

AFFIDAVIT

I, Rezső KASZNER, being duly sworn, depose and say:

1. On 19 March 1948, I testified for the Prosecution, Court IV, Case No. XI, respecting liquidation of Slovakian Jews as insurgents and the subsequent deportation of the remainder to Auschwitz.
2. Subsequently, I requested and received copies of the transcript of my testimony in court. Upon reading through these transcripts I discovered that ~~I had failed to clarify certain~~ aspects of my testimony to complete the picture of the deportation of the Slovakian Jews.
3. I stated in my testimony (English transcript of record pages 361-362) that in September 1944 new anti-Jewish measures were taken by the German authorities in Slovakia and, informed that deportation was once more threatening the Slovakian Jews, I went to Bratislava three or four times to try to help them. I further stated that "As I saw that it cannot be done on a local level I asked Becher to intervene with Himmler in order to stop the carrying out of the execution of these measures."
4. I should like to clarify this statement by explaining that the liquidation of the Slovakian Jews took place in two phases (a) concentration of Jews living outside the area of the revolt for purposes of deportation, and, (b) liquidation of all Jews within the area of the revolt, regardless of age, sex, or noncombatant status. In the former connection, I wish to state that during my second visit to Bratislava, accompanied by an Adjutant of SS-Standartenfuehrer Kurt Becher, I conferred with the Chief of the Gestapo at Bratislava SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Vietzka.

This second visit took place somewhere between the 8th and 10th of September 1944.

5. On that occasion Viátezka confirmed the fact that new Anti-Jewish measures were taken by the German authorities in Slovakia and that these measures consisted in part in concentrating the Slovakian Jews in the town of Sered in the southern part of Slovakia. He further stated that the purpose of such concentration was to affect the deportation of the Jews. He added that he was powerless to stop these deportation measures since they were the results of orders from a higher level, namely the Military Commander in Slovakia. At this stage GOTTLOB BERGER's name was not mentioned but I definitely remember that Viátezka said that these deportation measures emanated from the Military Commander in Slovakia. He suggested that we intervene with Himmler. This was done through the offices of SS Standartenfuhrer Kurt Becher. In addition to the deportation measures which were taking place at the time of my visit with Viátezka, measures were being taken at that time to effect the suppression of the Slovakian revolt. The Slovakian revolt took place in the North and had as its center the town of Banska Bistritza. It is known to me that in the course of the suppression of this revolt not only active participants in the revolt but whole families including babies, sick persons and old people were liquidated on the spot as insurgents, and whole villages were destroyed and burned down without military necessity. These terrorist actions were not limited to Jews but to all persons residing in the combat zone, civilians and combatants alike.

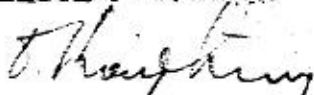
6. Subsequently, on the occasion of Becher's intervention with Himmler, Becher informed me, as I stated on the witness stand, that the Slovakian Jews were on Berger's insistence to be

liquidated, militarily.

I have read the above statement consisting of three (3) pages in the English language and declare that this is the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have had opportunity to make changes and corrections in the above statement. I have made this statement freely and voluntarily, without any promise of reward and was under no duress or compulsion.

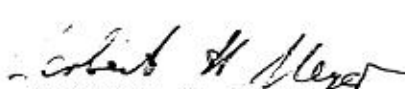
Nurnberg, 30 April 1948

REZSOE KASZNER



Before me, Herbert H. Meyer, U. S. Civilian, AGO Identification No. A-441694, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, appeared Rezsoe Kaszner, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement consisting of three (3) pages in the English language and swore that the same was true on 30 April 1948 in Nurnberg, Germany

Nurnberg, 30 April 1948



HERBERT H. MEYER