

omitting for the moment the Persönlicher Stab Rf-SS (Personal Staff of the SS C-in-C) which has a similar status, are as follows :

<u>SS Hauptamt</u>	SS Central Department
<u>SS Führungshauptamt</u>	SS Operational Headquarters
<u>SS Reichssicherheitshauptamt</u> (R.S.H.A.)	National Department of Security.
<u>SS Wirtschafts-und Verwaltungshauptamt</u> (W.V.H.A.)	SS Economic and Administrative Department.
<u>SS Rasse-und Siedlungshauptamt</u>	SS Race and Settlement Department.
<u>Hauptamt SS-Gericht</u>	SS Legal Department.
<u>SS Personalthauptamt</u>	SS Personnel Department.

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13. SS Hauptamt (HA; SS Central Department)

This department maintains general supervision over the entire field of SS interests. It deals with recruitment, welfare, propaganda, publications, education, sport and physical training. It was located in BERLIN S.W.11, Prinz Albrechtsstrasse 11. Following Allied air raids it moved to Hohenzollerndamm 31 and later Douglasstr 7-11, also in the German capital. Its present chief is SS Obergruppenführer und Genlt. der Waffen-SS, G. BERGER, Chef des Bahn-und Postschutzes (Chief of the Railway and Postal Guards) and head of the Amtgruppe D. Germanische Leitstelle (Branch D, Agency for Germanic Affairs) in the HA. Formerly SS Obergruppenführer August HEISSMEYER held the post of chief of the HA, but no doubt his many educational activities forced him to give up the post.

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15. Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA)

This department is the combined headquarters of the Sicherheitsdienst (Security Service) of the SS and of the branch of the German Police known as the Sicherheitspolizei (Sipo; Security Police).

It is headed by Dr. Ernst KALTENBRUNNER. Its main offices used to be in the Albrechtspalais, Prinz Albrecht Str. 8-9, BERLIN, S.W.11.

Its main branches are as follows :

- Amt I Personal (Personnel), under SS-Brigadeführer Erwin SCHULZ.
- Amt II Organisation, Verwaltung und Recht (Organisation Administration and Law) under SS Obersturmbannführer HAENEL who succeeded Standartenführer SIEGERT.
- Amt III Deutsche Lebensgebiete (Spheres of German Life or Surveillance inside Germany) under SS-Brigadeführer OHLENDORF.

Amt IV Gegnerforschung und Gegnerbekämpfung (Investigation Combatting of Opposition), known as the Geheime Staatspolizei (or "Gestapo") under SS-Gruppenführer MUELLER.

Amt V Verbrechensbekämpfung (Prosecution and Prevention of Crimes) known as the Reichskriminalpolizei (RKDA) until recently under SS-Gruppenführer NEBE who disappeared after the attempt on HITLER's life on 20 July, 1944.

Amt VI Ausland (Intelligence Abroad) under SS-Brigadeführer SCHEELEBERG. This bureau most likely includes since June 1944, the Militärische Amt (Bureau of Military Intelligence) which is also headed by SS-Brigadeführer SCHEELEBERG. However, it is also possible that the Militärische Amt is an independent bureau without number within the RSHA.

Amt VII Weltanschauliche Erforschung und Auswertung (Ideological Research and its Exploitation and Application) under SS-Oberführer Dr. SIX.

SS Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungs-Hauptamt (WVHA, SS Economic and Administrative Dept.)

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FUNCTIONS

As with the other SS Hauptämter, the province of the WVHA covers the whole of the SS. Its activities are not limited, for example, to the Waffen-SS, although naturally that section of the SS imposes large claims upon it. In addition to the services rendered to specific divisions of the SS, the Allgemeine, Waffen and Police SS, the WVHA carries on or supervises a number of economic undertakings on behalf of the SS as a whole. These range from the administration of SS porcelain factories and horse breeding farms to the manufacturing of mineral water and the cultivation of rubber plants.

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Concentration Camps

The last in the list of the functions of the WVHA is the administration of the Concentration Camps. Apart from the actual imprisonment and release of prisoners, which is a matter for the Gestapo, WVHA is entirely responsible for this branch of SS activity. It supervises the administration of the camps, of camp personnel, guard units (Totenkopf Verbände) and prisoners; it controls any labour or industrial undertaking carried on by the inmates and disposes of the products of such work; and handles the official contacts between the camps and the outside world. (For further details, see handbook on Concentration Camps compiled by MIRS).

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ORGANISATION

SS Wirtschafts-und Verwaltungs-Hauptamt
(SS Economic and Administrative Department)

Address : BERLIN - LICHTERFELDE
Unter den Eichen 126 - 135

Chief : SS Obergruppenführer and General of the
Waffen SS Oswald POHL.

Note: POHL is variously described as Chef des WVHA or Hauptamtschef WVHA. He is General Plenipotentiary for all Legal and Property Matters of the German Red Cross, and president of the SS-operated Deutsche Siedlungsgesellschaft (German Colonisation Corporation), which is today the largest landowner in Europe. Under the title of Verwaltungschef-SS (Chief Administrator), POHL is a member of HIMMLER's Personal Staff. He is responsible for the over-all administration of the Gesamt-SS. In this post he is the representative of the Reichsschatzmeister (Nazi Party Treasurer), SS Oberst-Gruppenführer Franz Xaver SCHWARZ.

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AMTSGRUPPE D FÜHRUNG UND VERWALTUNG DER KONZENTRATIONSLAGER
(Operation and Administration of Concentration Camps).

Address : ORANIENBURG

Chief : SS Gruppenführer and Lt General of the
Waffen-SS Richard GLÜCKS.

Amt I Zentralamt (Central Bureau)

Chief : SS Obersturmbannführer Arthur LIEBEHENSCHER

Is responsible for general policy, security arrangements, public relations, and coordination of the various bureaux within the branch.

Amt II General Administration of Prisoners.

Chief : SS Obersturmbannführer Gerhard MAURER.

Amt III Medical Administration

Chief : SS Obersturmbannführer Dr LOLLING.

Is responsible for general medical and health administration of all camp personnel, both staff and prisoners.

Amt IV General Administration of Camps and Camp Staffs.

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Himmler's Personal Staff

Der Persönliche Stab des Reichsführer-SS (Personal Staff of the SS C-in-C) has the status of a Hauptamt (Department) and late in 1943 was identified as the Stabshauptamt des Reichsführer-SS (Staff Department of the SS C-in-C). Its HQ address is BERLIN, S.W.11, Prinz-Albrechtstr 8.

Primarily an advisory staff, its members and component agencies designated i. P. St. to indicate that they are exclusively under HIMMLER's jurisdiction. In addition to the chiefs of the various Hauptämter, who are automatically members because of their positions, the staff consists of both the heads of the offices which are integrated into the Personal Staff, and various agencies administering projects in which HIMMLER has a personal interest,

The Personal Staff consists of the following :

Der Chef des Persönlichen Stabes (Chief of the Personal Staff)

For many years this position has been held by SS Obergruppenführer Karl WOLFF, General of Police and now Supreme SS and (Police Commander in Italy) HSSPF Italien.

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Other Offices Controlled by the Rf-SS.

In addition to the regular SS Hauptämter there are a number of other offices normally listed as under the control of the Rf-SS although technically subordinated to HIMMLER in his other capacities. They are:

- (a) Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei (Department of the Regular Police) in the Ministry of the Interior.
- (b) Dienststelle SS Obergruppenführer HEISSMEYER (Office of SS General Heissmeyer). Attached to HEISSMEYER's office as Superior SS and Police Commander in Berlin, this body is responsible for the supervision of the Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalten (National Political Educational Institutes abbreviated NAPOLA or NPEA) and the Heimschulen. Its address is BERLIN-GRUNEWALD, Königsallee 11a.
- (c) Stabshauptamt des Reichskommissars für die Festigung des deutschen Volkstums (Staff HQ of the Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of Germanism) was set up on 7 Oct 1939 after the Polish Campaign for the purpose of settling Germans in occupied territories and of carrying out the Germanisation of occupied territories. The Chief of Staff of this agency under HIMMLER is SS Obergruppenführer Ulrich GREIFELT assisted by SS Brigadeführer CREUTZ. Its address was BERLIN-MALENSEE, Kurfürstendamm 140 and later BERLIN W. 35, Am Karlsbad 20, except for AMT II in DAHEIM. Recently it has moved to SCHWEIKELBERG, Post VILSHOFEN, Nieder-Bayern. It contains the following Bureaux and Sections.

Siedlungsamt (Settlement and Resettlement) under Sturmbannführer Dr. STIER. Probably Amt I.

Amt Personal Abteilung (Personnel) under Obersturmführer der Waffen-SS GRAF.

Amt Registratur (Registrar) under Obersturmführer SCHUH.
Keeps files of all "Volksdeutsche" to be resettled.

Amt Geheimregistratur (Secret Registrar) Maintains secret files and indexes.

Amt Bauten (Building) under SS Sturmbannführer der Waffen-SS NOELL.
Deals with housing and furnishing questions.

Planung und Zentralbodenamt (Planning and Central Soil Allotment Bureau) under SS Oberführer Prof. Konrad MEYER. Its last known address was BERLIN-DAHLEM Podbielski Allee, 125. Planned the allotment of soil in Eastern Occupied Territories after the war.

Amt Finanz (Finance) under Oberführer SCHWARZENBERGER.

Amt Landwirtschaft (?) (Agriculture) under Obersturmbannführer Ferdinand HIEGE.

Abteilung Wiedergutmachung (Compensation)

Rechtsabteilung (Legal Matters) under Hauptsturmführer Dr. WIRSICH.

Südtiroler Kartei (Files for South Tyrol). May be a sub-division of one of the above bureaux.

Sonderleferat Italien (Special Subsection for Italy)
under Oberregierungsrat SCHUHMEIER.

Regionally and on lower levels, this agency is closely linked to the regional set-up of the SD (Sicherheitsdienst, Security Service). The HESPF (Superior SS and Police Commander at Wkr. HQ) is frequently the regional representative of the Reichkommissar für die Festigung deutschen Volkstums.

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- (e) Die Dienststelle Vierjahresplan (Bureau for the Four Year Plan). This office is the SS counterpart of GORINGS Economic Council and handles such tasks as the allocation of labour. The SS gained control over this field in Germany and occupied countries when SS-Obergruppenführer Fritz SAUCKEL was appointed General Commissar for Manpower, in March 1942. Its address is at BERLIN-HALENSEE, Kurfürstendamm 143.

SECRETUNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSIONSUMMARY OF INFORMATIONNO. 18

Note: This document is not a report of the U.N.W.C.C. but one of a Series of summaries of information, prepared in the Secretariat regarding the connection of specified individuals with particular war crimes.

In future documents of this series will be called :
"Summary of Information".

The following memorandum received from the Central European Joint Committee, supplements the information given in Summary of Information No. 9 (former Report No. 9) regarding the machinery employed for the plundering of Occupied Countries.

GERMAN OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ECONOMIC ORGANISATIONS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

In the later sections of this report, the following States will be specified in regard to their administration: France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, the Baltic States, Poland, the occupied territories of the USSR, Serbia (as a part of Yugoslavia) and Greece. Special stress is laid on the situation as it presented itself at the beginning of the occupation period, i.e. after administration was handed over by the military authorities to more permanent institutions, despite these latter being in many instances military administrations.

1. The Central Organisation.

Due to the fact that the various occupied countries were not administered by uniform methods, the Central Organisation within the Reich is not easy to define. As to their administration the occupied countries may be divided roughly into 3 categories:

a) Those wholly or partly incorporated into the Reich, i.e. Austria, the Sudetenland, parts of Poland (Danzig-Westpreussen and the Wartheland) and parts of France (Alsace-Lorraine). After the occupation all these became parts of the Reich Administration, also the rest of the Czechoslovak Republic (Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia) and the Gouvernement general (GG); they were and are governed as "Nebenlaender" (secondary States) of the Reich. The countries or parts of them, named first, are administered as German territories, the last two are governed individually (Reich-Protector and Governor General resp.). By decree these latter are directly responsible to Hitler, although factually they may come under the authority of Dr. Lammers, in his capacity as Head of the Reich Chancellery, and of Martin Bormann, as Deputy of Hitler. Very probably W. Frick, the Minister of the Interior, and later on Himmler, exercised some authority on matters concerning the administration of these territories.

b) In countries with German civil administration, i.e. the Netherlands and Norway, a Reich Commissioner was appointed for each who was directly responsible to Hitler (with similar restrictions to those mentioned above). The occupied districts of Russia, including the Baltic States, were administered by a specially appointed Minister for the Occupied Russian Territories; he was likewise directly responsible to Hitler.

c) - States which were and are under military administration, i.e. France, Belgium, Denmark, Serbia and Greece; in these a "Militaerbefehlshaber" (Commander in Chief) was the supreme authority in the resp. State. He was, however, subordinate to Field-Marshal W. Keitel, Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces. For his part he is advised in economic questions by the "Wehrwirtschafts- und Ruestungsstab" (War Economy and Armaments Board) under the direction of the General of Infantry Thomas.

The German Central Administrative Organisations for all the occupied countries may be summarized as follows :

Hitler stands at the head of all the departments, partly in his capacity as Reich Chancellor and partly as Supreme Commander of all the German Forces. In the civil sphere he is assisted by Dr. Heinrich Lammers, Chief of the Reich Chancellery, and by his Party Deputy formerly Rudolf Hess, since May, 1941, Martin Bormann. At the beginning of the war, war economy was directed by the "Beauftragter fuer Vierjahresplan" (Commissioner of the Four Year Plan) Field-Marshal H. Goering, by whom the following central bodies were directed:

"Wehrwirtschafts- und Ruestungsamt beim Oberkommando" (War Economy and Armaments Board of the High Command) under General Thomas,
 "Reichs Ministerium fuer Bewaffnung und Munition" (Reich Ministry of Armaments and Munitions), formerly under Dr. Todt, and since February 1942 under Prof. Dr. Albert Speer,
 the Ministry of Economic Affairs under Dr. Walter Funk,
 the Ministry of Labour under Franz Seldte,
 the Ministry of Food and Agriculture under Darre and since June, 1942 under Herbert Backe,
 the Ministry of Transport under Dr. Dorpmueller,
 the Ministry of Forestry under H. Goering,
 The Reich Commissioner of Prices J. Wagner, later Dr. Fischboeck.

Koelnische Zeitung, 4.3. 1941.

These Central Bodies are the governing authorities, leaving the execution of the tasks to their subordinate organisations, i.e. for the Board of War Economy and Armaments the "Ruestungsinspektionen" (Armament Inspectorates), for the Ministry of Armaments and Munitions the "Wehrkreisbeauftragte des Ministers fuer Bewaffnung und Munition" (Regional Commissioner), for the Ministry of Economic Affairs the "Bezirkswirtschaftsaemter" (Economic District Departments), for the Ministry of Labour the "Landearbeitsaemter" (District Labour Exchanges) etc. (Koelnische Zeitung, 9.3. 1941).

In January, 1940, Goering took over all war economy by establishing the "Generalrat" (Council General). The Council met regularly once a week under the chairmanship of Goering. It was to master all frictions and to equalise over-lappings in the various departments. The Council worked under the "Ministerrat fuer die Reichsverteidigung" (Ministerial Council for the Defence of the Reich); it consisted of Funk, Lammers, Keitel, Bormann, Himmler and Goering, with the last-named as chairman. Soon after, in March 1940, it became evident that the duties of the Council General were centred partially in the newly created Ministry of Armaments and Munitions, then under the guidance of Dr. Todt; thereby

"the working of the war economy was to be rendered more flexible and change-overs, necessitated by the war, were to be carried out successfully and at greatest possible speed". (Koelnische Ztg., 7.3.1941). It seems that Goering was gradually pushed into the background, in particular after Albert Speer had taken over the Ministry of Armaments and Munitions, following the fatal accident of Dr. Todt.

The economic organisation of the General Staff was directed by Thomas, General of Infantry, in his capacity as head of the War Economic and Armaments Board (Wehrwirtschafts-und Ruestungsamt). This department is sub-divided according to the various economic branches. One of its most important sections is the "Amt fuer Deutsche Roh-und Werkstoffe" (Office for German Raw and Substitute Materials), headed by General Fritz Loeb. The War Economy and Armaments Board had district boards throughout the occupied Europe. As a rule, they were under the direction of the Commander in Chief of the resp. district and were sub-divided into District-Commandos under "Bezirkscheffe" (District Chiefs), to which the "Feldkommandanturen" (Field Commando Offices) were subordinated. If in any way possible, the leading personalities of these military organisations are men with economic knowledge. Factually, the "Feldkommandantur" is the executive authority supervising local economy and adapting it to the requirements of the authorities of occupation. The "Feldkommandantur" is led by a Colonel. (Frankfurter Zeitung, 3.2.1943).

At the beginning of the war the War Economic and Armaments Board was the only economic authority. In June, 1942 it was divided into two separate boards: the Armaments Board placed under the direction of the Reich Ministry of Armaments and Munitions (Headed by Speer), and the Board of War Economy which remained under the leadership of the General Staff.

Although a certain degree of uniformity existed in the economic administration of the occupied countries wherever military organisations were concerned; nothing of the sort was noticeable in regard to the civil occupation authorities. It is significant that up to April, 1942 the civil occupation authorities had no single central authority in the Reich by which to direct the occupation administrations, (Koelnische Zeitung, 18.4.1942) and so far nothing is known of the institution of such a body.

2. The Organisation in France.

In France the occupation authority was chiefly a military administration. The Commander in Chief, at the same time Chief of the Military Administration, was the responsible head. During the early stages of the occupation General Streccius was C in C. In October, 1940 he was succeeded by General von Stuelpnagel. He was assisted by a "Verwaltungsstab" (Administration Staff), headed by Dr. Michel and the War Economy and Armaments Board for France under Lt. General Barkhausen. This latter board ruled war economy in France by means of 5 "Ruestungsin-spektionen" (Armaments Inspectorates). The administration was divided into 2 departments: the Administrative Section under Dr. Schmidt, former Minister of the Interior of Wuerttemberg, and the Economic Section under Dr. Michel. The Economic Section consisted of 10 groups: general economy, food and agriculture, forestry and timber, foreign trade and finance, transport, labour, currency and credits, taxes and customs, price regulations and trade in general. Later on a separate group for the administration of raw materials was added. The "Feldkommandanturen" were responsible for the carrying-out of the orders issued by the Central Administration. One "Feldkommandantur" was established in each of the French Départements. To enable smooth functioning of the deliveries to

Germany, the C. in C. decreed, in September, 1940, the establishment of a Central Office for the distribution of goods (Zentralamt fuer die Verteilung von Waren); it had its counterpart in the "Zentralauftragsstelle" (Central Orders Office), an institution established by Goering.

Concerning home matters the French Ministries were the competent authorities. The Ministers were appointed with the consent of the C. in C. and were, in consequence, nothing but the tools of the German occupation administration. The position of the Reich representative (Reichsbevollmaechtigter) Abetz as to economic questions, is not quite clear. There is no doubt that, together with his staff, he participated actively in the occupation administration.

To connect the German "Reichswirtschaftskammer" (Chamber of Economy) with the one which was a continuation of the former German Chamber of Commerce in France, a special liaison office was established in Paris, headed by Oskar Hoffmann, former president of the Chamber in France. This new office was backed by the military administration of France and was instructed to act as representative of all German economy.

Concerning the occupation administration Dr. Michel wrote, as follows, in "Der Neue Tag", (8.4.1942):

"Through the "Dienststellen" (Service Departments) of the military C. in C, in particular by means of the economic department of his staff, Germany issued her orders and decrees, according to the importance of the matter in question. They have either to be carried out immediately or Germany restricts herself to issuing directives and principles by and on which matters have to be effected".

3. The Organisation in Belgium.

Belgium was governed by a military administration which included the Northern territory of France. General of Infantry von Falkenhausen was appointed chief of the administration, with the title of C. in C. of Belgium and Northern France. (Militaerbefehlshaber fuer Belgien & Nordfrankreich). He was assisted by an administrative staff, headed by Regierungspraesident Reeder, as "Militaerverwaltungschef" (Chief of the Military Administration) and by the Vice-Chief of the Military Administration von Craushaar. The Military Administration was sub-divided into several "Hauptabteilungen" (Chief Departments), of which the "Wirtschaftsabteilung" (Economic Department), under Colonel Nagel was further divided into groups on similar lines as those mentioned above for the French administration. The heads of the groups worked in close connection with the Belgian Ministries. The heads of these Ministries, bearing the title of Secretary General, were Belgian subjects, who sympathised with the German authorities, by whom they were confirmed in their office and controlled in their duties.

4. The Organisation of the Netherlands.

After a short period of military administration, following the occupation of the Netherlands, Hitler decreed civil administration, in order to re-establish public life and order. Minister Dr. Seyss-Inguart was appointed "Reichskommissar fuer die besetzten Niederlaendischen Gebiete" (Reich Commissioner of the occupied Netherlands territories). He represented the highest civil authority in the Netherlands, directly responsible to Hitler. In accordance with the decree he could make use of the Dutch authorities in carrying out his duties. On the other hand, the Dutch "Hoheitsrechte" (Sovereign Rights) were executed by the German military C. in C. of the Netherlands. He had the right to give any orders he deemed necessary in the fulfilment of his duties.

In his administrative work the Reich Commissioner was assisted by Commissioners General of the departments, i.e. a commissioner general of Justice: Wimmer, one for Finance and Economy: Dr. Fischboeck, for Security: Rauter, for special duties: Fritz Schmidt. The Commissioner General's Office of Finance and Economy was divided into Chief Departments, each under a leader, e.g. leader of the chief department for Food and Agriculture of the Reich Commissioner of the occupied territories was Oberregierungsrat von der Wense, Karl Christiansen was the head of the Department of Shipping.

According to Seyss-Inquart (interview with a reporter of the Koelnische Ztg., published 29.10.1940) the occupation authority intended to safeguard the interests of Germany by controlling Dutch economy with the help of a small German staff, but to leave the execution of the administration to Dutch institutions. The Ministerial Departments, as well as the provincial offices, therefore remained in Dutch hands. The Ministries were headed by Dutch Secretaries General, who were responsible to the Reich Commissioner of the Netherlands. The same system was applied later on (August 1941) to the provincial offices. In this connection Mussert rendered an important service to the German administration by choosing personalities who were faithful to the German cause. Mussert was also responsible for the adaptation of many Dutch institutions to German requirements, e.g. the establishment of the "Landstand", the Dutch equivalent of the "Reichsnaehrstand" (Reich Food Estate).

In order to control Dutch exports to Germany, a "Zentrale Auftragsstelle" (Central Contract Board) was established in the Hague, directed by Dipl. Ing. Hintze: he boasted that via his department more than RM 1 300 mill. worth of goods had been delivered to Germany from the date of occupation up to 1.2.1941. (Koelnische Ztg. 16.2.1941).

Apart from the authorities which have already been mentioned, the NSDAP maintained an office for the Netherlands with a big staff. In it Dr. Voelckers is the adviser on economic questions.

In April, 1943 a new committee was established: the "Ruestungsund Versorgungskomitee" (Armaments and Supply Committee) in Holland. Ing. Fiebig was appointed president, vice-admiral Lambrecht as his deputy.

5. The Organisation in Denmark.

In spite of the greater powers of the "Reichsbevollmaechtigten" (Reich Trustee General) the supreme occupation authority in Denmark was and still is in the hands of the C. in C. of the German troops in Denmark. During the first months of the occupation (April to June 1940) this command was held by Leonhard Kaupisch, General of the Air-Force; he was succeeded by Lt. General Luettko up to 1943 when General of Infantry von Hanneken was appointed C. in C. in Denmark, after having given up his post at the Reich Ministry of Economy. He heads an administrative staff, organised on similar lines to that in Belgium.

Owing to the fact that Denmark kept its Government, the State authority was left to Danish administration under a Danish Prime Minister and his Cabinet. Obviously, however, the German occupation authority exercised its right of control in all economic spheres. The requirements of Germany are registered in the "Bedarfsstellen" (military requirement and supply departments).

Up to September 1942 the German Ambassador von Renthe-Fink acted as "Bevollmaechtigter" (Trustee General) of the German Reich in Denmark; he had the usual staff of attachés at his disposal. After the signs of unrest increased in Denmark, he was replaced by Werner Best, provided with special powers.

In Denmark the National-Socialist Party is represented by a German "Landesleiter der NSDAP" (State leader) Schaefer and by Danstap, the SS-leader for Denmark.

6. The Organisation in Norway.

After the occupation, civil administration in Norway was installed on similar lines to those of the Netherlands. Hitler appointed Terboven, former Gauleiter of Essen, Reich Commissioner of Norway. He is in charge of and leads all occupation administration and is directly responsible to Hitler. His staff is headed by a "Regierungspraesident" (a so-called president of the Government): Dr. Koch was appointed to this post. Under him several chief departments at the Reich Commissioner of the occupied Norwegian territories were formed, e.g. the chief department "Volkswirtschaft" (general economy) under C. Otte, the chief department of propaganda under C.W. Mueller. To control the regional administration, the Reich Commissioner set up Branch Offices in all Norwegian districts, each under a District Commissioner: e.g. in Narvik under SS-Standartenfuhrer Noatzke, in Dronthjem under Voelpel, in Stavanger under A. Schmidt.

Apart from the German civil administration, a German military authority remained in Norway, probably with the same purpose as that in the Netherlands, i.e. to execute the Sovereign rights. General von Folkenhorst was and still is the C. in C. of the occupation forces, at first together with General Harmjanz, C. in C. of the German Air-Force and with Admiral Boehm, C. in C. of the German Navy. These military authorities of occupation have staffs at their disposal.

The representatives of the National-Socialist Party for the Norwegian territories are headed by "Landesgruppenleiter" (State Group Leader) SS-General Rediess, who also acts as Police Chief of Norway. As in all occupied countries, Germany established a German Chamber of Commerce in Norway, to facilitate economic exploitation. The Chamber was originally directed by A. Pilling, after November 1940 by Brinkmann.

After abortive negotiations to form a friendly Norwegian Government to replace the emigrée Government in London, Terboven deemed it necessary, in September 1940, to appoint "Kommissarische Staatsraete" (State Councillors) as heads of the departments. Later on they were replaced by a Government under Quisling, which naturally had the approval of the German occupation authority.

7. The Organisation in Poland.

The Western parts of Poland which had been incorporated in the Reich, were placed straight under the organisations of the German Central Departments. The Eastern districts, originally annexed by Russia, will be dealt with in the next paragraph. In this one the administration of the so-called Gouvernement General (GG) will be outlined.

The lack of any existing Polish Body to assist the German authorities made it necessary to build up a completely new structure of administration. After a few weeks of military administration under the C. in C. General of Cavalry von Gienanth and his administrative staff, including his economic staff, Hitler appointed Dr. Frank Governor General and thereby made him Chief of the

administration. He was assisted by the Vice-Governor, previously Dr. Seyss-Inquart, since June, 1941: Dr. Buehler. His staff consisted of Dr. Franz Keith, Chief of the "Kanzlei" (Chancellery Office) (since April, 1944 replaced by Dr. Meidinger) and of the department chiefs. The principal personalities were the following:

Economic Dep.: first Geheimrat Zetsche, then Dr. Emmerich;
 Transport: Dr. Heuber; Labour: Dr. M. Frauendorfer;
 Food & Agriculture: Helmuth Koerner, (since 1943 Naumann);
 Forestry: Eissfeldt; Finance & Monopolies: Dr. H. Senkowsky;
 Legislation: Dr. Albert Wee; Home Administration: Dr. Sieber;
 (later Dr. L. Lossacker and since the end of 1943
 Dr. von Craushaar);
 Propaganda: Max Baron du Prel.

The GG has a representative in Berlin who acts as Ambassador to the German Government.

The District Administration with its staff, including the economic staff, exercises the territorial administration in the Polish provinces. During the first period of occupation, the following men were at the head of the district offices:

Warsaw: Ludwig Bischer (until May, 1943) then Dr. Wendler;
 Lublin: Dr. Schmidt for a short period, then Ernst Zoerner;
 Cracow: Dr. Waechter until January 1942 (succeeded by R. Wolsegger and later by Dr. von Burgsdorf)
 Radom: Dr. Lasch (until August, 1941, then E. Kundt);
 Galicia: (since January 1942 a part of the GG); Dr. Waechter.

Apart from the Government offices which have been mentioned, several other bodies with executive authority were appointed by the Germans in Poland. The following had the greatest influence on Polish economy:

The "Hauptgruppen" (Central Groups) established in conformity with the Central Groups in the Reich;
 The Bank Manager of the Bank of Issue;
 The head of the Office of the Four Year Plan in the GG; Dr. Bergmann;
 The "Haupttreuhandsstelle" (Chief Trusteeship Department) created by Goering as a special body for the administration of requisitioned property, leader Dr. Max Winkler;
 The German Chamber of Commerce in Poland; President Dr. von Gregory;
 The leader of the NSDAP of the GG and his staff;
 The SS- and Polish Chief in the GG etc.

In 1941 the economic sphere of the German occupation administration was reformed and simplified, by the establishment of the "Zentralkammer fuer die Gesamtwirtschaft" (Central Chamber for the entire Economy) of the GG. It consists of 4 departments:

Economy and Transport; Food and Agriculture; Timber; Labour.

The Central Chamber, moreover, had branches, in the 5 districts, each of which was also represented in the above 4 departments. As in other parts of the Reich, the Office of the Four Year Plan was replaced by the resp. office of Speer, in this case the Inspector of the Reich Ministry of Armaments and Munitions in the GG.

8. The Organisation of the Occupied Russian Territories.

This organisation included the Baltic States, the district of Poland, originally occupied by Russia, and the parts of the USSR which fell under German civil administration. Those parts of Russia which were temporarily occupied by Germany, but where no permanent administration was set up, i.e. the most distant Easterly territories, remained under the command of the Militaerverwaltung Ostland (Military administration Ostland) which will be dealt with separately.

The civil administration of the Eastern territories was placed under the authority of the Ministry of the Occupied Eastern Territories in Berlin. The head of the Ministry - since it was established - has been Alfred Rosenberg, assisted by his representative Dr. Meyer. The Ministry was furnished with separate departments, such as the Economic Department, headed by Dr. Schlotter, the Political Dept.: Dr. Leibbrandt; the Press Dep.: Major Cranz and the administrative Dep.: Runte. The Economic Dept. was sub-divided into Chief Groups: e.g. Food and Agriculture under Patry, Forestry: Dr. Eberhard Barth, etc.

The Minister of the Occupied Eastern Territories controlled two Reich Commissariats: Ostland and Ukraine. Each of them was divided into several Districts General (Generalbezirke). The Reich Commissariat Ostland under its leader Reich Commissioner Lohse comprised:

The District General Esthonia under Commissioner General Lietzmann and his staff;
District General Latvia under Reich Comm. Drechsler and his staff;
" " Lithuania under Comm. General von Rentelen and
" " White Russia under Kube, (later von Gottberg).

The staff of the Reich Commissioner Lohse consisted of the heads of the Departments, e.g. for agriculture: Dr. Westenhoff, for finance: J. Raschke. The same applied to the staffs of the several Districts General. (in Lithuania, for instance, Dr. Rudolf Fense was head of the economic department, under him Dr. Fuchs led the group for agriculture).

Each District General was further divided into District Commissariats, as illustrated in the case of Esthonia, which had 6 districts:

Revelland under A. Boeking,
Dorpat under K. Meenen,
Pernau under Rieken,
Narva under F. Jenetzki,
Oesel under H. Schroeder and
Petschur under L. Bombe.

Apart from the authorities which have been mentioned each of these districts general had a German Chamber of Commerce: (in Esthonia under M. Luther, in Latvia under Dr. von Borcke, in Lithuania Dr. Klingspor). They organised German business infiltration. Furthermore there existed the economic staff of the NSDAP, the representatives of the Ministry of Armaments and Munitions for the Eastern territories and the "Wirtschaftsverbände" (Associations of Economy).

The Reich Commissariat Ukraine under its head Erich Koch, the former Gauleiter of East Prussia, comprised the General District of Volhynia and Podolia under its Commissioner General Schoene; the District General Shitomir under Comm. Gen. Leyser;
" " " Kiew under Comm. Gen. Waldemar Magunia;
" " " Nikolajew under Comm. Gen. Oppermann;
" " " Dnjepropetrowsk under Comm. Gen. Selzner
and " " of the Crimes under Comm. Gen. Frauenfeld.

Each of these Districts General was divided into District Commissariates, headed by German District Commissioners to whom Ukrainian officials were subordinated. Each Commissioner General, as well as the Reich Commissioner himself had a staff consisting of department chiefs, e.g. for Economy in the District Dnjepropetrowsk; Dr. Koehler; for Food and Agriculture in Nikolajew: A. Wipper, etc. In order to adapt the Ukrainian agriculture to German needs, German "Agricultural Leaders" were appointed to advise and control the local farmers.

Starting in February 1943, the administration of the Reich Commissariat Ukraine was reorganised and simplified. The Reich Comm. as well as the District Commissariats were each sub-divided into 4 Chief Departments: Central Administration, Politics, Economics, Transport. In the chief department Economy, the following groups were administered:

General Economy, Food and Agriculture, Forestry and Timber, Prices, Banking and Currency, Trade.

In the economic administration of the Eastern Territories, the "Z.O." (Zentralhandels-gesellschaft Ost GmbH- Central Trade Company for the East) played a very important part. It was established in 1941 by Goering and the other Reich Ministries concerned in controlling, promoting and shipping the entire agricultural production of these territories to Germany. The head office was registered in Berlin, but branches existed in all Eastern Districts. In 1942, Leonhard Fleischberger was the Manager General of the Company.

9. The Military Organisation of the Far Distant Eastern Territories.

Straight behind the fighting front a special organisation was set up by the Germans to safeguard the essential supply system. This organisation was neither a part of the fighting forces, nor a civil administration. It worked with military discipline, but on purely economic principles. It was under the guidance of the "Wirtschaftsstab Ost" (Economic Staff East), headed by General of Infantry Stapf. In accordance with the grouping of the armies in the East, the "Economic Staff East" was sub-divided into 3 Economic Inspectorates, e.g. Economic Inspectorate South, headed by Major General Nagel.

The departments of the central organisation "Wirtschaftsstab Ost" and of the three Inspectorates were organised on uniform lines. They were the "Chefgruppe Wirtschaft" (Chief Group: General Economy), Chief Groups: Agriculture, chief groups: Forestry and Timber, chief groups: Labour, etc.

The executive organs of the inspectorates were the "Wirtschaftskommandos" (Economic Commandos) which requisitioned the agricultural products and carried out the technical re-construction. The following were some of the more important leaders of the various chief groups:

Head of the Chief Group of General Economy in the Econ. Staff East: Ministerialdirektor Schlotterer,
of the Inspectorate South: Dr. Schwenke,
of the "Mitte": (Centre): Dr. Werner Bosch.

The leader of the Chief Group Agriculture in the Economic Staff East: Dr. Wagner (formerly Peasant Leader of Hessen-Nassau) and in the Inspectorate South: Helmuth Koerner for agriculture.

The Military administration aimed first of all at producing goods badly needed by the fighting troops. Everything exceeding these requirements - with the exception of very modest rations for the local population - was transported to the German homeland to improve supply conditions in the Reich.

10. The Organisation in Serbia.

After the dismemberment of Yugoslavia the newly created State of Serbia came under German administration. These parts of Yugoslavia which were placed under Italian Control (Dalmatia and Montenegro) are not taken into consideration in this connection.

The German administration set up in Serbia was a military one. It was under the command of the C. in C. of Serbia, first General von Schroeder, and later General of the Air-Force Danckelmann, who was subordinate to the Military Commander of the South-East; Field-Marshal List. The economic questions within the C. in C. domain of the South-East were dealt with by the leading adviser of the military administration: Dr. Gemind.

The C. in C. of Serbia was assisted by a staff, headed by Staatsrat Dr. Turner. In this staff the "Generalbevollmaechtigte fuer die Wirtschaft in Serbien" (Trustee General of Economy in Serbia), NSFK-Group leader Neuhäusen (formerly German Consul in Belgrade and representative of the Office of the Four Year Plan for Yugoslavia) played a prominent part. Under him Dr. Guenther Bergmann, former official of the Reich Ministry of Economy, was in charge of the economic questions of Serbia. The staff of the military administration had regional offices, called "Feldkommandanturen" (Field Commands).

When German administration took over in Serbia, no local authorities were available. Later (in September, 1941) a Cabinet was formed under Nedic, with the "authorisation given him by the German Military Commander of Serbia."

11. The Organisation In Greece.

After the conclusion of the military campaign in Greece, administration was under the control of the German General Boehme and his staff, partly influenced by the Italian occupation army. In October 1942, both Germany and Italy appointed "Sonderbeauftragte" (commissioners general) for Greece: Neubacher for Germany, D'Agostino for Italy, to improve economic conditions in Greece. Neubacher was soon after promoted to Trustee General of all South-East-European States. Under him Dr. Altenburg took over the post of an Ambassador plenipotentiary to Greece. In November 1943, he was succeeded by Kurt Freiherr von Graevnitz. After the collapse of Italy, the German military authorities took over the entire administration of Greece.

Since its foundation in December 1942, the "Degrises" (Deutsch-Griechische Warenausgleichsgesellschaft - Company for the equalisation of Goods) was of great importance in the economic sphere. It had been created by the Reich Ministry of Economy together with the Reich Group: Trade and the Reich Group: Industry, to promote and foster commerce with Greece and to equalise prices of imports and exports between Greece and Germany. Its head was Otto Braun.

Apart from this new institution, the former German-Greek Chamber of Commerce was reformed and renamed into "German Chamber of Commerce in Greece" to serve as a central clearing office for all German business in Greece. The new Chamber was managed by Dr. Albert Degener, who is also manager of the DEGRIGES.

199/G/19/2/A²WAFFEN SS RANKS AND DESIGNATIONS.

1. The following is belived to be a complete list of ranks in the Waffen SS. (Recived from an official source).

WAFFEN SS

		<u>German Army</u>		
<u>Rank</u>		<u>Abbreviations</u>	<u>Equivalent</u>	<u>Translation</u>
Other (Ranks)	SSchütze (Grenadier etc)	.	Schütze (Grenadier etc)	Privat
	Oberschütze	.	Oberschütze	Senior Private.
	Sturmmann	Stmm	Gefreiter	Jun L/Cpl.
	Rottenführer	Rotf	Obergefreiter	Sen L/Cpl.
NCO's	Unterscharführer	Uschf	Unteroffizier	Corporal.
	Junker	.	Fähnjunker-Uffz	NCO Officer Candidate
	Scharführer	Scharf	Unterfeldwebel	L/Serjeant
	Standartenjunker	.	Fähnrich	Junior Officer Cadet
	Oberscharführer	Oscharf	Feldwebel	Serjeant
	Hauptscharführer	Hscharf	Oberfeldwebel	Senior Serjeant
	Standartenoberjunker	.	Oberfähnrich	Senior Officer Cadet
	Sturmscharführer	.	Stabsfeldwebel	Staff Serjt. Major.
	Stabsscharführer	.	Hauptfeldwebel	Serjt-Major.
	Untersturmführer	Ustuf	Leutnant	2 Lt.
	Obersturmführer	Ostuf	Oberleutnant	Lt.
	Hauptsturmführer	Hstuf	Hauptmann	Captain.
	Sturmabannführer	Stubaf	Major	Major
	Obersturmbannführer	Ostufaf	Oberstleutnant	Lt-Col
	Standartenführer	Staf		Colonel
	Oberführer	Oberf)	Oberst	Senior Colonel
	Brigadeführer	Brigf	Generalmajor	Major-General
	Gruppenführer	Gruf	Generalleutnant	Lt-Gen.
	Obergruppenführer	Ogruf	General	General.
	Oberstgruppenführer	.	Generaloberst	Colonel-General

N.B. There is no standard set of abbreviations for Waffen SS ranks. Those given are the commonest but variations will be encountered.

2. The following technical designations and abbreviations are also used in the Waffen SS.
- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| SS Bewerber | F (Fachfuhrer) | SS Officer Candidate |
| SS Fuhrerbewerber | SS Candidate | Specialist. |

KS (Kraftfahr-Sachverständiger)	:	MT Specialist
HKS (Höherer-Kraftfahr-Sachverständiger)	:	Senior MT Specialist
RFA (Reserve-Führeramwärter)	:	Reserve Officer-designate
TFK (Technischer-Führer Kraftfahrwesen)	:	Technical Officer (MT)
TFN (" " Nachrichten)	:	Technical Officer (Sigs)
TFW (" " Waffenwesen)	:	Technical Officer (Ord)
TWF (Ing) (" " "(Ingenieur)	:	Technical Officer - Ordnance (Eng)
TUEW (Technische Unterführer Waffenwesen)	:	Technical NCO (Ordnance)
UiwD (Unterführer im waffentechnischen Dienst)	:	NCO in the technical Ordnance branch.

Note: It is impossible to find exact equivalents in English for some of the above terms. The following brief explanations may assist in giving clearer definitions.

- (i) An SS Candidate (SS Bewerber) is one who has applied for admission to the Waffen SS.
- (ii) An SS Officer Candidate (SS Führerbewerber) is one who has been accepted for the Waffen SS and has registered his desire to be considered for eventual promotion to officer rank.
- (iii) Candidates for active commissions (Aktiver Führerbewerber), after recruit and NCO training, are appointed NCO officer candidates (SS Junker). They are then sent to an SS OCTU (SS Junkerschule) and if successful in the preliminary examination are appointed SS Junior Officer Cadets (SS Standartenjunker). Having successfully passed out of the OCTU they are promoted SS Senior Officer Cadets (SS Standartenoberjunker).
- (iv) Candidates for reserve commissions (Reserve-Führerbewerber) attend a Reserve Officer Candidates course in place of the full OCTU training, and on passing out are appointed Reserve Officer-designate (Reserve-Führeramwärter) with the rank of Oberscharführer.
- (v) On completion of post-OCTU specialised or technical training the Senior Officer Cadets (see (iii) above) and Reserve Officers-designate (see (iv) above) are promoted to the rank of SS 2/Lt. (SS Untersturmführer).

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SUMMARY OF INFORMATION.

No. 20.

21. 3. 1945.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

RESEARCH OFFICE

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF FOREIGN WOMEN WORKERS AND THEIR CHILDREN.

In a previous Summary of Information (No. 15) an outline was given of the activities of Himmler's "Reich Commissariat for the Strengthening of German Racialism," in connection with the expulsion of non-Germans in conquered territories from their homes and their replacement by colonists of German race.

The present summary of Information deals with another branch of the same subject: namely, the activities of Himmler's Reich Kommissariat with a view to protecting "the purity of the German race."

The sources of information are (1) the photostat copy of a speech delivered (confidentially) by Himmler to senior officers of the Wehrmacht at Bad Schachen on the 14th October, 1943; (2) a file of letters (originals) signed by High German officers in the Baden-and-Alsace Gau concerning the execution by hanging of several Polish civil workers for cohabiting with German women; and (3) a file of correspondence (originals) between higher and lower officials in the same area concerning measures to combat the increasing births of children of foreign women-workers.

I.

Executions of Foreign Workers for Offences against the Race.

In Himmler's speech at Bad Schachen on the 14th October, 1943, we read:

"I--that is to say the Police--punish very severely all cases of co-habitation by members of foreign races and German women. In every case, where the facts are established, the woman is dealt with by the ordinary courts. If she has been a participant in the offence--i.e., if she gave herself-- the foreign man (it is usually a case of a Pole or a Russian) is sent to a concentration camp for life. If the case is graver, he is hanged on the spot. That may seem a harsh measure to you. But I hold that we owe this severity to our race. If many such drops of foreign blood get into our racial body that would mean the deterioration of our most precious asset."

That directives in this sense must have been given to Himmler to his regional and S.S. chiefs and to the Gauleiters is apparent from the following correspondence concerning executions of Polish civil workers for offences against the race.

It will be observed that, in every case the Polish civil workers were hanged in pursuance of "orders from the Reichsfuhrer (S.S.)". There is no mention of any trial or sentence. Furthermore, in several of the cases there is no charge of assault, but only of co-habitation, yet the death-penalty was imposed. Presumably, in these cases the Pole had not been found ethnically suitable for "Germanisation".

X
No. 2. On the 18th April, 1941, Kaul ⁽⁺⁾ Lieutenant General of Police, writing from the office of the Chief of S.S. and Police at Stuttgart, notified the Gauleiter (Wagner) at Strasburg that "on instructions from the Reichsfuhrer S.S." (i.e., Himmler) a Polish civil worker (Wladislaw Skryr) is to be hanged four days later for co-habiting with a German woman," who has been taken into protective custody" (i.e., sent to a Concentration Camp).

No. 6. From Dr. Fischer, Chief of S.S. and Police at Stuttgart to the Gauleiter.

A Polish worker, Stanislaw Damachiarsh, to be hanged for assaulting a German woman. (No signature).

No. 7. Similar notice that a Polish worker (Domciak) will be hanged for assaulting a German woman.

No. 10. Similar notice that a Polish worker, Pagacz, is to be hanged for co-habitation with a German woman. (Signed Kaul, Police General).

+ Records shew that Dr. Fischer was the Chief of S.S. and Police at Stuttgart, and that Police General Hofmann was his deputy. Kaul ~~must have held some other appointment in the same office.~~ *it is now known, must have preceded Hofmann.*
X The marginal numbers are those given to the documents in the file.

No. 12. Similar notice that a Polish worker, Puchelka, is to be hanged for assaulting a German woman and two children. (Signed Kaul, Police General.)

No. 14. Similar notice that a Polish worker (Waclaw) is to be hanged for co-habiting with a German woman. (Signed Kaul, Police General.)

No. 16. Similar notice that a Polish worker (Kozlowski) is to be hanged for co-habiting with a "woman of German blood". (Signed Kaul, Police General.)

No. 18. Similar notice that a Polish worker, Podzinski, is to be hanged for frequent co-habitation with a German woman, who has been sent to the Ravensbrück Concentration Camp. (Signed Kaul, Police General.)

In all the above cases the notice is given to the Gauleiter some days in advance of the date of execution. He could therefore have objected, if it had been held that the procedure was illegal. That he did not do so is evident from No. 5 of the correspondence: A minute, dated 2nd May, 1941, at Strasburg (Signature illegible), which notes that Staatsminister Pflaumer had telephoned a few days earlier that he had "grave misgivings" about the hanging of three Polish civil workers by the Gestapo, and that "the Reichstatthalter⁺ had said that he saw "no objection to the action of the Gestapo."

(NOTE:- The file of documents in question has been communicated to the Polish National Office, as the men hanged were all Poles.

A copy of some of the letters is attached as a specimen - Annex 1)

+ Robert Wagner is both Gauleiter and Reichstatthalter.

The persons answerable, according to the evidence, for these hangings are:

Heinrich HIMMLER, Reichsführer S.S., who laid down this policy in his speech at Bad Schachen

Robert WAGNER, Gauleiter, who failed to interfere to prevent the crimes.

Dr. FISCHER, Chief of S.S. and Police at Stuttgart.

KAUL, Police General at Stuttgart.

In this connection, it should be noted that the "Gestapa," or Gestapo Amt (Amt IV of the RHSA), contains a branch dealing, inter alia, with control of foreigners in Germany and illegal relations of foreigners and prisoners of war with soldiers' wives.

It is probable that the orders for the executions of the Polish workers emanated from this branch.

The head of the Gestapo at the time was Dr. Ernst Kaltenbrunner.

The head of the "Gestapa," or Gestapo Office (Amt IV), was
(+) S.S. Gruppenführer Heinrich Müller, Lieutenant-General of Police.

(+) Heinrich Müller was described in 1944 as: Height 5ft. 3ins.; thin hair; lively black eyes; pleasing facial expression; very active, gives impression of intelligence. S.S. serial number 107,043; Nazi Party Number 4,583,199. Age 44. Home was in Berlin.

II.

Measures to combat the increase in foreign Women-Workers' Children.

In another part of the speech at Bad Schachen on the 14th October, 1943, referred to in Section I, Himmler said:

"It is true that, from time to time, we shall find some very good ethnic types in such a medley of races. In such cases it is our duty to take their children to ourselves, to remove them from their surroundings, even if we have to seize them or steal them.

Perhaps that may shock European minds, and some of you will say:

'How can you be so cruel as to take a child away from its mother?'

To that I would answer: 'How can you be so cruel as to want to leave an able, potential enemy on the other side, who may one day kill your sons or your grandsons? Either we are going to get hold of that good stock, which we can turn to account, or (you may call this cruel) we are going to destroy it.'"

In other words, children of conquered countries showing traces of Germanic descent are to be abducted and brought up as Nazis; the others are not to be allowed to grow up; and births are to be prevented.

That this policy must have been embodied in directives to Party and police officials, enjoining sterilisation and the causing of abortions in the case of foreign women-workers and the removal of children from their mothers, is proved by a file of secret minutes exchanged between officials of the Baden-Alsace Gau in 1944. The points of interest in this correspondence--from the standpoint of this Commission--are summarised below: (+)

(+) The originals are available in this office.

(The numbers at the margin relate to pages in the Strasburg file of correspondence.)

A minute, dated March 8th, 1944, apparently by Schuppel, the Gaustabsamtleiter at Strasburg, recapitulated the decisions reached at a meeting of district officials (whose signatures are appended) on the 3rd March, 1943 (? 1944).

1. Application to be made to the Ministry of the Interior (Health Section) for the 13,000 foreign women-workers who are employed in agriculture in the Gau to be medically examined every three months to ascertain cases of pregnancy.
2. Confinement fees and maintenance fees for children to be exacted from foreign mothers.
3. Maternity rest period to be reduced from six weeks to three weeks.
4. Efforts to be made to segregate foreign workers in Camps.
5. The Gauamtsleiter of the Health Office to see to it that, before the foreign women are sent to work in the Reich, they are sterilised, if possible without this being noticed (nach Möglichkeit unbemerkt).

The sterilisation of the male workers to be also considered.

6. Children of foreign mothers to be taken away from their mothers after 2 - 5 months.
7. Children who are being brought up in peasants' households to be examined, and, if they are found to be of good ethnic stock, to be sent to Nazi Welfare Homes.
- 8, 9, 10.- (Internal propaganda.)

All officials to be made to realise the dangers to the German race arising from any increase in the children of foreign workers. It will be the duty of all the authorities concerned to do their utmost to reduce the number of these births. The Chiefs of S.S. and Police, and the Regional Commissioners of the Reichskommissar for the Strengthening of German racialism are to take similar action.

On March 24th, 1944, Schuppel, the Gaustabsamtleiter at Strasburg, wrote to Robert Wagner, the Gauleiter at Strasburg, submitting ^{a very similar} ~~the~~ code of rules to be enforced for the solution of the problem of foreign workers. The chief points in this code were:

1. The foreign workers to be put in camps;
2. All foreign women-workers in the Gau to be medically inspected

every...

every three months, with a view to abortions being caused if they are pregnant. (This would be carried out by the Health Section of the Ministry of the Interior.)

3. Maternity huts and children's hutments to be constructed in the foreign workers' camps.
4. Fees to be exacted from foreign parents for confinements and for maintenance of children.
5. The maternity-rest-period of foreign mothers to be cut down to three weeks.
6. Foreign children who are being brought up in peasants' families to be examined to find out whether they are of good ethnic stock. Those found "Germanisable" to be placed in N.S.V.Homes.
- 7, 8 and 9.- (Propaganda and education in racial politics for officials and doctors.)

On March 28th, 1944, Schuppel, the Gaustabsamtleiter at Strasburg, wrote a minute (No. 79/449), transmitting to the Gauleiter (Wagner) a Memorandum ~~addressed~~^{by} Hofmann, the Chief of S.S. and Police at Stuttgart. (X)

Part I of Hofmann's Memorandum dealt with the action to be taken in cases of cohabitation between Germans and foreign workers "from the East and South-East" and prisoners of war of all nationalities. Officials were exhorted to keep better touch with employers so that all cases of pregnancy among foreign women-workers might be promptly dealt with. In such cases, if the foreign partner were of sufficiently good ethnic stock to admit of "Germanisation" (which means: German "State-membership", on probation), the pair might be married, save that Serbs and "Eastern" male workers might not marry German women.

In Part II of the same Memorandum (page 3 in the file), Hofmann called attention to some previous instructions (186/43 and 10/44 from the Nazi Party Headquarters and also a decree by the Reichsführer S.S. (Himmler) S - IV D - 377/42 dated 27.7.43.)

In regard to the causing of abortions in the case of foreign women-workers, the following rules were to be observed:

The firms (employing women-workers) must report all cases of pregnancy to the Labour Office; the latter reports to the Youth Office which ascertains the paternity; if the father were German or "Germanic" the latter office informs the Health Office, which submits a report to the office of the "Reichskommissar for the Strengthening of German Racialism." That Office then investigates the ethnic conditions of the question, on the basis of the Reichsführer (S.S.)'s directives, and if they are considered satisfactory, the child will be sent to a Nazi

Home ...

Home for Foreign Children or boarded in a family. In other cases, the child will be sent to an "Alien Children's Home." The District Officials (Kreisleiter) are instructed to deal with all cases of pregnancy on these lines, and to review cases of children of foreign women-workers who have previously been handed over to Nazi-Welfare Guardianship.

(The same Memorandum was also addressed by Hofmann on March 24th, 1944, to the two Gauleiters, Wilhelm Murr at Stuttgart and Robert Wagner at Strasburg.)

On April 3rd, 1944, Dr. Roth, the Hauptbereichsleiter at Strasburg, wrote to Hofmann, the Chief of S.S. and Police at Stuttgart, complaining that out of 45,000 foreign workers in the Gau, 15,000 were accommodated otherwise than in camps; they were a grave danger to the purity of German blood, and ought to be put into camps as soon as possible. This would make more accommodation for German evacuees. He complained that the subordinate police officials seemed unaware of the Reichsfuhrer S.S.'s orders on this subject. Moreover, he remarked, the terms of that decree and the instructions concerning sexual relations between Germans and foreigners were altogether too weak. In the case of Poles and "Easterns," the only rule was that they might not marry Germans. No similar rule applied to foreign workers of other nationalities. It was only stated that marriages of Germans with them were undesirable. There ought to be clear legal rules on this subject.

Attached to this letter was the text of a decree by Himmler, the Reichsfuhrer S.S. (undated).

It required foreign workers to be quartered in separate camps as far as possible. (N.B.- This was probably the decree referred to by Dr. Roth. It is evidence that the whole question of foreign workers came under Himmler either as head of the S.S. or as Reichskommissar for German Racialism.)

Another document attached is a circular dated February 10th, 1944, by M. Bormann, the Head of the Party Chancery at Munich, stressing the danger to the German people from the presence of so many foreign workers and prisoners of war among them. It insisted that these people should be strictly watched and that educational propaganda should be done among the people and Nazis to arouse them to the importance of safeguarding the purity of the German

(This document is evidence that the treatment of foreign workers was also a concern of the Nazi Party organisation.)

The remainder of the correspondence consists of returns sent in by different Kreisleiters, with typical German precision, shewing the steps taken to carry out the above rules, the number of pregnancies, number of abortions caused, and the number of births. These are also summed up in a table giving statistics for 38 centres.

One of these officials, the Kreisleiter of Sinsheim, wrote (May 5th, 1944) that constant complaints were coming in that children were a hindrance to their mothers' work and should be sent to homes.

In the case of Villingen, the report mentions that four abortions were caused, and two of the women had died.

On March 21st, 1944, the chief female official (Stabsleiterin) Kern at Strasburg wrote to Schuppel, the Gaustabsleiter, making the following proposals (Summary):

I. For the protection of German blood against foreign workers.

Foreign women should not be accommodated in the premises where they work.

These foreign workers had been made to feel the might of Germany in their own countries, but if any weakness were shown to them they would become restive and unruly. They must never be treated as equals--but simply as labour-power. The Slavs, especially, were always watching for a chance to hit back. Any concessions to them would convince them that the Germans did not believe in final victory. The appetising food-parcels which some of the women-workers received from their homes were a danger to the national morale.

II. Polish and "Eastern" women should be inspected quarterly by the Health Officers to ascertain cases of pregnancy. If the inspecting officer considered it was a case for abortion, he should propose that course, which should be taken if the woman consented.

As regards the proviso: "if the woman consents" in Frau Kern's proposals, nothing is said on this point in the other documents, one way or the other, but their general tenor leaves no doubt that this measure and the removal of children from their mothers ^{were} to be compulsory. Indeed, the whole attitude of the writers, as revealed in the correspondence, excludes the possibility of free consent.

The Officials Responsible.

The leading regional officials who are shewn by the correct to have taken part in introducing these measures in Baden and Alsace are:

SCHUPPEL	Gaustabsamtleiter, Strasburg.
Dr. ROTH	Hauptbereichsleiter, Strasburg.
HOFMANN	Chief of S.S. and Police, Stuttgart.
Frau KERN	The Stabsleiterin at Strasburg.

It is evident, as the measures were submitted to the Gauleiters

MURR at Baden, and

WAGNER at Strasburg,

and were afterwards applied, so that they must have given their approval, so that their responsibility is engaged.

All the Kreisleiter who have sent in signed returns, shewing that abortions were caused in their districts under the new rules, are similarly implicated, though on the lower level. They might plead superior orders. These are:

Kreisleiter of BRUCKSEL,

" BUKL

" DONAUESCHUNGEN

" EMMANDINGEN

" HEIDELBERG

" MULLHEIM

" VILLINGEN

" WERTHEIM

(Signatures can probably be deciphered.)

III.

The Fate of the Foreign Children.

As regards Himmler's methods for the realization of the policy, ~~said~~ **down in his speech**, for foreign children ("to get hold of that good stock which we can turn to good account"), the following notes are summarized from a paper on the subject by the Central European Joint Committee (March 16th, 1945).

The mobilisation of non-German children with the National Socialist Youth Service is largely directed by the "Foreign Organisation" of the Nazi Party. The system was compulsory in Poland, Norway and Czechoslovakia, and more or less voluntary in Belgium and Holland.

In Norway, Quisling, after issuing a Decree in February 1942 mobilising all children of ten to eighteen, said in a speech:

"This will give me control of 400,000 children. I will train them up in the principles of the New Order." (Daily Telegraph 30. 4. 43.)

Once the children in a western occupied country had entered the Youth Service, they were usually induced to go to the Reich, either to join the regular Youth Movements there, which had separate branches for foreign children of "Germanic" blood, or to serve an apprenticeship.

In the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and in districts partly or wholly incorporated in the Reich--such as Slovenia, Luxemburg and Alsace-Lorraine--the treatment of the children was far more cruel.

The deportation of hundreds of thousands of men and women and the breaking up of families--particularly in Poland and the Balkans--had created an enormous number of homeless children. In 1942 there were said to be over 400,000 of these in Serbia alone.

In regard to Polish children in the Government General, the Swiss "Arbeiter Zeitung", Schaffhausen (6. 1. 1944) wrote: "The most tragic category of children are the homeless ones who have been abandoned because families are broken up as a result of deportation, forced transportation and forced re-settlement. At the present moment, one must count with 130,000 to 150,000 homeless children in Poland."

The "Neues Wiener Tageblatt" (2. 7. 1942) reported that in Athens the Police were collecting children from the streets; 2000 of them were to be

deported to an island where they would perform agricultural labour.

The smaller children were sent to hostels in the Greek provinces, till-- it may be supposed--they were old enough for labour.

For dealing with children in Poland and Occupied Russia, there was a special "Youth Section" under Hauptbannfuhrer Nickelin (the Political Department of Rosenberg's Ministry of the Occupied East). The official German News Agency (N.D.Z.) wrote on the subject (27.4.43):

"The organisation of the youth in the Occupied Eastern Territories has now been started as part of the reconstruction of the civil administration and of the Party activities in these areas. The beginning was made with investigations in order to obtain exact information about the ethnic German youth which was found to be much greater than previously anticipated."

For those who were not ethnically German a harder fate was reserved.

Thus, a special "Youth Building Service" was established in May 1940 for rebuilding devastated areas in Poland. The President of a Provincial Labour Office in Western Poland issued instructions in February, 1943, that: "For the busy season in agriculture all Polish children between the ages of 10 and 14, without exception, must be reported to the 'Landraete' and will be placed by the Labour Office."

Reports that have appeared in the British Press confirm the above-mentioned reports of the Swiss "Arbeiter-Zeitung."

The "Manchester Guardian" (10.8.1943) wrote that: "Madame Michalowska of the Polish Ministry of the Interior, had described wholesale deportation that year from the Central and Eastern provinces. Children were crowded into dirty and often sealed railway wagons; some were sent to camps to be Germanised. Others from 4 to 10 years of age were sold for 40 Marks to Polish women who stormed the railway stations, offering to look after them..."

The "Manchester Guardian" (12.11.1944) wrote: "Polish children of 12 are employed by the Germans in the building of fortifications... The children are given set tasks and each one has to accomplish a certain amount of work otherwise they are severely punished by their German guards."

The "Daily Telegraph" (30.12.1942) wrote that: "One of the main reasons for Germany's plan to exterminate the Polish race is to clear a potential threat from behind the lines.... Children, especially those under six, are sent to Germany. Mothers who do not want to part with their children are killed."

The "Daily Telegraph" (10.7.1940) wrote: "Polish girls between 12 and 18 years of age in Poznan have been ordered to register for forced labour."

The "News Chronicle" (24.1.1940) wrote: "Polish boys and girls are being sterilised by the Nazis in an attempt to extinguish the Polish race. This is one of the many harrowing details of Nazi persecution in Poland, revealed in a report submitted to Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland, by a priest who escaped from the German terror. The Priest alleges that Polish children have been sterilised after being rounded up in various cities to be sent en masse to Germany."

The picture drawn by these newspaper reports, though not official, is wholly consistent with the policy indicated by Himmler in his speech at Bad Schachen.

ANNEZES ...

ANNEX I.

Notifications of Executions of Polish Civil Workers by Administrative Order.

No. 2.

"Stuttgart, 18th April, 1941.

Der Höhere μ und Polizeiführer.

E i l t!

An

Gauleiter Reichsstatthalter
Robert W a g n e r

Strassburg/Elsass.

Betr. Exekution des polnischen Zivilarbeiters Wladyslaw S k r y
p a c z, geb. 18. 11. 1913 in Krawco.

Vorg: Ohne:

Auf Befehl des Reichsführers- μ und Chefs deutschen Polizei
wird der polnische Zivilarbeiter Wladyslaw S k r y p a c z am
Dienstag, 22.4.1941 vormittags 8 Uhr auf einer Anhöhe etwa 500 Meter
von der Ortschaft Oberschefflenz, Kreis Mosbach entfernt, gehängt.

Skrypacz hat mit der am 11.5.1910 in Roßborn gebornen Ehe-
frau Maria S c h e l l, geb. Biehler geschlechtlich verkehrt. Die
Schell befindet sich seit 23.11.1940 in Schutzhaft.

Ich bitte um Kenntnissnahme.

K A U L.

μ -Gruppenführer. "

No. 16.

"Stuttgart O, den 5 Januar, 1942.

Der Höhere μ und Polizeiführer.

Betr. Stefan Kozlowski, poln. Zivilarbeiter, geb. 25.5.21 in Melonek.
Ananda F r a n s l e, geb. Hermann, geb. 12.9.06 in Bretnau
und Hilda Bauerle, geb. 2. 11. 19 in Saig.
saml. ehem. wohnh. in Hinterzarten
wegen verboten Geschlechtsverkehrs.

An: Gauleiter Reichsstatthalter
Robert W a g n e r.
Strassburg/E.

Der Reichsführer- μ und Chef der Deutschen Polizei hat angeordnet,
dass der polnische Zivilarbeiter Stefan K o z l o w s k i zu erhängen ist.
Die Exekution ist auf Donnerstag, 15.1.1942 festgesetzt.

Richtp.

Richtplatz ist ein Waldstück bei Hinterzarten.

Kozlowski hat in den Monaten Juni und July 1941 mit den oben bezeichneten deutschblütigen Frauen mehrmals geschlechtlich verkehrt.

Ich darf um Kenntnisnahme bitten.

Der Höhere H- und Polizeifuhrer.

K A U L
H-Gruppenführer
Generalleutnant der Polizei."

Strasburg, den 2 Mai 1941.

Erhängungen polnischer Zivil-
arbeiter in Baden.

I. Notiz!

Staatsminister Pflaumer hat vor einigen Tagen dem Unterzeichneten mündlich Mitteilung gemacht, dass nunmehr schon in 3 Fällen innerhalb Badens Erhängungen polnischer Zivilarbeiter durch die Geheime Staatspolizei durchgeführt worden seien und zwar im Kreis Mosbach, Kreis Pfullendorf und Donaueschingen. Er habe schwerste Bedenken gegen diese Strafform und bittet, dies dem Herrn Reichsstatthalter vorzutragen.

Auf Vortrag hat der Herr Reichsstatthalter bemerkt, dass er gegen das Vorgehen der Geheimen Staatspolizei nichts einzuwenden habe."

gef.R. II.Z.d.A. "

ANNEX II.

"Strasburg, den 8 März 1944.

Arbeitseinsatz Fremdvlkischer.

Streng vertraulich.

- a) Schutz des deutschen Blutes gegenüber fremdvölkischen Arbeitskräften auf dem Lande.
- b) Behandlung schwangerer Frauen und der im Reich geborenen fremdvölkischen Kinder.

N o t i z.

Bei der Besprechung am 3.3.1943, die durch den Gaustabsamtsleiter geleitet wurde und an der die auf der beigeschlossenen Anwesenheitsliste Bezeichneten teilnahmen, wurde folgendes festgelegt:

- 1) Es wird Antrag beim Minister des Innern (OdZ - Verwaltungs- und Polizeiabteilung), Gesundheitsabteilung, (Medizinalrat Dr. Sprauer), dahingehend gestellt, das die Gesundheitsämter die Untersuchungen der in der Landwirtschaft tätigen fremdvölkischen Frauen (ca. 13.000 im Gau) vierteljährlich durchführen.

Untersuchungen sollen nur durch Amtsärzte durchgeführt werden.
Der Gauamtsleiter des Amtes für Volksgesundheit gibt entsprechende Anweisungen an die Ärzte.
- 2) Die fremdvölkischen Mütter werden zur Zahlung der Unterhaltskosten für die Kinder gezwungen (Vorschlag wird der Partei-Kanzlei unterbreitet).
- 3) Die Stillzeit wird von 6 Wochen auf 3 Wochen herabgesetzt.
- 4) Es wird der Versuch unternommen, in einzelnen Dörfern eine Kasernierung der Fremdvlkischen durchzuführen. Diese Baracken müssen jedoch ausserhalb des Dorfes aufgestellt sein.

Gleichzeitig soll eine Entbindungsbaracke und ein Aufzuchtsraum für Bastarde erstellt werden.
- 5) Der Gauamtsleiter des Amtes für Volksgesundheit wird Schritte unternehmen, um vor dem Einsatz der fremdvölkischen Frauen im Reich nach Möglichkeit unbemerkt eine Sterilisation vorzunehmen.

Eine Sterilisierung der Männer wurde auch in Erwägung gezogen.

6) ...

- 6) Die Kinder der fremdvölkischen Mutter sollen nach 2 - 5 Monaten der Mutter entzogen werden.
- 7) Für Kinder, die sich bereits jetzt in den Bauernhäusern befinden, ist folgendes durchzuführen:
 - a) Überprüfung, ob gut rassisch oder rassisch minderwertig.
 - b) Aufnahme der gut rassischen Kinder in Heime der NSV (Plätze sind bei der NSV vorhanden).
- 8) Erziehung der Bevölkerung - vor allem der Bauernschaft durch Redner (Hinweis der Redner in den Parteiversammlungen).
- 9) Politische Erziehung der Angehörigen der Arbeitsämter, Politische Erziehung der Ärzteschaft.
- 10) In den Stimmungsberichten wird zukünftig als weiterer Punkt über das Verhalten der Fremdvölkischen berichtet.

Alle anwesenden Dienststellenleiter bzw. Vertreter sind sich der Gefahr, die eine erhöhte Kinderzahl der fremdvölkischen Arbeitskräfte im Reich mit sich bringen würde, im Klaren. Aufgabe der Partei sowie aller mit dem Arbeitsatz Fremdvölkischer befassten Stellen wird es sein, immer wieder auf diese Gefahr hinzuweisen.

Die NS-Frauenschaft, das Amt für Volkstumsfragen und das Amt für Rassenpolitik werden eine Aufklärung in diesem Sinne verstärkt durchführen.

Die Die S.S., Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und Beauftragter des Reichskommissars für die Festigung deutschen Volkstums werden ihren Reichsstellen gegenüber entsprechend berichten.

Der Gaupropagandaleiter Pg. Schmid schlägt vor, von Zeit zu Zeit Appelle sämtlicher fremdvölkischen Arbeitskräfte durchzuführen (etwa 1/4-jährlich).

Eine Kasernierung der fremdvölkischen Arbeitskräfte mußte unbedingt durchgeführt werden. Das Aufsichtspersonal muss immer wieder zusammengerufen und politisch ausgerichtet werden.

Eine Umsetzung sämtlicher fremdvölkischen Arbeitskräfte zum Herbst 1944 ist geplant.

Bezüglich ...

Bezüglich der Kasernierung der Fremdwilligen werden entsprechende Unterlagen durch die Gauverwaltung der DAF. und das Gauamt für das Landvolk an die Dienststelle des Beauftragten des Reichskommissars für die Festigung deutschen Volkstums gegeben.

Nach vorsichtiger Schätzung dürften etwa 1000 Kinder von fremdwilligen Müttern im Gau Baden vorhanden sein.

Aufgabe aller beteiligten Stellen ist nicht die Sorge um die Kinder, sondern möglichst einen Rückgang dieser Geburten herbeizuführen.

Berichte wurden von den einzelnen Dienststellen zum 15. 3. 1944 angefordert.

SECRET.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION
Research No 21

XXI

The following information concerning Field Post Numbers of German units received from an official service, is circulated for information, as these numbers frequently constitute the only means of identification.

A. FPNos contain only five digits. Any number containing more or less digits cannot be an FPN. FPNos corresponds to APOS of the British and American Armies. At present the German Army is using a field postal system of numbers ranging from 00001 to 65000, numbers are assigned at random according to their availability and there is no set pattern by which numbers are issued.

B. The German Field Post Service is divided into four separate branches ;

1. The ordinary Field Post for members of the Army
2. The Field Post for the Air Force which is handled through the Luftgaupostämter (Air Force Administrative area post-offices)
3. The Marinepostbüros (Naval post offices in Hamburg and Berlin) for the Navy.
4. The SS Field Post for all SS units not assigned to the Kriegswehrmacht

C. Significance of letter preceding FPN:

L - Luftwaffe
M - Marine
SCH - Schiff

These letters designating the arm of service or employment are not always used, and when not present the number may still represent a unit other than Army.

A key to the Field Post numbers in the German Forces from 00001 to over 6500 has been received. It is too bulky to be copied and circulated but can be consulted in this office.

March 15th, 1945.

XXII

SECRET

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

No. 22.
April, 1945.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.
(Research Office)

GERMAN PERSONALITIES.

The following list of German personalities, most of whom are mentioned in Reports and Summaries of Information Nos. 1 - 20 is circulated for information at the request of the Chairman of the First Committee.

The purpose of the information is to supply the National Offices with the names of persons believed to have been responsible, as principals or accessories, for the crimes committed under the headings given below.

It is hoped that this information will assist the National Offices in their work of framing charges for presentation to the Commission. Supplements, including one dealing with the personnel of concentration camps, will be issued as further information becomes available.

LIST OF GERMANS MENTIONED IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXECUTION OF
CRIMINAL POLICY.

No. 1 Report.- Forced Labour and Deportations.

HITLER	:	Signed Decree of 21.3.44.
LAMMERS, Dr.	:	Ditto. (See also Reports Nos. 2, 5),
KEITEL	:	Ditto (See also Report No. 6).
GOERING	:	Kommissar for the Four-Years Plan (see also Report No. 8)
SAUCKEL	:	Plenipotentiary General for the utilisation of labour.
SPEER	:	Plenipotentiary General for Armaments and Head of the Todt Organisation who demanded SAUCKEL'S appointment and assisted him (see also Report No. 7).
GOEBBELS	:	Appointed end of July 1944 by GOERING as Plenipotentiary for the total war effort (see also Report No. 2).
BORMANN, Martin	:	Chief of the Nazi Party Chancery--co-operated actively in GOEBBELS'S measures (see also Report No. 2).

Sauckel's Chief Agents.

TIMM, Dr.	:	Head of the Central Department for the Directorate of Labour, Ministerial Dirigent.
PEUCKERT	:	Staatsrat, Delegate for the Occupied Eastern Territories (see also Report No. 13).
HILDEBRANDT, Dr.	:	Ministerialrat, General Trustee for the Director of Labour.
JUNG, Dr. Rudolf	:	S.S. Gruppenführer; Commissioner General for Supply under Sauckel.

Local Agents: Netherlands.

SEYSS-INQUART : Reichskommissar.
 HUYGEN : Secretary General of N.S.B.
 SCHMIDT : Hauptdienstleiter, Head of the German Nazi Party
 in Holland.
 Van DAM, Professor : Secretary-General of the Department of Education.
 de BURIET : Head of the Groningen University.
 RAUTER : German Police Chief.

Norway.

TER BOVEN : Reichskommissar.

Belgium

REEDER, Egfert : General, Chief of Civil Administration.
 FALKENHAUSEN, von : Governor General.

Greece.

SPEIDEL : The German Military Commander in

No. 2 Report.- Mobilization of Foreign Workers.

GOEBBELS : Plenipotentiary for total mobilization.
 BORMANN : Chief of the Nazi Party Chancery.

Nos. 3, 4 Reports.- Confiscation of Property of Polish Nationals and Measures against Poles.

GOERING, Hermann : President of the Council - responsible for the
 Decree of December 4th, 1941, against Poles and
 Jews.- Also signed the Decree of September 17th,
 1940.
 FRICK, Wilhelm : Plenipotentiary for Administration (Minister of the
 Interior).
 FUNK, Walter : Plenipotentiary for Economics.
 KEITEL, Wilhelm : Chief of the Oberkommando Wehrmacht.
 LAMMERS, Hans : Chief of the Reich Chancery.
 BORMANN, Martin : Chief of the Party Chancery.

No. 7 Report.- Todt Organisation.

SPEER, Albert. : Minister for Armaments.

No. 9 Report.- Starvation as an instrument of policy and removal of foodstuffs.

HITLER :
GOERING : Trustee for the Four-Years Plan.
Leading Officials of the Four-Years Plan.
KORNER : Minister of State for Four-Years Plan.
ALPERS :
BACKE : Minister for Agriculture and Food.
DARRE : Minister for Agriculture and Food.
ROSENBERG : Minister for Occupied East.
BENTZ :
FELIGIEBEL :
FISCHBOEK, Dr. : Economic and Financial Kommissar in the Netherlands.
Hans.
FUNK : Minister of Economics.- Also leading official of
of Four-Years Plan.
GANSENMULLER :
GRAMSCH :
ILLONER :
KEPFLER :
KRAUCH :
KRAUS :
KUHN :
MEINBERG :
NEUBACHER : Economic Envoy in the Balkans.
NEUHAUSEN : Chief of Military Administration South-East.
PEUCKERT :
SAUCKEL : Plenipotentiary General for the utilization of labour.
SEEBAUER :

SCHELL :
SCHIEBER :
SCHU :
SPEER : Minister for Armaments and War Economy.
SYRUP :
WINKLER : Assisted Rosenberg in exploiting the Eastern Areas.
WITTING :

Local Agents: Belgium.

SCHLUMPRECHT, Dr. : Head of the War Administration.
Karl
REEDER, Dr. Eggert : Head of the Military Administration.

France.

MICHEL, Dr.
SCHMIDT, Jonathan :
REINHARDT, Fritz :

Greece.

NEUBACHER, Dr. :
Hermann
NEUHAUSEN, Dr. :

Netherlands.

FISCHBOEK, Dr. :
Hans.

Norway.

KOCH, Dr. :
OTTE, Senator :
Carlo

Poland.

FRANK, Dr. Hans :
GLEISER, Arthur :

Yugoslavia.

NEUHAUSEN :
RAINER, Friedrich :

Nos. 4, 11 Reports.- Discriminatory Policy against Jews-- Racial Extermination of Jews.

Statesmen and Ministers responsible for Policy and High Officials of Nazi Party who have instigated the policy.

HITLER : Leader of Nazi Party, author of the policy of extermination (Cfr. 25 point programme of 1920, etc.)

GOERING : Leader of Nazi Party.

AMANN, Max : "Reichsleiter" for the Press.

BORMANN, Martin : Chief of Nazi Party Chancery.

BOUHLER, Philip : Chief of the Chancery of the "Führer."

BUCH : Chief of the Nazi Party Jurisdiction.

DIETRICH, Otto : Press Chief of the Nazi Party.

RITTER von EPP, Franz : Reichstatthalter of Bavaria.

FRICK, Wilhelm : Reichsprotector of Bohemia-Moravia.

GOEBBELS, Joseph : Minister of Propaganda (cf. his Ten Articles against the Jews, November 1941).

HIERL, Konstantin : Reichsminister.

HIMMLER, Heinrich : Reichsleader and Chief of the S.S. and Police.

LEY, Robert : Leader for Political Education (cf. speech Karlsruhe 20.5.1942, etc. ...).

ROSENBERG, Alfred : Leader for Political Education (cf. his article in "Arbeitsstag" 18. 11.1942).

FIEHLER, Karl : Leader of the Chief Office for Nazi Policy.

STREICHER, Julius : Editor of Anti-Semitic "Der Stürmer" (cf. speech in "Times" of 16.9.1936).

Legislators.

HITLER : Responsible for the Nuremberg laws and the whole policy.

HESS, : Signed anti-Jewish laws of 1935.

GOERING, Hermann : President of the Council--also responsible for the Decree of 4.12.1941 against Poles and Jews.

FUNK, Walter : Member of the Cabinet--also responsible for the Decree of 4.12.41 against Poles and Jews.

FRICK : ditto. ditto.

BORMANN : ditto. ditto.

KEITEL : ditto. ditto.

LAMMERS : ditto ditto.

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FRICK : ditto. ditto.

BORMANN : ditto. ditto.

KEITEL : ditto. ditto.

LAMMERS : ditto ditto.

Legislators (Continued)

SCHWERIN von KROSIGK	:	Minister of Finance.
SCHLEGELBERGER	:	
THIERACK	:	
HIMMLER	:	
DALUEGE, Kurt	:	

Executive Agents.

HIMMLER	:	Head of the W.V.H.A. (S.S. Wirtschaft-u-Verwaltungs-hauptamt) -- (Economic and Administrative Dept.)
POHL	:	High Official of the W.V.H.A.
LIEBEHENSCHEL, Arthur	:	ditto.
MAURER, Gerhard	:	ditto.
GLUECKS, Richard	:	ditto.
LOLLING, Dr.	:	ditto.
KALTENBRUNNER, Ernst	:	Police General Security Police.
SCHELLENBERG	:	Oberführer Police.
OHLENDORF, Otto	:	Major-General of Police.
MULLER	:	Lieutenant-General of Police.
SIX, Franz Alfred	:	
NEBE, Arthur	:	Lieut.-General of Police.
SCHULZ, Erwin	:	
SIEGERT, Dr.	:	

German Officials responsible in the Occupied Countries:

Belgium:

JUNGCLAUS, Richard: Lieut.-General, Himmler's Plenipotentiary in Flanders.

Czechoslovakia.

FRANK, Karl Hermann : Senior S.S. Leader, and Deputy of the Reich Protector.

Denmark.

PANCKE, Gunther : Lieut.-General, S.S.
 ETCHMANN, : Sturmabführer.

German Officials responsible in the
Occupied Countries (Cont.)

France.

OBERG, Karl Albert : Lieut.-General, Chief of S.S. in France.
SUNHOLD, : S.S. Untersturmführer "Racial Intermediary Bur."

Greece.

SCHIMANA : Major-General of Police, police leader in Greece.
STROOP : Predecessor of Schimana—also signed anti-semitic decrees.

Netherlands.

RAUTER, Walter : Commissioner General for security in Holland.

Norway.

REDIESS, Wilhelm : Police General.
WAGENER : Sturmbannführer.
BOHE : Untersturmbannführer.

Yugoslavia.

MEYSSNER, August : S.S. and Police leader in Serbia.
RAINER, Frederick : Governor of Carinthia - S.S.
EADER : General, C.i.C. Serbia.
BODE : Colonel, General Staff.
SCHAEFER (?) : Standartenführer, right-hand man of BODE.

No. 10 Report.- Atrocities in Concentration Camps.

1. Officials responsible for the administration of
Concentration Camps.

HIMMLER, Heinrich : Reichsführer S.S.
POHL, Oswald : Obergruppenführer. Head of W.V.H.A.
GLUECKS, Richard : (Waffen S.S.) Lt.-General. Commander of Concentration
Camp.
LIEBEHENSCHL, : S.S. Obersturmbannführer, Chief Amt I Zentralamt.
Arthur
MAURER, Gerhard : ditto. Chief of Amt II Gen. Adm. of
Prisoners.
LOLLING, Dr. : ditto. Chief of Amt III Medical Adm.

2. Gestapo Personnel Responsible for Atrocities in Concentration Camps.

HIMMLER : Reichsführer S.S.

DALUEGE, Kurt. : Oberstgruppenführer S.S.

KALTENBRUNNER, Dr. Ernst : Lieut.-General of Police.

SCHULTZ, Erwin : Brigadeführer, official of R.S.H.A. (Reich Sicherheits-hauptamt) - in charge of Amt I. (Personnel).

HAENEL, Ostabuf, : Brigadeführer (official of R.S.H.A.).

OHLENDORF, Otto : ditto. ditto. - in charge of Amt. III, German spheres of life (Deutsche Lebensgebiete).

MUELLER : Gruppenführer (official of R.S.H.A.) - in charge of Amt IV, investigation and combatting of opposition (Gegnerforschung u. Gegnerbekämpfung).

NEBE : Gruppenführer (official of R.S.H.A.) - in charge of Amt V, combatting of criminals (Verbrechens-bekämpfung).

SCHULLENBERG : Brigadeführer (official of R.S.H.A.) - in charge of Amt VI, foreign affairs.

SIX, Dr. : Oberführer (Reich Sicherheitshauptamt official) - in charge of Amt VII, ideological - Research and its application (Weltanschauliche Erforschung u. Auswertung).

SIEGERT, Dr. : Official of R.S.H.A.

No. 12 Report.- Ill-treatment of Prisoners of War in Camps or in Transport.

HITLER :

RÖTTIG, Otto : Inspector General of P.O.W. Camps.

No. 14 Report.- Imposition of German Nationality upon Belgians.

HITLER : Signatory of Decree of May 20th, 1940.

GOERING : ditto.

FRICK : Ditto.

RIBBENTROP, von. : ditto.

LANGERS, Dr. : Co-signatory with HITLER, GOERING and FRICK of Decree of May 23rd, 1940.

No. 15 Report.- Forced Movements of Population and "Germanisation."

1. In Berlin.

HITLER, Adolf : Author of the Decree of October 7th, 1939, appointing-
HIMMLER as Reichskommissar with instructions to
"regulate the position of foreign nationalities."

Officials of the Reichskommissariat.

HIMMLER, Heinrich : Reichskommissar for the "Strengthening of German
Racialism", who executed the policy of expropria-
tions, evictions and deportations.

LORENZ, : Police General - Head of the "Mittelstelle" department
of HIMMLER's "Germanisation" office, described as
the most important for practical execution of all
population movements.

MEYER, K., Prof. : Head of the "Planning u. Boden" Department in
Himmler's Office.

GREIFELT, : Brigadeführer - Head of the "Stabshauptamt" of
Himmler's "Germanisation" office.

Officials of the Four-Years Plan at Headquarters
who participated in the "Re-settlement."

GOERING, Hermann : Trustee of the Four-Years Plan.

GEGINAT : Ministerialrat - Head of the "Reichsland."

WINKLER, Dr. Max : Head of the "H.T.O."

2. In the areas of Germanisation.

A. Administrators.

FRANK, Dr. : General Governor of Poland.

GREISER : West Prussia.

BRACHT : Upper Silesia.

FORSTER : Danzig West Prussia

SIMON, Gustav : Luxembourg.

WAGNER : Alsace.

BURCKEL : Lorraine.

NEURATH : "Protector" of Bohemia.

FRANCK, Karl : Minister of State and S.S. Leader in the Protectorate.
Hermann

B. Leading Officials of Organisations
for "Germanisation."

STEINDL, Franz : Bundesführer, Leader of the Steirische Heimatbund.

HIERZEGGER, Helmut : Chief of Civil Administration in Upper Carniola.

C. Regional Commissaries (Gauführer)

EBRECHT, Georg. : Act. Senior S.S. and Police Leader in Wehrkreis X (Königsberg).

HILDEBRAND, Richard : Act. Sen.S.S. and Police Leader in Wehrkreis XX (Danzig ? until 1943) - Then Chief of Rasse-und Siedlungshauptamt der SS.

KATZMANN, Friedrich : S.S. Gruppenführer, successor of above.

KOPPE, Wilhelm : Act. Sen. SS. and Police Leader in Wehrkreis XXI (Posnan) until end of 1943.

RENEFAHRT, Heinz : S.S.Brigadeführer, successor of above.

SCHMAUSER, Heinrich : Senior SS and Police Leader in Wehrkreis VIII (Ereslau).

WOYRSCH, von Udo : Senior SS and Police Leader in Wehrkreis IV (Dresden) - (transferred to Himmler's personal staff).

ALVENSLEBEN, von : SS Gruppenführer, successor of above.

MARTIN, Dr. Benno : Senior SS and Police Leader in Wehrkreis XIII (Nuremberg)

ROSENER, Erwin : SS Gruppenführer (H.Q. at Maribor).

GUTENBERG, Karl : SS Gruppenführer, Senior SS and Police Leader in Wehrkreis VI (Münster) .

STROOP, Karl : SS Gruppenf. Senior SS and Police Leader in Wehrkreis XII (Wiesbaden and Metz).

HOFFMANN, Otto : SS Obergruppenführer, Senior SS and Police Leader in Wehrkreis V (Stuttgart). (Was Hildebrandt's predecessor in the SS Head Office for Race and Settlement.)

No. 16 Report.- Looting of Art Treasures.

ROSENBERG, Alfred : Head of the looting org.- Minister for the Occupied East.

von der ROPP : Chief of the "Einsatzstab Rosenberg" (afterwards "Einsatzstab West").

BEHR, von : Major - Reported as Rosenberg's chief agent for looting art treasures in Occupied Countries; responsible for the seizure of the Wildenstein Gallery and other Jewish art-collections; supposed to have "attended to" 20,000 Jewish flats; was in charge of the collecting of confiscated furniture in the "Jeu de Paume" in Paris with a view to its dispatch to Germany. Was a small agent in art business before the war. Said to have been at one time Adjutant to the Duke of Coburg; has an English wife.

LOHSE, Dr. : An officer of the SS.- Was von Behr's right-hand man on questions of paintings; was also Goering's personal envoy. Was responsible for requisitioning the Schloss collection on the Côte d'Azur immediately after the occupation of the district by German troops.

Looting of Art Treasures (Cont.)

WUSTER, Adolf : A former German Consul in France where he had lived since 1928; "Kunstreferent" (art-adviser) at the German Legation in Paris; kept high officials in Germany informed about works of art obtainable.

JUNG, Fritz, of Berlin. : Said to be well-informed about the plans for concealing looted art treasures in case of defeat.

No. 17 Report.- High Officials of S.S. Waffen.

HIMMLER : Reichsführer S.S.

WOLFF, Karl : SS. Obergruppenführer, General of Police and now Supreme S.S. and (Police Commander in Italy) H.S.S.P.f. Italien. Chef des Persönlichen Stabes Himmlers.

KALTENBRUNNER, Ernst, Dr. : Head of Reichssicherheitshauptamt (R.S.H.A.).

Under him:

(See officials of Amter I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, already mentioned in report No. 10 - Gestapo personnel responsible for atrocities in Conc. Camps.)

POHL, : Chef oder Hauptamtschef des W.V.H.A. (SS. Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungs-Hauptamt) - S.S. Economic and Administrative Department - Verwaltungschef SS (Chief Administrator), member of Himmler's personal Staff. Chief of Deutsche Siedlungsgesellschaft (confisc. estates).

SCHWARZ, Franz : Reichsschatzmeister (Nazi Party Treasurer) -
Xaver SS. Oberst-Gruppenführer.

Führung u. Verwaltung der Konzentrationslager
(Operation and Administration of Conc. Camps.)

(See officials responsible for the administration of Concentration Camps already mentioned in Report No. 10).

Others controlled by the RF-SS (Reichsführung S.S.)

HEISSMEYER : SS. Obergruppenführer - superior SS and Police Commander in Berlin, responsible for supervision of the Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalten (Nat. Polit. Educational Institutes abbrev. NAPA or NPEA).

GREIFELT, Ulrich : SS Obergruppenführer, Chief of Staff under Himmler, Reichskommissar für die Festigung des deutschen Volkstums (Reich Comm. for the Consolidation of Germanism).

CREUTZ : SS. Brigadeführer, assistant of above.

Under Greifelt and Creutz are:

STIER, Dr. : SS Sturmabführer - Chief Amt I Siedlungsamt
(Settlement and Resettlement).

GRAF : Obersturmführer Waffen SS - Chief Amt Personal
Abteilung.

SCHUH : SS Obersturmführer - Chief Amt Registratur
(Registrar of all "Volksdeutsche" to be resettled).

NOELL : SS Sturmabführer der Waffen SS - Chief Amt Bauten
(Building).

MEYER, Prof. : SS Oberführer - Chief Planung u. Zentralbodenamt
Konrad (Planning and Central Soil Allotment Bureau).
Planned the allotment of soil in Eastern Occupied
Territories after the war.

SCHWARZENBERGER : Oberführer - Chief Amt Finanz.

HIEGE, Ferdinand : Obersturmbannführer, Chief Amt Landwirtschaft
(Agriculture).

WIRSICH, Dr. : Hauptsturmführer - Chief Rechtsabteilung (Legal
matters).

SCHUMAYER : Überregierungsrat - Chief Sonderreferat Italian
(Special Sub-section for Italy).

No. 18 Report.- Economic Plunder of Occupied Countries.

1. Central Organisation

HITLER : Head of all departments

LAMMERS, Dr. : Head of the Reichschancery.

BORMANN, Martin : Deputy of Hitler and Lammers.

FRICK : Minister of Interior.

HIMMLER :

GOERING : Beauftragter für Vierjahresplan.

KEITEL, W. : Field-Marshal, Chief of Supreme Command Arm. F.

(a) Bodies directed by Goering.

THOMAS : General - Chief Wehrwirtschafts- und Rüstungs-amt beim
Oberkommando (War Economy and Armaments Board of
High Command).

SPEER, Albert, Dr. : Chief Reichs Ministerium für Bewaffnung und Munition
Prof. (till February 1942 under Dr. Todt).

FUNK, Walter : Chief Ministry of Economic Affairs.

SELDTER, Franz : Chief Ministry of Labour.

BACKE : Chief Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

DORPMUELLER, Dr. : Chief Ministry of Transport.

(a) Bodies directed by Goering (cont.)

GOERING	:	Chief Ministry of Forestry.
WAGNER,	:	Reich Commissioner of Prices.
FISCHBOECK, Dr.	:	ditto. (after Wagner).
LOEB, Fritz	:	General - Chief of Office for German Raw and Substitute Materials.

2. Local Organisations.

FRANCE.

STRECCIUS	:	C.i.C. before October 1940.
STUELFNAGEL, von.	:	General C.i.C. since that date.
MICHEL, Dr.	:	Assistant of Stuefmgel - Head of Verwaltungsstab (Administration Staff).
BARCKHAUSEN	:	Lieut.-General - Head of War Economy and Armaments Board.
SCHMIDT, Dr.	:	Head Administrative Section of above Board.
ABETZ	:	Reich Representative economic questions (participated actively in the occupation administration).
HOFFMANN, Oskar	:	Head of liaison office of German Chamber of Economy (former President of the Chamber of Commerce).

BELGIUM.

FALKENHAUSEN, von	:	Chief of administration C.in C. of Belgium and Northern France.
REEDER	:	Regierungspraesident, Chief of Military Adm. assistant of above.
CRAUSHAAR	:	Vice-Chief of Military Adm. 2nd assistant of Falkenhausen.
NAGEL	:	Colonel - Head of Economic Department (Wirtschafts- abteilung).

NETHERLANDS

SEYSS-INQUART, Dr.	:	Reichskommissar, assisted by:
WIMMER	:	Commissioner general for Justice.
FISCHBOECK, Dr.	:	ditto. Finance and Economy.
RAUTER	:	ditto. Security.
SCHMIDT, Fritz	:	ditto. Special Duties.
von der WENSE	:	London Chief Dept. for Food and Agr. of Reich Comm. of the occupied territory.
CHRISTIANSEN, Karl	:	Head Department of Shipping.

HINTZE : Dipl. Ing. Director of the Zentrale Auftrags-stelle
(Central Contract Board).
VOELCKERS, Dr. : Adviser on economic questions.
FIEBIG : President of Ruestungs und Versorgungskomitee (Arm. and
Supply Committee).

D E N M A R K.

KAUPLSCH : General of the Air Force C. in C. (April to June 1940).
LUTTICH, Leonhard : General of Air Force C. in C. (up to 1943).
HANNIKEN, von : General of Infantry C. in C. (after 1943)
Head of adm. staff.
RENTHE-FINK, von. : Ambassador acted as Bevollmaechteter of German Reich.
BEST, Werner : Successor of above - was provided with special powers.
SCHAEFER : State leader (Landesleiter der N.S.D.A.P.)
DANSTAP : SS-Leader ditto.

N O R W A Y.

TERBOVEN, : Reich Commissioner. Directly responsible to Hitler.
KOCH, Dr. : President of the Government (Regierungspraesident).
Under him:
OTTE, C. : Head of Department "Volkswirtschaft" (generally economy)
MUELLER, C.W. : Head of Department of propaganda.
NOATZKE : SS Standartenführer, district Commissioner in Narvik.
VOELPEL : Standartenführer ditto in Drontjem.
SCHMIDT, A. : ditto. ditto in Stavanger.
FALKENHORST, von. : General C. in C. occupation forces.
HARMJANZ : ditto. Air Force.
BOEHM, : Admiral co. Navy.
REDIESS : SS General State Group Leader, Police Chief of Norway.
Representative of the N.S.D.A.P.
PILLING, A. : Director German Chamber of Commerce.
BRINKMANN : Ditto. (after 1940).
:

P O L A N D.

GLIENANTH, von.	:	General of Cavalry C. in C.
FRANK, Dr.	:	Governor General - chief of the administration.
SEYSS-INQUARE, Dr.	:	Vice-Governor (till end May 1941).
BUEHLER, Dr.	:	ditto. (since June 1941).
KEITH, Franz	:	Chief of the "Kanzlei".
MEIDINGER, Dr.	:	ditto. (since April 1944).
ZETSCHKE	:	First Geheimrat - Chief Economic Dept.
EMMERICH, Dr.	:	ditto. do. (after above)
HEUER	:	Chief Transport Dept.
FRAUENDORFER	:	Chief Labour Dept.
KOERNER, Helmut	:	Chief Food and Agriculture Department.
NAUMANN	:	ditto. (since 1943)
EISSFELDT	:	Chief Forestry Department.
SENKOWSKY, Dr. H.	:	Chief Finance and Monopolies Department.
WEE, Dr. Albert	:	Chief of Legislation Department.
SIEBER, Dr.	:	Chief of Home Administration Department.
LOSSACKER, Dr. L.	:	ditto. (after above).
CRAUSHAAR, Dr. von	:	ditto. (since end of 1943)
du PREL, Baron	:	Chief Propaganda Department.
FISCHER, Ludwig	:	Head Warsaw District Office (until May 1943)
WENDLER, Dr.	:	ditto. (after above date)
SCHMIDT, Dr.	:	Head Lublin district office. (for a short time).
ZOERNER.	:	ditto. (after above)
WAECHTER, Dr.	:	Head of Cracow district office (until January 1942).
WOLSEGGER	:	Successor of above.
BURGDORF, Dr. von	:	Successor of above.
LASCH, Dr.	:	Head of Radom district office (until August, 1941).
KUNDT, E.	:	ditto. (after August 1941)
WAECHTER, Dr.	:	Head of Galicia district office (since January 1942 a part of the G.G.)
BERGMANN	:	Head of the Office of the Four-Years Plan in G.G.
WINKLER, Dr. Max	:	Leader of the Trusteeship Department (Haupltreuhandstelle).

POLAND (Cont.)

GREGORY, von. : President Chamber of Commerce.
SPEER : Responsible officer of the Office of the Four-
Years Plan.

S E R B I A.

SCHROEDER, von : C. in C. General.
DANKELMANN : General Air Force (successor of above)
subordinate to the Military Commander of the
South-East.
LIST : Field-Marshal.
GEMIND, Dr. : Leading adviser of the military administration.
TURNER, Dr. : Staatsrat assistant to C. in C.
NEUHAUSEN : Group Leader (Trustee General of Ec. in Serbia)
(formerly German Consul in Belgrade and repre-
sentative of the Office of the Four-Years Plan
for Yugoslavia.)
BERGMANN | Dr. Guenther : Assistant of Neuhausen (in charge of economic
questions).

G R E E C E.

BOEHME : General, chief of administration.
NEUBACHER : Sonderbeauftragte (commissioner general) for
Germany. (Trustee Gen. for all South-East
European States.)
D'AGOSTINO : Sonderbeauftragte (comm. gen.) (for Italy).
ALTENBURG, Dr. : Ambassador plenipotentiary for Greece.
GRAEVNITZ von : Successor of Altenburg.
Freiherr Kurt.
BRAUN, Otto : Head of "Deagrige" (Deutsch-Griechische Warenver-
gleichsgesellschaft) Company for the equalisation
of goods.
DEGENER, Dr. Albert : Manager Chamber of Commerce--also manager of the
"Deagrige".

Report No. 20.- Barbarous Treatment of Foreign Women Workers and their Children.

HIMMLER : Reichsführer S.S. (i) Speech at Bad Schachen on 14.10.1943; (ii) gave instructions to hang specified foreign workers for co-habiting with German women.

KALTENBRUNNER, Dr. Ernst. : Head of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt - Head of Gestapo.

MÜLLER, Heinrich : SS. Gruppenführer - Lt.-General of Police (Age 44; domicile in Berlin, S.S. serial number 107,043).- Head of the Gestapo Office (Amt IV).

KAUL : Lt.-General of Police, Stuttgart.

FISCHER, Dr. : Chief of S.S. and Police at Stuttgart.

HOFMANN, : Police General at Stuttgart.

WAGNER, Robert : Gauleiter u. Reichstatthalter (stated that he saw "no objection to the action of the Gestapo").

SCHUPPEL : Gaustabsamtleiter at Strasbourg.

MURR, Wilhelm : Gauleiter at Stuttgart u. Baden.

ROTH, Dr. : Hauptbereichsleiter at Strasbourg.

BORMANN : Head of the Party Chancery at Munich.

NICKELIN : Hauptbannführer - Head of "Youth Section" (the Political Department of Rosenberg's Ministry of the Occupied East).

KERN, Frau : Stabsleiterin at Strasbourg.

E R R A T U M.

Add to list of names under Atrocities in Concentration Camps:

EICKE, Theodor : Police General : Former C.i.C. of Death's Head Units. Author of K.L. (believed dead).

WEIZERT : S.S. official : Formerly Eicke's adjutant.

GEIGENMÜLLER, Dr. : Jurist : Propagandist; (defender of Schutzhaft).

XXIII

SECRET

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION
No. 23.

April, 1945.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

(Research Office)

ROSENBERG'S LOOTING ORGANISATION.

NOTE.

The following information is summarized from a series of reports supplied by an official Allied source. It is based on captured documents and partly covers the same ground as Summary of Information No. 16, which it amplifies in many respects.

The German policy with regard to the looting of art treasures, ~~etc.~~, in the Occupied Countries was based on three principles:

- (1) The moral and material enrichment of the German nation;
- (2) The enrichment of individual Germans, mostly prominent Nazis;
- (3) The enrichment of German military science and the glorification of German militarism.

The looting of art treasures was centred in the Amt Rosenberg in Berlin. That office was under the direct supervision of Rosenberg, as Minister for ideological education, assisted by Stabsleiter Professor Gotthard URBAN, who appears to have received the full details of all works of art acquired by the organisation. Another important official in the Berlin office was Stabsführer Professor UTKAL. The work was financed by Xaver Schwarz, the Nazi Party Treasurer.

The Einsatzstab Rosenberg.

The Einsatzstab Rosenberg ("E.R.R.") was a "task force," which carried out the looting. The Berlin office was subdivided into a number of branches, viz.:

- (a) VERWALTUNGSAMT: under Professor Dr. Bauer.
This was the administrative office and dealt with questions of Finance, Transport, Establishment, etc.
- (b) ZENTRALAMT: under Professor Puttkammer.
Functions obscure--perhaps Co-ordination.
- (c) AMT OSTEN: (Sometimes addressed as AMT OSTENPOLITISCHES AMT)
under Reichsamtsleiter Dr. Leibbrandt:
mainly concerned with Polish and Russian cultural material, such as the Bibliotheka Polska, and the Turgeniev libraries in Paris. It

appears to have had a representative in Paris in the person of Professor Deringer. This was divided into Bureaux S.O. (Süd-osten) I (Russia): (Other Slav people and Armenians).

- (d) AMT FÜR SCHRIFTTUMSPFLEGE: under Reichsamtseiter Professor Hagemeyer. This office dealt with the exploitation of libraries and documentary material.
- (e) AMT FÜR VORGESCHICHTE: under Professor Dr. Reinert; concerned with prehistoric studies and excavations in the interest of exploiting the "Nordic" element in Eastern European culture.
- (f) AMT FÜR SONDERAUFGABEN: under Dr. Grau; concerned with special tasks.

For looting the Occupied West there were a number of Arbeitsgruppen (work-groups), viz:

For France.

A Hauptarbeitsgruppe (Chief Task Group) Frankreich, with a General Staff, first under Dr. Grohé, and later under Oberstführer van Behr, with Dr. Bruno Lohse as Assistant-Chief, and Robert Scholz as Chief Artistic Adviser. This task group had three subordinate branches:

- (a) Arbeitsgruppe S.W. France, at Bordeaux, under Professor Braumüller or Dr. Schilder, with Herr Pfannsteil playing an important part in regard to valuable documents.
- (b) Arbeitsgruppe Belgien, at Brussels, under Professor Dr. Ebeling.
- (c) Arbeitsgruppe Holland, at Amsterdam, under Dr. Schirmer, assisted by Dr. Joseph Schwarz.

These subordinate offices corresponded with the Paris Office on administrative matters, but direct with Berlin in regard to loot.

Operation Staffs.

The operation staffs included:

- (a) Operation France:

Hugelmann, deputy Chief of Staff,
Braumüller } administrative staff.
Brethauer }

(+)
and many others.

(+) The full list can be consulted in this office.

Operation Belgium.

Mader: Deputy Chief of Staff.
 Jeromin: Branch Director for Brussels region.
 Prof. Dr. Ebeling: Director Brussels out-station.
 Zichow: Director, Antwerp out-station.
 Prof. Koester }
 Dr. Rodolph Stampfuss } Members of Brussels staff.
 Peter Wörnike }

Operation Holland.

Gelb: Deputy Chief of Staff.
 Lobmann, }
 Schirmer, Prof. Dr. } Members of
 Schwarz, Dr. Josef, } H.Q. Staff
 von Werden, Prof. Dr. } Holland.
 Faderl: Branch Director: The Hague region.
 Hartmann: Branch Director Amsterdam region.

Eastern Occupied Countries.

The "Am Osten" (Eastern Office) staff included (in addition to ~~Dr.~~
 Dr. Liebrandt, the Director):

Dr. van Ingram,
 Professor Deringer
 Dr. Niels van Holst (Berlin) } used as experts
 Professor Hans Schröder (Lübeck) } in Russia.

The KUNSTSCHUTZ.

Mention was made in Summary of Information No. 16 of the Kunstschutz organisation, which was responsible for protective measures in all the Occupied Countries (on the same lines as the British "M.F.A." and "A" branches). The report under review states that, "on the whole, its record is good." For instance, in France it obtained the return of some valuable MSS.; and it protested against the removal to Germany of the Wildenstein collection. On the other hand, it transferred a number of abandoned private collections to the "E.R.R." Again, in Italy in October 1943 (see below pages 6 and 7) the Kunstschutz facilitated the looting of art treasures by the German troops by refusing leave for the Italian authorities to be allowed to inspect the cases in the repositories. And in Belgium the Kunstschutz appears to have assisted in, or connived at, the removal of the Michael Angelo Statue from Notre Dame at Bruges.

THE DEVISEN SCHUTZ KOMMANDO (DSK).

Another organisation which assisted the Germans in looting was the "D.S.K.", a currency control organisation, empowered to inspect all objects placed for safe custody in banks. The D.S.K. used these powers to discover and hand over to the "E.R.R." many Jewish-owned art treasures deposited in French banks. A notable example was a part of the Maurice de Rothschild Collection deposited with the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Method of Looting.

The primary task of the Rosenberg organisation, which followed in the wake of the German invading armies in 1940, had been to seize art collections owned by the Jews on the pretext that the owner had failed to pay the Refugee Tax. But, with the support of Hitler and Goering, the scope of their operations was widened, and the "E.R.R." was empowered to seize all collections whose owners were absent. At the end of 1941 these powers were again extended, on the pretext of making good air-raid damage in the Reich, to include all furniture, etc., of absentee Jewish owners. It was repeatedly stressed in the instructions issued to the staffs that these seizures must be made unobtrusively, and that the local authorities should be informed verbally if they made enquiries that these were measures of reprisal directed by higher authority. All discussion was to be avoided.

Examples of Looting in France.

Instances of State looting were:

The removal in 1942, by Hitler's personal order, of Belgian art treasures stored at Pau in 1940. These included the Dirk Bouts's altar-piece from Louvain; the "Adoration of the Lamb" by the brothers van Eyck.

The removal, with the aid of the Kunstschutz, of the following collections:

Collection	Schloss	
"	David Weill	(130 cases)
"	Wassermann	(75 pictures)
"	Hamburger	(39 "
"	Solomon Flavian	(40 "
"	Rosenstein	(12 "
"	Sauerbach	(30 "
"	Kronig	(30 "
"	Rosenfeld	(3 "
"	Thierry	(2 Oils by Drouais)
"	Federer	(1 Oil by Monet)
"	Hamperzounlin	(3 pictures)
"	Edmond and James de Rothschild	(five strong rooms full).

The procedure usually adopted was, first, to make lists of dwellings to be visited. The Task Force then arrived and removed the objects to sorting-depots; the most valuable things were sent to the Jeu de Paume in Paris; the furniture was despatched to Germany for use in official premises, or to replace bomb-damaged civilian furniture. No receipts were given.

At the Jeu de Paume clearing-house in Paris the opportunities for fraud were abundant and were fully exploited. Individual members of the Rosenberg Task Force ("E.R.R.") were financially interested in many of the transactions and made large profits—a process which was assisted by the artificially favourable exchange position.

The officials of the Task Force in control are described in one of the reports under review as including "gangsters of the coarsest kind", and Nazi Party Members, eager to see the treasures of conquered countries transferred to Germany. To this end, they made frequent use of the riff-raff of international art dealers; their function in the system was to provide a wide choice of objects suited to the Nazi taste. For the Jeu de Paume contained a stock of the finest artistic productions from which men such as Hitler, Goering and Ribbentrop could decorate their places, German museums could be enriched, German Generals, Gestapo Chiefs or Gauleiters could furnish their offices. Works of art, which were not of interest to these personages or institutions, were sometimes used to pay the dealers for their services.

In effecting removals, the Germans ignored the obligation to obtain export-permits from the Vichy Government.

German art dealers were given every assistance in going to Paris and other capitals of the Occupied West and in paying for their purchases. One of the shadiest of these—Herr Rochlitz—was provided with a certificate stating that:

"Herr ROCHLITZ is employed by arrangement with the Office for the Protection of Works of Art on the H.Q. of the Supreme Military Commander in France, for the purchase of important works of art for German Museums, as well as for high officials of the State and Party. All authorities are requested to offer him the maximum of assistance in the carrying out of his mission."

Looting in Belgium.

The removal of Belgian art treasures from Pau has already been mentioned above, under "France".

At Bruges, before the arrival of the Allies in 1944, the head official of the Kunstschutz asked leave to have a last look at the Michael Angelo statue in Notre Dame. Early next morning 45 German soldiers arrived, with art experts, and removed the statue, alleging orders from the Supreme Commander with a view to preserving the treasures from destruction or removal by the British.

Looting in the Netherlands.

Seyss-Inquart, the Reichskommissar, formed an Art-Section at The Hague, and a Wirtschaftsprustelle to administer confiscated property. The German personnel of the Art Section included:

Dr. Muhemann, Staatsrat, Chief of Section, an Austrian;
Dr. Ed. Plietzsch, Amtamt Chief, a former Berlin art-dealer;
Dr. F. Kieslinger, a former Viennese art dealer.

Other Germans who came to "buy" in the Netherlands for Hitler's Museum at Linz were:

Dr. H. Posser, Dr. Hermann Voss, Mayor Wickel, Dr. Erhardt Goepel. Goering's private agents, Hofer and Miedl; and Hitler's agent, Herr Haberstock.

Among the art treasures removed were:

- (a) 3 paintings from the Hooze Veluwe Museum at Otterloo, including: a portrait of Cranach, and Baldung Grien's Venus;
- (b) The "purchase" by Dr. Posser of the Bannigen (formerly Koenigs) Collection on loan at the Boymans Museum, Rotterdam.
- (c) The sale of Jewish-owned art dealers' businesses, e.g., the firm of Goudstikker bought in 1940 by Miedl, Goering's agent; and that of Jacob Stodel seized by the Reichskommissariat.

Looting in Italy.

A case of looting by the troops has been mentioned above (under Kunstschutz). On this occasion some 187 cases of art treasures were to be removed for safety to the Vatican by agreement between the Kunstschutz and the Italian Fine Arts Department. The Hermann Goering Division, which formed the escort, tampered with the cases, 15 of which were missing on arrival, while others had been opened and

repacked. The losses included:

- 4 cases of bronze statues;
- 2 cases of gold from Pompeii;
- 2 pictures by Titian; 1 by Claude Lorrain; 1 by Raphael;
- 1 by Tiepolo; 1 by Palma Vecchio.

The Kunstschutz refused to allow the Italian authorities to inspect the cases while they were in the repositories under the control of the Hermann Goering Division, and thus—whether intentionally or otherwise—facilitated the looting.

Conclusion.

One of the three reports on these matters, forming the subjects of the present Summary, concludes:

- (a) Germany's holdings in works of art have been immeasurably increased at the expense of the conquered territories.
- (b) Public collections have on the whole suffered almost no depredation.
- (c) Germany's looting activities have been largely connected with her persecution of the Jews.
- (d) By ruthlessly exploiting an artificially favourable exchange position, Germany was able to make an apparently "legal" purchase almost as attractive as a bare-faced theft.
- (e) It is individuals of the occupied territories rather than the States themselves who have been robbed. And there is no doubt that this policy was deliberately adopted by Germany to defeat any Allied policy of restitution.
- (f) For her selection of artistic treasures Germany employed the best and most experienced art historians she could find.
- (g) The ownership of the majority of works of art which appear on the international market must be considered in doubt until the contrary can be certified.

Lastly, comes the question of the use to be made of those works of art belonging to the Party, and to certain of its leaders. There is always a great body of evidence to show that men like Goering and Ribbentrop have taken steps to transfer some of the most important items in their collection to neutral countries—Switzerland and Spain in particular, though the Argentine Republic has also been mentioned. It has been reported in "The Times" (September 9th, 1944) that the famous picture "The Blind Leading the Blind", which is missing from the National Museum of Naples, has been offered for sale in Stockholm. It is therefore evident that a careful watch must be kept on all works of art making their appearance on the market in neutral countries.

Transport and Destinations.

As regards transport, this was usually effected in goods trains. The freight cars carrying E.R.R. goods were sometimes marked with special grey (or blue) identification cards (Ausweise). Nine freight cars reached Berlin on the 22nd October(? year); six goods trains went off on 6th December and arrived on 14th December; on 17th December a goods train containing 127 cases was despatched; another containing 117 cases is recorded on 5th February. "E.R.R." usually sent two of their own couriers with these trains.

The records show that Berlin was not the only destination. A wagon-load of Jewish material was consigned to Dr. Grau at the Institut für Erforschungen Judenfrage at Frankfurt a/m in November 1940; some works of art were sent to Munich in March, 1941. Some articles were sent to Berlin by air on 3rd December, 1940.

Some money was sent on 6th January (? year) to the Oberbürgermeister of Arnstadt in Thuringia for billeting two "E.R.R." couriers; and bill-of-freight costs were paid to an agent at Mannheim.

+ + +

SCHMIDT-STÄHLER.

Arrived in Paris from Berlin in February 1941 and proceeded to visit Holland, seemingly connected with the Berlin staff of "E.R.R."

SCHRUPP, Fräulein Karla.

Member of the staff of the Dutch Group of "E.R.R."

SCHWARZ, Dr. Joseph.

Apparently a senior member of the staff of the Dutch Group of "E.R.R." There is also a Schwarz, Reichsschatzmeister der NSDAP, who writes direct to Rosenberg.

SEIBOLD, Prof.

Visited Holland in January, 1941.

URBAN, Stabsleiter, Prof.

One of the key personalities in the Berlin "E.R.R." offices; greeted especially on his birthday on 24th February. He is the channel through which lists of works of art so far acquired are submitted. He apparently had some connection with the Aussempolitisches Amt and was to visit Paris in March 1941.

UTIKAL, Stabsführer Prof.

One of the most important individuals in the Berlin office. He came to Paris with Dr. Benatzky in November 1940 and communicated direct with Rosenberg. He visited Belgium and Holland in February/March 1941, and left with four cases of spoil. His name occurs in connection with the Parteipresse Amt and the Aussempolitisches Amt.

WERDEN, Prof. Dr. von.

Sent to join the Dutch "E.R.R." staff in January 1941 on the authority of the Zentralamt.

WOERNIKE, Peter.

Member of the Brussels "E.R.R." staff.

ZEITSCHIEL, Legationsrat Dr.

Member of the German Embassy (?) who interested himself in the matter of art collections belonging to Jews.

Some of the officials mentioned in the Reports. (+)

BAUER, Prof. Dr.
Head of the Verwaltungsamt of the Berlin Dienststelle of "E.R.R."

BEHR, Major von (later head of Paris Group of "E.R.R.") Appears in February 1941 as Feldführer von Behr. Received decoration of the Crown of Italy 22.2.41. Received orders to fly to Munich 7.3.41.

BENATZKY, Dr.
He came to Paris with von Utikal (q.v.) in November 1940. He was connected with the Amt für Schrifttumspflege and took certain photographs in France. In January 1941 he packed and despatched certain cases to Berlin.

EBELING, Prof. D.
Leiter of the Brussels out-station of the "E.R.R."

EBERT, Stabsführer, Prof.
One of the leading individuals in the Berlin office of the Dienststelle. He visited Paris with his wife and daughter in November 1940 and was given an official dinner. He was the recipient of official complaints.

GRAU, Prof. Dr.
Leiter of the Amt für Sonderaufgaben (Special Missions). He was to visit Paris and Brussels in January 1941. Perhaps concerned with special Jewish problems; he was connected with the Institut zu Erforschung der Judenfrage at Frankfurt a/m.

GROTHE, Prof. Dr.
He arrived in Paris with his wife in November 1940. It is possible he may have been head of the Paris Group of the "E.R.R."

GUTHMANN, Prof. Dr.
He was to come to Brussels in February 1941 as the Expert on Pre-History.

INGRAM, Prof. von.
He arrived (as a Feldwebel) in Paris in November 1940. In January it was proposed to commission him as a Lieutenant and he returned to Berlin in February 1941. He may have been concerned with the documentary side of the Amt Osten.

LEIBRANDT, Reichsamtsleiter, Dr.
Head of the Amt Osten in the Berlin office and one of the key personnel of the "E.R.R." staff. He was the guiding spirit in everything concerning the Exploitation of Polish and Russian and Armenian cultural material.

LOBMANN, Herr.
Did some work for the Dutch group of "E.R.R."

PFANNSTIEL, Herr.
A very active member of the Bordeaux staff, where he seems to have been mainly concerned with the exploitation of documents from a security and C.I. angle.

REINHARDT, Fräulein
Joined the staff of the Brussels Group in January 1941.

SAUNE, Fräulein.
On the staff of the Dutch Group of "E.R.R." December 1940.

(+) The full list can be consulted in this office.

SCHMIDT-STÄHLER.

Arrived in Paris from Berlin in February 1941 and proceeded to visit Holland, seemingly connected with the Berlin staff of "E.R.R."

SOHRUPP, Fräulein Karla.

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Member of the Brussels "E.R.R." staff.

ZEITSCHEL, Legationsrat Dr.

Member of the German Embassy (?) who interested himself in the matter of art collections belonging to Jews.

Supplementary List.

POTTKAMMER, Prof. Dr.
Chief of Zentralamt.

GERICK, Dr.
Works in Zentralamt.

REINERTH, Dr. Hans.
Chief of Pre-History Section.

HAGEMEYER, Prof. Johann G.
Director of Offices for Supervision of Literature

von der RUPP,
Chief of Legal Section.

SCHOLZ, Robert,
Chief Artistic Adviser
(Editor of "Die Kunst i. Dritten Reich").

Berlin

Office

(Amt

Rosenberg)

The Einsatzstab-
Rosenberg -
"E.R.R."
West.

Operation France:

HUGELMANN,
Deputy Chief of Staff.

BRAUMULLER	}	Members of the
BRETHAUER		Administrative
EGGERMANN, Dr. Helga		Staff.
GREINKE		

Operation Belgium.

MADER,
Deputy Chief of Staff.

JEROMIN,
Branch Director of Brussels region.

EBERLING, Prof. Dr.
Director, Brussels out-station.

ZISCHOW,
Director Antwerp out-station.

KOESTER, Prof.

STAMFUSS, Dr. Rudolph.

WOERNIKE, Peter.

Operation Holland.

GELB, Deputy Chief of Staff.

LOBMANN

SCHIRMER, Prof. Dr.

SCHWARZ, Dr. Josef

von WERDEN, Prof. Dr.

Members of H. Q. Staff

Holland.

Miscellaneous:

GOEPFEL, Dr. Erhard

BAMMANN, Hans. (of Düsseldorf)

HOFER, Andreas (of Berlin).

MIEDL, Alois

ROCHLITZ, Gustav (of Baden-Baden)

WENDLAND, Dr. Hans (of Geneva).

German

Art Dealers

known to have been dealing

in works of art looted

by "E.R.R."

von PERFALL, Dr. Karl Frhr. (of Neuss) - Considered as a recruit for "E.R.R."

Amt Osten (Eastern Office).

DERINGER, Prof.

von HOLST, Dr. Niels (of Berlin)

SCHRODER, Prof. Hans (of Lübeck)

Used as experts in Russia.

ANNEX

Copy of Captured Letter.

(Translated by Source)

To all Branches in the building.

I have decided to amend para. 16 of the Rules of Procedure of 23/7/42 in order to simplify office routine. As from to-day all outgoing mail from each Branch or independent bureau will be prepared for mailing by them. Only mail which has been properly addressed and sealed will be accepted from now on in the Central Registry (Room 2). Drafts and carbons of letters sent will be kept by the respective Branches or bureaus, who will also affix the necessary note of despatch. For this purpose special despatch seals will be procured and passed in due time to all concerned. Until the delivery of these seals the note of despatch will continue to be marked in writing on the drafts or carbons.

Great attention will be paid to addressing letters correctly especially those destined for regional offices. The following are the correct addresses at the present time for these regional offices:-

By Courier.

To:.

Chief of Staff BELGIUM
for Task Force West O.V.i.A.
Attention Nachw. F. ZISCHOW
ANTWERP,
Getryst. I.

To

Regional HQ. Task Force West - BORDEAUX
Attention Nachw. F. CLOOS O.V.i.A.
BORDEAUX,
3 Rue Ravez.

To

Regional HQ of Task Force West, ORLEANS
Attention FEILER
FFN L 47912 IGPA Paris.

To

Regional HQ Task Force West, TROYES/AUBE
Attention FISCHER O.V.i.A.
FFN 30733 W.

To

Regional HQ Task Force West, BESANCON
Attention DIESING O.V.i.A.
FFN 31904 AP

To

Branch Office of Task Force West, ROUEN,
Attention MUSCHAL O.V.i.A.
FFN 21535 D

To

Branch Office of Task Force West/
Attention Revenue Officer WORMA O.V.i.A.
FPN 22640.R.

No

Regional HQ Force West, LE HAVRE
Attention G.Z.I. KALSTEN O.V.i.A.
FPN05086 C.

The name of the originator and the number
of the office is to be marked on all letters:
"From Office of FPN 43071 W"

Communications to German offices in Paris, whether military or civilian
are all delivered by courier, and must therefore be clearly marked on top

"By Courier"

Communications to French authorities or French civilians and businesses
are all forwarded through the French postal authorities and must therefore
be stamped. Stamps will be affixed in the Central Registry.

(unsigned)

O.V.i.A. = Oder Vertreter im Amt, i.e., or Deputy.

XXIV
SECRET.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

No. 24.

May, 1945.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Department)

THE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF OF THE DEATH CAMPS.

The following notes are summarised from a deposition by a prisoner of war (L.D. 563 San Soldat Fritz Bleich), a model-maker employed in the Beelitz organisation. The service which forwarded his deposition regarded it as "reliable." They point out that a slip accompanying the prisoner states that he is to be tried as a war criminal, and they suggest that the information he has given should be recorded in his favour.

(N.B. - Bleich is not on any list of the U.N.W.C.C., at present)

The witness's deposition is chiefly concerned with the Beelitz "mercy killing" organisation, under whose auspices mental patients were ticketed and sent to Special Institutes (Stammstalten), where they were gassed and cremated. It will be seen from the parts of his deposition here summarised that the experience gained in this way by the Beelitz organisation and its staff of experts was utilised to initiate the systematised killing of prisoners in Concentration and Extermination Camps.

The witness, it should be mentioned, handled Dr. Brandt's personal correspondence, but not documentary mail. The letters exchanged between Dr. Brandt and Himmler were addressed to "Dear Karl" and "Dear Heinrich."

The Reich Commissariat for Health, under Dr. Karl BRANDT, included a Scientific Research Department, which controlled the "mercy-killing" organisation (the Beelitz Stiftung) referred to above. Its higher officials were known by code names. The decision that a patient was to be gassed was given by Dr. Brandt in each case. The poison gas was obtained on indent from a dump in the Friedrichstrasse, Berlin, belonging to the "W.V.H.A.", (the S.S. organisation which administers the Concentration Camps).

X Report PW/IS/H/LSC/692 Fritz Bleich

In the middle of 1943, or possibly in September 1943, a personal letter, signed by Himmler himself, was sent to Dr. Karl Brandt ordering him to devote the whole activities of the Beelitz organisation to the destruction of Jews and political offenders.

As a beginning, some political prisoners were brought to the Beelitz killing stations (Stammanstalten) from Auschwitz, Buchenwald and Sachsenhausen. Before leaving the Concentration Camps they were given an injection of scopolamine, to prevent them from trying to escape en route. On arrival they were gassed. No card indices or photos were kept of them, as was done for the mental patients; their deaths were simply reported to Krim Rat Werner of Amt V, of the R.S.H.A. (the organisation administering the SS.).

During this stage, Doctors Eberl, Renno and Schumann went to Auschwitz Concentration Camp for some months, and carried out various medical experiments upon prisoners, resulting in the deaths of the victims.

Later on, Himmler wrote another personal letter to Dr. Brandt, directing him to select some officials for service in Russia. "Only practical people" (i.e., only persons expert in gassing) were to be sent.

Staffs were accordingly sent to some of the "Auffangslager" (Death Camps). They did not include any official personnel, but only male nurses and doctors skilled in operating the poison-gas jets. The doctors included Drs. Eberl, Renno and Becker I (so-called to distinguish him from another doctor of the same name, Becker II). Becker I, though not a medical doctor, had been used to operate the gas jets, and—in the witness's words— was "always to be found where cruelty and brutality had to be organised." Some staffs were also sent to a point near Florence, where a camp for Jews had been established.

All the personnel employed in these duties wore S.S. uniforms, with "S.D." armbands. The gas chambers and incinerators for many of the concentration camps were made by Faulhaber (father and son), an engineering firm in Berlin specialising in this work, according to designs prepared by Becker I.

At the end of 1943 (by which time it may be supposed that the death-camps were in full working order and could dispense with instructors) the Beelitz organisation reverted to its former role— the "mercy-killing" by poison gas, of mental patients.

Personalities.

Among a long list of personalities in the Beelitz Stiftung appended to the witness's deposition, the following are of interest:

BRANDT, Dr. Karl: SS.Obergruppenfuhrer. General Commissioner for Health. Former physician to Hitler. 42 years old. 1.76 m. tall. Slim, black hair. Pleasant manners. Married; one son. Address: Beelitz-Heilstätten, Sonderanlage.

BECKER I: Pg. SS. Offr. Dr. degree, 1.70 m., 45 years old, chestnut hair, parting on right, pock-marked face, slim, married but living separated from his wife. Expert in boiler and incinerator installations and their erection in the "Stammnastalten", camp-leader.

BRACK. Viktor: Oberbereichleiter in the Führer's Chancery. S.S. General, Commanding 7 SS. Geb. Div. Prinz Eugen (+), Supervisor of the Beelitz Stiftung; expert in mentally deficient personnel, concentration camp inmates, Jews and foreigners. Code name Jennerwein. 44 years old, 1.72 m., dark-blond hair, parting on right, slim sportive figure, convincing personality. Married, wife and children unknown. Lives in Berlin.

EBERL: SS. Offr., Dr. med., Chief M.O. 'Stammnastalten' Bernburg. Tries to make himself known through writing articles. Expert torturer of Concentration Camp inmates and of Poles. Single, 1.74 m., 38 years old; slim, black hair, parted on the right.

HAUS: SS, Standartenführer, Chief of Personnel Department of the Beelitz Stiftung; frequent visitor to Stammnastalten, concentration and other camps in Poland and Italy. He took pleasure in showing his friends photo-albums given to him by SS. guards of camps showing them wielding long cow-hide whips and ill-treating Jews. Address: Berlin, Am Tiergarten.

HEYDE SS. Standartenführer, Prof. of Surgery, Chief M.O. University Hospital for nervous diseases, Wuertzburg, medical chief of 'Stiftung' in Berlin, often visited Concentration Camps and the leading spirit in signing death-warrants for mentally deficient people. Married, wife unknown, lives in Wuerttemberg. 1.68 m., thick, light brown hair, 42-44 years old, corpulent, confident bearing.

LINDEN: Pg. Ministerialdiregent in the Reichsministerium des Inneren, Berlin, Schadowstr., Member of People's Court ('Volksgerichtshof'). Drafted 'Matterschutzgesetz'. I/c Public Health matters in Innerministerium. Knows all the official channels concerning the patients and Concentration Camp inmates. 45-50 years old, thin greyish hair, parted on the right, 1.74 m., slim, stoops, speaks through the nose, wears glasses (very strong lenses), married, lives in Berlin-Dahlem.

(+) It is remarkable that several members of the personnel of the Beelitz organisation belong to the Gb. Div. Prinz Eugen.

LORENT, Friedrich: Pg. SS. Offr., Administrative head of 'Stiftung' and for all institutions as well as the camps in Poland and Italy. 1.70 m., 44 years old, greyish hair, parted on the right, corpulent, single. In constant touch with Reichsschutzmeister Schwartz. Keeps accounts for all valuables of those killed and delivers them to Schwartz. Well informed about all institutions and camps. Lives in Berlin.

MEYERSHUBER: Pg. Lt. d. Polizei, Chief of M/T park Hartheim, executioner in Hartheim and in Polish camps, i/o tpt. of Concentration Camp inmates. 1.72 m., thick, dark-blond hair, strong built, extremely brutal. Austrian. Married. Lives in Linz-Donau.

RENNO: SS. Offr., Dr. med., Chief M.O. Hartheim. 42 years old., 1.76 m., single, slim, springy walk, dark-blond hair, parted on the right. Wanted by 'Staatsanwaltschaft' for some fraud and, therefore, never appears under his own name. Particularly conspicuous where people are being killed, very brutal, killed, completely without pity, many inmates of concentration camps.

SCHUMANN: Pg. Dr. med. Chief M.O. of Grafeneck and Hadamar. Was later in Concentration Camp Auschwitz, where he worked for a time with 2 male nurses. Responsible for the selection of 'patients' that were killed. 44 years old, 1.74 m., blond hair, parted on the left, strong built, duelling scar on left cheek, lives in Berlin. Unknown whether married or single.

WERNER: Pg. SS. Offr. in SD., Kriminalrat in Reichskriminalpolizeiamt, Berlin. Leading personality in Concentration Camp affairs, worked in close contact with the relevant departments of the Chancellery and the 'Stiftung'. 1.74 m. dark-blond hair, parted on the right, duelling scar on left cheek, slim, springy walk, married, lives in Berlin-Steglitz.

WIRTH: Pg. Major in Police and SD. A particularly crude and brutal fellow, even against his own comrades, he was stabbed by the Poles in Poland in 1943. He was 50 years old, 1.70 m., bald, fat, over-eating party-wallah, very overbearing in the office, loud voice, always yelling, very brutal against mentally deficient, tuberculous and other ill persons, whom he used to club to death personally, used to kick women in the stomach in front of everyone. Used to live in Berlin and was married.

*To attach to
copy
No. 20*

EXTRACT FROM REPORT P.W. 15 (H)/JDO/692

INTERROGATION OF FRITZ BLICH,

EMPLOYEE OF THE BELTZ (MURDER-KILLING INSTITUTION).

12. Finance:

The income of the "Stiftung" was provided by the virtual requisition of the killed persons' property (see para III-4, above) and by stealing the chattels of any Jew or political offender, with whom the "Stiftung" dealt. The goods from either source were handed over to the Wirtschaftseisenmeister (treasurer) LORENZ, who had to account for them to the Reichswirtschaftsminister NSDAP, SCHWARTZ, in MUNICH. The funds for running the "Stiftung" came from the same source and the salaries were paid out of the monies provided by the latter's office. All personnel belonging to the "Stiftung", those employed in the Central Office as well as those in the "Stammesstellen" were paid via the Central Office by the Reichswirtschaftsminister. (Schwarts)

Indents for stationery, poison-gas, scopolaamine etc. went to the "Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungs Hauptamt" via LORENZ. No payments were made, FW presumes that the matter was settled by internal clearing accounts between the Reichswirtschaftsminister and the WHA.

XXV

SECRET.

Summary of Information
No. 25.
May, 1945.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

REPORT ON BELSEN CAMP BY THE 21st ARMY GROUP.

The following Report by the 8th Corps was received by the United Nations War Crimes Commission on May 24th, 1945.

"Concentration Camps.

The following Concentration Camp has been uncovered in 8th Corps area during the week:-

Camp in area Belsen (X 4867) - Bergen (5070).

This camp has 60,000 inmates, all of whom are political prisoners, and three typhus hospitals within the area. The following are numbers of inmates suffering from diseases:-

(i)	Typhus ex Antimatioys	...	1500
(ii)	Typhoid	...	900
(iii)	Tuberculosis	...	500
(iv)	Gastro Enteritis	...	Unknown number.

On 14th April a parley between British and German Military Commanders took place when it was arranged that German guards would continue to guard the camp supplemented on capture by troops 63 A tk Regt (8 Corps).

8 Corps Report on Belsen Concentration Camp.

On the evening of 15th April, the area in which Belsen Concentration Camp is situated was uncovered. There had been no fighting in the actual vicinity of the camp under an arrangement made with the enemy through an emissary who came through our lines under a white flag on the 12th April.

On the morning of 16 April, BGS, DA & QMG, DDMS and DDMS 8 C Corps entered the camp, having been preceded overnight by DDMS Second Army, ADH 8 Corps, PHO Mil. Gov. 8 Corps and Supply Officer Mil. Gov 8 Corps.

There are two camps. No. 2 is situated in Barracks and contains 16,000 men of all nationalities. No. 1 is a hutted camp containing 40,000 men, women and children, with rather more women than men.

Conditions were found to be even worse than had been feared and indeed could not be realised by anyone who had not seen the camps with their own eyes. The unfortunate inmates were in the last stages of exhaustion from prolonged and deliberate starvation, and both typhus and thphoid were rampant. There had been no food or water in the camp for four days, the prisoners having previously subsisted on two litres a day of miserable soup made from turnips or potatoes. Large numbers were so weak and listless that they just lay on the ground and took no notice of what was going on, and in fact were difficult to distinguish from the corpses which lay everywhere. Some of the

corpses were in heaps, some were lying where they had been dragged out of the huts and large numbers were still in the huts, the inmates either being too weak or too apathetic to move them.

It was estimated that there were 2,000 corpses actually lying in the camp, and at the far end there were huge open pits containing thousands of bodies in various stages of decomposition, and it was noticed that in some cases scraps had been cut from the legs and heart and liver removed and eaten by the starving survivors.

Of sanitation there were no signs, the men and women were herded together and had to obey the calls of nature as and where they could, and the general state of dirt and filth was much increased by the presence of thousands of what appeared to be rags but were in fact garments torn from the dead. An unbelievable stench pervaded the whole area.

The immediate problem was to get these poor wretches a meal, and it was obviously one with which Ill. Gov. could not cope on its own, but DA & QMG. 8 Corps immediately put all the Corps services in action, and by 5 o'clock 2 days American "C" rations, 13 water carts, and coal were on the scene."

.....

After describing the remedial measures undertaken by the Army Authorities, the Report continues:

"The food situation is in hand for the moment, arrangements have been made with S & T for the transport of food from the captured stocks at Steinhude up to the 22nd and that will still leave considerable stocks in hand at that depot. These have been augmented by sugar, milk and flour from the captured dump at Celle. There are also large quantities of supplies available in the depot at Belsen itself, and Dets have been instructed to order local Burgomasters to supply food to their utmost capacity, though whether this will be in any way adequate to the magnitude of the problem involved is doubtful.

All records have been destroyed by the SS. so that there is no trace of the thousands that have perished in this camp and it is doubtful whether anyone has ever come out of it alive.

In conclusion, I would add that the SS. staff of approximately 35 men and some women have been arrested and, under strict guard, are in process of cleansing this Augean stable and on the completion of this task will stand their trial and meet their just deserts."

"PRELIMINARY REPORT ON WAR CRIMES AT BELSEN CAMP.

Introduction.

1. It was apparent when the camp was first uncovered that owing to the high mortality rate amongst the inhabitants that much valuable evidence would be destroyed.
2. Mil. Gov. 8 Corps detailed a Mil. Gov. Legal Offr., Captain H.G. Sherrin, to make a general survey of the conditions with a view to ascertaining what evidence was available.
3. The Camp was taken over by Second Army and Captain Sherrin was instructed to collect any evidence he could relating to war crimes committed by the Camp Staff. He was to report progress weekly. On 28th April a further Legal Officer, Major H.H. Cochrane, was attached to 224 Mil. Gov. Det. to assist Captain Sherrin.
4. Recently a team of legal officers from JAG 21 Army Group under Major Smallwood have arrived to conduct further investigations and relieve Mil. Gov. of this responsibility.
5. In addition visits are made by representatives of the Allied Nations whose nationals have been inmates of the Camp but NO information is available as to the extent of their investigations (if any).
6. In these circumstances and pending the completion of a more comprehensive report this preliminary report is made.

Nature and purpose of Camp.

7. There seems little doubt but that the purpose of the Camp was the destruction of its inmates. Two limiting factors may have prevented this sinister purpose being carried out immediately:-
 - (a) The inmates were useful hostages to ensure good behaviour of others;
 - (b) Immediate destruction might have caused greater resistance.
8. Belsen was a "Krankenlager" or sick camp but there does NOT seem to have been any intention that the sick should recover. On the other hand it was made abundantly clear by the Camp Commandant of other camps that a journey to Belsen was a last journey.

Inmates of Belsen Camp.

9. The inmates were divided by the Germans into the following classes:-

- Protection custodies
- Pibelfrischer (a religious sect)
- Homosexuals
- Wehrmacht,
- Clergymen
- Spanish Communists
- Foreign civilian workers
- Jews
- Antisocials
- Professional Criminals
- Habitual Criminals
- Gypsies
- Prisoners of War.

10. In connection with the last-named category it has been ascertained that there was at least one British prisoner of war named Keith Mayer of 3, Margaret Road, Penworthen near Preston, Lancs, a member of the Royal Marines who was captured in Norway. His case will be fully investigated.

11. The majority of the inmates have been confined in other camps and are well able to give evidence as to atrocities in other similar institutions.

The Evidence available.

12. As indicated in the last paragraph a vast amount of evidence is available as to conditions and individuals in other camps.

13. The Interim Report says: "It has been difficult to find any witnesses who had been in Belsen Camp any length of time and in the early days almost all were rambling and incoherent."

14. The Germans captured at the Camp both men and women are by no means representative of the S.S. as they were the administrative personnel.

15. It seems that the higher camp officials at Belsen will be well known at many such similar institutions where they have been employed.

16. With regard to the more junior officers whose behaviour was bestial in the extreme they were most often known by their Christian name only.

17. There are prima facie cases against the following Germans now in our hands. -

KRAMER	- For murder and torture of many thousands of people at Belsen, Natzweiler and Auschwitz.
Dr. KLEIN	- For murder and torture of many thousands of people at Belsen, Natzweiler and Auschwitz.
EMMERICH	- For murder of Keith Mayer and others.
WOLF HERZOG }	- For murder and/or torture.

18. In addition there is evidence of conditions at varying dates at the following camps:-

Sachsenhausen, Dachau, Neugamme, Natzweiler, Lublin, Auschwitz, Westerberg, Birkenau, Breslau-Hundsfeld, Gross Rosen, Handhausen, Triblanki, Rodzechev, Starachovice, Elizyn, Mauthausen.

Further investigations would probably provide many more.

19. There is evidence of atrocities committed by the following persons:-

Deputy Commandant	Zeus (Belsen)
Hospital Foreman	Proll (Natzweiler)
SS Laster	Bergner (Natzweiler)
Professor	Wimmer (Natzweiler)
Professor	Acker (Natzweiler)
SS Doctor	Jager (Belsen)
SS Doctor	Klein (Belsen)
SS Sturmführer	Willy Strecker (Rodzechev)
Untersturmführer	Paul Nell (Elizyn)

Oberscharfuhrer
Unterscharfuhrer
Commandant
Doctor

Martin Schram (Blizyn)
Gosberg (Blizyn)
Tauber (Birkenau)
Peter Margele (Birkenau)

Conclusion.

20. It seems obvious that with the great wealth of evidence available as to war crimes at other camps such evidence should be co-ordinated and distributed to other interested parties.

21. Mil. Gov. Legal Officers are very 'thin on the ground' and it will be impossible for them to co-ordinate investigations properly.

22. Finally a small but important point: SS Guards when captured should be photographed and these photographs with details of any peculiar physical defect should be circulated to all concerned."

XXVI

SECRET

Summary of Information
No. 26.
June, 1945.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

LOOTING OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.

The Paris Radio recently published the following announcement:

"Authorized sources say that the French Government has drawn the attention of the British, U.S. and Russian Governments to the necessity for setting up an Allied Commission for the recovery throughout Germany of industrial plants, manufactured and agricultural goods, raw materials, currency and goods stolen by the Germans in the invaded countries. This Commission would have the job of returning these articles to their lawful owners. Attention is drawn to the urgent necessity of adequate measures to prevent the looting and dispersal of the enormous stocks of stolen goods accumulated by the Germans. Such measures would once again enable Frenchmen to have a large variety and quantity of goods at their disposal."

A report on this subject has been obtained by the good offices of the Ministry of Economic Warfare from the Central European Joint Committee: (+)

"The Responsibility for the Looting of Machinery
from Occupied Countries."

"Immediately after the occupation of Allied countries, German authorities set out to take from the existing industries every kind of machinery which they considered being of any advantage for the German home production. At that time (1940) Göring, as head of the "Generalrat" (Council General) was responsible. Soon after it became evident that the duties of the Council General were partially centred in the newly created Ministry of Armaments and Munition, then under the leadership of Dr. Todt. It seems that Göring was gradually pushed back into the background. This became more evident when Albert Speer had taken over the Ministry following the fatal accident of Dr. Todt.

"The concentration of power became decisive when Speer, in his capacity as Minister of Armament and Production, took over the entire war economy in September 1943. Two months later he set up a complicated organisation with the sole purpose of co-ordinating the entire economy to the needs of an efficient war production. He selected a number of experts, whom he furnished with far-reaching authority and placed them in charge of the many departments of his Ministry. The fact that Speer's Ministry was not only concerned with the war production within the Reich can be proved by the fact that he appointed Trustees ("Wehrkreisbeauftragte") in the occupied territories and in the territories incorporated in the Reich.

The...

(+) The Joint Committee is an unofficial body, but the correctness of this report has been semi-officially confirmed.

"The Trustee for France had its seat in Paris, the Trustee for Belgium in Brussels, that for the occupied Netherlands in The Hague. In the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia a Commander co-operated with the Reich Protector, in the district of the technical "Zentralamt Ostland" Speer appointed the head of this office in Riga as his Trustee. The latter's subordinate authorities were appointed Commissioners of the General Trustee with the "Technische Hauptämter" (for Lithuania in Kaunas, for Estonia in Tallin and for Latvia in Riga).

"The persons actually responsible for the looting of machinery in the occupied countries are difficult to determine owing to the complicated organisation of the Ministry. No doubt the following personalities had certain influence as governing authorities:

Karl Otto SAUR: Chief of the technical department in the Ministry of Armaments and Production, an old party member, who organised the German armaments programme.

William WERNER: Chief of the control department (Bewirtschaftungsstelle) for machine tools especially for aircraft and armaments production. Werner was a manager of the well-known motor car firm Auto-Union A.G.

Georg SEEBAUER: Chief of the Production Department of the Ministry for Armaments and Production.

"The actual execution of the tasks was left to the subordinate organisation, i.e., for the Ministry of Armaments and Production the "Wehrkreisbeauftragter."

"Another organisation which took a prominent part in the looting of all sorts of goods was the economic organisation of the General Staff (+). In fact, it was this body which was the first to arrive in the occupied territories and thus had the best opportunity of selecting the very best objects. The head of the Wehrwirtschafts- und Rüstungsamt (War Economic and Armaments Board) of the German General Staff was General of Infantry Thomas. (+) His department was subdivided according to various economic branches. The Board had district boards throughout the occupied countries. As a rule, they were under the direction of the Commander in Chief of the respective district and were further subdivided into District-Commandos under a "Bezirkschef" (district chief), to which the "Feldkommandaturen" (field commando offices) were subordinated. The leading personalities of these military organisations were men with economic knowledge.

"At the beginning of the war the War Economic and Armament Board was the only economic authority of the General Staff. In June 1942 it was divided into two separate boards: the Armaments Board placed under the direction of the Reich Ministry of Armaments and Production (headed by Speer), and the Board of War Economy which remained under the guidance of the General Staff."

Recapitulation of German personalities referred to in the above reports:

Albert SPEER: Minister for Armaments.
General THOMAS Head of the Wehrwirtschafts organisation.
Karl Otto SAUER: Chief of Armaments Ministry Technical Department.
William WERNER: Chief of Control Department in the Armaments Ministry.
Georg SEEBAUER: Chief of Production Department in the Armaments Ministry.
Hermann GOERING: Chief of the Four-Years Plan.

(+) See Summary of Information No. 18.

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Hermann GOERING:	Chief of the Four-Years Plan.

(+) See Summary of Information No. 18.

XXVII
S E C R E T.

Summary of Information

No. 27.
June 1945.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

LEADING OFFICIALS OF THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS SERVICE
(WVHA)

Since Research Report No. 10 (I) was circulated, giving the names of the higher officials of the "W.V.H.A." which administers the Concentration Camps, there have been some changes. Documents recently received from a British official source gives the following names (+):

Amtsgruppe D.
(Control and Administration of Concentration Camps)

Name	Rank	Appointment	Date	Remarks
GLÜCKS Richard	GF	Chief of Amtsgruppe D	May 44	
HARBAUM	HSF	Amt IV Amtsgruppe D	Jul 44	
HÖSS Rudolf	OSBF	Chief of Amt I	Mar 44	Formerly Commandant of KL Auschwitz
KAINDL Anton	SF	Chief of Amt IV	May 43	
KIENER	HSF	Amtsgruppe D	Sep 42	
LIEBEHENSCHER	OSBF	Former Chief of Amt I Amtsgruppe 1	Apr 44	Believed transferred to SS. Hauptamt.
LOLLING, Dr. Enno.	SF	Chief of Amt III Amtsgruppe D	Aug 44	
MAURER	SF	Chief of Amt II Amtsgruppe D	May 44	
POHL Oswald	OGF	Chief of SS. Economic and Administrative Dept.	Nov. 44	

A List of War Criminals published by the Soviet Authorities (17.5.45) contained in addition the following name:

KAMLER Maj. Chief of Concentration
 Gen. Works in Concentration Camps.

(+) It will be noted that Harbaum, Höss, Kaindl, Kiener are new names in this staff.

HIGHER OFFICIALS OF THE CAMPS

The following is a list of higher officials of the different concentration camps, compiled partly from the Commission's files and partly from official documents received from Allied sources. The list is not exhaustive; the same name may recur in several camps over a period of years.

Alderney Camp (Channel Islands).

Name	Rank	Appointment	Date
BRAUN	OSF	Commandant	--
LIST	HSF	Commandant	--
WALSCH	Major	Commandant	

Amersfoort Camp
(Oudloosden)

HELLE	SBF	Commandant	August 1944.
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Auschwitz - Birkenau (Poland) (Men's Camp)

AUMEIER	HSF.	Deputy Comdt.	1942-44.
ENTREST		Med. Official	--
GRAUNER	Lager Führer	Gestapo official in the Camp	--
HARTENSTEIN		Comdt.	1942-44.
HOESS, Rudolf.	OSBF	"	"
KLEIN, Dr.		? Med. Off.	1945.
KRAMER (KRAMER)		Comdt.	--
HANDL		Senior Wardress	--
PALITSCH	Oberführer	Official	--
RÖDL	OSBF		After 1942.
SCHWARTZ	HSF	Camp Leader	1942-44
TAUBER		Commandant	--
WEISS		Comdt.	1942-44.
WIRTHS, Dr. Ed.	HSF.	Med. Officer	--

Ausschwitz (Women's Camp)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Appointment</u>	<u>Date</u>
DRECHSLER		Female supervisor	
HASSE		Chief Female supervisor	
KOENIG, Dr.		Medical Officer	
TAUBER (Male)		Asst. to Cmdt.	

Additional names from the Soviet list of war criminals relating to the whole Auschwitz group of Camps.

DERING, Dr.		Medical Officer.
ENDRES, Dr.	OBSTF.	Medical Officer.
FISCHER, Dr.	OBSTF.	Medical Officer
GOETHELMANN, Dr.	HPSF.	Medical Officer.
HOFMANN	OSF.	Camp Cmdt.
HORSTMANN	HPSF.	Medical Officer
JOSTEN	OBSF.	Camp Commandt.
KITT, Dr.	HPSF.	Medical Officer
KLAUBERG		Medical Officer.
KLEIN, Dr.	OBSTF.	Medical Officer
KOENIG, Dr.	USTF.	Medical Officer
KRAUS,	SBF.	Camp Commandt.
LIEBEHENSCHER	OBSF.	Camp Commandant
MENGELE, Dr. (? MARGDE)	OBSTF.	Medical Officer
SCHMIDT, Dr.	Major	Director of Experiments
SCHUMANN	Prof.	Medical Officer
SCHWARZBUER	OBSF.	Camp Commandant
TILLO, Dr.	OBSTF.	Medical Officer
WABER, Dr. (? WEBER)		Medical Officer

Banica (Belgrade)

WINTER	Commandt.
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Belgrade Group of Concentration Camps.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Appointment</u>	<u>Date</u>
BECKER	HSF.	Commandant	April 1943.
KEMPER (or KÄMPLER)	HSF.	Commandant	May 1944
REIZINGER	HSF.	Commandant	August 1942 to April 1943.
RICHTER, Johann	NCO.	Commandant	---
SCHLESINGER	HSF.	Commandant	Till August 1942.
VUJKOVIC	--	---	---

Belson Camp.

KRAMER, Joseph	--	Commandant	1945.
EMERICH	--	---	1945
HERZOG	--	---	
JAGER		SS. Doctor	---
KLEIN, Dr.		? Medical Officer.	
WOLF		---	---
ZEUS		Deputy Commdt.	

Bergen (Norway) (Espelund aus Ulven).

HELENIA (HOLSNYA ?)		Commandant	1941 onwards.
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Blizyn Camp.

GOSBERG	USCHF.	---	---
NELL, Paul	USF.	---	---
SCHRAM	OSCHF.	---	---

Breendenok Camp.

BRAUSE	Idcut.	Officer i/o Fort.	---
LAMOTTEE	HSTF.	Deputy Commdt.	---
SCHMIDT	OSBF.	Commandant	From Jan. 1944.
SCHONWETTER	Major	Commandant	1944.

Buchenwald

Camp.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Appointment</u>	<u>Date</u>
VOSS, Franz	OGF.	Commandant	1944
EISELE	OSF.	Medical Officer (later at Natzweiler)	----
FLORSTEDT	SBF.	Camp Leader	1944
HOVEN	HSF.	Medical Officer	----
KOCH, Karl Otto	SF.	Former Cmdt.	Dec. 1944.
PISTER, Dr.	OSDF	Commandant	Dec. 1942.
SCHÖHER	HSF.	Camp Leader	1944.

Dachau Camp.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Appointment</u>	<u>Date</u>
WEISS, Martin	OSBF.	Commandant	Since 1943.
EICHELE, Hans	OSBF.	O.C. SS. Troops	---
ENCKE	OSF.	Former Cndt.	---
GRUNEWALD		Second Camp Leader	---
LORITZ	SBF.	Former Cndt.	1936-39.
PIOROWSKI, A.	OSBF.	Former Cndt.	1939-42.
REDWITZ	HSF.	Deputy Cndt.	
SPOERER	---	Official	---

Danzig/Langfuhr Camp.

DOLF	OSBF	Commandant	1941
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Debica (Poland)

SCHITTLI	HSF.	Camp Commandant	
SCHREIBER		Camp Commandant	1939-40.
MANSFELD	OSF.	Medical Officer.	

Den Haag - The Hague.
(Scheveningen Prison.)

SCHWEIGERS	---	Commandant	---
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Dörpen (Walohum)

AUSSEM, Christian		Comndt.	1940.
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Drancy (France)

BRÜNNER	HSF.	Commandant.	
BRUCKNER	SCHF	Official of Camp	
DANNECKER		Official of Camp (sadist)	
ROETKHE	OSF.	Official of Camp	

Emoland Group of Camps
(Borgermoor, Asehendorf, Papenburg)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Appointment</u>	<u>Date</u>
JOHANNIS	S.A. Truppführer	Commandant	1940.
BAUTERT	Regierungsrat		
BLOCK	SA - S ba F.		
DUBBEL (? DUBL)	SF.	Commandant (replaced Schäfer)	
FRITZSCH	HSF.	Deputy Cmntd.	Sept. 1942.
KELM	SA. - OSF.		
KUNSTLER	SBF.	Commandant	1941
SCHÄFER, Dr.		Cmnt. at Hq. of Group.	
SCHERMER		Regierungsrat	
SCHMIDT		Camp leader	Before 1942
SCHNABEL	SBF.	Medical Officer	
SCHWURDT	OSF		1943.
ZILL, Egon	SBF.	Commandant	

Falstad (Norway)

DENK	---	Commandant	1945 (reported dead)
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Flossenburg.

KORGL, Max	OSBF.	Commandant	1943
AUMEIER	OSBF	Commandant	1943
ZILL, Egon	SHF.	Commandant	---

Fossoli.

LESSNER		Commandant	
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Froslev (Denmark).

HILLGARTEN		Commandant	
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Hinzert.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Appointment</u>	<u>Date</u>
SPORRENBURG	OSF.	Commandant	1942-44.
SCHNEIDER	USF.	Deputy-Cmdt.	Oct. 1942.
WIPPS	--	Camp Senior	--

Huelgat (France)

LEYA	--	Commandant	---
POHL, Franz	---	Deputy Command.	---

Langenweiler.

STEINICKE	---	Commandant	
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Larissa (Greece)

HALDENWAND	---	Commandant	July 1944.
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Lichtenburg (Torgau)

BARANOWSKI	---	Camp Commandant	---
HELVIG	SBF.	---	---

Lublin Group of Camps.

FUSS	HSF.		
FASSTEDT	HSF		
FLORSTEDT	HSF		
TROMMER, Richard	OSF		
KOEGEL, Max	OSBF	Commandant	
WEISS, Martin	SBF.	Commandant	1944 (formerly at Dachau)

Luescherheide.

BERG	---	Commandant	
TITO	--	Deputy Commandant.	

Malines (Belgium)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Appointment</u>	<u>Date</u>
SCHMIDT	OSBF.	CC. barracks for Police Maj. Jewish internees.	

Mauthausen.

ZEEREIS	OSBF.	Commandant	1940-42.
BACHMAYER	OSF	OC. Detention Camp	
CHMIELEWSKI, Carl ETTLINGER	HSF	Former Cmt. Commandant	1940-41
KANNSCHUSTER	OSBF.	Commandant	1941.
KREBSACH, Dr. Ed.	SBF.	Medical Officer	
POLTERSNICH	---	Camp Leader	
QUIRZFELD	SBF.	O.C. SS. Deaths-head Guards.	
SAND	OSF.	Camp Leader	
SEIDLER	HSBF.		

Merzweiler (Near Strasbourg)

HUETTIG		Commandant.	
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Natzweiler (France)

PRODL (RÖDL ?)	OSBF	Commandant (later at Auschwitz)	Before 1942
ACKER		Professor	
BERGNER	SS. Doctor	Medical Officer	
EISERLE, Dr.		Medical Officer	
FASCHING-BAUER	OSF.	Commandant of the Guards.	1942.
HARTJENSTEIN	OSBF.	Commandant	1942.
KLEIN, Dr.	---	? Medical Officer	---
KRAMER, Joseph	OSF.	Camp Leader	Recently.
WILMER	Professor	---	---
WITZIG	SF.	In charge of quarry	
ZILL, Esen	SBF.	(Later at Flossen-burg)	After 1942.

Niederhagen (nr. Rostock)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Appointment</u>	<u>Date</u>
HAAS, Adolf	HSF.	Commandant	
CRUETER, Heinrich	OSF.	Deputy Cndt.	
KRIEGER, Dr. Gerhard		Medical Officer	
METZGER, Dr.	OSF.	Medical Officer	
MICHL	OSF.	Camp Leader.	

Pila Camp (Poland)

MULHAUSEN	---	Commandant
KRETSCHMAR	---	Gestapo official

Ravensbruck (Men's Camp)

GUEHREN	---	Commandant
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Ravensbruck (Women's Camp)

KIEGL (KOEGL ?)	---	Commandant
RANDOHR	---	Political Commissar in Ravensbruck
GEPPHARD (GEPPERT ?) Prof.	---	Medical experimenter.

Riga

SAUER, Albert	SBF.	Commandant	October 1944.
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Redzehev.

STRECKER, Willy	STFR.	---	---
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Sachsenhausen (Oranienburg)

BARANOWSKI, Hermann	OB.	Commandant	Jan. 1941.
EISFELD (EISTELD ?)	OSBF.	Former Cndt.	1941.
EMKE	Hptsfr.	Official of Camp (Sadist)	1941.
FORSTER	HSF.	---	
FRANK	OBGFR.	Official of Camp (Sadist)	
GRUNEWALD	SBF.	Camp Leader	
HEIDERICH	HSF.	Deputy Cndt.	

Sachsenhausen (Oranienburg) Cont.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Appointment</u>	<u>Date</u>
HÖHLINGER	---	Deputy Cndt.	
JENA	OF.	O.C. Deathhead guards.	
KAINDL	Std.fr.	Commandant	1943 <i>Continued</i>
KOLB	HSF.		
LORENZ	OF	Commandant	
NOSTITZ	SF.	O.C. Deathhead guards.	
PERTRI	ObStFr.	Official of Camp (Sadist)	
RADWICZ	HSF.	Commandant	1939
SORGE	Hptschfr.		
SUREN	HSF.	Former Camp Leader	
WAGNER	STBFR.	O.C. SS. Guards at Camp (Sadist)	
WESSEL	OSBF.	Official of Camp	
WEYMANN, Hans	HSF.	Commandant	

Schirmick (France)

BOUCK	OSF.	Commandant
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Stettin

HOPPE		Commandant
HOFFMANN, Dr.		Commandant.

Stutthof (Danzig)

PAULY,	---	Commandant	1942
HOPPE, Paul Werner	---	Commandant	Feb. 1943.
RENNERLE	HSF.	Commandant	1944.

Svatborice (Bohemia-Moravia)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Appointment</u>	<u>Date</u>
CISAR (or KAISER)	---	Commandant	

Treblinka (B) Camp (Poland).

SAUER	---	Commandant	
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V u g h t (Holland)

CHEMILEFSKI	----	Commandant	1943
GRUNEWALD	---	---	---
ETLINGER	---	Deputy Cmdt.	1943

Westerborgde (Holland)

DISCHNER	---	Commandant	---
DEPPNER	----	Leading official in the camp	---
