



## ILZA FILIPOWSKA (FREUND)

On 16 August 1947 in Kraków, acting judge, Associate Judge Franciszek Wesely, delegated to the Kraków District Commission for the Investigation of German Crimes, acting upon written request of the first prosecutor of the Supreme National Tribunal, this dated 25 April 1947 (file no. NTN 719/47) and 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 connection with Article 255, 106, 107 and 115 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, interviewed the person named below as a witness, who testified as follows:

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Name and surname	Dr. Ilza Filipowska (on the basis of the change of name deed dated 14 May 1946, file no. L.AC. III/f/6/46, issued by the Administrative Division of the Kraków Voivodeship Office, the witness changed her surname from Dr. Freund to Dr. Filipowska)
Date and place of birth	14 January 1902 in Wrocław
Parents' names	Edward and Ida Helena
Religious affiliation	Jewish
Occupation	physician in Kraków
Place of residence	Kraków, [...]
Relationship to the parties	none
Criminal record	none

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On 17 May 1944 I was transferred from the camp in the Cable Factory in Kraków to the concentration camp in Płaszów, where, although I was a doctor, I worked as a washerwoman in the laundry.

Towards the end of June 1944, a group of Jews were sent to the newly established camp in Wieliczka. Since the laundry overseer, *SS-Aufseherin* Alice Orlowski, felt animosity towards me and wanted to get rid of me, I was selected for the transport to Wieliczka.

When I was standing in the group selected for transport to Wieliczka, I noticed a prisoner, one Netka (I don't know her surname), who was nine months pregnant. Seeing that it would be inhuman to send her in this condition to Wieliczka, where we were to work in a mine, I addressed an *SS-Aufseherin* who was standing nearby, a tall, young brunette, as I learned later – Luise Danz, with a request that she let me and my friend, the above-named Netka, stay in Płaszów, especially since my husband also remained in Płaszów. Luise Danz began to yell at me and beat me and the above mentioned Netka about the head with a leather whip and next a rubber baton. Both of us fell to the ground, covered in blood from the sustained wounds. Moreover, Luise Danz kicked Netka in the buttocks.

Having beaten us, Danz said to the other overseers: "Take a good look: this is that doctor, Freund, who made a complaint against Orlowski. It will put her off from informing against a German". Severely beaten, we were transported to Wieliczka, and a few hours later, already in Wieliczka, Netka gave premature birth to her baby. This child, by the way – as I learned at a later time – was killed by the Germans.

Luise Danz is the same woman who is in the photograph appended to the *Detainee's Personal Record Sheet*. However, I cannot recognize Luise Danz in the photograph which shows a woman wearing a sweater with a light-colored collar.

I don't know any other facts pertaining to the activities of Luise Danz and I had never met her again. I am unable to specify the time when she held the post of an overseer in Płaszów. I only know that she had already been there when I arrived in Płaszów. When I returned to Płaszów from Wieliczka, some time at the beginning of July 1944, Luise Danz – if I am not mistaken – was transferred somewhere else.

At this point the report was brought to a close and read out.