



TAUBA VOGLER

On 16 August 1947 in Kraków, acting judge, Associate Judge Franciszek Wesely, delegated to the Kraków District Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes in Poland, on the written motion of the first prosecutor of the Supreme National Tribunal, dated 25 April 1947 (file no. NTN 719/47), in accordance with the provisions of and procedure provided for under the Decree of 10 November 1945 (Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland No. 51, item 293), in relation to art. 255, 106, 107, and 115 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, interviewed as a witness the person specified below, who testified as follows:

Name and surname	Tauba Vogler
Date and place of birth	18 June 1903, Kraków
Parents' names	Hirsch and Maria
Religious affiliation	Jewish
Occupation	employee at the Voivodeship Jewish Committee in Kraków
Place of residence	Kraków, Długa Street 38
Relationship to the parties	none
Criminal record	none

After the liquidation of the Kraków ghetto, I was, on 13 March 1943, placed at the *Zwangsarbeitslager* [forced labor camp] in Płaszów, later changed into a concentration camp. In April 1944, I was transferred again to the enamel factory in Kraków Zabłocie, where I remained until August 1944.

At that time, Luise Danz took up a post at the enamel factory; she was an *SS-Aufseherin* [overseer], whom I clearly recognize in the photograph attached to the records with the



Detainee's Personal Record Sheet. However, I cannot tell if the photograph presented to me of a woman wearing a sweater with a light collar, attached to the records, depicts suspect Luise Danz.

While at the enamel factory, the said person conducted herself in a calm fashion and did not beat or abuse anybody. However, after I was moved to the Płaszów camp in August 1944, Luise Danz, whom I also came across there, changed out of all recognition. She became cruel, beating female prisoners for no reason whatsoever to the point that they bled. She particularly had it in for Adela Sterngast, an acquaintance of mine, with whom she had an argument going all the way back to the time at the enamel factory, where Sterngast had previously worked. I witnessed Danz beat Sterngast several times.

Due to the passage of time, I cannot provide the exact dates; in any case it was between August and October 1944. Danz beat Sterngast with a leather whip to the point of bleeding, threw her to the ground and kicked her. We thought that Sterngast, as a result of Danz's persecution, would not make it through the Płaszów camp and that she would kill herself. Also during roll calls, Danz harrowed prisoners a lot and never missed an opportunity to beat at least a couple of them. She also beat female prisoners as they walked to labor sites. After I was moved to Auschwitz, I lost track of Luise Danz.

I have testified about all instances known to me of suspect Luise Danz's abusing prisoners at the Płaszów camp.

At this the report was concluded and read out.