisonment.

Charge Sheet and Record of Testimony are annexed hereto.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of member of court.)

## REVIEW

Action of Reviewing Authority \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of reviewing authority)

\*Strike out words not applicable.

756 OMGB Printshop

Eidespflichtige Erklärung von Josefim Heilmann

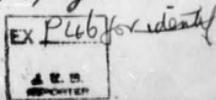
Ich, Josefim Heilmann, erkläre Ich recht gewissenhaft  
 die folgende Erklärung, welche unter Eid  
 die folgende Erklärung:

Während der Zeit Offentliche, im Dezember  
 1944. war Ich im 2. Zug der 3. Pat. Pi Kompanie  
 mein Zugsführer war Hpt. W. L. L. L. L.  
 und mein Kompanieführer war Oberst.  
 Franz Krieger. Ich war in der 2. Zugs  
 des 2. Zuges! mein Zugsführer war  
 Hpt. L. L. L. L. L. Ich war der Führer  
 des 2. Zuges in meiner Zugs.

Am, der Tag am 12. Dezember 1944.  
 war in der Kompanie im Wald in der  
 Nähe von Krieger aufgestellt. An diesen  
 Tag wurde die Kompanie aufgestellt  
 und Hpt. L. L. L. L. L. Zugsführer des 1. Zuges  
 L. L. L. L. L.

Ich habe eine Skizze, beschriftet "A."  
 gemacht, gezeichnet, welche die genaue Lage  
 Aufstellung der Pat. die Skizze ist eine  
 Zeichnung und ist ein Teil der Pat.  
 Aufstellung der Pat. steht ein Teil der Pat.  
 in einem Handbuch des 2. Zuges L. L. L. L. L.  
 eines Pat. waren im folgenden die  
 folgenden:

Während, Ich habe eine genaue Zeichnung  
 gemacht und es mich genau erhalten  
 werden. Eine große Offentliche in welcher  
 war gegen die Pat. eine Skizze, die  
 in der Pat. Kompanie werden dass ich  
 habe.





Ich habe im Landkarte von Mittelschweden  
 1: 100 000, G. P. G. P. Nummer 4416, Born, Blatt  
 P. 1., gesehen. Alle Angaben von Längen-  
 und Breitenwerten in dieser Erklärung  
 werden von dieser Landkarte, wenn nicht  
 ausdrücklich auf eine andere Bezugnahme  
 von einer bestimmten werden. Ich komme  
 in allgemeinen in der nachfolgenden wie  
 folgende aufzuführen: Glemnäs (83.9-85)  
 nach Sköfling (15.4-99.6) nach Skövde  
 (11.5-78.2) nach Göteborg (13.3-96.6)  
 nach Hovsala (96.8-99.82) nach Kullings  
 (95.2-82) nach Skövde (83.3-88.2)  
 zum Königsweg (81.5-82) nach Skövde-  
 ville (Engelsköp) (88.5-99.4), dann  
 nach Skövde, Skövde und Glemnäs-  
 die letzten 3. Anmerkungen über sind nicht auf  
 dieser Landkarte angegeben aber sind  
 im allgemeinen richtig von Skövdeville  
 (Engelsköp)

Ich erinnere mich, dass wir in der  
 Nacht des 16. Dezember 1944, von einem  
 SPH. abhingen um die Umkreisung  
 Skövdeville gerade die die Göteborg wissen  
 zu finden. An einer Stelle ungefähr  
 einen halben km. hinter der Skövdeville  
 in der Richtung von Göteborg traf ich  
 eine Gruppe von 8-10. Umkreisung  
 Königsweg, die von einem Soldaten  
 an einem roten Wasserhahn nach  
 hinten marschiert sind. Sie hatten  
 ihre Hände über ihren Köpfen als ob  
 sie sich ergeben würden. Nachher wir  
 von diesen Umkreisung erfahren wurde  
 zusammen kommen, sechs der 1/10, die von  
 dem SPH. hinter mir kamen. Ich könnte nicht  
 sagen ob das eine von Skövdeville SPH. oder  
 SPH. war von irgend einem anderen SPH. der  
 mich folgte, kam.

Was man SPH so viele bei dieser Gelegenheit  
nicht aufpassen. Es habe die Befehle nicht  
einfallen sein denn es war nicht  
und es war auffällig nicht ob sie  
aufpassen würden aber sonst es feststellen  
kann man demnach nicht anders sondern  
man pfassen sollte können.

Es ist mir in Erinnerung, das wir  
im August 7. des 8. des Monats des  
12. August 1944. eines der bei Hirschfeld  
fahren. Es war das die erste der  
1944 Hirschfeld ist dann es war ein Teil der  
von Wirtschaft fingen als wir Hirschfeld  
verließen um nach Dillingen weiter  
zu fahren, hatten wir mit uns  
Hirschfeld durch den Weg durch, die  
Straßenkreuzung habe es mit einer  
Kette die es zeigt es habe, ungezigt.  
die Kette ist Hirschfeld gemacht und  
es als beschriftet B. Markt. Sie ist  
zehn beschriftet und es ein Teil  
der Keller.

Grund es war das nach zwei anderen  
minuten es mit dem einen ermittelten  
LKW. das es der ersten Straßensperre  
und es war ein Straßensperre  
geplant war, es beschriftet zu sein  
die für LKW. ist mit beschriftet B. Markt  
es zeigen und der Nummer 1. ungezigt.  
als man SPH. es der Stelle die es  
es zeigen und der Nummer 2. ungezigt,  
war die es Straßensperre und  
Gangsperrung das es man weiter  
sie kann.

Am der Kreuzung wurde es eine  
Kette beschriftet es die es und der  
Beschriftung die es Nummer 3. Markt habe.

Ich nimmere mich, daß von der rechten Seite der  
 Schwabe 2. Hinterer Schwabe und einige  
 Gassen waren zusetzen diesen Hinteren  
 die Gassen sind diese ungenutzten  
 zusetzen und der Nummer 4. ungenutzt.  
 Als ich bei der Front der diese vier  
 ungenutzte Zinsen und der Nummer 5.  
 ungenutzt ist, dann, daß ich 8-10 ungenutzte  
 Punkte Kriegsgefangenen oder einen Stück  
 haben, die waren unbenutzt mit ihren  
 Händen über den Kopf als ob sie sich  
 ungenutzt würden, diese ungenutzten sind  
 mit benutzten B. diese ungenutzten  
 einige sind der Nummer 6. ungenutzt.  
 Gasse auch weiter von diesen Seite  
 daß ich die Nummer 5 P.H. davor haben 200.  
 fünf Goldstücke war, von der rechten  
 Seite Goldstücke war, von der rechten  
 Seite Spitze haben es ist in benutzte  
 Hand B. diese vier ungenutzt und der Nr. 7.  
 gezeigt. Als ich dieser dann und von  
 der S.P.H. weiter links, daß ich 20 P.H. weiter  
 von linken weiteren 200 P.H.  
 mit der Schwabe haben. Es sah diese  
 ungenutzten über einen Stück  
 ungenutzten und diese Hand weiter von  
 dieser Seite weiter. Von diesen S.P.H. daß  
 ich 200 fünf Goldstücke mit dieser  
 ungenutzten in der Hand haben.  
 fünf P.H. diese ungenutzten Hand mit  
 dieser ungenutzten in der Hand  
 war von S.P.H. 200. weiter Hand  
 von der linken Seite weiter und sah  
 diese vier ungenutzten in dieser  
 Hand die waren mit diesen von  
 die Nummer 5. weiter sah ich nicht war:  
 ungenutzten die ungenutzten von die Nummer  
 Goldstücke, ungenutzten und die Nummer sind nicht

meinen Ausschnitt B durch kleine Stücke  
 und die Nummern 11, 12, und 13. unge-  
 zogen. Als meine SPH. die Halle bis tief  
 ins Aufsteig und bis 27. 28. und 29. bis  
 ist vertrieben auf 15-16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

Einige 50 oder 100 m. in der Höhe  
 finden wir sich in der Höhe von  
 ungefähr die Höhe wieder vertrieben sind  
 und wir sind nun zum 10. m.  
 gefahren waren wieder mit dem  
 der Luft mit Feuer befeuchtet. Als  
 das Gefäß sich das 2. Zug von der Höhe  
 herunter und ging von der Höhe  
 nachher von der rechten Seite  
 in der Höhe, das 1. Zug hat aber  
 fallen von der linken Seite.  
 Nachdem der Luft angeht wieder war  
 für das 1. Zug fast das 2. Zug  
 gefahren.

Zwillingen war die nächste Stadt  
 die wir mit unserer Macht richtig wussten.  
 im Zwillingen war ein kleiner Ort  
 ganz in der Höhe. Es war erst später  
 wurde das der Höhe der Stadt war das  
 ganz in der Höhe war, Zwillingen war.

Am der linken Flussparthe, ungefähr 1. Km.  
 so wie Krillingen wasser nach  
 im Flüßglatz. Ungefähr fallens  
 zwischen dem Flüßglatz und Krillingen  
 kam eine grasse den ungefähr 12.  
 der 14. Comm. Kunitzer Kriegsgesellschaft  
 mit uns zu, die in unsern ersten  
 Flussparthe nach hinten aufhoben.  
 Die waren in der wasser und so den  
 ihre Hände über ihren Köpfen als  
 ob sie sich ergehen würden. Ich weiß  
 aus dem Kunitzer dass die Comm. Kunitzer  
 waren, gerade so wie die Comm. Kunitzer  
 mit unsern SPH wasser wurde mit  
 sie von der 3. SPH. So wie mit, Gutschick,  
 Lohs und Luitens, Gutschick, und sie  
 werden nach dem SPH. Gutschick mit  
 Gutschick. Es war sehr sinnlos und  
 Gutschick. Ich könnte nicht sagen was  
 von dem anderen SPH. Gutschick,  
 die von hinten von unsern SPH. wurde  
 Gutschick. Als ich das sah von  
 unsern SPH. Gutschick, Gutschick ich  
 Gutschick und ich Gutschick mit einem Gutschick  
 Gutschick. Gutschick ich Gutschick mit  
 Gutschick. Ich sah mich wie einige  
 die in Comm. Kunitzer zu dem Gutschick.  
 Die meisten waren Flüßglatz und  
 Gutschick Gutschick das die Gutschick  
 Gutschick, als wenn mit die  
 Gutschick Comm. Kunitzer Gutschick Gutschick  
 Gutschick. Die Gutschick nicht von dem die  
 Gutschick Gutschick Gutschick zu Gutschick  
 Gutschick Gutschick Gutschick Gutschick  
 Gutschick. Ich sah eine große Gutschick  
 Gutschick die in Gutschick von Gutschick.  
 Gutschick Gutschick Gutschick Gutschick

Siehe Skizze "Hülllingen" genannt und ist  
mit Hauswirtschaft C. markiert, die ist  
sicher befestigt und ein Teil der  
Tabelle genannt.

Als wir in Hülllingen einführten  
sahen wir viel von der wahren  
Umweltseite nach einer Seite von  
unserm Garten mit einer Fläche für  
Kulturpflanzen zu sein, diese Fläche sind  
Garten ist durch ein Ziegen und der Nr. 1.  
mit Hauswirtschaft C. markiert.

Wir sahen, wie tief Erde und der Nr. 5  
von unserer Skizze markiert ist, der  
Körper entlang sind können von einem  
Anmerkungen zeigen, das ist durch ein Ziegen  
sind der Nr. 2, markiert, dabei  
Es gibt einen SPH von einer Stelle  
von der Körper durch ein Ziegen und der  
Nr. 3, markiert, der von Herrn Nr. 4  
von Herrn aus uns, Kötter, Stiel, Hugel,  
Walden, Es sind willigt einige unter,  
dieser in der Herrn Nr. 4, sind nach  
12 oder 15 Anmerkungen, sind  
sind für den Weg entlang, sind  
durch eine Linie von Hülllingen und  
der Nr. 6, sind fester, die Männer von  
ungefähr 3-5 Minuten fort als Es  
manipulieren sind Gesehens für  
das sind sind als es ist der  
gegend der Hülllingen sind der  
(markiert mit der Nr. 1.) Die Größe  
Gehänge fast Zeit fast die Entfernung  
zu werden als Es sind Hülllingen für  
zu der Zeit als Es sind Hülllingen sind  
Es der einen SPH von einer Stelle die  
durch einen Planer sind und der  
Nr. 7, markiert ist.

Weißland bei der Hand, das ist weiß das heißt  
von Spargens SPH, Aufnahme in den Kreis  
von der linken Seite antwortet welches das  
12. nummeriert habe, annehmen

Dann führen wir weiter nach  
Dillingen hin, dort von der  
Danziglager, ungefähr das ist ein zehner  
und der Nr. 9, und dann gehen wir  
in den Keller des Hauses Nr. 10. und  
suchen das Ding in den Keller nach  
wir von der Ostseite der Straße nach  
die dortigen Dillingen wir sind  
die Höhe und der Nr. 11 angeordnet ist.

Dann sind Dillingen verlassen  
lassen, anschließend wir immer weiter  
Wüstung nach Gimmert. Ich würde mich  
das Gimmert bis Markt nach sind die wir  
kommen also wir den Übergang zwischen  
mit einer guten Größe Anwesenheit die  
aufgenommen wird immer mehr angeordnet  
malt, so dass wir werden, als wir Gimmert  
verlassen gehen wir auf einer kleinen  
Eintrittsstelle und führen weiter über  
in einer allgemeinen Richtung  
Wüstung entlang, die kleine  
Eintrittsstelle hat gerade zu der Straße  
die wir von der Westseite hin  
nach Guggelhof einfließen. Die West-  
Wüstung ist die ist mit sehr große  
liegt etwa 3 bis 4 km. südlich von  
Guggelhof (Ligumilla) von der  
Wüstung (81.5-82.) Ich habe eine Stelle  
von der Westseite hin zu gehen  
die ist beschriftet D. was das ist sehr  
angeordnet sind ist ein Teil der

unabhängig

Die Spitze des nach oben der Klamm  
Vorkörper zum Übergang in flügel  
in einer Höhe von ca. 30 cm Höhe  
die Spitze ist nicht im vollen Maße  
die zwei großen Klappen sind ungefügt  
500 bis 600 m entfernt voneinander und  
sind nicht so weit voneinander  
entfernt wie mit einem Stige  
angegeben

Es ist mit der Klappenbildung  
Kann, nach 3 SPN von der rechten Klappen  
nach gebracht und einen Finger aus  
dieser SPN die Spitze ist im vollen Maße  
D. mit drei unregelmäßigen Ziffern und  
der Art, sind 2 angegeben. Es sind  
nicht zu verstehen Einsätze die SPN  
gefallen. In der Klappenbildung wurde  
in der linken Handlung und vordere  
in der Handlung vordere Seite war  
in einem vollen Klappenstück im  
Hinter und im vordere, gerade ist  
die Spitze von einer Seite der  
der vollen Klappenstücke nach dem  
vordere Ende der Spitze Hand  
ein Finger Markt. Es ist mit  
einem Stige die Spitze  
sind der Art vorgegeben. Gerade  
als in der vollen Finger vollen  
Kann, nach 80-100 vollen Klappen  
Büchergesamtheit mit der Spitze  
Hafen, die Gesamtheit der  
die Spitze mit der Spitze mit  
gegeben, vordere in die Art  
vordere Seite die Gesamtheit  
vordere mit in der vollen Klappen  
Seite, wie es mit einem Stige

zeigt ich, ungestimmte, Punkte vor  
 nach dem das südliche als das  
 südliche und das Feld.  
 Als wir von diesen Punkten aus  
 gehen, ist es goldfarblich SPH von im  
 linken Hauptpunkte, südlich gerichtet, ist  
 dasjenige Stande des. Dichtung des. Südlichen  
 und auf dem Stande. Die Größe der  
 Männen ist von der Größe der drei kleinen  
 Punkte gegeben. Der Stande dieses SPH  
 und die drei Männen ist ein mit  
 der Nr. 9 markiert. Ich sieht meine SPH  
 von der rechten Hauptpunkte an, wie die  
 ein Punkt sind der Nr. 3 ungestimmt  
 ist. Die SPH von der Größe der drei kleinen  
 von meiner SPH von der rechten Hauptpunkte  
 zum selben wie die ein Punkt sind  
 der Nr. 2 ungestimmt ist. Als wir von diesem  
 SPH weiter gehen, ist es ein Stande  
 zu über ist Punkt nicht für unser  
 zu große. Weiter ist meine SPH zum  
 selben gebracht. Ich sehe es mit einem  
 in der Richtung zu zeigen sind  
 das die Leute sich fertig machen sollen.  
 die Gefangenen ungestimmt. Dichtung  
 Hand mit der Stärke von der Stelle  
 die die ein kleineren Personen  
 bis zu dem Nr. 10 ungestimmt ist  
 als es diesen Anlass gab. Ich sieht  
 von meiner SPH sind mehrere  
 in einer kleinen Maße von der rechten  
 Seite das SPH Hand. Stelle ist ein  
 mit dem von der Seitepunkte meine  
 SPH. Ich sehe mit einem Maßstab  
 beschriftet sind das mit einem Tafel:  
 für ungestimmt. Es die Tafel ungestimmt,  
 wissen und zeigen die Gefangenen

alle anderen Fertigkeiten, "hat sie mir  
 sagt sie mir." große Aufregung geschickte  
 die sie gibt von mir SPH werden von  
 Koth, Thiel, Guckel und Jäckel besetzt.  
 die anderen Leute von mir SPH  
 Stunden zwischen den SPH sind von  
 Guckel von der Folge, sonst ist mir  
 mir von mir von mir sie ist von  
 schick von Guckel SPH. Guckel  
 schick von Guckel SPH. Guckel  
 alle Fertigkeiten sind von mir  
 Guckel, sie gibt Aufregung, Guckel  
 und Guckel. Ich habe von mir  
 mir SPH, von ich sind 4 oder 5  
 Fertigkeiten mit mir Aufregung  
 glocke - ungefähr 30 Guckel - in die Guckel  
 der Guckel Guckel Guckel  
 von der Guckel Guckel  
 die in die Folge Stunden auf ich Guckel  
 Guckel die von Guckel und ich  
 Guckel Guckel und von Guckel  
 Guckel von ich Guckel und sie  
 von in die Guckel die & ich mit  
 Aufregung Guckel Guckel. Ich habe  
 Guckel zur selben Zeit Guckel. Ich habe  
 die sie gibt von mir SPH Guckel.  
 Ich ist Guckel von mir SPH Guckel  
 auf ich Guckel, Guckel und Guckel,  
 die Guckel von ich SPH in mir  
 Guckel Stunden, in die Guckel  
 Guckel Guckel Guckel, mir Guckel  
 Nr 12 Guckel Guckel. Guckel Guckel  
 mit mir Aufregung Guckel der mir  
 Guckel Guckel mit mir Aufregung  
 und Guckel mit mir Guckel.

Zwei gleiche Zeit hat ich 200g auch gelassen  
 der hat aber den Markt, um immer alle  
 die mit meiner Spitze durch immer  
 kleinen Pflanzen durch und der 1914  
 mitgezogen ist, Hand und mit  
 einer Wappenspitze in die umwickelt  
 mitten Gefangenen ferner Kopf. Zwei  
 gleiche Zeit hat ich Mangel Geld, im  
 Gelpfer der gefühlt Feuertöpfig spricht, mit  
 dem 20g von Spinnweb SPH, der ferner  
 meine SPH davon Hand, in die  
 Gefangenen ferner Kissen, der ferner  
 von den Gefangenen und von den  
 Männern die von der Straße nach  
 Handen durchs Straß 3-5 Minuten  
 als der Feuer mit gezogen waren die  
 Gefangenen unterkuffert, Handen mit  
 ihren Händen über ihren Köpfen stehen  
 die als ob sie sich ergeben würden  
 und mochten keinen Kopf zu  
 fliegen. Sie haben nichts gesehen, was ich  
 ich haben konnte der der Koffelbau  
 Feuerisfördert. Dime hatten nicht die  
 fiesler alle umwickeln in der Falle  
 mit den Leben.

Hand von der 200g Feuer wisse  
 gefest fichte und der Kissen ferner  
 einen moment nach, nach im Kopf  
 Witternati nach dem Falle ferner  
 zu gehen und dann die auf dem Leben  
 waren "Gartenstille zu gehen" davon  
 ging ich mit 20g Witternati, der von  
 dem Fiedel und dem Fiedel in der  
 Fall. Vorne Griffen ist die 5 kleine  
 Punkte und der 16 mitgezogen.  
 Es war mit der Fall gezogen, 10g  
 20g. Dime, 20g. Dime und 20g  
 Glommen in der Fall gehen, die

Dauf drei kleine Kisten und der 1115  
 richtig ist. Ungeduld zur selben  
 Zeit als ich weißfeld ging, ging ein  
 anderer Grösse zu meine Lintur mit  
 das Feld. Die Grösse bestand aus Dschid,  
 Jicapat, Gura, Christlinter und Lopezdi.  
 Ich erinnere mich als ich mit dem Feld  
 ging, das ich unter einem Strauch =  
 durchgehenden durchgehenden hatte, der die  
 Krone des Feldes der Straße und dem  
 Licht. Ich müßte müßte mich zwei  
 gefallenen Ammitenische Kisten;  
 die waren näher am meine SPH  
 und der Fall von der ich mit dem  
 Feld ging dem anderen die mich Lantur  
 zeigen von der gehen. Die zwei Männer  
 waren verwundet, aber sie waren  
 nicht tot. Ich mit dem Feld Lantur,  
 hatte ich ein meines Magazins das 32  
 Kisten füll, in meine Kiste waren.  
 Ich stand unter diesen zwei verwundeten  
 Ammitenische Kisten und fürchte mich  
 nicht in den Kopf eines jeden. Ich bin  
 überzeugt, das sie tot waren, nachdem  
 ich sie aufgesprochen hatte. Die Lantur tief mit  
 Lantur und ich konnte nicht die Wunden  
 die ich ihnen beigebracht hatte, sehen.  
 Ich sah die folgenden Männer  
 zwischen den Verwundeten im Feld  
 sein gehen und mit sie Kisten:  
 Lintur, Lintur, Lintur, Dschid,  
 Jicapat, Gura, Christlinter, Gura, Dschid,  
 Jicapat und Lopezdi. Auf andere meine  
 das gesehen sind, aber nicht diese Namen  
 ich nicht schriftlich aufnehmen.

Nachdem ich die zwei oben beschriebenen Männer  
 aufpassen sollte, wurde ich das Feld verließ  
 zu meinem SPH zurück. Als ich das Feld  
 verließ, sah ich eine Gruppe Soldaten und  
 Offiziere vor dem Markt. Hier sind  
 mit einem Stütze durch einige kleine  
 Punkte mit einem Tisch gesehen und  
 der Nr 13 mitgezogen. In dieser Gruppe  
 waren ein Offizier, der sich in später  
 herausgefunden als Oberst. Rüstung war, der  
 Kommandierende Offizier der 9. Panzer  
 Division (Kommando); in dieser Gruppe  
 waren einige ein weiblichensweise gut  
 Offizier, der eine Zerkennungsbe Karte trug,  
 diese Karte war sehr auffallend. Ich weiß  
 nicht was dieser Offizier war, aber weiß  
 ich seinen Rang. Oberst. Rüstung konnte  
 ich nicht zu der Zeit aber sah ich es  
 in der Halle in der Gruppe war  
 und fand seinen Namen, und sah  
 er der Kommandierende Offizier der  
 9. Panzer Division. war mit  
 am 26. Februar 1946, im Gefängnis  
 Disziplin-Halle, in Hfland. Ich sah diesen  
 Offizier wieder und wieder kommt er  
 seinen Namen und Rang als Oberst Rüstung  
 vor.

Nachdem ich zu meinem SPH zurück  
 ging, war ich immer noch mit dem Kommando  
 der Markt II und SP 416, die sah in  
 südlicher Richtung auf Engelberg zu  
 blicken, sein durch sich kommt langsame  
 zögernd und der Nr 29 mitgezogen ist. Ich weiß  
 nicht ob diese Panzer und SP 416 vorher  
 was der Zeit, aber ich sie sah, ungehalten  
 aber ich sie bei der Disziplin teil genommen  
 und sah mich als ich sie sah, sah sie lang  
 formen der Kommando SP 416 wieder auf Engelberg  
 zu.



und ich sah sie flüchten, die 6 oder 8 Männer  
 trugen amerikanische Uniformen, waren  
 unbeschuht, hatten ihre Hände in  
 der Tasche und es sah so aus, als wären  
 sie von einem kleinen Flüchtlingslager  
 und nicht von einem Gefangenenslager.  
 Die Uniformen von Königsberg die ich  
 dann bekommen habe sind zwischen  
 1 und 2 Meter unregelmäßig von 17. 12.  
 1944 her.

Kapfen wie die Hauptbestimmung  
 aus dem Lutter, fügen sich auf  
 Engländer und dem fügen wir  
 weiter in der Richtung nach Westen.  
 Die Nacht des 12. Dezember verbrachten wir  
 2 oder 3 km. von Westend und am nächsten  
 Tage fügen wir mit einer kleinen  
 Gruppe zu einem kleinen Dorf einer  
 kleinen Gruppe, die bekommen wir den  
 Kopf wieder einzuführen, und mit  
 dem sollen wir zürst, werden wir  
 von Feindlichen Flugzeugen angegriffen  
 und haben unsere Formulare  
 von Westend zürst und verbrachten  
 dort den ganzen 18. Dezember 1944.

Die Nacht fügen wir die Westend und  
 verbrachten die Nacht von Morgen des  
 19. Dezember 1944.

Ich habe eine Karte von Westend  
 Jungfrau die Karte ist E. - Nord ist  
 die Karte ist für die Karte und ist  
 ein Teil der Karte.

Kapfen wie in Westend sind  
 fügen wir, die ich mit einem  
 SPN für 5 oder 10 Minuten in der Nähe eines  
 Lagers an der Hauptstr. 13, der die Karte

fiese ist aber was eine Stelle neben ein Herd,  
 diese letztere Stelle ist durch ein Aufsteck  
 und der Nr 3 angezeigt. Weiter ist meine  
 SPW abgestellt, siehe, diese ist zur Herd.  
 Straße hinmit und bleibt dort stehen.  
 was ist eine Grube meine Nummer  
 drauf. diese Grube von hinten ist durch 5  
 Platte bewahrt und der Nr. 4 angezeigt.  
 In dieser Grube waren, Obert. Viersow,  
 Obert. Völscher, Springer, Wess und Goldsch.  
 Auf der Seite von mir steht der Nr 6  
 in einem Ornatentische Tisch,  
 das ist durch ein Fenster und der Nr 6  
 angezeigt. | Als ich der Herd herum  
 2 Ornatentische Tische die Straße hinmit,  
 das sind auf der Seite der ich durch Pfeile  
 und der Nr 8 angezeigt. Die  
 beiden einen schwarzen Tische die Straße  
 Tische mit sich. Ich weiß das die zwei  
 Männer kommen waren, dass sie  
 beiden Ornatentische Tische. Und ich  
 weiß was seine Tische, das der  
 schwarzen Tische einen in der Straße waren.  
 Obert. Völscher sprach ich den schwarzen Tische  
 Mann zu ich zu bringen. dass sprach  
 und Viersow, was Völscher, das schwarzen Tische  
 Tische mit der Tisch zu bringen, und  
 das bedeutet ich fort bringen sollte.  
 dann sagte ich zu einer Stelle die durch  
 einen kleinen schwarzen Tisch und  
 der Nr 9 angezeigt ist und als ich  
 dort stand, siehe ich Völscher zu Springer  
 gehen, diese zwei Ornatentische Tische  
 fortzunehmen und sie anzulegen.  
 Die Völscher, Springer diese Tische fort, sprach  
 er mit Obert. Viersow, aber ich bemerkte  
 abfahren was sie sprach.

Als dieser Sprung die den Kopf nach Hand  
dieses neben dieser und tieflich die  
an den Kopf. Ich habe ihn von dieser  
Nicht zu sehen und ich wurde immer  
3 m entfernt von dieser und dieses  
Haut schützende dieser immer fallen  
Wieder von ihr.

Als ich mit dem Klamm war, nicht  
weit von der Hauptkammer stand, sah ich  
Sprung SP4 der nicht weit von und  
stand, von dieser in Richtung und  
die SP4-angezeigt ist. Dieser Sprung  
den Kopf von dieser erhalten hatte,  
muss ich zu die zwei Annahmen  
Befragung die dieser für mich, wie  
dieser Spiel und der SP10 angezeigt ist.  
die Annahme von unteroffen und  
lassen ihn flüchten über der hinter  
ihren Körper gefallt als ob sie sich  
regeln werden, und werden in  
den Spitze der Sprung dieser muss ich.  
Ich ging in mit der Stage mit  
Sprung und als ich mit ihr ging  
ließ er mich fallen. Dieser ist ihre  
mein Spiel übergeben hatte, weil  
ich ihn und ging in die rife  
mein SP41 zurück. Sprung muss ich  
die zwei Männer in eine Klamm  
Gasse die von der Spitze Seite der Stage  
abgewandt und setzte die zwei Annahme  
in dieser Gasse, an einer Stelle, die  
dieser einen Klamm Sprung dieser  
und der SP11 angezeigt ist. Als  
Sprung die zwei Annahme setzte,  
stand ich sehr meine SP4 an einer Stelle  
die dieser einen Klamm Sprung dieser und

der 17. 18. und 19. August ist. Sprünge finden  
 zwei oder drei Fünfpfüßer mit einem Fünftel  
 mit diesen Gefangenen. Ich sah die Männchen  
 zu diesen fallen als sie aufsteht. Als  
 Sprünge sie aufsteht fallen sie nicht fort  
 aber manchmal irgend eine Anzahl zu  
 fliegen sind diesen nicht gemacht  
 was dies bestätigen können werden. Es  
 vorzuziehen sie magst du 10 m in die  
 Höhe als sie aufsteht. Ich habe  
 magst du 20 m von Sprünge entfernt,  
 als sie diese Unmittelbare Gefangenen  
 aufsteht. Ich bin nicht sicher, aber ich  
 glaube dass die Größe dass meine Fünftel  
 sind von einem SPH Hand, als  
 die Fünftel Hand sind.

magst du über 7 Minuten später,  
 das ich Fünftel Hand, einen einzelnen  
 Unmittelbare Gefangenen der ich für  
 unvollständig der Tag später dass selbe  
 was das Sprünge gemacht hatte,  
 diese dieser Gefangenen sind nicht mehr:  
 aufsteht sind hatte beim Fliegen aber  
 einen fünf Fünftel Hand unvollständig  
 diese Gefangenen zu magst du der  
 selbe Stelle von Sprünge machen die  
 zwei aufsteht hatte sind aufsteht diese  
 Gefangenen mit einem Unvollständig.  
 Zu der Zeit als dieser Hand sind Hand  
 ich in einem SPH was ich nicht einen  
 Gefangenen sind sind der 17. magst du  
 ist. Fünftel Hand sind 2-3 Fünftel  
 von 4-5 Fünftel.

für zwei Minuten später als ich mit  
 den Weg von einer Stelle die durch  
 einen kleinen Spargen Bereich sind  
 der Nr 13 angezeigt ist. Auf ich  
 dem Gilleffsky's zwei amir-Bornier  
 Gefangenen, Weg Nr 10, den Weg hinter  
 anreichte. Die zwei amir-Bornier bringen  
 ein Korbchen mit einem Stücken von  
 dem amir-Bornier mit der Korbchen.  
 Gilleffsky's anreichte die zwei Männer  
 mit der Korbchen die kleine Galle fische  
 die von Spargen und Gilleffsky's  
 vorher benutzt werden. Ich sah die zwei  
 Männer die die Korbchen bringen, die  
 Korbchen in der kleinen Galle stehen.  
 setzen, und dann vorher sie Gilleff-  
 sky's fische den Herd auf dem  
 Nr 14, und setzte sie mit 5 oder 6  
 Feingebirg, das 4-5 Stück fische mit  
 einem Gilleffsky's. Ich weiß nicht  
 warum, vorher Spargen mit einem  
 Korbchen, aber unmittelbar vorher  
 Gilleffsky's die zwei Männer aufsetzen  
 fische, setzte Spargen der amir-Bornier  
 Mann der mit der Korbchen lag.

Später am Tage ging ich in  
 die Galle und sah die zwei Gefangenen die  
 zwei Männer die dort aufsetzen waren.  
 Sie waren alle tot; ich bin sicher das  
 sie tot waren. Ich erinnere mich als  
 ich mit diese Gefangenen sprach, das  
 Goldfische, Korbchen und Herd mit  
 mir waren. Ich glaube Gilleffsky's  
 war mit dabei.

Ungefähr 10 Minuten später Stunden  
 Goldschnitt, dass sind ich von dem Garten  
 in dessen Höhe ich meine SPH abgestellt  
 hatte, als Löttinger und Hillebrandts  
 von dem Berg herunter, wie durch zufällige  
 Zufälle von meiner Spitze hergekommen  
 ist. Löttinger hatte gesagt, dass er Apfel  
 in dem Haus wüchse, das ich mit  
 meiner Spitze mit 20 Minuten vor  
 der Zeit fünfzig Jahre zu dem Haus  
 gehörte, um mich einige Apfel zu  
 sehen. In dem selben Zimmer in dem  
 wir eintraten, lag ein schwarzes  
 Amurikanisches Holz auf dem Boden.  
 Es hatte, wie es schien eine schwarze  
 Wurzel, an seiner rechten Seite,  
 die verbunden war. Es war eine  
 Leinwand und stieg in und war  
 ungewöhnlich auf dem Boden. Löttinger  
 hat darauf eine Amurikanische Krone  
 machte Pflanze 45, hatte, längte sich  
 über und führte zwei Schritte über  
 seiner Höhe, um eine Leinwand  
 von ungefähr 70 cm. Nachdem diese  
 Schritte gemacht waren, lag der Amu-  
 rikanische Holz auf dem Boden. Es war  
 kein Frage, dass es tot war. Als wir  
 dieses Haus verließen, gingen Goldschnitt,  
 Löttinger und ich die Straße hinter  
 mich gingen in dem Haus in  
 dem wir verblieben Zimmer ein  
 schwarzes Amurikanisches Metallgegenstand  
 aufgestellt war, wie durch ein  
 Zimmer und der die 20 Minuten ist.

Hinter diesen Haube war ein Ammit-Born  
 Purgwabenste Götze dief ein Ziegen  
 und der Nr 16 mit einer Wazze  
 ausgegeben. Ich habe mir und der  
 14. 9. ausgegeben und Ziegen und  
 dem Haube ferner und haben  
 sind der Purgwabenste Götze  
 als wir von den Purgwabenste Götze  
 Zivert kommen, Ziegen Goldfisch  
 und dathen in den Tzigen  
 von dem Haube, ferner sind in Hand  
 von einer Hand der dief eine  
 kleiner Haube und der Nr 22 ausgegeben  
 ist. <sup>noch ein</sup> ~~Hand~~ in der dief Hand  
 sich in Tzigen in der Tzigen. Dief  
 war Pippelan und Matfingsthele.  
 Ferner. Als sie mit den Tzigen  
 ferner kommen Ziegen Goldfisch zu  
 einem Ziegen Zivert und sich  
 nicht von mir mit mir zu Tzigen  
 dathen bleibt haben und in Hand  
 ist, wenn sie in der Tzigen  
 ausgegeben ferner. Es sind dief, derf  
 als er sein Tzige Tzige Blauit raufe,  
 eine der Ammit-Bornste Götze, der  
 der zu sein Tzige, ferner Tzige  
 Götze. Was dief zwei Männern war  
 dathen mit einer Tzige dathen  
 und Goldfisch mit einer Matfingsthele.  
 Als Goldfisch von Tzigen dathen, wird  
 in einer Matfingsthele in einer  
 Tzigen Hand. Es sind dief in  
 der Tzigen ferner Ziegen von  
 mir die Ziegen dief Ammit-Born  
 zu dathen.

auf diesen Vorfall ging es hingen  
zu einem SPH Gericht und ich zu  
mühen.

Vorgeschichte im die Mitternacht  
des 18. September 1944. ging ich  
mit einem Fallfliegerjäger in  
den Keller des Hauses, waren  
im Antritt Kommando M. G. mitgeführt  
wenn auch schon aus Äpfel,  
die mich gefallen im Keller  
dieses Hauses waren. Als ich das  
Haus mit dem Fallfliegerjäger  
verließ, war ich im Überleitungs-  
und im Umkleezimmer, beide  
Fallfliegerjäger, die aus dem Haus  
gegenüber der Straße an einem  
Punkt, was durch einen kleinen  
Büro und der M. G. mitgeführt  
ist, warteten. Zwei Antritt Kommando  
Bürobesatzungen waren mit ihnen.  
Der Überleitungsraum war sehr  
zu 4 Dörfer, (die ich nach der Aktion des  
Fallfliegerjägers der bei mir stand)  
Kommunikation beide für "Wir gingen  
zu ihr Liniert und dann sprach der  
Überleitungsraum, "Komm sagt sie zwei  
Gesprächen im." Ich sprach dann der  
Überleitungsraum, ob wir nicht die zwei  
Gesprächen nach der Krieg Liniert bringen  
kannten, was sie mit der Liniert  
die dort sehr ungenutzt waren,  
festgehalten wurden. Dann sprach der  
Überleitungsraum ob wir nicht wissen  
dass es Liniert ist keine Kriegsgesprächen  
zu machen, dann meistlich die ich und  
ich die zwei Antritt Kommando über die Straße

sind aufgeflogen sie von der Seite des  
 Hauptes, von der Stelle die hinter dem  
 kleinen Gehirn sind der Nr 27. unge-  
 fahr ist. dieses Kopf mit einer  
 Feinrinne von N-28 durch mit  
 seiner Stoffmengenstelle, zentral.  
 Diese Annahme sollen zu denken aber  
 sie werden nicht sofort tut. dann  
 aufsteig in einem mit einem Stoffmengen-  
 und diese aufsteig von verbunden mit  
 seiner Stoffmengenstelle. In Feinrinne eine  
 Feinrinne von 3-4 Schichten in  
 der Richtung des Annahmestellen  
 ist bis übersteigt durch in der  
 verbunden in diese 3 oder 4 Schichten in  
 seiner Richtung geföhrt hatte. Als diese  
 Zentren mit seiner Stoffmengenstelle  
 mit die Annahme steht, warum  
 sie unvollständig, fallen ihre Hände  
 über ihre Büchse als ob sie sich  
 abgeben würden, fallen keine Flügel  
 wenigstens untereinander und haben nicht  
 über ihre Zufführung schwerer Punkte.  
 Man sieht eine volle Hand  
 geben falls in mir die zwei Annah-  
 menstellen SPH angegeben, die in  
 diese entgegengesetzte Zentren sind der  
 Nr 10 angegeben falls. Als in  
 der Form von der Welt Mary Thompson  
 und ein Fallsteinjäger haben  
 gesehen in nicht weiß, mit zwei  
 Annahmestellen gegeben sind ihre von  
 mir gesehen und gegeben der Welt  
 entworfen, das ist diese Stelle und der Nr 10  
 angegeben falls.

Als ich ferner einen dieser Anwärter mit  
 SPHIS, von der Stelle des Chief eines  
 kleinen Bureaus und der Nr. 19  
 angezeigt ist, Harold, ferner ich  
 2 von 3 großen Maschinenpistolen  
 von 8-10 Kaliber habe, von der  
 anderen Seite des Hauptes, dann  
 das ich Harmonium und den Füllstift  
 von der Anwärterin zu fragen  
 das sollen mich den sie zu zeigen  
 sondern zuerst kommen. Jeder  
 von ihnen weiß mich Nr. 12 in  
 seiner Hand. Sie haben mich nicht  
 geglaubt, nicht abließ, aber es  
 wurde schriftlich, das sie die  
 Anwärterin aufstellen sollten.

Von allen Anwärterin zu stellen  
 mich das Anwärterin, James, George,  
 Joseph (Nr. 16) und das zu der  
 Zeit das ich zwei Anwärterin  
 Soldaten, hat mich der Erde liegen,  
 mit dem Platz der Chief zwei  
 kleinen Bureaus und der Nr. 29 angezeigt  
 ist.

Von ungefähre Mitharnheit das 19.  
 dagegen zu stellen mich einen Gesetz  
 im Jahr SPHIS mich Harmonium zu  
 zeigen und mich zu stellen  
 haben SPHIS in der Woche ferner  
 Harold Nr. 25. Nachdem mich im Jahr  
 Folgezunge hat abgetrennt ferner, mich  
 bringen mich den mit dieser Nacht  
 und den jungen Tag das 21. Dezember  
 in den Keller dieses Hauptes.



Als wir bei der Stelle mit der Thronsaal  
 der Kirche, die durch zwei Treten und der  
 Nr 13 markiert ist, passiren wir 80-100  
 Ammerbühnen Türingergeschichten im  
 Gefolge hinter der Kirche in der  
 der Straße, passiren die verschiedenen  
 von einigen deutschen Bildwerken  
 wie in von einem Thron Saal  
 von Reich von Blinow Türingern  
 und der Nr 12 markiert haben, ~~dem~~  
 beschrift. die Ammerbühnen Geschichten sind  
 durch einige und der Nr 14 markiert.  
 von einem Thron Saal haben in die Thron  
 Geschichten mit der Zeichnung eines  
 Zimmers imachen aber kaffeehaus von  
 kein Zimmer im sie Zimmer, mit  
 verschiedenen willigt von der letzten  
 Seite. Von einem Goldschmied und  
 Tischler und in in die Kirche hinein  
 und verlassen wir eine kurze Zeit  
 die einen von uns, geht in Musikanten.  
 gebeten und Gasse für ein mit  
 der Richtung der Kirche kommen.  
 Auf einem mit die Anzahl der Gebäude  
 und Thron Saal in die Thron Saal  
 aber es werden ein Thron Saal  
 abgegeben. Auf dem ungefähr 15 oder 20  
 Minuten in der Kirche und kommen  
 mit Tischler ferner. Als wir auf  
 einer Stelle mit der Thron Saal, durch zwei  
 Plaine Thron Saal Thron Saal und der Nr 14  
 markiert, verlassen, gehen wir  
 und passiren hinter die Kirche, und  
 verlassen die Thron Saal dieser Ammerbühnen  
 Thron Saal die mit der Thron Saal, von uns.  
 Von uns in passiren Thron Saal, gehen sie tief  
 nicht besetzt und haben kein Thron Saal  
 gehen von uns Thron Saal, aber wir sind





000537

### TRANSLATOR'S AFFIDAVIT

I, George MILLER assigned to War Crimes Branch, United States Army, APO 633, as an interpreter, having been duly sworn, depose and state that the attached English translation is a true and accurate rendering of the German original of the statement of

JOACHIM HOFFMAN

taken on 6 March 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany,

before RAFAEL SHUMACKER, Captain, CMP

consisting of 30 pages, AND 6 SKETCHES into English.

I, the deponent, further state that I speak German and English fluently and am fully qualified as an expert German-English interpreter by reason of the following qualifications:

1. German is my native tongue.
2. I spent the first twenty years of my life in Germany and went to elementary and secondary school there.
3. I came to the United States in 1928.
4. I had two years of English in secondary school in Germany. My other knowledge of English has been derived from study by myself.
5. I have been married for the past six years to a British subject and speak English continually at home. My wife does not speak German.
6. I have been in the U. S. ARMY for the past 2-1/2 years, having been discharged in November 1945 and have been employed by the War Department as a German-English interpreter since January 1946.

*George Miller*

GEORGE MILLER

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 13<sup>th</sup> day of March 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

*Raphael Shumacker*  
War Crimes Branch, USFET  
Capt CMP

EX P 46 A  
J. E. G.  
1946-03-06

33.

000536

A F F I D A V I T

of

JOACHIM HOFFMAN

I, JOACHIM HOFMANN, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

In December, 1944, during the EIFEL offensive, I was in the 2nd Platoon of the 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company. My Platoon Leader was Unterscharfuhrer Max BEUTNER and my Company Commander was Obersturmfuhrer Franz SIEVERS. I was in the 2nd group of the 2nd Platoon; my group leader was Unterscharfuhrer Sepp WITKOWSKI. I was the driver of the 2nd vehicle in my group.

On or about the 12th of December 1944 our company was assembled in the woods near SATZWEY. On that day the company was assembled and Untersturmfuhrer SEITZ, Platoon Leader of the 1st Platoon, spoke to us.

I have drawn a sketch, marked Exhibit "A", which shows the scene of this meeting. This sketch is attached hereto and made a part hereof. Untersturmfuhrer SEITZ held a piece of paper in his hands when he spoke to us. His words were substantially as follows:

"Men, I have a secret order to read to you and it must be kept secret. We are on the brink of a big offensive in which we will fight against the murderers of your mothers, fathers and children. I require that every man shall fight as the old LAH is accustomed to. Everything in front of our guns will be mowed down and we will take no prisoners of war."

Just before Untersturmfuhrer SEITZ had finished, our Company Commander, Obersturmfuhrer Franz SIEVERS came upon the scene, and when SEITZ had finished, SIEVERS spoke substantially as follows:

"I am going with you into this offensive in which the newest weapons and a special command will be at our disposal. Volksgrenadier troops will be committed with us. I trust that every man will do his best and fight as has been the custom up to now for my men to fight."

On the night of 14-15 December we moved into an assembly area in the woods near BLANKENHEIM, where we joined the Panzer Regiment, the 3rd Panzer Grenadier Battalion and the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company. On the night of 15-16 December 1944 we received the order to attack. Shortly after midnight, BEUTNER assembled the men of the 2nd Platoon but the drivers did not attend this meeting. I later heard from my comrades that BEUTNER had given them substantially the same talk as had been given us in SATZWEY by SEITZ. I was told that BEUTNER had said, "I want you men to fight in the way I want you to fight and I don't want to see anybody come back with prisoners."

I have seen a map of Central Europe, 1:100,000, G.S., G.S., No. 4416, Bonn, Sheet S.1. All references in this statement by coordinates will be taken from this map unless some other map is specifically referred to. I can trace generally our route of march as follows: BLANKENHEIM (22,9-05) to DAHELM (15,4-99,6) to KRONENBURG (10,5-97,2) to LOSHEIM (03,3-96,6) to HONSFELD (96,8-99,02) to BUELLINGEN (95,2-02) to THIRIMONT (83,3-00,2) to the Crossroads (81,5-02) to LIGNEVILLE (ENGELSDORF) (80,5-99,4), thence to STAVELOT, STOU MONT and LA GLEIZE. The last three named towns are not shown on this map but are generally west of LIGNEVILLE (ENGELSDORF).

On the night of 16 December 1944 I remember that we dismounted from our SPW's and cleared an American mine field just before we reached LOSHEIM. At a point approximately a half a kilometer beyond the mine field in the direction of LOSHEIM, I saw a group of 8 or 10 American prisoners of war being marched to our rear by a German soldier on our righthand side of the road. They had their hands raised above their heads in a sign of surrender. After we had passed these American prisoners, I heard shots fired which came from the SPW's behind me. I could not say whether the firing was from SPRENGER's SPW, OETTINGER's SPW, or from some other SPW following me. No firing was done from my SPW in this instance. It was dark and I did not see the prisoners fall and I do not actually know that they were shot but as far as I could observe, there was no other target at this time.

My recollection is that we went through the town of HONSFELD about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning 17 December 1944. I know the town I am speaking of is HONSFELD as I saw a sign hanging on a tavern. As we left HONSFELD to proceed towards BUELLINGEN, we made a right turn on the far outskirts of HONSFELD. I have shown this intersection on a sketch which I have drawn. This sketch is entitled "HONSFELD" and is marked Exhibit "B". It is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Just before making this right turn I remember passing an American truck on the righthand side of the road, on which a machine gun was mounted. This truck is shown on Exhibit "B" by a symbol and the numeral 1. When my SPW was at the point indicated by a symbol and the number 2, I heard machine pistol and rifle fire coming from my right.

I made a right turn at the intersection as indicated by the arrows and the route of march which I have numbered 3. I remember there were 2 houses on the right side of the road and some artillery pieces between these houses. The artillery pieces are indicated by appropriate symbols and the numeral 4. When I reached the point indicated by a rectangular symbol and the numeral 5, I saw 8-10 American prisoners of war standing in front of a house. They were unarmed with their hands above their heads in a sign of surrender. These prisoners are indicated on Exhibit "B" by several crosses and the numeral 6. Just beyond this house I saw BEUTNER's SPW, the driver of which was Rottenfuehrer Ernst GOLASCHMIDT, parked on the righthand side of the road. It is shown on Exhibit "B" by a rectangle and the numeral 7. As I approached and passed the SPW, I saw Unterscharfuehrer BEUTNER standing on the road at the left

front corner of his SPW. He had his machine pistol slung over his shoulder with his hand resting on it by his side. In front of this SPW I saw Rottenfuehrer Ernst GOLDSCHMIDT standing with his machine pistol in his hand. Also in front of the SPW stood Rottenfuehrer Max HAMMERER with a machine pistol in his hand. Towards the left rear side of the SPW stood Unterscharfuehrer DICKMANN, who also had a machine pistol in his hand. I did not notice the other members of BEUTNER's crew. The positions of BEUTNER, GOLDSCHMIDT, HAMMERER and DICKMANN are shown on my Exhibit "B" by small circles and the numerals 10, 11, 12 and 13 respectively. As my SPW reached the spot indicated on Exhibit "B" by a rectangle and the numeral 8, I saw 15 to 20 American soldiers lying in the field on our left side of the road directly opposite BEUTNER's SPW. They were lying close together. I saw no weapons on them or among them. It was obvious that they had not fallen in combat because they were close together and not dispersed. Nobody in BEUTNER's crew ever spoke to me or gave me any information about these American soldiers.

Some 50 or 100 meters down the road the column stopped. After the column started forward again we had only gone a few hundred meters when we were strafed from the air. When this happened, the 2nd Platoon drove off the road and took cover along the edge of some woods on the righthand side of the road. The 1st Platoon did the same on the left side of the road. After the air attack ceased, the 1st Platoon continued to march ahead of the 2nd Platoon.

The next town we reached on our route of march was BUELLINGEN. In BUELLINGEN there was an American gasoline dump. It was later that I learned that the name of this town where this gasoline dump was located was BUELLINGEN. About a kilometer before reaching BUELLINGEN there was an air field on the left side of the road. About half way between this air field and BUELLINGEN we approached a group of about 12 or 14 American prisoners of war who were marching to our rear on our right side of the road. They were unarmed and had their hands raised above their heads in a sign of surrender. I know they were Americans by their uniforms. Just before we reached these Americans with our SPW, they were fired into by the 3 SPW's ahead of me, LOSENSKI's, BODE's and BEUTNER's, and they were also fired into by the SPW's behind me. This was machine pistol and rifle fire. I could not tell who was firing from these other SPW's. They were also fired into by men of my SPW. When I heard fire from my SPW, I turned my head and saw ENDE firing with his rifle, WITKOWSKI with his machine pistol, and WALKOWIAK with his rifle. I also saw some of these American prisoners fall to the ground. At this time this group of American prisoners was fired into they were not attempting to escape and did nothing to provoke the shooting. We did not stop to examine the bodies of these Americans but continued on into BUELLINGEN.

I have drawn a rough sketch showing the entrance to BUELLINGEN, the gasoline dump, etc. This sketch is entitled "BUELLINGEN" and is marked Exhibit "C". It is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

As we entered BUELLINGEN I remember passing a garden with a hedge around it on the righthand side of the road near a curve. This hedge and garden is shown by a symbol and the numeral 1 on Exhibit "C". We drove along the road as indicated by the arrows and the numeral 5 on my sketch, passing an American jeep which I have indicated by a symbol and the numeral 2. I stopped my SPW in front of house number 4 at a place on the road indicated by a rectangle and the numeral 3. Several of us, TORDEP, STUCKEL, HERGETH, WITKOWSKI, I and perhaps some others,

000541

went into house number 4 and captured 12 or 15 American prisoners and sent them to the rear along the path indicated by a line of dashes and the numeral 6. These men had been gone approximately 3 to 5 minutes when I heard machine pistol and rifle fire which sounded as if it came from the vicinity of the curve near where the garden (indicated by the numeral 1) is located. This group of prisoners had had time to walk that distance when I heard the firing. At the time I heard this firing I was standing in front of my SPW at a spot indicated by a small circle and the numeral 7. While there, I also observed that some men from SPRENGER's SPW had captured some prisoners in the house on the lefthand side of the road, which I have numbered 12.

We then continued into BUELLINGEN, refueled at the gasoline dump indicated by a symbol and the numeral 8, and then went in the cellar of house number 10 and took cover in the cellar because we were being subjected to artillery fire. We left BUELLINGEN as indicated by the arrows and the numeral 11.

After leaving BUELLINGEN, we proceeded along the route of march to THIRIMONT. I remember THIRIMONT was the town we passed through before we reached the crossroads where a large group of American prisoners of war, assembled in a pasture, were shot. As we left THIRIMONT, we took a small dirt road and travelled along this road in a generally northward direction. This small dirt road ran parallel to the road we took from the crossroads southwardly to ENJESDORF. The crossroads I am now referring to is located some 3 or 4 kilometers north of ENJESDORF (LIGNUEVILLE) at crossroads (81.5-02). I have drawn a sketch of this crossroads. It is marked Exhibit "D", is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

The route we took from the small dirt road to the crossroads is indicated by arrows and the numeral 30. This sketch is not drawn to scale. The two parallel roads are approximately 500 or 600 meters apart and are not nearly so close to each other as indicated on my sketch.

Before entering the intersection, I saw 3 SPW's parked on the righthand side of the road and a tank in front of these SPW's. I have shown them on Exhibit "D" by appropriate symbols and the numerals 8 and 7 respectively. I do not know to what organizations the SPW's or the tank belonged. At the crossroads I made a turn to the left and after making this turn, there was a house and a barn on our right side of the road. Just south of this house and barn was a pasture. On the righthand side of the road near the north end of this pasture stood a Mark IV tank. It is shown by a symbol and the numeral 6 on my sketch. Just as I passed this tank, I saw 80 to 100 American prisoners of war standing in the pasture. I have indicated these prisoners by crosses on the sketch, above which I have placed the numeral 1. These prisoners were not assembled in the northwest corner of the pasture as is shown on my sketch, but were more towards the north end of the field than the south end.

As we passed this tank, I noticed GOLDSCHMIDT's SPW parked on our left side of the road headed southwardly. Unterscharfuehrer BEUTNER, Unterscharfuehrer DICKMANN and Rottenfuehrer HAMMERER were standing behind it. This group of men is indicated on the sketch by 3 small circles. The location of this SPW and these 3 men is indicated also by the numeral 9. I stopped my SPW on the righthand side of the road as indicated by a rectangle and the numeral 3.

000542

LOSENSKI's SPW, driven by SCHULTE, was stopped in front of my SPW on the righthand side of the road as indicated by the rectangle and the number 2. As we passed BEUTNER and his SPW, he yelled something to us out I could not hear what he said. After I had pulled the SPW to a stop he told us to get the machine guns ready and that the men should get ready to "Bump off the prisoners." When BEUTNER gave this order he was standing in the road at the spot indicated by a small black circle and the numeral 10. I left my SPW and after standing by the right side of the SPW a moment or so, I posted myself at the rear end of my SPW with NEVE. I was armed with a machine pistol and NEVE with a fast-firing rifle. Before the firing started, the crews of all the vehicles were yelling and shouting, "Bump them off, bump them off." There was a great deal of excitement. The two machine guns on my SPW were manned by TOEDTER, STRICKEL, ANDE and JAEKEL. The other men from my SPW stood between the SPW and the ditch facing the field. As far as I can remember, the first shots were from BEUTNER's SPW. Thereupon firing started from all vehicles and from all the men. There was machine gun fire, machine pistol fire, pistol fire and rifle fire. From where I stood at the rear of my SPW I fired 4 or 5 salvos with my machine pistol into the group of American prisoners -- approximately 30 shots. Among the American prisoners who stood in the field I saw several medics who had red crosses on their helmets and Red Cross arm bands on their arms and they were among the group I swept with machine pistol fire. I saw NEVE shooting at the same time. I saw both machine guns firing from my SPW. While I stood at the rear of my SPW, I saw SCHULTE, AISTLEITNER and KIES, who were standing at the rear of their SPW in a group indicated by the numeral 12, firing into the American prisoners. AISTLEITNER was shooting with a machine pistol or rifle, SCHULTE with a machine pistol and KIES with a pistol. At this same time I saw Rottenfuehrer Ernst GOLDSCHMIDT standing somewhat in front of the Mark IV at a point indicated on my sketch by a small black circle and the numeral 14 firing into the American prisoners with his machine pistol. At this same time I saw Marcel BOLTZ, an Alsatian, who speaks excellent French, firing the machine gun into the prisoner from SRENGER's SPW, which was then stopped behind my SPW. This firing from the vehicles and from the men who stood along the road lasted some 3 to 5 minutes. When the firing first began the prisoners were unarmed, were standing with their hands raised above their heads in a sign of surrender and were making no attempt to escape. They did nothing that I saw to provoke the shooting. At the first shot, all the Americans in the field fell to the ground.

After the firing from the machine guns had ceased and the fire had momentarily stopped, Unterscharfuehrer WITKOWSKI told us to go into the field and give "mercy shots" to those who were still alive. Then I went into the field with Unterscharfuehrer WITKOWSKI, Sturmmann NEVE, Sturmmann JAEKEL and Sturmmann TOEDTER. Our group is indicated by 5 small dots and the numeral 16. Before we entered the field I saw Unterscharfuehrer BEUTNER, Unterscharfuehrer DIKMANN and Rottenfuehrer HAMMERER go into the field as indicated by 3 small circles and the numeral 15. About the same time I went into the field, another group entered the field to our left. This group included SCHULTE, JIRASSEK, BODE, AISTLEITNER and LOESGAI. When I entered the field, I remember I had to crawl under a barbed wire fence which formed the boundary of the field along the road. I approached 2 fallen American soldiers; they were nearer to my SPW and the place where I entered the field than any others who showed any signs of life. These 2 men were wounded, but they were not dead. I had put a new magazine, holding 32 rounds, into my pistol as I entered the field. I stood next to these 2 wounded American soldiers and fired 6 or 8 rounds into the heads of each of them. I am confident that they were dead after I shot them. They did not move and I could see the wounds in their heads that I had inflicted.

000543

I saw the following men going among the prisoners of war in the field and shooting at them: BEUTNER, DICKMANN, HAMMERER, WITKOWSKI, TOEDTER, JAEKEL, NEVE, AISTLEITNER, BODE, SCHULTE, JIRASSEK and LOSENSKI. There might have been others but I remember these specifically.

After I had shot the 2 men above described I left the field and returned to my SPW. As I was leaving the field I saw a group of soldiers and officers standing in front of the Mark IV. They are shown on my sketch by some small dots inclosed in a circle and the numeral 13. Among this group was an officer whom I later learned was Obersturmfuehrer RUMFF, the Commanding Officer of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company; also in this group was a rather tall officer who was wearing a lemon colored jacket. This jacket was quite noticeable. I don't know who this officer was, nor do I know his rank. I did not know Obersturmfuehrer RUMFF at the time but saw him again when I was in a cellar in LA GLEIZE and then found out his name and that he was the Commanding Officer of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company.

On 26 February 1946, in the prison at SCHWABISCH HALL, GERMANY, I identified this officer. He gave his name and rank as Obersturmfuehrer RUMFF.

After I had returned to my SPW I remember seeing a column of Mark IV's and SPW's indicated by appropriate symbols and the numeral 29, moving southwardly towards ENGELSDORF. I do not know if these tanks and SPW's had stopped on the road prior to the time I saw them or if they participated in the firing. The first time I noticed them they were moving slowly past our SPW's towards ENGELSDORF. I moved my SPW farther down the road and parked it as indicated by a rectangle and the numeral 20, in front of an American truck which I have shown by an appropriate symbol and the numeral 19.

A few minutes later we resumed the march towards ENGELSDORF. At this time LOSENSKI's SPW, driven by SCHULTE, was in front of me and SPRENGER's SPW was behind me. When we reached a point some 20 or 30 meters south of the American truck, I saw 6 or 8 American prisoners of war marching in the opposite direction towards the crossroads on our left side of the road. This group is indicated by some crosses and the numeral 2c. I had previously noticed an SPW on the left side of the road with a group of German soldiers standing in front of it. I do not know what organization the SPW belonged to or what units the soldiers were from. Just after we passed the group of 6 or 8 American prisoners they were fired at by men in the SPW ahead of me. I remember specifically KIES shooting into them with his machine pistol. I know that TOEDTER and SPORCH fired into them from my SPW. I did not see them fire but they later boasted about it, just before we reached ENGELSDORF. I did see WITKOWSKI and ENDE fire into these prisoners of war from my SPW because they were standing directly behind me and I turned my head and saw them shooting. These 6 or 8 men wore American uniforms, were unarmed, had their hands raised in a sign of surrender and were not attempting to escape when they were fired into. This shooting at the crossroads that I have above described took place between 1 and 2 o'clock P.M. 17 December 1944.

After leaving the crossroads, we traveled to ENGELSDORF and then proceeded in the direction of STAVELOP. We spent the night of

000544

17 December, 2 or 3 kilometers from STAVELOT, and the next day took a road to our left to a small village. There we received the order to turn around and en route, we received a strafing attack from enemy airplanes and returned to the assembly area before STAVELOT and we stayed the day of 18 December 1944. That night we went through STAVELOT and arrived in STOU MONT on the morning of 19 December 1944.

I have prepared a sketch of STOU MONT, which is marked Exhibit "1". This sketch is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

After entering STOU MONT, I first parked my SPW for 5 or 10 minutes near a store located at the main street, but shortly moved it to a spot near a house. This latter place is indicated by a rectangle and the numeral 3. After parking my SPW I went up to the main road and stood there, where I joined a group of my comrades. This group of men is indicated by 5 small circles and the numeral 7. In this group was Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS, Oberscharfuehrer SCHAEFER, SPRENGER, NAVE and GOLDSCHMIDT. Rottenfuehrer DEIBERT was not far away from us in an American jeep which I have indicated by a symbol and the numeral 6. While standing there, I saw 2 American soldiers come down the street along the path indicated by arrows and the numeral 8. They were carrying a wounded German soldier with them. I know the 2 men were Americans by their uniforms and I know the wounded man was a German by his German uniform. Oberscharfuehrer SCHAEFER told them to bring the wounded man to him. Then SIEVERS or SCHAEFER told us to load the wounded German on the jeep and that DEIBERT should take him away. I helped load this wounded comrade on the jeep and DEIBERT drove away with him. I then returned to a point indicated by a small black circle and the numeral 9 and was standing there when I heard SCHAEFER tell SPRENGER to take these 2 American prisoners away and "bump them off." Before SCHAEFER gave this order to SPRENGER, he talked with Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS but I could not overhear what they said. When SCHAEFER gave this order to SPRENGER, SIEVERS was standing next to SCHAEFER and certainly heard the order. I heard it without difficulty and was standing approximately 3 meters from SCHAEFER and SIEVERS was standing approximately half a meter from him.

While standing at the little road not far from the main road, I saw SPRENGER's SPW parked not far from us, as indicated by a rectangle and the numeral 5. After SPRENGER had received the order from SCHAEFER, he marched the 2 American prisoners down the street as indicated by arrows and the numeral 10. The Americans were unarmed, had their hands clasped above or behind their heads in a sign of surrender and were being marched a few steps ahead of SPRENGER. I walked down the street with SPRENGER part of the way and as I walked with him he borrowed my pistol. I left him after I had handed him my pistol and returned to the vicinity of my SPW. SPRENGER marched these 2 men into a small lane or alleyway leading off the righthand side of the road and shot the 2 Americans in this alleyway at a point indicated by a small black circle and the numeral 11. At the time SPRENGER shot the 2 Americans, I was standing near my SPW at a point indicated by a small black circle and the numeral 12. SPRENGER fired 2 or 3 bursts into these prisoners with his pistol. I saw the men fall to the ground when he shot them. At the time SPRENGER shot them they were not running away or making any attempt to escape and did nothing to provoke the shooting. He had marched them into this alleyway approximately 10 meters when he shot them. I was standing approximately 20 meters from SPRENGER at the time he shot these American prisoners. I am not positive, but I believe that Gustav NAVE, my assistant driver, was also at my SPW at the time this shooting took place.

000545

About 6 or 7 minutes later, I saw SCHLINGMANN walking down the street along the same route that had been taken by SPRENGER marching the single American prisoner in front of him. This prisoner was also unarmed and had his hands above his head. SCHLINGMANN marched this prisoner to approximately the same place where SPRENGER had shot the 2 before and shot this prisoner with a machine pistol. At the time this took place I was standing in my SPW as indicated by a black circle and the numeral 17. SCHLINGMANN fired 2 to 3 bursts of 4 or 5 rounds each.

A few minutes later, while I was standing on the street at a point indicated by a small black circle and the numeral 13, I saw Rottenfuhrer BILOSCHETZKY march 2 American prisoners down the street, using route number 10. These 2 Americans were carrying a stretcher with a third wounded American on the stretcher. BILOSCHETZKY marched these 2 men with the stretcher down the same small alleyway that had been used by SPRENGER and SCHLINGMANN. I saw the 2 men who were carrying the stretcher lower the stretcher to the ground in the alleyway and then BILOSCHETZKY took them behind the house to point number 14 and shot them with his machine pistol with 5 or 6 bursts of 4 to 5 rounds each. I don't know exactly how SPRENGER appeared on the scene, but immediately after BILOSCHETZKY had shot the 2 men, SPRENGER then shot the wounded man who was lying on the stretcher.

Some time later on that day I went into this alley and I saw the bodies of these 6 men who had been shot there. They were all dead; I am positive they were dead. When I looked at these bodies I remember that GOLDSCHMIDT, OETTINGER, and NEVE were with me. I believe BILOSCHETZKY was also along.

About 10 minutes later, GOLDSCHMIDT, NEVE and I were standing at the garden nearest where I had parked my SPW, when OETTINGER and BILOSCHETZKY came walking up the street as indicated by broken arrows shown on my sketch. OETTINGER had heard that there were some apples in the house which I have numbered 20 in my sketch. So the 5 of us walked over to the house for the purpose of getting some apples. Lying on the floor of the first room we entered was a wounded American soldier. He had what appeared to be a bad wound on his upper right thigh which had been bandaged. He was not conscious but was moaning and was obviously still alive. OETTINGER, who then had an American 45 Automatic pistol, leaned over and fired 2 shots through his head from a distance of about 70 centimeters. After these shots were fired, the American soldier lay dead. There is absolutely no doubt in my mind but what he was dead. When we left this house, GOLDSCHMIDT, OETTINGER and I walked down the street and went into the house where an American heavy machine gun was located in the front room as indicated by a symbol and the numeral 23. To the rear of this house was an American anti-tank gun indicated by a symbol on my sketch and the numeral 16. We first looked at the machine gun and we went out of the house and looked at the anti-tank gun. When we returned from the anti-tank gun, GOLDSCHMIDT and OETTINGER entered the shed at this house and I stood at a point indicated by a small circle and the numeral 22. While I was standing at this spot I heard shooting in the shed. This was pistol and machine pistol fire. When they came out of the shed, GOLDSCHMIDT returned to his vehicle and did not stop and talk to me. OETTINGER did stop and I asked him why they had shot in the shed. He replied that as he cocked his pistol one of the American soldiers who appeared to be dead had turned around. Of these 2 men, OETTINGER was armed with a pistol and GOLDSCHMIDT was armed with a machine pistol. When GOLDSCHMIDT left the shed he was carrying his machine pistol in his right hand. I never did go in the shed and look at the bodies of the Americans.

000546

After this incident, OMTINGER returned to his SPW and I returned to mine.

Around noon 19 December 1944, I, with a paratrooper, entered the basement of the house where the American machine gun was located and got some apples that were in crates in the cellar of this house. As I left the house with the paratrooper, there were a 1st Lieutenant and a non-commissioned officer, both paratroopers, standing in front of a house across the street at a point indicated by a small circle and the numeral 28. They had 2 American prisoners of war with them. The 1st Lieutenant then yelled to us, "DIEHLE, (this was the name of the paratrooper who was standing with me) both of you come here." We walked over to him and then the Lieutenant said, "Let's go. Shoot these 2 prisoners." I then asked the Lieutenant if we couldn't take the 2 prisoners up to the church where they would be held in custody along with the civilians who were already assembled there. The Lieutenant then asked us if we didn't know that there was an order that no prisoners of war would be taken. Then DIEHLE and I marched these 2 Americans across the street and shot them by the side of the house at spots indicated by 2 small circles and the numeral 27. DIEHLE shot first with one burst of 15 to 20 rounds from his machine pistol. Both Americans fell to the ground but they did not die immediately. Then I shot one with my machine pistol and DIEHLE shot the other again with his machine pistol. I fired one burst of 3 to 4 rounds into the head of the American soldier. I am confident that he was dead after I fired these 3 or 4 rounds into his head. When DIEHLE first fired at these Americans with his machine pistol, they were unarmed, had their hands above their heads in a sign of surrender, were making no attempt to escape and did nothing to provoke the shooting.

About half an hour later I was looking at the 2 American SPW's that I have shown by appropriate symbols and the numeral 15. While I stood there, Rottenfuehrer Max HAMMERER and a paratrooper, whose name I do not know, passed me, marching 2 American prisoners in front of them along the path that I have shown by arrows and the numeral 18. While I was standing at the rear of one of these American SPW's at a spot shown by a small circle and the number 19, I heard 2 or 3 bursts of machine pistol fire, 8 to 10 rounds each, from the other side of the house. I then saw HAMMERER and the paratrooper come back without the American prisoners, reversing the same route they had taken. Each of them was carrying a machine pistol in his hand. They made no statement to me but it was obvious they had shot the Americans.

That same afternoon we destroyed the American anti-tank gun (numeral 16) and at this time I saw 2 American soldiers lying dead on the ground at the place indicated by 2 small circles and the numeral 29.

About midnight of 19 December we received an order to get our SPW's out of STROMONT and we dispersed our SPW's in the woods behind house number 20. After dispersing our vehicles, we spent the rest of the night and all day of the 20th in the basement of this house. On the night of 20 December we left for LA GLEIZE and arrived in LA GLEIZE at about dawn 21 December 1944.

We entered LA GLEIZE on the STROMONT road as shown in the upper righthand corner of a sketch I have prepared, entitled "LA GLEIZE". This sketch is marked Exhibit "F", is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

000547

We made a turn after the church and later dispersed our vehicles among the trees. I parked my SPW at a spot shown by a rectangle and the numeral 8. A guard was left with our SPW's and then we crossed the street and went to a house shown on the sketch by an appropriate symbol and the numeral 2. Rottenfuhrer BEIER of the 1st Platoon had his SPW parked by the side of the house. I stayed in the cellar of this house until late afternoon, when someone came and told me that Unterscharfuhrer WILKOWSKI, who was wounded, wanted to see me in the church. I then left the house and walked up the street towards the church. As I walked up the street, I met Rottenfuhrer Ernst GOLDSCHMIDT and Sturmmann Ernst SCHAEFFLER. When the 3 of us reached a point on the street in front of the church as shown by 3 circles and the numeral 13, we saw 80 to 100 American prisoners of war standing on the school ground behind the school building across the street. They were being guarded by some German soldiers as I have indicated on my sketch by a line of small circles and the numeral 12. The American prisoners are shown by some crosses and the numeral 11. On my sketch I have enclosed this group of prisoners with a drawing of a fence, but actually there was no fence around them except possibly in the rear. Then GOLDSCHMIDT, SCHAEFFLER and I entered the church and after I had been in there a short while I heard machine pistol and rifle fire coming from the direction of the school. I do not know how to estimate the number of rounds or bursts that I heard but there was a good deal of shooting. I was in the church about 15 or 20 minutes and I left with SCHAEFFLER. When we reached a point on the street shown by 2 small black circles and the numeral 14, we stopped and looked behind the school and saw the bodies of these American soldiers lying on the ground. As far as I could observe, they were not moving and showed no signs of life but we did not go over to examine them. Then SCHAEFFLER and I returned to the cellar of house number 2. As we were a short time in the cellar, I heard from men of the 10th Panzer Grenadier Company and the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company, who were in the other cellar who were talking among themselves about having shot the American prisoners behind the school. I actually cannot swear that these men were from the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company or the 10th Panzer Grenadier Company, but that was my impression and conclusion at that time. The shooting of these prisoners behind the school which I have just described took place on the late afternoon of the first day we arrived in LA GLEIZE, 21 December 1944.

On the same evening, or the next evening, Obersturmfuhrer RUMFF entered the house numbered 2 and walked down the steps into the cellar, stopping about three-quarters of the way down. From there he said, "Some of my men come with me; we have some prisoners to bump off." Then I saw MAUTE, the Medic of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company, and 3 or 4 other men from the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company leave with Obersturmfuhrer RUMFF. MAUTE returned in 20 or 30 minutes and after he had been in the cellar a few minutes, he said that they had bumped off some prisoners. When MAUTE and the other men of the 9th Company left, following Obersturmfuhrer RUMFF, they were armed with pistols and machine pistols. I cannot remember whether MAUTE had a pistol or machine pistol.

It was after MAUTE and the other men had left with Obersturmfuhrer RUMFF that I learned his name and the fact that he was the Commanding Officer of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company. He was the same man I had seen near the Mark IV at the crossroads north of LIGNEVILLE (ENGELSDORF).

000546

This statement is given by me voluntarily and of my own free will. I have written it in my own handwriting. I have not been subjected to force, duress or threats of punishment. No promises of reward or immunity from prosecution have been made to me.

I swear that the facts stated in this affidavit are true and I am prepared to repeat them under oath in any court of justice.

(signed) JOACHIM HOFMANN  
6 March 1946

Sworn to and subscribed before me  
this 6th day of March 1946 at  
Schwaebisch Hall, Ger.

(signed) RAPHAEL SHUMACKER  
Capt CMP

00054c

SKETCH MARKED EXHIBIT "A" DRAWN BY STURMANN JOACHIM HOFMANN  
ON 6th MARCH 1946, SHOWING SATZVEY

\* \* \* \* \*

L E G E N D

1. The place where the 1st and 2nd platoon formed.
2. Where SEITZ stood when he talked to us
3. Where SIEVERS stood when he arrived and said a few words to us.
4. Kitchen vehicle
5. Supply Vehicle
6. Armorer Artificer's vehicle
7. Ration vehicle
8. Gasoline Vehicle
9. S/W of SPRENGER
10. S/W of HOFMANN
11. S/W of GELLHOFER
12. S/W of OETTINGER
- 13.)
- 14.) VEHICLES OF 3rd PLATOON
- 15.)
16. Tool vehicle

000550

SKETCH MARKED EXHIBIT "B" DRAWN BY STURGMANN JOACHIM HOFMANN

ON 6 MARCH 1946, SROWING HONSFELD.

\* \* \* \* \*

LEGEND

1. American heavy truck with machine gun
2. There is where I was with my SPW when I heard machine pistol and rifle fire.
3. The direction in which we drove
4. American anti-tank or artillery gun
5. This is where I rode on my SPW when 8 to 10 prisoners stood at the house.
6. 8 to 10 prisoners standing at the house.
7. This is where GOLDSCHMIDT's SPW stood
8. My SPW
9. This is where I saw about 18-20 prisoners lying on the ground
10. This is where unterscharfuehrer BUEHNER shouted something to us which I could not make out.
11. This is where GOLDSCHMIDT stood with machine pistol in hand.
12. This is where HAMMERER stood with his machine pistol
13. This is where Unterscharfuehrer DICKMANN stood with his machine pistol in hand, shouting something to us which I could not make out.

000551

SKETCH MARKED EXHIBIT "C" DRAWN BY STURMANN JOACHIM HOFMANN

ON MARCH 6th 1946, SHOWING BUELLINGEN

\* \* \* \*

LEGEND

1. A hedge
2. An American jeep standing in the ditch
3. My SPW as we came to a halt
4. In this house we took 6 - 8 prisoners
5. The direction in which I drove
6. The direction in which we sent the prisoners
7. This is where I stood when I heard machine gun and rifle shots
8. American gasoline in cans
9. This is where I stood when I refueled
10. The house which we were in when the American artillery fired.
11. The direction in which we later drove on.
12. The house where I saw the crew of SPRENGER's SPW take 10-15 prisoners.

000552

SKETCH MARKED EXHIBIT "D" DRAWN BY STURMANN JOACHIM HOFMANN

ON 6th MARCH 1946, SHOWING THE CROSS-ROADS

\* \* \* \*

LEGEND

1. About 80 - 100 American soldiers
2. SCHULTE's SPW as we came to a halt
3. HOFMANN'S SPW as we came to a halt
4. SPRENGER'S SPW as we came to a halt
5. OTTINGER'S SPW as we came to a halt
6. A Mark IV tank
7. A German tank just before the crossing
8. Three SPW's just before the crossing
9. GOLDSCHMIDT'S SPW with BEUTNER, DICKMANN and HAMMERER standing by
10. Place where BEUTNER gave the order to shoot
11. This is the place where I and NEVE stood while we were shooting.
12. SCHULTE, EISLEIDNER and KIES while they were shooting
13. A group of men standing on the tank, among whom I saw Obersturmfuehrer RUMPF and an officer in a rather loud jacket but the name of whom I didn't know.
14. The place where I saw GOLDSCHMIDT shoot.
15. This is where I saw BEUTNER, HAMMERER and DICKMANN run into the field
16. This is where I, WITKOWSKI, NEVE, JAKEL and TODER ran into the field

000556

SKETCH MARKED EXHIBIT "E" DRAWN BY STURMMANN JOACHIM HOFMANN ON  
6 MARCH 1946, SHOWING STOURMONT

L E G E N D

1. GOLDSCHMIDT's SPW
2. SCHULTE's SPW
3. HOFMANN's SPW
4. OETTINGER's SPW
5. SPRENGER's SPW whom I saw him there
6. American Jeep with Rottenfuehrer DEIBERT
7. The place where we stood in a group when the two prisoners with the German wounded arrived. Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS, Oberscharfuehrer SCHAFER Rottenfuehrer GOLDSCHMIDT, Sturmmann SPRENGER, Sturmmann HOFMANN, Sturmmann NEVE.
8. The direction from which the prisoners approached
9. This is where I stood when SCHAFER ordered SPRENGER to shoot the prisoners.
10. The direction in which SPRENGER led the prisoners
11. The place where SPRENGER shot the prisoners.
12. This is where I stood when SPRENGER shot
13. This is where I stood when BILLOSCHENSKI with 2 prisoners and one American wounded arrived, and he led them in the same direction as # 10, and where he left the wounded #11 and where he went with the 2 prisoners behind the house where he shot them.
14. The direction BILLOSCHENSKI led the two prisoners after the wounded man was left behind.
15. Two American SPW's
16. American Anti-tank gun
17. This is where I stood on my SPW when SCHLINKMANN shot one prisoner at #11.
18. Direction in which a parachutist and HAMMERER with 2 prisoners went, and from where I heard machine pistol shots when they were behind the house.
19. The place where I stood when the parachutist and HAMMERER came.
20. In this house OETTINGER Shot one American wounded who lay in the room and where HOFMANN, after OETTINGER had shot, removed one watch and one compass.

000554

21. This is how we stood in the room when GETTINGER shot:- Rottenfuehrer GETTINGER, Rottenfuehrer GOLDSCHMIDT, Rottenfuehrer BILLOSCHETSKI, Sturmman HOFMANN, Sturmman NEVE.
22. This is where I stood when I heard GETTINGER and GOLDSCHMIDT shooting in the barn
23. American heavy machine-gun in the room
24. The house where we, the drivers, used to be in
25. A single house outside of STOU MONT
26. It is the house we were in when we left STOU MONT - in the smaller rooms were the telephone and radio-man, I believe PEIPER had his command post there.
27. Here, with a paratrooper, I shot two prisoners
28. This is where a 1st Lieutenant from the paratroops gave me and the paratrooper the order to shoot the prisoners
29. Where I saw the 2 prisoners lying when we blew up the anti-tank gun.

000555

SKETCH MARKED EXHIBIT "F" DRAWN BY STURMANN JOACHIM HOFMANN

ON 6 th MARCH 1946, SHOWING LA GLEIZE.

\* \* \*  
LEGEND

1. German Tank
2. The cellar of the house where I was
3. The house where the radio was
4. Radio SPW
- 5 and 6. SPW's of ELSMANN and GRAEBER
7. SPW of BEIER
8. SPW of HOFMANN
9. SPW of the 9th Panzer Pioneers
10. Grenade launcher
11. On this place stood about 80-100 prisoners
12. German soldiers who were standing with the prisoners
13. Here I ran with GOLDSCHMIDT and SCHEFFLER into the church. When we were inside for a short time I heard machine-gun and rifle fire.
14. Here stood I, and SCHEFFLER when we came out of the church after the firing - and the prisoners lay dead on the ground.
15. The place where HANSEN and MARTENS were buried.
16. A wall around the church.



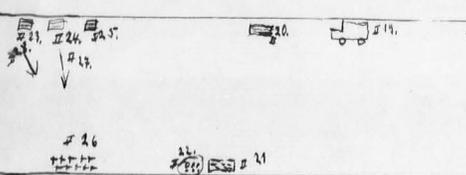
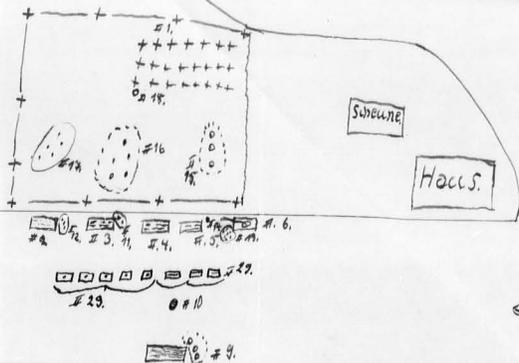


Frankenkreuzung



Norden →

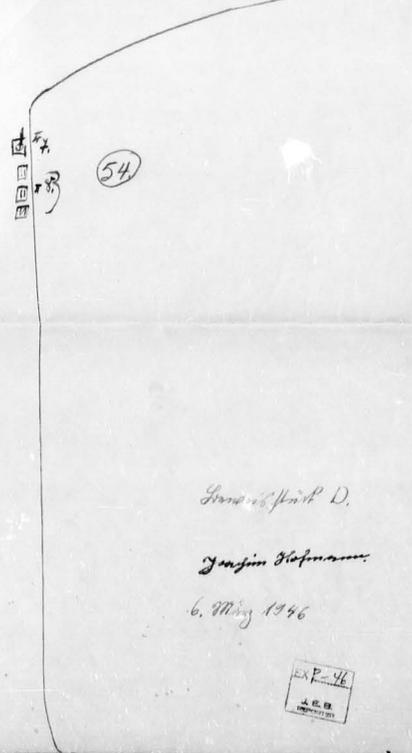
← Jungelbuck.



1. Dingelsteife 80-100. Ammonitische Polsteren
2. Hühler von SPH. alle seine Knochen
3. Hornen SPH. alle seine Knochen
4. Geringer SPH. alle seine Knochen
5. Hühner SPH. alle seine Knochen
6. Ein H. 4.
7. Ein hühler Fänger von der Krone
8. Ein SPH. von der Krone
9. Gelbfärbte SPH. sind Knochen sind
10. Hornen und Hornen von der Krone
11. Alle Knochen von der Krone sind
12. Hühler, Hühler sind Knochen sind
13. Ein große Mäuser die von Fänger sind
14. Ein große Mäuser die von Fänger sind
15. Ein große Mäuser die von Fänger sind
16. Alle SPH. sind Knochen sind
17. Alle SPH. sind Knochen sind
18. Alle SPH. sind Knochen sind
19. Alle SPH. sind Knochen sind
20. Alle SPH. sind Knochen sind

21. Ein SPH.
22. Ein große Mäuser von der Krone
23. SPH. sind Knochen
24. SPH. sind Knochen
25. SPH. sind Knochen
26. 6-8. von Fänger
27. Alle SPH. sind Knochen sind
28. Alle SPH. sind Knochen sind
29. Ein große Mäuser von der Krone
30. Ein große Mäuser von der Krone

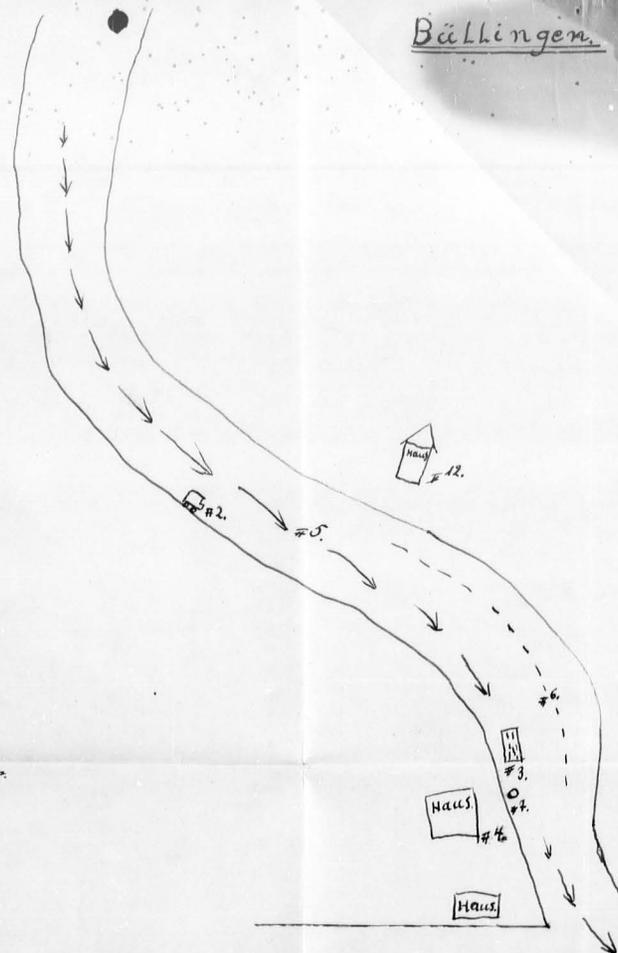
Norden → → → → →



Frankenkreuzung  
 Jungfer Hofmann  
 6. März 1946



Bällingen.



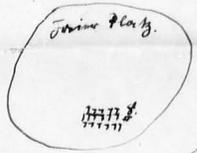
1. Eine Karte.
2. Ein Anzeigekomitee (Spitz) der am gelben Hand.
3. Mein SPK. alle meine gesuchten Zahlen.
4. wird diesen Hand nicht mehr 6-8 gef.
5. die Richtung welche die Gefangenen pflichten.
6. die Richtung welche die Gefangenen und Hand gef. pflichten.
7. In Hand ist alle die Gefangenen in Hand.
8. Anzeigekomitee bringen in Hand.
9. In Hand ist alle die Gefangenen alle die Anzeigekomitee in Hand.
10. das Hand in dem die Gefangenen nicht pflichten.
11. die Richtung in dem die Gefangenen nicht pflichten.
12. das Hand ist alle die Gefangenen in Hand.

55.

Jensens Hand C.

Jensens Handmann.

6. März 1946.



Haus

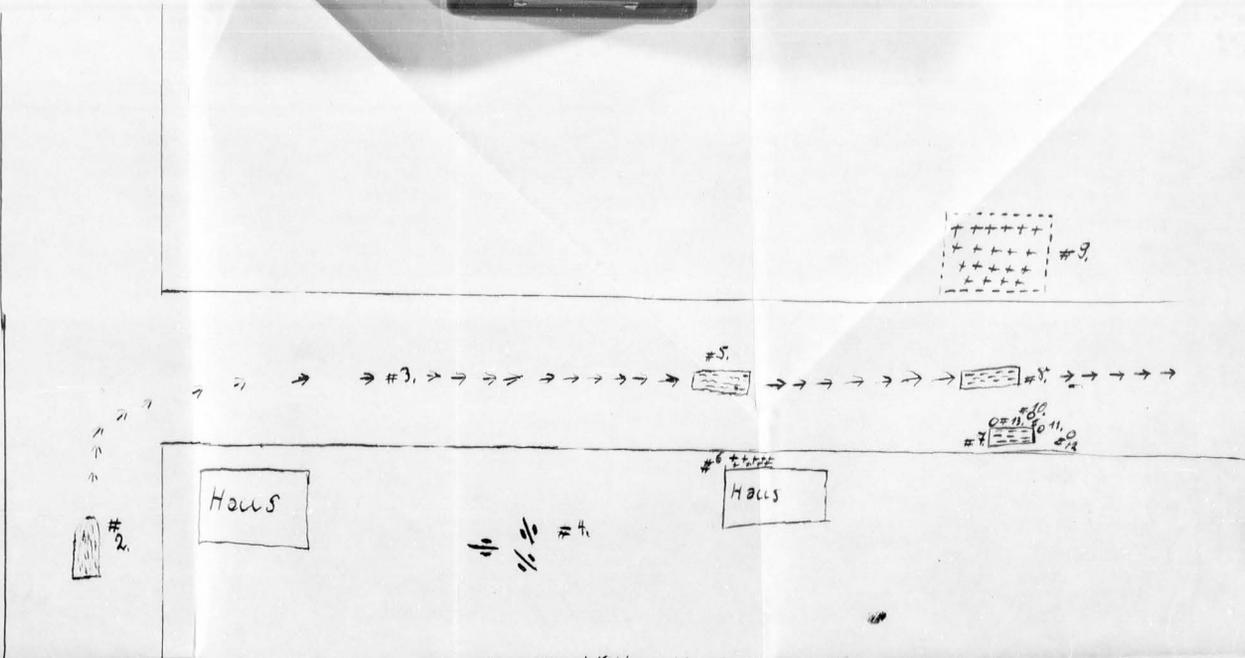
Haus

Haus

Haus 10

EX 9-46  
J.F.B.

Hansfeld



56

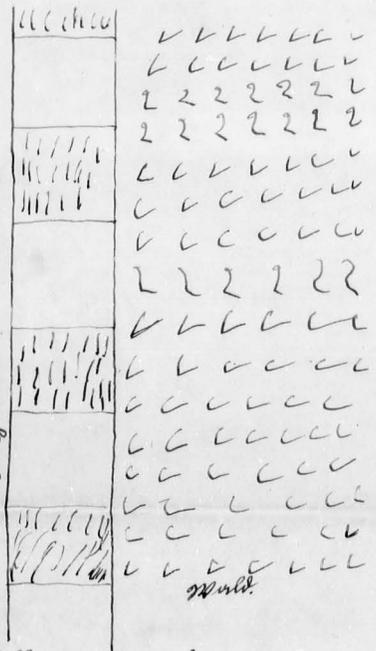
Lorenzfeld B.  
 Joachim Hoffmann  
 6. März 1946.

1. Ammer's mitiger LKW mit Matzengroße
2. Dort war es mit mehreren SPW, alle 10 Matzengroßen in Gruppe für die Straße.
3. Die wichtigste die wir trafen
4. Ammer's der Ort war Kremlins gefangen
5. Die Straße ist mit mehreren SPW, alle 8-10 Gefangene von Hand gefangen.
6. 8-10 Gefangene traf mit dem Hand.
7. Die Straße der SPW, von Goldgrube
8. Mann SPW
9. Dort traf es im Gefolge 15-20 Gefangene liegen.
10. In Hand der Hand, die Straße und die Straße
11. In Hand der Straße mit der SPW, in der Straße
12. In Hand der Straße mit der SPW.
13. In Hand der Straße mit der SPW, in der Straße

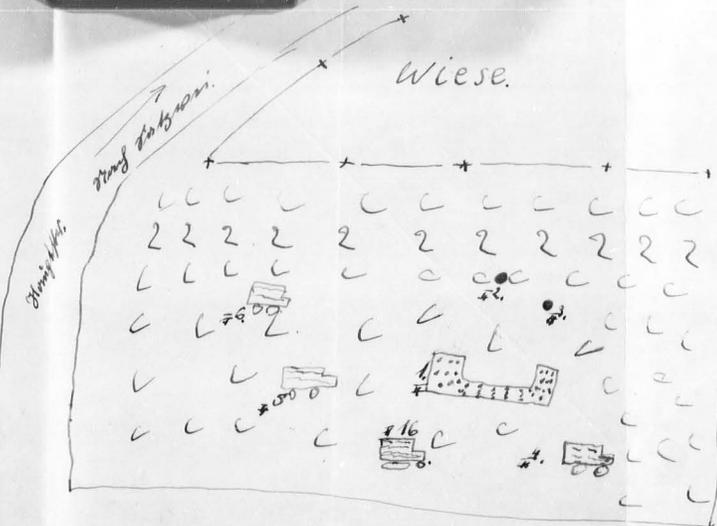
EX-101  
J.E.B.

57

Bauformen



1. Die Halle mit der 1. u. 2. Zug
2. Die Halle ohne und zu und ohne
3. Die Halle ohne und zu und ohne
4. Die Halle ohne
5. Die Halle ohne
6. Die Halle ohne
7. Die Halle ohne



- 9 SPH. Hofanlage
- 10 SPH. Hofanlage
- 11 SPH. Hofanlage
- 12 SPH. Hofanlage
- 13 } Hofanlage von
- 14 } 3. Zug
- 15 } 3. Zug
- 16 gewöhnliche Wagen

Landschaft A.  
 Hofanlage  
 6. März 1946

000562



I, Joachim Hofmann, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Joachim Hofmann, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Bode mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6 March 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Unterscharführer Friedell Bode von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 20 März 1946.

Josephine Hofmann  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz Pi 1SS Pz Bv LSSAH  
Organization during Eifel offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

Robert B. Payne  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt JAGD  
Rank Arm or Service



58.

000562



I, JACHIM HOFMANN, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Jachim Hofmann, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same MARCEL BOLTZ mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6 MAR 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Marcel Boltz von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 26. März 1946.

Jachim Hofmann  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Stimmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pi. 1. SS Pz. Bg LSSAH  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of April, 1946.

Robert Payne  
Officer administering oath

59.

1st Lt ABD  
Rank Arm or Service



000564



I, JEACHIM HOFFMANN, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Jeachim Hoffmann, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same ROTTENEUENREI  
ERNST GOLDSCHMIDT mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6 MAR. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Rottenführer  
Ernst Goldschmidt von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt,  
datiert 26 März 1946.

Jeachim Hoffmann  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

1. Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pi. 1. SS Pz. Bg. LSSAH  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
15th day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Payne  
Officer administering oath

60. 1st Lt ARMD  
Rank Arm or Service



000565



I, Joachim Hofmann, being first duty sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Joachim Hofmann nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Bettenführer MAX HAMMERER mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6. MAR. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Bettenführer Max Hammerer von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 20. März 1946.

Joachim Hofmann  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pi. 1. SS Pz. Bg. SSAH  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Byrne  
Officer administering oath

61.

1st Lt. A. G. D.  
Rank Arm or Service



000566



I, JOACHIM HOEMANN, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Joachim Hofmann, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same STURMANN JAEKEL mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6 MAR. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Sturmann Siegfried Jaekel von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 30 März 1946.

Joachim Hofmann  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

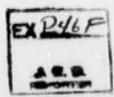
Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz Pi A. S. Pz Hq LSSAH  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Byrne  
Officer administering oath

17th ABCT  
Rank Arm or Service



62.

000567



P  
EX  
465

I, Joachim Hofmann, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Joachim Hofmann, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same KIES mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6 March 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Friedel Kies von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 20. März 1946.

Joachim Hofmann  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

STurmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

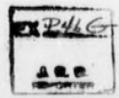
3. Pz Pi 1. SS Pz Rg LSSAH  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Payne  
Officer administering oath

63.

W.H. JRGD  
Rank Arm or Service



000568



P  
EX  
467

I, Joachim Hoffmann, being first duty sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Joachim Hoffmann, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Maute mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6 March 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Maute von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 20. März 1946.

Joachim Hoffmann  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

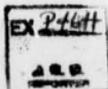
3. Pz. Pi 1. SS Pz Bg. L SAH  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Payne  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt 5000  
Rank Arm or Service

64.



000560



F  
EX  
461

I, JOACHIM HOEFMAN, being first duty sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Joachim Hoefman nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same STURMANN  
NEVE mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6 MAR. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Sturmann  
Gustav Neve von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 20 März 1946.

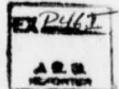
Joachim Hoefman  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz Pz 155 Pz Bg LSS AH  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
12 day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Payne  
Officer administering oath



65.

1st Lt 1st Lt  
Rank Arm or Service

000570



P  
EX  
460

I, JOACHIM HOEMANN, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

Ich Joachim Hoemann, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same OBERSTURMFÜHRER RUMPF mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6 MAR. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Obersturmführer Erich Rumpf von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 30. März 1946.

Joachim Hoemann  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz Pi 1. SS Pz Reg L SAH  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Byrnes  
Officer administering oath  
1st Lt S/AGD  
Rank Arm or Service



66,

000571



F  
EX  
46K

I, Joachim Hofmann, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

Ich Joachim Hofmann, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Oberscharenführer SCHAFER mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 1. März 1946

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Oberscharenführer Willi Schäfer von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 21. März 1946.

Joachim Hofmann  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz Pz 1. SS Pz Reg LSSAH  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Boyner  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt J.R.C.D.  
Rank Arm or Service



000572



F  
EX  
46

I, JOACHIM HOEFMANN, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath: Ich Joachim Hoefmann, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same OBERSTURMFÜHRER FRANZ SIEVERS, mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6 MAR. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Obersturmführer Franz Sievers von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 30. März 1946.

Joachim Hoefmann  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

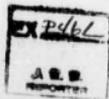
3. Pz Pz 1. SS Pz K. LSSAH  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Borne  
Officer administering oath

68.

1st Lt - 196D  
Rank Arm or Service



000576



I, Joseph Hofmann, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath: Ich Gustav Hofmann, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same SPRENGER mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6 March, 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Sturmarm Gustav Sprenger von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 30 März 1946.

Josephine Hofmann  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

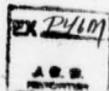
Sturmarm  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz Pi. 1. SSPz Rg LSSAH  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of March, 1946.

[Signature]  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt. USAR  
Rank Arm or Service



000574



I, Joachim Hofmann, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
 Ich Joachim Hofmann, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

EX 461

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Stickel mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6 MAR. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Sturmann Heinz Stickel von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 20. März 1946.

Joachim Hofmann  
 First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
 Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pz. 1. SS Pz. Bg. LIAH  
 Organization during Eifel Offensive  
 Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Payne  
 Officer administering oath

1st Lt 1960  
 Rank Arm or Service



Eidlichkeitsversprechen von Josefina Hafemann

Ich Josefina Hafemann, nachdem ich wohl recht  
mäßig eingetrossen wurde, mache die folgende  
Eidliche Versprechen:

Während der Zeit Offiziers im Dezember  
1944 war ich im 2. Zug der 3. Panzer Division  
Kampagne, 1. Panzer Detachment, L 594 H.

Zu meiner Eidlichkeitsversprechen von  
6. März 1946, in welcher ich selbst auch ich  
über die spezifische Anweisung Kriegs-  
gefangener weiß sage, habe ich angegeben  
einen Offizier, der mich Gallo Juchts bei  
bei der Werbestimmung zwischen 3. bis 5.  
Weichen im Norden von Ligneville (England)  
auf 7 gefangen zu haben.

Heute habe ich einen Mann im Zelle  
E. 53, im Gefängnis im Kessel-Block,  
Deutschland, gefangen. Der Mann den ich im  
ersten Zelle sah war Kapitän der 1. Panzer  
Division den ich von der Werbestimmung  
in der Gallo Juchts gefangen habe.  
Als ich ihn heute morgen wieder sah, er  
sagte mir dass die fünf Panzer Zelle  
sind ab wurde ich gefragt, können  
Kampagne und einen 33 Dienstgrad von  
Zugeben.



Es gab seinen Vorkauf und Namen  
als Nichtbrennfähiger Josef DIEFENTHAL.

Sich nicht zu weigern, dass mir freisellig  
und nicht seine Hürden gemacht. Ich  
sah es in meiner eigenen Handchrift  
gepflegt. Ich würde keine Gewalt  
zurückzuführen oder Überforderung mit:  
Zu 1. 2. keine Verantwortung für Schaden  
der Kommunikation von Gerichten mit:  
folgend sind mir gemacht worden.

Ich schreibe das die Fortsetzung in dieser  
Eidbestätigung nicht zu, was gegeben war  
sind und ich bin bereit bis unter Eid  
das jeder Gericht zu wiederholen.

Joseph Hofmann

20. März 1946.

Swann to and subscribed  
before me this 20<sup>th</sup> day  
of March 1946 at  
Schwäbisch Hall, Sw.

Raphael Schmiedler  
Capt CMP

000577

# TRANSLATOR'S AFFIDAVIT

I, PAUL REITZER assigned to War Crimes Branch, United States Army, APO 633, as an interpreter, having been duly sworn, depose and state that the attached English translation is a true and accurate rendering of the German original of the statement of

JOACHIM HOFMANN

taken on 20 March 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany,

before RAPHAEL SHUMACKER, Captain, CMP

consisting of 1 page, into English.

I, the deponent, further state that I speak German and English fluently and am fully qualified as an expert German-English interpreter by reason of the following qualifications:

1. My native tongue is GERMAN.
2. I have spoken ENGLISH for 7 years.
3. I studied ENGLISH for 4 years at school in VIENNA, Austria.
4. I lived in ENGLAND from 1939-1940.
5. I lived in the UNITED STATES from 1940 until I left the UNITED STATES with the American Army in May 1944.
6. Since the 4th of February 1946, I served as interpreter with the War Crimes Branch in WIESBADEN, Germany.

*Paul Reitzer*  
PAUL REITZER

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 20<sup>th</sup> day of March 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

*Raphael Shumacker*  
War Crimes Branch, USFET  
Capt CMP



P  
EX  
47A

## A F F I D A V I T

of

JOACHIM HOFMANN

I, Joachim HOFMANN, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

During the EIFEL Offensive in December 1944 I was in the 2nd Platoon of the 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company, 1st Pioneer Battalion, LSSAH.

In my affidavit dated the 6th day of March 1946, in which I told all I know about the shooting of American prisoners of war during the EIFEL Offensive, I mentioned having seen an officer wearing a yellow jacket at the crossroads some 3 to 5 miles north of LIGNUEVILLE (ENGELSDORF).

On this date I saw a man in cell E-53 at the prison in SCHWABISCH HALL, GERMANY. The man I saw in this cell was definitely the same man I saw at the crossroads in the yellow jacket. When I recognized him this morning a guard opened the door of his cell and he was told to state his full name and his SS rank. He gave his rank and his name as Sturmbannfuhrer Josef DIEFENTHAL.

This statement is given by me voluntarily and of my own free will. I have written it in my own handwriting. I have not been subjected to force, duress or threats of punishment. No promises of reward or immunity from prosecution have been made to me.

I swear that the facts stated in this affidavit are true and I am prepared to repeat them under oath in any court of justice.

(signed) Joachim HOFMANN  
20 March 1946

Sworn to and subscribed before  
me this 20th day of March 1946  
at Schwabisch Hall, Ger.

(signed) RAFAEL SHUMACKER  
Capt CMP

000576



I, JOACHIM HOFMANN, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath: Ich Joachim Hofmann, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same STURMBANNFUEHRER JOSEF DIEFENTHAL mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 20 MAR. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Sturmkommandanten Josef Diefenthal von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 20. März 1946.

Joachim Hofmann  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

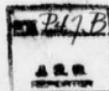
Sturmarm  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pi. 1. SS Pz. Bg. LISAH  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

[Signature]  
Officer administering oath

74 1st Lt ABCP  
Rank Arm or Service



47B

Eidgenössische Erklärung von Güters Thier.<sup>40</sup>

Ich Güters Thier,<sup>40</sup> anerke, anerkenn, anerkenn ich mich  
unabwieslich, ungeschworen, ungeschworen, ungeschworen, ungeschworen, ungeschworen,  
folgendem Erklärung:

Im Dezember 1944, war ich während der  
Eidgenössischen im zweiten Zug der 3. Pz. Kavallerie Kompanie,  
welcher Kompanie Groll, L. A. G. Mein Zugführer war  
Oberstleutnant Franz Georg Groll und mein Kompanie  
Kommandant war Oberstleutnant Franz Groll. Ich war  
in der zweiten Gruppe meines Zuges, Kompanie im zweiten  
Zugzug dieser Gruppe. Der nächstfolgende Kommandant war  
Johann Groll. Mein Gruppenführer war Unteroffizier  
Eug Dittmann. Am 12. Dezember 1944 war ich während  
1944 war ich während Kompanie auf einem  
Kampfbereich in der Nähe von Groll.  
Der Kommandant am 12. Dezember 1944  
Kommandant, im Unteroffizier Ditz, Zugführer der  
ersten Gruppe, spreng zu mir. Kompanie Kommandant  
der Kompanie von Ditz Kompanie Groll. Die Kompanie  
dieser Kompanie ist auf einem Blatte der ich selbst zugewiesen  
haben und mit Kommando "A" markiert haben, folgendem.  
Diese Blatte ist Groll beigefügt und ist ein Teil  
dieser Kompanie.

Ich Kompanie mich nicht auf einen noch einen  
Kommandant Ditz und Groll folgendem, aber ich  
winnere mich, daß er im Kommando der folgenden  
Kompanie:

" In dem nächsten Jahr Groll werden wir  
in die Kompanie gehen. Wir werden eine ganze Kompanie  
Kommandant zu unserer Verfügung haben. Wir werden  
eine neue Kompanie haben und wir werden von einer

Verzierung Einsat, in Anmerkungen Uniformen und für  
während Anmerkungen Fußgänger und Verfügen benutzt,  
inbeträchtlich werden. Keine Anmerkungen werden gemacht  
werden.

Der Verzierung fügen wir nach Blutkämpfe und  
während im Fußgänger in einem Bereich in der Nähe von  
Blutkämpfe. Es wurde mit weiteren Blutkämpfe in der  
Nacht des 14 bis 15 Dezember 1944.

Im Pergamentkolumne fügen wir mit der Karte  
nach Blutkämpfe in der ersten Märzstunden des 16  
Dezember 1944, auf und bewegen sich sowohl zu ~~Offensiv~~  
Offensiv.

Es gab ein Landkarten von Weilmünster  
1:100000, G. D., G. D., Nummer 44 16, Lem, Blatt T. 1.  
größen. Alle Angaben in dieser Zeilenschrift, zu Nord  
und andere Gebiete Gebiete, bezüglich der Längen  
und Breite müssen werden von dieser Landkarten  
genommen, wenn nicht auf eine andere Landkarten  
bezug genommen wird. Unsere Messung in  
dieser Offensiv war in allgemeinen folgende:  
Blutkämpfe (23-05) nach Verden (15.4-99.6) G D  
nach Luffen (03.3-96.6) nach Gumpold (96.8-99.2)  
nach Balingen (95.2-02) nach der Luffen (81.5-02)  
Nördlich von Gumpold (Lignivillen) (80.5-99.3)  
nach Gumpold (Lignivillen) (80.5-99.3), dann nach  
Verden, Balingen und Luffen. Die Luffen  
drei genannten Orte sind nicht auf der Landkarten  
auf der sie der Bezug genommen wird Aufzeichnung,  
aber sind südlich von Gumpold (Lignivillen).

Gerade wie wir in der Ort Gumpold  
sind fügen, so war zwischen 8 und 9 Uhr Morgen  
am 17 Dezember 1944, fügen wir kurz am der

diesen Nachrichten zufolge wie am 11. d. M. d. P. 10  
 der 9. Kompanie Pionier Kompanie untergeordnet waren,  
 von dem 9. Kompanie von 10 bis 12 Mannschaften zusammen  
 haben von dem linken Ufer des Rheins auf nach zu.  
 Ich habe von ihrem Verhalten bemerkt, daß sie  
 Anwärter waren. Die waren untergeordnet. Ihre  
 Gründe sollten sie in der Sache selbst als für sich  
 gegeben werden. Ein Offizier stand in diesem P. P. 10  
 der 9. Kompanie Pionier Kompanie und sollte zu den  
 Männern im 1. Kompanie, geht zu, sagt sie im.  
 Dann soll ich im mit dem 1. Kompanie und bestimmten  
 meine Männer durch die sich bei ihm für diesen  
 Anführer melden sollten. Dann soll ich drei oder vier  
 Männer haben diese Anwärter die diesen für =  
 nicht mehr finden. Sofort danach haben  
 sie wieder zurück und sagen dem 1. Kompanie  
 fort. Ich habe die 1. Kompanie gegeben, während sie dort  
 waren und nicht wissen, warum ich nicht wissen  
 ob diese 9. Kompanie Pionier Kompanie beifällig gegeben  
 werden sollte daß der Befehl gegeben würde für zu  
 wissen, nicht ich. Zur Zeit dieses Vorfalls sollte  
 ich nicht von dem Offizier von, er hat nicht in einem  
 Rollen in der 9. Kompanie sollte ich wissen daß er der  
 Kommandierende Offizier der 9. Kompanie Pionier Kompanie  
 war und daß sein Name Oberstleutnant Kühn war.

Die meisten Anwärter sind eingezogen  
 die ich während dieser Offensiven sehr von den  
 die ich selbst wie der 1. Kompanie untergeordnet, sag.  
 Ich habe mich nicht bemüht die Namen der Kompanie  
 irgend einen Titel gegeben zu haben und ich habe  
 diesen Titel nicht, er hat nicht, er hat nicht, er hat nicht  
 dann ich habe die 9. Kompanie ist eine von den  
 Ich weiß nicht, daß die 1. Kompanie zwischen Kompanie  
 und Kompanie mit der Kompanie ungenügend ist  
 und ich weiß, daß die 1. Kompanie zwischen Kompanie  
 der Kompanie mit der ich mich beziehe und Kompanie  
 ist.

Alle wie von selbst. Bis 17. Dezember 1944,  
 die Volkspolizei zum Selbstverleihen, wimmern ist mit dem  
 Nachschubkonzeptionen an der wie mit selbst abgeben um  
 in der Richtung nach Billigung mit der zu fordern.

Ich habe zum Beispiel zugewiesen die diese Nachschubkonzeption  
 durchführt. Sie ist Konzeptionsstück "B" vorläufig ist für die  
 zugewiesen und ist ein Teil der selben zugewiesen. Alle wie dieser  
 Nachschubkonzeption vorläufig müssen wie eine Beratung mit  
 selbst von der eine eine Reihe von Reihen mit Planung um  
 meinem Konzeptionsstück "B" zugewiesen. Alle wie diese Beratung  
 nach selbst müssen mit die Nachschub Konzeption Billigung zu  
 mit der fordern, wimmern ist mit der die eine eine zugewiesen zu fordern  
 und dieser eine eine soll an die wie mit den Nachschub  
 mit der, wie zugewiesen Konzeption über diese Nachschubkonzeption  
 finden, durch die sollen. An der selbst Nachschub, gerade  
 müssen wie die Beratung zugewiesen sollen, wie eine  
 Konzeptionsstück Konzeptionsstück. Diese Konzeptionsstück sind mit  
 meinem Konzeptionsstück "B" diese zugewiesen und der wimmern 1. zugewiesen.  
 An der selbst Nachschub Konzeptionsstück sind gerade finden  
 dieser Konzeptionsstück Konzeptionsstück was ein eine und gerade  
 Konzeptionsstück 6 oder 7 Konzeptionsstück Konzeptionsstück die Unter-  
 wimmern wimmern und ihre gerade selbst sollen zum zugewiesen  
 der für sich zugewiesen. Ich kann mit nicht wimmern Konzeptionsstück  
 um diese Konzeptionsstück zugewiesen zu fordern. Sie sind diese  
 4 Konzeptionsstück und der wimmern 2 mit meinem Konzeptionsstück "B"  
 zugewiesen. Konzeptionsstück 50 bis 60 mit der selbst von diesem. gerade,  
 was Konzeptionsstück 8 P 20 an der selbst Nachschub Konzeptionsstück abgeleitet.  
 Ein Konzeptionsstück ist von Konzeptionsstück "B" diese mit Konzeptionsstück  
 und der wimmern 3 zugewiesen. Der selbst von Konzeptionsstück 8 P 20  
 was Konzeptionsstück Konzeptionsstück Goldschmidt. Die Konzeptionsstück wimmern  
 die ist mit wimmern von diesem 8 P 20 zugewiesen zu fordern  
 wimmern Konzeptionsstück Konzeptionsstück Konzeptionsstück und Konzeptionsstück  
 Konzeptionsstück in dem 8 P 20 nach dem abteilung 2 Konzeptionsstück. Konzeptionsstück  
 Konzeptionsstück Konzeptionsstück. Die selbst mit mit diesem Konzeptionsstück Konzeptionsstück  
 oder Konzeptionsstück ist mit wimmern Konzeptionsstück. Ich kann mit nicht  
 wimmern Goldschmidt, Konzeptionsstück oder wimmern wimmern wimmern  
 von diesem 8 P 20, wimmern in dem 8 P 20 oder mit  
 der Nachschub Konzeptionsstück, zugewiesen zu fordern.









Alle waren auf die Gabe gefallen und dort sitzen oft  
 einig. Der kleine Nummer 8 zählte ich auf 8 oder 10 von  
 diesen Männern die mich um meine waren und schloß sie.  
 Ich bin überzeugt, daß sie das waren weil ich auf  
 gefühl hatte mich für zu sitzen. Ich möchte nicht sagen,  
 daß ich alle 8 oder 10 Männer von einer Delling und schloß.  
 Ich ging zwischen den Amvillern Colburn die um  
 Boden liegen immer und wenn ich immer fand das sie  
 brachten, schloß ich sie von einer Entfernung von ungefähr  
 einem halben Meile. Auf diese Art und Weise schloß ich  
 8 oder 10 Amvillern Colburn. Ich schloß mit einem Pfeil  
 in dem Kopf nicht jeden Amvillern. Der kleine Delling war  
 in dem Feld, durch die Nummer 4 ausgezogen, das ich Delling  
 schloß von einem der Amvillern Colburn immer.  
 Ich sah Leute, der der Delling auf dem Feld durch die Nummer  
 10 ausgezogen in die Amvillern immer schloß. Gezwungen  
 war mit mir im Feld und ich sah sie mit der Messing-  
 pistole sitzen Colburns ganz Goldschmelz sah ich  
 zwischen den Amvillern mit seiner Messingpistole  
 sitzen. Ich sah ~~den~~ auf die Amvillern mit seiner  
 Messingpistole sitzen. Kleine Gebot noch sah ich in  
 dem Feld mit seinem Gewehr sitzen. Er war ein  
 Mann, der zum letzten Zeit auf dem Feld saß, aber ich  
 weiß ich Nummer nicht was weiß ich was sie waren.  
 Ich beobachtete ungefähr 10 Minuten auf dem Feld und  
 ging dann zu einem ~~SPD~~ zurück.

Alle die die Delling schloß, sah ich eine  
 Gruppe von 6 oder 7 Amvillern Colburns die  
 Delling schloß, der Delling zu, ganz. Diese Gruppe  
 ist durch meine Delling und der Nummer 11 ausgezogen.  
 Delling auf der Delling in der Delling  
 und brachten, falls diese Gruppe von einem kleinen  
 Mann durch Delling und der Nummer 12  
 schloß. Gewisse ich war an diese Gruppe  
 und für ein kleiner Delling durch meine Delling  
 Nummer 12 ausgezogen, Delling sah ich  
 seine Delling mit und diese Amvillern  
 die seinen Delling schloß zu Boden.  
 als wenn ich sie schloß und Delling nicht das  
 die Delling schloß.

83

Konform mit dem dieser Grösse überlassen die  
 Faktoren waren vorher waren, nimmt es mich  
 doch mit dem neuen P P W von der 9. Kongress  
 Kommittee Konvention nachher von der ersten Konvention=  
 siehe nach, vorher Konform, von der die ein Konvention  
 und der Nummer 13 angezogen ist. Dann fassen  
 wir nach Grundsatz vor.

Den Grundsatz fassen wir in der  
 Richtung nach Konvention und stellen uns einen Kommittee  
 Platz von der linken Konvention, ein gewisser Kommittee  
 vor Konvention, um die vorherigen die Kraft der 14  
 Dezember auf diesem Platz. Am nächsten Morgen  
 fassen wir eine Konvention zur linken Seite  
 fassen wir ein Kommittee der zu linken Seite und  
 vor freundlichen Konventionen zu  
 Konvention später zu diesem Kommittee Platz vor Konvention  
 zugehen und bleiben dort bis die Kraft der 18  
 Dezember. Diese Kraft fassen wir durch Konvention  
 und Konvention von nächsten Morgen, am 19. Dezember  
 1944, in Konvention von.

Ich habe eine Konvention Sitzung von  
 der Kraft Konvention angezogen. Diese Sitzung ist  
 Konvention "E" meinte, ist fassen angezogen und  
 ist ein Teil der Konvention.

Wir fassen in Konvention auf der  
 Konvention von der Konvention ein, von der die Konvention  
 fassen auf Konvention "E" angezogen ist. Erst  
 stellen wir in diesem P P W angezogen 10 Minuten  
 nach dem Konvention der fassen von der Konvention  
 Konvention, um die vorherigen Konvention wir in  
 Konvention, auf Konvention "E" durch die Konvention 10  
 Konvention. Konvention wir werden eine Konvention  
 Zeit in Konvention vor, fassen in Konvention  
 Konvention Konvention zu fassen. Ich fassen zur der  
 Zeit von Konvention stellen von Konvention P P W durch  
 die Konvention 10 Konvention. Alle Konvention  
 auf Konvention ist ein Goldschmied P P W, der dann



Öllingert fündeln, mit seiner Amnialkommission beschließt 45  
Richteln, um aber zwei fesseln, der nicht Entfremdung der  
ungesetzlich 10 bis 15 Zentimeter, in der Regel dieser Unreinlichkeit  
Amnialkommission. Diese fesseln werden der Amnialkommission übergeben.  
Es ist nicht mehr fast keine weiteren fesseln  
der sich ergeben, fast fast nicht mehr Komplex, und es wird  
überzeugt, daß es so ist.

Am Freitag den 19. September 1944, fast in zwei weiteren Amnialkommission  
zusammensetzen mit dem Namen der Gruppe "Sprache" und "Kultur-  
sprache" die beiden fesseln, der fesseln der  
der der Sprache dieser Komplex werden, Komplex (Sprachwissenschaft  
dieser fesseln und der Nummer 12) und es fast Sprache und  
Kultur fesseln diese zwei Amnialkommission übergeben, in der fesseln  
Gruppe "Sprache" es wird zu der Zeit Sprachwissenschaft  
für alle P.R. D.D. und wird nicht mehr Komplex P.R. D.D. der der  
Sprache, der nicht mehr fesseln der dieser die Nummer 13  
Komplex ist. fesseln Komplex werden Sprache und  
Kultur fesseln diese zwei Komplex in der Gruppe fesseln  
Komplex fesseln, fast es Sprachwissenschaft fesseln. dieser  
fesseln fesseln der fesseln der Gruppe Nummer 14 wird  
es Komplex nicht fesseln der fesseln, der Gruppe Nummer 14  
wird dieser Sprache Sprache und Kultur fesseln und der fesseln  
wird es Komplex. fesseln fast es Sprache und Kultur fesseln wird  
der Gruppe Komplex und wird der fesseln fesseln fesseln  
fesseln. die fesseln fesseln die Amnialkommission nicht nicht fesseln.

Der nächsten Sonntag in der Nacht  
den 20. zum 21. September und fesseln in der fesseln fesseln  
in der Gruppe fesseln.

Es fesseln nicht mehr fesseln fesseln fesseln  
der der Gruppe fesseln fesseln der es fesseln fesseln und  
Komplex fesseln "F" Komplex fesseln. fast es fesseln fesseln  
und es nicht nicht fesseln fesseln.

Alle wir nicht mehr der Gruppe fesseln fesseln  
nicht Komplex P.R. D.D. nicht nicht Komplex fesseln fesseln, der  
nicht fesseln der dieser nicht Komplex und der Nummer 5  
ungesetzlich ist. fesseln fesseln wir in der fesseln der  
Gruppe Nummer 2. Es Komplex nicht, daß Komplex  
es in der fesseln dieser Gruppe Komplex Komplex Komplex  
der fast fesseln und fast fesseln fesseln der fesseln  
Komplex fesseln, mit fesseln zu Komplex.

86.



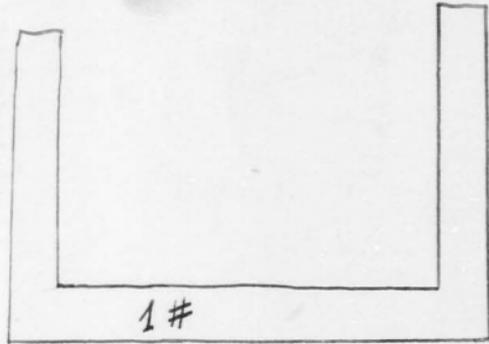
010159E

Sammlung "A"  
Graf von Thurn  
23. Febr. 1946.

Blankenheim



Zatzvei.



Satzvei

2#

3#

1#



Waldweg.



88.

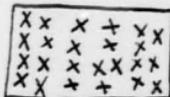


Waldweg



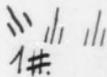
Hansfeld.

"B"  
Zimmelpf. 1  
Geflügelstall  
6. März 1946



4#

Haus



1#

2# XXXX  
Haus

3#

5#

- 1# Ein Weibchen Amerikanißler Parak.
- 2# Ein Weibchen Amerikanißler Gafangene Jungend.
- 3# Der Goldfisch für S.P.W. Hand.
- 4# Amerikanißler Gafangene Jungend.
- 5# 2 Stk S.P.W. von Goffmann, Mann.

Billingen.

1#

2#

3#



4#

5#



6#

Haus

Haus

7#

9#

4#

10#

92.

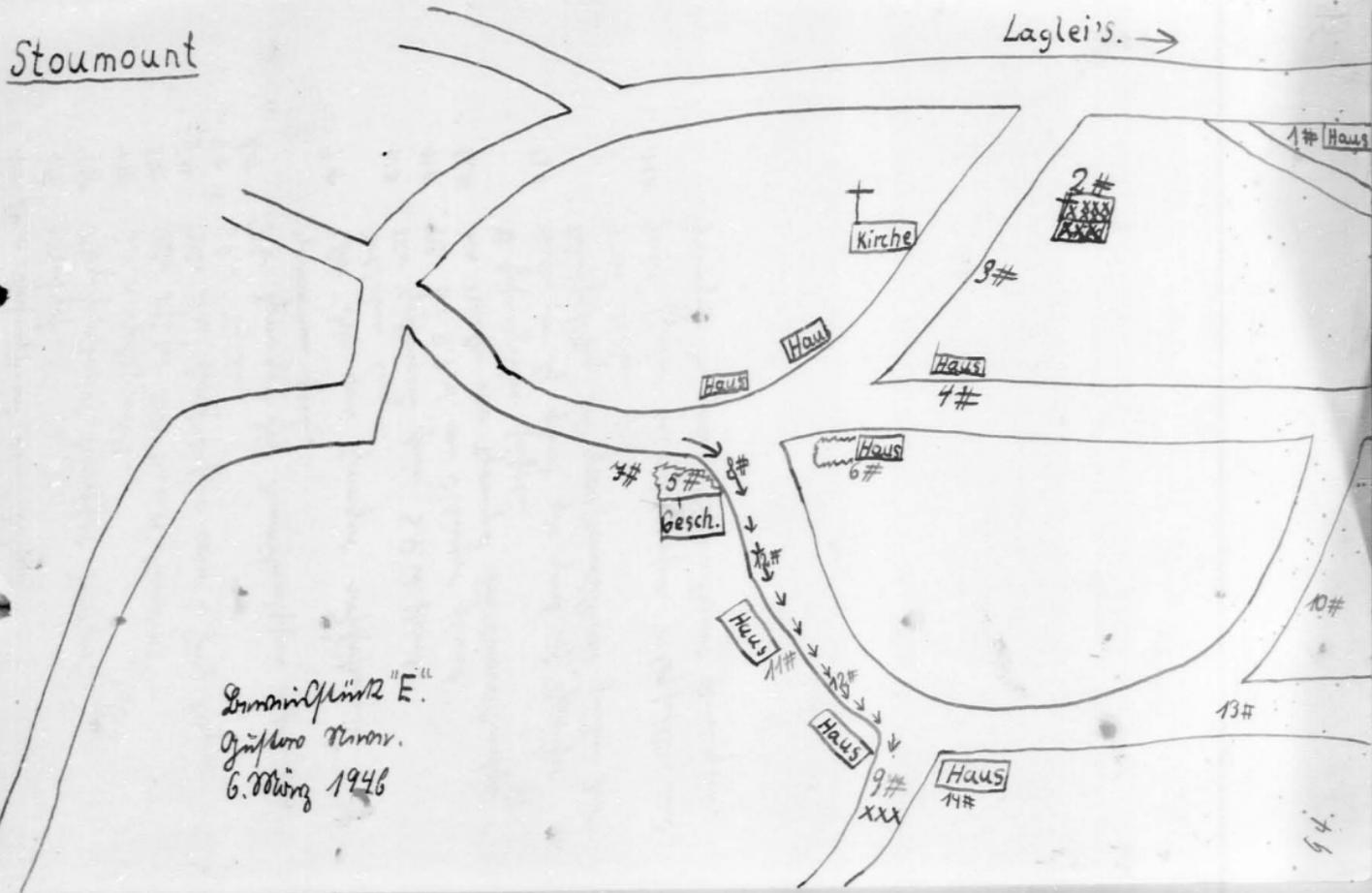
Samstag  
Spilwiese  
6. März 1946

000597

- 1# Eine Zuther von Labradern.
- 2# Haupt S.P.W.
- 3# Eine kleine junge Amurkomische Gansgans.
- 4# Zwei mit Zwergen von der Alleringer Insel  
25 bis 30 Gansgans mehr.
- 5# Aber der S.P.W. von Gansgans flucht.
- 6# Zwei von der Alleringer; Dänisch Insel  
6 bis 7 Amurkomische Labradern mit 1. Offizier sind  
der Alleringer Insel.
- 7# Aber wir sind die Inseln gesunden sind.
- 8# Der Amurkomische Gansgans.
- 9# Zwei von einer von Inseln sind die  
Amurkomische Labradern besessen sind.
- 10# Eine Abgesehen mit Inseln Kommissar.

Stoumount

Laglei's. →



Linnhoff's "E."  
Grüßler's Revor.  
6. März 1946

94.

100021916

- 1# Der Geflügelband von Kungur.
- 2# Freundlos.
- 3# Obgenutzter Band für Kungur.
- 4# S.P.W. Goldfisch.
- 5# Der Geflügel und einander verbinden.
- 6# Der die Verflechtung von 2 Zing Kungur.
- 7# S.P.W. Geflügel.
- 8# Der Kungur die Ammunkunnen geflügel  
genommen sind.
- 9# Der die von Kungur verflechtung  
verbinden Kungur.
- 10# Der Geflügel für S.P.W. Kungur.
- 11# Der die S.P.W. von Kungur Kungur.
- 12# Die Verflechtung von Kungur die Ammunkunnen  
& geflügel Kungur.
- 13# Die von in Kungur die Kungur  
Kungur die zwei Ammunkunnen Kungur der  
Kungur Kungur Kungur.
- 14# Die Kungur Kungur Kungur Kungur  
Kungur die zwei Ammunkunnen Kungur.

Laglei's

Stoumount →

← Nebenstrasse.

Schule

10#

10#

Stoumount →

Immerhof "F."

Oyflura Neron.

6 März 1946.

2#  
Haus

1#

8#  
Haus

13#

zum Gutshof →

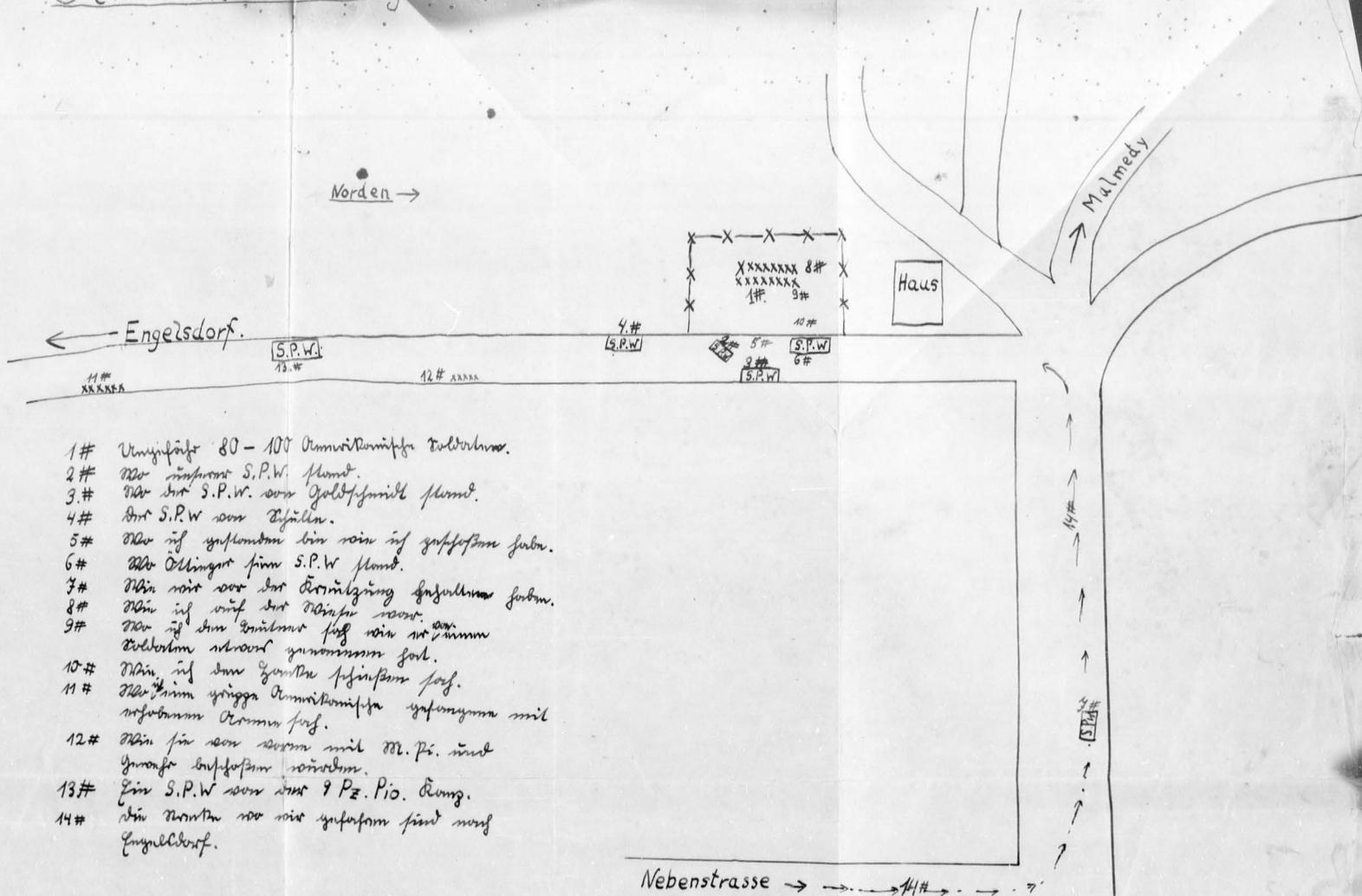
14#

9#

10101010

- 000602
- 1# S.P.W. von Bergstr.
  - 2# Der Junge war wie in der Ballart voran.
  - 3# Der Junge war die Jungehülle der vor.
  - 4# S.P.W. von Zühlke.
  - 5# S.P.W. von Zuffenwurm.
  - 6# S.P.W. von der 9. Pz. Ri.
  - 7# S.P.W. von Bergstr.
  - 8# Der S.P.W. von der Jungehülle.
  - 9# Das war der Junge, der voran, und er war noch 2 mal die Farbe auf dem Kopf gezeichnet.
  - 10# Der Einhornwurm.
  - 11# Der Geflügelwurm der Bergstr.
  - 12# Ein Ammenwurm der Pz. Ri. war die 2. Wurm von der ersten Bewegung mit gefalteten Fingern.
  - 13# S.P.W. von Elmmer.
  - 14# S.P.W. von Grottel.

# Strassenkreuzung



- 1# Umzäunung 80-100 Annweilnische Bauland.
- 2# Nur im S.P.W. Markt.
- 3# Nur im S.P.W. von Goldschmidt Markt.
- 4# Nur im S.P.W. von Böhler.
- 5# Nur im S.P.W. von Böhler.
- 6# Nur im S.P.W. Markt.
- 7# Nur im S.P.W. von Böhler Markt.
- 8# Nur im S.P.W. von Böhler Markt.
- 9# Nur im S.P.W. von Böhler Markt.
- 10# Nur im S.P.W. Markt.
- 11# Nur im S.P.W. Markt.
- 12# Nur im S.P.W. Markt.
- 13# Nur im S.P.W. Markt.
- 14# Nur im S.P.W. Markt.

(93)

Grundstück "D"  
 Gültig bis  
 6. März 1946.

000604

### TRANSLATOR'S AFFIDAVIT

I, George MILLER assigned to War Crimes Branch, United States Army, APO 633, as an interpreter, having been duly sworn, depose and state that the attached English translation is a true and accurate rendering of the German original of the statement of

GUSTAV NEVE

taken on 6 March 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

before RAPHAEL SHUMACKER, Capt., CMP

consisting of 13 pages AND 4 SKETCHES into English.

I, the deponent, further state that I speak German and English fluently and am fully qualified as an expert German-English interpreter by reason of the following qualifications:

1. German is my native tongue.
2. I spent the first twenty years of my life in Germany and went to elementary and secondary school there.
3. I came to the United States in 1928.
4. I had two years of English in secondary school in Germany. My other knowledge of English has been derived from study by myself.
5. I have been married for the past six years to a British subject and speak English continually at home. My wife does not speak German.
6. I have been in the U. S. Army for the past 2-1/2 years, having been discharged in November 1945 and have been employed by the War Department as a German-English interpreter since January 1946.

*George Miller*  
GEORGE MILLER

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 13<sup>th</sup> day of March 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

*Raphael Shumacker*  
War Crimes Branch, USFET  
Capt. CMP



000605

A F F I D A V I T

of

GUSTAV NEVE

\*\*\*

I, Gustav NEVE, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

In December, 1944, during the EIFEL offensive, I was in the 2nd Platoon of the 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company, 1st Pioneer Battalion, LAH. My platoon leader was Oberscharfuhrer Max SEUTNER and my Company Commander was Obersturmfuehrer Franz SIEVERS. I was in the 2nd group of my platoon, being the assistant driver in the second vehicle of that group. The regular driver was Sturmmann Joachim HOFMANN. My group leader was Unterscharfuhrer Sepp WITKOWSKI. On or about the 11th or 12th of December, 1944, the 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company was in/assembly area in the woods near SATZVEY. On the 11th or 12th of December, 1944 the company was assembled there and Untersturmfuehrer SEITZ, Platoon Leader of the 1st Platoon, spoke to us. SIEVERS came in during the latter part of SEITZ' speech. The scene of this meeting is shown on a sketch which I have drawn and have marked Exhibit "A". This sketch is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

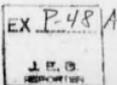
I cannot remember everything that Untersturmfuehrer SEITZ told us but I do remember that he said substantially the following:

"Within the next few days we will go into battle. We will have a whole brigade of chemical mortars at our disposal. We will have a new air force, and we will be supported by a unit from SKORZENY dressed in American uniforms and using American vehicles and weapons. No prisoners of war will be taken."

From SATZVEY we went to BLANKENHEIM and dispersed our vehicles in a woods near BLANKENHEIM. I think we arrived in BLANKENHEIM on the night of the 14th-15th of December, 1944.

The armored column formed on the road near BLANKENHEIM in the early morning hours of 16 December, 1944, at which time we moved forward into the offensive.

I have seen a map of Central Europe, 1:100,000, G.S., G.S., No. 4416, Bonn, Sheet S. 1. All references in this statement to towns or other terrain features given in coordinates will be taken from this map unless some other map is referred to. Our route of march in this offensive was generally as follows: BLANKENHEIM (23-05) to DAHEM (15,4-99,6) to LOSHEIM (03,3-96,6) to HANSFELD (96,8-99,02) to BUELLINGEN (95,2-02) to the crossroads (81,5-02) north of ENGELSDORF (LIGNEUVILLE) (80,5-99,3) to ENGELSDORF (LIGNEUVILLE) (80,5-99,3), thence to STAVELOP, STOOMON, and LA GLEIZE. These last three named towns are not shown on the map referred to but are west of ENGELSDORF (LIGNEUVILLE).



000606

Just before entering the town of HONSFELD, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning of 17 December, 1944, we stopped momentarily on the righthand side of the road after passing an SPW of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company. Coming towards us on the left side of the road was a group of 10 to 12 American prisoners. I know they were Americans by their uniforms. They were unarmed. They had their hands raised in a sign of surrender. An officer stood up in this SPW of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company and yelled to the men around him, "Go on, bump them off." Then I saw him beckoning with his finger to certain of his men to report to him for the job. Then I saw 3 or 4 German soldiers marching these Americans farther down the road to our rear. Immediately thereafter, we started forward and continued on into the town of HONSFELD. I did not hear any shooting while we were still there and I cannot swear of my own knowledge that this group of American prisoners were actually shot but I do know that the order was given to shoot them. At the time of this incident I did not know who the officer was, but later in a cellar in LA GLITZE I learned that he was the Commanding Officer of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company and that his name was Obersturmfuehrer RUMPF.

The next American prisoners of war that I saw during this offensive were those that I saw as we were leaving the town of HONSFELD. I do not remember seeing the name HONSFELD on any sign and I was not familiar with this town but I do know that the town I speak of was the one before we reached BUELLINGEN. I also know that no town is shown on the map between HONSFELD and BUELLINGEN and I know that we passed through no town between the town I am referring to and BUELLINGEN.

As we left the town of HONSFELD, the same day, December 17, 1944, I remember a road junction where we made a turn to the right to proceed in the direction of BUELLINGEN. I have drawn a sketch showing this road junction. It is marked Exhibit "B", is attached hereto and made a part hereof. When we reached this road junction, we made a turn to the right as indicated by a line of dashes and an arrow as shown on Exhibit "B". As we made this turn to the right and proceeded down the road towards BUELLINGEN, I remember hearing machine gun fire and this fire continued until we dispersed ourselves along the edge of the woods a few hundred meters beyond this intersection. On the righthand side of the road just after we made the turn, was a battery of American anti-tank guns. These guns are indicated on my Exhibit "B" by symbols and the numeral 1. Also on the righthand side of the road and just beyond these anti-tank guns was a house in front of which stood 6 or 7 American prisoners of war who were unarmed and had their hands raised in a sign of surrender. I do not remember seeing any guard around these prisoners. They are indicated by four crosses and the numeral 2 on Exhibit "B". About 50 or 60 meters beyond this house, BEUTNER's SPW was parked on the righthand side of the road. Its location is indicated on Exhibit "B" by a rectangle and the numeral 3. The driver of BEUTNER's SPW was ~~Hottenfuehrer~~ Ernst GOLDSCHMIDT. The only men from this SPW that I remember seeing are Unterscharfuehrer DICKMAN and Pioneer HANKE. Both of them were standing in the SPW by the triple mount 2 cm. A.A. gun. They were not firing this gun but were turning it on its mount. I do not remember seeing GOLDSCHMIDT, BEUTNER or any of the other men from this SPW either in the SPW or on the road beside it. We stopped our SPW down the road, perhaps a hundred meters beyond BEUTNER's SPW as indicated by a rectangle and the numeral 5. It was from this place that I noticed 10 to 15 American soldiers who apparently had been shot as they were lying on the ground close together on our left side of the road across from where BEUTNER's SPW was parked. This group of American soldiers seemed to be about 20 to 25 meters from the edge of the road. I was standing up in my SPW when I observed these American soldiers and I could see that they had no weapons and were wearing no ammunition belts.

EXP. 48A  
J. E. S.  
REPORTER

000607

From this point the column moved down the road approximately a half a kilometer and there we were attacked from the air and the 2nd Platoon drove off the road to our right and took cover along the edge of the woods. The 1st Platoon did the same thing on the left side of the road. We were halted there along the woods 15 or 20 minutes.

I do not remember the march order as we left these woods.

I do not remember seeing any other prisoners of war until we reached BUELLINGEN. I have drawn a sketch of BUELLINGEN, which I have marked Exhibit "C". It is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

I remember as we were entering BUELLINGEN, there was a garden on the right side of the road with a hedge around it. This is indicated on Exhibit "C" by a rectangular symbol and the numeral 1. After passing this garden and when our SPW reached a point on the road indicated by the number 2, I saw a group of American prisoners of war walking to the rear. At that time they were at a spot indicated by the numeral 3. These Americans were not fired into and continued on past us.

Our SPW, driven by HOFMANN, was stopped farther up the road in front of a house. This house is indicated on Exhibit "C" by a rectangular symbol and the numeral 6. The place where our SPW stopped is shown by a small rectangle and the numeral 5. Unterscharfuhrer WITKOWSKI, Pioneer STICKEL and some other men from my SPW captured 6 or 7 prisoners of war in house number 6, brought them out on the street and showed them that they were to march to our rear. At this time I saw 20 or 25 American prisoners being taken in house number 4 on the left side of the road by Unterscharfuhrer ALTKURGER. I saw them assembled on the street and I saw them as they started marching to the rear.

We mounted our SPW again, made a left turn at the road junction and stopped our SPW farther down the street at a place indicated by the numeral 7, where our SPW was refueled from an American gasoline dump, indicated by a symbol and the numeral 8. While our SPW was being refueled, we received artillery fire and took cover in the cellar of a house located at a point shown by the numeral 9 on my Exhibit "C". I remember seeing a German tank that had been ahead beyond us at a point indicated by the numeral 10.

I remember passing 4 or 5 different groups of American prisoners of war who were walking along the road as we travelled from BUELLINGEN to the crossroads north of ENGELSDORF but I do not remember seeing or hearing any shots fired into them from our SPW or any other SPW.

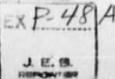
Between 1 and 2 o'clock P.M., 17 December 1944 we arrived at a crossroads approximately 3 or 4 kilometers north of ENGELSDORF. This is the crossroads shown on the above mentioned map at coordinates 81.5-02. I have drawn a sketch of this crossroads which I have marked Exhibit "D". It is attached hereto and made a part of this affidavit. Before reaching this crossroads we had travelled northwardly on a small dirt road and had made a left turn to proceed in the direction of the crossroads where we again turned to our left in order to travel southwardly towards ENGELSDORF. These 2 roads were more or less parallel and I estimate that they were about 1 kilometer apart. The route we took approaching the crossroads is indicated by a line of arrows and the numeral 14 on my Exhibit "D". After reaching the crossroads and turning to our left, there was a house on the righthand side of the road at the intersection. This house is shown by a small rectangle on Exhibit "D". South of the house also on the righthand side of the road was a fenced-in pasture.

EX P-484  
J. E. B.  
DEPOSITION

000608

"As we drove down the road in front of this pasture I saw BEUTNER's SPW parked on the left side of the road as indicated by a rectangle and the numeral 3 on my Exhibit "D". Oberscharfuehrer BEUTNER, who was in his SPW at that time, gave us a hand signal to halt on our right side of the road and we came to a stop as indicated by a rectangle and the numeral 2. The SPW driven by Sturmann SCHOLTE stopped ahead of us as indicated by a rectangular symbol and the numeral 4. As we made a left turn at the intersection I saw a large group of American soldiers, about 80 to 100, standing in this pasture south of the house. After we had brought our SPW to a halt, they were still standing there. These American soldiers were unarmed and had their hands raised above their heads in a sign of surrender. After we had come to a halt I heard BEUTNER tell WIKOWSKI that the weapons should be loaded and made ready so we could "bump off" the American prisoners. Then I dismounted from the SPW, taking my fast-firing rifle with me and posted myself on the road on the right rear end of my SPW. STICKEL and JAECKEL made the front machine gun ready and TOEDTER and ENDE made the rear machine gun ready. Sturmann Joachim HOFMANN was standing at the rear of the SPW with me. I do not know where the other men from our SPW posted themselves. I believe we were parked there approximately 15 minutes before the shooting began. Finally BEUTNER gave the order to fire and everybody opened up with their weapons. From where I was standing at the rear of my SPW as indicated by the numeral 5, I fired about 15 rounds into the Americans with my fast-firing rifle. HOFMANN was firing with his machine pistol. Both machine guns on my SPW were being fired. In the meantime, OETTINGER's SPW had driven up and stopped on the righthand side of the road as indicated by the rectangular symbol 6 and I saw Rottenfuehrer BLOSCHKE firing from beside his SPW with a rifle. I also saw OETTINGER firing into the American soldiers with his machine pistol. I do not remember seeing any firing from the machine guns in SCHOLTE's SPW. I also saw Unterscharfuehrer DICKMANN and Pioneer HANKE firing rifles from a position next to BEUTNER's SPW. I also saw BEUTNER firing a machine pistol from his SPW. The shooting lasted about 10 minutes and then we went into the pasture. I went to a place in the pasture as indicated by the numeral 8. I do not remember hearing any order telling us to go into the pasture. I went in because everyone else did. The reason we went into the pasture was to shoot the Americans who were still alive. When we walked into the field, many of the American soldiers, all of whom had fallen to the ground when the firing first started, were turning and twisting on the ground. From point number 8, I aimed at 8 or 10 of these men who were still alive, and shot them. I am confident that they were dead after I finished shooting at them. I don't mean to say that I shot all 8 or 10 men from one position. I moved among the American soldiers who lay on the ground and when I found one who was moving, I shot him from a distance of about half a meter. In this way I killed 8 or 10 American soldiers. I only shot one round into the head of each American. At a spot in the field indicated by the numeral 9, I saw BEUTNER take something from one of the American soldiers. I saw HANKE shooting into the Americans from a place in the field indicated by the numeral 10. HOFMANN was in the field with me and I saw him shoot with the machine pistol. I saw Rottenfuehrer Ernst GOLDSCHMIDT among the Americans shooting with his machine pistol. I saw WIKOWSKI shooting at the Americans with his machine pistol. I saw Pioneer Hubert STORCH in the field shooting with his rifle. There were many more in the field shooting at the same time but I do not know their names nor who they were. I stayed in the field approximately 10 minutes and then returned to my SPW."

As I was leaving the pasture I saw a group of 6 or 7 American



000606

prisoners of war walking up the road towards the intersection. This group is indicated by some crosses and the numeral 11. After we had mounted our SPW and were moving southwardly on the road in the direction of ENGELSDORF, this group had then reached a point as shown by some crosses and the numeral 12. Just before we passed this group and when they were standing at a point indicated by some crosses and the numeral 12, I heard machine pistol fire from my rear and these Americans fell to the ground. At the time they were shot they were not attempting to escape and did nothing to provoke the shooting. After passing this group of Americans that were shot, I remember that we passed an SPW of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company which was on the righthand side of the road as indicated by a rectangle and the numeral 13. Then we continued on to ENGELSDORF.

From ENGELSDORF we travelled in the direction of SPAVELOT and stopped in an assembly area on the left side of the road a few kilometers before SPAVELOT and spent the night of December 17th at this place. The next morning we took a road to the left, driving to a small village but we were attacked by enemy dive bombers and later returned to this assembly area before SPAVELOT and stayed there until the night of December 18th. That night we drove through SPAVELOT and arrived in STOUMONT the next morning, 19 December 1944.

I have prepared a rough sketch of the town of STOUMONT. This sketch is marked Exhibit "E", is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

\* We entered STOUMONT on the road from LA GLEIZE as shown in the upper righthand corner of Exhibit "E". We first parked our SPW for about 10 minutes near a store located at a street intersection and from there moved it to another position indicated on Exhibit "E" by the numeral 10. After we had been in STOUMONT just a short while, I heard Oberscharfuhrer SCHAEFER call SPRENGER to him. At this time I was standing at my SPW at the point shown by the numeral 10. When SCHAEFER called to SPRENGER, he was standing by GOLDSCHMIDT's SPW, which was then at a place indicated by the numeral 4. At this time I could plainly see Obersturmfuhrer SIEVERS and Oberscharfuhrer SCHAEFER standing together at the corner near the store. The place where they stood is indicated generally by the numeral 5 on Exhibit "E". Near SIEVERS and SCHAEFER were 2 American prisoners of war who had another wounded American soldier on a stretcher. I saw SPRENGER walk towards them. At this time I was cleaning our SPW and I do not know what transpired between SIEVERS, SCHAEFER and SPRENGER. A minute or so later, I saw the 2 American soldiers walking down the street, taking a route indicated by the arrows on my sketch and the numeral 12. They were carrying the wounded American soldier on the stretcher and SPRENGER was walking behind them. SPRENGER was armed with his machine pistol. He marched them 3 or 4 meters into a small lane or alleyway and there I saw SPRENGER shoot these American soldiers. He fired 2 or 3 bursts from his machine pistol. When he shot, I remember seeing the American soldier who was carrying the rear end of the stretcher drop it and take a step or so forward to the right side of the stretcher and then he fell to the ground. I also saw the other American soldier fall to the ground. About half an hour later, GELHOFFER, HOFMANN, SCHULTE and I went into the alley and saw the bodies of these Americans. Two of them were dead but the man on the stretcher was still alive. I could see him breathing.

15 or 20 minutes later I went in house number 11 with GELHOFFER, HOFMANN, SCHULTE and OETTINGER, and there we saw a wounded American soldier lying on the floor. He had a bandage on the upper thigh of his left leg. This soldier was screaming with pain. OETTINGER fired 1 or 2 shots from his American 45 calibre pistol into the head of this wounded American from a distance of about 10 to 15 centimeters. These shots killed the American soldier. He did not breathe any more, made no further sounds or movement, and I am confident he was dead.

000610

On the afternoon of the same day, 19 December 1944, I saw two more American prisoners with Sturmman Gustav SRENGER and Rottenfuehrer BILLOSCHETZKY walking down the street using the same route that had been taken previously by SRENGER (indicated by the arrows and the numeral 12) and I saw SRENGER and BILLOSCHETZKY march these 2 American soldiers into the same alley. At this time I was a roving guard for all the SPW's and was on the street near my SPW, at a spot indicated by the numeral 13. A few seconds after SRENGER and BILLOSCHETZKY marched these 2 men into the alley, I heard machine pistol fire. This firing came from behind house number 14 but I could not see who was doing the firing because house number 14 was between SRENGER and BILLOSCHETZKY and the place where I stood. I then saw SRENGER and BILLOSCHETZKY come out of the alley and go back up the street. They did not have the Americans with them at this time.

We left SLOMONT on the night of the 20th-21st of December and arrived in LA GLEIZE that same night.

I have drawn a rough street plan of LA GLEIZE, which I attach hereto, which I have marked Exhibit "F". It is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

When we reached LA GLEIZE, our SPW was parked in an apple orchard at a spot indicated by a rectangle and the numeral 5. Then we went to the cellar of house number 2. I remember that while I was in the cellar of this house an officer came there and asked for some men of his company to come with him. After he had left I learned that he was the Company Commander of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company and that his name was Obersturmfuehrer RUMPF. This was the same officer whom I had seen before we reached HONSFELD, where he had told some of his men to shoot some American prisoners of war.

This statement is given by me voluntarily and of my own free will. I have written it in my own handwriting. I have not been subjected to force, duress or threats or punishment. No promises of reward or immunity from prosecution have been made to me.

I swear that the facts stated in this affidavit are true and I am prepared to repeat them under oath in any court of justice.

GUSTAV NEVE  
6 March 1946

Sworn to and subscribed before me  
this 6th day of March 1946 at  
Schwaebisch Hall, Ger.

RAHHAEL SHUMACKER  
Capt. CMP

EX P-48A  
J.E.S.  
MAR 1946

000611

SKETCH MARKED EXHIBIT "A" DRAWN BY STURGMANN  
GUSTAV NEVE ON 27th FEBRUARY 1946, SHOWING SATZVEY

\*\*\*\*\*

L E G E N D

1. COMPANY FORMATION
2. UNTERSTURMFUEHRER SEITZ
3. UNTERSTURMFUEHRER KAMFFE
4. COMPANY KITCHEN
5. RATION TRUCK
6. SIF
7. WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT TRUCK
8. SQUAD DUG-OUT
9. MAINTENANCE TRUCK.

000312

SKETCH MARKED EXHIBIT "B" DRAWN BY STRUMMANN GUSTAV NEVE  
ON 7 MARCH 1946, SHOWING HONSFELD.

\* \* \* \* \*

LEGEND

1. A BATTERY OF AMERICAN ANTI-TANK GUNS
2. AMERICAN PRISONERS STANDING AROUND IN A GROUP
3. WHERE GOLDSCHMIDT'S SPW STOOD
4. AMERICAN PRISONERS LYING ON THE GROUND
5. THE SPW OF HOSMANN, NEVE.

000316

SKETCH MARKED EXHIBIT "C" DRAWN ON 6 MARCH 1946

BY STURMANN GUSTAV NEVE, SHOWING BUELLINGEN.

\* \* \* \*

LEGEND

1. A HEDGE (CALLED "LEBENSBAUM")
2. OUR SPW
3. A SMALL GROUP OF AMERICAN PRISONERS
4. HOUSE WITH A BIG GATE IN FRONT OF WHICH ALTKRUGER TOOK ABOUT 25 -30 PRISONERS.
5. WHERE HOFMANN'S SPW STOOD
6. THE HOUSE OUT OF WHICH WITKOFFSKY and STÜCKEL BROUGHT 6 or 7 AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND ONE OFFICER, OUT OF THE CELLAR.
7. WHERE WE STOOD WHILE REFUELLING
8. THE AMERICAN GASOLINE DUMP
9. THE HOUSE WE RAN INSIDE OF WHEN THE AMERICAN ARTILLERY FIRED AT US
10. A DISABLED GERMAN TANK

000614

SKETCH MARKED EXHIBIT "D" DRAWN BY STURMMANN GUSTAV NEVE, on  
MARCH 6th, 1946, SHOWING THE CROSS-ROADS.

LEGEND

- # 1. About 80-100 American soldiers.
- # 2. Where our SPW stood.
- # 3. Where GOLDSCHMIDT's SPW stood.
- # 4. The SPW of SCHULTE.
- # 5. Where I stood when I shot.
- # 6. Where ORTINGER's SPW stood.
- # 7. Where we stopped before the cross-roads.
- # 8. The place where I stood on the pasture.
- # 9. Where I saw BEUTNER when he took something from a soldier.
- # 10. This is where I saw HANKE shooting.
- # 11. Where I saw a group of American prisoners with their arms raised.
- # 12. As they were shot at from the front with M, Pi and rifle.
- # 13. An SPW of the 9th Pz Pio Comp.
- # 14. The route we drove on to ENGELSDORF.

EX P-48A  
J. E. S.  
1946

000615

SKETCH MARKED EXHIBIT "E" DRAWN BY STURLMANN GUSTAV NEVE

ON MARCH 6TH 1946, SHOWING STOUOMONT.

\* \* \* \*

LEGEND

- # 1. PEIPER'S COMMAND POST.
- # 2. CEMETARY
- # 3. DISABLED GERMAN TANK
- # 4. SPW OF GOLDSCHMIDT
- # 5. WHERE SCHÄFER AND SIEVERS STOOD
- # 6. WHERE THE DRIVERS OF THE 2nd PLSTOON STOOD TOGETHER
- # 7. SPW OF SCHULTE
- # 8. WHERE SPRENGER TOOK THE AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR.
- # 9. WHERE THE SOLDIERS SHOT BY SPRENGER LAID ON THE GROUND
- #10. WHERE HOFMANN'S SPW STOOD.
- #11. WHERE ÖTTINGER'S SPW STOOD
- #12. THE ROAD ALONG WHICH SPRENGER LED THE AMERICAN PRISONERS
- #13. THE PLACE WHERE I STOOD WHEN I SAW SPRENGER AND BIŁOSCHEPSKI LEAD THE TWO PRISONERS (AMERICANS) BEHIND THE HOUSE.
- #14. HOUSE AT THE REAR OF WHICH BIŁOSCHENSKI AND SPRENGER 'BUMPED OFF' THE 2 AMERICANS.

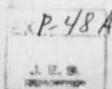
000616

SKETCH MARKED EXHIBIT "F", DRAWN BY STURMANN GUSTAV NEVE  
ON MARCH 6th 1946, SHOWING LA GLEIZE.

\* \* \* \*

LEGEND

1. BAYER's S.P.W.
2. The house, the cellar of which we were in.
3. The house in which the radio was.
4. SCHULTE's SPW
5. HOFMANN's SPW
6. SPW of the 9th PanzerPioneer Company
7. MAYER's SPW
8. The SPW of the Radio section
9. Where we buried HANSEN, MARTENS and two more whom I did not know.
10. The Church wall.
11. PEIER'S command post.
12. An American tank which 2 men of SKORCZENY's group drove.
13. SPW of ELSMANN
14. SPW of GRÄBER



000617



I, GUSTAV NEVE, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

Ich Gustav Neve, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same ROTTENFUEHRER ERNST GOLDSCHMIDT mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6 MARCH 1946

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen ROTTENFUEHRER ERNST GOLDSCHMIDT von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 6 März 1946.

Ernst Neve  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

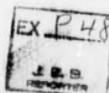
54 Rotenführer  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3/22 Pz Div 1 853 Pz G  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Byrne  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt USAF  
Rank Arm or Service



F  
EX  
488

000618



I, GUSTAV NEVE, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath: Ich Gustav Neve nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same W/122229222 Joachim Hofmann mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6 MAR 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen W/12229222 Joachim Hofmann von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 6 März 1946.

Gustav Neve  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

SS Postkammerführer  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

2/12g Pz. Schl. 1. 2. SS Div. 4.  
Organization during Elbe Offensive  
Einheit während des Elbe-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

Robert Payne  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt. KACD  
Rank Arm or Service

EXP 48  
JCS  
PROPERTY

000616



I, GUSTAV NEVE, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath: Ich Gustav Neve, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same JAEKEL mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6 MAR 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Gustav von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 6 März 1946.

Gustav Neve  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zaname)

32 Böhmenlieban  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3122 Pz 346 12 3302  
Organization during Elbe Offensive  
Einheit während des Elbe-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15 day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Byrne  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt - 196P  
Rank Arm or Service

EX P-48  
32 31

000620



I, GUSTAV NEVE, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

Ich Rumpf Erich, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Obersturmführer Rumpf mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6 MAR 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Obersturmführer Rumpf von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 6 März 1946.

Gustav Neve  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

57 Obersturmführer  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

31 Pz Div 9th A 933099  
Organization during Elfer Offensive  
Einheit während des Elfer-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of April, 1946.

Robert Payne  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt - 196D  
Rank Arm or Service

EX 48E  
EXP. 48E  
JUN 1946

000621



I, GUSTAV NEUE, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

Ich Gustav Neue, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Oberscharführer SCHAEFER mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6 MAR 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Oberscharführer Schaefer von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 6 März 1946.

Gustav Neue  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

SS Beobachter  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3/Pz Bn 2nd 1st 55th G  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

White Byrne  
Officer administering oath

Willi Schaefer  
Rank Arm or Service

EX R-48 7  
J. E. B. REPORT CO.

115.

P  
EX  
48F

000625



I, GUSTAV NEVE, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
 Ich Gustav Neve, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Obersturmführer Franz Sievers mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6 MAR 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Obersturmführer Franz Sievers von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 6. März 1946.

Gustav Neve  
 First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

22. Rotbundesführer  
 Rank (Dienstgrad)

3/729. Pz. Inf. 1833029  
 Organization during Eifel Offensive  
 Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Borne  
 Officer administering oath

1st Lt. J. W. G. P.  
 Rank Arm of Service

116.

EX-48  
 J. E. B.  
 PRODUCTIONS

4  
 EX  
 48G

000623



I, GUSTAV NEVE, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
 Ich Gustav Neve, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same SPRENGER  
Gustav Sprenger mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6 MAR 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen SPRENGER  
Gustav Sprenger von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt,  
 datiert 6 März 1946.

Gustav Neve  
 First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zanamel)

SS Buchhalter  
 Rank (Dienstgrad)

3/12 Pz Div 1 42204  
 Organization during Eifel Offensive  
 Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
10th day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Byrne  
 Officer administering oath

1st Lt J.P. G.P.

EX P-48 H  
 J.E.B.  
 487

117.

000627



I, GUSTAV NEVE, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath: Ich Gustav Neve, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig geschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same STICKEL mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 6 MARCH 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen STICKEL von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 6 MÄRZ 1946.

Gustav Neve  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Rechtsmeister  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3/ Panzer Div. G.I. 1 & Co. G.  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

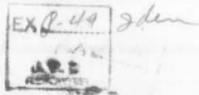
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of April, 1946.

Robert R. Payne  
Officer administering oath

118. 1st Lt 176 GP  
Rank Arm or Service

EX-48 I  
J. E. B.

P  
EX  
481



Eidswürdige Erklärung von Ringfried Jüdel <sup>28</sup>

Ich, Ringfried Jüdel <sup>28</sup> gebe nach dem ich nicht weislich  
 ein Gespür zu werden, unter Eid, die folgende Erklärung ab:

Im Dezember 1944, während der Befreiung, war ich im 2. Zug des 3. Pz. Pi. Bataillon, 1. Division, 1. Armee, L. A. H. Mein Zugsführer war Untersturmführer Max Böhmer. Mein Bataillon Kommandeur war Obersturmführer Franz Finckel. Ich war St. G. 4. Zug 2 in dem SPW des von meinem Gefährten <sup>26</sup> geführt worden.

Am oder im Laufe am 12. Dezember 1944, wurde mich für meine Dienste im Bataillon im Norden in der Nähe von Aachen. Ich hatte damals ein Gespür von meinem linken Fuß und wunde in dem Unterschenkel. Einige meiner Kameraden die zurück blieben, als die Befreiung vorrückte, erzählten mir nach der Befreiung, dass ich mich verletzt habe. Die Wunde ist jetzt in Heilung. Ich wurde von meinen Kameraden für einen Monat in Heilung, meine Wunde ist jetzt in Heilung, meine Wunde ist jetzt in Heilung, meine Wunde ist jetzt in Heilung. Ich erzählte mir die Untersturmführer Finckel, das der Zugsführer des 1. Zuges war, mich aufpassen sollten und sollte in verantwortung der folgenden Worte:

"Mein Gespür müssen mich jetzt in Heilung  
 gepasst unterhalten müssen, mir nachdem 3. Heilungsbefehl - Abteilungen

in Postulation dinstags, als Anwalt dorum vertheidelt worden  
den ersten Anwalt in dinstagsman und worden den kind in die flucht  
führen. Seine Zwangsgefängnisse werden geschlossen werden.  
Ist worden mich das Mörder die tag im tag den Anwalt angreifen  
und gefügt sind, dann wiederum. Wenn fluchen werden der  
Panzersymmetrieen gebildet sein. Hier werden den kind fluchen  
was wir ist mich an treffen. Hier ist als ein freigesetztes wird  
aufgelesen."

Hier führen von Aufzählung für einen Versammlungs-  
platz in dem Haupte in der Nähe von Blutungstein. Ich glaube  
wir kamen dort im Jahre am 15. August 1844 vor. In dem  
frühen Morgenstunden des 16. August 1844 stellte sich ein Aufruhr  
für die Offensiven, an der Spitze in der Nähe von Blutungstein auf.  
Unteroffiziers des Bataillon, in der jüngsten, versammelten, wurde es  
sich ein Aufruhr zu zeigen, und hielt den Mörtern in der  
Folge, um die ganze Aufzählung. Der Aufruhr in der Aufzählung wurde  
das selbe als das, das mich mit gefügt wurde, was die, die in  
der Nähe von Aufzählung von der besten verfügbaren Zeit, gefügt  
werden. Ich wiederum mich aufzählung des me besten, das einen  
Zwangsgefängnisse geschlossen werden.

Ich habe nun Punkte von Mittel-Europa,  
1:100 von G. S., G. S., Nr. 4416, Bonn, Blatt S. 1.  
gezeigt bekommen.

allen mentioning von Coördinaten in dieser Erklärung  
 von Orten, Häften oder anderen Gelände gebildet werden werden  
 von dieser Fundkarte genommen, und genommen ist bezogen auf  
 und drückt auf einen anderen Fundkarte, Ich nimm an mich  
 das in dem Anhang in nachfolgenden die folgende sind:  
 von Solentunheim (92.9-05) und Hofheim  
 (03.4-96.6) und Gensfeld (96.7-99.2)  
 und Büllingen (95.2-02) und Hirsmond  
 (83.3-00.3) zur Hauptkarte (81.5-02)  
 nach Ligniswille (80.5-99.4) dem nach  
 Hirsmond, Hirsmond und Lu Glis. Die letzteren drei  
 genannten Orte sind nicht auf der oben genannten Fundkarte  
 an gezeigt, aber liegen in all gemeinsam in westliche Richtung  
 von Ligniswille.

Ich nimm an mich die nachstehende Einigungsgangnahme  
 bezüglich dieser Offensiven in demselben Gensfeld passen zu haben, als  
 wie und dieser Stadt nach Büllingen zu sein und führen. Die  
 neue 8 und 9 Uhr morgens um 14. Dezember 1944. Ich weiß  
 nicht das Thema dieser Stadt Gensfeld war, aber ich weiß das  
 in der Stadt war nur wie Büllingen war. Da kein  
 anderer Stadt an der Fund Karte zwischen Gensfeld und

Böllingen ungenügt ist ein in "vorgnügt" aus dieser Ort  
 von in meine Handhabt wurde. Ich habe nun Skizzen gemacht  
 die die Anordnung von Handhabt darstellt. Die Hauptanordnung  
 die wie nach Böllingen einfließen. Diese Skizzen habe ich  
 Besonderepunkte 7 markiert. Ein ist für die bei angeht. ist ein  
 Teil der Fall.

Insoweit als wie nach rechts abwärts auf Richtung  
 Böllingen zu, nämlich ich mich an meine Annahmeplan LKW,  
 das ein M. G. über dem festsitzig angeordnet hatte, wobei gefahren  
 zu sein. Dieser LKW ist durch ein festsitzig angeordnet und mit drei  
 The. 11 an Besonderepunkte 7 markiert.

Die SPW im mittellere wie wie wurde Besonderepunkte,  
 als wie drei Anordnung wie wie nach rechts abwärts, meine  
 Kammern. Dieses ist auf Besonderepunkte 7 durch ein Anordn. Die The. 2  
 angeordnet. Der Besonderepunkte wurde Besonderepunkte SPW, welche ich mit 3 Anordn.  
 mit habe. Allein SPW von festsitzig Besonderepunkte gefahren ist mit  
 einem Anordn. The. 1 ungenügen. Als wie an dieser Stelle die durch  
 Anordn. The. 1 ungenügen ist worden, festsitzig ist Anordn. gefahren =  
 ohne Anordn. gefahren die von meinem Anordn. kann. Dieses festsitzig  
 festsitzig ist an als es ist festsitzig bei und werden. An der Anordnung  
 Anordn. wie nach rechts abwärts. festsitzig Anordn. in der  
 Richtung Böllingen zu. Nach dem wie nach rechts abwärts Anordn.  
 ist ich im festsitzig 20-25 Anordn. Anordn. von wie nach  
 abwärts Anordn., einige Annahmeplan gefahren an der

meisten Markenscheine, als ich noch diesen Gesellschaften war, die Punkte  
 sind ein Rest von Nr. 4 ungenügend, weil ich im Jahre 8 am nächsten  
 die Gesellschaften von einem Land in die meisten Markenscheine gemacht  
 werden von diesen Gesellschaften, haben. Diese letzten Ammirationen ist mit  
 einigen sind mit Nr. 5 ungenügend. Ich kam mir mit mehreren  
 Hauptstellen mit diesen Ammirationen gefahren zu haben. Ein letzter  
 Ammirationen Uniforeman an, warren in demselben i. letzten  
 für Land in die Höhe. Ich wurde nicht ab diese Ammirationen geübt  
 müssen werden. Am Ende von dem Lande auf die meisten Markenscheine  
 sind noch vorhanden SPW. Die folgende sind alle noch vorhanden  
 fünf Goldstücke. Dieser SPW sind auf die meisten Markenscheine  
 ein Rest ein Rest ungenügend nachfolgend ist mit 6 Ammirationen  
 haben. Als wir den SPW nicht kamen, weil ich ungenügend  
 die Ammirationen i. die Ammirationen ungenügend am linken Ende  
 sind SPW, auf den Punkten die ich mit zwei Punkten sind die  
 Nr. 10 und ungenügend haben, haben. Die Ammirationen sind die  
 Punkte in einem Land sind ungenügend ein Rest ein Rest  
 am linken Ende des SPW weil ich ungenügend ein Rest ein Rest  
 i. die Ammirationen Punkte, die ich nicht mit Ammirationen ungenügend,  
 an die linken Ende des SPW sind ungenügend Goldstücke mit  
 ein Rest ein Rest Punkte in einem Land sind ungenügend  
 ungenügend sind auf die Markenscheine des SPW mit einem  
 ungenügend Punkte in einem Land. Gerade ungenügend Punkte  
 SPW, an die linken Markenscheine weil ich im Jahre 15 das  
 Ammirationen Geld haben.

7

7101c  
 sind nicht an gefallen und ich habe die Briefe nicht untersucht,  
 ohne sie lesen zu gehen. Die ganz kleinen sind gelbe beim Falten zerfallen  
 zerfallen. Ich habe die Briefe nicht untersucht und sie lesen mich zu  
 kommen. Als ich zu erst diese Annahme hatte war meine SPW und  
 meine Punkte die diese Handlung die 13 und gezeichnet ist.

Die Erlösung wird ungefähr 150 Mark an  
 den ersten SPW werden. In der Umgebung dieser Gegend  
 waren es die vier ersten Gänge mit einem anderen  
 Namen und die zweite Gang ist am Nordende der die ersten  
 Hauptpunkte, die dritte und die 1. Gang sind am Ende der  
 linken Hauptpunkte in der dritten auf dem ersten Gänge  
 zwischen zwei ersten in der dritten Gänge.  
 Ich habe nicht alle diese Orte untersucht und die erste Gang  
 sind die 2. Gang war, ohne ich habe die die dritte in der  
 zu erst untersucht haben. Ich habe irgend was war und die  
 Hauptpunkte.

Die meisten unvollständigen Briefe  
 die ich nicht bekommen haben zu haben waren die ersten  
 6-8 waren auf einem an der linken Hauptpunkte gehen, die  
 ungefähr 300-400 Mark für die die Gänge in der ersten  
 Briefe waren. Die ersten Briefe ist an der Hauptpunkte  
 sind die die Erlösung der ersten Briefe waren.

8

Auf dem weis nun Hallen so 10 - 15 Meter von diesem Ammickens  
 namen sagte Kutschersöhne Frau Wittkowski, unser Fräulein sei fort, aber  
 in ihrem PPH war, „früher war, im Lager“, darauf sie flücht  
 ist 2-3 Schritte mit meinem Pistolen in die Hand, Wittkowski flücht  
 mit seiner Aufmerksamkeiten - Pivins Land tödlich främte mit  
 dem verdammten M.G. auf sie - Pivins Land tödlich främte in  
 sie mit einem Pistolen in Pivins Land tödlich främte mit einem  
 Gewehr in sie hinein. In der Zeit als wir auf diese 6 oder 8  
 Ammickens flücht, waren sie im Anschlag, hatten sie ihren Anschlag  
 ihrem Kopf als ob sie sie magalen werden, haben einen Anschlag ge-  
 macht zu flücht und haben nicht <sup>haben</sup> das die flücht främte forderste.  
 Ich weißte von ihrem Anschlag das sie Ammickens waren. Die  
 haben nicht angehalten die flücht zu unterflücht, die 6 oder 8  
 Ammickens flücht zu Boden als wir auf sie flücht.

Die Ammickens in meinem PPH ist selbst mit ein Anschlag  
 främte wissen das flücht und Willingen in zwei namen  
 Ammickens flücht sie die im Anschlag waren und hatten  
 ihren flücht in der Zeit als flücht das sie sie magalen und wollen  
 in ihrem linken Handarm nach flücht unterflücht. Ich kann  
 mich nicht die bestimmte Anzahl der Ammickens in jeder flücht  
 bestimmen aber meine Aufmerksamkeit nach waren so flücht 5 und  
 8 Mann. Ich kann nicht in einzelnen auf flücht das an dieser anderen  
 flücht flücht, bestimmen. Ich können mich das und  
 Pivins flücht Hand an ein oder zwei flücht flücht mit einem  
 Gewehr flücht und Pivins flücht flücht flücht mit einem  
 Gewehr.

Ich habe nicht versucht mich zu zeigen die die Anzahl dieser  
 drei Fossilgruppen an der linken Seite der Tafel zu sein  
 Döllingen notwendig durch. Ich kann mich keine andere genaue  
 lichen Gesteinsbildung nennen. Allen diesen letzten unmittelbare  
 Untersuchen an ich meine die Mäure die diese drei Gruppen  
 von Gesteinen bilden, kann davon nicht beeinflusst, meine  
 Versuche zu zeigen es ist irgend etwas das ich Fossilgruppen  
 genau fordere.

Zusätzlich habe ich von zu werden sollen gefordert  
 und ich zu werden unmittelbare Gesteinsgruppen die nachher,  
 nachdem es die notwendig dieser Offensicht nachher notwendig  
 das ich mich nicht die Einzelheiten in jedem Falle, nennen kann.

Denn schon nicht in die Stadt von Döllingen  
 Ich habe mich zeigen Döllingen ebenfalls gefordert, die ich  
 Standortpunkt B markiert haben. Diese die ich ist für die gefordert  
 und ist ein Teil des selben. Ich habe nachher das diese Namen  
 dieser Stadt Döllingen ist als ich in die Gesteinsstufe nach, welche  
 ich mit 11 auf Standortpunkt B markiert haben. Ich nennen  
 mich meine kleinen unmittelbaren LKW auf der rechten Seite  
 nicht genau zu geben, als nicht in Döllingen ein führen.  
 Dieser LKW ist ein Teil ein führen u. d. 1 an gefordert. Etwas  
 genau über die Anzahl von diesen LKW nicht ein führen

mit einem großen Zw. dieses Hund haben ich un gegeben und ein  
 frischen und mit dem The. 7 merktend. Unsere SPW fielen nicht  
 nicht einig Nacht der. 3 ungenügend, haben. Besondere sind  
 jenen SPW wie dem unten an. Es ist einig Nacht der 4 ungenügend.  
 Bodens SPW sind wie Besondere an und ist einig Nacht der  
 The. 5 ungenügend. Als nicht an dieser Stelle fielen haben ich  
 festhalten die jenen SPW fielen an der Seite ungenügend,  
 sein einig Nacht der. 2 ungenügend ist. Unsere SPW  
 sind wie dem Hund der. 6 an. Untereinander sind  
 und Pierre's Jungs sind gehen in das Hund der. 6 und mussten  
 7 ungenügend gehen. Die gleichen sind ist die untere  
 jenen Altkriegs, Hermann's Holz, Kottens'sen Willi  
 Seiden'sen, Kottens'sen Johann Öttinger und  
 Untereinander sind gehen von ungefähr 15 -  
 20 ungenügend in Hund der. 7 gehen gehen gehen  
 und ist ist die ungenügend in einem gehen ungenügend  
 als nicht mit einem von dem The. 8 und meinen Gen-  
 nensstück B, ungenügend ist. Die 7 gehen die nicht  
 in Hund der. 6 gehen haben werden von Untereinander  
 sind, in Bewegung von Pierre's Jungs zurück  
 nach dem Hund der. 7 zurück. Die werden nicht  
 die Jungs zurück kam, sondern mussten sich  
 gehen an der Hauptbewegung und fielen

impon SPW was die Gustwaistpfeil an, sein Ding umfange  
 The. 9 un geschickt ist. (Theil) Hiesig sind impon SPW un diesem  
 Platz un getankt worden ging in die Gustwaistpfeil. Unterstufen  
 Altkönig kam in den Ballon, als wir in dem Gustwaistpfeil Ballon  
 hantieren und schickte uns das die Ammition die wir gefangen  
 haben und die im Jahr The. 7 gefangen worden waren messen  
 werden sein.

Der Billingen fingen wir weiter in der Richtung  
 Hiesig. Ungefähr ein Kilometer oder so nach Billingen, als  
 wir auf einer neuen Tintenstraße dahin fuhren nahmen wir ein  
 und ein großer Ammitioner Schießpulver. In dieser Gegend waren  
 um 6-8 Ammitioner. Ein Stück Zeit später nahmen wir ein und ein  
 großer von ungefähr derselben Art. Wir nahmen auch nahmen  
 wir uns zwei Geringe nach dem wir Billingen verließen und als  
 wir Hiesig erreichten. Diese Ammitioner sein die neuen drei  
 Geringe die wir nahmen, meistens nach hinten an der linken  
 Handseite von uns, im Voraus und mit einem Gängen in der  
 Höhe als es ein Teil nach dem anderen, als wir ein nahmen. Ein  
 fuhren kein Hiesig weiter nehmen wir fuhren ein irgend etwas  
 geben das die Hiesig fuhren fuhren. Wir fuhren nicht an  
 um die Geringe zu untersuchen. Ich fuhren immer meine Pistole  
 38 damit als ich auf jede dieser fünf Geringe fuhr.

Diese vorliegende die Grenzlinie die ich auf der oben genannten  
 Punktekarte im 81.5-02 auf gefunden sein zwischen 1 und 2  
 Ihre Aufzeichnung am 17. Dezember 1944. Diese Straßenkonzeption war  
 etwa 3-5 Kilometer nördlich Sigmundswilen (Luzern) war schon  
 in einem nördlichen Richtung auf einem kleinen Seitenstraßen entlang  
 der war die Straßenkonzeption vorliegen. Diese kleinen Seitenstraßen ging  
 fast parallel zu der Straße die südlich von der oben angeführten  
 Straßenkonzeption nach Sigmundswilen (Luzern) führt. In Höhe  
 der war im Jahre 600 Meter östlich der Sigmundswilen-Straße.  
 also war von diesem kleinen Seitenstraßen zu erwarten sein muss  
 war ein links Dorf und kamen auf ein offenes Feld  
 führen ungefähr 600 Meter nördlich und musste dann auf ein  
 links Dorf im in der Richtung Luzern war zu führen.

Ich habe nun in sechs Blättern von dieser Straßenkonzeption  
 angefertigt und habe versucht darauf zu zeigen was ich mich auf diesem  
 Ort am 17. Dezember 1944 gesehen zu haben. Die entsprechenden  
 Zeichen sind durch die Aufzeichnung die ich an der Blätter ange-  
 geben haben müssen natürlich diese Zeichnung ist Bauzeichnungs C  
 markiert. Es ist für zu den geführt und ein Teil des Feldes.

also war die zweite links Dorf entlang müssen  
 im südlich in der Richtung nach Luzern zu führen,  
 nördlich ist mich der ein Hund und ein Baum zu  
 meinen wahren Straßen sein muss.

südlich dieser Gebäude muss man gehen und südlich dieser  
 Gebäude muss man stehen. An der westen Seite der Straße in der Nähe  
 der nördlichen Wälder muss ein Punkt gemacht mit einem  
 Kompass zu im Winkel 1 Uhr gemacht. Ich habe diesen Punkt durch  
 ein Aufsteigen gehen im Kompasspunkt C angeordnet worden ist und  
 2 nummeriert haben. Ich habe diesen Punkt als ob er direkt gegen  
 zu Straße gemacht worden angeordnet dass Punkt ist mit einem  
 und der Punkt etwas flach gegen das Feld. Gerade als man  
 in diesen Punkt gehen kann Ich ist im Winkel 60-80 am  
 drei Aufsteigen auf das Wälder gehen. Diese Linie  
 muss Punkt gemacht haben ist durch Straße in der Straße  
 angeordnet, was wir das ist die Nr. 1 gezeichnet haben. Kompass  
 SPW muss in der linken Straßenseite etwas südlich des Punktes  
 unter Aufsteigen Kompass und Kompass Goldschmidt mit  
 Aufsteigen gehen in diese Gebäude gehen in der westen  
 Seite SPW, was durch die zwei Punkte und das Nr. 2  
 angeordnet. An dem westen Ende dieses SPW gehen  
 unter Aufsteigen Kompass und Kompass Aufsteigen,  
 Kompass muss mit einem Aufsteigen gehen und Aufsteigen  
 muss mit einem Aufsteigen Kompass Kompass Kompass  
 SPW ist ein kleiner Kompass Kompass Kompass Kompass  
 Kompass das ist mit Nr. 5 bezeichnet haben  
 angeordnet.

14

Unpas, wenn jenseits des Punktes <sup>26</sup> gefasst wurde, SPW fällt gerade heraus  
 über dem Mittelpunkt des Kreises kommt es das rechte Hauptpunkt.  
 Ist falls im Inneren SPW ungegenständig als es me generell mit dem goldenen Querschnitt  
 nach oben hin zufällig nur mit Divergenz zu inneren Punkten genähert.  
 Punkte von inneren SPW mit fast binären Zwischenstufen mit der  
 nach dem Punkt des SPW nachfolgend ist die in der Tabelle Nr. 7 im Diagramm  
 Punkt C ungefasst. Ist falls die Kreise die Kreise die Kreise die Kreise  
 abgesehen zwischen inneren SPW und dem Punkt des SPW ist ungegenständig, und falls  
 ist ungegenständig. SPW das im Mittelwert von dem Punkt des SPW ist  
 mit zu zeigen, als wäre eine in jedem Punkte die Kreise die Kreise die Kreise  
 Kreise und jenseits von jenseits über oder jenseits von dem Punkt als es für sich  
 nach oben hin, gefaltet. Im Inneren überaus und muss sein  
 gleichmäßig.

Es wäre zum Aufschluss kommen und als wäre es dass  
 Punkte werden jenseits, mindestens ist mit an dem linken werden die  
 das Punkte an einem Stelle die ist die Kreise die Kreise die Kreise  
 zeigen falls, dass dem Kreise die Kreise die Kreise die Kreise  
 zeigen zu fallen. Zu diesem Zeit nach ist nicht von dem  
 Offiziere nur oben steht als ist in dem Kreise von der Kreise  
 nach falls ist seine Identität jenseits gefasst. Die Kreise die Kreise  
 falls ist einige Kreise die Kreise die Kreise die Kreise die Kreise  
 mindestens ist die Punkte zeigen jenseits an dem Kreise  
 und das 14, 15 ungegenständig.

In dieser Gruppe war ein Vertreter von früher aus dem SP-Offiziers-  
 infrom mit einem Stückal geimtes Dreyen ungelten.

Als wir an Sonntag SPW wieder fuhren wollten in  
 Seminars mit dem Hund an zu fulten und nach dem wir angehalten  
 fulten sprach er zu den Aufseherin des Wirtshaus' und sagte ihm  
 das die unrichtigen Aussagen nachlassen werden nachdem.  
 Ich kann mich nicht das gewisse Worte aufpassen aber das wir  
 das Hauptanfrage seiner Bemerkung. Die Stimme in meinem  
 SPW luden ihn auf nach dem wir es gehalten waren und  
 luyten an mich die Aussagen zu hören. Dieses nahm etwa 3-5 Minuten  
 nach die ersten Schritte fuhren. Pirmine Hund hielten und ich warfen mich  
 umher mit M.G. Kristallung für das Zeit, und Pirmine Group Tribal  
 und Pirmine Group Ende (H) luden das sollen mit dem fulten  
 M.G., Hierinnen fuhren fulten<sup>26</sup> und Hierinnen fulten<sup>40</sup>  
 umher mit fulten und fulten fulten an SPW, fulten<sup>26</sup>  
 zulten fulten fulten fulten und fulten<sup>40</sup> fulten fulten fulten  
 und fulten mit die Aussagen die im fulten fulten  
 Ich war fulten an fulten M.G., fulten<sup>40</sup> fulten<sup>26</sup> fulten<sup>40</sup>  
 fulten fulten SPW mit dem fulten mit dem fulten fulten  
 fulten in die Gruppe unrichtigen Aussagen fulten  
 fulten mit. Pirmine fulten fulten<sup>40</sup> fulten<sup>26</sup> fulten<sup>40</sup>  
 und fulten mit fulten fulten<sup>40</sup> fulten<sup>26</sup> fulten<sup>40</sup>  
 uns fulten.

einig Euid Gmoyntz hing mit seinem Gmoyntz ab und stand nifer  
 Herz. Pirrins Gmoyntz Molkensick als ein Pirrins Molkens  
 Tzetz die beide Gmoyntz hatten amoblinen im SPW. als wir  
 diese Prangation mussten sel ist das die Gmoyntz in Gmoyntz's  
 SPW war und, das selbe tuten, an demen anderen M/G war  
 Gmoyntz's sein Gmoyntz war Molkens Gmoyntz's Gmoyntz's.  
 an dem Gmoyntz's M. G. war Pirrins Molkens Gmoyntz's sein  
 Gmoyntz's war Pirrins Gmoyntz's Molkens Gmoyntz's. Ich weiss nicht genau  
 was sel die andere Gmoyntz von Gmoyntz's Gmoyntz's sein gestellt  
 haben als sel ist Gmoyntz's so als die Gmoyntz von mir im SPW,  
 den SPW amoblinen. Molkens Gmoyntz's <sup>30</sup> war am anderen M/G  
 im Gmoyntz's SPW sein Gmoyntz's war Molkens Gmoyntz's  
 an dem Gmoyntz's M/G war mir Gmoyntz's Gmoyntz's auf Gmoyntz's  
 Molkens ist nicht was, und Gmoyntz's Gmoyntz's. Ich weiss nicht  
 das unterstehende Gmoyntz's sel mit seinem Gmoyntz's sein SPW,  
 Gmoyntz's sein stellen. Ich kann nicht auf den Molkens Gmoyntz's  
 Gmoyntz's mit seinem. Beide waren mit Molkens Gmoyntz's Gmoyntz's  
 Gmoyntz's und sel in das sein Gmoyntz's Gmoyntz's Gmoyntz's  
 Gmoyntz's ist das Molkens Gmoyntz's Gmoyntz's sein amoblinen  
 Gmoyntz's sein Molkens. Molkens Gmoyntz's Gmoyntz's Gmoyntz's  
 Molkens Gmoyntz's das ist Gmoyntz's Gmoyntz's sein von Gmoyntz's  
 SPW.



Unterschiedliche Mittelwerte mit primär Aufmerksamkeits-  
 primäre Merkmalen und primäre Erfolg bei den mit  
 Genossen und die primären Erfolg und Genossenschaft  
 mit Genossen.

Abstand ist vom fiktivem MG infolge SPW fiktiv  
 nach dem SPW an der ersten Seite fiktiv primäre SPW  
 fiktiv. als SPW SPW zum fiktiv dem ist fiktiv =  
 dem fiktiv MG von SPW als fiktiv. fiktiv  
 das MG fiktiv in fiktiv nach, werden infolge SPW die fiktiv fiktiv  
 und fiktiv fiktiv fiktiv und fiktiv und fiktiv primäre unmittelbare  
 LKW fiktiv ist auf fiktiv fiktiv C fiktiv in fiktiv fiktiv. 14 an  
 fiktiv fiktiv. fiktiv fiktiv an fiktiv fiktiv an fiktiv fiktiv  
 fiktiv ist mit 6 fiktiv fiktiv. fiktiv SPW fiktiv fiktiv  
 dem unmittelbaren LKW in fiktiv fiktiv fiktiv. 13 an fiktiv  
 fiktiv ist. dem fiktiv ist fiktiv SPW zum fiktiv und als fiktiv  
 fiktiv fiktiv fiktiv, nach bei fiktiv fiktiv. 24 und  
 fiktiv fiktiv.

Auf dem fiktiv SPW nach dem unmittelbaren LKW fiktiv  
 fiktiv ist die fiktiv fiktiv fiktiv, dem fiktiv ist als fiktiv  
 fiktiv in der fiktiv fiktiv die fiktiv fiktiv, zu fiktiv an  
 fiktiv an fiktiv fiktiv an der fiktiv von fiktiv SPW fiktiv,  
 als ist fiktiv von fiktiv SPW (fiktiv fiktiv. 24)



von dieser Frucht ist es kaffeeartig. *Althausacki* fünf oder sechs frische  
 Früchte mit einem *Muffinanzipula* abkochen. Ist es süß köchle mit einem  
 Pistula kochen - Ist es Bitter mit einem Pistula kochen - Ist es  
 Gurgel mit einem Gurgel kochen - Ist es *Stoukowsack* mit  
 einem Gurgel kochen und ist *Stouk* mit einem *Stouk* kochen  
 kochen *Stouk* in der mitte der Frucht die *Stouk* kochen  
 kochen ein *Stouk* die kleinen *Stouk* kochen und die *Stouk* 20  
 ungekocht ist es ist ein folgendes: *Unterschiedliche* *Stouk* mit einem

*Muffinanzipula* kochen - *Stouk* mit einem *Stouk* mit einem  
 Pistula kochen - *Stouk* mit einem *Stouk* mit einem  
 Pistula kochen mit einem Pistula kochen - *Stouk* kochen  
 mit einem Gurgel kochen, die *Stouk* kochen von *Stouk* *SPH*  
 mit einem Pistula kochen - *Stouk* kochen mit einem Gurgel  
 kochen und *Stouk* kochen mit einem Gurgel  
 kochen. Von dieser Frucht ist es kaffeeartig ein folgendes ist es  
*Stouk* kochen ein *Stouk* kochen *Stouk*: *Stouk*,  
 kochen die Frucht die *Stouk* kochen, ein *Stouk* kochen  
 kochen ein *Stouk* mit *Stouk* 15 an *Stouk* kochen *Stouk*  
 ist ein folgendes: *Unterschiedliche* *Stouk* mit einem  
*Muffinanzipula* kochen, *Stouk* kochen mit einem  
*Stouk* kochen mit einem Gurgel kochen und *Stouk* kochen  
 kochen die ist *Stouk* mit einem Gurgel kochen und *Stouk* kochen  
 von dieser Frucht ist es kaffeeartig *Stouk* kochen  
 ein *Stouk* kochen *Stouk*.

21 - 19 -



die Thesen genau zu überprüfen. Diese Thesen sind in fünf 6 Bänden  
und die Nr. 18 ungenügend. Gerade als wir diese Thesen unentgeltlich  
aufgenommen haben können fürchte ich das die vorhandenen MG  
und Heftensätze mit dieser Missionspistole in sie ein.  
Ich habe die Thesen von anderen SPH auf diese Thesen  
unentgeltlich aufgenommen festzustellen. Ein Thesen unentgeltlich  
übernehmen, was eine Unannehmlichkeit, setzen sie in die Thesen  
als Thesen die sie sich mögen und sonstigen nicht zu flüchten es  
auf sie selbst mit mir. Als auf ein gesamt war für sie um  
Thesen werden zu werden. Wir sind nicht haben gelassen die Thesen  
dieser unentgeltlich zu unterstützen sondern für sie weiter in die  
Richtung der Befehls.

Ich möchte mit der man diese nun befehlen (Befehl  
wollen) möchte, die Thesen dort auf nicht die Thesen ein auf. Als wir  
dieser Thesen ein auf für sie, können ich mich auf die Thesen unentgeltlich  
aufgenommen, insgesamt 50, haben sie werden die in Geld an der  
ersten Thesen für sie. Ich habe diese Thesen bei diesen Thesen.  
Ein setzen unentgeltlich übernehmen an und haben nicht und alle sie  
in Geld / haben wir den sie haben sie mich bei sie andere.  
So wie mein bestimmter Einverständnis das sie mich unentgeltlich nehmen,  
gerade so wie die Thesen in die Thesen an der Befehls.  
Wir sind nicht an haben sie die Thesen für sie weiter zu  
lassen oder die Thesen zu unterstützen.





fingen über die Thron in einem Geld eines unmerklichen Zwangs-  
 gesehens nachsehen. Beide letzten Aufstellungen, die eines  
 Amortisationsvertrages überaus schnell in. Letzter ist für die über  
 den Rücken als für den das für sich nachden. Die Amortisation müßte  
 einem Kompil zu fließen und tuter für irgend etwas das die  
 Beschäftigung für die für die. Als Goldstück in. Die über auf für  
 diesen stand für etwa 4 Mark von der Amortisation. Als  
 ist das mit zu für was ist ungefähr 25 Mark von Goldstück  
 in. Die über nachher. Was sind nicht für über gegen die die  
 die für zu unterfüßen werden fingen nach der Amortiza-  
 für auf was was unterfüßen die über die auf einen Punkt  
 die auf dem Rückblick **D** die ist 3 in einem und sehr in gegenstand,  
 auf. Die über die über die über das die über gegen unter  
 für die über für unter in gegen die 16 werden, in Hallung für  
 werden und das die gegen für in dem über, ungezigt in  
 die über linken über auf dem Rückblick **D** in Hallung für  
 über für me, "Es ist ein über das die über gegen  
 werden." Die über die über und über gegen die über  
 Amortiza- in die über für auf was was für über was  
 zu für und für Amortisations für <sup>19</sup> und Amortisations für  
 die was auf die über mit die, 10 ungezigt ist, um  
 Amortiza- werden.

Leida sprach zu uns und gab uns den selben Befehl —  
das beim Gefangenen gemacht worden. Das wurde  
aus dem dem Finster<sup>19</sup> geleuchtet wurde: „Jede Sprache  
beizulegen“, das meinte das alles wieder gemacht werden  
sollte.

Als wir Finster<sup>19</sup> und Fälscher<sup>15</sup> wiedersehen gingen  
wie die Straße weiter und als wir die Straße im Gefolge war  
dann kamen das ist 16-7 um Sonntagstück D immer noch sehr  
manigfaltig sind und untereinander stehen. Wir trafen sie  
das wir die Güter der Güter zu verkaufen. Wir trafen sie  
in ganz Fälscher und Witterungs-ki selbst sehr viele  
unmittelbar beduten die sich in einem Gefangenen  
setzen wollten ist in Sonntagstück D mit einem Haupt  
und das ist 6 um Sonntagstück. Er besah ihn und dann  
haben wir zu kommen und sprach uns. Dann das sie  
wissen werden. Witterungs, Herz und ist nehmen sie  
das Gefangenen, zu dem Platz das mit 8 Stunden und das  
ist 7 um Sonntag ist und das werden sie von Herz  
Witterungs und Witterungs-ki wissen. Ich war mit einer  
Pfeife am Anfang zu dem Zeit aber war mit zwei  
M. G. Witterungs und 2 gram NG Quarta NG Witterungs  
die auf meinen Füllhorn liegen werden und  
sich nicht wissen,

27

Mitternachts: misset ihm mit seinem Messer ein Pistol - Herz mit  
 einem Finger und hütete mit einem MG. Die jungen die  
 trafen weitere auf die Richtung des Schusses zu und als wäre  
 in die Luft eine Bewegung kamen zum nie wieder auf einen  
 fesselnd fesselnd. Er wollte die trafen sie auf über den Panzer  
 sie und sein ein Kommissär D und eine Mr. 14 gezogen ist  
 fesseln. Mitternachts: sagte ihm das er die trafen nicht sie auf fesseln  
 können ohne das fesseln ging nicht weiter und bestand auf  
 seinem Wunsch diese trafen sie auf zu fesseln, so unterfesseln  
 Mitternachts: nahm ihm schüchtern von der Halle sein bei Mr. 8  
 gezogen ist in den Schuss und und misset ihm mit seinem  
 Messer ein Pistol. 24 ist Mitternachts: als diesen fesseln  
 misset den 24 fand auf der trafen jungen über die Halle  
 vor er ihn in den Schuss gefesselt hat. Mitternachts: misset die  
 fesseln von der trafen in fesseln 5 Minuten in den Wald.  
 Er fesseln in fesseln zwei Stunden von 5-6 fesseln fesseln  
 in den fesseln.

Dann gingen wie die trafen sie auf zu dem Punkt  
 das mit zwei fesseln fesseln und mit Mr. 11 ein fesseln  
 ist, und gingen in fesseln. Der sagte und unterfesseln  
 fesseln Mitternachts: das MG fesseln Mr. 2 fesseln zu fesseln  
 fesseln mehr fesseln fesseln, so fesseln fesseln sind in  
 gingen die trafen sie unter fesseln und fand seinen SPH

bei dem Gütergekauft sein ist durch Anstalt und ein Nr. 1 un-  
 zurechnbar, Gesammte<sup>26</sup> wurde um SPW und wir sind heute und ist  
 wurden an der Stelle durch einen kleinen Anhangen dem und der  
 Nr. 3 un-gezogen. Gesammte<sup>26</sup> möglichen und sind das die Öttingen  
 gesellen sollte als die zwei Anmerkungen nach: 3 ein in dem Gerichte  
 nicht einen unmerklichen LKW liegen und ist auch stiller.  
 Es steht das Öttingen ein getrocknete sollte und das die ein mit gezogenen  
 sollte. Eine das Anmerkungen Punkte unvorwiegend zusammen zu sein,  
 Öttingen nach ein mit seiner Korpfinnen gestalt. Gesammte<sup>26</sup>  
 möglichen und sind das die Öttingen und Silenspflichti unmerklichen  
 mala mit Gütern von 3-4 unmerklichen Gesammte  
 werden können ist und immer wenn ein zurück kann, so  
 nicht die ein das ein diese nachlassen. Als Gesammte<sup>26</sup> von diesen  
 Gesammte<sup>26</sup> sind ein von Öttingen und Silenspflichti werden  
 unmerklichen werden können, zeigte die das Pferd wie durch Pfeile  
 was das Güter wie unsere SPW stand un-gekauft ist. Gesammte<sup>26</sup>  
 möglichen und sind das die unmerklichen Gesammte<sup>26</sup> von diesen  
 in Panzermänteln und Thürmen von der SP, PL, Öttingen  
 gesellen sollte werden unmerklichen und sind die nicht an das ein  
 diese Gesammte<sup>26</sup> nachlassen, das ein können wenn ein zurück,  
 eine kleinen Zeit möglichen sind Gesammte<sup>26</sup> das die unmerklichen  
 Gesammte<sup>26</sup> in Anmerkungen nachlassen sollte, aber es hat mir  
 nicht die unmerklichen möglichen

mit dem und meinen das er die Sprache für unter zeigt in der  
 Richtung des Worts nachher wo es gegeben hätte wenn  
 Altkönig und Seilepfecht: genannt werden wäre.

Dann setzen wir diese Definition und Befehle zu  
 unserer Stellung zurück nach ungeprüft und Lemmastück D  
 mit No. 11 und uns im Falle: 4 Ufer um das No. 12. Dagegen  
 sondern ist die Stellung im neuen Platz zu finden was man  
 etwa zu offen lassen konnte ist hier zu dem Ende No. 16  
 und dort hat ist ihnen man sich und ihnen man Thonig  
 das mir möglich ist die Aufmerksamste Thonigbelegte,  
 Unterpfeiferische Dichter und Pottmischer Thonig  
 unmerkliche Aussagen nachsehen. Ein solches ist die Zeit  
 der ohne inspitende werden ohne es nicht das sie ohne  
 Aussagen fragen mit die in ihrem und gehalten werden  
 wäre.

Dem Ende No. 15 befehle ist zu unserer No. Stellung  
 No. 11 zurück. Weiter sind ist solches dort gegeben und  
 sollen einige Figuren angegeben. Es kann aber die unsere  
 Stellung nicht werden wenn man mit Antiklerik für die  
 entgegen und weiter nicht an einem linken Fuß  
 ansonst. Es muss dann das No. an mich  
 nach ein paar Definitionen künden und fast  
 künden zu Ende No. 12

sein an Samsonspieß D gezeigt. Dort somewhere ist hütten  
 fisch. Als die Straße worden können gelagt sein durch  
 zwischen und das No. 13 in gegeben ist. Auf dem die Mitten  
 gelagt waren, stunden Markonori, Herzog, Geyoff, Markonori,  
 Hölz und ist Doppelgänger von diesem Haus sein durch  
 No. 22 in gegeben. Dies fingen auf Gmündler waren  
 puzzen die nicht kommen können, um frühe Mitternachts  
 das 20. Dezember fingen nicht die Gmündler von puzzen nicht  
 kommen, das von die Straße von über dem Mittenfeld kam.  
 Dies wohnen dann in den puzzen und gingen zu puzzen No. 4  
 und puzzen das Doppelgänger des nicht puzzen kommen fingen.  
 Ein Ombudsmanfänger das dort nicht gab und die Gefahr in Mitternachts  
 in den wald zu gehen, das puzzen ging in ganz Mitternachts die  
 Straße für nicht zurück und nicht nicht gehen zurück die  
 Straße für nicht, fingen dann wohnen das freundlich puzzen  
 das fingen und Markonori und fingen was dann in das  
 linken Seite das puzzen, auf Punkt 20, stunden was  
 puzzen, dies wohnen in das für nicht Markonori wohnen  
 fingen, dies gehen je fuch auf den Boden.

In der Nacht das 20. auf 21. Dezember 1944  
 ging ich zu dem Geyoff das ist an Samsonspieß D  
 und das No. 18 in gezeigt fingen und von dort zu  
 seinen Hölz



Die beiden Verträge im Saal des Hauses No. 4 auf dem  
 im Jahr 1874 geschloffen. Ich erinnere mich das meine  
 dem Hause No. 4 im Jahr 1874 war ein Vertrag im Saal des  
 No. 5 am 1. April 1874. Er befindet sich später in der  
 Wohnung in dem Saal des Hauses No. 4. Ich  
 habe mich im Saal des Hauses No. 4 befunden und  
 Compagnie und ferner von der G. P. P. Compagnie.  
 und von der Compagnie des Hauses No. 4.  
 G. P. P. Compagnie war auch im Saal. Ich erinnere  
 mich mich zu befinden das die Compagnie  
 der G. P. P. Compagnie in dem Saal kam zu  
 Hause und sagte "Guten Abend und bring  
 Ihnen mit -" wie haben sie heute zu  
 15 Minuten später zum Hause zu  
 in einem Saal. Ich erinnere mich das  
 der Compagnie mit einem Compagnie  
 haben ich mich befunden der G. P. P. Compagnie  
 dieser Offizier war. Ich erinnere mich das  
 Compagnie, Compagnie der G. P. P. Compagnie  
 bei der Compagnie war das ich die Compagnie  
 Compagnie war das ich die Compagnie  
 Compagnie war das ich die Compagnie

Auf diese ich verstand ich im Falle dieses Hauses noch das  
ein Maler des Bundes welche unmittelbare Anweisung  
haben, dieses Haus zum nächsten Jahre.

Verstand ich im Falle noch verbindlich ist  
eines Jahres das E. P. Pi. Compagnie mit ihrem Maschinen-  
Pistolen und wenn sie zurück kommen fragen sie das sie  
dieses Haus zum nächsten Jahre.

Die verbindlich zu sein zu sein in das Haus  
das 23. auf 24. Dezember 1944. Ich war ein Maler  
in das ein Haus das diese edle Tische dem ich verbindlich  
ein jungen Zeit war wie das waren im Falle das  
Haus No. 4. Einige der Namen die mit mir in dem Falle  
in der Liste waren, sind die folgenden: Anton mein Sohn<sup>26</sup>, Pierre  
Hilal, Kottensöhne E. Leno, Pierre Leno, Anton mein  
Sohn<sup>26</sup>, Pierre Leno<sup>0</sup>, Kottensöhne Leno<sup>26</sup>, Anton mein  
Sohn<sup>26</sup>, Anton mein Sohn, Anton mein Sohn und Kottens-  
Söhne ganz Leno.

Diese Eidesstattliche Erklärung ist von mir frei-  
willig und aus freier Willen von mir abgegeben  
worden. Ich setze sie in meine eigene Handschrift  
und es geschehen. Ich werde meine Unterschrift, Datum  
und Ort setzen von heute, und unterschreiben.

EX P-49  
J.E.R.  
REPRODUCTION

Amien Wapfenfünzen von Erlösung von Anklagen Entlastung  
wirden mir gemacht.

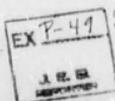
Ist zu wissen, das die ungesetzlichen Aufträge  
in dieser Eidenschaftigen Erklärung wahr sind und  
ist die Beweis für unsere Eid in jedem Gericht das  
Gerechtigkeit zu vindizieren.

Zingfried Zittel

1. März 1946

I swear to and subscribed  
before me this 1st day  
of March 1946 at Schwidisch  
Hall, Tex.

Raphael Thumacher  
Capt CMP



000662

### TRANSLATOR'S AFFIDAVIT

I, George MILLER assigned to War Crimes Branch, United States Army, APO 633, as an interpreter, having been duly sworn, depose and state that the attached English translation is a true and accurate rendering of the German original of the statement of

Siegfried Jackel  
taken on March 12, 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany,  
before Raphael Thumacher, Capt. CMP  
consisting of 33 <sup>AND 5 sketches</sup> pages into English.

I, the deponent, further state that I speak German and English fluently and am fully qualified as an expert German-English interpreter by reason of the following qualifications:

1. German is my native tongue.
2. I spent the first twenty years of my life in Germany and went to elementary and secondary school there.
3. I came to the United States in 1928.
4. I had two years of English in secondary school in Germany. My other knowledge of English has been derived from study by myself.
5. I have been married for the past six years to a British subject and speak English continually at home. My wife does not speak German.
6. I have been in the U. S. Army for the past 2-1/2 years, having been discharged in November 1945 and have been employed by the War Department as a German-English interpreter since January 1946.

George Miller

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 12<sup>th</sup> day of March 1946  
at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

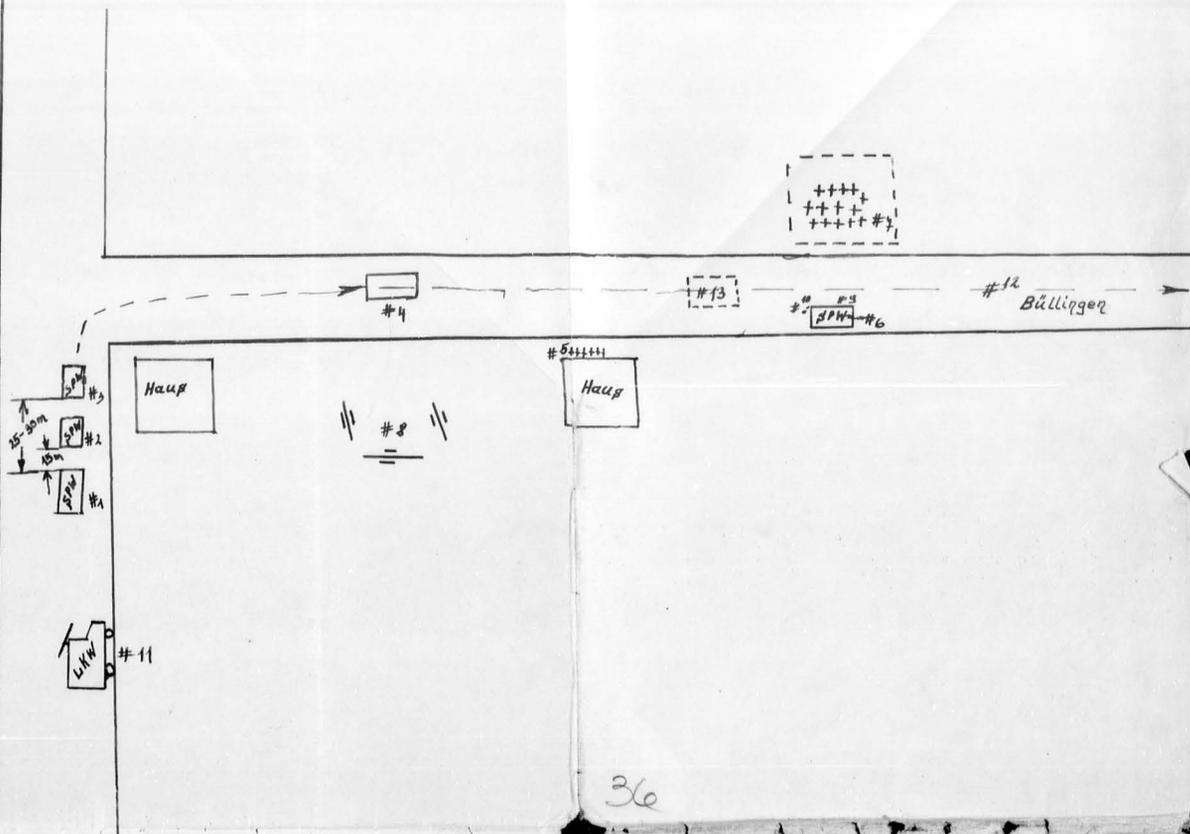
Raphael Thumacher  
War Crimes Branch, USFET  
Capt. CMP

EX-40A  
JEB  
RECORDED

Haarfeld

Sonnenplatz A  
Fingerring Jäckel  
1. März 1946

- # 1 SPW Hofmann wo ich schiessen von M.Pi. u. Gewehr hörte.
- # 2 SPW Loserzki bei dieser Zeit Abstand 10-15 m.
- # 3 SPW Bode bei dieser Zeit Abstand von Hofmann SPW ungefähr 25-30 m.
- # 4 SPW Hofmann wo ich die ungefähr 8 amerikanischen Soldaten mit den Händen über dem Kopf sah.
- # 5 Die 8 amerikanischen Soldaten am Haus standen.
- # 6 SPW Goldschmidt stehen.
- # 7 Feld wo die ungefähr 15 amerikanischen Soldaten Tod da lagen.
- # 8 Wo amerikanische Geschütze standen.
- # 9 Wo Goldschmidt mit der M.Pi. stand und Beutger auf dem SPW stand ebenfalls mit der M.Pi.
- # 10 Wo Dickmann u. Schlingmann stand. Dickmann mit M.Pi. Schlingmann mit Schnellfeuer-Gewehr.
- Hammerer u. Hauke standen hinter im SPW beide mit einem Gewehr in der Hand.
- # 11 Wo amerikanischer LKW stand.
- # 12 Fahrrichtung.
- # 13 Von da sah ich die zirka 15 amerikanischen Soldaten liegen.



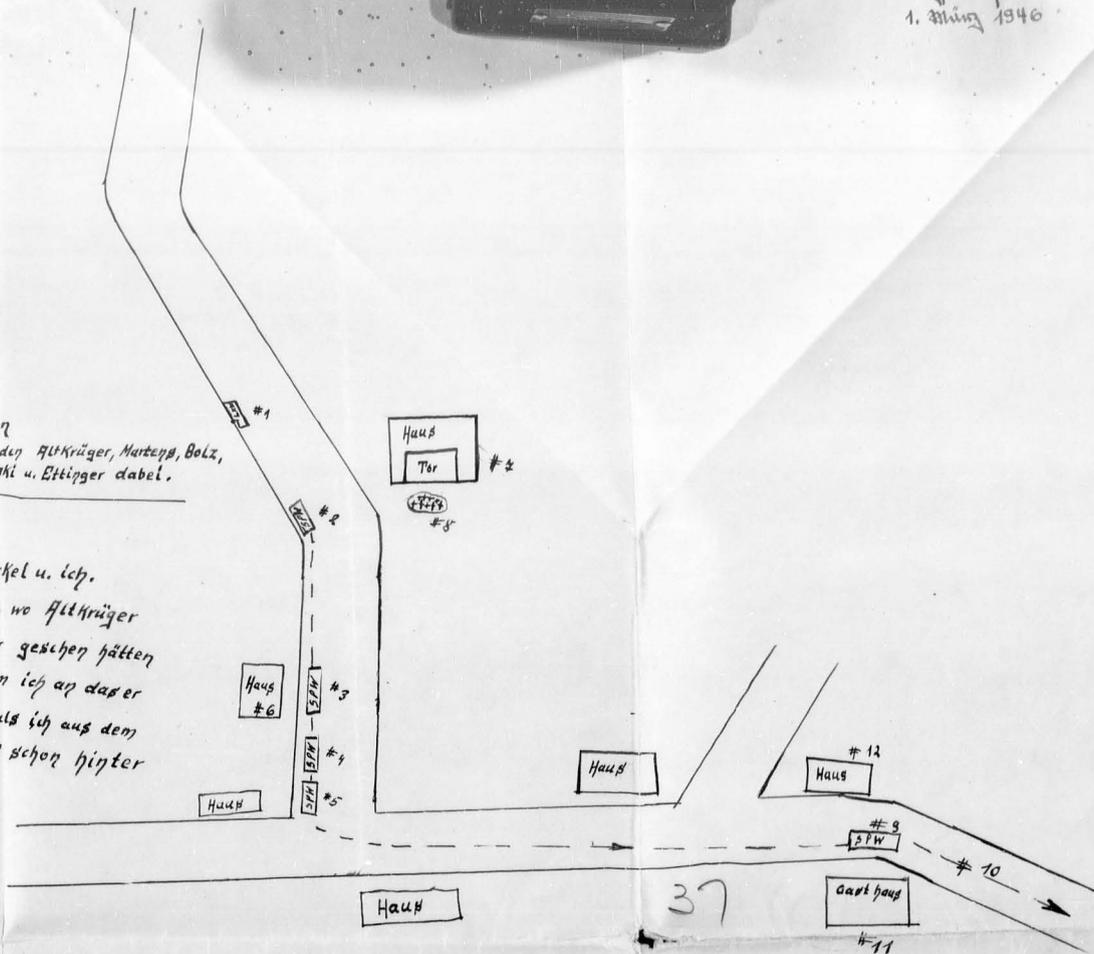
Siegfried Jäckel



# Bällingen

Sinnstiftung B  
Siegfried Jäkel  
1. März 1946

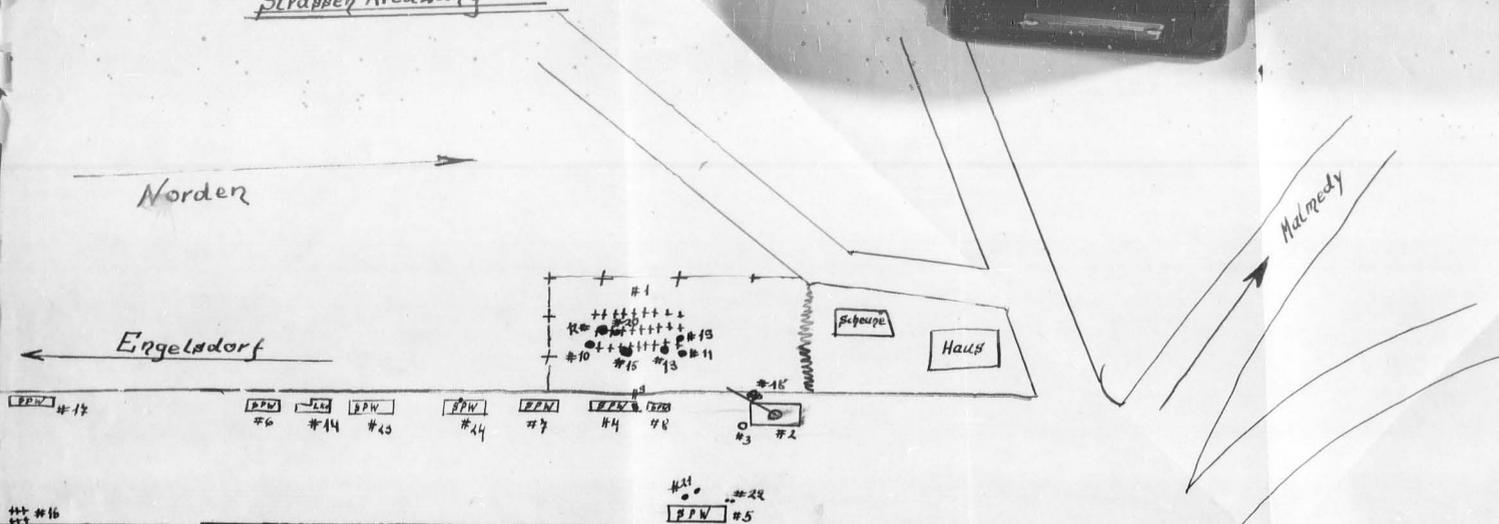
- 1 # amerikanischer L.K.W.
- 2 # wo Sprengers SPW stand.
- 3 # Wo Hofmanns SPW stand.
- 4 # Wo Losenski's SPW stand.
- 5 # Wo Bodes SPW stand.
- 6 # Haus wo wir die Drops raus holten. Und Witkowski und Hergeth die 7 Gefangenen aus dem Keller holte.
- 7 # Haus mit dem grossen Tor wo Altkrüger ungefähr 15-20 Gefangene machte.
- 8 # Dort standen die Gefangenen als Hergeth die 7 Gefangenen vor uns dazu gab. und vor wo ich sie zuletzt sah. Es standen Altkrüger, Martens, Bolz, Bluschewski u. Ettinger dabei.
- 9 # Dort stand Hofmanns SPW während er tankte.
- 10 # Fahrrichtung.
- 11 # Gasthaus wo wir den Apfel bekamen, Witkowski, Stichel u. ich. wo wir dann in den Keller gingen um Bier zu trinken u. wo Altkrüger nach kam u. sagte: „Das die Gefangenen die wir vorher gesehen hätten u. gemacht hätten erschossen worden sind. Und da nahm ich an das er dabei war. Gleich danach setzte Artilleriefeuer ein u. als ich aus dem Keller kam waren die SPW nicht mehr da sie waren schon hinter dem Ort.“
- 12 # Dort war ein Haus mit einem Schaufenster das kaputt war und in dem Raum waren Motorräder.



Siegfried Jäkel.

Strasser Kreuzung

Sonnenstrecke C  
Kriegsfind Mittel  
1. März 1946



- # 1 Ungefähr 50-80 amerikanische Soldaten
- # 2 Ein Panzer V
- # 3 Hund war in den amerikanischen Händen vom der 9 Pz. Pi.
- # 4 1000 Gefangene SPW Hund als Souvenir gegenoffenheit für in in. unklar für B.
- # 5 1000 Gefangene SPW Hund.
- # 6 Gefangene SPW Hund und dem Gefangenen.
- # 7 Gefangene SPW Hund unklar das Gefangenen in. Hpt.
- # 8 Gefangene SPW
- # 9 Hund war in mit dem MG für in. Gefangene in. Man von darüber mit dem SPW.
- # 10 Hatten war in im Feld waren und mit dem P. P. 4-5 für B.
- # 11 1000 Gefangene im Feld für B.
- # 12 1000 Gefangene mit dem M. P. im Feld für B. in. Hatten mit dem Pistolen, Man mit dem Gefangenen Gefangene. Gefangene mit dem Pistolen.
- # 13 1000 Gefangene, Gefangene, Hatten im Feld für in. für B.
- # 14 Amerikanische LKW

38

- 15 # Ungefähr Hatten war in abbringen in. Soldat im Feld für in. für B.
- 16 # 6-8 amerikanische Soldaten.
- 17 # SPW Gefangene für alle Gefangenen mit dem M. P. und Hatten mit M. G. auf Hatten war in. für B.
- 18 # 1000 Gefangene Panzerdivisionen Hatten.
- 19 # 1000 Gefangene, Gefangene, Gefangene in. Gefangene im Feld für B.
- 20 # 1000 Gefangene, Gefangene im Feld waren in. für B. für B. an der Felder Hatten Gefangene, Gefangene, Gefangene.
- 21 # 1000 Gefangene in. Gefangene Hund in. mit dem M. P. für B. in. SPW Hund Gefangene in. Gefangene in. für B. mit dem Gefangene.
- 22 # 1000 Gefangene in. Gefangene Hund in. für B. Gefangene mit M. P. Gefangene mit dem Gefangenen.

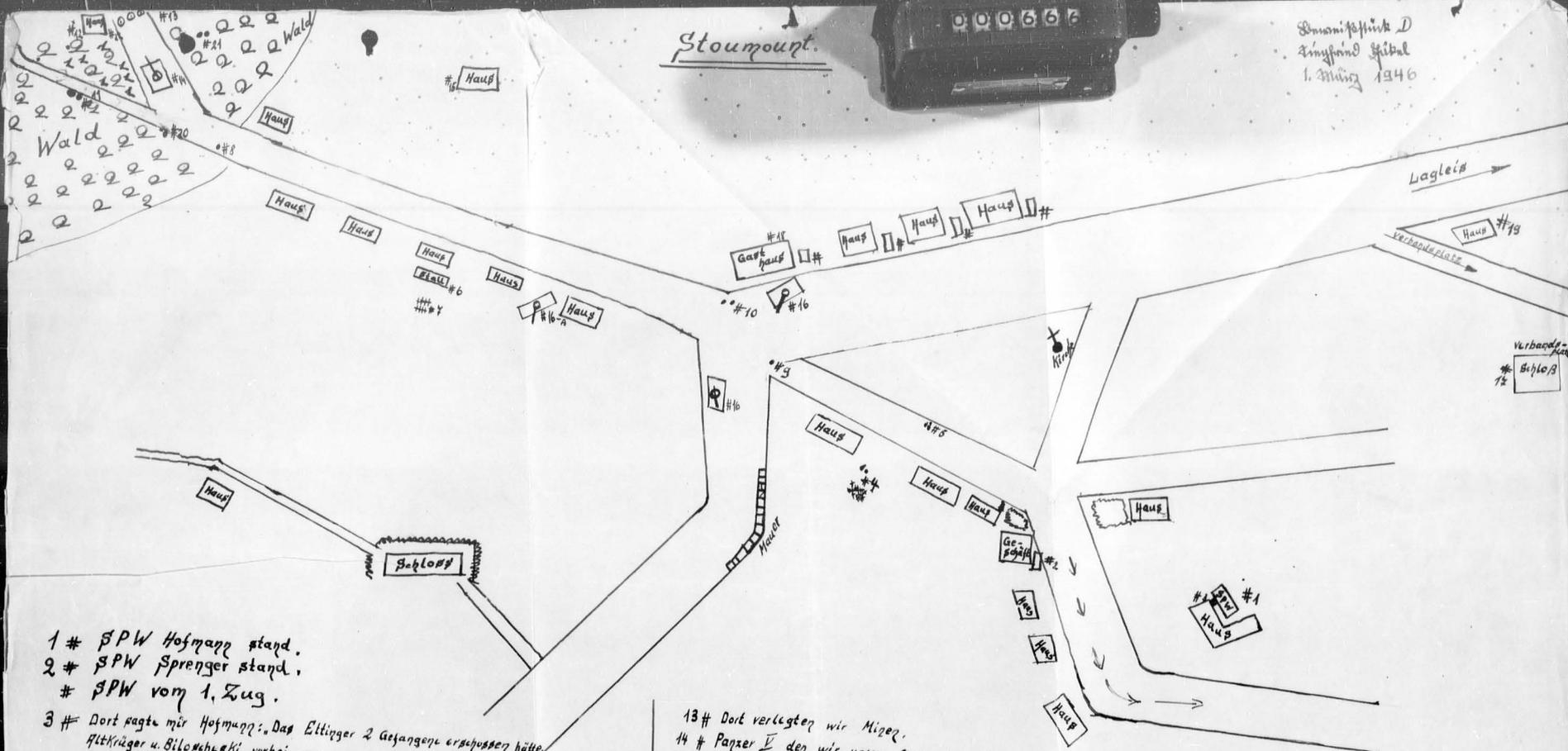
Nebengasse

- 12 # Dort waren sind mit für in die Gefangenen Hatten Gefangene, Gefangene, Gefangene, Gefangene, Gefangene, Gefangene im Feld.
- 23 # Dort stand Sprengers SPW
- 24 # Dort stand Ettingers SPW vor wo aus Ettinger im SPW stehend mit der M. P. auf die im Feld liegenden Gefangene schoss.

J. K. Siegfried

Stoumourt.

Stoumourt D  
Zimjand Spital  
1. März 1946



1 # SPW Hofmann stand.  
2 # SPW Sprenger stand.  
# SPW vom 1. Zug.

3 # Dort sagte mir Hofmann: „Das Ellinger 2 Gefangene erschossen hätte. Mitträger u. Bilowichowski vorbei gegangen wären mit Aufzögerung u. ihm gesagt hätten das sie die erschossen hätten. Das gleiche welche vor der 3. Pz. u. einige Papzermänner mit Aufzögerung u. ihm auch gesagt hätten das die sie auch erschossen hätten, u. er selbst hätte welche erschossen.“

4 # Wo Goldschmidt mit Daibert die vier Gefangenen erschossen hat.

5 # Da stand ich mit Tödter u. Storch zu dieser Zeit.

6 # Hüpperstall wo wir die 8 Gefangenen machten.

7 # Stelle wo sie auf Befehl Witkowski erschossen wurden.  
Tödter u. ich M.G. Witkowski M.Pi. Storch mit Gewehr.

8 # Wo Witkowski den Zivilisten erschoss der auf amerikanische Seite wollte.

9 # Wo Beutper uns nochmal sagte das keine Gefangene gemacht werden u. alles erschossen wird.

10 # Wo Sierers u. Schäfer sagte jede Menge Baccalora das heißt damals alles erschossen, keine Gefangene.

11 # Wo Tödter u. ich in Stellung lagen u. wo er verwundet wurde.

12 # Haus wo ich Tödter verbunden habe.

13 # Dort verlegten wir Mizer.

14 # Papzer V der wir, unsere Gruppe sicherten.

15 # Dort sagte mir Juch: „Das Sturzbayer Gefangene erschossen hat.“ Und Norowachin sagte: „Das Dixdra u. Fering welche Gefangene erschossen hat.“

16 # Dort standen Papzer V.

17 # Auf dem Verbandsplatz erzählte mir Lorenzski: „Das Sierers u. Schäfer Gefangene erschossen hat.“

18 # Haus wo später der Kompanie Gefechtsstand war u. vor wo ich vor da aus auf den Verbandsplatz fuhr weil mein Fuß stark geschwollen war.

19 # Dort kam ich zu Hofmanns SPW weil man mich Fuß stark geschwollen war. Später kam Stichel auch zum SPW er sollte auch zum Tross gehen. Vor dort aus fuhr er auch nach Lagleis.

20 # Dort kam Walkowiack weg, ebenfalls Ende.

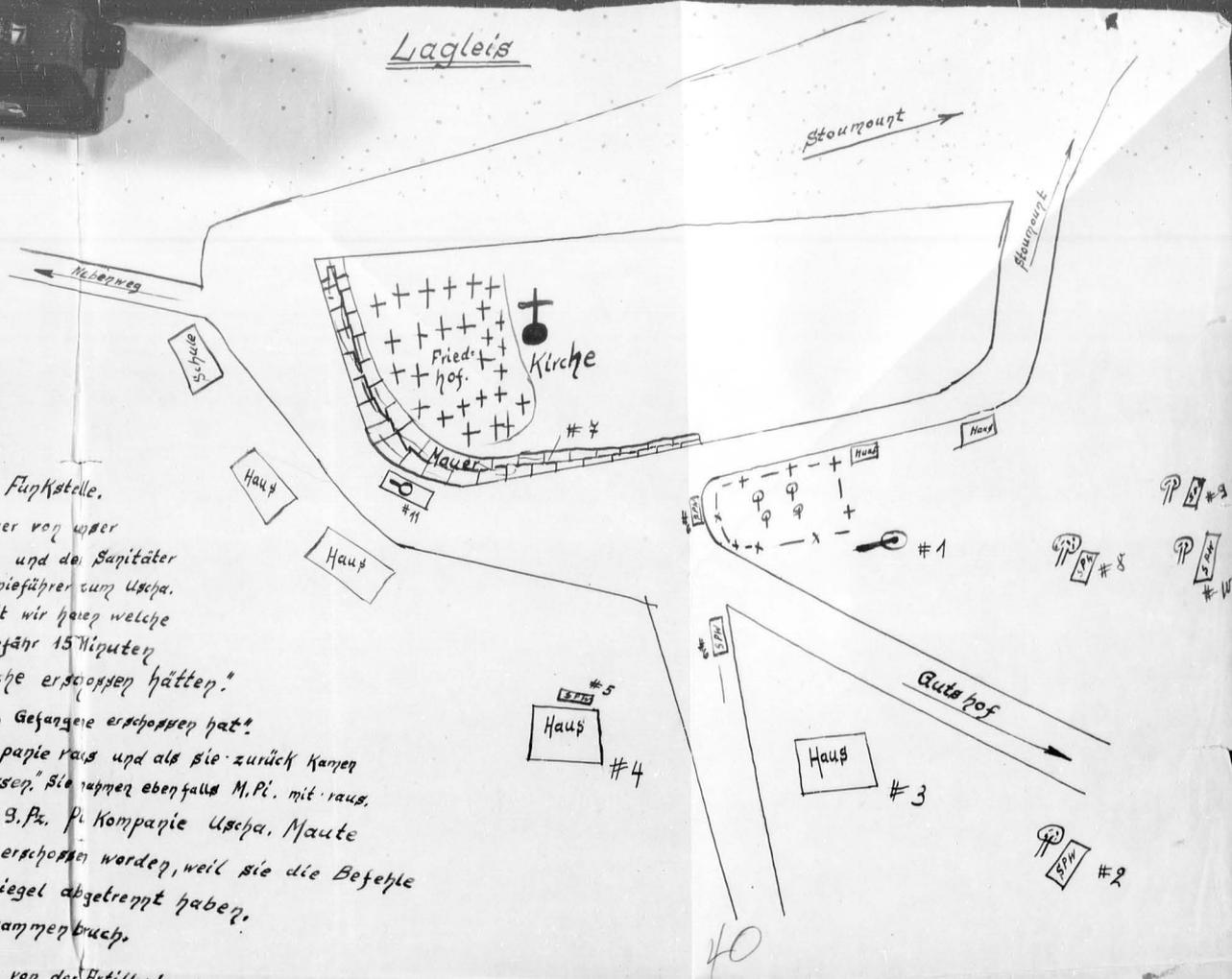
21 # Dort lag Stichel u. Erde mit dem M.G. in Stellung.

39 Siegfried Jäckel.

22 # Dort in dem Haus war Witkowski mit Storch, Hergelch, Walkowiack u. Sejolz u. sie, die Straße u. wollten auf Papzer geräusche achten. Sie kamen aber erst später in das Haus als ich Tödter schon verbunden hatte.

000667

Lagleis



- 1 # Dort ungefähr stand ein Granatwerfer.
- 2 # Dort stand Hofmanns SPW.
- 3 # Dort war das Haus mit dem Keller der Fußkstelle.
- 4 # Haus wo ich im Keller war. Und einige Fahrer von unserer Kompanie u. der 9. Pz. Pi. Kompanie Fahrer und der Sanitäter Uscha. Maute. Dort hörte ich wie der Kompanieführer zum Uscha. Maute sagte: „Kom raus bring deine M.Pi. mit wir haben welche zu erschießen“ u. als er zurück kam nach ungefähr 15 Minuten sagte er: „das sie Gefangene an der Kirche erschossen hätten.“ Auch hörte ich, daß das Sonder Kommando 5, Gefangene erschossen hat. Ofters gingen auch Fahrer der 9. Pz. Pi. Kompanie raus und als sie zurück kamen sagten sie das: „sie hätten Gefangene erschossen.“ Sie nahmen ebenfalls M.Pi. mit raus. Einmal hörte ich auch wie der Sanitäter der 9. Pz. Pi. Kompanie Uscha. Maute sagte: „Heute sind zwei unserer Kompanie erschossen worden, weil sie die Befehle nicht ausgeführt haben und sich die Spiegel abgetrennt haben.“ In dem Keller bekam ein Mann Nerven zusammenbruch.
- 5 # Vor dem Haus stand ein SPW, der später von der Artillerie in Brand geschossen wurde.
- 6 # Dort stand je ein SPW von welcher Einheit weiß ich nicht.

— In dem Keller waren mit mir und die ich kenne: Hofmann, Stichel, Eichler, Elsmann, Sprenger, Neve, der Sanitäter der 9. Pz. Pi. Kompanie Unterscharführer Maute, Fintelreiter, Schulte, Stäbe Willi, Bayer Franz. Dann waren noch zwei Fallschirmjäger drin die ich kenne aber nicht.

- 7 # Eine Mauer die um die Kirche und den Friedhof war.
- 8 # Dort stand ein SPW von wem weiß ich nicht.
- 9 # Dort stand ein SPW von wem weiß ich nicht.
- 10 # Dort stand ein SPW von wem weiß ich nicht.
- 11 # Dort stand ein Panzer.

Siegfried Jäkel.

Bannhofsstr. E  
Zingstried Jäkel  
1. April 1946

000668

A F F I D A V I T

of

SIGFRIED JAEKEL

I, SIGFRIED JAEKEL, having been first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

During the EIFEL offensive in December 1944 I was in the 2nd Platoon of the 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company, 1st Pioneer Battalion, LAH. My Platoon Leader was Unterscharfuhrer Max BEUTNER. My Company Commander was Obersturmfuhrer Franz SIEVERS. I was a rifleman in the SPW driven by Joachim HOFFMANN.

On or about December 12th, 1944, there was an assembly of our company in the woods near SATZVEY. At this time I had a boil on my left foot and I stayed in the dugout. When this meeting was over, some of my comrades returned and told me what took place at the meeting. Those that I specifically remember talking about it were Pioneer Gustav NEVE, Pioneer Hans TOEDTER, Pioneer Hubert SPOCH and Sturmann STOLLHAUS. They told me that Untersturmfuhrer SEITZ, who was the Platoon Leader of the 1st Platoon, had made a speech and had said substantially the following:

"We will make a counter-offensive which should develop into something very big. We will have three smoke-laying battalions; a battalion of Germans dressed as Americans will make the first thrust and put the enemy on the run. No prisoners of war will be taken. You will remember the cities which were subjected to terror attacks day after day. Our flanks will be protected by Panzer Grenadiers. We shall strike the enemy wherever we meet him. Whoever shows himself to be a coward will be shot."

From SATZVEY we moved to an assembly area in the woods near BLANKENHEIM. I believe we arrived there about the 15th of December 1944. The column formed for the offensive on the road near BLANKENHEIM in the very early morning hours of 16 December 1944. Just before the column formed, Unterscharfuhrer BEUTNER, our Platoon Leader, assembled the men of our platoon and gave a brief talk. The contents of his speech were the same as had been reported to me as having been made near SATZVEY by Untersturmfuhrer SEITZ. I distinctly remember that he said no prisoners of war would be taken.

I have been shown a map of Central Europe, 1:100,000, G.S., G.S., No. 44b, Bonn, Sheet S. 1. All references by coordinates in this statement to towns, cities or other terrain features will be taken from this map unless I specifically refer to some other map. I remember that our route of march was substantially as follows: From BLANKENHEIM (22.9-05) to LUSHEIM (03.4-96.6) to HONSEFELD (96.7-99.2) to BUELLINGEN (95.2-02) to TRIMMONT (83.3-00.3) to CROSSROADS (81.5-02) to LIGNEUVILLE (80.5-99.4) thence to STAVELOR, STOUOMONT and LA GUEZIE. The last three named towns are not shown on the above referred to map but are generally in a westward direction from LIGNEUVILLE.



The first prisoners of war that I recall seeing during the offensive were on the outskirts of HONSFELD as we were leaving this town going towards BUELLINGEN. This was between 8 and 9 A.M. 17 December 1944. I do not know that the name of this town was HONSFELD but I do know that it was the town before we reached BUELLINGEN. Since no other town is shown on the map between HONSFELD and BUELLINGEN, I am confident that this place I refer to was HONSFELD.

I have drawn a sketch showing the outskirts of HONSFELD and the route we took in the direction of BUELLINGEN. I have marked this sketch Exhibit "A". It is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Just before turning right to go in the direction of BUELLINGEN, I remember passing an American truck which had a machine gun mounted above the cab. This truck is indicated by a symbol and is marked number 11 on Exhibit "A".

As we approached the intersection where we turned right, the SPW directly ahead of me was LOSENSKI's. It is indicated on Exhibit "A" by a rectangle and number 2. In front of LOSENSKI was BODE's SPW, which I have numbered 3. My SPW driven by Sturmman Joachim HOFMANN is indicated by rectangle number 1. While we were at this spot indicated by rectangle number 1, I heard machine pistol or rifle fire coming from my right. This fire sounded as if it were very close to us. We turned to our right at the intersection and proceeded in the direction of BUELLINGEN. After turning to the right, I observed some American artillery pieces on the righthand side of the road, about 20 or 25 meters beyond where we made the turn. When I was in front of these artillery pieces at a point shown by a rectangle numbered 4, I saw about 8 American prisoners of war standing in front of a house on the right side of the road just beyond these artillery pieces. This group of Americans is shown by some crosses and the number 5. I don't remember seeing any guards with these Americans. They had on American uniforms, were unarmed and had their hands above their heads. I do not know if these Americans were shot later or not. Beyond the house on the right side of the road was BEUTNER's SPW, the driver of which was Rottenfuhrer Ernst GOLDSCHMIDT. This SPW was parked on the righthand side of the road as shown by a rectangle which I have numbered 6. As we approached the SPW I saw Unterscharfuhrer DICKMANN and Pioneer SCHLINMANN standing at the left rear end of their SPW at the points indicated by two dots and the number 10. DICKMANN had a machine pistol in his hand and SCHLINMANN had a fast-firing rifle in his hand. In the back end of the SPW itself I saw Rottenfuhrer Max HAMMERER and Pioneer Willi HANKE, both armed with rifles. At the left front corner of the SPW stood Rottenfuhrer GOLDSCHMIDT with a machine pistol in his hand and Unterscharfuhrer BEUTNER was standing on the hood of the SPW with a machine pistol in his hand. On the left side of the road, just opposite BEUTNER's SPW, I saw approximately 15 dead American soldiers. We did not stop and I did not examine the bodies but they lay still and showed no signs of life. I saw no weapons with them at all and they were grouped closely together. When I first saw these Americans, our SPW was at a point indicated by rectangle number 13.

Approximately 150 meters beyond BEUTNER's SPW, the column halted. It was in the vicinity of this halt point that we were strafed by enemy airplanes and the 2nd Platoon took cover along the edge of the

woods on the right side of the road and the 1st Platoon took cover along the edge on the left side of the road. After this air attack had ceased we proceeded in the direction of BUELLINGEN. When we left this place, I do not know that the 1st Platoon was directly ahead of the 2nd Platoon but I do know that it left its sheltered position in the woods first and was ahead of us somewhere along the road.

The next American prisoners of war that I remember seeing were a group of 6 or 8 who were walking towards our rear on our left side or the road. This was some 300 or 400 meters before we reached the air field near BUELLINGEN. This air field is a kilometer before one reaches BUELLINGEN on the road from HONSFELD.

After we reached the point some 10 or 15 meters from these Americans, Unterscharfuehrer Sepp WITKOWSKI, our group leader, who was in our SPW, said, "Ready. Bump 'em off." Thereupon, I shot into them with my pistol with 2 or 3 rounds. WITKOWSKI shot with his machine pistol; Pioneer Hans TOEDTER fired the front machine gun into them; Pioneer Harry ENDE fired into them with a pistol and Pioneer Emil HERSEH fired into them with a rifle. At the time we fired into these 6 or 8 Americans, they were unarmed, had their hands above their heads in a sign of surrender, were not attempting to escape and did nothing to provoke the shooting. I knew they were Americans by their uniforms. We did not stop to examine the bodies. The 6 or 8 Americans fell to the ground when we fired into them.

Between the airport and BUELLINGEN the men in my SPW, including myself, fired into two other groups of Americans who were unarmed and had their arms raised in a sign of surrender and who were marching towards our rear on our left side of the road. I do not remember the exact number of Americans in each group but my recollection is that there were between 5 and 8 men. I cannot specifically remember everyone who shot on these other occasions. I do remember that Pioneer Hubert STORCH also fired on one or two occasions with a rifle and Pioneer Gerhard MALKOWIAK shot with a rifle.

I have not attempted to draw a sketch showing the scenes of these three shootings on the left side of the road before we reached BUELLINGEN. I don't remember any outstanding terrain features. All of them had on American uniforms. I mean the men forming these three groups of prisoners. None of them were armed. None of them attempted to escape or do anything to provoke the shooting.

The truth of the matter is that I saw and heard about so many American prisoners of war who had been shot or were being shot during this offensive that I cannot remember the details of every case.

Then we entered the town of BUELLINGEN. I have drawn a sketch entitled BUELLINGEN, which I have marked Exhibit "B". This sketch is attached hereto and made a part hereof. I learned that the name of this town was BUELLINGEN when I was in the tavern, which I have numbered 11 on Exhibit "B". As we were entering BUELLINGEN, I remember seeing a small American truck parked on the right side of the road. This truck is shown by a symbol and the numeral 1. Somewhat across the street from this truck was a house with a big gate. I have shown this house by a symbol and have marked it number 7. We stopped our SPW as shown by rectangle number 3. LOSERSKI stopped his SPW in front of ours. It is shown by rectangle number 4. BODE's SPW stopped

43

000671

in front of LOSEWSKI's and it is shown by rectangle number 5. When we stopped at this place, I noticed that SPRENGER's SPW was stopped back at the curve as shown by a rectangle numbered 2. Our SPW stopped in front of house number 6. Unterscharfuhrer WITKOWSKI and Pioneer HERGETH went in house number 6 and captured 7 American prisoners. At the same time I observed that Unterscharfuhrer ALTKUEGER, Sturmman BOLTZ, Rottenfuhrer Willi BLOSCHETZKY, Rottenfuhrer Johannes OETTINGER and Unterscharfuhrer MARTENS had captured a group of about 15 or 20 Americans in house number 7 and I saw the Americans assembled in a group as shown by some crosses and number 8 on my Exhibit "B". The 7 prisoners that we captured in house number 6 were sent back to house number 7 by Unterscharfuhrer WITKOWSKI in the custody of Pioneer HERGETH. We did not wait for HERGETH to return, but made a left turn at the intersection and stopped our SPW in front of the tavern as shown by rectangle number 9. While our SPW was refueled at this place I went in the tavern. While we were in the tavern cellar drinking beer, Unterscharfuhrer ALTKUEGER came in the cellar and made the statement that the Americans we had captured and those they had captured in house number 7 had been shot.

From BUELLINGEN we proceeded in the direction of THIRIMONT. About a kilometer or so beyond BUELLINGEN, while we were travelling on a narrow dirt road, we shot another group of American prisoners of war. There were also 6 to 8 Americans in this group. A little later we shot another group of about the same size. My recollection is that we only shot two groups after leaving BUELLINGEN and before reaching THIRIMONT. These Americans, like the first three groups we shot, were walking to the rear on our left side of the road, unarmed and with their hands raised in a sign of surrender when we shot them. They were not attempting to escape, nor did they do anything to provoke the shooting. We did not stop to examine the bodies. When I fired into each of these five groups, I always used my P.38 pistol.

Between 1:00 and 2:00 P.M. 17 December 1944 we arrived at the crossroads which I have located on the map above referred to as 81.5-02. This crossroads was some 3 to 5 kilometers north of LIGNEVILLE (ENGELSDORF). Before arriving at this crossroads we had travelled in a somewhat northerly direction from THIRIMONT along a small dirt road. This small dirt road ran almost parallel to the road leading southerly from the above mentioned crossroads to LIGNEVILLE (ENGELSDORF). I estimate it was about 600 meters east of the LIGNEVILLE road. When we left this small dirt road we made a left turn on to a hard surface road, travelled about 600 meters and then made another left turn to proceed in the direction of ENGELSDORF.

I have prepared a rough sketch of this intersection and have attempted to show thereon what I remember seeing there on the 17th of December 1944. The various symbols are explained in the legend which I have placed on the sketch. This drawing is marked Exhibit "C". It is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

As we made the second left turn to proceed southwardly in the direction of ENGELSDORF, I remember that there was a house and a barn on our right side of the road. South of these two buildings was a hedge row and south of the hedge row was a pasture. Parked on the right side of the road near the north end of the pasture, with its cannon pointed at approximately 1:00 o'clock, was a Panther tank. I have shown this tank by a rectangular symbol on Exhibit "C", which I have numbered 2. I show this Panther as being parked exactly parallel to the road but my recollection is that the tank itself was headed somewhat diagonally towards the field. Just before we reached this Panther, I saw approximately 60 to 80 American prisoners of war

44

standing in the pasture. I have indicated this group of American prisoners by crosses in the pasture, above which I have put the numeral 1. On the left side of the road, just south of the Panther, was BEUTNER's SPW. Standing to the right of their SPW were Unterscharfuehrer BEUTNER and Rottenfuehrer GOLDSCHMIDT with machine pistols in their hands at the points indicated by two dots and the numeral 21. At the right rear end of this SPW stood Unterscharfuehrer DICKMANN and Pioneer SCHLINMANN, DICKMANN armed with a machine pistol and SCHLINMANN with a fast-firing rifle. BEUTNER's SPW is shown on my Exhibit "C" by a rectangle which I have numbered 5. Our SPW, driven by Joachim HOFMANN, was stopped just beyond the center of the pasture on the righthand side of the road. I have shown our SPW as being parked parallel to the field but actually it was headed diagonally to our right. Directly in front of my SPW, with practically no interval between us, was LOSENSKI's SPW, which I have shown by a rectangle numbered 7 on Exhibit "C". I have erroneously shown a substantial interval between our SPW and LOSENSKI's, and I have failed to show BODE's SPW which was parked directly in front of LOSENSKI's. When we stopped here the Americans were standing in the pasture with their hands clasped above or behind their heads in a sign of surrender. They were unarmed and were not making any attempt to escape.

Before we had come to a halt and as we were passing the Panther, I remember seeing the Company Commander of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company standing at the left front corner of the Panther at a point indicated by a circle and the numeral 3. I did not know who this officer was at that time but I later learned his identity when I was in the cellar at LA GLEIZE. At the same time I saw some German soldiers in Panzer uniform standing at the right front corner of the Panther which I have indicated by some small circles and the numeral 18. In this group was an Untersturmfuehrer wearing a SS officer's uniform with a dark green collar.

As we passed BEUTNER's SPW, BEUTNER gave us a hand signal to halt and after we had halted he spoke to Unterscharfuehrer WITKOWSKI and told him that the American prisoners were going to be shot. I don't remember his exact words but that was the substance of his remarks. After we came to a halt the men in my SPW loaded their weapons and made ready to fire into the prisoners. This took some 3 to 5 minutes before the first shots were fired. At this time Pioneer Hans TOEDTER and I were getting our front machine gun ready and Pioneer Heinz SPICKEL and Pioneer Harry ENDE were doing the same thing with the rear machine gun. Sturmann Joachim HOFMANN and Sturmann Gustav NEVE left our vehicle and stood at the rear SPW, HOFMANN aiming his machine pistol and NEVE his fast-firing rifle at the prisoners who were standing in the field. I was serving as loader on the front machine gun. WITKOWSKI left our SPW also and stood on the road at the right front corner of our SPW, aiming with his machine pistol into the group of American prisoners. Pioneer Hubert STORCH also left our SPW with his rifle and stood in back of the SPW on the road. Pioneer Emil HERGETH also left with his rifle and posted himself near STORCH. Pioneer Gerhard WALKOWIAK stayed in the SPW as did Pioneer Walter SCHOLZE, both of whom had rifles. As we were making these preparations I noticed that the men in LOSENSKI's SPW ahead of us were doing the same thing. At their front machine gun was LOSENSKI. His assistant was Sturmann Josef ALSTLEITNER. On their rear machine gun was Pioneer Werner JIRASSEK assisted by Pioneer

45

Johann WASENBERGER. I do not know exactly where the other men in LOSINSKI's crew posted themselves but I saw them leaving the SPW just as the men had done from my SPW. In BODE's SPW Sturmmann KIES was at the front machine gun and he was assisted by Sturmmann Manfred MUELLER. At the rear machine gun was a paratrooper, whose name I don't know, and Horst HUMMEL. I remember that Unterscharfuehrer BUDE posted himself in front of his SPW with his driver. I do not remember the driver's name. Both of them were armed with machine pistols and I saw them aiming towards the American prisoners in the pasture. Then came BAUTNER's command to fire. My recollection is that the first firing I heard was pistol fire from BAUTNER's SPW. While we were firing with our machine gun I saw Rottenfuehrer Ernst GOLDSCHMIDT firing into the prisoners with his machine pistol. I saw Unterscharfuehrer BAUTNER and Unterscharfuehrer DICKMANN also firing with their machine pistols into the prisoners. Pioneer HANKE was firing with his rifle; SCHLITTMANN was firing with his rifle; Rottenfuehrer Max HAMMERER was firing with either a rifle or a pistol. These men were firing from approximately the same positions where I saw them standing as we drove by them before halting our SPW. I also saw Rottenfuehrer Georg DEIBERT shooting with a rifle. The machine gun in the Panther at the north end of the pasture was being fired. We fired approximately 75 rounds from the front machine gun. Then I went to the rear machine gun, loaded it and started shooting into the American prisoners.

As soon as the first firing began, all the American prisoners who were in the field fell to the ground. While I was still in my SPW manning the machine guns, I saw the following additional people shooting into the American prisoners; Sturmmann Joachim HOFMANN with his machine pistol; Sturmmann Gustav NEVE with his fast-firing rifle; Unterscharfuehrer WITKOWSKI with his machine pistol; Pioneer WALKOWIAK and Pioneer SCHOLZE both with rifles; and Pioneers STORCH and HERGETH with rifles.

It was during the time that I was firing the rear machine gun on our SPW that SPRENGER's SPW pulled up on the righthand side behind my SPW. When SPRENGER's SPW came to a halt, I saw Sturmmann BOLTZ firing the machine gun from SPRENGER's SPW. After the machine gun fire had ceased, our SPW was driven down the road towards ENGELSDORF and also halted in front of an American truck which I have shown on Exhibit "C" by a symbol numbered 14. We stopped at a place shown by a rectangle which I have numbered 0. SPRENGER's SPW stopped behind the American trucks as indicated by rectangle number 23. Then I saw OETTINGER's SPW for the first time stop behind SPRENGER'S, as shown by rectangle number 24.

After our SPW was parked in front of the American truck, I threw the brass out, then dismounted and started walking back the road in the direction of the pasture. I was walking along the ditch by the side of SPRENGER's SPW when I saw OETTINGER firing into the pasture from his SPW (rectangle number 24) with his machine pistol. The men who were walking with me from our SPW at this time were TOEDER and ENDE. When we reached the pasture we entered it and stood for a few minutes to observe the Americans who were still moving or otherwise showing signs of life. As we observed those who were still moving, the three of us chose different targets and went towards them in order to shoot them. I went to a spot shown in the pasture by a small black circle numbered 10 and here I shot 4 or 5 wounded American soldiers with my pistol. I shot only one round into the heart of each wounded man. At the time I fired, my pistol was one to one and a half meters from the American soldiers at whom I fired. All of these men were moving or otherwise showing some sign of life before I fired and after I shot them they didn't move any more and I am sure I killed each man at whom I fired.

While I was standing at the place previously described I saw the following among the prisoners, more or less at the south end of the group, which I have indicated by a small black circle numbered 12: Unterscharfuhrer WITKOWSKI, Pioneer TOEDTER, Pioneer ENDE, Pioneer SPICKEL, Pioneer STORCH, Pioneer HERGETH, Pioneer WALKOWIAK, Pioneer SCHOLZE and Pioneer Gustav NEVE. Of this group I actually saw WITKOWSKI fire 5 or 6 bursts with his machine pistol. I saw TOEDTER firing with his pistol; I saw ENDE firing with his pistol; I saw HERGETH shooting with a rifle; I saw WALKOWIAK fire with his rifle; and I saw NEVE shooting with his fast-firing rifle.

More towards the center of the group of American soldiers, indicated by the small black circle numbered 20, I saw the following: Unterscharfuhrer BODE armed with a machine pistol; Sturmmann LOSENSKI armed with a pistol; Sturmmann KIES armed with a pistol; Pioneer JIRASSEK armed with a pistol; Pioneer HUMMEL armed with a rifle; the paratrooper from BODE's SPW armed with a pistol; Pioneer WASENBURGER armed with a rifle; and Sturmmann ALSPLEITNER armed with a rifle. Of this group I actually saw the following shooting into the American soldiers who lay on the ground: BODE, LOSENSKI, JIRASSEK and the paratrooper. Towards the front center of the group of Americans indicated by the small black circle which I have numbered 15 on Exhibit "C", I saw the following: Unterscharfuhrer ALTKRUEGER armed with a machine pistol, Sturmmann BOLTZ, armed with a pistol, Sturmmann GERHARTZ armed with a rifle and Sturmmann MANS, who I believe was armed with a rifle. Of this group I actually saw ALTKRUEGER and BOLTZ shooting at the Americans. More towards the north end of the group at the point indicated by a small black circle numbered 13, I saw Rottenfuhrer BILLOSCHETZKY, Rottenfuhrer OETTINGER and Unterscharfuhrer MARTENS, all of whom I saw fire into the Americans with their machine pistols. At the point indicated by a small black circle which I have numbered 11, I saw Rottenfuhrer GOLDSCHMIDT, who was armed with a machine pistol. I also saw him fire with his machine pistol into the Americans. After I saw GOLDSCHMIDT shooting with his machine pistol I saw him going through the clothing of an American.

At the north end of the field where I have put a small black circle numbered 19, I saw Rottenfuhrer Max HAMMERER, Pioneer SCHLINMANN, Pioneer HANKE, Unterscharfuhrer BEUTNER and Unterscharfuhrer DICKMAN. HAMMERER was armed with a rifle, SCHLINMANN with a fast-firing rifle, HANKE with a rifle, BEUTNER and DICKMAN with machine pistols. I saw all five of these men shooting with their respective weapons at the Americans.

We stayed in the field approximately 10 or 15 minutes and then returned to our SPW. We mounted and then started forward down the road in the direction of ENGELSDORF. At this time our march column was as follows: BODE, LOSENSKI, our SPW, SHRENGER and OETTINGER. After we had moved down the road perhaps 300 meters I saw a group of 6 to 8 American prisoners of war marching up the road on our lefthand side in the direction of the crossroads. I have indicated this group by 6 crosses and the numeral 16. Just as we neared this group of American prisoners, TOEDTER fired into them with the front machine gun and WITKOWSKI with his machine pistol.

I did not observe any firing from any other SPW's at this group of American prisoners. They were wearing American uniforms, were unarmed, had their hands raised in a sign of surrender and were not attempting to escape when they were fired upon. When they were fired upon they fell to the ground on the shoulder of the road. We did not stop to examine the bodies of these Americans but proceeded on in the direction of ENGELSDORF.

49

I remember that before reaching ENGELSDORF (LIANUEVILLE) the road curves uphill to the right. As we were going up this hill I remember seeing another group of American prisoners, approximately 50, who were lying in the field on the righthand side of the road. I saw no weapons among these soldiers. They had on American uniforms and did not appear to have been shot in combat as they were grouped too closely together. It was my definite impression that they too had been bumped off, just like the group in the pasture at the crossroads. We did not stop to go among these soldiers or to examine the bodies.

We halted on the crest of this hill after passing this group of American soldiers who lay on the ground and it was at this time that Unterscharfuhrer BEUTNER's SPW driven by GOLDSCHMIDT passed us and again took the lead of our platoon. From ENGELSDORF we proceeded in the direction of STAVELOT. Before we reached STAVELOT I remember seeing BEUTNER's SPW parked on the righthand side of the road just beyond a little lane that led off to a farmhouse. This lane led off the road in a diagonal direction towards the right. Before we passed this lane, I saw about 15 American prisoners of war being marched down the lane towards the main road by Rottenfuhrer DEIBERT of BEUTNER's SPW. We did not stop here and continued on past BEUTNER's SPW. That night in a tavern before STAVELOT, Willi HANKE from BEUTNER's SPW told me that they had shot them.

We spent that night in an assembly area before STAVELOT. Here the 1st and 2nd Platoons were together again. I remember seeing our Company Commander, the two platoon leaders, SIETZ and BEUTNER, and the other men of the 1st and 2nd Platoons. The next morning we took a road to the left that led to a small village, but were strayed from the air so we turned around and came back to this same assembly area where we spent practically the entire day of December 18th. On the evening of the 18th we went through STAVELOT and that same night drove on to STOUOMONT, arriving there the next morning, 19 December 1944.

I have prepared a sketch of STOUOMONT showing the area of the town occupied by the 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company. This sketch is marked Exhibit "D", is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

We entered STOUOMONT on the LAULEIS road as shown in the upper righthand corner of Exhibit "D", made a sharp left turn, just beyond the Panzer which I have numbered 16, and HOFMANN parked our SPW near the store, near which SPRINGER also parked his SPW. We then dismounted and stood around about 5 minutes and then started walking up the road leading to the woods as shown in the upper lefthand corner of my Exhibit "D". Walking with me were Pioneer TOEDTER and Pioneer STORCH. As we reached the point shown by three dots and the numeral 5, I saw Rottenfuhrer Ernst GOLDSCHMIDT and Rottenfuhrer DEIBERT across the street in a field shoot 4 American prisoners of war. Both of them had machine pistols. The 4 Americans were unarmed, and had their hands above their heads in a sign of surrender. The Americans were not making any attempt to escape nor did they do anything to provoke the shooting. When GOLDSCHMIDT and DEIBERT fired into them they were standing approximately 7 meters from the Americans. When I witnessed this I was approximately 25 meters from GOLDSCHMIDT and DEIBERT. We did not go over to examine the bodies but continued on up to the intersection where we met Unterscharfuhrer BEUTNER, who was standing at the point shown on Exhibit D, which I have numbered 9. There BEUTNER gave orders that the first group of our platoon would go in position down the road past tank number 16 and that the second group should go in position in the woods shown in the upper lefthand corner of Exhibit "D". He further said, "It is an order that no prisoners will be taken." We left BEUTNER and crossed the intersection to proceed up the road where we had been ordered to go and saw Obersturmfuhrer SIEVERS and Oberscharfuhrer SCHAEFER who were standing in

the intersection as shown on the sketch by the numeral 10. Both of them spoke to us and gave us the same order -- that no prisoners would be taken. The exact expression that SIEVERS used was; "Jede menge Barcellona", which meant that everything was to be mowed down.

When we left SIEVERS and SCHAEFER, we continued up the road and when we reached the road approximately in front of the tank which I have numbered 10-A on Exhibit "D", Unterscharfuehrer WITKOWSKI stopped us and told us that we would search the houses. We searched a couple of houses there and WITKOWSKI himself discovered a group of American soldiers who were hiding in a chicken house which I have shown on Exhibit "D" by a rectangle and the numeral 6. He ordered them out of the building and then told us that they would be shot. TOEDTER, STORCH and I took them behind this chicken house, to the place indicated by 8 crosses and the numeral 7 and there they were shot by STORCH, TOEDTER and WITKOWSKI. I was armed with a pistol at this time but was loaded down with two boxes of machine gun ammunition and two machine gun belts of ammunition slung over my shoulder, and I did not shoot. WITKOWSKI shot them with his machine pistol; STORCH with a rifle and TOEDTER with a machine gun. We continued up the road in the direction of the woods and while in the vicinity of the intersection, a civilian came up on a bicycle. He wanted to go up the road beyond the tank shown on Exhibit "D" and numbered 14. WITKOWSKI told him that he could not go up the road but the civilian did not leave and persisted in his desire to go up this road, so finally, Unterscharfuehrer WITKOWSKI took him from the point shown by numeral 8 into the edge of the woods and shot him with his machine pistol. I saw WITKOWSKI when he shot this civilian as I was standing on the road opposite the spot where he led him into the woods. WITKOWSKI marched the civilian off the road into the woods about 5 meters. He fired about 2 bursts of 5 or 6 rounds each into the civilian.

Then we walked up the road to the spot indicated by 2 small black circles numbered 11 and went into position. There Unterscharfuehrer WITKOWSKI told us that machine gunner number 2 should go back for more ammunition, so Pioneer ENDE and I walked back down the road and I found my SPW parked by the house as I have shown by a rectangle and the numeral 1. HOFMANN was at the SPW and he, ENDE and I stood at the spot shown by a small black circle and the numeral 3. Here HOFMANN told us that he had seen OERTINGER shoot 2 Americans who had been lying in the ditch by an American truck playing dead. He said that OERTINGER had kicked them and pulled them to their feet. One of the Americans seemed to be wounded. OERTINGER shot them with his machine pistol. HOFMANN also told us that he had seen ALTARUEBER and BILOSCHETZKY go by several times with groups of 3 or 4 American prisoners and always returned without them, so he assumed they were shooting them. When HOFMANN spoke of these prisoners being marched away by ALTARUEBER and BILOSCHETZKY, he indicated the path as shown by the arrows in front of the house where our SPW was parked. HOFMANN also told us that he had seen American prisoners being marched away by men in Panzer uniforms and men of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company and he also assumed that they were shooting these prisoners because they were returning without them. It was at this time that HOFMANN also told me that he had shot some American prisoners of war in SPOUMONT, but he did not tell me the circumstances except that he pointed down the road in the direction of the path which he had stated was taken by ALTARUEBER and BILOSCHETZKY.

We then got some more ammunition, returned to our position shown at number 11 on Exhibit "D" and around 7:00 P.M. that night, 19 December, I left the position for the purpose of finding a place to cook some food. I went to house number 13 and there I met

49

Sturmann JUCH and Sturmann NOWICIN, who told me that Unterscharfuhrer STURZENBECKER, Unterscharfuhrer DIKIRA and Rottenfuhrer VASICK had shot some American prisoners. They did not explain the time, place or circumstances but it was plain that they were talking about prisoners who were shot at in SPOUMONT.

From house number 15 I returned to our gun position at number 11. There TOEDTER and I ate and smoked several cigarettes. Apparently our position was located as we were then subjected to artillery fire and TOEDTER was wounded in his left foot. I then grabbed the machine gun, a couple of boxes of ammunition, and took them and assisted TOEDTER to house number 12 as shown on Exhibit "D". There I bandaged TOEDTER's foot. Mines were laid across the road as indicated by symbols and the numeral 13. After the mines had been laid, WITKOWSKI, STORCH, HERRGETH, WALKOWIAK, SCHOLZ and I stood double guard by this house as indicated by the numeral 22, listening for noise of tanks that might be approaching. In the early morning hours of the 20th of December we heard the noise of tanks approaching up the road beyond the mine field. We then left our post and went to tank numbered 14 and told the crew we had heard tanks approaching. There was an Obersturmfuhrer there who gave us orders to go in position in the woods. The tank retreated a few meters back down the road and we also walked back down the road. About this time, the enemy tank opened fire and WALKOWIAK and ENDE, who were then standing to the left side of the tank, at point 20, disappeared. We concluded they had received a direct hit. We immediately hit the ground.

On the night of December 20th to 21st 1944 I went to the tavern which I have shown on Exhibit "D" by a rectangle and the number 18, and from there to a castle which was being used as an aid station. I have shown this on my sketch by a rectangle and the numeral 17. It was there that Sturmann LOSENSKI, who had a wound in his arm, told me that he had seen Obersturmfuhrer SIEVERS and Oberscharfuhrer SCHAEFFER shoot some American prisoners of war.

Some time before midnight on the 20th of December 1944 we left SPOUMONT FOR LAGLEIZE. I had found HOFMANN in house number 19 and rode with him in our SPW to LA GLEIZE.

I have prepared a sketch of that part of LA GLEIZE near the church and the school across the street from the church which also includes that part of LA GLEIZE where the SPW's of our company were dispersed. This sketch is marked Exhibit "E", is attached hereto and made a part hereof. I cannot remember the hour or the exact date we arrived in LA GLEIZE but we entered LA GLEIZE on the SPOUMONT road as shown in the upper righthand corner of Exhibit "E", made a left turn at the church and parked our SPW as shown by rectangle number 2 on Exhibit "D". After parking our SPW, we found cover in the cellar of house number 4. I remember that there was a SPW as shown by rectangle and the numeral 5 by the side of house number 4. It was later hit. I stayed in the cellar because my foot was giving me a lot of pain. In the cellar with me were some other drivers from my company and some drivers from the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company. Also in the cellar was Unterscharfuhrer MAUTE, the Medic of the 9th Pioneer Panzer Company. I remember one afternoon that the Company Commander of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company came in the cellar and spoke to MAUTE, saying, "Come on up and bring your machine pistol; we have to shoot some." About 15 minutes later, MAUTE returned and said they had shot some prisoners of war at the church. When MAUTE left to go with his Company Commander, I learned from drivers of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company who the officer was. They told me that he was the Company Commander of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company. It was at this occasion that I recognized this officer as the same one

50

I had seen standing by the Panther at the crossroads. While in the cellar of this house I also heard that the men of the command which were wearing American uniforms had shot prisoners of war.

While I was in the cellar, often drivers of the 9th Panzer Pioneer Company would leave with their machine pistols and would return saying that they had shot prisoners of war.

We left LA GLEIZE on foot on the night of the 23rd-24th December 1944. I never got in the vicinity of the church or the school because I stayed in the cellar of house number 4 all the time we were there. Some of the men who were in the cellar with me in LA GLEIZE were as follows: Sturmann HOPMANN, Pioneer STICKEL, Rottenfuehrer RICHLER, Pioneer ELSMAN, Sturmann SPRENGER, Pioneer NEVE, Unterscharfuehrer MAUTE, Sturmann AISLEITNER, Sturmann SCHLUE, Sturmann STAEBE and Rottenfuehrer Franz BAYER.

This statement is given by me voluntarily and of my own free will. I have written it in my own handwriting. I have not been subjected to force, duress or threats of punishment. No promises of reward or immunity from prosecution have been made to me.

I swear that the facts stated in this affidavit are true and I am prepared to repeat them under oath in any court of justice.

(signed) SIEGFRIED JAEKEL  
1 March 1946

Sworn to and subscribed before me  
this 1st day of March 1946 at  
Schwäbisch Hall, Ger.

RAPHAEL SHUMACKER  
Capt CMP

51

000676

TRANSLATION OF LEGEND OF EXHIBIT "A"

DRAWN BY Siegfried JAEKEL, March 1, 1946

H O N S F E L D

- No.1. HOFMANN's SPW from where I heard shooting with M.Pi and rifle
- No.2. LOSENSKI's SPW at this time, distance 10-15 meters.
- No.3. BOBE's SPW at this time, distance from HOFMANN's SPW 25-30 meters.
- No.4. HOFMANN's SPW where I saw about 8 American soldiers with their hands above their heads.
- No.5. Where the 8 American soldiers stood at the house
- No.6. Location of GOLDSCHMIDT's SPW
- No.7. Field where about 15 American soldiers lay dead
- No.8. American cannon stood here
- No.9. Where GOLDSCHMIDT stood with the M.Pi and BRUTNER stood on the SPW also with the M.Pi.
- No.10. Where DICKMANN and SCHLINGMANN stood; DICKMANN with M.Pi, SCHLINGMANN with fast-firing rifle.
- No.11. Where American truck stood
- No.12. Direction of March.
- No.13. From there I saw about 15 American soldiers laying.

000680

TRANSLATION OF LEGEND OF EXHIBIT "B"

DRAWN BY Siegfried JAKKEL, March 1, 1946.

B U E L L I N G E N

- No. 1. American truck
- No. 2. Where SPRENGER's SPW stood
- No. 3. Where HOFMANN's SPW stood
- No. 4. Where LOBENSKI's SPW stood
- No. 5. Where BODE's SPW stood
- No. 6. House out of which we got the candies, and WITKOWSKI and HERGETH got the 7 prisoners out of the cellar.
- No. 7. House with the large door where ALTKRUEGER made about 15 to 20 prisoners.
- No. 8. There stood the prisoners, as HERGETH added our 7 prisoners to them and from where I saw them last. ALTKRUEGER, MARTENS, BOLZ, BILSCHETSCHI and ETTINGER stood there with them.
- No. 9. That's where HOFMANN's SPW stood while he refueled
- No. 10. Direction of March
- No. 11. Where WITKOWSKI, STIGKEL, and I got the apple in the Inn. Where we then went into the cellar to drink beer and where ALTKRUEGER came after us and said that the prisoners we had seen and made before, had been shot, and I suppose that he participated in it. Soon after, Artillery fire started, and when I came out of the cellar, the SPW's were not there anymore. They were already behind the village.
- No. 12. There was a house with a broken show window and inside were motor-cycles.

000681

TRANSLATION OF LEGEND ON EXHIBIT "C"

TO AFFIDAVIT OF  
SIEGFRIED JAEKEL

Dated 1 March 1946

\* \* \* \* \*

CROSSROADS

- No. 1 About 50 to 80 American soldiers
- No. 2 A Panzer V
- No. 3 Where I saw the Company Commander of the 9th Pz Pz
- No. 4 Where HOFMANN's SPW stood and BEUTNER said, Shoot them, and then shot later.
- No. 5 Where GOLDSCHMIDT's SPW stood.
- No. 6 Location of HOFMANN's SPW, after the shooting.
- No. 7 Location of LOSENSKI's SPW while the shooting went on and shot.
- No. 8 SPRENGER's SPW.
- No. 9 Location where I shot with the M.G. and where HOFMANN and NEVE shot from the outside of the SPW.
- No.10 Place where I was in the field and fired 4 to 5 shots with the pistol.
- No.11 Where GOLDSCHMIDT shot in the field.
- No.12 Where WITKOWSKI with the M.Pi., TOEDTER with the pistol, NEVE with the fast firing rifle, and LOSENSKI with the pistol, shot in the field.
- No.13 Where I saw, and saw shooting in the field, BILOSCHESKI, ETTINGER and MARTENS.
- No.14 American truck.
- No.15 About the place where I saw and saw shooting, ALTKRUEGER and BULZ in the field.
- No.16 6 to 8 American soldiers.
- No.17 HOFMANN's SPW moving as WITKOWSKI with the M.Pi. and TOEDTER with the M.G. on WITKOWSKI's order shot.
- No.18 Where some Panzermen stood.
- No.19 Where I saw BEUTNER, HAMMERER, HANKE and SCHLINGMANN in the field.
- No.20 Where BODE and KIES were in the field and shot. Almost on the same place AISTFLEITNER, HUMMEL, the paratrooper, WASENBERGER, FRASACK and MUELLER Manfred.
- No.21 Where GOLDSCHMIDT and BEUTNER stood and shot with the M.Pi. In the SPW stood HANKE and DEIBERT and shot with the SPW.
- No.22 Where DICHMANN and SCHLINGMANN stood and shot with the rifle.
- No.12 There were also almost on the same place in the field, HERGETH, STORCH, BRICKEL, ENDE, WALKOWIAK, SCHOLZ, Walter.
- No. 23 There stood SPRENGER's SPW.
- No. 24 There stood ETTINGER's SPW and from where ETTINGER standing in the SPW with the M.Pi. shot into the prisoners who were laying in the field.

54

## TRANSLATION OF LEGEND OF EXHIBIT "D"

DRAWN BY SIEGFRIED JAEHEL, March 1 1946.

S T O U M O N T.

- No.1. Location of HOFMANN's SPW
- No.2. Location of SPRENGER's SPW. SPW of the 1st Platoon.
- No.3. There HOFMANN told me that ETTINGER had shot two prisoners. ALTRUDGER and BILGOSCHESKI had passed by with prisoners and had told him that they had shot them. The same thing some from the 9th Pz Pi and some Panzermen with prisoners and had told him also that they had shot some and also he had shot some.
- No.4. Where GOLDSCHMIDT and DIEBERT shot the 4 prisoners.
- No.5. There I stood with TOEDTER and STORCH at that time
- No.6. Chicken-coop where we took the 8 prisoners.
- No.7. Place where they were shot on orders of WITKOWSKI, TOEDTER and I, M.G. WITKOWSKI, M.PI, STORCH with rifle.
- No.8. Where WITKOWSKI shot the civilian who wanted to go to the American lines.
- No.9. Where BUETNER told us again that no prisoners were to be taken and that all were to be shot.
- No.10. Where SIEVERS and SCHAEFER said that all "BARCELONA" was allowed, which means that everybody was to be shot and no prisoners were to be taken.
- No.11. Where TOEDTER and I were in position and where he got wounded.
- No.12. House where I bandaged TOEDTER.
- No.13. There we layed mines.
- No.14. Panzer who we secured our group.
- No.15. There JUCH told me, that STURZBECKER had shot prisoners and NOROWSCHIN said that DIXTRA and FERSING had shot prisoners.
- No.16. Panzers V were standing there.
- No.17. At the first aid station LOSENSKI told me that SIEVERS and SCHAEFER had shot prisoners.
- No.18. House where later the company CP was located and from where I drove to the first aid station as my foot was swollen badly.
- No.19. There I came to HOFMANN's SPW because I was told to go to the service troops. Also STICHEL who was supposed to go to the service troops came to the SPW. From there we also went to LA GLEIZE.
- No.20. There WALDOWIAK and also ENDE came away.
- No.21. There were STICKEL and ENDE laying in position with a MG
- No.22. There were WITKOWSKI, STORCH, HERGETH, WALDOWIAK and SCHOLZ in the house to secure the road and to listen to the noise of approaching Panzers. They came to the house after I had bandaged TOEDTER.

000683

TRANSLATION OF LEGEND ON EXHIBIT "E"

TO AFFIDAVIT OF

SIEGFRIED JAEKEL

Dated 1 March 1946

\*\*\*\*\*

LA GLEISE

Legend:

- No. 1 About there stood a trench mortar.  
No. 2 There stood HOFFMANN's SPW.  
No. 3 There was the house with the radio station in the cellar.  
No. 4 House where I was in the cellar. Some drivers from our company and the 9th Pz. Pi. Company driver and medic Uscha. MAUTE. There is where I heard the Company Commander say to Uscha. MAUTE: "Come up, bring your M.Pi., we have to shoot some", and when he came back after about 15 minutes, he said: "That they had shot prisoners near the church." I also heard that the special commando 5, had shot prisoners of war. Often also drivers of the 9th Pz. Pi. Company went out and when they came back they said that they had shot prisoners. They also took their M.Pi's along when they went out. I also heard Uscha. MAUTE, medic of the 9th Pz. Pi. Company once say: "Two of our company were shot today because they didn't execute the orders, and they had torn off their collar insignia." One man had a nervous breakdown in the cellar.  
No. 5 In front of the house stood an SPW which was later shot in flames by artillery.  
No. 6 Both numbers 6 indicate one SPW each. Of which unit I don't know.

With me in the cellar, whom I knew, were: HOFMANN, BRICKEL, RICHLER, ELSMANN, SPRENGER, NEVE, the Medic of the 9th Pz. Pi. Company, Unterscharfuehrer MAUTE, AISTLEITNER, SCHULTE, STAEBE Willi, MAYER Franz. Then there were two paratroopers whom I don't know.

- No. 7 A wall which went around the church and the cemetery.  
No. 8 There stood a SPW, whose I don't know.  
No. 9 There stood a SPW, whose I don't know.  
No. 10 There stood a SPW, whose I don't know.  
No. 11 There stood a Panzer.

56

000684



I, SIEGFRIED JAEHEL, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Siegfried Jäke, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same UNTERSCHARFUENHER BODE mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 1 MAR. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Unterscharführer Bode von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 1. März 1946.

Siegfried Jäke  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3 Pz. Pi. 144 Pz. Regt. 644 AH  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

Robert B. Byrne  
Officer administering oath  
WALTER R. G. D.  
Rank Arm or Service

EX 49 P  
5/25K  
J.E. S. 1946

57

000685



EX 42C

I, Siegfried JAECKE, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Siegfried Jäckel, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Sturmann Bolz mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 7 MAR 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Sturmann Bolz von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 1. März 1946.

Symphion Büchel  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3 Pz Pl 177 Pz Regt 644th  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1946.

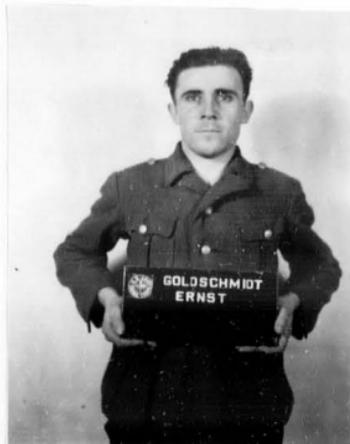
Robert E. Byrne  
Officer administering oath

WALTER HAGED  
Rank Arm or Service

EX 49-1  
5/25/46

58

000686



EX 492

I, Siegfried JAEHEL, being first duty sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Siegfried Jäkel, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Rottenführer Goldschmidt mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 7 MARCH 1946

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Rottenführer Goldschmidt von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 7. März 1946.

Simefried Gübbe  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3 Pz. Pl. 144 Pz. Regt. 475 Pz. Btl  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of April, 1946.

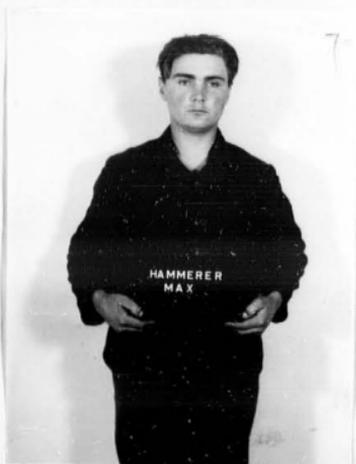
Robert B. Byrne  
Officer administering oath

Walter GAGD  
Rank Arm or Service

EX 12-1-8K  
JES  
5/25

59

000687



P  
EX  
47E

I, Siegfried JAEKEL, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

Ich, Siegfried Jaekel, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Rottenführer Max HAMMERER mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 1 March 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Rottenführer Max Hammerer von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 1. März 1946.

Siegfried Jaekel  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3/12. Pl. 144 Pz Regt 644th  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of March, 1946.

Robert R. Byrne  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt JAGP  
Rank Arm or Service

60

EX-109/E  
S-2  
3-2-46

000688



P  
EX  
47F

I, Siegfried JAEKEL, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Siegfried Jaekel, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Joachim Hofmann mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 1 MAR 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Joachim Hofmann von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 1. März 1946.

Siegfried Jaekel  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3 Pz.P. 1. Hk. Regt. 442 AH  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of April, 1946.

Robert Borne  
Officer administering oath  
1st Lt 196D  
Rank Arm or Service

EX 47-F  
15/255K  
J.E.B.  
1946

61

000686



P  
EX  
498

I, Siegfried JAECKEL, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Siegfried JAECKEL, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Sturmmann  
Kies mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 1 MAR 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Sturmmann  
Kies von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 1. Mär. 1946.

Siegfried JAECKEL  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3 Pz. Pi. 177 Pz. Regt. 65594  
Organization during Elze Offensive  
Einheit während des Elze-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of March, 1946.

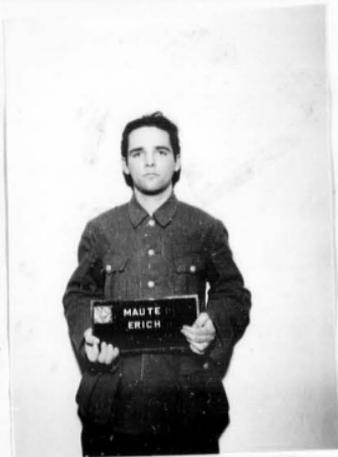
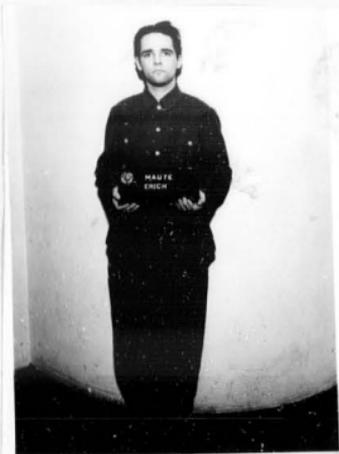
Robert Egan  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt JAECKEL  
Rank Arm or Service

EX 49-8  
5/25/50

62

000690



P  
EX  
49H

I, SIEGFRIED JAEHEL, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Siegfried Jaekel, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same UNTERSCHARFUHRER MAUTE mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 1 MAR. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Unterscharführer Maute von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 1. März 1946.

Aimfried Hübnel  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)  
S. J.  
Siegfried Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Div. 1. Pz. Regt. 447th  
Organization during Elbe Offensive  
Einheit während des Elbe-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of April, 1946.

Robert W. Byrne  
Officer administering oath  
1st Lt JAGC  
Rank Arm or Service

63

EX 49 #  
5/25/46  
JAGC

000691



P  
EK  
49L

I, Siegfried JAEHEL, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Siegfried Jaekel nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Sturmann GUSTAV NEVE mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 1. MÄRZ 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Sturmann Gustav Neve von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 1. März 1946.

Siegfried Jaekel  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3 Pz. Pl. 1. Pz. Regt 64494  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of April, 1946.

Robert B. Payne  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt - 1962  
Rank Arm or Service

64

EX 49-2  
5/15 SR

000692



P  
EX  
490

I, SIEGFRIED JÄKEL, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich, Siegfried Jäkel, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same COMPANY COMMANDER of the 9<sup>TH</sup> PANZER DIVISION mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 1 MAR. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Kompanieführer der 9. Panzer Flieger Kamp., von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 1. März 1946.

Symphionid Gülden  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pl. 147 Pz. Regt. 6. G. A.H.  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

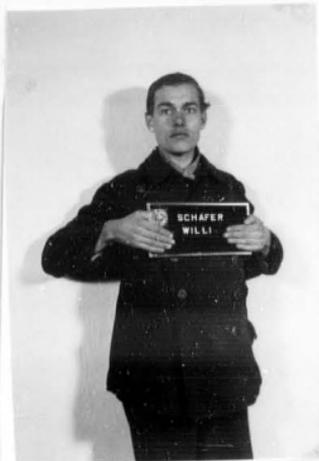
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of April, 1946.

Robert Byrne  
Officer administering oath  
1st Lt. USAF G.D.  
Rank Arm or Service

P-49-J  
5/25/50

65

000692



F  
EX  
49

I, SIEGFRIED JAEHEL, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

Ich Siegfried Jaekel, nachdem ich erst redt-  
mäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same OBERSCHARFUHRER  
SCHAEFER mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 1 MAR. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Oberscharführer  
Schäfer von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt,  
datiert 1. März 1946.

Siegfried Jaekel  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3. Pz. Pz. 1. 44 Pz. Regt. 6th AH  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
15th day of April, 1946.

Robert Byrne  
Officer administering oath

66

Robert K. G. G. D.  
Rank Arm or Service

EX-108  
5-558  
APR 1946

000694



I, SIEGFRIED JAEKEL, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Siegfried Jäkel, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same OBERSTURMFÜHRER FRANZ SIEVERS mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 1 MAR. 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Obersturmführer Franz Sievers von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 1. März 1946.

Siegfried Jäkel  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3 Pz. Pl. 1.44 Pz. Regt. 477 H  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1946.

Robert E. Bone  
Officer administering oath

1st Lt VA 6 P  
Rank Arm or Service

67

P. 49  
7/2550

000695



I, Siegfried JAEKEL, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath: Ich, Siegfried Jaekel, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Pioneer Heinz StICKEL mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 1 March 1946

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Pionier Heinz Stickel von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 1. März 1946.

Siegfried Jaekel  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmang  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3/Pz Lt 1st Pz Regt 4th AF  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of April, 1946.

Robert S. Payne  
Officer administering oath  
1st Lt V. H. G. D.  
Rank Arm or Service

68

3/Pz Lt  
5  
1946

000696



I, Siegfried JAEHEL, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich Siegfried Jäkel, nachdem ich erst rechtmäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

P  
EX  
471

The above two photographs are photographs of the same Pionier Johann WASENBERGER mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated March 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen Pionier Johann Wassenberger von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt, datiert 1. März 1946.

Symphonie Süßhal  
First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Sturmann  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3/Pz Bn. 1st Pz. Regt. 1st AFH  
Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of April, 1946.

Robert Byrne  
Officer administering oath  
1st Lt. USMC  
Rank Arm or Service

EX-9  
5/25/46  
J. E. S.

Ich ging direkt ins Lager und habe dort  
unten mit mir in ein sehr ruhiges Zimmer  
Wohnung genommen.

Während des Jahres 1944 wurde ich bei der  
1. Prominenten Abteilung der SS in H.

Während des Jahres 1944 wurde ich bei der  
1. Prominenten Abteilung der SS in H.  
Während des Jahres 1944 wurde ich bei der  
1. Prominenten Abteilung der SS in H.  
Während des Jahres 1944 wurde ich bei der  
1. Prominenten Abteilung der SS in H.

P  
EX  
50

10

1



Page 50  
of 51



auf dieses Thema meine Tätigkeit nach ungefähr  
 60 ortsüblichen Soldaten die sie möglichen fallen.  
 Diese Soldaten kommen auf das Thema des  
 die <sup>HS</sup> ~~HS~~ ~~W~~ ~~HS~~ die Gründe für die dann noch gegeben  
 auf was das es ortsübliche waren dann in dem  
 die ortsüblichen Uniform. Die Tätigkeit meine  
~~HS~~ ~~W~~ ~~HS~~ SP W waren während meiner aufnahmefähig  
 was dieses Thema sein soll:

Unterschiedliche Arbeit

- Soldat                      Militär
- Soldat                      Krieg
- Soldat                      Land
- Soldat                      Feld
- Soldat                      Jäger
- Stineman                  Hofman

Meine Handlung war diejenige eines ganz jungen  
 Zivils da ich mich in dem Befehl von Wehrmacht  
 ein gesungen bin und die meisten Handlung zum Beispiel  
 Ich habe mit dem MG 42 das ich war auf dem  
 SPW befindet und das ich ist auf die gesungen.  
 Ich habe mich in die in die gesungen sein und  
 zu dem sind das 50 Stück. Ich zählte dabei auf die  
 Stück die gesungen und die Stück die in die gesungen  
 auf nach dem ich habe zu dem und nicht wieder  
 müssen. Ich kann keine für sagen das die gesungen  
 gesungen zu dem Stück und nicht mehr der  
 zugehörige Zeit als ich habe für die ich die anderen  
 MG das für die auf dem SPW befindet auf  
 die gesungen habe das von Stück ist nicht mehr.  
 unerschulbar als die gesungen in der gesungen  
 bekommen wie dem Befehl in die in die gesungen  
 nach dem gesungen.

Dinne anstehen bestanden aus fünf Kreisen werden  
 von mir freiwillig gemacht unbeeinflusst  
 von Zwang, sondern durch die eigenen Interessen  
 bewegt werden soll.

Ich wünsche bei Gott das die Volksgenossen die  
 ich hier angedenken sollen meine sind im besten  
 Sinne der Sache sein und die mich die ge-  
 wöhnlich mit mir die Zeit zuzubringen.

Fritz Hübner.

18. 4. 1946

Submitted and sworn to  
 before me this 18th day  
 of April 1946

Robert E. Byrme  
 1st Lt USAF

000702

### TRANSLATOR'S AFFIDAVIT

I, Walter A. Hart assigned to War Crimes Branch, United States Army, APO 633, as an interpreter, having been duly sworn, depose and state that the attached English translation is a true and accurate rendering of the German original of the statement of

Heinz STICKEL

taken on 18. 4. 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany,

before ROBERT E BYRNE, 1st Lt, JAGD

consisting of 5 pages, into English.

I, the deponent, further state that I speak German and English fluently and am fully qualified as an expert German-English interpreter by reason of the following qualifications:

1. My native tongue is German.
2. I studied English for seven years in school in Berlin, Germany.
3. I lived in England from 1935 to 1937 and in the United States from 1937 to 1944.
4. From March 1944 to November 1945, I served as an interpreter with the office of Military Government.
5. Since 3 December 1945 I have been assigned to the War Crimes Branch, U.S.F.E.T. as a civilian German-English interpreter.

P  
EX  
50A

Walter A Hart  
Walter A. Hart

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 28<sup>th</sup> day of April 1946  
at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

Joseph Thumacher  
War Crimes Branch, USFET  
Capt. CMP



75

000703

I, Heinz STICKEL, having been duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

During the EIFEL offensive in December 1944 I was in the 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company, 1st Pioneer Battalion, LSSAH.

Shortly before the EIFEL offensive, the exact date I cannot remember, Untersturmfuehrer SEITZ, who was the platoon leader of the first platoon, 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company, gave a company orientation. This was in a forest, where we were in assembly and there among other things, he said the following:

"You will not take any prisoners of war in this offensive."

I personally have only experienced at one place that prisoners of war were shot and where I participated myself on order of Unterscharfuehrer WILKOFKI. About noontime on the 17 December 1944 we reached coming from PUELLINGEN (sic) a big road crossing. This road crossing is, as far as I remember, 4 km. north of ENGELSDORF. At this crossroads we turned at the curve to the left. When one turns left at the curve, there is a house on the right side at the corner and next to the house is a big pasture. We stopped about in the middle of this pasture on the right side of the road in direction ENGELSDORF. When we arrived, there stood, according to my estimation, about 60 American soldiers who had surrendered. These soldiers stood on the pasture without weapons, arms up and their hands clasped behind their heads. I know that they were Americans because I know the American uniform. My SPW, during our halt in front of this meadow, was manned as follows:

- Unterscharfuehrer WILKOFKI
- Soldier STICKEL
- Soldier SPORCH
- Soldier ENTE
- Soldier SCHOLZ
- Soldier JAECKEL
- Sturmmann HOFMAN

We stood in front of this pasture only a very short time, when I received the order from WILKOFKI to shoot the prisoners who were standing in the pasture. I shot at the prisoners with the MG 42 which is in front of the SPW and can be rotated. I shot into the prisoners only one belt, that is, 50 rounds. I aimed at the heads of the prisoners and I am sure that those I shot at were dead and did not have to suffer. I can further state that the prisoners fell to the ground and did not move any more. At the same time I shot, I also heard the other MG, which is in the back of our SPW and was operated by JAECKEL shoot at the prisoners. Immediately after the prisoners were bumped off, we received the order to drive on in the direction of ENGELSDORF.

This statement consists of five pages, was made voluntarily, uninfluenced by force, duress and threats, without promises of any kind.

76

000707

I swear before God that the facts which I have stated here are true and I am prepared to repeat same under oath before any court of justice.

(signed) Heinz STICHEL  
18.4.1946

Subscribed and sworn to before  
me this 18th day of April 1946

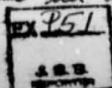
(signed) Robert E. BYRNE  
1st Lt. JAGD

Ich Marcel Poltz nachdem ich zuerst rechtmässig  
eingeschworen wurde, mache unter Eid folgende Erklärungen

In der Stiefelloffensive im Dezember 1944 war  
ich Sturmann in der 3. Gruppe des 2. Zuges der 3<sup>ten</sup> Panzer  
Pionier Kompanie I Pionier Bataillon L.F.H. Mein  
Gruppenführer war <sup>Unterscharführer</sup> Wolfgang FLITKRUGER  
Mein Zugführer war <sup>Unterscharführer</sup> Max BEUTNER. Mein Kompanie Chef  
war Obersturmführer Franz Simers. Während der Stiefelloffensive  
fuhr ich in einem SPW der von <sup>Unterscharführer</sup> FLITKRUGER  
Kommandiert wurde. Der Fahrer meines SPW war Sturmann  
Günther MANS <sup>18</sup> Gustav SPRENGER, Beifahrer war Sturmann  
Günther MANS. <sup>18</sup> Unterscharführer Rose war Kompanie  
Sanitäter, der ebenfalls in unserem S.P.W. fuhr. Rattenführer  
BERHARTZ war Gewehrschütze, Ich war Maschinen Gewehr  
Schütze; und Sturmann Franz <sup>18</sup> <sup>u.a. Tschirwitz.</sup> was mein  
Leiterschütze.

Mir wurde eine Landkarte 1-100.000 BS/BS. 44.16  
Bann Blatt 31 von Mittel Europa gezeigt. Mir wurde  
eine Landkarte 1-100.000 BS/BS 4436, Manche Blatt 13,  
von Belgien und Nord-Ost Frankreich gezeigt, Bei  
allen diesbezüglichen Angaben soweit es sich um Längen  
und Breitenmaße in dieser Erklärung handelt in Bezug  
auf Häute Kreuzwege und so weiter, beziehe ich  
mich auf diese Landkarten.

Ich erinnere mich dass ungefähr am 13 oder am  
14 Dezember 1944 wenige Tage vor der Offensive unserer



Kompanie in dem Wald in der Nähe von SATZVEY (Bann 27.2-25.2) getaget wurde. Ich erinnere mich, das bevor wir diese Region verließen unsere Kompanie zusammen gerufen wurde und Untersturmführer SEITZ, Zugführer des 1. Zuges uns eine Rede hielt über die kommende Offensive. Seine Rede war ungefähr wie folgt:

Dies ist ein Befehl der vom Führer kam. Es ist die Pflicht und Ehre eines jeden Mannes wenn er einen Kameraden zum Feind überlaufen sieht; ihm zu erschießen. In dieser kommende Offensive werden keine Kriegsgefangene genommen werden sondern werden sofort erschossen.

Untersturmführer Sitz sprach auch noch von der Unterstützung die wir in dieser Offensive bekommen werden. Ich kann mich nicht mehr auf die Einzelheiten erinnern was er uns sagte, aber ich erinnere mich an seinen Rede, die ich vorher <sup>als</sup> Befehl über Kriegsgefangene ~~die ich vorher~~ niedergeschrieben habe.

Von So SATZVEY begaben wir uns zu einem anderen Sammelplatz in einem Wald in der Nähe von BLANKENHEIM. (BONN 23-05). Ich erinnere mich das die Offensive am Morgen des 16. Dezembers 1944 begann und das <sup>kurz</sup> bevor wir unserem Vormarsch begannen unsere Gruppenführer zu einer Versammlung mit ihrem Zugführer gerufen wurden. Bevor die Gruppenführer gerufen wurden hatten sich die Zugführer bereits mit dem Kompanie-Chef Obersturmführer SIEWERS getroffen. Unser Gruppenführer Untersturmführer HILTRUEGER ging zu dieser Versammlung und kam zu uns zurück und wiederholte <sup>zu</sup> dem <sup>dem</sup> Leiter in seiner Gruppe hauptsächlich ~~dem~~ Befehl den wir von Untersturmführer SEITZ in SATZVEY erhalten haben.

Ich kann mich genau erinnern das es den  
Pfeife wiederholte, das keine Kriegsgefangene genannt  
werden dürften.

Unsere Fahrtrichtung von dem Wald bei BLANKENHEIM  
war meines besten Wissens nach wie folgt: Von dem  
BLANKENHEIMER Wald nach DAHLEM (BONN 15.4-99.6)  
nach STADTKYLL (BONN 14.8-95.3) nach LOSHEIM (BONN  
03.3-96.6) nach HONSFELD (BONN 96.8-99.08) nach  
BÜLLINGEN (BONN 95.8-02) nach THIRIMONT (Bonn 83,3-00,2)

Zu einer Kreuzung an der Malmedy <sup>Poststraße</sup> ~~Strasse~~ <sup>ungefähr</sup>  
4 Kilometer nord von LIGNEUVILLE (ENGELSDORF) (BONN 80,5-99,3)  
BONN (80,5-99,3) nach STAVELOTT (MARCHE 71,9-01,2) nach  
LA GLEIZE (MARCHE 65,7-03) nach STOUNDONT  
(MARCHE 62,9-02,8).

Ich kann mich erinnern das wir den größten Teil der Nacht  
des 16. Dezembers 1944 vor Losheim verbrachten. Ich erinnere  
mich das bevor wir Losheim erreichten eine Eisenbahnbrücke  
gesprengt <sup>ist</sup> ~~war~~ <sup>und</sup> zwischen dieser Brücke und LOSHEIM  
die Mannschaft meines Zuges die Minenfelder räumen  
mussten. Wir kamen durch die Stadt HONSFELD ungefähr  
um 8.00 Uhr morgens am 17. Dezember 1944. Ich erinnere  
mich das wir rechts umzogen als wir die Stadt  
HONSFELD verlassen um in der Richtung Büllingen  
weiterzufahren. Gerade bevor wir rechts umzogen hörte ich  
wie ich mich erinnere Schüssen nicht weit rechts von uns.  
Ich nahm damals an das es Maschinen-Gewehrfeuer war  
Ich kann mich auch noch an den Amerikanischen  
Studebaker Lastkraftwagen erinnern der an der rechten  
Seite der Strasse stand, bevor wir rechts umzogen. Nach dem  
wir rechts umzogen <sup>14.7</sup> erinnere ich mich an ein Haus an  
der rechten Seite, Strassenseite ~~nördlich~~ <sup>nördlich</sup> der Kreuzung. Ich kann  
mich auch noch erinnern die Leichen von 15 oder 16  
Amerikanischen Gefangene gesehen zu haben die auf der



Ungefähr ein Kilometer vor **PUELLINGEN** war ein kleines Flugfeld an der linken Schussweite. Ich erinnere mich, dass wir zwischen diesem Flugfeld und der Stadt **BUELLINGEN** vor einem Haus hielten das ungefähr 5 Meter von dem Schussrand <sup>es war ein großes Haus ungefähr 5 m von dem Schussrand entfernt</sup> entfernt war. Ich erinnere mich dass es eine große Tür hatte die alt und vom Wetter mitgenommen war. An dieser Stelle hat der SPW des Rotenfußes **BILLOSCHETZKY** hinter uns angehalten. ~~Hinter~~ **KÖHLER** von **BILLOSCHETZKY**'s SPW und ich gingen auf dieses Haus zu um etwas zu trinken zu holen. Wir gingen in das Haus hinein und sprachen zu einem Mann und einer Frau die drinnen auf der Straße standen. Wir boten Sie um etwas zu trinken, und Sie würden sehr erregt. Der Mann zitterte und die Frau weinte. Wir verließen das Haus, der Mann folgte uns und erzählte uns dann das im Keller einige Amerikaner wären. Ungefähr zur selben Zeit kamen ~~7~~ 7 oder 8 Amerikanische Soldaten aus dem Keller heraus, und ergaben sich uns. Sie ließen ihre Waffen im Keller und zur Zeit als sie erschienen hielten Sie ihre Hände über ihre Köpfe, zum Zeichen dass Sie sich ergeben. Unterstarführer **FLTHAUBER** kam zu uns kurz bevor die Amerikaner erschienen, und sobald die Amerikaner aus dem Keller kamen und sich ergaben, gab **FLTHAUBER** uns den Befehl Sie zu durchsuchen. Ich versuchte zu einem dieser Gefangenen zu sprechen. **FLTHAUBER** sprach mich an und fragte mich ob ich den Befehl an gegeben wurde, vergessen hätte. Auf **FLTHAUBER**'s Befehl wurden dann die 7 oder 8 Gefangenen in einer Reihe ungefähr 2-3 Meter von dem Haus aufgestellt, mit ihrem Rücken zu dem Haus. **FLTHAUBER**, **KÖHLER**, und ich standen 12 Meter von ihnen entfernt ihnen gegenüber. **FLTHAUBER** stand an meiner linken Seite und **KÖHLER** stand an **FLTHAUBER**'s linken Seite. **FLTHAUBER** fragte mich nämlich ob ich

gene gleich schießen möchte. Ich gab keine Antwort und HATHRÜBER begann auf die Gefangene selbst mit seiner Maschinen Pistole zu schießen, Ich folgte ihm in dem ich mit einer Pistole auf sie schoss. Ich feuerte 2 Schüsse, aber ich habe eigens versucht den Mann da vor mir stand zu verfehlen, indem ich links von ihm ~~sah~~<sup>16.2.</sup> zielte. Nachdem ich schoss verließ er aufrecht, aber fiel dann als HATHRÜBER wieder mit seiner Maschinen Pistole schoss. Ich habe nicht die Leichen dieser Soldaten untersucht, sondern bin sofort zu meinem SPW zurück, setzte mich und rauchte eine Zigarette. Ich habe eine Skizze gezeichnet auf der ich den Vorgang der Erschießung zeige. Diese Skizze habe ich mit Bemerkung "7" gekennzeichnet. Sie ist hier beigelegt und somit ein Teil dieser Aussage. Für diese Skizze ist folgendes gegigt.

1. Haus wo die 7-8 Gefangene genommen wurden.
2. Die Aufstellung der 7-8 Kriegsgefangene wo sie erschossen wurden
3. Die Stelle wo Ich stand als die Gefangene erschossen wurden
4. Die Stelle wo HATHRÜBER stand als die Kriegsgefangene erschossen wurden.
5. Die Stelle wo HÖHLER stand als die Kriegsgefangene erschossen wurden.
6. Wo unser SPW. vor dem Haus, auf der Straße hielt.
7. Wo BILLOSCHETZKY SPW hinter unserem SPW hielt.
8. Fabrieklung in ~~unser~~<sup>nach</sup> DORCH BUELLINGEN.  
16.2.

Ich erinnere mich an die Stadt BÜLLINGEN, da mir dort bei einem verlassenen Amerikanischen Bergzinn Lager aufstaukten und von Artillerie beschossen wurden. Es war in BÜLLINGEN als Sturmman

Günther Hans verwundet wurde.  
 Von BULLINGEN aus fuhren wir nach THIRMONT.  
 und von THIRMONT nord westlich <sup>th. u.</sup> einer schlechten  
 Straße bis wir auf die Straße kamen die von  
 MARMEDY nach WFINES führt. Als wir auf die Straße  
 kamen hielt unser SPW an und ich hörte Maschinen  
 Gewehrfeuer das von einer Kreuzung ungefähr 600 bis 800  
 meter vor uns kam. Wir hielten da ungefähr 10-15  
 minuten an und fuhren dann zur Kreuzung  
 weiter, wo wir nach links um bogen um in die  
 Richtung nach Engelsdorf weiter zu fahren. Ich ermahne  
 mich das nach dem wir links um bogen ein Haus an  
 der ~~rechten~~ <sup>rechten</sup> Seite der Straße an der Kreuzung war.  
 und südlich dieses Hauses war eine Hecke, die  
 das nordende der Weise begrenzte. In dieser Weise  
 konnte ich ungefähr über 100 Amerikanische Soldaten  
 am Boden liegen sehen, viele von ihnen wanden  
 und arckten sich nach. Als wir uns diesen ~~Hecke~~ <sup>u.</sup>  
 Weise näherten war es mir klar das die Soldaten  
 die auf der Weise lagen Amerikanischen Kriegsge-  
 fangene waren die man erkennen konnte. Ich konnte  
 aus ihren Uniformen erken das es Amerikaner waren  
 FLTHRÜGER gab mir den Befehl auf feuer zu schießen  
 die sich noch wanden und arckten und ich schloß  
 mit dem Rückwertigem Maschinen Gewehr während  
 ich auf die Amerikanischen Soldaten zielte die sich  
 auf der Erde noch wanden und arckten. Um dies  
 zu tun wählte ich das rückwertige Maschinen-  
 Gewehr oben auf der rechten Seite des SPW. Ich  
 feuerte zwei bis drei Feuerstöße von diesen  
 Maschinen- Gewehr aus insgesamt 25-30 Schüsse.  
 Ich bin nicht in der Lage anzugeben wieviele  
 von meinen Schüsse wirkungsvoll waren.

aber ich habe auf jene gezielt die sich nach wandern und  
 arreten oder sonst noch welche Lebenszeichen von sich  
 gaben. Ich kann mich auch noch erinnern ~~das~~  
 BILLOSCHEZHY gesehen zu haben der in dem SPW  
 hinter uns war, wie er in die Wiese schloß mit einem  
 kleinen Amerikanischen Gewehr. Auch erinnere ich mich  
 daß FLITRUBER mit einer Maschinen Pistole auf sie  
 feuerte. Die Erschöpfung die ich soeben beschrieben  
 habe hat zwischen 14.00 und 15.00 vom 17. Dezember  
 1944 stattgefunden.

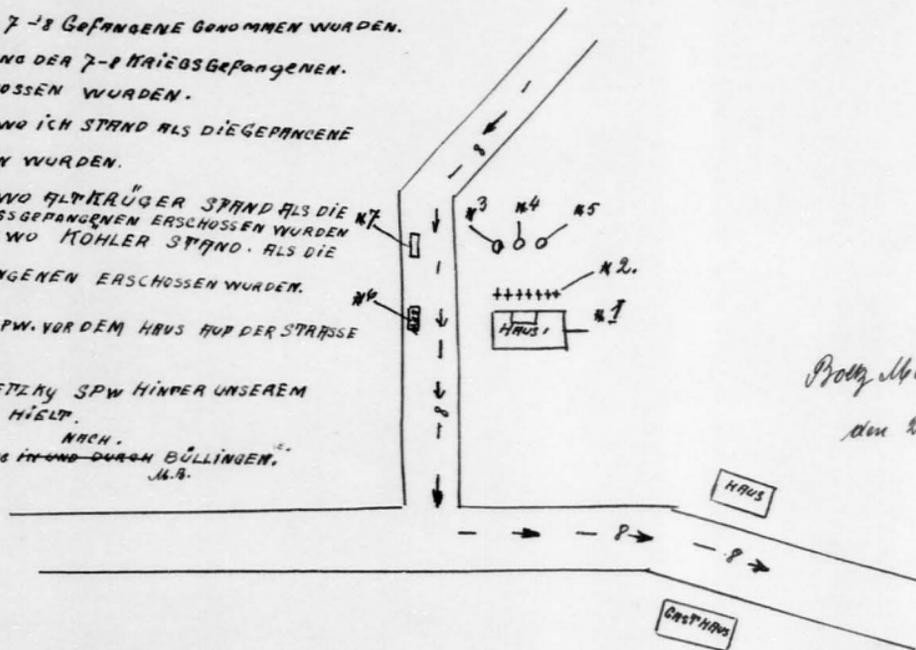
Ich habe eine Skizze von der Kreuzung  
 und der Wiese gezeichnet, welche ich mit "Geneisstück  
 "B" gekennzeichnet habe. Diese Skizze ist hier  
 beigelegt und ist ein Teil dieser Aussage. In dieser  
 Skizze ist folgendes gezeichnet:

1. Unsere Fahrrichtung zur Kreuzung.  
 Wo wir nach links um bogen.
2. Die Stelle wo unser SPW hielt, als wir auf die  
 MALMEY.-WHITES. Straße herankamen.
3. Das Haus an der rechten Seite der Straße  
 nachdem wir links um bogen.
4. Die Ecke am Nord Ende der Wiese.
5. Die Wiese auf der die Amerikanischen  
 Soldaten lagen.
6. Die Stelle wo unser SPW stand als ich mit  
 dem ~~Maoschigen~~ Gewehr
7. Der Platz <sup>vor</sup> ~~auf~~ der Wiese auf dem ich  
 Hoffmanns SPW. stehen sah.
8. Unsere Fahrrichtung nach Engersdorf.

Von dort fuhren wir nach Engersdorf und von dort  
 in Richtung STAYELOT. Wir verbrachten die Nacht  
 des 17. Dezembers vor STAYELOT und sind in der  
 Nacht des 18. durch STAYELOT durchgefahren.

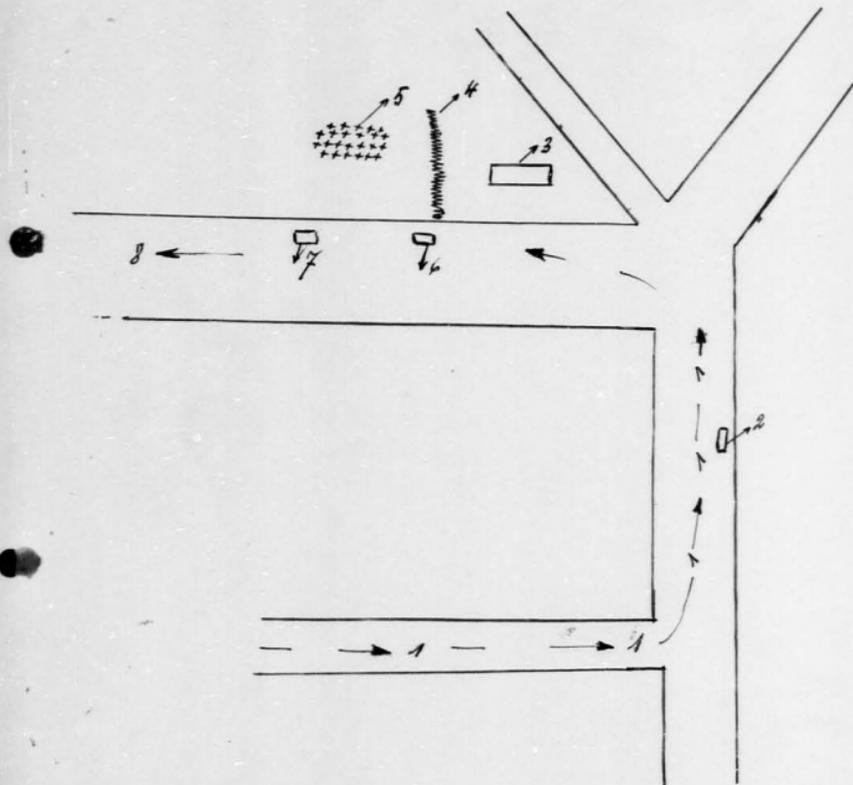


- 87
1. HAUS WO DIE 7-8 GEFANGENE GENOMMEN WURDEN.
  2. DIE AUFSTELLUNG DER 7-8 KRIEGSGEFANGENEN.  
WO SIE ERSCHOSSEN WURDEN.
  3. DIE STELLE WO ICH STAND ALS DIE GEFANGENE  
ERSCHOSSEN WURDEN.
  4. DIE STELLE WO ALTKRÜGER STAND ALS DIE  
KRIEGSGEFANGENEN ERSCHOSSEN WURDEN
  5. DIE STELLE WO KOHLER STAND ALS DIE  
KRIEGSGEFANGENEN ERSCHOSSEN WURDEN.
  6. WO UNSER SPW. VOR DEM HAUS AN DER STRASSE  
HIELT.
  7. WO BILOSCHETZKY SPW HINTER UNSEREM  
SPW HIELT.
  8. FAHRRICHTUNG IN UND DURCH BÜLLINGEN.  
NACH.  
16.8.



Proby Marek  
u.o.  
den 24 März 1946.

BEWEISSTÜCK "B"



1. UNSERE FAHRRICHTUNG, ZUR KREUZUNG, WO WIR NACH LINKS UMBOGEN.
2. DIE STELLE WO UNSER SPY HIELT ALS WIR AUF DIE MALMEY-WAINES STRASSE HERRAUSKAMEN.
3. DAS HAUS AN DER RECHTEN SEITE DER STRASSE NACH DEM WIR LINKS UMBOGEN.
4. DIE HECKE AM NORDENDE DER WIESE.
5. DIE WIESE AUF DER DIE AMERIKANISCHEN SOLDATEN LIEGEN.
6. DIE STELLE WO UNSER SPY STAND ALS ICH MIT DEM MASCHINEN GEWÄHR IN DIE GEFÄHRENE HINEINSCHOSS. VOR DER WIESE STRASSE.
7. DER PLATZ ~~AUF DER WIESE~~ AUF DEM ICH HOFFMANN'S SPY STEHEN SAH.
8. UNSERE FAHRRICHTUNG NACH ENGELSDORF.

Boetz Marcel  
 iac.  
 24 März 1946.

88

000716

### TRANSLATOR'S AFFIDAVIT

I, Paul Rosenthal assigned to War Crimes Branch, United States Army, APO 633, as an interpreter, having been duly sworn, depose and state that the attached English translation is a true and accurate rendering of the German original of the statement of

Marcel BOLTZ

taken on 21 March 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany,

before RAPHAEL SHUMACKER

consisting of 9 pages, into English, and 2 sketches

I, the deponent, further state that I speak German and English fluently and am fully qualified as an expert German-English interpreter by reason of the following qualifications:

1. German is my native tongue.
2. I have spoken English for nine years.
3. I studied English for three years in school in VIENNA, AUSTRIA.
4. I lived in England since June, 1939. I have been employed by the U.S. War Department as a German-English interpreter since June 1945.

P  
EX  
51A

*Paul Rosenthal*  
Paul Rosenthal

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 28<sup>th</sup> day of March 1946 at Schwäbisch Hall, Germany.

*Raphael Shumacker*  
War Crimes Branch, USFET  
Capt. EMP



89

000717

AFFIDAVIT

of

MARCEL BOLTZ

\*\*\*\*\*

I, Marcel BOLTZ, being first duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

During the EIFEL Offensive in December 1944 I was a Sturmman in the 3rd Group of the 2nd Platoon of the 3rd Panzer Pioneer Company, 1st Pioneer Battalion, LAH. My group leader was Unterscharfuhrer Wolfgang ALTKRUEGER. My platoon leader was Unterscharfuhrer Max BEITNER. My Company Commander was Obersturmfuehrer Franz SIEVERS. During the EIFEL Offensive, I rode in a SPW commanded by Unterscharfuhrer ALTKRUEGER. The driver of my SPW was Sturmman Gustav SPRENGER; the assistant driver was Sturmman Gunther MANS; Unterscharfuhrer ROSE was the Company Medic, who also rode in our SPW; Rottenfuhrer GERHARD was a rifleman; I was machine gunner; and Sturmman Franz VUKISSEWITZ was my loader.

I have been shown a map of Central Europe, 1:100,000 G.S., G.S., 4416 Bonn, Sheet S. 1. I have been shown a map of BELGIUM and Northeast FRANCE, 1:100,000 G.S., G.S., No. 4496, Marche, Sheet 13. In this statement all references by coordinates to towns, crossroads, etc. will be taken from these maps.

I remember that a few days prior to the offensive, probably around the 13th or 14th of December 1944, our company was bivouaced in the woods near SATZVEY (Bonn 272-25.2). Before leaving this area, I recall that the company was assembled and Untersturmfuehrer SEITZ, platoon leader of the 1st Platoon, made a speech to us about the coming offensive. His speech was substantially as follows:

"This is an order that has come down from the Fuehrer. It is the duty and the obligation of every man, should he see a comrade go over to the enemy, to shoot him. In the coming offensive no prisoners of war will be taken but will be shot immediately."

Untersturmfuehrer SEITZ also spoke about the support we would have in the offensive. I no longer remember the details of what he told us but I do remember his order about prisoners of war which I have set forth above.

From SATZVEY we moved to another assembly area in a woods near BLANKENHEIM (Bonn 23-05). I remember that the offensive began on the morning of the 16th of December 1944 and that immediately before we started forward in the advance the group leaders were called to a meeting with their respective platoon

90

leaders. Before the group leaders were called the platoon leaders had met with the Company Commander, Obersturmfuehrer SIEVERS. Our group leader, Unterscharfuehrer ALIKRUEGER, went to this meeting and came back to us and repeated to the men in his group substantially the same order we had received from Untersturmfuehrer SEITZ in SATZVEY. I remember distinctly that he repeated the order that prisoners of war were not to be taken.

Our route of march from the woods near BLANKENHEIM, according to my best recollection, was as follows: From the BLANKENHEIM WOODS to DAHEIM (Bonn 15.4-99.6), to STADTKYLL (Bonn 14.2-95.3), to LOSHEIM (Bonn 03.3-96.6) to HONSFELD (Bonn 96.8-99.2) to BUELLINGEN (Bonn 95.2-02) to THIRIMONT (Bonn 83.3-00.2) to a crossroads on the MALMEDY-ST. VITH Road about 4 kilometers north of LIGNUEVILLE (ENGELSDORF) (Bonn 80.5-99.3) to STAVELOIT (Marche 71.9-01.2) to LA GLEIZE (Marche 65.7-03) to SPOUMONT (Marche 62.9-02.8).

I remember that we spent most of the night of 16 December 1944 before LOSHEIM. I remember that before reaching LOSHEIM, a railroad bridge was blown out and between this bridge and LOSHEIM the men of my platoon had to clear a mine field.

We passed through the town of HONSFELD around 8:00 o'clock in the morning 17 December 1944. I remember that as we left the town of HONSFELD we made a right turn in order to proceed in the direction of BUELLINGEN. Just before making this right turn, I remember hearing some shooting that came from our right not far away. It was my impression that it was machine gun fire. Also before we made this turn to the right I remember an American Studebaker truck that was parked on the righthand side of the road. After making the turn to the right I remember a house that was on the righthand side of the road near the intersection. I also remember seeing the dead bodies of about 15 or 16 American soldiers which lay on the ground on the left side of the road, perhaps 200 meters from the intersection. This group of American soldiers had no weapons about them that I could see and they obviously had not been killed in combat, as they lay too close together. I do not remember seeing blood on the bodies of these soldiers as we passed by but they certainly appeared to have been shot from the positions of the bodies. I do not recall seeing any other German vehicle on the road near where these American soldiers had been killed. I would not say, however, that no other vehicle was there, as my attention was directed entirely to these American soldiers as they lay in the pasture.

A short distance down the road we halted because the column ahead of us had stopped. I remember that Rottenfuehrer Max HAMMERER from BEUTNER's SPW (BEUTNER's SPW was driven by Rottenfuehrer Ernst GULDSCHMIDT) walked past our SPW at this place where we stopped and SPRINGER asked him if those prisoners (meaning the 15 or 16 we had seen lying on the side of the road) had been shot by his SPW, meaning the crew of

HAMMERER's SPW. HAMMERER replied, "Yes, they were bumped off." Shortly thereafter, the column moved forward again but we had not gone very far when we were strafed from the air by the enemy and I remember that we took cover along the edge of some woods on the righthand side of the road.

After the air attack had ceased, we started forward again, continuing in the direction of BUELLINGEN. About a kilometer or so before reaching BUELLINGEN, there was a small airfield on the left side of the road. Between this airfield and the town of BUELLINGEN, I remember that we stopped in front of a house that was located on our left side of the road. This was a large house located about five meters off the edge of the road. I remember that it had a large door which was old and weathered.

The SPW of Rottenfuehrer BILLOSCHETZKY had stopped on the road at this point behind us. Sturmman Sigmund KOEHLER from BILLOSCHETZKY's SPW and I walked over to this house to get something to drink. We entered the house and talked to a man and a woman who were standing inside on the staircase. We asked them for something to drink and they became very excited. The man was shaking and the woman was crying. We went out of the house and the man followed us and then told us that some Americans were in the cellar. Just about this time 7 or 8 American soldiers came up from the cellar and surrendered to us. They left their weapons in the cellar and when they first appeared they had their hands raised above their heads in a sign of surrender. Just before the Americans had appeared, Unterscharfuehrer ALTKRUEGER had come over, and when the Americans came from the cellar and surrendered, ALTKRUEGER gave us an order to search them. I attempted to talk to one of the prisoners and ALTKRUEGER hollered at me, asking me if I had forgotten the order that had been given. Then on ALTKRUEGER's order, these 7 or 8 American prisoners were lined up in a single rank some 2 or 3 meters from the house with their backs to the house. ALTKRUEGER, KOEHLER and I stood facing them about twelve meters away. ALTKRUEGER was standing to my left and KOEHLER was standing to ALTKRUEGER's left. ALTKRUEGER asked me ironically if I would like to shoot right away. I made no answer and ALTKRUEGER started shooting at the prisoners himself with his machine pistol and I followed, firing at them with a pistol. I fired two shots but I purposely tried to avoid hitting the man who was standing in front of me, aiming to his left. He remained standing after I had fired but fell when ALTKRUEGER fired some more with his machine pistol. I did not examine the dead bodies of these soldiers but returned immediately to our SPW and sat down and smoked a cigarette.

I have drawn a sketch showing the scene of this shooting. This sketch is marked Exhibit "A", is attached hereto and made a part hereof. On the sketch the following is shown:

1. The house where these 7 or 8 prisoners were taken.
2. The lineup of the 7 or 8 prisoners of war when they were shot.
3. The spot where I stood when the prisoners were shot.
4. The spot where ALTKRUEGER stood when the prisoners were shot.

92

5. The spot where KOEHLER stood when the prisoners were shot.
6. Where our SPW stopped on the road in front of this house.
7. Where BILLOSCHETZKY's SPW stopped behind our SPW
8. Our route of march into BUELLINGEN.

I recall the town of BUELLINGEN because there we refueled at an abandoned American gasoline dump and were also subjected to an artillery barrage. It was in BUELLINGEN that Sturmman Guenther MANS was wounded.

From BUELLINGEN we travelled to THIRIMONT and from THIRIMONT we travelled northwestwardly on a small unimproved road until we came out on the road leading from MALMEDY to WAIMES. As we came out on this road our SPW stopped and I heard machine gun fire coming from a crossroads some 600 or 700 meters ahead of us. We halted here perhaps 10 to 15 minutes and then proceeded on to the crossroads where we turned to our left to proceed in the direction of ENGELSDORF. I remember that after making a left turn there was a house at the intersection on our righthand side of the road and south of the house there was a hedge row which formed the northern boundary of a pasture. In the pasture I could see what appeared to be over 100 American soldiers lying on the ground, many of whom were still turning and twisting. As we approached this pasture it was obvious to me that the soldiers who lay in the field were American prisoners of war who had been shot. I could tell they were Americans by their uniforms. ALTERUEGER gave me the order to shoot at those who were still turning and twisting and I then fired with the rear machine gun, aiming at those Americans who lay on the ground moving and turning. To do this I rested the rear machine gun on the top of the right side of the SPW. I fired 2 or 3 bursts from the machine gun, or a total of 25 or 30 rounds. I am unable to tell how many of my shots were effective but I aimed at those who were still moving, turning or otherwise showing some signs of life.

I also remember seeing BILLOSCHETZKY, who was in the SPW behind us, shoot into the pasture with a small American rifle. I remember also that ALTERUEGER shot at them with a machine pistol. This shooting that I have described took place around 1400 or 1500 hours 17 December 1944.

I have drawn a sketch of this crossroads and the pasture, which I have marked Exhibit "B". This sketch is attached hereto and made a part hereof. On the sketch the following is shown:

1. Our route of march to the crossroads where we turned left.
2. The place where our SPW halted when we came out on the MALMEDY to the WAIMES Road.
3. The house on the righthand side of the road after we made a left turn.

4. The hedge row at the north end of the pasture.
5. The pasture in which the American soldiers lay.
6. The place where our SPW was when I fired into the prisoners with the machine gun.
7. The place where I saw HOFMANN's SPW parked in front of the pasture.
8. The direction we travelled towards ENGELSDORF.

From here we travelled to ENGELSDORF and from there towards STAVELOT. We spent the night of 17 December before STAVELOT and went through STAVELOT the night of the 18th, arriving in STOUOMONT the morning of 19 December 1944.

Between 0900 and 1000 hours 20 December 1944 I was in a store in STOUOMONT when two American prisoners appeared carrying a wounded American comrade on a stretcher. ALTKRUEGER, VUKISSEWITZ and KOEHLER were also there. When I first saw these three Americans they were already in ALTKRUEGER's custody in the store itself. At this time an artillery barrage was in progress and when it had lifted, ALTKRUEGER ordered me to come along with him. Then ALTKRUEGER and I marched the prisoners down a street approximately 250 meters, turned left into a pasture by the side of a house on the lefthand side of the street and there ALTKRUEGER shot these 3 prisoners with his machine pistol. I did not participate in the shooting of these prisoners.

This statement is given by me voluntarily and of my own free will. I have written it in my own handwriting. I have not been subjected to force, duress or threats of punishment. No promises of reward or immunity from prosecution have been made to me.

I swear that the facts stated in this affidavit are true and I am prepared to repeat them under oath in any court of justice.

(signed) Marcel BOLTE  
21 March 1946

Sworn to and subscribed before  
me this 21st day of March 1946  
at Schwabisch Hall, Ger.

(signed) RAPHAEL SHUMACKER  
Capt CMP

000722



7  
EX  
51.B

I, MARCEL BOLTZ, being first duty  
sworn, make the following statement under oath:  
Ich MARCEL BOLTZ, nachdem ich erst recht-  
mäßig eingeschworen wurde, mache die folgende Aussage unter Eid

The above two photographs are photographs of the same ROTTENFÜHRER MAX  
HAMMERER mentioned by me in my affidavit, dated 21. MARCH 1946.

Die obigen zwei Photographien sind Photographien desselbigen ROTTENFÜHRER MAX  
HAMMERER von mir in meiner eidesstattlichen Aussage genannt,  
datiert 21. März 1946.

First Name (Vorname) Last Name (Zuname)

Marcel Boltz Sturm  
Rank (Dienstgrad)

3d. P. BAKI L.A.H.

Organization during Eifel Offensive  
Einheit während des Eifel-Einsatzes

Sworn to and subscribed before me this  
21st day of March, 1946.

Walter Byrnes  
Officer administering oath

95-1074 SIR 62  
Rank Arm or Service

EX-51-B  
J.E.B.