



## JAN PILECKI

On 14 August 1947 in Katowice, W. Mędlewski, District Investigative Judge, with the participation of reporter Stefan Krawczyk, interviewed the person specified below as an unsworn witness. Having been advised of the criminal liability for making false declarations, the witness testified as follows:

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Name and surname	Engineer Jan Pilecki
Age	35
Parents' names	Szymon and Zinaida, <i>née</i> Zarnowska
Place of residence	Lipiny, [...]
Occupation	technical director, Polish Radio, Katowice branch
Criminal record	none
Relationship to the parties	none

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was interned at the Auschwitz camp from 30 June 1940 until October 1944. I first came across suspect Karl Seufert in June 1941. This is because at that time I was assigned to the penal unit at block 11, where suspect Seufert was *Kommandoführer* [detail leader]. Already during my time at the camp, I knew Seufert by name. He had achieved great notoriety among the prisoners. During roll-calls, he would beat and kick the prisoners and set a dog on them. This happened daily in the yard of block 11. Although sometimes Seufert did not participate in the beating personally, he was present and issued relevant orders to two SS men under his command.

I did not personally witness the suspect kill prisoners, but I need to emphasize that as a result of the roll-call beatings, not a single roll-call took place during which a couple of prisoners did not die. During roll-calls, the prisoners were not shot at. I myself was many times hit by the suspect with his hand, or alternatively with a bullwhip.

A more detailed description of the suspect's demeanor toward the prisoners may be provided by Maks Chlebik of Karwina, [...], who served as a barber in block 11. In 1941 (I do not remember the exact date), the block 11 prisoners were transferred to block 5a for a couple of days because block 11 was to be disinfected. In the basements of block 11, around 600 Russian captives were left, as well as a dozen or so Poles. Chlebik and many other prisoners, whose names I do not remember, told me that the Russians were gassed in block 11. Since Seufert was *Kommandoführer*, he must have participated in the gassing of the prisoners, in my opinion. I know that Seufert hanged prisoners in the block 11 attic, that is he administered a corporal punishment whereby a prisoner was hung on a pole with his arms tied behind his back, his feet off the floor. The prisoner would remain like that for one or two hours. During my time at block 11, the *stubendienst's* [room orderly] duties were carried out by a Brunon Banaś, currently residing in Gliwice, who can provide many more details than I can.

I first came across suspect Kurt Müller toward the end of 1943 or at the beginning of 1944, at block 11. Müller was one of three *Blockführers*. I cannot provide any details pertaining to his demeanor at the camp.

More complete details about them can be provided by the aforesaid Chlebik and Jerzy Poziemski, or Podziemski [Pozimski], head of the Administrative Department at the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.

I came across suspect Otto Lätsch in 1944, at block 11. He had been there for around two months. I cannot supply any details regarding his demeanor. More complete details can be maybe provided by Janusz Hryniewicz, resident of Toruń.

I have no further knowledge of this case.