

RESTRICTED

INTERROGATION OF JOACHIM BRUGOWSKY

Interr. No. 399

Interrogation of Joachim BRUGOWSKY
 on 3 Dec 1946 from 0945 - 1030 hours
 by Mr. Ferber & MEYER
 Stenographer: Charlotte GRASSER

Institut f. Zeitgeschichte
 München
 ARCHIV

1948/56

1. Q: Listen, I should like to discuss something with you to-day. I am referring to the PMA. But of course, if you have any scruples for giving such information, you don't have to. As I said already this has nothing to do with your indictment. I am having here an excerpt of a diagram you once made for me. You will remember it; it is a part of the large diagram.
- A: Yes, this diagram is correct, whereby I want to point out, however, that the PMA properly speaking ends here.
2. Q: Let's put it once more into words: You personally were still a member of the actual PMA, while for example Dr. BING was only attached to it, as far as his orders were concerned. Well, it is the same in this diagram after the last reorganization of September 1939.
3. Q: Now I want to talk with you. What were the procedures in your section and in the other gentlemen's sections? Did you have to make regular monthly reports?
- A: No, the routine in our department was considerably simplified. We personally made the reports to our chief, Dr. GENCKEN, not in writing but verbally. Usually there were several other physicians present, either the other section chiefs or other members of the staffs or who else was competent for the question concerned.
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4. Q: How was a man like JUSTNER on his adjutant GRASSLER kept informed?
- A: Regular meetings took place in JUSTNER's office, where all the Department Chiefs and section chiefs had to participate. That is to say, Department Chiefs, we personally never participated in these meetings but were represented by our chief, Dr. GENCKEN. If any question pertaining to the medical service was at issue, JUSTNER asked GENCKEN to produce the particulars or to make suggestions according to the matter in question. GENCKEN asked for information from us, and we had to give it immediately.
5. Q: Can you tell me whether JUSTNER also discussed research matters, etc?

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- A: I do not know. I personally did not know JUSTTNER. We never spoke to each other, nor did I ever participate in any of these meetings dealing with any practical questions, where he presided. GENZKEN took care of all that. If such a question as for example the fighting of epidemics was concerned, he asked me for information about the situation and on the next day he made a report to his chief.
6. Q: Were you ever present at one of the meetings?
A: Never. They took place in another building, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Kaiserallee 168. We had our office in Charlottenburg.
7. Q: Tell me, do you remember any special questions that JUSTTNER once asked GENZKEN and that GENZKEN transmitted to you, when he told you that the chief or his adjutant wanted information about the fighting of epidemics or something similar?

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- A: Properly speaking, all these questions were a result of things that developed within the Waffen-SS. Once a diphtheria epidemic broke out in the signal regiment here at the Kuerberg garrison that made it necessary to station a medical unit there only for this purpose. I think this epidemic was once discussed. Another time I think the sterilisation trains for the divisions of the Waffen-SS were discussed. We had these apparatus constructed and they were made available for the divisions, that is to the division medical officer, in other words to the medical units for the purpose of delousing the members of the division. The construction of these apparatus had to be approved by JUSTTNER, because he had to supply us with the vehicles, on which the apparatus were installed. Thus this question was also settled by JUSTTNER.
8. Q: Tell me, were these the trains that were used in Poland for the troops?
A: Not in Poland. Although we had garrisons in Poland I cannot recall that they were used in Poland.
9. Q: Where were they used?
A: In the occupied Eastern territories, in Russia, in the Balkans, nowhere else. In the West it was not necessary, neither in Italy. There they belonged to the regular equipment of the divisions, just like other vehicles of the medical units.
10. Q: So you would say that JUSTTNER was well informed with regard to the epidemics, because he was interested in this problem.

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A: He was informed as far as it was necessary for him. How far he was interested beyond this, I do not know.

11. Q: Tell us, the vaccine prepared at that time by your institute was it not used later for the troops?

A: Maybe, which vaccine?

12. Q: The typhus vaccine.

A: Yes, it was used for the troops.

13. Q: That means for the Waffen-SS?

A: Yes, for the troops of the Waffen-SS.

14. Q: Now, who was competent for the approval of such matters?

A: Well, with regard to the vaccine, this was not a simple matter. It was GENZKE. This was purely a business of the medical service and not of the military command. Moreover the military command was never interested in these things.

15. Q: Don't you think that the military command was interested, when something went wrong and a wrong vaccine was used?

A: It is the duty of the physicians to see to it that these things do not happen.

16. Q: You do not think that a military commander would ask for explanations about vaccinations?

A: In general it is like that: Every one of the military commanders knows by experience from the last world war that numerous vaccinations are necessary in every war. The soldiers are subjected to them even in peace time and to a larger extent during the war. When the typhus epidemics even

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broke out in the units of the Waffen-SS located in the East and became a danger for the operations, the military command was certainly glad to dispose of a vaccine against it and followed the suggestion of the medical units to carry out vaccinations, wherein they saw the only means of controlling the epidemic.

17. Q: Don't you think that a military commander would have made further inquiries as to how the vaccine was produced?

A: No, in general the interest of the military officers and troop-commanders did not go as far as that with regard to medical matters.

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18. Q: Tell me, was GENZKEN not in a double position, being on one side subordinate to JUETTNER as far as military matters were concerned, and subordinate to GRAWITZ-HANDLOSER with regard to medical matters?

A: Yes, without doubt it is always like that.

19. Q: If, let us say, the military commander did not agree with certain things, he would have had the authority of dismissing, let's say GENZKEN or yourself, would he not?

A: Without doubt.

20. Q: He could have dismissed you?

A: Yes.

21. Q: That was higher authority?

A: Yes, it is like that, the leading medical officer belongs to the staff of the Headquarters. Headquarters was JUETTNER. Headquarters is always the authority, who gives the final order.

22. Q: May I ask you, what were the numbers of these offices?

A: They were I, II, III, IV, V, and so on. The sections: IV is the supply service.

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IV A in the German army is always the administration, that is the paymaster office, IV B is always the medical service, and IV C always the veterinary service, so that the leaders of the sections IV A, IV B, IV C, or even II or I, I think, organization or technical command, belong directly to the staff of the commander, because he is their superior with regard to disciplinary matters.

23. Q: Did JUETTNER know of your existence? He also knew of the existence of the Waffen-SS research, although he was not kept informed of all the details.

A: Yes, he knew of the existence of the institute. But I doubt that he took any interest in the details of what was going on there.

24. Q: He also knew of the existence of Buchenwald?

A: I do not know, I cannot tell you.

25. Q: And you never submitted a written report to GENZKEN?

A: Yes, I also prepared reports in writing for him, but usually he contented himself with an oral report, so that I took my draft along with me.

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26. Q: You never left it with him?
A: No.

27. Q: To be reviewed?
A: No. Documents that were intended for him
were kept in my files.

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- 28.Q.1 And even if reports, as for example reports about a concluded research work were made? Final reports were made about the vaccine production, were they not? Didn't you leave those with GENZKEN?
- A.1 No, usually I made also these reports verbally, because GENZKEN wanted it. GENZKEN did not want to have too many papers around, and as we lived in the same building, he was on the next floor above mine, it was a matter of course that as much as possible was discussed and as little as possible was written.
29. Q.1 Tell me, the offices of JUSTNER were somewhere else?
- A.1 Yes, they were in the Kaiserallee.
- 30.Q.1 Do you know GRAESSLER?
- A.1 Yes, but hardly, I met him again in a camp now. I have seen him only three times during my life.
- 31.Q.1 Do you know MUELLER of the Fuehrungshauptamt?
- A.1 MUELLER? That is correct, he was in charge of the administration.
- 32.Q.1 Is he the same, who also called himself August FRANK?
- A.1 FRANK was another one. FRANK was FOHL's deputy at that time and was in charge of the Economic and Administration Main Office (Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt).
- 33.Q.1 Is he not the same?
- A.1 No, no, there were 4 groups, called A, B, C, D. The Antigruppe A was for a long time under a certain FRANK, but whether his first name was August I do not know. He was the deputy of FOHL for a long time, later he was transferred to the police and finally became the chief of the administration of the army. The administration of the Fuehrungshauptamt was an office that was under Standortfuhrer MUELLER. Obviously they are two different persons.

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- 34.Q.1 You know SCHWAB, do you not?
- A.1 By name.
- 35.Q.1 Do you know what were his duties or anything else? Did he never leave anything in your office?
- A.1 No, he was competent for the development of certain matters pertaining to ordnance engineering. What he did, I do not know. I only know that in certain matters he was a competitor of the Army Ordnance Office and that there were difficulties connected with it. But I do not know the details of his duties, I have never seen him.

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36.Q.: Well, the institute needed things, all kinds of things. Where did they come from ?

A.: From the main medical depot BUNDESHAUPTSTADT.

37.Q.: Under whom was it ?

A.: GENZEKEN.

38.Q.: I thought under SCHWAB ?

A.: No.

39.Q.: Was this really GENZEKEN's office, not some other office ?

A.: No, later he became inspector-general for the medical equipment (Sanitaetszeugmeister) with GRAWITZ. He had the same position already in Amt XV with GENZEKEN.

40.Q.: Do you know Leo PETRI ?

A.: Yes, I have seen him. He is a little fellow. I know a former Colonel of the supreme regional police of SCHWERIN, who later had a leading position in the General SS in the Fuehrungshauptamt.

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41.Q.: But you did not have any further contact with him ?

A.: No.

42.Q.: Tell me, the guard system of the concentration camps was once changed. Once the Waffen-SS was needed and during the last time was substituted by older men, who were of the General SS.

A.: Well, I do not know of it.

43.Q.: Who of the Fuehrungshauptamt was their superior ?

A.: In medical questions they were under LOLLING.

44.Q.: And you did not see from their uniforms that these people belonged to the General SS ?

A.: No, I only know that the younger classes were ex-terminated and replaced by older age classes, mostly German nationals. I only know that they were in the medical care of LOLLING.

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45.Q.: You do not know, whether they belonged to the General SS or to the Waffen-SS ?

A.: No, I do not know.

46.Q.: Do you know RUOFF ?

A.: I do not know RUOFF from that period. I saw him once in the army, when he was company-chief and later regimental adjutant.

47.Q.: What were his duties ?

A.: I cannot determine it, I had nothing to do with him.

48.Q.: Do you know Kurt KNOBLAUCH ?

A.: He was the leader of the command staff for a long time, then he took over the Amt I or the Amtgruppe of Amt I in the Fuehrungshauptamt and, as far as I

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recall, the training and public instruction, that is to say the "Junker" schools.

49.Q.: So the training did also include the non-German SS ?

A.: I cannot tell.

50.Q.: With which office of the SS-WVA did you have more personal contact ?

A.: With nobody. Maybe I was in all three times in this building. Mostly it was in connection with questions regarding the Table of Organization strength, when a new budget was to be set up or something similar.

51.Q.: Who gave the approval for your budget ?

A.: POHL gave the final approval.

52.Q.: Tell me, in what way did you make a request for a new budget ?

A.: I made an application to the administration, Tensdorf.

53.Q.: To whom ?

A.: To the administration of the medical service, GENSEN, later to the administration of GRABITZ to which I belonged. The person in question transmitted this application immediately to POHL being the Chief of the WVVA, and he or his deputy made the decision according to the possibilities and allotted the funds upon request.

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54.Q.: Could you not give a more detailed account ?

A.: For example, when I needed books or magazines for our work that I could buy for a favorable price, I wrote an application.

55.Q.: Did this also pertain to such things, for example, as you needed for the Laboratory ?

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A.: No, not in general, unless they were special requirements. Everything, equipment and instruments required by the laboratory was procured by BLUMENREUTHER of the Main Medical Depot.

56.Q.: How was it in special cases ?

A.: Well, when I necessitated a wardrobe, for example, or a microscope I submitted a request to BLUMENREUTHER. These requests were compiled every month, submitted to BLUMENREUTHER, who initialled them, gave his approval or refused, according to the quantity.

57.Q.: You were talking just now about the application that went through JUSTNER's office, how was that handled ?

A.: The channel was from my office to the administration of the medical service, GEMZKEN, TONNDORF, MUELLER of the FMA, that is the administration of the FMA, Standartenfuehrer MUELLER, and from there to the WVHA to the person in charge of the subject concerned.

58.Q.: But you said before that these things passed through JUSTNER's office ?

A.: Yes, through the FMA. Everything that belonged to the staff of JUSTNER is included there.

59.Q.: The funds that you needed for official matters came from FOHL ?

A.: No.

60.Q.: What came from FOHL ?

A.: From FOHL came general equipment, supply of animals for experiments, of food, of books and similar things.

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- A.: General things, however, everything in connection with the equipment of the laboratory, came from BLUMENREUTHER, who had a special budget for these matters.
- 61.Q.: The DINC-institute at Buchenwald also received things from POHL, did it not ?
- A.: Yes, that was something different. POHL procured the special installations from Paris. He operated with two especially constructed apparatus that existed only in France. The question of foreign exchange was dealt with in the WVHA. Consequently I had to submit an application to POHL giving the reason, why these apparatus were necessitated, he then gave the necessary approval and simultaneously the cheque for the amount of foreign exchange, in order to be able to draw it in some manner. We did not personally deal with these things, but POHL did it in accordance with the approval of the Reichsbank.
- 62.Q.: But this matter had also to go through the FRA ?
- A.: I cannot say whether it went through the FRA, because it went immediately to GRAWITZ. It is possible.
- 63.Q.: You do not know, whether this matter in this case had to be dealt with also by MUELLER ?
- A.: No, I cannot recall it, I do not know.
- 64.Q.: Did the FRA not have to be informed ?
- A.: I cannot tell you, I was always glad, when I could get rid of the technical things, when money was concerned.
- 65.Q.: In this case also foreign exchange was concerned. The SS FRA had to be informed about it, had it not ?

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- A: Yes, but Mueller's office did not dispose of foreign exchange.
66. Qu: But you ought to know, what was going on in the offices.
- A: Not necessarily, if an order for execution comes directly from Crawitz as in this case.
67. Qu: Let us discuss the matter once more: Yourself and Genzken were part of SS PHA. JUETTNER had the authority of dismissing you or GENZKEN at any time. You made verbal reports on your work to GENZKEN and GENZKEN as the chief of the department participated regularly in the meetings and accordingly made reports to JUETTNER about his field of work. How often did these meetings take place in which GENZKEN participated? Regularly?
- A: Twice a week, as far as I know. Yes, certain days were fixed for these meetings, that sometimes had to be interrupted because of unexpected events.
68. Qu: These applications for funds for your institute went from you through Mueller to POHL and were consequently subject to the approval of the SS PHS. So MUELLER could have made objections when he wanted?
- A: Yes, but I have to add the following: During the war there was no fixed budget, but the funds were allotted to the departments, when they were required, while in normal times a budget had to be set up for the whole year, and one had to manage with this money. This being impossible during the war

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new applications for funds had to be made. This is called war budget, and this was approved of individually for every case.

69. Qu: How often was such an application made?
- A: When necessary.
70. Qu: Do you remember any special cases, when you made such an application for funds?
- A: Yes, I just gave you the example of the library.
71. Qu: I am thinking of other cases, more important. Apparatus you needed.
- A: Apparatus were not requested through this channel.
72. Qu: Desinfection trains?
- A: I cannot recall exactly, whether they were procured by BUCHENBREUTNER, because of the importance of the price.

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73. Qu: From where did BLUMENREUTHER get them? When disinfection trains had to be procured, the budget was certainly overdrawn.
- A: I made an application. The procurement of these disinfection trains was very complicated, because the equipment came from different sides. I got the vehicles from the PHA, therefore I was obliged to submit a request to the department for motor vehicles.
74. Qu: Who is that?
- A: HOFFMANN, Obersturmbannfuhrer.
75. Qu: And what was his position?
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- A: He was the chief of the department for motorized vehicles. The allocations for raw material for the construction of the metal parts came from BLUMENREUTHER or were specially requested for this particular purpose by BLUMENREUTHER from the SS-department for raw material.
76. Qu: And under whom was the SS-department for raw material, or to whom was it attached?
- A: It was usually an independent department.
77. Qu: Did the budget for BLUMENREUTHER also come from POHL?
- A: Yes.
78. Qu: And also through MUELLER?
- A: No, I do not think so, I think it came directly. These questions were settled in my absence. The budget meetings usually took place before the end of the calendar year for the next year. I did not participate in the discussions.
79. Qu: What about this gas used for infection, this Zyklon B?
- A: That came from the medical depot.
80. Qu: From the medical depot, where, from whom?
- A: Yes, it came from Berlin, from BLUMENREUTHER.
81. Qu: From BLUMENREUTHER?
- A: Yes.
82. Qu: You did not have to request it from POHL?
- A: No.
83. Qu: And all this money came from BLUMENREUTHER?

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A: Everything that pertained to medical equipment by the main medical depot from its considerable budget and thus relieved the WVHA from surplus work. If, however, an administration submitted an application for Zyklon B (prussic acid) this application went through the proper channels, and the chief of the administration had to procure the firm in question that was to carry out the order. I think that the payment was settled immediately through the administrative channels.

84. Qu: But there were huge amounts of money involved, were there not?

A: I do not know. I am not familiar with administrative questions.

85. Qu: Who of the SS PHA is well acquainted with these things?

A: TONNBORG ought to know, he was GENZEMEN's chief of administration.

86. Qu: His first name and rank?

A: Walter, I think. Rank: Stabsbannfuhrer.

87. Qu: Do you know anybody of JUETTNER's office personnel, people who worked there or had any functions?

A: Yes, I think I have seen a part of his collaborators in Camp II CIC, Sankt Postel near Bremer Forde.

88. Qu: Who?

A: In BLUME, Oberstabsbannfuhrer. BLUME is the most important, he in any case is well informed.

89. Qu: Who else?

A: RUOFF. He was interned in CIC at Neuengamme near Hamburg.

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90. Qu: We are going to make a statement of a part of to-day's conversation, and we shall read it to you in one or two days. We shall stick to the wording and your answers. The general purpose for this statement is that whatever you state can be used against you or against any of the other defendants.

This is all for to-day. Thank you very much.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

4 February 1947

I, Jules N. BEAUMONT, Civ.X 046 308, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

Jules N. BEAUMONT
 Civ.X 046 308.

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Interog. v.

10.10.46

Institut für Zeitgeschichte - Archiv

Institut f. Zeitgeschichte
München
ARCHIV
1948/56

V e r n e h m u n g
von Dr. Joachim M r u g o w s k y
durch Mr. Herbert M e y e r
auf Antrag von Attorney Dr. Horlik H o c h w a l d
- SS - Section
am 10. Oktober 1946, 10.00 - 11.35 Uhr.
(Request Nr. 206)

Wiedergabe der Verantwortung bezueglich der medizinischen Angelegenheiten
in der Waffen-SS.
Wechsel in der Organisation am 1. September 1943.
Anfertigung der die Organisation betreffenden Skizzen durch den Zeugen
Dr. Joachim Mrugowsky.

F: Wollen Sie mir Ihren vollen Namen nennen.

A: Professor Dr. Joachim Mrugowsky.

F: Sind Sie derselbe Dr. Joachim Mrugowsky, der hier schon mehrere
Male verhoert wurde ?

A: Ja.

F: Sind Sie sich bewusst, dass Sie unter Eid stehen ?

A: Jawohl.

F: Wir kommen heute zu den Organisations-Plaenen. Ich habe mir
eine Zeichnung angefertigt, welche Sie durchsehen und mir dann sagen sollen,
ob sie richtig ist.

(Der Zeuge studiert die Zeichnung)

A: Nein, die Zeichnung ist nicht richtig. Die Unterstellung unter Brandt in dieser Form gilt erst seit Ende 1944, denn Ende 1944 wurde Brandt Reichskommissar fuer das gesamte Gesundheitswesen. Fruher war Brandt Generalkommissar und hatte nur ein Weisungsrecht fuer die Wehrmacht. Da waren Handloser und Conti., das war der zivile Sektor, der ist hier nicht verzeichnet. Die SS stand damals ausserhalb dieses gesamten Schemas unter Brandt. Vielleicht ist es zweckmaessig, ich zeichne Ihnen nocheinmal ein neues Schema. Interessieren Sie sich fuer die SS ?

F: Schen Sie, das ist nur allgemeine SS, Waffen-SS, einschliesslich des Himmler-Sueros, einschliesslich Handloser.

A: Das ist nun sehr schwierig, alles zusammenzubringen, denn Himmler hat ja mit Brandt eigentlich nichts zu tun.

F: Wir wollen die Reihe befehlsmaessig verfolgen. Himmler ist ja nicht mit Brandt verbunden, denn laut dieser Zeichnung ist ja Himmler nur ueber Grawitz. Die einzigen Leute, die unter Himmler sind, sind Fohl und Sievers, aber nicht diese andere Reihe.

A: Das habe ich denn falsch aufgefasst. Ich ging von Brandt aus, weil er an der Spitze verzeichnet ist.

EK Grawitz unterstand Himmler, das ist eindeutig, dagegen mit Fohl und Ahnenerbe hatte er nichts zu tun, die ebenfalls Himmler unterstanden, voellig koordiniert, sodass sie gegenseitig keinerlei Abhaengigkeit hatten.

F: So ist es auf der Zeichnung auch dargestellt.

(Der Zeuge diskutiert und bespricht das Schema mit Mr. Meyer und Dr. Hochwald und fertigt schliesslich Organisations-Plaene an.)