

## About two doers

**Franz Ehrmanntraut**, born in 1910, locksmith; member of the NSDAP since 1933, member of the SS since 1939. "SS-Rottenführer" since November 9<sup>th</sup>, 1941; "SS-Unterscharführer" since February 1<sup>st</sup>, 1943. Ehrmanntraut came from the concentration camp Natzweiler to Bisingen between August and October 1944 where he was promoted to be deputy leader of the camp and "Rapportführer".



**Illustration:** Franz Ehrmanntraut, prior 1945, state archives Berlin, former Document Center

On July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1947 on the French-headed lawsuit in Rastatt he testified on the shooting of three Hungarian prisoners in December 1944:

"Yes, I admit shooting dead one of them. I already mentioned it when I was interrogated. I also admitted having beaten. Many prisoners were decent people. It was impossible to watch the others. They exhausted our patience."

Ehrmanntraut was sentenced to death due to war crimes and crimes against humanity by the French military court in Rastatt on May 29<sup>th</sup>, 1947. Later he was granted an amnesty and released from custody in the end of 1962. He died in 1973.

**Johannes Pauli**, Swiss citizen, born in 1900, was the leader of the concentration camp Bisingen. At the criminal court in Basel he testified in 1951 on the shooting of the three Hungarian prisoners:

"It is true that I shot dead one inmate with my own hands in December 1944. (...) I had the others [the Hungarian prisoners, editor's note] come and asked them what they had done. On my reproach they too confessed stealing food out of a blocked up house. I gave command to Ehrmanntraut and Makart as to shoot both prisoners, which is what they did. Yet I did not order to shoot from behind."

On February 11<sup>th</sup>, 1953, Johannes Pauli was sentenced to 12-years custody in Switzerland due to his deeds in the concentration camp in Bisingen (continued and repeated second-degree murder).