

Deposition of GLUCK (handschriftlich)

Read; Marked 14 48

TOP Signed by the President and attached to the SECRET proceedings.

Affidavit

H.R. Bently Lt. Col.

Pres. Mil. Ct.

John Hans Rudolf GLUCK

Sworn States:

I am a medical Practitioner residing at 46. 8th avenue, ... Valley, Johannesburg. At the outbreak of the war in September 1939, I was a civilian working at the University Hospital Friedrichsberg, Hamburg. I am a South African by birth, I was born in Johannesburg on 17.2.1906. I was a Medical Student at the ... University, and went over to Germany to complete my studies. At the outbreak of war, I was told by ... du Plessin, Consul General for South Africa in Germany, to make for the Danish border with the intentions of going to England via Sweden for the purpose of joining the British Army. I did not enter Danish Territory, as while on my journey I was arrested by the German Police at Flensburg on the Danish border, and detained there for one night. Under escort I was returned to HAMBURG. I was released in HAMBURG and told to report to Police Headquarters at the next day. Immediately on my release, I went to see Capt. F. BREHMER a former South African Counsel-General who intervened on my behalf to the Police President, and as a result I was not put into an interment Camp, but had to report to Police Headquarter, first once a day, then twice a week, then once a week, then once a month, and I resumed work at the Hospital and was left entirely alone.

Not being able to enlist in the army, I decided to do what I could for the allied cause. I was at the time in the possession of two powerful wireless receiver sets. The German authorities knew this as the sets were registered. I was associated with a group of people, most of them Germans, some foreigners who I knew were pro-ally in there feelings, & very anti-Nazi. The names of some of these people are:

- (1) Mrs. E. WILDE. Family, both went to Concentration Camps, the husband died while in Camp of starvation.
- (2) Underofficer ERNST ROHM of the German Police.
- (3) Dr. H. LORD from PERU employed at the Hospital.
- (4) M. RASPE, British Subject & wife who lived in Germany all their life.

These were the primary leaders of the party, but there were many others. It was the custom of our group to ... allied news and spread such news to people who were on the verge, and a little of such propaganda would probably help to bring them to the allies side. In these efforts we were very successful. This went on for some time. In the year 1940, I contacted a certain Mr. PORTER, I do not know if this is his earned name. I contacted him through a Swedish Lady, a certain Dr.

LILY STROMBERG in HAMBURG, and through her, I sent out certain information at various times to Mr. PORTER who was residing at MALMÖ, in Sweden.

This Lady was then stopped from returning to GERMANY and the contact was broken. The last time she was there was either the end of 1941, or the beginning of 1942.

I carried on and tried to look for a new contact, which I thought I had found in the two Norwegian Priests in HAMBURG, their names were:

Pastor A. BERGE

... SVENSON

who eventually proved to be of great assistance. ..., I contacted a woman who was recommended to me as a Swedish subject and a person, who could get me out of Germany. She was described to me as a British agent, her name was Mrs. GLASS-TOFOHR. I contacted her several times during about 3 or 4 weeks, and during the course of such contacts I gained the conviction that she was reliable as she mentioned several names of people whom I knew to be very reliable. She said she was an agent not for mercenary purposes, but for idealism. She promised to get me a passage on a Swedish boat from LÜBECK. Immediately after this HAMBURG was destroyed during the bombing raid which commenced on July 24th, 1943.

Immediately after the raid was over the Norwegian Priests came to see me & told me that I could be smuggled through to Sweden, together with my fiancée, now my wife, with a group of about 40 or 50 Swedes who were residing in HAMBURG and had been bombed out completely. The two of us joined the party at LÜBECK, the leader of the party knew of our identity, he was a Swedish Priest. We spent the night in the Swedish Church at LÜBECK, & were supposed to leave by boat the next morning. Just before boarding the ship the leader of the party had informed me, that 30 Gestapo people had arrived, and that I would endanger the whole party, so myself & fiancée returned to Hamburg. The Norwegian Priest promised to arrange another passage the next week. While in HAMBURG awaiting a passage, I was arrested in my room at the hospital by the Gestapo officer REINHARD (who when the allied Forces came in he committed suicide immediately). My room was thoroughly searched and contained documents & two automatic pistols were found. The radio in the room was also confiscated. I was taken to the Prison at FUHLSBÜTTEL & placed in solitary confinement. At the time of my arrest, I did not know who had given me away, but later I learned it was the Swedish woman, Gestapo agent GLASS-TOFOHR. I was kept in solitary confinement for 4 days before I was interrogated for the first time by REINHARD in the presence of TESSMANN who was the Commandant of the Prison. Prior of the first interrogation I was given a beating up by REINHARD. He assaulted me with his fists, & told me that was only a sample of what was coming. I received about 8 to 19´0 blows on the face. In the course of the next few months I was interrogated many times & received several beatings ups, in each cases only fists were used, when REINHARD assaulted me, but there were occasions when TESSMANN, the Commandant, entered in my cell for no reason and assaulted my. He would enter in my cell & use the most frightening language on me. He would then in a sneering manner say to me " You are waiting for the allies to come" You will sing long before this war is over, in case the allies should ever enter, every one of you will be shot. He would then, with three large pass keys hanged together, hit me under the jaw with them, holding the keys firmly in his hands, sometimes he draw blood. Blows with such keys held in his hand, acted like blows received from a knuckle-duster. Such assaults sometimes took place at night time when I was in bed. In the beginning of 1944 I had by that time been in solitary confinement for about 8

months. TESSMANN then put in the cell a Frenchman by the name of MAURICE ETTINGHAUSEN alias SAXE, who was alleged to be working for the French delegation for the French civilian workers. He was an eminent author & spoke English without accent. By telling me his ... .. and giving me details of the illegal work he had done in Germany, he gradually drain from me details of my activities and the names of my helpers. One day he was taken out of the cell to interview TESSMANN. He came back rather excited, and told me that his boss had received permission for him to leave the prison & return to his office under escort and word of honours to complete some work which only he could do. Twice a week he was called for, on each occasion he volunteered to take out letters to various people in which I had asked for a rope and a file, which he promised to bring the next time he went out. Both rope & file were delivered to me in due course. As I had written five letters I do not know who sent them. I since learned that the rope and file was sent by TESSMANN. In the course of the next few nights I started filing on one of the bars. Three nights before I intended to be ready to go, one of the bars had been filed through at one end, the lights was suddenly turned on at about 9 ... . TESSMANN and REINHARD rushed into the cell, discovered the filed bars, & ETTINGHAUSEN was removed by an SS man. The cell was searched and another letter found in which I confirmed reception of the instruments & advised my friends of my intended agenda. I was then beaten up by both TESSMANN and REINHARD with their fists and boots in such a manner that I became unconscious. When I came to I was picked up from the floor and beaten once more by TESSMANN with fists and boots again so that I involuntary passed water & motion. By the blows of TESSMANN the second ... tooth was ..., & my sight ... membrane ... . I bleed profoundly from a wound over the left eye. As a medical man I would describe the treatment as brutal, I still carry scars as the result of such treatment (verified).

I was then taken from my cell on the third floor and placed outside TESSMANN`s office on the ground floor with my face to the wall. I wore nothing but a shirt and it was the middle of winter, 3.3.44, the snow was on the ground. I was left standing in this position for 2 hours while TESSMANN & REINHARD, STANGE, & REINHARD`s Secretary Mrs. SCHMIDT (... committed suicide) engaged in a drinking bout. Whenever STANGE came out of the office on his way to the lavatory, he bumped my head against the wall from behind. At about 11.30 pm I was taken to the ... .. in a cell which was the only one of its kind in the prison. It was a dungeon. The next day I was given a ... blanket, a pair of trousers, a jacket and a pair of shoes, my hands were handcuffed behind my back & two heavy rings connected by a chain were placed on my ankles. As I was unable to bring my hands to the front of my body I had a disemboque my urine in my clothes. After that my hands were shackled inn front of my body. The only window which was on a level with the ground was then cemented up on TESSMANN`s order, having an ... of about 6" x 6" inches and an iron grid placed into that. There was no bed or mattress, only a sort of wooden bench. The WC consisted of a bucket in a wooden casing, TESSMANN frequently visited me in this cell & told me that this was my last stage. I would never leave this cell alive. I was frequent visited by REINHARD and his Secretary Mrs. SCHMIDT and occasionally beaten by fists. I was once punched by TESSMANN, - again using the pass-keys - that I fell to the floor. I was put on a diet of 350 gr. of bread per day & coffee substitute. Every fourth day, I received a warm meal. The cell was kept in complete darkness except when food was dished out, or my bucket at I was most of the time in solitary confinement, & did not came in contact with them at all. I only know of one case of a young Hollander (name not known) in the cell next to mine who died unattended

as the result of lice bone typhus [Medizinische Bezeichnung prüfen]. During the early part of June 1944, I was sent to the Concentration Camp at NEUENGAMME and there met a number of ... Frenchman who knew MAURICE ETTINGHAUSEN. They informed me that he was a well known author & art critic, writing under the name of SAXE and had worked for the Gestapo in France and in Germany ever since the German occupation began, & that he was responsible for the death of hundreds of his countrymen.

Dr. J.H.R. Gluck

The Deponent has acknowledged that he knows & understands the contents of this affidavit which was sworn to before me at Johannesburg this Seventeenth Day of January, 1948.

[Unterschrift nicht lesbar]

Captain, active ... ..

Ex-officer ... of Oaths for the ...