

H. H. W.

Plum

I.

Summaries of Information

Nos. 1 to 9 (photostats.)
(except No 7)

— No 5.

copy



Measures taken by SAUCKEL under
Hitler's Decree of 21.3.42.

FRITZ SAUCKEL

SECRET

July 1944

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION
NO. I.

Gauleiter and Reichsstatthalter, Thuringia

September 1944

Plenipotentiary for Man-Power under the Four Years Plan

In charge of all man-power in Germany and Occupied Countries,
Born in 1897; sailor, merchant navy, interned in France during
the war 1914-18; since 1921 member of NSDAP; a party official

Article 52 of the Hague Convention

"Requisitions in kind and service may not be demanded from
local authorities or inhabitants except for the needs of the
army of occupation. They shall not be of such a nature as to
involve the inhabitants in the obligation of taking part in
military operations against their own country."

Forced Labour and Deportations

SAUCKEL was appointed as Plenipotentiary General for man-power in a Annex
decree dated March 21st, 1942, signed by HITLER, LAMMERS and KEITEL. (See ~~Annex~~ 1(a)
The decree instructed him to mobilise all the available man-power, including
that of workers recruited* (erworben) in the Occupied Countries, the Protectorate
and the General Government and that of the prisoners of war; and to place the
man-power thus mobilised at the disposal of the war industries. The decree
places SAUCKEL directly under GOERING, the Trustee for the Four Years Plan
That fact is also noted in a decree by GOERING himself, (~~see photostat in~~
~~Report No. 2~~ dated March 27th, 1944.

A semi-official commentary on SAUCKEL's appointment published in the
German Press (see photostat ~~Annexe~~ 3) of March 30th, 1942, stated that SAUCKEL
would work in close touch with SPEER, the Plenipotentiary General for armaments
and head of the Todt Organisation, who had pressed for SAUCKEL's appointment in
view of the immense importance of man-power for war industries.

On August 29th, 1942, SAUCKEL issued an Ordinance (see photostat),
(Annexe 2(a) and Annexe 2(b) the essential clause of which (para.3) lays down that:

"The man-power available in the Occupied Territories is to be utilised,
in the first instance, to satisfy the requirements of war work in the
Reich itself."

This ordinance, which invokes HITLER's decree above-mentioned of
March 21st, 1942, was destined to become a charter of enslavement for hundreds
of thousands of men, women and children in the Occupied Countries.

That SAUCKEL intended the man-power in the Occupied Territories to be
compulsorily recruited, if sufficient volunteers were not obtainable, is
proved by the acts undertaken by the Reich Kommissars and other high officials
in these territories, who were his executive agents.

The German "D.N.B." Agency (as quoted in M. of I. document Q.1644)
reported (7.1.43.) that, at a conference of SAUCKEL's directing staff,
held at WEIMAR on the previous day, SAUCKEL had said, "that the supreme
object of the direction of labour was to mobilise all available reserves of
productive capacity to an extent never before equalled, and that this
involved mobilising all available forces in the Occupied Territories....."

Angeworbenen

erworbenen

Note: The word "~~erworben~~", here translated as "recruited" does not
necessarily imply compulsory recruitment. But that it was so intended is
beyond doubt, since it was applied in that sense by the executive authorities
with the full knowledge of SAUCKEL and the higher Reich authorities.

Brussels radio (15.1.45.) as quoted in the same document, Q.1644, reported SAUCKEL as saying "Germany considers that she has the right and even the duty to mobilise labour in Europe, in the same measure as she is sacrificing her own blood."

FRANCE

In France SAUCKEL proceeded to obtain workers, in the first instance, by agreements with the Vichy government which introduced compulsory labour and supplied quotas for Germany. Later on more direct methods were employed. Thus, we read in an authoritative report;

"Though for the most part the Germans have found it more convenient to leave the recruitment of labour to Vichy, they have never renounced the practice of arbitrary intervention when it suited them..... The German authorities have proceeded particularly in the North zone to direct requisitioning of the number of men they require, wherever they can be most easily found. Men are seized in the streets, in the tramways, at stations, coming out of cinemas and even in their own homes, and the local French authorities are not often even informed of the German actions.

"In some cases the Germans have gone beyond direct requisitioning and taken over administrative functions. Disregarding Vichy's attempt to make a complete census of the personnel in industrial and commercial establishments, the German authorities have instructed employers in some of the towns in the north zone to send their lists to the local Kommandantur. Similarly, in regard to Vichy's successive regulations forbidding employers to engage workers without the official authorisation, the Germans have announced that it shall be, not the French judiciary, but the German military tribunals which will deal with cases of insubordination." (See Basic Handbook for France p.218).

GREECE

The German military authorities in Greece acted on the principle that evasion of compulsory labour for Germany was a crime; thus, on January 9th, 1944, the Military commander in Greece announced that "the decree of January 30th, 1943, concerning general compulsory labour as well as the modifying decree of November 27th, 1943, are extended to persons between the ages of 45-65. "And on January 27th, 1944, he reminded the population that "work in the German military services is compulsory work" and mentioned that "a large number of men who had been absent from this work had been sent before a court martial and condemned to 3 years imprisonment" (See Annexe 5)

BELGIUM

In the case of Belgium, SAUCKEL's decrees were implemented on October 6th, 1942, by an ordinance in the Verordnungsblatt making compulsory labour, to be performed in the Reich, applicable to males between 18 and 60 and unmarried women between 21 and 35. A letter from General Eggert Reeder, Chief of the Civil Administration, to the Belgian Secretary-General on March 16th, 1943, announced that males born in 1922, '23, '24, were to be recruited for compulsory labour in Germany. The lower age limit for girls was not respected and this led to a protest by the Bishop of Liege (apparently early in 1944) against the compulsory employment of girls of 15, 16 and 17 in arms factories at Verviers.

The above-quoted pamphlet "Slave Labour and Deportation", based on information supplied by the Governments, stated (p.8) that, in Belgium :

"By February, 1943, at least 75,000 men and women were deported", and again (same page) "On November 11th, 1942, the Germans began wholesale conscription of Belgians from all walks of life. People were rounded-up in the streets, cafes, and in other public places and handed a labour contract, which they were forced to sign. Supporters of large families, or girls supporting their mothers, were carried off along with the others. The age limits were often disregarded in fact girls of 16 and women of 50 have been sent to Germany. Conscription has been continued at a steady rate of 4,000 to 5,000 a week"

Further details are given in a Ministry of Information report (Q.1644) (See Annexes 4(a) and 4(b) for photostat of Decrees by von Falkenhausen and Reeder).

NETHERLANDS

In the case of Holland, the German controlled press (N.R.C.27.3.42.) reported that :

"A decree by the Reichskommissar provided that the engagement in Holland of workers under 40 years of age was prohibited without special permission, and that the authorities had the right to send labour to work in countries outside Holland."

A Ministry of Information Report (Q.2981) based on information in the German-controlled Dutch Press, stated, that

"After the BAUCKEL decree of August, 1942, ordering that the claims of the Reich should everywhere be given priority in the allocation of labour in the occupied territories, conscription in Holland was speeded up and more drastic mass methods were employed. The introduction in October, 1942, of the German system of the "labour book" was another step to bring all workers under the central Nazi control. The Secretary-General of the NSB, HUYGEN, speaking at Breda on November 24th, 1942, admitted that 300,000 Dutchmen work as virtual labour conscripts in Germany, but he dismissed this as a trifle, "one should not busy oneself too much with small matters in which the big things might pass unnoticed." (Nationale Preker, 27.11.42.). At a party meeting at Leyden on February 8th, 1943, HAUPTDIENSTLEITER SCHMIDT, head of the German Nazi Party in Holland, said "300,000 Dutch workers in Germany are not enough, the Dutch must take over the work which the German soldier has to leave behind. Who does not work shall not eat". (Radio Brussels, 9.2.43.)."

A threat of more stringent measures was given by SEYSS-INQUART in his speech of January 30th, 1943:

"It goes without saying that, in this struggle for Europe, now that the German people have entered the phase of total war, Europe too, must contribute in the same measure. Thus the same total concentration of powers must take place in the Netherlands too. I would most insistently and seriously point out that the present situation does not permit of any appeal to any previous circumstances and relations. I will give my orders - they must be strictly obeyed. In the present situation, refusal to execute such orders will be interpreted as sabotage." (punishable by death, according to Radio Brussels, 24th, 1943)."

"For the enforcement of "total mobilisation" a decree of February 22nd, 1943, gave full powers to the Reichskommissar to take any measures for the control of production, distribution of goods, and direction of labour. It was announced that many undertakings not considered essential would be closed down and their staffs transferred to war industries. The first to be affected would be employees of shipping and overseas trade offices. The new decree would affect also those who had never worked, and all women (who would, however, be employed only in Holland) (Transocean 26.2.43.)"

"All men aged 18-35, whatever their occupation, were ordered to register at Labour Offices for compulsory labour service. Heads of industrial undertakings are held responsible for seeing that all their staff register. (Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden), (14.5.43.). Exemption from conscription for the Reich is to be granted only to those engaged in agriculture, fishing, essential food industries, etc. since it is largely Germany's interest that food production should be maintained. Largely, owing to German conscriptions, there is in fact a serious shortage of agricultural labour."

"No reliable figures are available for the numbers of those now employed on forced labour in Germany. According to figures issued by the Central Office for Statistics for the end of March, 1943, there were 296,000 workers employed in Germany and a further 37,000 in Belgium and Northern France, but with the further mass deportations which have taken place, especially since the May demonstrations of resistance, the numbers will certainly have risen considerably

"In a pastoral letter of protest read in the churches on May 16th, 1943, the Dutch Roman Catholic Bishops described the recent measures as "deportation on a larger scale than the Christian world has ever known. For such happenings we must go back to the times of the Babylonian captivity. It is not only this deportation which shocks us, but the horrible injustice, which is contrary to all laws, human and divine. Not only may we do nothing for our country, but we are even forced under threat of heavy penalties to help the enemy."

Another Ministry of Information Report (No.Q2980) stated :

"The determined resistance put up by Dutch students to German efforts to press-gang them for work in Germany was the cause of a long conflict between the universities and the occupation authorities which came to a head in February, 1943.

"The German measures for including the students in the general slave round-up started with a meeting on December 9th, 1942, of the heads of the Universities and other institutions of higher education convened by the NSB Secretary-General of the Department of Education, Professor Van Dam, at which he announced that a large number of male students would be called up for work in Germany or with the Todt Organisation on various war fronts. It appeared that this sudden step was the outcome of a new demand by the Germans for 45,000 workers by the end of the year; of these the Universities would have to supply about 8,000 or two-thirds of the total students in the Netherlands. Members of the NSB Students' Front and those who belonged to the SS or the Volunteer Legion - about 330 in all - would be exempt.

"The heads of the Universities - with the exception of the recent Nazi nominee in Groningen de Burlet - protested and refused to collaborate in any way in the selection of the student victims."

"After the declaration of martial law in May, the German Police Chief RAUTER, ordered the call-up for Germany of all those who had refused to sign the declaration. Their parents were made responsible for their appearance on the appointed day (Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden, 5.5.43.). On May 16th, the Essener National Zeitung reported that 4,000 students had already been deported to work in the Reich."

On June 3rd, 1943, a protest was addressed to SEYSS INQUART, by the Dutch doctors (From Basic Handbook: Netherlands, part 2, Chapter 1 page 2).

....."More serious than the physiological is the psychological state of need of our people caused by the measures of the Occupation authorities. While Holland is at war with Germany and the Dutch Navy and Air Forces continue to fight against Germany, a great part of the Dutch population is forced to work in German industries, welding weapons with which our Motherland is being fought, and all this when the Hague Convention, to which Germany was also signatory, lays down that services may only be demanded by the army of Occupation so long as these services do not bear the character of aid to military operations against the Motherland!. It is almost impossible to refuse to go to Germany, as one is then excluded from the distribution of food produced in Holland. Moreover, one is threatened with being taken prisoner or being transported to a concentration camp, where so many healthy young Dutchmen have, after a short time already lost their lives in a deplorable manner.".....

NORWAY

In the case of Norway, for example: As reported in a British Ministry of Information document Q.4456, "the introduction of labour conscription was announced by Ter Boven and Quisling at a public meeting held in Oslo on February 22nd, 1943. They both admitted that the real purpose of the new law was to compel Norway to set all her man-power at the disposal of Germany. Ter Boven said "Behind these measures stand I and the whole authority of the German Reich" and he threatened to "use force against anyone who tries to stand outside these measures". The intention of the Germans (as is mentioned in the Indictment already filed by the Norwegian National Office against Ter Boven, No. 131/N/G/4 (Nat. page. 4 para 9) was to mobilise 20,000 men in the first instance, Office No. 1) primarily for work on military installations in Northern Norway."

Later, as the registration of workers moved slowly, a sudden demand was made for the mobilisation of 10,000 by the middle of April, 1943.

Another authoritative British report states that, under a decree issued in November, 1942, "heavy" workers in various "essential" industries were to have their ration books issued through their employers, thus making it impossible for them to leave their work without forfeiting their ration cards, and that in February, 1943, a new and more drastic labour conscription law was announced covering men between 15 and 55 and women between 21 and 40. The same report adds that able-bodied political prisoners have been sent to Germany to work and that many thousand political prisoners have been sent to forced labour in Germany.

EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR

In the Soviet pamphlet "Hitler's Slave Traffic in Occupied Soviet areas" issued with a covering note by M. Molotov in April, 1943, it is stated that SAUCKEL sent the following instructions to his officials in the Eastern zone on March 31st, 1942, (Doc.S.A.5.780 28/724)

"The recruitment for which you are responsible must be speeded up - by all possible means including the most severe application of the principle of forced labour".

Again, on April 20th, he circulated a secret "Programme of the Chief Administrator for the Utilisation of Man Power" containing the following passage :

"In addition to the war prisoners already taken and still in the occupied regions it is chiefly necessary to mobilise in the Soviet regions the civilian skilled men and women workers over 15 years of age to be used for work in Germany".

In the "Tasks" Section of the same document SAUCKEL added :

"In order to free from their work the very much occupied German peasantry, the Fuhrer has instructed me to deliver to Germany 400,000 - 500,000 picked healthy strong girls from the Eastern regions."

In Poland, the pamphlet "Slave Labour and Deportation" reported (p.20) on the basis of information supplied by the Polish Government, that 1,700,000 Poles were doing forced labour in Germany, including about 270,000 women. The pamphlet gives details regarding the inhuman treatment of these victims.

ANNEX
- 1(a) -

**HITLER'S DECREE OF MARCH 21ST, 1942.
(Reich Gesetzblatt No. 15 of 1942)**

Arbeitseinsatz und Arbeitslosenhilfe.

Gesetze, Verordnungen, Erlasse.

Erlaß des Führers über einen Generalbevollmächtigten für den Arbeitseinsatz. Vom 21. März 1942.

Die Sicherstellung der für die gesamte Kriegswirtschaft, besonders für die Rüstung erforderlichen Arbeitskräfte bedingt eine einheitlich ausgerichtete, den Erfordernissen der Kriegswirtschaft entsprechende Steuerung des Einsatzes sämtlicher verfügbarer Arbeitskräfte einschließlich der angeworbenen Ausländer und der Kriegsgefangenen sowie die Mobilisierung aller noch unausgenutzten Arbeitskräfte im Großdeutschen Reich einschließlich des Protektorats sowie im Generalgouvernement und in den besetzten Gebieten.

Diese Aufgabe wird Reichsstatthalter und Gauleiter Fritz Sauckel als Generalbevollmächtigter für den Arbeitseinsatz im Rahmen des Vierjahresplans durchführen. In dieser Eigenschaft untersteht er dem Beauftragten für den Vierjahresplan unmittelbar.

Dem Generalbevollmächtigten für den Arbeitseinsatz stehen zur Durchführung seiner Aufgaben die zuständigen Abteilungen III (Lohn) und V (Arbeitseinsatz) des Reichsarbeitsministeriums und dessen nachgeordnete Dienststellen zur Verfügung.

Führerhauptquartier, den 21. März 1942.

**Der Führer
Adolf Hitler**

**Der Reichsminister und Chef der Reichskanzlei
Dr. Lammers**

**Der Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht
Keitel**

**SAUCKEL'S DECREE OF AUGUST 29th, 1944, FOR CONSCRIPTION
OF LABOUR IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES**

Grundlegende Anordnung des Arbeits- einsatzes in den besetzten Gebieten

**Wochenarbeitszeit in der Regel 54 Stunden — Vor allem
Befriedigung des kriegswichtigen Bedarfs in Deutschland**

Berlin, 29. August.

Durch eine neue Anordnung des Generalbevollmächtigten für den Arbeitseinsatz werden nunmehr die Arbeitsverhältnisse auch in den von deutschen Truppen besetzten Gebieten Europas den Kriegserfordernissen angepasst. Die Anordnung ist vom 22. August 1942 datiert und neben im Reichsanzeiger erschienen. Sie enthält sowohl in Bezug auf die Rangfolge des Einsatzes von Arbeitskräften wie auch auf die Arbeitsdauer und die Arbeitsorganisation in den Betrieben grundlegende Neuerungen. Wir geben die Anordnung im Wortlaut wieder:

Um die Arbeitskräfte der besetzten Gebiete bei der Neuordnung des Arbeitseinsatzes im europäischen Raum zu mobilisieren, müssen auch diese Kräfte einer straffen und einheitlichen Lenkung unterworfen werden. Sowohl die zweckmäßige und sinnvolle Verteilung dieser Kräfte zur Befriedigung des Kräftebedarfs des Reichs und der besetzten Gebiete, wie ihre höchstmögliche Arbeitsleistung müssen sichergestellt werden. Aufgrund der mir erteilten Vollmachten ergreife ich deshalb an:

1. Nach dem Erlass des Führers über den Generalbevollmächtigten für den Arbeitseinsatz vom 21. März 1942 und der Anordnung des Beauftragten für den Vierjahresplan zur Durchführung des Erlasses vom 27. März 1942 obliegen mir auch der zweckmäßige Einsatz der Arbeitskräfte der besetzten Gebiete sowie alle Maßnahmen zur Leistungssteigerung des Einsatzes dieser Kräfte. Die für die Aufgaben des Arbeitseinsatzes und der Lohnpolitik zuständigen deutschen Dienststellen oder meine Beauftragten führen diesen Einsatz und alle Maßnahmen zur Leistungssteigerung nach meinen Weisungen durch.

2. Diese Anordnung erstreckt sich auf alle während des Krieges von der deutschen Wehrmacht besetzten Gebiete soweit sie unter deutscher Verwaltung stehen.

3. Die verfügbaren Arbeitskräfte der besetzten Gebiete sind in erster Linie zur Befriedigung des kriegswichtigen Bedarfs in Deutschland selbst einzusetzen.

In den besetzten Gebieten sind sie nach folgender Rangordnung einzusetzen:

- a) für notwendige Aufgaben der Truppe, der Besatzungsdienststellen und der zivilen Dienststellen;
- b) für deutsche Rüstungsaufgaben;
- c) für Aufgaben der Ernährung und Landwirtschaft;
- d) für gewerbliche, im deutschen Interesse liegende Aufgaben außerhalb der Rüstungswirtschaft;
- e) für gewerbliche Aufgaben im Interesse der Bevölkerung des betreffenden Gebietes.

4. Es ist vielfach festgestellt worden, dass Arbeitskräfte in den besetzten Gebieten nicht den Kriegserfordernissen entsprechend sparsam und zweckmäßig eingesetzt werden. Die Arbeitsleistungen sind häufig zu gering.

Alle beteiligten Stellen in den besetzten Gebieten haben deshalb dafür zu sorgen, dass die Arbeitskräfte höchst sparsam und verbunden mit höchstmöglicher Arbeitsleistung eingesetzt werden. Das Horten von Arbeitskräften ist, wie im Reichsgebiet, verboten. Um eine Vergeudung von Arbeitskräften auszuschließen, sollen Auftraggeber mit Unternehmern grundsätzlich nur Leistungsverträge abzuschließen; bestehende Unternehmerverträge anderer Art sind soweit irgend möglich auf Leistungsverträge umzustellen.

5. Von den in den besetzten Gebieten beschäftigten nichtdeutschen Arbeitskräften muss grundsätzlich die gleiche Arbeitsleistung wie von deutschen Arbeitskräften verlangt werden. Zu diesem Zweck muss die Arbeitszeit in den besetzten Gebieten der in Deutschland geltenden Arbeitszeit angeglichen werden. Die Mindestarbeitszeit soll in der Regel 54 Stunden betragen. Durch Arbeitszeitverlängerung freigestellte Arbeitskräfte sind dem Arbeitseinsatz anderweitig zur Verfügung zu stellen.

Es ist zu prüfen, inwieweit zur weiteren Erhöhung der Arbeitsleistung Leistungszulagen eingeführt werden können. Der stabile Lohn und darf hierdurch jedoch nicht gefährdet werden.

7. Die fremdländischen Arbeitskräfte der besetzten Gebiete haben, wie die deutschen Arbeiter, strengste Arbeitsdisziplin zu wahren. Arbeitsbummelei und unberechtigtes Verlassen des Arbeitsplatzes sind aufs strengste zu ahnden.

8. Diese Anordnung gilt entsprechend auch für Kriegsgefangene.

9. Die Betriebsführer und alle mit der Anleitung und Beaufsichtigung der fremdländischen Arbeiter betrauten Kräfte sind mit dieser Anordnung

ANNEX I (b)

Translation from Reich Legal Gazette (No. 15; Year 1942)

Decree by the Führer concerning a Plenipotentiary-General for the utilisation of Labour. Dated March 21st, 1942.

Angewandte "In order to secure the man-power requisite for the war industries as a whole, and particularly for armaments, it is necessary that the utilisation of all available man-power, including that of workers recruited *Angewandte* (~~abroad~~) abroad and of prisoners-of-war, should be subject to a uniform control, directed in a manner appropriate to the requirements of war industry...., and further that all still incompletely utilised man-power in the Great German Reich, including the Protectorate, and in the General Government and in the Occupied Territories, should be mobilised.

"Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter **Britz SAUCKEL** will carry out this task, within the framework of the Four Years Plan, as Plenipotentiary-General for the employment of man-power. In that capacity he will be directly responsible to the Commissioner for the Four Years Plan.

"Section III (wages) and Section V (utilisation of man-power) of the Reich Labour Ministry, together with their subordinate authorities, will be placed at the disposal of the Plenipotentiary-General for the accomplishment of his task.

"At the Führer's Headquarters, March 21st, 1942.

(Signed) Adolf HITLER

the Führer

(Signed) Dr. LAMERS

the Reichsminister and Head of
the Reich Chancery

(Signed) KEITEL

Chief of the Higher Command of
the Wehrmacht

Translated from "Pariser Zeitung", 30th August, 1942.

BASIC ORDINANCE FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN-POWER IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

A working week of 54 hours as the normal rule - military requirements in Germany to be given priority.

Berlin, August 29th.

In pursuance of a new ordinance issued by the Fleipotentiaty-General for Man-Power, conditions of labour will henceforward be adjusted to war requirements in the occupied territories of Europe. The ordinance was dated August 22nd, 1942 and was published at once in the Reichsanzeiger. It contains innovations of fundamental importance both in regard to the order of priority to be observed in the employment of man-power, and in regard to the hours of work and the organisation of labour in factories. We publish below, the text of this ordinance :

"In order that the reserves of man-power of the occupied territories may be mobilized on the occasion of the readjustment of labour in the European area, they must be subjected to strict and uniform control.

It is necessary to ensure that this man-power shall be usefully and rationally allocated, with a view to satisfying the war-requirements of the Reich and the Occupied Territories, while at the same time producing the highest possible output of work. In virtue of the plenary powers conferred upon me I therefore decree as follows :

1) By the Führer's Decree of March 21st, 1942, covering the appointment of a Fleipotentiaty-General for man-power, and the ordinances by the Trustee for the Four-Years Plan, dated March 27th, implementing that Decree, I am instructed to provide for the useful employment of the man-power resources of the Occupied Territories and to take all the necessary measures to increase the output of their work. The German authorities which are competent for assigning the tasks upon which labour is to be employed, or the officials whom I designate, will direct the utilisation of this man-power and take the necessary measures for increasing output, in accordance with the instructions that I give.

-10-

~~-2-~~

2) The present ordinance extends to all territories occupied by the German Army in the course of the war in so far as they are under German administration.

3) The resources of man-power that are available in the Occupied Territories are to be employed, primarily, to satisfy the requirements of importance for the war, in Germany itself. In allocating the said labour resources in the Occupied Territories the following order of priority will be observed:

- (a) labour required for the troops, the Occupation authorities, and the civil authorities;
- (b) labour required for German armaments (Rüstungen);
- (c) labour required for food and agriculture;
- (d) labour required for industrial work other than armaments, which is in the interest of Germany;
- (e) labour required for industrial work in the interests of the population of the territory in question.

4) It has been frequently observed that labour is not employed in the Occupied Territories with that economy of man-power and usefulness that is desirable for the requirements of war. The output has often been on too low a scale.

All the authorities concerned, in the Occupied Territories must, therefore, see to it that labour is employed with the most careful economy of man-power, combined with the highest possible output of work. The hoarding of man-power is forbidden, just as it is in the territory of the Reich. In order to prevent any squanderings of man-power, authorities concerned with the placing of contracts must, in principle, only make agreements with contractors based upon output. Any existing contracts of other descriptions must, wherever possible, be converted into contracts based upon output.

5) The non-German workers in the Occupied Territories must be required to produce the same output of labour as is expected from German workers. With this object the hours of labour in the Occupied Territories must be made equivalent to those in force in Germany. The minimum working-week must, as a rule, be 54 hours. The man-power released by this extension of working hours must be made available for labour elsewhere.

Foreign workers employed in the Occupied Territories must, in principle, be required to work on Sundays and holidays, in the same way as is expected from German workers.

- 6) The highest possible output of work is to be ensured in the Occupied Territories also by the introduction of "work-by-the-job" (akkordarbeit) and premium work. In works where "work-by-the-job" clauses are already in force these clauses must be reviewed with the object of releasing man-power, wherever this is possible. In cases where it is not practicable to introduce "work-by-the-job", or premium work, the possibility must be considered of increasing the output of labour by a system of bounties for higher output. Such measure, must not, however, unsettle the permanent scale of wages.
- 7) The foreign workers of the Occupied Territories must, like the German workers, be subject to the strictest labour-discipline "Go-no-go" methods, and absenteeism without justifiable excuse, must be severely repressed.
- 8) The present ordinance is applicable mutatis mutandis to prisoners of war.
- 9) Managers of works, and all authorities entrusted with the training and supervision of the foreign workers are to make themselves acquainted with this ordinance and the regulations issued under it. In that connection special attention is to be devoted to the most economical employment of the foreign man-power and to the enhancement of the output of labour.
- 10) The German authorities responsible for assigning the tasks on which labour is to be employed and the wage-policy to be observed, will issue the necessary instructions for giving effect to the present Ordinance and will supervise their execution.

12

ANNEX 3rd of EXHIBIT 2

**SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT PUBLISHED IN THE
GERMAN PRESS (Frankfurter Zeitung,
30th March, 1942).**

**Sandke Generalbevollmächtigter
für den Arbeitseinsatz.**

* Berlin, 29. März. Der Führer hat den Reichshaltbar und
Gauleiter Fritz Sandke zum Generalbevollmächtigten für den Ar-
beitseinsatz im Rahmen des Vierjahresplans ernannt. In dieser
Eigenschaft ist Reichshaltbar Sandke dem Reichsmar-
schall des Großdeutschen Reiches unmittelbar unter-
stellt und hat von ihm zur Durchführung seiner Aufgaben um-
fassende Vollmachten erhalten.

Von unserer Seite erfahren wir dazu noch folgendes:
Der Auftrag des Generalbevollmächtigten erstreckt sich auf die
Regelung des Einsatzes sämtlicher verfügbaren Arbeitskräfte ein-
schließlich der ausserhalb des Reiches und der Reichsangehörigen,
im besonderen in der Rüstungs- und Ernährungsindustrie sowie auf
die Mobilisierung aller noch unausgenutzten Arbeitskräfte. Der
Generalbevollmächtigte für den Arbeitseinsatz im Rahmen des
Vierjahresplans wird mit allen Reichsbehörden, namentlich
mit dem Reichsminister für Wirtschaft und Rüstung, der gleich-
zeitig Generalbevollmächtigter für Rüstungsaufgaben im Rahmen
des Vierjahresplans ist, aufs engste zusammenarbeiten. Die Er-
nennung des Gauleiters Sandke erfolgte auch wegen der über-
ragenden Bedeutung des Arbeitseinsatzes in den Rüstungsindu-
strien auf Wunsch des Reichsministers Speer. Bei der Durchführung
seiner Aufgaben stehen dem Generalbevollmächtigten für den Ar-
beitseinsatz die zuständigen Abteilungen III (Lohn) und V (Ar-
beitseinsatz) des Reichsarbeitsministeriums und dessen nachgeord-
nete Dienststellen — also namentlich die Landesarbeitsämter und
Arbeitsämter — zur Verfügung.

Im Zuge dieser Neuordnung geht die Tätigkeit der bisherigen
Geschäftsgruppe Arbeitseinsatz des Vierjahres-
plans, die Beschaffung und Verteilung der Arbeitskräfte sowie
die Regelung der Arbeitsbedingungen auf den General-
bevollmächtigten über. Der Reichsmarschall hat dem
Gauleiter Dr. Sandke für seine langjährige erfolgreiche
Tätigkeit als Leiter der Geschäftsgruppe seinen Dank und seine
höchste Anerkennung ausgesprochen. Ebenso hat der Reichs-
marschall dem Reichsminister Dr. Speer seinen Dank
zum Ausdruck gebracht.

ANNEXE 3(b)

TRANSLATION OF A SEMI-OFFICIAL
STATEMENT PUBLISHED IN THE
GERMAN PRESS (Frankfurter
Zeitung 30.3.42.)

"We learn from a well-informed source:

The task of the Plenipotentiary General (i.e. SAUCKEL) extends to the regulation of the employment of all available man power including the recruits (erworben) foreigners and the prisoners of war - especially in the food and war industries - and to the mobilisation of all man-power that has not yet been completely utilised. The Plenipotentiary General for the employment of man-power within the framework of the 4-years Plan, will co-operate closely with all industrial offices, and especially with the Reich Minister for armaments and munitions, who is at the same time Plenipotentiary General for Equipment, within the Four Years Plan. (i.e. SPEER)

The appointment of Gauleiter SAUCKEL was also made in view of the immense importance of man-power in the war industries and at the wish of Reich Minister Speer. In the performance of his task the Plenipotentiary General (SAUCKEL) will have at his disposal, for the employment of man-power, the competent Sections III (wages) and V (man-power) of the Reich Labour Ministry and its subordinate offices - that, the district labour offices and the labour offices.

..... (the rest deals with departmental changes)

ANNEXE 4 (A)

DECREE ISSUED IN BELGIUM INTRODUCING FORCED LABOUR
FOR GERMANY IN PURSUANCE OF SAUCKEL'S DECREES.

(SUMMARY OF 4. A)

The material available includes the following documents;
French Text of decrees, published in the "VERORDNUNGSBLATT"
and reproduced in the Belgian (German-controlled) Press of 9th October,
1942).

Decree of October 7th, 1942.

The first of these decrees is signed by the "Commandant Militaire" of the Belgium and Northern France (at that time GENERAL VON FALKENHANSEN). It introduces a compulsory 48 hours working week in business and administration of every kind, and it authorises the Chief of the Military Administration (General Eggert REEDER) to provide for the transfer to other jobs of workers who will become surplus (owing to the increase in working hours). Infractions or evasions are made punishable by fine or imprisonment.

First Executive Ordinance

The above text is followed by a "First Executive Ordinance", signed by the Chief of the Military Administration (for the Commandant Militaire). It provides that the new regime shall come into force by October 15th, 1942, and that exception may only be allowed by the German Oberfeldkommandants.

Second Decree.

Next follows a Decree in two chapters published in the "VERORDNUNGSBLATT" of 6th October, 1942, modifying a previous decree, Chapter 1 of the new decree lays down that:

1. The inhabitants of Belgium may be required to perform compulsory labour service in Belgium and in the territories of the Reich for work of certain kinds. Where the work has to be performed in the Reich, the compulsory labour service will be limited to males, between 18 and 60, and to unmarried females between 21 and 35..."

/Over.

- 15 -

Second Executive Ordinance.

Next follows a 2nd Executive Ordinance signed by the Chief of the Military Administration, (General Eggert REEDER), which lays down, in Article 1 -

1. "The obligation to work, in the case of labour to be performed in Belgium will be decided upon by the Labour Office in whose area the person concerned is domiciled or ordinarily resident;

Where the work has to be performed in the Reich the decision will be given by the competent Oberfeld or Feld-Kommandentur".

C.

The next text is that of a decree, dated December 10th, 1942, signed by the Chief of the Militaire Administration, for the Commandant Militaire of Belgium and Northern France, and entitled; "A decree for the protection of Labour from disturbance". It was published in the German-controlled Belgian Press (Le. soir of 15th Dec, 1942).

Para. I (i) makes it an offence to "cease work or dismiss workers, or to invite others to do so, or to disturb labour peace in any way. Infractions are punishable by imprisonment or death.

The text is preceded by a commentary: "Communications by the German authorities", pointing out that the decree applies to all trades and professions and to civil servants; that it includes the death penalty; and that the protection of labour peace is a responsibility of the Military Administration.

- 16 -

ANNEXE 5

On February 3rd, 1944, "INBEL" reported that :

"In occupied Belgium girls of 15 to 18 years of age have been registered by the Germans in certain towns with a view to their deportation to Germany. In October last, girls of 15, 16 and 17 were requisitioned in the Verviers district and compelled to work in an arms factory".

"INBEL" then went on to quote the letter addressed by the Bishop of Liege to the priests in the Verviers district: saying that they "had learnt with amazement that the labour exchange at Verviers had just called up girls of 15, 16 and 17 in the district for compulsory labour". He then referred to an earlier protest by the Belgian bishops and added that they could not fail to renew it now "when it is a case of girls, one might almost say children, and of work directly connected with warlike objects..."

- 17 -

ANNEXE 6

EXAMPLE OF DECREE ISSUED IN GREECE IN PURSUANCE OF SAUCKEL'S
DECREE.

C.59. Kathimerini, 29.1.44. (do not quote), publishes an announcement by the Military Commander of Greece on 27.1.44

" In my communication of 29.1.44. (see above C58) I declared that work in the German military services, military undertakings and public services is compulsory work. While issuing a warning that severe penalties of imprisonment would be inflicted in the case of transgression, I summoned all workers and those employees of the services and undertakings in question who had left their places of employment: after the terror raid of 11.1.44., to resume work by 20.1.44. at the latest.

"Mean while many workers and employees of the said services and enterprises imagined that they could continue to stay far away from their work. Subsequently, a large number of them were arrested on the night of 25.1.44., and delivered to my court martial. Many of them were condemned at to-days' sitting of the court-martial to three years imprisonment for refusing to do their duty.

"I address to all workers and employees of the said services and enterprises a final summons to realise their duty and to resume their work immediately. I hereby guarantee exemption from punishment for all those who present themselves for work again before 09.00 on 31.1.44. But for those who do not make an appearance at their work within this time limit, penalties are in store which will be more severe than those which were inflicted at the sitting of January 27th, 44, particularly the penalties of imprisonment and confinement in concentration camps.

"In the event of all the workmen and employees ~~presenting themselves~~ again at their places of employment before the expiry of the time-limit, I shall bear in mind the possibility of offering an amnesty to those already condemned".

- 18 -

ANNEXE No. 7.

EXTRACT FROM NEW SOVIET DOCUMENTS ON NAZI ATROCITIES

"From HITLER's Order on the use of prisoners-of-war as slaves.
June, 1942."

"Have all the soldiers on the Eastern front realised that with every war prisoner they take they acquire labour power which can easily be used? It has been proved that the Russian can very well be used as a labourer. Male labour power is greatly needed at the present time. As is known, Germany has drawn in many millions of foreign workers, but, in the first place, the number is insufficient, and, secondly, obvious difficulties arise therefrom. War prisoners offer no difficulties: they constitute an easily used and, in addition, a cheap, labour force. When he captures a prisoner, the soldier acquires labour power for the Fatherland, and, consequently, for himself".

U. N. W. C. C.
(Research Office)

COPY

SECRET
Summary of Information
NO: 2

~~German Cabinet Secret~~

August 1944

Paul Josef GOEBBELS - Plenipotentiary for the total War Effort

Martin BORMANN

~~Martin BORMANN~~

- CHIEF of the Nazi Party Chancery

Total Mobilization of Man Power in Occupied Europe

"Requisitions in kind and services shall not be demanded from municipalities or inhabitants except for the needs of the army of occupation. They shall be in proportion to the resources of the country, and of such a nature as not to involve the inhabitants in the obligation of taking part in military operations against their own country." (Article 52 of the Hague Convention)

On July 25th, 1944, HITLER issued a Decree (the full text of which in German and English is given in Annex 1) stating that Reichsmarschall GOERING as President of the Ministerial Council for Reich Defence had been directed to adapt public life to the requirements of total war, and was to propose the name of a Plenipotentiary with that object; and that Dr. GOEBBELS had been nominated by GOERING for the office, and was accordingly appointed as Plenipotentiary for the TOTAL WAR EFFORT. This decree definitely extends the new measures for the total mobilization of man-power to the Occupied States.

Thus, in the preamble, which is dated from the Fuhrer's Headquarters on July 26th, it is stated :

July,
"The Fuhrer has drawn up a Decree, on 25th, 1944, for the territory of the Great German Reich and correspondingly (entsprechend) for the Incorporated and Occupied Territories, concerning the total mobilization of man-power. The decree states near the end "that the Nazi Party Chancery (that is BORMANN) will actively support the Fuhrer in directing the Party effort according to his full powers."

On August 1st, 1944, the "VOLKSCHE WOCHE" reported that Dr. GOEBBELS had explained his views to the War Cabinet, and to the Ministers of the Civil Administration of the Occupied Territories, at a session in Berlin. The report

added that Dr. LAMBERT (Head of the Reich Chancellery) assured Dr. GOEBBELS of the full support of the Reich Cabinet and all those present in the execution of these plans (See Annex II).

In virtue of his new powers Dr. GOEBBELS issued a number of decrees. On August 11th, 1944, the German Press published a Notice by him specifying some of the measures that he had decreed, the first of these was (See Annex III)

"1. All foreign domestic and business female workers have been directed into war industries".

These women may have been volunteer workers in private employment, but they were now conscripted for war-work on behalf of Germany. This already constitutes a war crime.

GOEBBELS' intention to conscript the man-power of the Occupied States to a greater extent than had been done by SAUCKEL (See Report No. 10) was openly admitted by the Press in the Reich and by the German-controlled press in Occupied Territory. In the Reichs the "HAMBURGER TAGEBLATT" of July 29th, 1944, wrote :

"The mobilisation of foreign workers remains the chief task"

and in the Netherlands the "Dutch Home Service" (German-controlled radio) broadcast an article, by GOEDBUYS, in "DE WAAG" expressing the hope that the

"severer measures which Dr. GOEBBELS has introduced in Germany under his new plenary powers will also be applied in our country."

In the case of Norway a Memorandum by the H.C. Research Department 229 of September 18th, 1944) stated: "Inspired articles in the Norwegian Press suggested that GOEBBELS demands might be met in part by combing out offices and factories not engaged in essential war work, public services such as railways and postal services and schools."

It may be mentioned that GOEBBELS has not replaced SAUCKEL. A.H.C. Research Department Memorandum (No. 210, of August 1st, 1944) stated that the latter still retains his powers as Plenipotentiary for War-Power, and that the first decree under the new regime of the total war effort was issued by SAUCKEL in agreement with GOEBBELS.

As regards the effect of GOEBBELS' decrees in the Occupied States, there is evidence from Norway that the Chief of the Civil Administration of these States

who attended GOEBBELS Meeting, mentioned above, early in August, 1944, have not remained idle.

A passage in the above-quoted Memorandum (No. 229 of 19th Sept, '44) states on the authority of the (Swedish) "SVENSKA DAGBLAD" of July 28th, 1944, that ASTRUP, a Norwegian quisling had now, on orders from Germany, worked out a fresh plan of campaign. A new registration of the 1921-23 groups was to bring into German labour camps those who had failed to answer the first call up. Those who resisted and were captured by force would be sent to Germany. A later Swedish report amplified this. Those liable to be called up would be sought in their homes and places of work. If within three days their families had not divulged their addresses they would be regarded as deserters, their belongings confiscated and other members of their families would be conscribed in their place.

The same Memorandum reported that the Norwegian "Home Front" issued repeated warnings to all Norwegians to be prepared for new German tactics, and to continue to boycott all forms of labour conscription. Norway was at war with Germany and it was unthinkable that the Norwegian people should in any circumstances allow themselves to be mobilised by the enemies of their country."

The Swedish "Dagens Nyheter" of September 27th, 1944, (as quoted in the News Digest) states - "Of late the Germans had repeatedly simply surrounded groups of Norwegians in the streets, and sent them northwards to forced labour. Thus recently a street in Lillehammer was suddenly closed and 31 Norwegians were captured, including two teachers at the local school. One of them had a child on his hip, but the Germans simply removed the child and forced the teacher to follow the others. Another Norwegian had only one arm, but was, nevertheless, taken. All were sent by train to Trondheim, guarded by two Germans and two Hirlen. The transport arrived at the Skorovas mines in Nandalen two days later."

ANNEXE 1 TO EXHIBIT 7

HITLER'S DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1944.

DAZ 27 July 1944

Führerhauptquartier, 25.7.

Der Führer hat am 25. Juli 1944 für das Gebiet des Großdeutschen Reiches und der besetzten Gebiete einen Erlass über den totalen Kriegseinsatz erlassen, dessen wesentliche Bestimmungen wie folgt lauten:

Die Kriegslage zwingt zur vollen Anschließung aller Kräfte für Wehrmacht und Rüstung. Ich ordne daher an:

I.

Der Vorsitzende des Ministeriums für die Reichsverteidigung, Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring, hat das gesamte öffentliche Leben des Reiches den Erfordernissen der totalen Kriegsführung in jeder Beziehung anzupassen. Zur Durchführung dieser Aufgabe schlägt er mir einen Reichsbevollmächtigten für den totalen Kriegseinsatz vor. Dieser hat im besonderen dafür Sorge zu tragen, daß alle öffentlichen Veranstaltungen der Zielsetzung des totalen Krieges angemessen sind und Wehrmacht und Rüstung keine Kräfte entziehen. Er hat den gesamten Staatsapparat einschließlich Reichsbahn, Reichspost und aller öffentlichen Anstalten, Einrichtungen und Betriebe mit dem Ziele zu überprüren, durch einen realistischen, rationellen Einsatz von Menschen und Mitteln, durch

Stilllegung oder Einschränkung aller nichtkriegerischen Aufgaben und durch Verwertung der Kräfte für die Wehrmacht und Rüstung.

In diesem Zwecken kann er von den öffentlichen Behörden Anordnungen erlassen und diese durchsetzen.

Die Befehle von den öffentlichen Behörden erlassen zu werden, sind in der Ausführung der öffentlichen Verwaltungstätigkeiten zu berücksichtigen. Die öffentlichen Verwaltungen sind mit dem Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring in der Ausführung der öffentlichen Verwaltungstätigkeiten zu kooperieren.

Der Leiter der Parteikanzlei ist beauftragt, die notwendigen Maßnahmen durchzuführen, die auf Grund der Befehle des Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring zu ergreifen sind.

Auf Grund dieses Erlasses hat der Führer die Befehle der Reichsregierung, Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring, Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels und Reichsminister Dr. Loh zu erlassen.

TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DECREE FROM "NEWS DIGEST"

INTERNAL CONDITIONS

Hitler Decrees Total War Effort

B0. DNB, 25.7.44 (18.42), reports from the Führer's Headquarters: "On July 25th, 1944, the Führer issued a decree on total war for the area of the Greater German Reich and for the incorporated and occupied

territories. The essential regulations have the following text:

"The war situation makes incumbent the exhaustive use of all resources for the Armed Forces and armament. I therefore decree:

"Reich Marshal Hermann Göring, the President of the Ministerial Council for Reich Defence, is to adapt the whole of public life to the requirements of total war in every respect. To carry out this task, he will propose to me a 'Reich Plenipotentiary for Total War.'

"The Plenipotentiary will be specially charged with seeing that all public acts are in accordance with the aims of total war and in no way keep manpower from the Armed Forces and armaments. He is to examine the entire State organisation, including the Reich Railways, the Reich Post and all public institutes, organisations and enterprises with the aim of releasing, by complete rational employment of men and means, by closing down or restricting tasks of lesser importance to the war and by simplifying their organisation and their procedure, the maximum of manpower for the Armed Forces and armaments. For this purpose he can demand information from the Supreme Reich Authorities and can issue instructions to them.

"The legal instructions to be issued accordingly by the Supreme Reich Authorities and the fundamental administrative instructions will be issued in agreement with the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery, the head of the Party Chancellery and the General Trustee for the Reich Administration. The Head of the Party Chancellery will actively support the measures decreed by me by directing the Party effort according to the full powers given to him.

"By reason of this decree the Führer, acting on the recommendation of Reich Marshal Hermann Göring, chairman of the Ministerial Council for Reich Defence, has appointed Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels to be 'Reich Plenipotentiary for the Total War Effort.'

Corresponding

Corresponding
(entsprechend)

Meeting between Goebbels and Higher Reich authorities, and heads of civil administrations in the Occupied Territories. (Assurance of whole-hearted support from all present).

Tiefgreifende Maßnahmen im Staatsapparat

Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels sprach vor dem Reichskabinett über seine Aufgaben als Reichsbevollmächtigter — „Wir haben bei restloser Mobilisierung die wirkungsvollsten Pfänder des Sieges in der Hand“

DNB. Berl. 31. Juli.

Unter dem Vorsitz des Chefs der Reichskanzlei Reichsminister Dr. Lammers fand in Berlin eine Besprechung der Reichsminister, der Leiter der Obersten Reichsbehörden, der Chefs der Zivilverwaltungen in den besetzten Gebieten und der Staatssekretäre der Reichsministerien statt, in deren Mittelpunkt Ausführungen des Reichsbevollmächtigten für den totalen Kriegseinsatz, Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels, standen.

In seinen einführenden Worten verwies Reichsminister Dr. Lammers auf den Zusammenhang zwischen den ersten Maßnahmen, die im Frühjahr 1943 zum Ziele der Totalisierung des nationalen Kriegseinsatzes durchgeführt wurden, und der grundlegenden Erweiterung, die der damalige an einen Dreierausschuß des Reichskabinetts gerichtete Führerauftrag durch die jetzige Bestellung eines Reichsbevollmächtigten erfahren hat. Schon durch die seinerzeitigen, den damals bestehenden Verhältnissen angepaßten Maßnahmen seien Millionen Deutscher zusätzlich für Wehrmacht und Rüstung mobilisiert worden. Mit den der jetzigen Gesamtlage des Krieges entsprechenden neuen und umfassenden Vollmachten, die der Führer mit seinem Erlass vom 25. Juli 1944 dem Reichsbevollmächtigten für den totalen Kriegseinsatz übertragen habe, sei nun ein Instrument geschaffen, das die restlose Konzentration der Kräfte und eine totale Ausschöpfung der Reserven unseres Kriegspotentials gewährleistet und dabei die Dynamik einer kraftvollen, mit der Volksführung und Menschenerziehung

vertrauten Persönlichkeit zur Wirkung gebracht. In mehr als einstündigen, sehr eindringlichen Ausführungen, die auch zahlreiche wichtige Einzelfragen beleuchteten, gab Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels einen Überblick über die Grundsätze und Methoden, mit denen er seinen Auftrag als Reichsbevollmächtigter für den totalen Kriegseinsatz wahrzunehmen beabsichtigt. Unser fester Wille, die heutige Kriegslage zu meistern, zwingt uns dazu, einschneidende Maßnahmen zu ergreifen.

Mutig und vorbehaltlos müsse daran gegangen werden, den ganzen Staatsapparat ausschließlich für den eigentlichen Kriegszweck einzusetzen und alle Arbeiten, die nicht unmittelbar mit den Kriegsbedürfnissen zusammenhängen, einzustellen. Auch mit der Stilllegung ganzer Arbeitsgebiete des öffentlichen Dienstes müsse gerechnet werden, da vor allem durch solche tiefgreifenden Maßnahmen große Kraftreserven für den unmittelbaren Kriegseinsatz an der Front und in der Rüstung freigemacht werden.

Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels sprach in diesem Zusammenhang vom Grundsatz, daß alle Opfer und Leistungen, die das deutsche Volk zu leisten hat, gleichmäßig und schonunglos auf alle Schichten des Volkes verteilt und von ihnen gemeinsam getragen werden müßten. Zum Schluß seiner eindrucksvollen Ausführungen richtete er einen besonderen Appell an alle Chefs der Obersten Reichsbehörden, in eigener Initiative die Entwicklung Deutschlands zu einem wahren „Volk im Krieg“ voranzutreiben.

„Wir haben“ — so betonte Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels mit Nachdruck — „die wirkungsvollsten Pfänder des Sieges in der Hand, wenn wir sie nur restlos mobilisieren. Ich bin überzeugt, daß wir auch das neue vom Führer bezeichnete Ziel erreichen und daß dies im wahren Sinne des Wortes kriegsentscheidend sein wird.“

Reichsminister Dr. Lammers gab im Anschluß an die Ausführungen des Reichsbevollmächtigten für den totalen Kriegseinsatz den Willen der Mitglieder des Reichskabinetts und aller Anwesenden Ausdruck, Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels in geschlossener Einmütigkeit zu unterstützen und seine Forderungen mit aller Energie in die Tat umzusetzen. Er gedachte des Beispiels, das der Führer in seiner Weisheit allen Deutschen bietet und schloß die Zusammenkunft mit einer Gelobnis der Treue zu Adolf Hitler und der unbedingten Entschlossenheit zum Kampf bis zum Sieg unserer gerechten Sache.

ANNEKE. III

GOEBBELS' PROCLAMATION ORDERING FOREIGN WOMEN
TO BE CONSCRIPTED FOR WAR INDUSTRY.

Eine Mitteilung des Reichsbevollmächtigten Dr. Goebbels

Die Maßnahmen zum Kriegseinsatz

Berlin, 11. August

Der Reichsbevollmächtigte für den totalen Kriegseinsatz, Reichsminister
Dr. Goebbels, teilt mit:

Nachdem in der vergangenen Woche bereits durch die Heraussetzung der Frauenarbeitspflicht auf das 55. Lebensjahr sowie durch den Erlaß gegen die Scheinarbeit erhebliche Arbeitskräfte freigestellt worden sind die nunmehr durch die Arbeitsämter in die kriegswichtige Rüstungsproduktion übergeführt werden, sind die weiteren Maßnahmen zur Totalisierung unseres Kriegseinsatzes in Gang gekommen bzw. in Vorbereitung begriffen. Diese Maßnahmen sind zum Teil improvisatorischer, zum Teil aber auch grundsätzlicher und tiefer greifender Natur. Sie werden auf den verschiedensten Gebieten des öffentlichen Lebens zu wesentlichen Einschränkungen führen, an denen die gesamte Bevölkerung teilnehmen muß. Der Reichsbevollmächtigte für den totalen Kriegseinsatz wird bei seinen Maßnahmen größten Wert darauf legen, daß die Lasten so gerecht wie möglich verteilt werden. Sinn und Zweck dieser Maßnahmen ist, Arbeitskräfte für die Rüstung und Kriegsproduktion und Soldaten für die Front frei zu machen.

Im Rahmen dieser Maßnahmen sind folgende Anordnungen bereits ergangen:

1. Sämtliche fremdvölkischen Haus- und Wirtschaftsgehilfinnen werden der Rüstungsindustrie zugeführt. Die zurzeit noch ihren Beruf als Haus- und Wirtschaftsangestellte ausübenden deutschen Arbeitskräfte werden zum Teil der Rüstung, zum Teil solchen Haushalten zugewiesen, in denen sie dringend benötigt werden, also in erster Linie kinderreichen Familien.

2. Eine ganze Reihe von Jahrgängen UK-Gestellter, deren die Front besonders dringend bedarf, werden aus dem gesamten öffentlichen Leben und nach Übereinkunft mit dem Reichsminister für Rüstung und Kriegsproduktion, Albert Speer, zum großen Teil auch aus der Rüstungsindustrie herausgezogen, nachdem

die Ersatzkräfte dort eingearbeitet sind.

3. Die Kreise der Bevölkerung, die bisher wenig Gelegenheit hatten, an den gemeinsamen Kriegsanstrengungen teilzunehmen, werden durch größtmögliche Intensivierung der Heimarbeit der Rüstungsproduktion dienstbar gemacht. Für Heimarbeit kommen in erster Linie solche Kräfte in Frage, die nicht arbeitspflichtig sind.

4. Das Kulturleben in allen seinen Sparten wird wesentlich eingeschränkt. Die diesbezüglichen Einzelmaßnahmen sind eingeleitet. Ua. wird schon in den nächsten Tagen der gesamte deutsche Nachwuchs für Film und Theater geschlossen in die Rüstungsindustrie übergeführt.

5. Weitere wesentliche Kräftesparungsmaßnahmen auf dem Gebiet der allgemeinen inneren Verwaltung, der Reichs-

bahn, der Reichspost und des kulturellen Lebens sind im Gange oder in Vorbereitung. Sie werden der Öffentlichkeit von Fall zu Fall vor Inkrafttreten bekanntgegeben.

6. Was den Stil des öffentlichen Lebens betrifft, so ist es nunmehr grundsätzlich den Erfordernissen des totalen Krieges anzupassen. Nicht der äußere Aufwand einer Veranstaltung soll in Zukunft als Maßstab ihrer Bedeutung gelten, sondern ihre Einfachheit und Zweckmäßigkeit. Alle öffentlichen Veranstaltungen nicht kriegsmäßigen Charakters, wie Empfänge, Amtseinführungen, Fest- und Theaterwochen, Musiktage, Ausstellungsöffnungen und Gedenkfeierlichkeiten, die nicht der unmittelbaren Förderung unserer gemeinsamen Kriegsanstrengungen dienen, haben zu unterbleiben.

Der unumgängliche Rest solcher Veranstaltungen hat in einem Rahmen zu erfolgen, der jeden unzeitgemäßen Aufwand vermeidet und ganz auf den Zweck der Veranstaltung ausgerichtet ist.

Wenn jetzt und in steigendem Maße in den kommenden Wochen und Monaten jeder Volksgenosse seine ganze Kraft in den Dienst der Nation stellt und dadurch sein persönlicher Lebensstil notwendigerweise immer kriegsmäßiger wird, so muß auch aus dem öffentlichen Leben nunmehr alles verschwinden, was mit der Härte unseres Schicksalskampfes nicht mehr in Einklang steht. Das deutsche Volk wird in all seinen Lebensäußerungen nur noch den unheugsamen Willen erkennen lassen, diesen Kampf um seine bedrohte nationale Existenz, koste es, was es wolle, bis zum siegreichen Ende durchzustehen.

~~Marshall~~
U N WCC
(Research Office)

SECRET
Summary of Report 73
~~SECRET~~
August 1944

REICHSMARSHALL HERMANN GÖRING

CONFISCATIONS OF PROPERTY OF POLISH NATIONALS

Decree by Goring dated September 17th, 1940. (a)

This decree provided that the properties of "members" of the former Polish State in the Incorporated Territories were to be confiscated :

1. If the owners were Jews;
2. If the owners had fled;
3. If the owners had acquired the property after September 1st, 1939.
4. If the owners had settled after October 1st, 1918 on territory which belonged to the Reich before 1914;
5. If the property was required in the public interest and in particular for the defence of the Reich or to strengthen the German element in the country.

An I.L.O. publication: "The displacement of populations in Europe", states (on page 55) that "the last clause was specially intended to cover the expropriation of the expelled and deported Poles". (For some Poles and Jews had, already, been expelled to make room for German immigrants, before the issue of this Decree).

The same I.L.O. publication quotes from "Die Deutsche Wirtschaft" No. 28 of Oct., 1941, (b) the following details of property which has been actually confiscated under the Decree, and handed over to the Official Trustees:

/In

(a) Reich Gesetzblatt, I, p. 1, 270. see photostat in Annex 1.

(b) ~~This issue of Deutsche Wirtschaft is not yet obtainable.~~
A copy of this publication can be seen in the Secretariat.

In Posen 17,300 handicraft workshops;

17,200 commercial undertakings;

3,500 industrial undertakings;

In Lodz 7,500 commercial undertakings;

6,400 handicraft workshops;

2,400 textile undertakings;

In addition: 75,000 Polish and Jewish real estate properties
in Posenia

The above-quoted I.L.O. publication adds that the large estates and undertakings became German state property; the bulk of the land was used to settle about 50,000 incoming Germans.

The Volkische Beobachter of 1st December, 1940, published a notice (see Photostat, Annex 2) referring to the Decree of September 17th, 1940, and warning the owners of the farms of property in question that they had to register the details of their property with the Finance Office by December 15th, at latest; and that only personal belongings up to a maximum value of 300 marks were exempt from that registration.

These deliberate confiscations of private property of Polish Nationals evidently constitute a war-crime for which Marshall Göring as signatory to the Decree of September 17th, 1940, is accountable.

Anmeldung polnischen Vermögens

Auf Grund der Verordnung vom 17. September 1940 (RGBl. I S. 1799) ist das im Gebiet des Reichsgebietes befindliche Vermögen der Angehörigen des ehemaligen polnischen Staates, soweit sie nicht nach dem Erlass des Führers und Reichslankers vom 8. Oktober 1939 die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit erworben haben, und das Vermögen der Angehörigen des ehemaligen Freistaates Danzig polnischer Volkszugehörigkeit durch den Beauftragten für den Vierjahresplan zur Anmeldung aufgerufen worden.

Anzumelden ist dasjenige Vermögen, das nach §§ 1, 2 und 10 der erwähnten Verordnung vom 17. September 1940 der Festlegung und kommissarischen Verwaltung unterliegt. In Betracht kommen nach § 3 a. a. O. unbewegliche und bewegliche Sachen (nebst allem Zubehör), Forderungen, Beteiligungen, Rechte und Interessen aller Art. Ausgeschlossen von der Anmeldung sind bewegliche Sachen, die ausschließlich der persönlichen Lebensführung dienen und keinen höheren Gesamtwert von mehr als 300 RM. haben. Maßgebend ist der Stand des Vermögens vom 1. September 1939.

Anmeldepflichtig sind: 1. Die Eigentümer oder sonstigen Berechtigten; 2. Personen, die erwähntes Vermögen besitzen, in Gewahrsam haben, verwalten oder in sonstiger Weise verfügen; 3. Personen, die in dem eingangs erwähnten Gebiet ihren Wohnsitz oder gewöhnlichen Aufenthalt haben und einem Angehörigen des ehemaligen Freistaates Danzig polnischer Volkszugehörigkeit eine Leistung schulden, ohne Rücksicht darauf, wo der Gläubiger oder sonstige Berechtigte sich befindet; 4. Leiter oder sonstige vertretungsberechtigte juristische Personen von Personenvereinigungen, Anstalten, Stiftungen oder sonstiger Zweckvermögen, die ihren Sitz in dem eingangs erwähn-

ten Gebiet, hinsichtlich der Beteiligungen solcher Personen, deren Vermögen der Festlegung unterliegt, besitzen. Insoweit über die Anmeldung, dann ist die Anmeldung dennoch erforderlich. D. Zweifelsgründe sind anzugeben.

Die Anmeldung hat bis spätestens 15. Dezember 1940 zu erfolgen, und zwar bei dem Amt, in dessen Bezirk der Anmeldepflichtige seinen Wohnsitz oder gewöhnlichen Aufenthalt hat. Reichs- und Staatsbehörden sowie die Reichsbank und die ihr angegliederten Institute meiden unmittelbar bei der Haupttreuhandstelle Ost in Berlin an. Erhält der Anmeldepflichtige erst später Kenntnis von Tatsachen, die die Anmeldepflicht begründen, so muß die Anmeldung binnen Monatsfrist nach Kenntnis bewirkt werden.

DEUTSCH SIGNED BY GÖRING 17TH SEPT. 1940.

Nr. 170 — Tag der Ausgabe: 28. September 1940

1273

1. Die Beschlagnahme nach § 2 und die Anordnung einer kommissarischen Verwaltung nach den §§ 5 und 10 dieser Verordnung finden nicht statt bei Vermögenswerten von Juden, deren Veräußerung den jüdischen Eigentümern bei Inkrafttreten dieser Verordnung bereits auf Grund der §§ 1 bis 6 der Verordnung über den Einlag des jüdischen Vermögens aufgegeben war; der Veräußerungserlös kann eingezogen werden.
2. Die Zustimmung nach § 15 dieser Verordnung ist nicht erforderlich, soweit bereits eine Genehmigung durch § 8 der Verordnung über den Einlag des jüdischen Vermögens vorausgeschrieben ist;
3. Die Verordnung des Reichsprotectors in Böhmen und Mähren über das jüdische Vermögen vom 21. Juni 1939 (Verordnungsabst. d. Reichsprotectors i. Böhmen u. Mähren S. 15) und die Verordnung des Reichsprotectors in Böhmen und Mähren zur Aufsichtnahme der Juden aus der Wirtschaft des Protectorats vom 26. Januar 1940 (Verordnungsabst. d. Reichsprotectors i. Böhmen u. Mähren S. 11) mit der Maßgabe, daß die Einlagungsverfahren auch bezüglich des Vermögens von Angehörigen des ehemaligen polnischen Staates nach diesen Vorschriften im Einvernehmen mit der Haupttreuhändstelle oft durchgeführt werden, für die Beschlagnahme und Einlagung bleiben die im § 12 genannten Stellen zuständig.
4. Im übrigen treten alle seit dem 28. August 1939 in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten einschließlich des Gebiets der bisherigen Freien Stadt Danzig erlassenen entgegengesetzten Vorschriften, insbesondere solche, die anderen Stellen das Recht zur Beschlagnahme, zur Einlagung von kommissarischen Verwaltungen oder Treuhändern und zur Einlagung gewähren, außer Kraft.
5. Die mit Genehmigung der zuständigen Stellen (§ 12) vorgenommenen Maßnahmen und Rechtsgeschäfte der kommissarischen Verwalter unterliegen nicht dem Genehmigungsantrag nach der Verordnung zur Sicherung des geordneten Aufbaus der Wirtschaft der eingegliederten Ostgebiete vom 31. Januar 1940 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 255). Bei Veräußerungen wird das Einvernehmen mit den zuständigen Reichsstatthaltern oder Oberpräsidenten oder der Obersten Reichsbehörde, die sich gemäß § 3 Abs. 2 der Verordnung vom 31. Januar 1940 ihre Zustimmung vorbehalten hat, hergestellt. Ist in Fällen von besonderer Bedeutung das Einvernehmen nicht herzustellen, so trifft der Beauftragte für den Vierjahresplan Zustimmung.

(4) Maßnahmen der zuständigen Stellen (§ 12), die vor Inkrafttreten dieser Verordnung erlassen sind, sind gültig, wenn sie den Vorschriften dieser Verordnung oder dem bisher geltenden Recht entsprechen.

(5) Soweit Beschlagnahmen, Einziehungen oder die Einlagung von kommissarischen Verwaltungen von anderer Seite als den zuständigen Stellen (§ 12) erfolgt sind, ist deren Bestätigung schriftlich nachzuführen. Wird ihre Bestätigung verweigert, so werden die früher angeordneten Maßnahmen wirkungslos. Das gleiche gilt, wenn über die Bestätigung nicht bis zum 31. Oktober 1940 entschieden ist. Die zuständigen Stellen (§ 12) sind befugt, die Frist im Einzelfall angemessen zu verlängern.

(6) Die Vorschriften des Abs. 5 gelten nicht für Treuhänder, die beim Inkrafttreten dieser Verordnung auf Grund der §§ 2 und 6 der Verordnung über den Einlag des jüdischen Vermögens vom 3. Dezember 1938 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 1709) zur einstweiligen Fortführung, Veräußerung oder Abwicklung von jüdischen Gewerbebetrieben oder zur Verwaltung oder Veräußerung sonstiger Vermögenswerte von Juden eingesetzt sind. Die Rechtsstellung dieser Treuhänder bleibt unberührt.

§ 23

(1) Der Beauftragte für den Vierjahresplan erläßt die zur Durchführung dieser Verordnung erforderlichen Rechtsverordnungen — für die Landwirtschaft einschließlich der landwirtschaftlichen Nebenbetriebe — mit Zustimmung des Reichskommissars für die Festigung deutschen Volkstums und des Reichsministers für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft.

(2) Der Beauftragte für den Vierjahresplan kann im Einvernehmen mit dem Reichsminister der Finanzen und dem Reichswirtschaftsminister durch Rechtsverordnungen eine von den Vorschriften des geltenden Rechts abweichende vereinfachte Abwicklung der Rechtsbeziehungen derjenigen Personen anordnen, deren Vermögen der Beschlagnahme nach dieser Verordnung unterliegt.

(3) Die erforderlichen Verwaltungsvorschriften zur Durchführung dieser Verordnung erläßt der Beauftragte für den Vierjahresplan — Haupttreuhändstelle oft — im Benehmen mit den zuständigen Stellen.

§ 24

(1) Diese Verordnung tritt eine Woche nach ihrer Verkündung in Kraft.

(2) Der Beauftragte für den Vierjahresplan bestimmt den Zeitpunkt des Außerkrafttretens.

Berlin, den 17. September 1940.

Der Vorsitzende des Ministerrats für die Reichsverteidigung
und Beauftragte für den Vierjahresplan

Göring

Reichsmarschall

Verordnung

über die Behandlung von Vermögen der Angehörigen des ehemaligen polnischen Staates.

Vom 17. September 1940.

Auf Grund der Verordnung zur Durchführung des Vierjahresplans vom 18. Oktober 1936 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 887) in Verbindung mit der Verordnung zur Einführung des Vierjahresplans in den Ostgebieten vom 30. Oktober 1939 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 2125) wird für das Gebiet des Großdeutschen Reichs einschließlich der eingegliederten Ostgebiete verordnet:

§ 1

(1) Vermögen von Angehörigen des ehemaligen polnischen Staates unterliegt innerhalb des Gebiets des Großdeutschen Reichs einschließlich der eingegliederten Ostgebiete der Beschlagnahme, kommissarischen Verwaltung und Einziehung nach Maßgabe der folgenden Vorschriften.

(2) Dies gilt nicht für das Vermögen von Personen, die nach § 6 des Erlasses des Führers und Reichsführers über Gliederung und Verwaltung der Ostgebiete vom 8. Oktober 1939 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 2042) die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit erworben haben. Die zuständige Stelle (§ 12) kann weitere Ausnahmen zulassen.

(3) Den Angehörigen des ehemaligen polnischen Staates stehen Angehörige der ehemaligen Freien Stadt Danzig polnischer Volkszugehörigkeit gleich.

§ 2

(1) Die Beschlagnahme ist auszusprechen bei Vermögen

- a) von Juden,
- b) von Personen, die geflüchtet oder nicht nur vorübergehend abwesend sind.

(2) Die Beschlagnahme kann ausgesprochen werden,

- a) wenn das Vermögen zum öffentlichen Wohl, insbesondere im Interesse der Reichsverteidigung oder der Festigung des deutschen Volkstums benötigt wird, oder
- b) wenn die Eigentümer oder sonstigen Berechtigten nach dem 1. Oktober 1918 in das damalige Gebiet des Deutschen Reichs eingewandert sind.

(3) Die Beschlagnahme kann auf einzelne Vermögensgegenstände beschränkt werden.

(4) Von der Beschlagnahme sollen regelmäßig ausgenommen werden:

- a) bewegliche Sachen, die ausschließlich der persönlichen Lebensführung zu dienen bestimmt sind,
- b) Bargeld, Bank- und Sparkassenguthaben sowie Wertpapiere bis zu einem Gesamtwert von eintausend Reichsmark.

§ 3

Vermögen sind unbewegliche und bewegliche Sachen (nebst allem Zubehör), Forderungen, Beteiligungen, Rechte und Interessen aller Art.

§ 4

(1) Mit der Beschlagnahme verlieren die bisher Berechtigten die Verfügungsbefugnis über das beschlagnahmte Vermögen. Die Befugnisse des Generalverwalters nach der Verordnung über die öffentliche Bewirtschaftung land- und forstwirtschaftlicher Betriebe und Grundstücke in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten vom 12. Februar 1940 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 355) bleiben unberührt.

(2) Wer beschlagnahmtes Vermögen in Besitz oder Gewahrsam hat, hat es bis auf weiteres zu verwalten. Veränderungen oder Verfügungen über das Vermögen oder seine Erträge sind nur in den Grenzen ordnungsmäßiger Wirtschaft zulässig. Alle darüber hinausgehenden Maßnahmen, insbesondere die Verfügung über Grundstücke, bedürfen der Genehmigung der zuständigen Stelle (§ 12).

§ 5

(1) Über Vermögen, das der Beschlagnahme unterliegt, kann die kommissarische Verwaltung angeordnet werden, sofern es die ordnungsmäßige Bewirtschaftung erfordert.

(2) Die Anordnung der kommissarischen Verwaltung gilt gleichzeitig als Beschlagnahme.

§ 6

(1) Der kommissarische Verwalter wird von der zuständigen Stelle bestellt (§ 12). Er erhält eine schriftliche Bestallung. Er kann jederzeit abberufen werden.

(2) Bei der Führung der Geschäfte hat er die Sorgfalt eines ordentlichen Kaufmanns oder Verwalters anzuwenden und ist für alle aus der Verletzung dieser Verpflichtungen entstehenden Schäden verantwortlich. Der zuständigen Stelle (§ 12) hat er jederzeit alle von ihr verlangten Auskünfte zu erteilen und ihr, soweit nichts anderes bestimmt wird, über seine Verwaltungstätigkeit auch unaufgefordert monatlich zu berichten.

(3) Der kommissarische Verwalter kann zur Erfüllung seiner Obliegenheiten von der zuständigen Stelle — unbeschadet seiner strafrechtlichen Verantwortlichkeit — durch Ordnungsstrafen bis zu zehntausend Reichsmark angehalten werden.

§ 7

(1) Der kommissarische Verwalter ist zu allen gerichtlichen und außergerichtlichen Handlungen ermächtigt, die die Verwaltung des Vermögens im Rahmen ordnungsmäßiger Wirtschaft mit sich bringt.

(2) Nur mit ausdrücklicher vorheriger Genehmigung der zuständigen Stelle (§ 12) darf der Verwalter

- a) Grundstücke veräußern oder belasten,
- b) den Gegenstand oder die Rechtsform einer Unternehmung ändern.

c) Rechtsgeschäfte vornehmen, welche die Veräußerung oder Abwicklung einer Unternehmung oder eines Betriebes oder die Veräußerung des verwalteten Warenlagers oder sonstigen Vermögensteils in seiner Gesamtheit zur Folge haben,

d) gewerbliche, land- und forstwirtschaftliche Betriebe sowie land- und forstwirtschaftliche Grundstücke über 10 Hektar Größe verpachten,

e) sonstige Rechtsgeschäfte vornehmen, deren Abschluß von vorheriger ausdrücklicher Ermächtigung der zuständigen Stelle (§ 12) durch deren öffentliche Bekanntmachung im Deutschen Reichsanzeiger und Preussischen Staatsanzeiger abhängig gemacht wird.

(3) Rechtsgeschäfte, die ohne die nach Abs. 2 erforderliche Ermächtigung vorgenommen werden, sind unwirksam.

§ 8

(1) Der Verwalter erhält für seine Tätigkeit eine Vergütung, die von der zuständigen Stelle (§ 12) festgesetzt wird.

(2) Die Kosten der kommissarischen Verwaltung einschließlich der Vergütung trägt das verwaltete Unternehmen, das verwaltete Vermögen oder der verwaltete Vermögensteil.

§ 9

(1) Beschlagnahmtes Vermögen kann durch die zuständige Stelle (§ 12) zugunsten des Deutschen Reichs eingezogen werden, wenn es das öffentliche Wohl, insbesondere die Reichsverteidigung oder die Festigung deutschen Volkstums erfordert.

(2) Vor der Eingziehung ist das beschlagnahmte Vermögen nach näheren Richtlinien der zuständigen Stelle (§ 12) festzustellen.

(3) Das Reich haftet für die zu dem eingezogenen Vermögen gehörenden Schulden bis zur Höhe des Verkaufswerts des eingezogenen Vermögens. Rechte an eingezogenen Gegenständen bleiben bestehen.

(4) Die Verfügung über eingezogenes Vermögen steht den zur Eingziehung befugten Stellen zu (§ 12). Bei der Verfügung über landwirtschaftliches Vermögen wird jeweils das Einvernehmen zwischen dem Reichskommissar für die Festigung deutschen Volkstums und dem Reichsminister für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft hergestellt.

(5) Die Regelung der Art und des Umfangs der Entschädigung, welche für Vermögensverluste bei Durchführung dieser Verordnung gewährt wird, bleibt vorbehalten. Für Maßnahmen der zuständigen Stelle (§ 12) auf Grund der §§ 16 und 17 wird keine Entschädigung gewährt.

§ 10

(1) Eine kommissarische Verwaltung kann auch angeordnet werden über das Vermögen von juristischen Personen, Gesellschaften, Vereinen und sonstigen Personenvereinigungen, an denen Angehörige des ehemaligen polnischen Staates noch im Jahre 1939 entweder kapitalmäßig überwiegend beteiligt

waren oder deren Verwaltung von Angehörigen des ehemaligen polnischen Staates maßgebend beeinflusst worden ist.

(2) Während der Dauer der kommissarischen Verwaltung ruhen die Befugnisse der Leiter und der sonst zur Vertretung oder Verwaltung befugten Personen; gleiches gilt für die Befugnisse aller Organe.

(3) Der Eingziehung unterliegen in diesem Fall nur die Anteile und Beteiligungen der Angehörigen des ehemaligen polnischen Staates.

§ 11

(1) Die Beschlagnahme oder die Anordnung der kommissarischen Verwaltung sind auf Ersuchen der zuständigen Stelle (§ 12) in das Grundbuch oder ein sonst in Betracht kommendes öffentliches Register einzutragen. Es kann auch die Eintragung des Namens des kommissarischen Verwalters verlangt werden.

(2) Soweit das Grundbuch oder ein sonst in Betracht kommendes öffentliches Register durch Maßnahmen auf Grund dieser Verordnung unrichtig wird, ist es auf Antrag der zuständigen Stelle (§ 12) zu berichtigen. § 1 Abs. 3 bis 5 der Zweiten Verordnung zur Durchführung und Ergänzung des Gesetzes über die Gewährung von Entschädigungen bei der Eingziehung oder dem Übergang von Vermögen vom 18. März 1938 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 317) ist sinngemäß anzuwenden.

§ 12

(1) Für Maßnahmen und Entscheidungen auf Grund dieser Verordnung ist der Beauftragte für den Vierjahresplan — Haupttreuhandstelle Ost — für die Landwirtschaft einschließlich der landwirtschaftlichen Nebenbetriebe der Reichskommissar für die Festigung deutschen Volkstums zuständig.

(2) Die nach Abs. 1 zuständigen Stellen können die Ausübung ihrer Befugnisse auf andere Stellen ganz oder teilweise übertragen. Gegen deren Entscheidungen findet Beschwerde an die nach Abs. 1 zuständige Stelle statt. Die Beschwerde hat keine aufschiebende Wirkung. Sie ist unzulässig, wenn seit Erlass der anzufechtenden Entscheidung mehr als ein Jahr verstrichen ist.

§ 13

Widerspricht jemand der Beschlagnahme oder der Anordnung der kommissarischen Verwaltung mit der Behauptung, deutscher Volkszugehöriger zu sein, so ist das Verfahren auszusetzen. Die zuständige Stelle (§ 12) beantragt bei dem Regierungspräsidenten die Entscheidung über die deutsche Volkszugehörigkeit. Auch der Betroffene ist zum Antrag berechtigt. Die Beschwerde gegen die Entscheidung des Regierungspräsidenten an den Reichsminister des Innern ist zulässig. Die Entscheidung über die deutsche Volkszugehörigkeit ist für das Verfahren der zuständigen Stelle (§ 12) auf Grund dieser Verordnung bindend.

§ 14

Die nach §§ 2, 5 und 10 zu treffenden Anordnungen erfolgen durch schriftliche Verfügung, die den Betroffenen bekanntzugeben ist. Die Bekanntgabe kann durch Aushang, Anschlag oder öffentliche Bekanntmachung ersetzt werden.

§ 15

(1) Verfügungen über Grundstücke und Grundstücksrechte von Angehörigen des ehemaligen polnischen Staates, die nicht unter die Ausnahmevervorschrift des § 1 Abs. 2 fallen, bedürfen zu ihrer Wirksamkeit der Genehmigung der zuständigen Stelle (§ 12). Dies gilt nicht für die Verfügung über den Anspruch auf Zinsen und andere wiederkehrende Leistungen.

(2) Ob die Genehmigung nach Abs. 1 erforderlich ist, entscheidet die zuständige Stelle (§ 12). Die Entscheidung ist für Gerichte und Verwaltungsbehörden bindend. Die zuständige Stelle (§ 12) hat auf Antrag ein Zeugnis darüber zu erteilen, daß die Genehmigung nicht erforderlich ist.

§ 16

(1) Zwangsvollstreckungen jeder Art in Gegenstände, die der Beschlagnahme nach dieser Verordnung unterliegen, dürfen nur mit Zustimmung der zuständigen Stelle (§ 12) begonnen werden. Hat eine der nach § 12 zuständigen Stellen zugestimmt, so hat es auf das weitere Verfahren keinen Einfluß, wenn sie ihre Zuständigkeit zu Unrecht angenommen hat.

(2) Ist zu befürchten, daß sich der Schuldner der Vollstreckung entziehen wird, oder ist aus einem anderen Grund ein sofortiger Zugriff geboten, so kann auf Anordnung des Vollstreckungsgerichts die Vollstreckung vor Erteilung der nach Abs. 1 erforderlichen Zustimmung begonnen werden. Sie soll in diesem Fall auf die bei der Vollziehung eines Arrestes zulässigen Maßnahmen beschränkt bleiben und darüber hinaus erst fortgesetzt werden, wenn die Zustimmung erteilt ist. Auf Antrag der zuständigen Stelle (§ 12) hat das Vollstreckungsgericht die Aufhebung der vorläufigen Vollstreckungsmaßnahmen anzuordnen.

§ 17

(1) Ist in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten über das Vermögen eines Gemeinschuldners das Konkursverfahren eröffnet, so gelten für die Verwertung des zur Konkursmasse gehörenden Vermögens die Vorschriften des § 16 sinngemäß.

(2) Hängt die Eröffnung oder die Einstellung eines Konkursverfahrens in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten davon ab, ob eine den Kosten des Verfahrens entsprechende Konkursmasse vorhanden ist, so sollen Gegenstände, welche der Beschlagnahme nach dieser Verordnung unterliegen, erst dann als zur Konkursmasse gehörend berücksichtigt werden, wenn die zuständige Stelle (§ 12) der Verwertung im Konkursverfahren zugestimmt hat.

§ 18

Das für die Beschlagnahme in Betracht kommende Vermögen kann öffentlich zur Anmeldung aufgerufen werden. Der Aufruf landwirtschaftlichen Vermögens erfolgt im Einvernehmen mit dem Reichsminister für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft.

§ 19

Die zuständige Stelle (§ 12) kann zur Durchführung ihrer Aufgaben von jedermann Auskunft verlangen. Verwaltungsbehörden und Gerichte haben

ihr Amtsbüro zu leisten, insbesondere auf ihr Verlangen Zeugen und Sachverständige zu vernehmen.

§ 20

(1) Mit Gefängnis und Geldstrafe oder einer dieser Strafen wird bestraft, wer es unternimmt, um sich oder einem anderen einen Vermögensvorteil zu verschaffen, einen beschlagnahmten Vermögensgegenstand den im § 12 bezeichneten Stellen oder den von ihnen eingesetzten Verfügungsberechtigten zu entziehen oder sonst in irgendeiner Weise die Beschlagnahmewirkung zu vereiteln, zu umgehen oder zu beeinträchtigen.

(2) In schweren Fällen ist die Strafe Zuchthaus. Handelt der Täter aus Widergesetzlichkeit gegen die politische Neuordnung oder liegt sonst ein besonders schwerer Fall vor, so ist auf Todesstrafe zu erkennen.

§ 21

(1) Mit Gefängnis und Geldstrafe oder einer dieser Strafen wird bestraft, wer vorsätzlich oder fahrlässig eine ihm nach dieser Verordnung, einer hierzu erlassenen Durchführungsverordnung oder einer Anordnung nach den §§ 18 und 19 obliegende Anmeldepflicht oder Auskunftspflicht nicht, nicht richtig oder nicht vollständig erfüllt.

(2) Die Strafverfolgung tritt nur auf Antrag der zuständigen Stelle (§ 12) ein.

§ 22

(1) Unberührt bleiben:

a) die Verordnung zur Sicherstellung der für die Einrichtung des Reichskriegshafens Götterhafen notwendigen Anlagen vom 21. Dezember 1939 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 2475);

b) die Verordnung über die öffentliche Bewirtschaftung land- und forstwirtschaftlicher Betriebe und Grundstücke in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten vom 12. Februar 1940 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 355) mit der Maßgabe, daß auf die der öffentlichen Bewirtschaftung unterliegenden Betriebe die Vorschriften der §§ 1, 2, 3, 4 Abs. 1, §§ 9, 11, 12 Abs. 1, §§ 14, 18, 19, 20, 21 und 23 dieser Verordnung Anwendung finden sollen;

c) die Verordnung über die Behandlung feindlichen Vermögens vom 15. Januar 1940 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 191) mit der Maßgabe, daß Vermögen der Angehörigen des ehemaligen polnischen Staates, die im Gebiet eines feindlichen Staates ihren Wohnsitz oder dauernden Aufenthalt haben, nach dieser Verordnung behandelt wird, soweit es sich im Großdeutschen Reich einschließlich der eingegliederten Ostgebiete befindet;

d) die Verordnung über die Beschlagnahme in den besetzten ehemals polnischen Gebieten (ehem. Ostoberschlesien) vom 5. Oktober 1939 (Verordnungsbl. f. d. besetzten Gebiete i. Polen S. 25);

e) die Verordnung über den Einfluß jüdischen Vermögens vom 3. Dezember 1938 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 1709) mit folgenden Maßgaben:

U N W C C
(Research Office)

SECRET
Summary of Information
NOV 14

August 1944

MATERIAL FOR CHARGES

Against:

THE MEMBERS OF THE MINISTERIAL DEFENCE COUNCIL

(MINISTER VERTEIDIGINGS RUT) A/

Names:

Hermann GÖRING	President of the Council
Wilhelm FRICK	Plenipotentiary for Administration (Minister of the Interior)
Walter FUEHR	Plenipotentiary for Economics
Wilhelm KEITEL	Chief of the Oberkommando Wehrmacht
Hans Heinrich LAMMERS	Chief of the Reich Chancery.
Martin BORMANN	Chief of the Party Chancery.

Family honour and rights, the lives of persons, and private property, as well as religious convictions and practices, must be respected. Private property cannot be confiscated. (Art. 46, Hague Convention, p. 112).

A decree dated December 18th, 1941, was issued by the Minister Rut. It bears the signature of its President and two of its Members, under date December 16th, 1941.

This decree subjects "Poles and Jews" in the Incorporated Territory of Poland to a special judicial regime, of a discriminatory kind, involving excessively harsh penalties, and imposing the death-penalty for a wide range of offences which are vaguely defined:

Para 1(2) imposes the death penalty for an act of violence committed against a German because he is a German.

Para 1(3) lays down that Poles and Jews "may be sentenced to death, or in cases of minor gravity to imprisonment, on account of malevolent or inflammatory (hetzerig) activities, such as reveal anti-German sentiments, especially if they are guilty of anti-german utterances; or, if they tear down or destroy notices put up by German authorities or officials; or, if by any

/other

other conduct they prejudice or injure the welfare of the German Reich or the German people."

In regard to Judicial Procedure, para. VII lays down that Poles and Jews may not object to a judge as being prejudiced.

Para. XIII, which is the most sinister clause of all, states -

- " (1) Within the Incorporated Territories the Reichstatthalter (Gouverneur) may, with the assent of the Reich Minister of the Interior and of the Reich Minister for Justice, direct, in his administrative area or in any part of it, that Poles and Jews be dealt with, till further notice, by police-courts-martial (Standgericht) for serious offenses against Germans, which gravely prejudice the German constructive work (Aufbauwerk). "
- " (2) The penalty with the police-courts-martial inflict is that of death. The police courts may, however, refrain from passing sentence and, in place thereof, may direct that the accused be handed over to the Gestapo."

It is evident that this law deprives Polish Nationals and Jews (who may also be Polish Nationals) of all legal guarantees, and, in fact places their lives at the mercy of the German Administration, thus conflicting with the spirit of Article 46 of the Hague Convention.

This decree
Section III, is issued by the Ministerial Defence Council, and is signed by:-

Goering, as President of the Ministerial Defence Council;

Frick, as plenipotentiary for Reich Administration;

Lawrenz, as head of the Reich Chancery.

**Verordnung über die Strafrechtspflege gegen Polen und Juden
in den eingegliederten Gebieten.**

Vom 4. Dezember 1941.

Der Ministerrat für die Reichsverteidigung verordnet mit dieser Verordnung:

I. Sachliches Strafrecht

1.

(1) Polen und Juden haben sich in den eingegliederten Gebieten entsprechend den deutschen Gesetzen und den für sie erlassenen Anordnungen der deutschen Behörden zu verhalten. Sie haben alles zu unterlassen, was der Ehre des Deutschen Reichs und dem Ansehen des deutschen Volkes abträglich ist.

(2) Sie werden mit dem Tode bestraft, wenn sie gegen einen Deutschen wegen seiner Zugehörigkeit zum deutschen Volkstum eine Gewalttat begehen.

(3) Sie werden mit dem Tode in minder schweren Fällen mit Arbeitsstrafe bestraft, wenn sie durch absichtliche oder bewusste Verletzung einer deutschfeindlichen Gesinnung, insbesondere deutschfeindliche Äußerungen machen oder öffentlich Andeutungen deutscher Behörden oder Dienststellen abgeben oder beschadigen, oder wenn sie durch ihr feindseliges Verhalten das Ansehen oder das Wohl des Deutschen Reiches oder des deutschen Volkes herabsetzen oder schädigen.

(4) Sie werden mit dem Tode in minder schweren Fällen mit Arbeitsstrafe bestraft:

1. wenn sie gegen einen Angehörigen des deutschen Wehrmacht oder ihres Vorgesetzten der deutschen Polizei einschlägig ihre Pflichten, des Reichsarbeitsdienstes, einer deutschen Behörde oder einer Dienststelle oder einer Einrichtung der NSDAP eine Gewalttat begehen;
2. wenn sie Einschüchterungen der deutschen Behörden oder Dienststellen oder Sachen, die deren Arbeit oder dem öffentlichen Nutzen dienen, vorsätzlich beschadigen;
3. wenn sie zum Ungehorsam gegen eine von den deutschen Behörden erlassene Verordnung oder Anordnung aufstacheln oder anstacheln;
4. wenn sie die Beachtung einer nach Abs. 2, 3 und 4 Abs. 1 bis 3 strafbaren Handlung verweigern, in eine einschlägige Verhandlung darüber eintreten, sich zu ihrer Begehung erboten oder ein solches Anerbieten annehmen oder wenn sie von einer solchen Tat oder ihrem Verhalten zu einer Zeit, in der die Gefahr noch abgewendet werden kann, glaubhafte Kenntnis erhalten und es unterlassen, der Behörde oder dem Bedrohten rechtzeitig Anzeige zu erstatten;

2. wenn sie in unerlaubten Besitz einer Schusswaffe, einer Panzerwaffe, einer Bombe oder einer Sprengwaffe, von Zündmitteln, Munition oder sonstigen Kriegsmitteln versetzt werden oder wenn sie glaubhafte Kenntnis davon erhalten, daß ein Pole oder Jude sich in unerlaubten Besitz einer solchen Waffe oder eines solchen Munition befindet und es unterlassen, der Behörde rechtzeitig Anzeige zu erstatten.

II.

Polen und Juden werden mit Haft bestraft, wenn sie gegen ein deutsches Strafgesetz, welches oder eine Tat bestraft, verstoßen, in einem deutschen Strafgesetz nach den in den eingegliederten Gebieten bestehenden Staatsgesetzen Strafe verhängt.

III.

(1) Als Strafen werden gegen Polen und Juden Arbeitsstrafe, Geldstrafe oder Freiheitsentziehung verhängt. Arbeitsstrafe ist Freiheitsentziehung von drei Monaten bis zu sehr schwer, in schweren Fällen ist Arbeitsstrafe verhängt. Freiheitsentziehung von zwei bis zu fünf Jahren.

(2) Auf Freiheitsentziehung wird erkannt, wo das Gesetz sie androht. Auch da, wo das Gesetz Freiheitsentziehung nicht verhängt, wird sie verhängt, wenn die Tat von besonders niedriger Gesinnung ist oder aus anderen Gründen besonders schwer ist; in diesen Fällen ist Freiheitsentziehung auch von jugendliche Schuld verhängt.

(3) In einem deutschen Strafgesetz bestimmte Mindeststrafe einer Strafe und eine zwingend vorgeschriebene Strafe dürfen nicht unterschritten werden, es sei denn, daß sich die Straftat ausschließlich gegen das eigene Volkstum des Täters richtet.

(4) Als Strafe einer nicht bestraffbaren Geldstrafe tritt Freiheitsentziehung von einer Woche bis zu einem Jahr.

2. Strafverfahren

IV.

Der Staatsanwalt verfolgt Straftaten von Polen und Juden, deren Aburteilung im öffentlichen Interesse ist, aburteilt.

V.

(1) Gegenüber Polen und Juden von dem Zivilgericht oder dem Amtsrichter.

(2) Der Staatsanwalt kann die Anklage in allen Sachen vor dem Sondergericht erheben. Er kann die Anklage vor dem Amtsrichter erheben, wenn keine schwerere Strafe als fünf Jahre Straflager oder drei Jahre verschärftes Straflager zu erwarten ist.

(3) Die Zuständigkeit des Volksgerichtshofs bleibt unberührt.

VI.

(1) Jedes Urteil ist sofort vollstreckbar; jedoch kann der Staatsanwalt gegen Urteile des Amtsrichters Berufung an das Oberlandesgericht einlegen. Die Berufungsfrist beträgt zwei Wochen.

(2) Auch das Revidierungsrecht steht allein dem Staatsanwalt zu; über die Beschwerde entscheidet das Oberlandesgericht.

VII.

Polen und Juden können deutsche Richter nicht als Befahnen ablehnen.

VIII.

(1) Verhaftung und vorläufige Festnahme sind stets zulässig, wenn dringender Tatverdacht vorliegt.

(2) Im Vorverfahren kann auch der Staatsanwalt die Verhaftung und die sonst zulässigen Zwangsmittel anordnen.

IX.

Polen und Juden werden im Strafverfahren als Zeugen nicht beeidigt; auf eine unwahre uneidliche Aussage vor Gericht finden die Vorschriften über Meineid und Falschheid sinngemäß Anwendung.

X.

(1) Die Wiederaufnahme des Verfahrens kann nur der Staatsanwalt beantragen. Über Anträge auf Wiederaufnahme des Verfahrens gegen ein Urteil des Sondergerichts entscheidet dieses.

(2) Die Nichttatschuldbeschwerde steht dem Generalstaatsanwalt zu; über sie entscheidet das Oberlandesgericht.

XI.

Polen und Juden können weder Privatklage noch Nebenklage erheben.

XII.

Richter und Staatsanwalt gestalten das Verfahren auf der Grundlage des deutschen Strafverfahrensrechts nach pflichtgemäßem Ermessen. Sie können von den Vorschriften des Gerichtsverfassungsgesetzes und des

Reichsstrafverfahrensrechts abweichen, wo dies zur schnellen und nachdrücklichen Durchführung des Verfahrens zweckmäßig ist.

3. Standgerichtliches Verfahren

XIII.

(1) Der Reichsstatthalter (Oberpräsident) kann in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten mit Zustimmung des Reichsministers des Innern und des Reichsministers der Justiz für seinen Verwaltungsbereich oder einzelne Teile davon anordnen, daß Polen und Juden wegen schwerer Ausschreitungen gegen Deutsche sowie wegen anderer Straftaten, die das deutsche Aufbauwerk ernstlich gefährden, bis auf weiteres von Standgerichten abgeurteilt werden können.

(2) Als Strafe wird von den Standgerichten die Todesstrafe verhängt. Die Standgerichte können auch von Strafe absehen und statt dessen die Überweisung an die Geheime Staatspolizei aussprechen.

(3) Das Nähere über die Befugung der Standgerichte und ihr Verfahren regelt der Reichsstatthalter (Oberpräsident) mit Zustimmung des Reichsministers des Innern.

4. Ausdehnung des Geltungsbereichs

XIV.

(1) Die Vorschriften der Ziffern I bis IV dieser Verordnung gelten auch für Polen und Juden, die am 1. September 1939 im Gebiet des ehemaligen polnischen Staates ihren Wohnsitz oder ständigen Aufenthalt gehabt und die Straftat in einem anderen Gebiet des Deutschen Reiches als in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten begangen haben.

(2) Ertlich zuständig ist auch das Gericht des damaligen Wohnsitzes oder Aufenthaltsorts; für dieses gelten auch die Vorschriften der Ziffern V bis XII.

(3) Abs. 1 und 2 gelten nicht für Straftaten, die von den Gerichten des Generalgouvernements abgeurteilt werden.

5. Schlussvorschriften

XV.

Polen im Sinne der Verordnung sind Schutzangehörige und Staatenlose polnischen Volkstums.

XVI.

Artikel II der Verordnung über die Einführung des deutschen Strafrechts in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten vom 6. Juni 1940 (Reichsgesetzbl. I S. 844) findet auf Polen und Juden keine Anwendung mehr.

ANZEIGEN 1.

DECRET OF DECEMBER 4TH/16TH, 1941.

Nr. 140 — Tag der Ausgabe: 16. Dezember 1941

761

XVII.

Der Reichsminister der Justiz wird ermächtigt, im Einvernehmen mit dem Reichsminister des Innern die zur Durchführung und Ergänzung dieser Verordnung erforderlichen Rechts- und Verwaltungsbe-

stimmungen zu erlassen und Zweifelsfragen im Verwaltungswege zu entscheiden.

XVIII.

Die Verordnung tritt am vierzehnten Tage nach ihrer Verkündung in Kraft.

Berlin, den 1. Dezember 1941

Der Vorsitzende
des Ministerrats für die Reichsverteidigung

Goering

Reichsmarschall

Der Generalbevollmächtigte für die Reichsverwaltung

Hitler

Der Reichsminister und Chef der Reichskanzlei

Dr. Kammerer

Report No 4

Their centuries-old lust for world mastery has once more driven the Germans to new conquests. The ideology contrived by servile theorists as a justification for this drive has left its foul mark on the whole of Germany's social system and national life. The present decree is but one aspect of the evil whose growth is fostered by this ideology. A system of law designed to ensure justice as fought for through centuries by the whole civilized world, has been torn to shreds.

The Third Reich sets up a man in all the vestments of the law and allocates to him the duties of an assassin. It arms him for the purpose with a dreadful weapon in the form of the special decree. The reader has had an opportunity of seeing what results follow when this weapon is wielded in occupied Poland by the henchmen of the Gestapo.

This is part, but only a very small part, of the martyrdom of Poland. For the free nations it provides a salutary lesson and a clear warning. It should give us food for thought.

Poland's martyrdom is one more chapter in the history of German guilt. When the day comes for the criminals to stand their trial before the tribunals of the United Nations, those who now distort the law to serve their own vile ends must be made to answer to the full. The justice they have garotted, the morality they have poisoned demand this ultimate retribution.

APPENDIX.

ORGANISATION OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Decree concerning the Organisation of Criminal Jurisdiction against* Poles and Jews in the Incorporated Eastern Territories, 4th December, 1941.**

(Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 759, translated into English from the original.)

The Council of Ministers for the Defence of the Reich herewith decrees:

I. CRIMINAL LAW.

I.

(1) Poles and Jews in the Incorporated Eastern Territories are to conduct themselves in conformity with the German Laws and with the regulations introduced for them by the German authorities. They are to abstain from any conduct liable to prejudice the sovereignty of the German Reich or the prestige of the German people.

(2) The death penalty shall be imposed on any Pole or Jew if he

* The usual terminology is: "over"; the German text, however, expressly uses the word "gegen," i.e., against, which is in itself an explanation of the legislators' intentions.

** The western provinces of Poland were, in defiance of international law, incorporated into the Reich and termed by the Germans "the Incorporated Eastern Territories."

commits an act of violence against a German on account of his being of German blood.

(3) A Pole or Jew shall be sentenced to death, or in less serious cases to imprisonment, if he manifests anti-German sentiments by malicious activities or incitement, particularly by making anti-German utterances or by removing or defacing official notices of German authorities or offices, or if he, by his conduct, lowers or prejudices the prestige or the well-being of the German Reich or the German people.

(4) The death penalty or, in less serious cases, imprisonment shall be imposed on any Pole or Jew:

1. If he commits any act of violence against a member of the German Armed Forces or associated services, of the German Police Force or its auxiliaries, of the Reich Labour service, of any German authority or office or of a section of the N.S.D.A.P.*;

2. If he purposely damages installations of the German authorities or offices, objects used by them in performance of their duties or objects of public utility;

3. If he urges or incites to disobedience to any decree or regulation issued by the German authorities;

4. If he conspires to commit an act punishable under subsections (2), (3) and (4), paragraphs 1 to 3, or if he seriously contemplates the carrying out of such an act, or if he offers himself to commit such an act, or accepts such an offer, or if he obtains credible information of such act, or of the intention of committing it, and fails to notify the authorities or any person threatened thereby at a time when danger can still be averted;

5. If he is in unlawful possession of firearms, hand-grenades or any weapon for stabbing or hitting, of explosives, ammunition or other implements of war, or if he has credible information that a Pole or a Jew is in unlawful possession of such objects, and fails to notify the authorities forthwith.

II.

Punishment shall also be imposed on Poles or Jews if they act contrary to German Criminal Law or commit any act for which they deserve punishment in accordance with the fundamental principles of German Criminal Law and in view of the interests of the State in the Incorporated Eastern Territories.

III.

(1) Penalties provided for Poles and Jews are: imprisonment, fine or confiscation of property. The term of imprisonment is to be not less than three months and not more than ten years in a penal camp; for more serious offences—from two to fifteen years in a penal camp in which a more severe regimen is enforced.

(2) The death sentence shall be imposed in all cases where it is prescribed by the law. Moreover, in those cases where the law does not provide for the death sentence, it may and shall be imposed if the offence points to particularly objectionable motives or is particularly grave for other reasons; the death sentence may also be passed upon juvenile offenders.

(3) The minimum penalty or a fixed penalty prescribed by the German Criminal Law cannot be reduced unless the criminal act is directed against the offender's own people exclusively.

(4) If a fine cannot be recovered, imprisonment in a penal camp from one week to one year shall be imposed in lieu.

* Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei.

2. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

IV.

The State Prosecutor shall prosecute a Pole or a Jew if he considers that punishment is in the public interest.

V.

(1) Poles and Jews shall be tried by a Special Court or by the District Judge.

(2) The State Prosecutor may institute proceedings before a Special Court in all cases. Proceedings may be instituted by him before a District Judge if the punishment to be imposed is not likely to be heavier than five years in a penal camp, or three years in a more rigorous penal camp.

(3) The jurisdiction of the People's Court remains unaffected.

VI.

(1) Every sentence will be enforced without delay. The State Prosecutor may, however, appeal from the sentence of a District Judge to the Court of Appeal. The appeal has to be lodged within two weeks.

(2) The right to lodge complaints which are to be heard by the Court of Appeal is reserved exclusively to the State Prosecutor.

VII.

Poles and Jews cannot challenge a German Judge on account of alleged partiality.

VIII.

(1) Arrest and temporary detention are allowed whenever there are good grounds to suspect that an offence has been committed.

(2) During the preliminary inquiry, the State Prosecutor may order the arrest and any other coercive measures permissible.

IX.

Poles and Jews are not sworn in as witnesses in criminal proceedings. If the unsworn deposition made by them before the Court is found false, the provisions as prescribed for perjury and false to be depositions on oath shall be applied accordingly.

X.

(1) Only the State Prosecutor may apply for the reopening of a case. In a case tried before a Special Court, the decision concerning an application for the reopening of the proceedings rests with this Court.

(2) The right to lodge a plea of nullity rests with the State Prosecutor-General. The decision on the plea rests with the Court of Appeal.

XI.

Poles and Jews are not entitled to act as prosecutors either in a principal or a subsidiary capacity.

XII.

The Court and the State Prosecutor shall conduct proceedings within their discretion and according to the principles of the German Law of Procedure. They may, however, dispense with the provisions of the German Law on the Organisation of Courts and on Criminal Procedure, whenever this may appear to them advisable for the rapid and more efficient conduct of proceedings.

3. MARTIAL LAW.

XIII.

(1) Subject to the consent of the Reich Minister of the Interior and the Reich Minister of Justice, the Reich Governor (*Oberpräsident*) may until further notice enforce Martial Law in the Incorporated Eastern Territories, either in the whole area under his jurisdiction or in parts thereof, upon Poles and Jews guilty of grave excesses against the Germans or of other offences which seriously endanger the German work of reconstruction.

(2) The Courts established under Martial Law impose the death sentence. They may, however, dispense with punishment and refer the case to the Secret State Police.*

(3) Subject to the consent of the Reich Minister of the Interior, the constitution and procedure of the Courts established under Martial Law shall be regulated by the Reich Governor (*Oberpräsident*).

4. EXTENT OF APPLICATION OF THIS DECREE.

XIV.

(1) The provisions contained in Sections I-IV of this Decree apply also to those Poles and Jews who on 1st September, 1939, were domiciled or had their residence within the territory of the former Polish State, and who committed criminal offences in any part of the German Reich other than the Incorporated Eastern Territories.

(2) The case may also be tried by the Court within whose jurisdiction the former domicile or residence of the offender is situated. Sections V-VIII apply accordingly.

(3) Paragraphs 1 and 2 do not apply to offences tried by the Courts in the Government General.

5. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

XV.

Within the meaning of this Decree the term "Poles" means *Schutzangehörige*** or those who are stateless.

XVI.

Article II of the Decree of 6th June, 1940, concerning the Introduction of German Criminal Law in the Incorporated Eastern Territories (*Reichsgesetzblatt*, Part I., p. 844) no longer applies to Poles and Jews.

XVII.

The Reich Minister of Justice, in concurrence with the Reich Minister of the Interior, is authorised to issue rules and administrative regulations concerning the execution and implementation of this Decree and to decide in all cases of doubt.

XVIII.

This Decree shall come into force on the fourteenth day after its publication.***

* The Gestapo.

** "*Schutzangehörige*" is a term applied to the Poles living in the Incorporated Eastern Territories of the Reich who have not been recognised as of German origin. Thus they have not acquired the rights of the so-called *Volksdeutsche* and consequently are deprived of all public and on great personal rights.

*** Published on 16th December, 1941; in force, therefore, since 30th December, 1941.

LIBERTY PUBLICATIONS

Slavery under Hitler's New Order (Out of Print) - - - - -	1d.
Underground Poland Speaks - - -	1d.
A Worker's Day under German Occupation	1d.
Stop Them Now - - - - -	1d.
Unknown Europe - - - - -	3d.
Worker's Protective Legislation in Poland	3d.
Towards a New Poland - - -	1d.
The Case of Henryk Erlich and Victor Alter	1d.

LIBERTY PUBLICATIONS,
2, KNIGHTSBRIDGE COURT, SLOANE STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

COPY 1 A

U N W C C
(Research Office)

SECRET
Summary of Information No. 6.
~~SECRET-NO. 1~~ ~~6~~ ~~6~~

MATERIAL FOR A CHARGE

August 1944

GENERAL FELD-MARSHALL WILHELM KEITEL

der
(Chef des Oberkommandos/Wehrmacht)

Chief of the Supreme High Command, member of the
Secret Cabinet Council and of the Cabinet and the
Ministerial Council of Defence.

KEITEL was a co-signatory with HITLER and LAMMERS of the
decree of March 21st, 1942, directing SAUCKEL to mobilise man-power
in the Occupied Countries for war industry in Germany, has thus
incurred responsibility for its inevitable effects, which included
the deportation and virtual enslavement of thousands of men, women,
and children, who were compelled - contrary to the Hague
Convention - to work in the enemy's war industries.

KEITEL'S signature to this decree may import that the
mobilisation of foreign man-power was, primarily, a military interest.
The Todt organisation, (in which the conscripted foreign labour was
largely employed under inhuman conditions) was, indeed a
para-military organisation, used for the construction of defence works,
etc. (For photostat of this decree with KEITEL'S signature, see
Report No. 1 concerning HITLER (forced labour)) and report No. 7
concerning SPEER (Todt organisation)).

SECRET

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION
No. 7

September, 1944
(Revised June, 1945)

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS IN
THE TODT ORGANISATION ("O.T.")

The Todt Organisation ("O.T.") was taken over by SPEER under a Decree signed by LAMMERS, dated 15th February, 1942. (See Appendix II)

ORGANISATION OF THE "O.T."

The "O.T." (+) though originally a civil organisation, was made into a para-military one; it may be described as the Constructional Arm of the Wehrmacht. It was based on co-operation between building-firms, which provided their staffs and equipment, and the Government, which supplied the man-power and materials. The contracting firms constituted units in the organisation, and the executive of an "O.T." building-firm had thus a dual rôle: that of contractor, taking care of his own interests; and that of an officer of the "O.T.", owing duty to that organisation.

The personnel of the O.T. numbered, at times, as many as 1½ millions, about 75% of whom were foreign workers; the supervisory personnel was German. Speer in a confidential statement, dated 9/4/44, said that the O.T. had at that time 850,000 workers; this total was to be raised to 1,000,000 by contingents of Hungarian Jews. After the evacuation of France in 1944, losses in the O.T. were made good by Hungarian, Slovak, Czech and Italian levies. Russians were largely employed in the much bombed Ruhr area.

Political control was exercised by the SS., which had its own officers in key positions of the O.T.

In the Norwegian charge (393/N/G/13) it is stated:

"The Organisation is divided into a number of Einsatz groups and Bau Leitungen; for example, the Einsatzgruppe WIKING which covers both Norway and Denmark.

"Todt Organisation workers are herded into big camps run on purely military lines and each camp is placed under the camp leader or "Lagerführer". For duty, the men in the camp are divided into working gangs or groups of some 25 - 30 men under a group leader or Gruppenführer.

"The members of the Todt Organisation are subject to military law and, though they do not normally take part in fighting or do any serious military training, they are sometimes equipped with light infantry weapons. (A few instances have been reported in Norway of Todt Organisation troops taking part in anti-invasion manoeuvres, acting as a sort of Home Guard.)

"The Speer Legion is an organisation of military transport drivers founded to provide drivers for ammunition trucks, etc., behind the front lines.

(+) These notes on the organisation of the O.T. are summarised from a document communicated by the M.I.R.S. (MIRS/MR/OT/4/45), which can be consulted in this office.

"From information coming from Norway, it seems that the personnel are chiefly taken from those among the conscribed workers who already have some driving experience. They are then sent to N.S.K.K. (Nazionalsozialistische Kraftfahrkorps) training camps where they are equipped with uniforms, made to do infantry drill and train as truck-drivers etc. They are forced to sign contracts, and when trained, were liable to be sent to Russia, Africa or France.

.....

"The Todt Organisation is playing such a vital rôle in the German war effort that it is sometimes referred to as Germany's Second army. The Speer Legion is an organisation by which citizens of the occupied countries are compelled to serve in direct contact with the German Field Army.

"It is thus clear that both these organisations are directly concerned with the military operations of the enemy and therefore contrary to international law."

The "Einsatz" Groups, or area control staffs, referred to above, are employed as "task-labour-forces" in compliance with the demands of the military commanders. The above quoted MIRS document states:

"For repair work on railway tracks and stations in the rear areas, such as the transportation zones Lille, Paris-Nord, Paris West, Bordeaux and Lyons, the Chief Engineer of Army Group West was responsible. O.T. worked on these repairs in conjunction with the Chef des Hauptverkehrsdiens (Central Traffic Service Officer) of the Wehrmacht in France who supplied the technical personnel, both German and French. The repair of aerodromes was also the responsibility of the Chief Engineer of Army Group West. On this work, O.T. worked in conjunction with the Luftwaffe Feldbauamt (GAF Field Construction Bureau)."

The same document mentions that the Army Command authorised Military Regional Commanders (Feldkommandanturen), in France, to conscript locally unemployed so as to co-ordinate the supply of man-power over the entire region.

It is therefore evident that regional military commanders were directly concerned in the employment of O.T. labour.

CONDITIONS OF WORKERS IN THE TODT ORGANISATION

All reports agree that the unskilled foreign labour in the Todt Organisation was employed under barbarous and inhuman conditions. This was especially so in the case of Slav and South-eastern workers.

FRANCE

According to the Basic Handbook for France there were said to be 250,000 workers employed by the O.T. Recruitment was effected partly by local arrangements between the German authorities and prefects, and partly by direct requisitioning from the personnel of French firms. There was also a proportion of volunteer workers who were attracted by the fact that working in the O.T. in France had, since October 1943 been considered as a safeguard against deportation to Germany for war work.

In the summer of 1943, the inability of the French departments to furnish the required quotas of O.T. workers was the subject of several reprimands by the German occupation authorities. In August 1943, the order was given to fill up the quotas by calling up Jews of 18-50 years of age. The working hours in the O.T. are long (.6.45 a.m. to 7 p.m.). Latterly wages of O.T. workers have been made dependent upon output. By an ordinance of 18.12.42, attempts to escape were made punishable by death.

"The Cahiers Francais" of December 1943 printed a report on the conditions in two Todt camps in France. The men enrolled had been promised working clothes, but, in fact, none were issued. The men must rise at 5.45 a.m. and then leave their hutments for the whole day. Slowness in rising exposed them to brutal treatment by the guards, one of whom used his revolver on an Arab, seriously wounding him. The men were marched in fours to the place of work surrounded by armed soldiers. They were constantly subject to kicking and beating by the guards, for no apparent reason. North-African personnel were treated especially harshly, being beaten with iron rods. Safety measures were neglected, and accidents were frequent. There was no sick-bay at the works and medical attendance was quite inadequate. The working day was 11½ hours. Rations were inadequate (no meat and 250-300 gr. bread, and some thin soup - when available). About every third or fourth Sunday there was a partial rest-day, but no means of attending a religious service. At another camp described, the sentries were accompanied by fierce dogs. Wages were subject to deductions by fines. There was a prison attached to the camp.

THE NETHERLANDS

A "Stefani" Agency report of 4.10.40, quoted in a Ministry of Information document P.2154, said:

"The remnants of the Dutch Army which at the end of hostilities in Holland were incorporated in the special militia termed "Army Reconstruction" to a total of about 50,000 men, are to be partly demobilised in the first half of the present month. 32,000 will be utilised for anti-aircraft defence, and 5,000 will be sent into Germany to collaborate with the Todt Service (roads and fortifications)."

NORWAY

The pamphlet "Slave Labour and Deportations", compiled by the United Nations Information Organisation from information supplied by the governments concerned, describes the conditions of the workers in the Norwegian zone in the following terms (page 17):

"Untold hardships have been suffered by many of the Norwegian conscripts..... They are frequently transported under the most appalling conditions; stowed into cattle trucks without food for up to 30 hours or in the holds of coastal steamers for many days on end."

According to Svenska Dagbladet (29.5.42), it was intended to mobilise 70,000 men for the Todt organisation. On July 20th, Aftentidningen reported that since June 24th between 15,000 and 20,000 workers had been conscripted. The first contingent had been sent to fortification works in Soerlandet, Vestlandet and Troendelag.

Stockholmstidningen, 3rd October, 1944, reported that: The Germans had transported large contingents of the people of North Norway to North Finland for fortification and road works which had been begun by the O.T. The report said that nearly 10,000 had been sent, but this figure should be taken with reserve. Those compulsorily conscripted for service in Finland included young people of the Labour Service. The Norwegians got German war wages and were billeted in hastily established camps where conditions were bad. The Germans apparently intended to keep them in North Finland throughout the winter. Many who were forced to join the Transportkolonne Speer had to wear German uniforms and maintain communications between North Finland and bases in North Norway.

The Evening Standard, 14th August, 1944, reported that: Fifty thousand workers were to go from Norway to East Prussia to help build fortifications. This compulsory transfer, said a Stockholm message quoted in a Moscow broadcast, followed Goebbels's decree mobilising the population not only within the Reich, but also in all occupied countries.

The Svenska Dagbladet, Stockholm, 6th February, 1943 reported from Oslo that the Economic Department of the Reichskommissariat, under the leadership of the SS. leader, Senator Carl OTTE, had received instructions from Berlin concerning the further mobilisation of Norwegian labour power. The mobilisation would follow the same principles as in Germany and other occupied countries. Preparatory conferences had already taken place with a representative from the Wehrwirtschaftsstab, Generalleutnant WINZER, and from the Organisation Todt, Generalarbeitsführer BOHRMAN.

The Swedish "Dagens Nyheter" of 27th September, 1944 reported that:

"Of late the Germans have repeatedly simply surrounded groups of Norwegians in the streets and sent them northwards to forced labour. Thus recently a street in Lillehammer was suddenly closed and 31 Norwegians were captured, including two teachers at the local school. One of them had a child on his arm, but the Germans simply removed the child and forced the teacher to follow the others. Another Norwegian had only one arm, but was nevertheless taken. All were sent by train to Trøndelag, guarded by two Germans and two Hird men. The transport arrived at the Skorovas mines in Namdalen two days later."

TODT ORGANISATION WORKERS IN AMFING CAMP

(Extract from an Affidavit by a German, Alfons BAER,
Recorded by the Investigator, War Crimes Branch,
7th Army - No. 3933e)

"The head of the Todt Organisation at Amfing was Haupttruppführer HERZBERG, who was assisted by Haupttruppführers SPERLING, SCHILI, and GOLOBEK. There were approximately 2000 Jews, of which 500 were women, at Amfing. These were predominantly Hungarian, but Germans, Slavs, Czechs, Dutch, Greeks, Poles, and French were also included. Prisoners were subjected to frequent and severe beatings on little or no provocation, received insufficient food to sustain life; were quartered in overcrowded, lice-infested huts; and were provided with no sanitary or medical facilities. Breakfast consisted of one half-liter of very weak ersatz coffee after which we walked one half-hour to work. We began work at seven o'clock and worked until noon making and carrying concrete for the construction of an underground factory. At noon we were given three-quarters of an hour rest period and were fed three-quarters of a liter of very bad soup after which we continued work until 1630 at which time we were marched back to camp to stand another formation. At 18.30 we were fed on liter of the same soup, one eighth of a loaf of bread, 30 grams of margarine or a piece of cheese or sausage weighing approximately 20 to 25 grams. The sick were segregated into 'sick huts' where they received the usual ration minus sausage and cheese. This reduction in ration was obviously intended to eliminate the sick by quickly starving them. In ten months one thousand died at Amfing from starvation, typhus, and beatings. They were all buried in a common grave."

These extracts suffice to indicate the character of the "O.T." of which SPEER was the head, and which was, in fact, a forced labour service, geared into SAUCKEL'S system of compulsory labour for the Reich.

The responsibility for the barbarous treatment of the workers rests, on the higher level, with the Ministers and leading officials under whom the O.T. functioned, viz.:

On the Ministerial Level:

HITLER, as Chief of the State, who appointed SPEER;

GOERING, as Head of the Four-Years' Plan in which SPEER was a leading official in his capacity as member of the "Central Planning";

SPEER, as Minister for Armaments and Supreme Head of the O.T., and

SAUCKEL, as conscripting authority for the foreign labour which was allotted to the O.T., and also as a leading official of the Four-Years' Plan under GOERING.

A semi-official statement in the German Press of 30th March, 1942, shows that it was at SPEER'S instance that SAUCKEL was appointed as dictator of man-power by HITLER on 21st March, 1942, and that SAUCKEL and SPEER were instructed to work together in intimate co-operation. SPEER, therefore, is identified with the illegalities of SAUCKEL's régime, and shares with him the responsibility for the enslavement and deportation of foreign workers.

The semi-official German statement, referred to in the preceding paragraph, together with HITLER's decree appointing SAUCKEL, and putting him directly under GOERING (head of the Four-Year's Plan), and GOERING's decree notifying that fact, show that these four ministers (HITLER, SAUCKEL, GOERING and SPEER) were jointly involved in the policy of using the compulsory labour of citizens of occupied countries in German war industries and particularly in the O.T.

In this connection, the document (MIRS/MR - OT/4/45), from which these notes are partly summarised, points out that "from the economic standpoint, the O.T. became subject to the policies dictated by two public figures. One was the policy dictated by Albert SPEER in regard to the comparative priority in supplies allotted to the various armament industries, including O.T.'s great constructional tasks such as the Atlantic Wall begun in May 1942. The other was the policy dictated by the SS-Obergruppenführer Fritz SAUCKEL, the Generalbevollmächtigter für den Arbeitseinsatz (Plenipotentiary-General for Man-power Control) in regard to comparative priority in man-power allotment. SPEER and SAUCKEL were the two dominant personalities in German war economy."

O.T.: Continuing the list of officials responsible for conditions in the

Xaver DORSCH, who was the head of the O.T.Z. (the O.T. Zentral Amt), and chief administrator of the O.T.

Dr. SCHMELTER, the Special Labour Trustee for the O.T.

Dep.Ing.SANDER, in charge of the "Speer Ruhr Stab", with headquarters at Essen, for repair work in the bomb-saturated Ruhr area. The personnel in this area was mostly Russian.

Stobbe DETHLEFFSEN, head of the Amt Bau of the Speer Ministry, which was consolidated with the O.T.Z. (O.T. Zentral) in June 1944.

In this connection, the above-quoted document MIRS/MR-OT/4/45 states:

"Amt Bau was created as part of the SPEER Ministry, when the latter was reorganised in the autumn of 1943. The specific decree establishing the Bureau is dated 29th October, 1943. The creation of the office put its chief, the Generalbevollmächtigter Bau (Plenipotentiary-General for Construction), - at that time STOBBE - DETHLEFFSEN - on an equal footing with the chiefs of the other Ämter (Bureaux) of the SPEER Ministry. STOBBE-DETHLEFFSEN, however, in addition to being head of Amt Bau, also represented SPEER in the latter's capacity of Generalbevollmächtigter für die Regelung der Bauwirtschaft in Raume des Vierjahresplan (Plenipotentiary-General for the Regulation of the Construction Industry within the Four-Years Plan). This dual function is reflected clearly, however, in the subordinate echelons."

To the above names must be added, where they can be identified, the executive members of the building firms, which constituted "units" of the O.T. and made immense profits out of the contracts carried out with O.T. slave labour.

Responsibility appears also to have been incurred by the higher regional military commanders, under whose higher direction the O.T. workers were employed, as already mentioned above.

As regards lower military officers concerned in the employment of O.T. labour, it will be seen from the following extract from the above-quoted MIRS document that, in certain cases, these were Fortress engineers, whose identity could probably be established:

"The O.T. units were at this time divided into five main categories:

"Type 1

Festungsbautrupps (Fortress Construction Detachments). This was the most advanced O.T. echelon inasmuch as it stayed with the army units defending the coastal fortresses such as St. Malo, Brest and St. Nazaire. It consisted of three special types of components: Construction, Harbour and Power supply units. These sub-units were placed at the disposal of the Festungs Kommandeur (Fortress Commander).

"Type 2

"Bautrupps (Construction Detachments) in the battle zone and zone of communications. These were O.T.'s forward echelon, mobile units which were to work under the direction of army engineers in case of Allied landings. In the meantime, according to an order of the Seventh Army Höhere Pionier Kommandeur (Chief Engineer), their tactical disposition was to be arranged by Festungs Pionier Kommandeur XIX (Fortress Construction Engineer Commander XIX) of that area. These construction units contained many types of special components such as bridge construction, highway construction, demolition, mine clearing, motor vehicle repair, munition handling, railway construction and general construction units. One railway construction unit in Brest was put directly under the Transport Offizier (Transport Officer).

"Type 3

"Bautruppe (Construction Detachments) in rear areas. These units were placed at the disposal of the General Ingenieur West (Chief Engineer of Army Group West). They contained the following special components: railway and general construction, power supply and guard units.

"Type 4

"Bautrupps (Construction troops) for German Air Force. They were placed at the disposal of the GAF, through liaison with the Chief Engineer of Army Group West. They consisted of the following components: motor repair, bridge construction, general construction units."

PERSONAL NOTE ON ALBERT SPEER

(From Document MIRS - HR - OT/4/45)

SPEER'S Career

Professor Albert SPEER's background and career, except for his lack of military experience, is reminiscent of that of Fritz TODT. Like Todt's, SPEER's early career was in the field of construction. But, whereas TODT's special interest lay in methods of engineering technique, SPEER's early interest was in architectural planning and ornamentation. He was born 19th March, 1905 in Mannheim, Baden and attended the Technical Institutes at Karlsruhe, München and Berlin. He obtained his engineering degree (Dipl. Ing.) from the latter, and stayed on for three years as a research student and faculty assistant. SPEER joined the Nazi Party comparatively late in 1932, and formed a personal friendship with both HITLER and GÖRING. HITLER, as is well known, prides himself on his proficiency as an architect. In fact, he is known to have made suggestions for the plans of what is SPEER's best known work to the outside world - the reconstruction of the Reichskanzlei.

Two of SPEER's early appointments in the Party are that of Leiter, Amt "Schönheit der Arbeit" (Chief of the Bureau "Beauty of Labour") of the Strength through Joy Movement (a branch of the German Labour Front) which involved the architectural ornamentation of public buildings and that of Unterabteilungsleiter der reichspropagandaleiter technische und künstlerische Ausgestaltung von Grosskundgebungen (Chief of the Sub-section "Technical and Artistic Arrangements for Public Mass Demonstrations and Official Meetings" of the Reich Propaganda Ministry). Another early appointment was to the newly-created office of the General Bauinspekteur der Reichshauptstadt (Inspector General of Construction of the Reich Capital).

Although this office was mainly concerned with the remodelling of Berlin from an aesthetic point of view, it represented an important increase of SPEER's functions and powers. For one thing, it led to the creation of the Baustab SPEER (Construction Staff SPEER). For another, it put SPEER in control of the Binnenflotte or Inland Waterways Fleet, which he promptly renamed Transport-Flotte SPEER.

It was, however, not until the outbreak of war, and through his contact with GÖRING, that his stature as a functionary began to increase appreciably, and eventually placed him in a position to become TODT's successor, if not actually his rival, during the former's lifetime. The Baustab SPEER was enlarged to form a construction organization of somewhat over 100,000 men, specialising in construction of airports and airport installations within Germany. The number of NSKK (National-Sozialistisches Kraftfahr Korps or National Socialist Motor Corps) Units, or NSKK-Baustab SPEER as they were called, which had always provided transportation for the organization, were likewise increased and renamed the NSKK Motor Transport Standard SPEER (NSKK Motor Transport Regiment SPEER). As already mentioned, on TODT's death on 9th February 1942, SPEER inherited not only the leadership of the O.T. but also all of the former's Party and government offices and functions. The most important of these numerous government functions is naturally that of head of the "SPEER Ministry" or Ministry of Armament and War Production (which under SPEER underwent a re-organization during the summer and autumn of 1943, and another in the late summer of 1944). He is besides a member of the Zentrale Planung (Central Planning Board), the functions of which are comparable to that of a War Economy Cabinet, responsible directly to GÖRING under the Four-Year Plan. His most important Party rank is that of Reichsleiter (Member of the Nazi Party Supreme Directorate).

APPENDIX I

(a) LAMMER'S DECREE OF 15th FEBRUARY, 1942,
APPOINTING SPEER

Reichsgesetzblatt, Jahrgang 1942,
Teil I.

Bekanntmachung über die Ernennung
des Generalbauinspektors für die Reichshauptstadt, Dipl.-Ing. Prof. Albert SPEER,
zum Reichsminister für Bewaffnung und Munition, Generalinspektor für das deutsche
Strassenwesen und Generalinspektor für Wasser und Energie.
Vom 15 Februar 1942

Der Führer hat zum Nachfolger des tödlich verunglückten Reichsministers
Dr. Todt in seinen Ämtern als

- a) Reichsminister für Bewaffnung und Munition (übertragen durch Erlass vom
17 März 1940, Reichsgesetzbl. 1 S. 513).
- b) Generalinspektor für das deutsche Strassenwesen (übertragen durch Erlass
vom 8 December 1933).
- c) Generalinspektor für Wasser und Energie (übertragen durch Erlass vom
29 Juli 1941, Reichsgesetzbl. I S 167)

den Generalbauinspektor für die Reichshauptstadt, Dipl.-Ing. Prof. Albert Speer,
herufen und ihn unter gleichzeitiger Belassung in diesem Amte durch Erlass vom
9 Februar 1942 zum

- a) Reichsminister für Bewaffnung und Munition.
- b) Generalinspektor für das deutsche Strassenwesen,
- c) Generalinspektor für Wasser und Energie

ernannt.

Berlin, den 15 February 1942.

Der Reichsminister und Chef der Reichskanzlei
Dr. L a m m e r s

(b) HITLER'S DECREE OF 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1943

1. The Reichsminister für Bewaffnung und Munition, SPEER is head of the O.T. He is under the Führer's direct orders and is responsible only to him. (The Ministry has since been changed in name to that of Reichsministerium für Rüstung und Kriegsproduktion, (Reich Ministry for Armament and War Production, and now commonly referred to as the SPEER Ministry).
2. The O.T. can be committed to work by order of its chief anywhere in Greater Germany and in annexed or occupied countries.
3. Clauses 1 and 2 also apply to all transport organisations assigned to the O.T.
4. The head of the O.T. will issue directives for the internal organisation of the O.T.

At the same time the O.T.Z. was removed from under the Inspectorate General of German Roadways and became an office in its own right within SPEER's Ministry.

HITLER'S DECREE OF 24th AUGUST, 1944

DECREE OF THE FUHRER CONCERNING THE WAR COMMITMENT OF THE
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES FOR CONSTRUCTION, 24th AUGUST, 1944

I.

The Reich Minister for Armament and War Production and Chief of Organisation Todt henceforth heads the war activities of the Administrative Agencies for Construction. I empower him to issue directives for the above purpose to all administrative national municipal construction agencies of Greater Germany and incorporated territories. He may dispose over the personnel and facilities of these agencies according to his judgment.

The administrative organisation remains unchanged by thus being placed on a war footing.

II.

The decisions under paragraph I apply also to the state-controlled public corporations insofar as they have administrative agencies of their own.

III.

The Reich Minister for Armament and War Production and Chief of the O.T. will issue, henceforth, the legal and administrative regulations necessary for carrying out and amplifying the above decree in agreement with the Plenipotentiary General for the Administration of the Reich (HIMMLER).

IV.

This decree lapses at the end of the war.

Führer HQ. 24th August 1944
the Führer,
Adolf HITLER.

Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery.

Dr. LAMMERS.

REICHSMARSHALL HERMANN GÖRING

(COMMISSIONER FOR THE FOUR YEARS' PLAN)

FORCED LABOUR AND DEPORTATIONS

Requisitions in kind and services should not be demanded from municipalities or inhabitants except for the needs of the army of occupation. They shall be in proportion to the resources of the country, and of such nature as not to involve the inhabitants in the obligation of taking part in military operations against their own country (Article 52 of the Hague Convention (Section III)).

On March 21st, 1942, Hitler issued a decree (X) appointing SAUCKEL as Plenipotentiary-General for Man Power with instructions to mobilize labour for war industries in the Reich and the Occupied Territories ; the Decree placed SAUCKEL directly under GÖring and instructed him to carry out his duties within the framework of the Four Years Plan, of which GÖring is head.

On April 24th, 1942, GÖring issued a Decree ~~(see Photostat and translation in the Annex)~~ implementing Hitler's Decree of March 21st, 1942, and stating definitely :-

1. The man power Sections are hereby abolished. Their duties (recruiting and allocating man-power; conditions of labour) will be taken over by the Plenipotentiary-General for Man Power who is directly under me.
2. x x x x
3. The Plenipotentiary for Man Power is an authority of the Four Years Plan. Where new legislation is needed, or existing laws must be modified, he will submit appropriate proposals to my-self.
(the "Basic Handbook on Germany" Part II, p.9, shows the organisation of the Four Years Plan under GÖring, under three heads
(a) Business Groups, (b) Plenipotentiaries and (c) Special Trustees.
SAUCKEL is shown in group (b). The same book (p.7) states that
"SAUCKEL..... comes directly under GÖring as Plenipotentiary of the Four Years Plan)

These extracts show that GÖring bears full responsibility for the

(X) For texts of decrees see Summary of Information No. I on Sauckel.

policy and acts of SAUCKEL, which resulted in the deportation and enslavement of thousands of people in German war industries contrary to Art. 52 of the Hague Convention. The scope and extent of these war-crimes are described in the pamphlet "Slave labour and Deportations" published by the Stationery Office and compiled by the United Nations Information Organisation from materials supplied by the Governments of Occupied States. (See also ^{Summary} ~~Report~~/No. 1¹, concerning Sauckel).

It could not be argued that GÖRING was unaware of the regime of slave-labour instituted by SAUCKEL in the Occupied states, or of the inhuman treatment of the deportees who were compelled to work in the Tolt organisation. GÖRING's own attitude towards such questions is revealed in the following extracts from a document "Hitler's Slave Traffic in Occupied Soviet areas") published by the Soviet authorities, with a covering note by M. MOLOTOV on 11th May, 1943. This pamphlet makes reference to a secret conference held in Berlin on November 7th, after which GÖRING gave instructions to his officials. The instructions are in possession of the Soviet Government, and the pamphlet mentioned above (page 3) gives their reference number as "Appendix No. 1, Secret Circular No. 42006/41: Economic staff of the German Command in the East, December 4th, 1941."

GÖRING'S instructions read, in part:

"Russian workers ... must be put to use in Germany. This is the affair of the appropriate authorities and the secret police."

His circular provides, in the second part of the appendix, that the Soviet citizens are to be used, inter alia, for mine clearing and building aerodromes. In Section IV, Clause 4A of the same secret document GÖRING also indicated: "war industries (tanks, guns, aeroplane apparatus)" as suitable forms of work for the Russian deportees.

It is manifest from these quotations that GÖRING approved of the principle of compulsorily employing citizens of Occupied States in war industries and deporting them to Germany, for this purpose, and that he intended SAUCKEL to carry out that policy - as was in fact done.

I (b) Translation

GORING'S DECREE OF MARCH 27TH, 1942

The Reichmarschall of the Great German Reich: In pursuance of the Führers attached Decree of March 21st, 1942, I decree as follows:

1. The man-power Sections are hereby abolished. Their duties (Recruitment and allocation of man-power) are taken over by the Plenipotentiary-General for Man-Power, who is directly under me.
2. The Plenipotentiary-General for Man-Power will be responsible for regulating the conditions of labour (wages policy) employed in the Reich Territory, having regard to the requirements of man-power.
3. The Plenipotentiary-General for Man-Power is an Authority of the Four Years Plan. In cases where new legislation is required, or existing laws require to be modified, he will submit appropriate proposals to myself.
4. The Plenipotentiary-General for Man-Power will have at his disposal for the performance of his task the right delegated to me by the Führer for issuing instructions to the higher Reich Authorities, their branches and the Party Offices, and their associated organisms and also the Reich-Protector, the General-Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and Heads of the Civil Administrations.

In the case of Ordinances and Instructions of fundamental importance a Report is to be submitted to me, in advance.

(sgd.) GÖRING

U N W C C
(Research Office)

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"

SECRET
Summary of Information
REPORT NO: 9

STARVATION AS AN INSTRUMENT OF POLICY

An American economist (Worsley) has written in his book "Europe versus America":

"Food has become an instrument of domestic policy for forcing the disintegration of races; for active interference with puppet governments; as an instrument of home and foreign policy"

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This Report does not claim to be an exhaustive study of the "starvation of Europe". Such a work could only be made by an economist, and will - it is believed - form the subject of one of the reports to be written by experts for the Commission. It aims rather at tracing the responsibility to the German Ministers concerned for the removal of foodstuffs.

ARRANGEMENT

Section I deals with the motives of the policy, under different heads; Sections II and III deal respectively with the Application of the policy and its effects on the populations. ; Section IV deals with the agencies of spoliation; the economic officials; the German chambers of commerce and similar organs. Sections V and VI deal with the responsible Ministers.

POSSIBLE LINES OF DEFENCE

The extracts cited in Sections I to IV will, no doubt, need to be supplemented and confirmed by authentic texts, which cannot be available till hostilities cease. Nevertheless, they offer prima facie evidence of motives and acts of the German leaders in violation of Article 52 of the Hague Convention. It appears important to keep strictly to that issue; for the defence, which the German ministers are already outlining, might otherwise range over such wide questions as: whether by compelling the conquered States to turn from Industry to Agriculture, their food-position, and that of Europe, had not finally been improved? whether the trade arrangements established between Berlin and the Occupied States had not, latterly, been equitable? and whether chaos had not ensued when these arrangements were interrupted by "liberation"? The hearings might extend over months, and involve the calling of hosts of expert witnesses.

The line of defence has, indeed, already been indicated in BACKE's "Harvest Speech" on October 1st, 1944, when he argued that the Nazi food policy in the Occupied States had been constructive; and that it had not brought famine; and that economic chaos had followed "liberation"; so that the liberated peoples would realise that Germany had been fighting "also for Europe" (See Annex 1 for his speech).

The same line was taken on 20th September, 1944, by the "Volkische Beobachter", which said that the liberators found that the "peoples were not starved or destitute, but even in the sixth year of the war were adequately nourished". Another possible line of defence, also indicated by BACKE (before his appointment as Minister of Agriculture), in an article in the "Four Years Plan" (quoted in the Chicago Tribune of 12th February, 1941), in regard to a question which was then being agitated as a result of the Hoover Committee's report, was that "Germany has no intention of endangering her own supplies, by making deliveries to countries that participated in England's war against Germany on their own account.".....

All these arguments are irrelevant to the present issue, which is not whether the inhabitants were still starving at the date of liberation; nor whether the Hague Convention obliges a conqueror to deliver food to an occupied country blockaded by the enemy, but a much narrower one, viz., did the Germans, in fact, remove foodstuffs needed by the inhabitants of an Occupied State, in excess of the requirements of the occupying troops?

In point of fact, if it could be shown that food conditions had improved, latterly, in those countries, after they had been constrained gear themselves into the German economy, that would only amount to saying that they had been starved into compliance with the "Nazi New Order".

That is not a defence, but an aggravation.

SECTION I

THE HUNGER POLICY

The principle of Article 42 of the Hague Convention has been violated by HITLER and his Ministers as part of a deliberate policy, openly avowed, and having as its apparent objects :

- a) to ensure an adequate food supply for Germany, no matter who might starve;
- b) to exert political pressure by offering food concessions in return for "collaboration";
- c) to recruit labour, by denying food to those who refused to work for Germany;
- d) to reduce, or even exterminate, undesired populations.

Considering the above headings of the Nazi policy in order :

- a) TO ENSURE ADEQUATE FOOD SUPPLIES FOR GERMANY, NO MATTER WHO MIGHT STARVE.

Goering stated his principle bluntly, in a speech on October 5th, 1942, at the Sportpalast.

"I have formed an unshakable resolve, a rock-firm principle which will be inflexibly maintained. The German people come first and foremost as regards the satisfaction of hunger and in questions of nutrition. If, as a result of the enemy's measures, difficulties of food supply should arise, then I want everyone to know that if anybody goes hungry, it will not be Germany".

HITLER had already laid down the same principle, even more emphatically, if one may judge from some captured secret instructions issued by GOERING in Berlin in 1941, "in accordance with the orders of the Fuehrer" for "directing the economy of newly Occupied Eastern Regions".

DR. LEY delegate for the Labour Front, wrote in GOEBBELS' organ "Der Angriff" of January 31st, 1940, that :

"A lower race needs less room, less clothing, less food, and less culture than a higher race. The German cannot live in the same fashion as the Pole and the Jew More bread, more clothes, more living room, more culture, more beauty - these our race must have, or it dies." Quoted from M.O.I. Document R.310.

BAER, the Minister for Agriculture, said in a speech made in 1940, the Nazi official is, not reported in the German Press but reproduced by the British Press of May 27th, 1944 :

"Diplomatic and military pressure will be brought to bear on South Eastern Europe which, for the time being, must supply our Reich with everything necessary for the nourishment of all of us".

SECTION I

THE HUNGER POLICY

The principle of Article 42 of the Hague Convention has been violated by HITLER and his Ministers as part of a deliberate policy, openly avowed, and having as its apparent objects :

- a) to ensure an adequate food supply for Germany, no matter who might starve;
- b) to exert political pressure by offering food concessions in return for "collaboration";
- c) to recruit labour, by denying food to those who refused to work for Germany;
- d) to reduce, or even exterminate, undesired populations.

Considering the above headings of the Nazi policy in order :

- a) TO ENSURE ADEQUATE FOOD SUPPLIES FOR GERMANY, NO MATTER WHO MIGHT STARVE.

Goering stated his principle bluntly, in a speech on October 5th, 1942, at the Sportpalast.

"I have formed an unshakeable resolve, a rock-firm principle which will be inflexibly maintained. The German people come first and foremost as regards the satisfaction of hunger and in questions of nutrition. If, as a result of the enemy's measures, difficulties of food supply should arise, then I want everyone to know that if anybody goes hungry, it will not be Germany".

HITLER had already laid down the same principle, even more emphatically, if one may judge from some captured secret instructions issued by GOERING in Berlin in 1941, "in accordance with the orders of the Führer" for "directing the economy of newly Occupied Eastern Regions".

DR. LEY, delegate for the Labour Front, wrote in GOEBBELS' organ "Der Angriff" of January 31st, 1940, that :

"A lower race needs less room, less clothing, less food, and less culture than a higher race. The German cannot live in the same fashion as the Pole and the Jew More bread, more clothes, more living room, more culture, more beauty - these our race must have, or it dies." Quoted from M.O.I. Document R.310.

DARKE, the Minister for Agriculture, said in a speech made in 1940, to Nazi officials, not reported in the German Press but reproduced by the British Press of May 27th, 1944 :

"Diplomatic and military pressure will be brought to bear on South Eastern Europe which, for the time being, must supply our Reich with everything necessary for the nourishment of all of us".

H

DR. MOLDENHAUSER, head of the Lodz food supply office, was quoted in the Litzmann Staedter Zeitung of 24.11.40. as saying that "however long the war lasted the Germans would never starve. The small supplies of fruit available would "naturally" be at the disposal of German children only."

DR. HANS FISHBOEK, the Reich Commissioner General for Economic and Financial affairs in Occupied Holland, wrote in the Rhein-Westfälische Zeitung of 9.7.41. that:

"Under the centralised German economic system the Occupied countries, must, naturally, supply the Reich with the goods which are essential to it, or economically suitable irrespective of the time or form of the equivalent payment."

THE "DEUTSCHE VOLKSWIRT", a leading German economic organ, wrote on May 17th, 1940:

"The standard of living of the Dutch people must be lowered if the vanquished people is to supply Germany with food" Quoted from M.O.I. Report of 1.8.40.

DR. FUNK, the Nazi Minister of Economics said in a speech at Dresden at the end of September, 1941:

"Germany's economic sphere reaches from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, from the Gulf of Finland to the Atlantic"...
"We have only one aim and that is victory - which means for the German people a happy future and a free powerful, Greater German Reich." (DNB) Quoted from M.O.I. document R.310

In other words, the Nazi policy, as proclaimed by its spokesmen, was to plunder the conquered States in order to feed Germany. Exceptions were indeed to be made but only on grounds of expediency. In "Occupied Europe", a pamphlet of the "Royal Institute of International Affairs", (February, 1944) p.40, it is said:

"In the occupied countries the Nazis withdraw for their own use the maximum of food supplies that is deemed expedient. Thus, the attitude adopted towards the country's food supplies varies according to the degree of economic usefulness to the Reich of the country concerned. When the industrial or agricultural output of a country is essential to the Reich then an effort is made to maintain at least sufficient food so that their productive capacity does not fall too low a level. On the other hand, the food requirements of local inhabitants of a country considered to have little economic importance receive but scanty consideration."

The above conclusions are borne out by an extract from a secret circular issued in Poland by DR. FRANK, the ruler of the General Government of Poland, quoted in "Starvation in Europe" by G. Bourne (Allen and Unwin) p.14.

"In the sphere of supplies to the population care must be taken above all to ensure that workers employed in vitally necessary industrial enterprise and in war industry establishments shall maintain their production capacity. During the period of shortage of foodstuffs, all the rest of the population must be restricted to a minimum supply of food"

5-

The Nazis' intention to plunder the food supplies of the Occupied States was indeed so little concealed that they had even sought to justify it by arguing that these stocks of food were on the same footing, in international law, as captured war material.

DR. HANS FISCHBOEK, Reich Financial and Economic Commissioner in the Netherlands, in an article in *Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden*, 10.6.41., complained that even now some foolish people thought it incumbent upon Germany to refrain from taking supplies out of Holland. Germany would wage the economic war with every means at her disposal; she was just as much entitled to make use of Dutch stocks as of the captured weapons of the Dutch army. (M.O.I. document P.7885)

His words were echoed by an obviously German-inspired article in the German-controlled *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* of 12.6.41. "Germany is now able to dictate to the Dutch economy. Germany obviously must utilise the economic resources of Occupied Countries, just as she now uses the captured army guns..... The removal of Dutch petrol stocks to the Reich, and the utilisation of Dutch margarine, raw materials for improving German fat supplies, amounts to nothing more than the loss of former Dutch army stocks" (quoted from Ministry of Information document)

The German-controlled *Hagse Courant* (16.1.43.) used the same argument to rebut Allied statements concerning Germany's wholesale looting of the occupied territories: "One thing and another has certainly gone from here to Germany; but apart from the fact that payment has been received for the items concerned, this removal of stocks and goods from Holland to Germany has always been carried out to assist the German Wehrmacht in its task, and Holland must finally realise that the German soldier is fighting for this country as well as his own." (Quoted from Ministry of Information document Q.2981)

(b) HUNGER AS AN INSTRUMENT OF POLITICAL PRESSURE FOR ENSURING COLLABORATION

(c) HUNGER AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR RECRUITING LABOUR

These two heads can be considered together, as the passages relating to them deal with both in conjunction:

Netherlands: The Nazi policy was set forth by Seyss Inquart, the Reich Commissar, in an address at Arnhem on October 11th, 1942. He said that, with regard to the subject of food, the formerly adopted principle of treating the Dutch on an equal footing with the Germans would now have to be considered from the point of view of achievements. Equal rights ask for equal achievement, equal duties and equal responsibilities. To do justice to the "achievement principle" with regard to the distribution of food and coal Seyss Inquart informed the people that the relatives of those who fight in Eastern Europe, and this counted also for the Dutch, would get the same share as the German compatriots in Germany.

Ministry of Information document (P.7885) states:

"The economic distress and consequent unemployment which the German invasion brought to Holland have given the Nazis strong weapons for bringing pressure to bear on Dutch workers to go and work in the Reich. Attached to each of the labour exchanges is a German official for recruiting labour for Germany. The Germans asserted that "no coercion whatever" was used, though some resistance has to be overcome."

The same document states:

"If there are at present some 119,000 Netherlands employed in Germany, this is due to the tireless and patient influence brought to bear on every single unemployed Dutchman by the German authorities and employment bureaus" (Statement by REINHARD J. COB Head of the Department for Social Affairs at the Reichskommissariat for the Netherlands, in the National-Zeitung, "ssen, 9.3.41.).

Norway: Ministry of Information Document P.7996 (Sept 41-Feb 42) stated:

"By a decree of November 29th the German Reichkommissar TERBOVEN introduced a "working card" to control the distribution of produced goods in proportion to the work performed" and in the preamble declared: "He who, because of laziness, negligence and pure obstinacy does not perform valuable work, cannot expect to be supplied to the same degree as he who gives the nation his whole working capacity" (Scavenger Radio, 28.11.41.) Earlier in the month, TERBOVEN had issued the following announcement during a visit to North Norway: "Those showing a negative attitude will not receive food-stuffs. That part of the Norwegian population which does positive work for the Party will now have prerogatives and will receive foodstuffs by preference; those who through their hostile attitude slow down work and the rebuilding of Norway will be placed outside" (Stockholms-Tidningen, 14.11.41)

"The prevalent hunger is also exploited in an attempt to corrupt weak elements, extra food allowances being held out as bribes to join National Samling or collaborate with the Germans. Individuals who are willing to work for the occupation authorities get their rations doubled immediately, as well as other privileges" (Reported in Eskilstuna-Kuriren, 30.3.42.).

In another document of the same series P.9759 (18.8.42.) we read

Svenska Dagbladet (4.6.42.) reported that Germany's delivery of 180,000 tons of grain was also being made conditional upon the participation of Norwegians in agricultural work in Poland and German-occupied Russia.

7

e) HUNGER AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR DEPOPULATION

That Hitler felt no hesitation about reducing or exterminating undesired populations is evident from his words to Rauschning (who would presumably authenticate them) as quoted in "HITLER SPEAKS"

"We are obliged to depopulate as part of our mission of preserving the German population. We shall have to develop a technique of depopulation. I mean the removal of entire racial units. And that is what I intend to carry out - that, roughly, is my task. Nature is cruel, therefore, we too may be cruel. If I can send the flower of the German nation into the hell of war without the smallest pity for the spilling of precious German blood, then surely I have the right to remove millions of an inferior race that breeds like vermin?"

This principle seems to have been applied, notably in regard to the Poles and Jews. In the above-quoted Chatham House pamphlet "Occupied Europe" (Feb, 1944) we read (page 48)

"In the general Government (Poland) too, another area dependent on imported supplies before the war, food allowances for Poles and Jews are so deplorably low as to be far less than the minimum needs, and here too famines, certainly in the towns, has been prevalent. Even though the area is not self supporting the Nazis withdraw agricultural supplies for their own use and do not hesitate to use starvation as a means of repression. It is possible also that starvation is regarded as a useful method of gradually exterminating undesired local populations. The rationing system here is very complicated, but it is significant of the attitude adopted by the Nazis that, while the normal non-privileged person of German nationality received the same 8 oz. of fat ration as in Germany, the "Ordinary" non-German receives none at all. Even non-German workers get only 5½ oz. as compared with 11½ oz. for fellow-German workers."

A list of restrictions, quoted in "Starvation in Europe" by G. Bourne, from the local German Press, certainly reveals an intention to reduce the food allowance below "minimum needs" in Poland. Poles are forbidden to buy wheaten bread or flour, poultry, fish, salads, fruit or cauliflowers, and may only buy skim milk (See below) *

The New York Times Berlin correspondent, Tolischus, (as quoted in the Times of 30.1.40.) reported that German officials who returned from Poland agreed that what was happening was "little less than a process of national and racial extermination".

-
1. Poles are forbidden to buy wheaten bread or flour or cakes. Not only the sale but the transference of such articles from German to Polish hands entails severe punishment. (Order published in the Thurner Freiheit, March 15th, 1941, and the Ostdeutsche Beobachter, September 6th, 1941.
 2. The sale of poultry of all kinds to Poles is forbidden. (Order published in the Ostdeutscher Beobachter, September 6th, 1941)
 3. In the Danzig-Westpreussen provinces persons of Polish nationality may not buy wheaten bread, rolls or flour, or any kind of better quality cake or pastry or any that can easily be stored for any long period. (Official regulation issued February 19th, 1941).
 4. Poles Jews, and subjects of enemy States, also prisoners of war and civilian internees, are not allowed to buy fish. (Order of the district head in Bydgoszcz)

5. Greiser, the Gauleiter of Wartheland province, has issued a regulation forbidding Poles inhabiting the province to acquire fruit of any kind, including wild fruits and berries. In addition Poles are forbidden to buy cauliflowers, asparagus or onions at any time in the year. From March to the end of July they were forbidden to buy salads, radishes, carrots and cauliflowers, and the ban was extended to the end of July for tomatoes, cucumbers, peas and savoy cabbage. (According to the Ostdeutscher Beobachter).

6. Poles are allocated only skim milk, and even this only after the requirements of the population have been met. (Order published in the Ostdeutscher Beobachter January 18th, 1942).

7. The sale of fruit to Poles was allowed for a very short period in the summer of 1941, but the sales could only take place between 6 and 7 p.m. In practice this meant that the Poles could only buy bruised and damaged fruit. (Order published in the Ostdeutscher Beobachter, January 12th, February 8th, 1942).

9

SECTION II

REMOVAL OF FOODSTUFFS NEEDED BY
THE PEOPLE

A report submitted in February, 1941, by Dr. Frederic STRAUSS, economist of the U.S.A. Agricultural Department showed that Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands and Belgium could have fed themselves, in spite of the loss of their overseas trade, if the Germans had not taken food and transport facilities from them, and geared their economies into that of Germany. These countries, hoping to remain neutral, had stored large quantities of food sufficient to provide their citizens with at least the German "normal adult" ration. No meat problem could have arisen for them, since many cattle and hogs would have had to be slaughtered; they had enough butter and lard to get along without danger of malnutrition; in fact, however, they had to go short, as the Nazi officials themselves admitted the interests of the German army and of the German war effort are pre-iminent, all our measures are dictated by this aim." The meat supplies removed from Denmark would have fed Denmark and Norway for 2 years. From Norway the Germans had taken fish, butter and even potatoes; hundreds of cartloads of fresh vegetables were shipped every week from Holland to Germany.

A Ministry of Information Document (R.167 of 1944) stated:

...."The aim has been to obtain from every area under German control the maximum agricultural production for Nazi requirements. Despite the combination of labour shortage and transport difficulties and the loss of the Ukrainian output, taken as a whole, current supplies in Europe would be sufficient to prevent any serious hardship - if they were equally distributed. Germany has, however, claimed special treatment Food is compulsorily exported from countries where the rations are already low. For example, over one tenth of the total French wheat production and about one quarter of the meat has been requisitioned."

That food-supplies needed by the inhabitants were, in fact, removed from certain conquered countries, especially during 1940-1942, is evident from the following passages, some of which are quoted from the German-controlled Press.

Belgium . A Ministry of Information document from the series "Under German domination" (9.9.41) stated :

"It has been reliably reported that at the beginning of this year the Germans were still "importing" each month 38,000 head of cattle from Belgium and that about 40 to 50 per cent. of the Belgian cattle were to be slaughtered and sent to Germany. Butter, which is almost unobtainable by the Belgians, is being bought up by the Germans at double the official price. The Germans are also requisitioning 85 per cent. of the chocolate supplies, allowing the Belgians to consume the remaining 15 per cent only."

The Netherlands The first place must be given to the cynical declaration of the Reichskommissar, SEYSS INQUART, quoted by "Franscecan", 1.12.40.

"The Netherlands have placed at the disposal of the community all stores, especially of raw materials, which have been hoarded at least for several years"

The Times, 19.8.40. (in an article "Holland under German Rule" by a correspondent lately in Holland):

"Before the invasion Holland was well stocked; in spite of the blockade there were adequate resources of raw materials and ample food supplies. From the moment of the German entry into the Hague

10

this great warehouse of consumable goods was raided. Payment was given in useless paper marks and the goods disappeared into Germany. In the first week 8,000,000 kilograms (17,600,000 lbs.) of butter, about 90 per cent of the total reserves were removed. The same thing happened in varying degrees to other stocks of food, clothing and raw materials."

A Ministry of Information document (P.7885) stated:

"The Germans have fixed quotas for the various agricultural products which must be surrendered for export to Germany before home needs can be met. In spite of German guarantees to the contrary, the foods exported to Germany include those for which the official Dutch rations (often unobtainable) are considerably lower than the German ones.

Another Ministry of Information document of the same series (q.2981) stated:

"Apart from the food taken by the Wehrmacht huge quantities of fruit and vegetables are going from Holland to the Reich. The German paper Das Reich (28.2.43.) states: 50% of Dutch vegetables are exported, but according to private reports 60% go to Germany and another 20% to the army of occupation. Holland has always been a great exporter of vegetable produce, but so great is the drain at present imposed by German requisitioning, at a time when home needs have also increased owing to the lack of other foods, that for the last two years there have been shortages of fruit and vegetables in spite of increased production.

Norway: Mr. Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, as quoted in a Ministry of Information document P.2113, stated in Parliament on August 20th, 1940, that Norway, at the time of the German invasion, had in hand a year's supply of cereals, at least nine months' supply of sugar and substantial stocks of other foodstuffs. There was no doubt, he said, since the invasion the Germans had removed a large part of these stocks.

The same document quotes the "Economist" of 9.8.40. as saying:

"Before the German invasion, Norway was well stocked against an emergency. According to authoritative sources in London, Norway then possessed grain for two years' normal consumption, and reserves of petrol, about 90,000 tons, for six months. Information has reached London that the petrol and oil, as well as stocks of food, have been taken from Norway to Germany. Norway had stocks of sugar for six months, but it was announced recently that, in order to meet Norway's urgent need, Sweden was releasing 5,000 tons out of her own stocks.

The same document quotes from "Hufvudstadsbladet" 13.9.40. (Oslo message:

"Fish deliveries to Germany amount to 200 tons daily. German buyers purchased practically everything available. Health authorities declare that fish supplies are essential to Norway in the coming winter in view of the absence of many ordinary foodstuffs, but evidently only second quality fish remains in Norway while fresh fish is immediately exported to Germany, mainly for the German Army.

Another Ministry of Information document P.5622 (for Jan-Apr 41) stated:

"The Germans are taking all Norwegian goods of which they have need, irrespective of the country's own requirements. Exports to Germany for April - December 1940 were no less than 70% of the total

exports as against 16.7% for the same period of 1939, and it must be remembered that Germany gets Norwegian goods on her own terms, since she alone fixes prices and conditions of exports, as well as of imports".....

The same document cited from the Swedish Press as follows :

"Svenska Dagbladet", 28.9.41. Germany alone takes 50% including 80% of the herring catch.

Stockholm's Tidningen 22.11.41. Between April 9th, 1940, and February 1st, 1941, Germany imported from Norway 1,277 tons of coffee, 133 tons of eggs, 5,819 tons of butter and margarine and 6,382 tons of meat. During the first half of 1941, 40 tons of cream, 5,108 tons of milk and 166 tons of cheese were taken (Goetesborge Handels och sjofarts Tidning, 17.10.41.) These figures do not include food supplies to the Occupation Forces and the large numbers of German civilians. According to reports reaching the Norwegian Government several provinces were compelled to increase their meat shipments to the Germans in October and November. It is also reported that the Germans requisitioned 80 per cent. of the apples, peaches and plums in Western Norway (News of Norway, 29.10.41., 27.11.41.)

Poland: In "Starvation in Europe" by G. Bourne (Allen and Unwin) it is stated :

"Despite the difficulty in feeding the population in this area the Germans had managed to extract so far from the 'General Government', according to the 'Krakauer Zeitung', for October 24th, 1941, 450,000 tons of grain and half a million tons of potatoes. In requisitioning supplies of food in the 'General Government' the Germans have established a close network of controlling bodies, in an attempt to prevent hiding or destruction of produce. Officials called Landwirte supervise, on the spot, the collection of food. Something like half the average harvest yield of grain is taken. Foodstuffs which are transported without permission are liable to be confiscated by patrols, together with the vehicle in which they were being carried".

Arthur GREISER, Gauleiter of the incorporated Warthegan territory, said - as reported in the "Thurner Freiheit" (12.10.40.) that

"700,000 tons of grain for bread making had been sent to the interior of the Reich from the present harvest in the Warthegan; never before had this territory exported more than 200,000 tons.

Yugoslavia (See Yugoslavia under Effects of the Banquets of needed foodstuffs further on)

12

SECTION III

EFFECTS OF THE REMOVALS OF NEEDED FOODSTUFFS

The following extracts show that the removal of foodstuffs, beyond the needs of the Armies of Occupation, did, in fact, affect the conquered peoples injuriously:

Belgium: The Swedish Committee for the Relief of Belgian Children reported (as summarized in the Times of October 9th, 1942) that "the mortality among children in Belgium is now appalling, conditions being infinitely worse than a year ago. Probably the state of Belgium will soon be as bad as, if not worse than, that of Greece.

In "Occupied Europe" a pamphlet issued by the Institute of International Affairs (February, 1944) we read (page 49)

"Belgium is normally a country with a low self-sufficiency of food and a dense population The most characteristic feature in Belgium and France is the severe shortage of fats. In Belgium the ration for the normal consumer is 3½ oz., in France it is 2½ oz. as compared with 8 oz. in Germany. Bread and meat are also insufficient. This has been due in France to the requisitioning by Germany of over 1/10th of the total wheat production and 1/4th of the meat, as well as several other food items."

In Greece: In the same pamphlet on page 48 is written

"For example Greece which has few industries and normally has to import foodstuffs, and therefore was considered of relatively small importance has probably suffered more than any other, for the population has been allowed to starve. In spite of the shortage of domestic supplies the Germans withdrew food for their own use, and it was reported that some 300,000 deaths from starvation occurred in two years.

In the Netherlands: The most striking evidence of the injury caused by the excessive removal of foodstuffs is offered by the famous protest of the Dutch Doctors to the Reich Kommissar, SEYSS INQUART, (about June 3rd, 1943): It reads in part :

"To consider it our duty to draw your attention to the decline in the health of the Dutch people which has taken an alarming turn in the past months One of the most distressing symptoms is the decline in the food situation of the people. Many doctors are today seeing their patients fall ill solely through under-nourishment and it can be predicted with certainty that the numbers of such patients will increase considerably. The distributed rations for adults give only 1,600 calories food value. - an amount which is not even sufficient for the physical maintenance of a man who rests all day. If one is unable to procure a substantial addition beyond the allotted rations, serious under-nourishment and finally death from starvation will be inevitable for many people..... With the exception of a few categories our sick people do not generally speaking get the food which is necessary to enable them to recover. The seriousness of the situation is evident from the decreased resistance to infection. An indisputable indication is the serious spreading of tuberculosis.

"The privations are particularly hard to bear because our people are convinced that the shortage of food would be less if a substantial amount of home produce were not exported to Germany where the rations are higher than in our country. It is difficult Mijheer Kommissar, for our people to understand how this can be justified by your reference to the article of the Hague Convention relating to warfare, wherein it is definitely laid down that demands may only be made for the benefit of the Army of Occupation. The scarcity of certain foods in spite of increased production in our country, and especially the fact

that our export figures are being kept from us has given rise to the conviction that this export constitutes a serious part of our production"
(Translation from the Basic Handbook on the Netherlands)

A Ministry of Information Document (P.7885) stated:

"Although Holland has suffered less from food shortage than many other German-occupied countries, the steadily deteriorating diet is beginning to have serious effects. An article in the Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden, 10.6.41., admitted that the health of many children was suffering as a result of lack of food. Those who have money are not too badly off and can still obtain food supplies of one kind or another at a price, but the position is very different for the poor, who find the scanty bread and potato rations inadequate and who cannot make up with more expensive foods

"In spite of SEYSS INQUART's guarantee that Dutch food supplies would be maintained on the same level as those of Germany (speech at Amsterdam, 12.3.41.)... German rations for the basic food (bread, meat and fats) are appreciably higher than the official Dutch rations, which have not always been available. In the following table, showing the weekly Dutch rations for the normal adult as originally fixed and for February, 1942, the current German rations have been added for comparison.

Weekly Ration for Normal Adult

	Date of Introduction	Original Rations	Rations Feb '42	German Rations Feb '42
Bread	June 17th, 1940	5 lb.	4 lb.	5 lb.
Flour	" "	9 oz.	3½ oz.	alternative to bread
Eggs	Nov. 4th, 1940	1	None	1
Meat	Sept. 16th, 1940	18 oz.	9 oz.	14 oz. *
All fats	July 15th, 1940	9 oz.	7 oz.	9½ oz.
Whole Milk	April 21st, 1941	2 pints	None	None
Potatoes	April 27th, 1941	4 lbs.	4 lbs.	Locally rationed
Sugar	Before invasion	9 oz.	9 oz.	8 oz.
Coffee	June 5th, 1940	2 oz.	None	None
			(1oz. substitute)	(½ oz. substitute)
Tea	June 5th, 1940	½ oz.	None	None
Jam	Oct. 17th, 1940	4½ oz.	4½ oz.	6 oz.
Rice	July 22nd, 1940	3 oz.	None	4½ oz.
Cereal products	July 22nd, 1940	3 oz.	3 oz.	

Extra rations are allowed to adolescents and heavy workers"

Another Ministry of Information document of the same series (Q.2931) stated:

"The food situation, which remained tolerably good until the middle of 1941, has since deteriorated steadily. The Director-General of Food Supply, Louwes, in a speech quoted by De Standaard (12.4.42.) emphasising the seriousness of the food position, said "even at the best possible distribution is achieved we shall be on the verge of hunger."

"Rations have fluctuated more than in some countries according to the supply position, but on the whole rations for the main commodities have remained consistently below those for Germany. In order to maintain production for the German war machine the occupying

14

authorities have found themselves obliged to allow additional rations to heavy workers, but the rations for the normal adult are now dangerously low."

Norway: A Ministry of Information Document (P.9759 of 18.8.42.) stated:

"Norwegian doctors contend that the difficult food situation is beginning seriously to effect the health of the nation. The present rations do not provide the necessary calories and the shortage of fats and vitamins is particularly serious. Scurvy proper has not yet been diagnosed but there are many cases of a type of scurvy, the symptoms of which are tiredness and the inability to work as usual. Jaundice, diphtheria, measles and other illnesses which have been very prevalent recently are also partly to be attributed to the shortage of Vitamin C. In some parts of the country up to 25 per cent. of the population is suffering from jaundice. Since the introduction of compulsory vaccination there has been less diphtheria, but measles was very prevalent during the winter and infantile mortality was much higher than usual. (Aftentidningen, Stockholm, 29.6.42.)

.....

"The food situation has deteriorated considerably during the recent months and the possibility of starvation next winter is becoming a serious reality. After a visit to Norway in March, Professor Almann of Sweden reported that, whereas manual workers normally require 2,900 calories, the nominal rations equalled only 1,775 calories, while the calorific value of the rations actually available was as low as 1,175 (Svenska Morronbladet, 26.3.42.)

"Although Norway has one of the greatest fishing industries in the world, German plundering is taking place on such a scale that fish has become increasingly scarce. According to Aftentidningen (10.7.42) fish ration cards have been introduced in several towns, entitling people to buy fish once or twice a week. In May and June, housewives relied on getting mackerel but to do so they had to queue from early morning and often they saw Germans drive up and take away all the fish. Dagens Nyheter (12.5.42.) reported that there was much bitterness in Trondheim because the local inhabitants could only obtain products made from fish offal, such as soup, all the fish caught being delivered to A/S Prosiliet to be prepared for the German market"

Poland: The report by Tolischus, Berlin correspondent of the New York Times, (August, 1940), referred to at the end of Section I, stated, as quoted in the Times of 3.3.40. that:

"One half of the population round Warsaw, it is feared, aggregating to between six and seven millions, are starving already. In this part of Poland 1,000 persons are said to be dying of starvation daily."

Rudolf Steiner, in an article in Hamburger Freidenblatt (26.5.42.) on his visit to Warsaw, wrote -

"There was a line in the faces of the children and poor people at every street corner. Though in the shop windows there was piles of food, the Polish relief agencies did what they could, but the relief was too small for them."

.....

..... to illustrate vividly the "D.P.R." (16.2.41.) the Polish birth rate fell from 27.6 per 1,000 to 21.9, while the death rate rose from 14.6 to 17.4 per 1,000 per year of German administration.

15

Yugoslavia: In "Starvation in Europe" by G. Bourne (Allen and Unwin) page 113 we read :

.....
"Generally speaking, one can say of the food situation in Yugoslavia that, due to German requisitioning of foods, subnormal sowings for the 1942 harvest (owing to disturbed conditions and difficulties of distribution), the people of Croatia are seriously short of food in both town and country districts and the problem of supplying sufficient bread appears to be acute. For Serbia the conditions are rather better, but there is no reason to believe that the Belgrade rations can be left at anything but a very low level"

A Ministry of Information report (P.8675) stated:

"In order to release large quantities of grain and foodstuffs for the 'Herrenvolk', the Nedic Government is forced to take measures to restrict domestic consumption. In Belgrade (whose natural grain supply zone, the Backa, has been annexed by Hungary) the nominal weekly ration for the average consumer 1,800 g. (65 oz.) of bread, 200 g. (7 oz.) of meat and 75 g. (2½ oz.) of sugar. Press reports indicate that many consumers receive less than their ration. Novo Vranje, 25.1.42., stated that the population of Belgrade had sometimes been unable to buy bread for as many as three consecutive days.

16

ADDENDUM TO SECTIONS II AND III
(FRANCE)

Information from Part II (revised) of the Basic Handbook for France, issued November 7th, 1944 (Economic Survey p.3, 34)

Despite the high degree of self-sufficiency enjoyed by France before the war, there has been a more striking deterioration in the average standard of food consumption than in any country in German Europe, with the exception of Greece and Belgium.

Official rations supplemented by the remaining unrationed foodstuffs provide the normal urban consumer with approximately 1,500 calories daily, little more than half his pre-war intake. Though this figure may not be a fair reflection of food conditions among the better-placed or wealthier sections of the community, and is entirely inapplicable to the large proportion of the population which grows its own food, it is an indication of conditions among large numbers of urban wage-earners, the nutritional level of many of whom is thus seriously below the safe minimum. In spite of certain extra supplies of food from relatives in the country, a considerable proportion of the working classes in large industrial areas, such as Paris, Lyons and Marseilles, obtain little outside the official rations, which frequently, as for instance in the case of meat, are not honoured. Liquid milk consumption is confined to children and expectant and nursing mothers, but here again full rations are not always available. It is estimated that if the quantities of foodstuffs requisitioned by Germany had been made available for the urban population throughout the country, extra rations amounting to about 300 calories per head daily could have been distributed.

German Requisitions of French Agricultural Produce

('000 tons)

	1940-41 (Delivered)	1941-42 (Delivered)	1942-43 (Delivered)	1943-44 (Delivered)
Wheat	710	480	680	800
Other Cereals	620	490	695	500
Hay	523	329	368	450
Straw	948	249	370	400
Potatoes	8	39	260	400
Fruit and vegetables ..	153	88	132	229
Meat	187	153	225	270
Butter	7	7	13	35
Cheese	2	4	11	-
Wine ('000 hl)	3,500	2,200	2,350	3,500

SECTION IV

THE MECHANISM OF PLUNDER

Executive Agencies, outside the Reich

The agents of the Reichsmehrstand, which was responsible for the exploitation of food, were in the first place the Reichs Kommissars, or the high officials exercising corresponding powers, in the different Occupied Territories;

Secondly, the German Commissaries for Economic and Financial Affairs in the Occupied Countries, who directly controlled all questions of supply; and other high officials in the staffs of the Reichskommissars or Military Government; and

Thirdly, a multiplicity of organs, - some of a military character - Chambers of Commerce, wielding far more than normal powers; purchasing exporting and distributing organisations; etc. The interlocking activities of these agencies and their mutual relations cannot be known till after the war. The methods employed varied in the different Occupied Countries.

Considering these Agencies in the inverse order to that given above:

Examples of organisations controlling supplies

In Belgium: which, unlike Holland, was under a Military Administration, the chief economic official was Dr. Karl SCHLUMPRECHT (Kriegsverwaltungschef am Wirtschaftstab) The Chief of the Military Administration was General Eggert REEDER.

In France: which was the most important source of food supplies for Germany, the actual collections were, to a large extent, the responsibility of the military.

In "America versus Europe" by the American economist Worsley, we read (p.63) in regard to France, in the earlier phase of the Occupation:

"Agricultural production, the distribution of raw materials etc., have been put under the administration of a special military organisation for handling both economic and armament questions (the Wehrwirtschafts- und Rüstungstab Frankreich) controlling the armament industries and the economic troops"

In another passage (p.50) the same author states:

"The Occupied countries were drained of food and commodities by a mechanism which was a distinguished form of plunder. The Germans paid for the goods, but with finances provided by the conquered state

After the invasion organisations were created which controlled the marketing of all essential foodstuffs. Hence consumption was arbitrarily restricted to allow of larger exports of food to Germany"

The Wehrwirtschaftstab, referred to in the above extract is, in fact, an economic arm of the Wehrmacht. It is organised like a body of technical troops in battalions and platoons, etc. These followed the invading armies and quickly spread themselves over the country registering and earmarking supplies and despatching large quantities to Germany.

The equivalent of the Economic and Financial Commissaries, in France, was Dr. MICHEL; but Fritz REINHARDT, as representative of the Reichsmehrstand was the "key man" for the exploitation of food. Pressure in France in the matter of supplies was also exercised through the Assistance Commission. Jonathan Schmit was Chief of the Administration System.

In Greece: Dr. Hermann NEUBACHTER, up to September, 1943, was the Reich Special Commissioner for economic and financial questions in Greece. In September he was transferred to Serbia as Special (Foreign Office) Plenipotentiary to S.E. Europe, but he still visited Greece to deal with economic questions until recently.

In the Netherlands: As already mentioned, the General Commissary for Economic and Financial Affairs is Dr. Hans FISCHBOEK. According to data supplied by the Netherlands Office, food questions are dealt with, in his department, by a branch under Freiherr von der WENSE, containing subsections for dairy, agricultural and garden produce. Another well-informed source states that there is not believed to be any representative of the Reichs-Nährstand (Nutrition Office) in the Netherlands, and that the Dutch equivalent of this organisation (the "Nederlandsche Landstand") is supervised by the Dutch Secretaries-General for Agriculture and Social Affairs. It would be under the German "Abteilung Ernährung und Landwirtschaft", and ultimately, under BACKE (Reich Minister for Agriculture).

In Norway: Dr. KOCH is head of the Administration and Senator Carlo OTTE is Economic and Financial Commissary, with Oberregierungs Rat von HOFE as his deputy for economic questions. A list supplied by a well-informed source shows that the "Social Economy Division" of the Administration contains an Agricultural Section, under Dr. BLANCKENAGEL; a fisheries section under von BRUNNECK; Dr. SCHNEIDER advisor on requisitioning; and Dr. ONCKEN liaison with the German Chamber of Commerce.

Poland: The exploitation of the Occupied Russia was carried out by the Ministry of Alfred ROSENBERG (Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories); the chief official concerned is Dr. Max WINKLER, head of the Eastern Office of the Four Years Plan.

In the General Government (Poland) and in the Incorporated Territory (Wartheland) Hans FRANK, the Governor General, and Arthur GREISER the Gauleiter, themselves issued decrees. Dr. MOLDENHAUER was, in 1940 head of the LCDZ food-supply office.

In Yugoslavia: Serbia NEUHAUSEN was General Plenipotentiary for Economy in Serbia, and also held the same office for the whole of South-Eastern Europe. He is also an official of the Four Years Plan. (See above Greece, concerning NAUHAUSEN)

Croatia: As Croatia was a "satellite", there was no equivalent official there.

Slovenia: So far as known there was no special economic financial commissioner in Slovenia. Dr. Friedrich RAINER was the Chief of Civil Administration in German-occupied Slovenia as well as 1st Commissioner of the Adriatic Coastal Operational Zone, and issued decrees on economic and financial affairs.

Yugoslavia furnished several examples of the organisations at the disposal of these officials for the exploitation of food.

A Ministry of Information document P.8675 stated:

"The Central Cereal Office has forbidden Serbian producers to sell wheat or maize other than to the Chief Co-operative Union in Belgrade or to the Directorate of the Supply Purchasing Organisation. The latter Organisation purchases in the Belgrade and Pozarevac districts and the Co-operative Union in the remaining districts." (Novo Vreme, 25.1.42.).

Herr NEUHAUSEN has forbidden the transfer of forage and food supplies through the Central Cereal Office from the Banat to Serbia. Only the Directorate of the Supply Purchasing Organisation is authorised to supply Belgrade.

19

"The German 'Uljarica' concern of Belgrade, which before the war dealt in oilseeds and soya beans, also exports cereals, medical plants and fruit. Reporting that this German concern was to 'organise the Serbian fruit industry', Donaueitung 24.12.41., stated that 'optimists consider that Serbia is capable of exporting annually 2,000 wagon loads of fresh plums and 2,000 wagon loads of prunes'

Another Ministry of Information Document (P.9052) stated

"Germans have occupied most of the key positions in the economic system of Croatia. The German Chamber of Commerce has opened a branch in Zagreb. The director of the Chamber of Commerce is Heinz GERLACH, Head of the Economic Office of the German minority group in Croatia, and the Council consists of 14 members. Only one Croatian representative is admitted (Donaueitung 25.1.42.) Ferdinand GASTEIGER, who previously held GERLACH's position in the Economic Office of the German minority group, has been appointed Economic Adviser to the Croatian Ministry of Industry and Commerce (Donaueitung 7.2.42.)

It is stated in another Ministry of Information Document P.5423 that:

"By the middle of May, 1941, (Air-General) FORSTER, with a large staff to help him, had taken over the whole apparatus of Government; his chief colleague was NEUHAUSEN, former German Consul-General in Belgrade, and long notorious there as Fifth-Columnist in chief, who was now described as 'General Plenipotentiary for Economic Life in Serbia' and assisted by three prominent German economic experts. (Stockholms Tidningen 17.5.41.)

"The German Commander in Serbia, Air-General FORSTER, formed an administrative Council, and nine Serbians were found to be made Commissars of the former Ministries in order to co-operate with the German Military Command and 'to take measures to utilise to the fullest extent the economic possibilities of the country' D.N.B. 30.4.41.)

A report received from U.S.A. sources, by witnesses who still remain anonymous, mentions General BERGMANN as NEUHAUSEN's Chief Assistant in Economic Affairs and Col. GRENWILLER, Dr. Karl GEMUND, Dr. FISCHER (Prices and wages) BOERNER (Agriculture) as members of his economic staff who subjected Serbia to 'a systematic campaign of plunder' 'By means of terror, force and other methods they confiscated foodstuffs and other products to such an extent that the people were thrown into misery and hunger'

To recapitulate : Of the persons named in the above paragraphs of this Section IV the primary responsibility for the removal of food-supplies needed by the population rests on the Heads of the Civil Administrations and on the Economic and Financial Commissaries or high officials exercising corresponding authority, namely:

In Belgium	Dr. SCHLUMPRECHT General Egert REEDER
In France	Dr. MICHEL, Jonathan SCHMIDT, Fritz REINHARDT
In Greece	Dr. Hermann NEUBACHER, Dr. NEUHAUSEN
In the Netherlands	Dr. Hans FISCHBOER
In Norway	Dr. KOCH, Senator Carlo O'TE
In Poland	Dr. Hans MARK, Arthur GREISER
In Yugoslavia	NEUHAUSEN, Friedrich REINER

The extent to which responsibility rests on the other officials named cannot be determined till more precise information (which can best be obtained by the National Offices) is available as to the scope of their functions and authority.

20

Arch-Criminals

HITLER, as the dictator, under whom the higher officials of the Reich are directly placed.

GOERING, as the Trustee for the "Four Years Plan", and the supreme head of Germany's War - economics. He was directed by HITLER's decree of October 18th, 1936, to combine all Germany's economics under one leadership, and was empowered to issue decrees on such matters without HITLER's signature. The attitude of HITLER and GOERING towards the plundering of conquered countries for the benefit of Germany is shown by the citations on page 2.

GOERING's Chief Officials in the "Four Years Plan" (as given in "Who's Who in Nazi Germany") are

<u>Deputy</u> <u>Leading Officials</u>	PAUL KORNER ALPERS, NACKE, BANTZ, FELLGIEBEL, FISCHLOER, FUNK, GANDEMULLER, GRAMSCH, ILLNER, KETTLER, KRAUCH, KRAUS, KUHN, MEINBERG, NEUBECHER, NEUHAUSEN, PEUCKERT, SAUCKEL, SEEDAUER, SCHEEL, SCHIEBER, SCHU, SPEER, SYRUP, TINKLER, WITTING.
---	--

The extent to which these "leading officials" are individually accountable cannot be determined till data are available, after hostilities cease, as to the scope of their respective functions and authority.

The guilt of HITLER and GOERING for the starvation of Occupied Territories was shared by the Reich Minister of Economics and Agriculture, who were members of the Cabinet - and also of the Four Years Plan, - and from whom the Economic and Financial Commissaries named in sub-section (a) of this Section IV received their instructions.

The division of authority between these Ministers in matters of food supplies is not at present precisely known.

Speaking generally the different affairs of an Economic and Financial Commissariat are under the following German Departments.

- a) Economic Affairs under Reichswirtschaftsminister Dr. FUNK
- b) Financial Affairs under Reichsfinanzminister SCHERER von KROSIGK
- c) Armament and War Economy under SPEER.
- d) Food Supply and Agriculture under Reichnahrungsminister BACKE, formerly DARE.
- e) The Reichsnahrstand (Nutrition Office) is controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture. Its Chief official is Gustav BEHRNS (Reichsobmann des Reichsnahrstandes).

The division of responsibility between the above Ministries and "Four Year Plan" is certainly complex. The Basic Handbook on Germany states (page 14)

21

"The Four Years Plan Organisation is sub-divided into several Working Groups; where these coincide with Reich Ministries, the General Deputies under the Four Years Plan are mostly identical with the Reich Ministers; but, in some cases, Commissioners directly responsible either to the FUHRER, the LEITER DER PARTEI-KANZLEI, or to GOERING have been appointed, whose task it is to ensure that economic policy is directed in accordance with the principles of the Party, the Cabinet Ministers retaining their offices because they control the routine of administration..... The powers of Cabinet Ministers are being further impaired by the appointment of Special Deputies, again mostly subordinate to HITLER or GOERING, and responsible for special items of the economic programme."

It will have been observed, moreover, that FUNK, the Minister of Economics; BACKE, the Minister for Agriculture, besides NEUBACHER and NEUHAUSEN (who have been mentioned above in connection with the Balkans) and WINKLER who assisted ROSENBERG in exploiting the Eastern Area, are all leading officials of GOERING's Four Years Plan.

The division of responsibility between the two Ministries chiefly concerned (Economics and Agriculture) for the action of the Economic Commissaries in Occupied Territories is similarly complicated. For instance, in the Netherlands, Dr. FISHBEEK, the Economist and Financial Kommissar is directly under the Reichskommissar, SEYSS INQUART. At the same time he is under FUNK, Minister of Economics; in regard, however, to the export of vegetables (of which Holland was freely plundered) he is under the Minister of Agriculture, (DARRE, and afterwards BACKE). These organic complexities - which can be cleared up when hostilities cease - do not interfere with the conclusion that on the high level the guilt for the removal of food supplies from Occupied Territories in excess of the needs of the Occupying Troops rests upon HITLER, and under him upon,

GOERING: FUNK: DARRE: BACKE and ROSENBERG.

22

ANNEXE 1(a)

THE GERMAN LINE OF DEFENCE

Extracts from BACH'S "Harvest Speech" on 1st October, 1944.
(Translation from News Digest, 3rd October, 1944)

..... Thus the National-Socialist food policy has worked with constructive results not only in Germany but also in the occupied territories.

..... Contrary to enemy propaganda, famine and misery did not break out under German occupation, but hunger and chaos came in the wake of the enemy wherever he occupied territories. The Near East, Egypt, North Africa and Italy have given ample examples of such conditions. France, Belgium, Finland, Roumania and Bulgaria will shortly experience the same development and thus demonstrate to their peoples who is fighting for Europe and who is opposed to Europe and its peoples. The German contribution in the reconstruction of these territories, however, particularly in the sphere of peasantry and agriculture, will open the eyes of these peoples to the meaning of the present and gigantic struggle and will testify to us and to National-Socialism that our fight is to a very large extent also a fight for Europe.

ANNEXE 1(b)

Extract from Volkische Beobachter, 20th September, 1944.

Article headed "the great riddle": "What kind of picture did the British and Americans have of conditions on the continent of Europe? Wherever they went they met with a totally incomprehensible surprise: they found that the people were not oppressed but even in wartime were living an almost normal life; the people were not exploited but, despite the war, we were able to work under reasonable wage and price conditions. Instead of oppression they found a social policy designed to secure the wellbeing of the working people on lines unknown in any capitalist State right up to the present day - so that the people were not starved or destitute, but even in the sixth year of war were adequately nourished and supplied.

21

ANNEXE 2

Extracts from "Soviet War News" April 30th, 1942.

.... Red Army troops captured the original of a secret document issued by the "Reichsmarschal of the German Empire", GOERING, and titled "Instructions for Directing the Economy of Newly Occupied Eastern Regions (Green File)". This secret document of 28 pages, consisting of several sections and numerous paragraphs, was issued with the publication mark "Berlin, June, 1941."

The instructions of HITLER's Government were published, as is evident, from the text of the document, directly before Germany's attack on the Soviet Union, and were designed for "Orientation of the Military Leadership and Military Economic Organs in Economic Tasks in the Eastern Regions which are to be occupied". These instructions ("Green File") give the following definition of the most important purposes of the German attack on the U.S.S.R. -

"In accordance with the orders of the Fuehrer, it is necessary to take all measures for immediate and full utilisation of the occupied regions in the interests of Germany. To obtain for Germany as much food and oil as possible - this is the main economic purpose of the campaign. Along with this, German industry must be supplied also with other raw materials from the occupied regions. The first task is to ensure within the shortest possible time the complete supply of the German troops with food at the expense of the occupied regions."

The document contains the following cynical observations:-

"Absolutely inappropriate is the opinion that the occupied regions must be put into order as soon as possible and their economy restored. Order must be restored only in those regions, where we can obtain considerable reserves of agricultural products and oil. As to the rest - economic activities must be limited to the utilisation of stocks found there" (From Section "Main Economic Tasks paragraphs 1 and 2")

..... For the realisation of this predatory plan, which also provides for the organisation of compulsory labour in our towns and villages, the issue of currency without any backing and the abolition of wages, a special apparatus was set up, described in detail in the said document. This apparatus represented, as it were, a separate arm of the German army with its own "Economic Command", Economic H.Q.2., "Intelligence Service", "Inspectorate", "Military Units", "Detachments for collection of Raw Materials", "Military Agronomists" and "Agricultural officers".

211

ANNEX 3

DAHLE'S SPEECH ON THE TOTAL EXPLOITATION
OF EUROPE

"At the same time our diplomatic and military pressure will be brought to bear on south-eastern Europe, which for the time being must supply our Reich with everything necessary for the nourishment of all of us.

"By good or evil we shall subjugate especially Rumania because of its sources of naptha; Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece, with the aid of our brave ally Italy. Then our way is open to the immensurable supplies of raw materials in Africa, the country which is the natural and indisputable "living space of Germany".

"By thus we shall overcome any danger arising from the tiresomely repeated threats of a blockade and only then will it be possible to enter the next victorious struggle - the economic struggle.

"All these plans and intentions which under normal development would require 10-20 years will be carried out through the usual methods of our Führer - by Blitzkrieg; and it may be assumed that before autumn 1941 we shall be the absolute masters of two continents, with the exception of Soviet Russia.

"It will then be our duty to organise economically the territories gained, which gradually will be included in the German area. We will introduce in our new "living space" completely new methods.

"All soil and industrial property of inhabitants of non-German origin will be confiscated without exception and distributed primarily among the worthy members of the party and soldiers who were accorded honours for bravery in this war.

"Thus a new aristocracy of German masters (Herrenvolk) will be created. This aristocracy will have slaves assigned to it, these slaves to be their property and consist of landless, non-German nationals.

"Please do not interpret the word "slaves" as a parable or as a rhetorical term; we actually have in mind a modern form of medieval slavery which we must be will introduce, because we urgently need it in order to fulfill our tasks.

"These slaves will by no means be denied the blessings of illiteracy: higher education will in future be reserved only for the German population of Europe.

"We have selected this form of slavery for several reasons. The most important reason is that we are abolishing the gold standard and replacing it by work. This work must be as cheap as possible in order that our economic conquest may spread extensively and rapidly."

25

ANNEXE 4

Extract from the Times 9th October, 1942.

The Swedish Committee for the Relief of Belgian children has announced that "the mortality among children in Belgium is now appalling, conditions being infinitely worse than a year ago. Probably the state of Belgium will soon be as bad as if not worse than that of Greece."

It is pointed out that in peace-time Belgium imports four-fifths of the wheat it uses for bread and a large part of its other foodstuffs. It is an industrial country and is not able to produce what the country requires. Investigations towards the end of 1941 resulted in a report by Dr. Raoul Duthoit, Head of the Medical Department for Public Assistance in Brussels, on the condition of five age-groups of children: - Under one year, one to three years, three to eight years, eight to fourteen years, and girls in their teens. Of these only the first group showed any growth at all in the course of a month, and this was less than normal. In the other groups cases were recorded of children on the verge of starvation being kept in bed in the hope that by conserving energy they might increase in weight. Since the end of 1941, though disease and mortality among Belgian children have increased rapidly, no trustworthy figures have become available.

The Swedish Committee was formed in the autumn of last year. An appeal signed by the Archbishop of Sweden by Prince Charles brother of the late Queen Astrid of Belgium, and other prominent persons brought contributions from the people of Sweden of more than 500,000 kronor (£30,000). This money has been spent in Belgium by the committee, of which Countess Ebba Bonde is chairman and Baron Knut Bonde secretary. They state that the whole of the food purchased and sent to Belgium has gone directly to the relief of the children under the supervision of the Swedish Consul-General in Belgium.

The original plan was to bring children to Sweden, where more than 1,000 Swedish families had expressed willingness to take them into their homes. Owing to difficulties, chiefly of transport, the plan had to be abandoned. The committee then had placed at its disposal a villa at Spa. An "Astrid Home" was opened there, where children have since been received 100 at a time for some weeks nursing and proper feeding.

The scope of this assistance has been quite inadequate, and this is now in the verge of interruption, as the committee has come to the end of its funds and the prospects of raising more money in Sweden are not bright. The committee expressed the hope that further and more adequate relief may be organised by the British and American Red Cross organisations, or some other bodies, as is being done for Greece. The committee is sure that satisfactory guarantees can be obtained.

26

ANNEXE 5

Extract from New York Times February 23rd, 1941.

A report prepared by Dr. Frederick Strauss, economist of the Agriculture Department, which was revealed in part today, gives facts and figures to show that the conquered nations of Europe could feed themselves under war conditions if permitted.

But Germany, which now needs fats and will be hard put to maintain her meat ration in the future is not permitting them to do this. Instead she is taking food and transportation facilities from them for her own needs and gearing their economies to the requirements of the Nazi war machine.

Germany's intensive preparations for war between 1934 and 1939 had only partial success as far as the food problem went, according to Dr. Strauss's report. The changing over of the people's food habits to fit wartime supplies was more successful than the attempt to expand farm production. The soil is considerably depleted of phosphate content. There is an acute shortage of farm labour; farm machinery cannot be fully utilised because of the shortage of gasoline.

The Nazis will have enough bread, potatoes and sugar from their domestic production for next year at least, according to Dr. Strauss. But they are beginning to need fats today and may need meat soon.

From the Danubian countries Germany got less than she expected this year. Only in Bessarabia were harvest favourable - and Bessarabia was taken by Russia. At any rate, normally the Danubian Basin can furnish only bread and feed grains, small quantities of fruits and animal products.

The Soviet Union is more of a mystery. But it cannot offer much food, the report makes clear, unless it is willing to deprive its own people of needed supplies to feed the Germans. Russia's own food needs have increased with her armed forces; her railway system cannot stand much further strain.

No conclusions can be drawn from all this that the effect will be to starve the Germans or substantially slow down the Nazi war effort. If they find it difficult to maintain their already scant ration of meat and fats, they will take from the conquered countries, as they have already been taking.

The Danes and Norwegians, the Netherlands and Belgians and French, would feed themselves, even though their markets and sources of supply were cut off by the British blockade, says Dr. Strauss. Their normally large imports of rye and wheat, barley oats and corn oilseeds and oilcake were mostly fed to their livestock and turned into export surpluses. Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands and Belgium had prepared for the expected war, though they had hoped to be able to remain neutral, by storing large quantities of food. In addition they had storage facilities ready for hundreds of thousands of cattle and hogs which they expected to have to slaughter.

They had expected to lose their overseas markets and thus to have to slow down their industry. This would have meant the consumption of less food than if all were working. They could have provided their citizens at least with the German "normal adult" food ration. Even pre-war production of wheat and rye, potatoes and sugar beets would have furnished the five conquered nations with enough of these essentials.

As regards meats, no problem would have arisen during the first year or two, according to Dr. Strauss, so many cattle and more hogs would have had to be slaughtered because of diminished food supplies. The fat situation might have been difficult seasonally. They would have been unable to manufacture margarine for want of the necessary ingredients and would have had to lower

instead on butter and lard to get along without danger of malnutrition.

These things have not happened. Instead the conquered countries have already had to go short. As the Nazi officials themselves have admitted, "the interests of the German army and of the German war effort are pre-eminent; all our measures are dictated by this aim."

In Poland only those members of the Polish "lower race" working on essential war industries for Germany have something like an adequate diet. The meat supplies taken from Denmark would have fed the people of Denmark and Norway combined for two years. From Norway the Nazis took fish, butter and even potatoes. Hundreds of carloads of fresh vegetables have been shipped to Germany every week from the Netherlands.

28

ANNEXE 6

Notes Communicated to an Information Service (September 1944)

Greece: Dr. Hermann NEUBACHER, up to September, 1943, was the Reich Special Commissioner for economic and financial questions in Greece. In September he was transferred to Serbia as Special (Foreign Office), Plenipotentiary to S.E. Europe, but he still visits Greece to deal with economic questions.

Yugoslavia Serbia: NEUHAUSEN is General Plenipotentiary for Germany in Serbia, and also holds the same office for the whole South-East Europe.

Croatia: As Croatia is a satellite, there is no equivalent official there.

Slovenia: There is no mention of a special economic financial commissioner in Slovenia. Dr. Friedrich RAINER is the Chief of Civil Administration in German-occupied Slovenia as well as 1st Commissioner of the Adriatic Coastal Operational Zone, and issues decrees on economic and financial affairs.

Germany: The different departments of the Economic and Financial Commissariat/under the following German departments

- a) Economic Affairs under Reichswirtschaftsminister Dr. FUNK
- b) Financial Affairs under Reichsfinanzminister SCHMEINER von KROSIGK
- c) Armament and War Economy under SPEER.
- d) Food Supply and Agriculture under Reichsernährungsminister BRÜCKE.

There is no evidence to show that there is a representative of the Reichsnährstand in the Netherlands. The Dutch equivalent of this organisation is the "Nederlandsche Landstapel", which is under the supervision of the Dutch Secretaries-General for Agriculture and Social Affairs. It would be under the German Abteilung Ernährung und Landwirtschaft and ultimately under BRÜCKE.

GOERING as the Chief of the Four Years Plan is the highest authority for all these organisations.

The Chambers of Commerce were dissolved in 1942. Before that time they were under FUNK.

Belgium: The most important man on the Economic side in Belgium, to the best of our knowledge, was Dr. Karl SCHUMPFENBERT (Kreisverwaltungsbeauftragter Wirtschaft i.e. Chief of the Economic Section of the German Military Government of the Occupation of Belgium). He was the principal personality controlling Economic Affairs and had a number of experts working under him.

ANNEX 7

Information communicated by an authoritative source (Sept. 1944)

1. In France and other occupied territories the Wehrmacht operated exploitation to a very large extent, and quantities were settled through the armistice commission. In Satellite countries, such as Roumania, exploitation was chiefly organized by the Ministry of Economics.

2. While in a sense the Four Year Plan Office was probably responsible for the general high level planning of exploitation it was certainly not responsible for organizing the details. On the other hand this is not always true, since in the case of scrap metals we find that the Special Commissioner for requisitioning scrap metals in occupied territories actually came under the Four Year Plan Office.

3. In the East most of the exploitation was organized by Rosenberg's ministry, while in the West such things as French armament production came under SIEER's ministry.

Exploitation of food supplies was inevitably the responsibility of the Reichsnährstand in the first instance. They had their representative in Paris (Fritz Reinhardt), who was a key man since France was the most important foreign source of food supplies. But the actual collections were to a large extent the responsibility of the military.

30

ANNEXE 8

Decree made by HITLER on 18th October, 1936, appointing
GOERING as Commissioner of the 4 Years Plan

For the realisation of the Four Years Plan announced by me at the Nuremberg Congress of Honour, there must be one uniform leadership to control all Germany's resources and to bring about the closest amalgamation of all the component departments in the Party and State. I nominate Prime Minister GOERING as Commissioner of the Four Years Plan. General GOERING has full powers for the execution of the task allotted to him, and is authorised to issue Decrees of States and to formulate general administrative laws. He is further authorised to summon all authorities, including high officers of State and all official Party functionaries of the Party and to furnish them with instructions.

Berchtesgaden, October 18th, 1936.

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor

'ADOLF HITLER'

4

8

~~11/11/11~~
Hunt

SUMMARIES
— OF —
INFORMATION

II

4 8

~~11/11/11~~
Hunt

SUMMARIES
— OF —
INFORMATION

II

4

8

~~11/11~~
Hunt

SUMMARIES
— OF —
INFORMATION

II

I N D E X

REPORTS AND SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION

- No. 1. Fritz SAUCKEL: Forced Labour and Deportations. (Photostat)
2. GOEBBELS and BORMANN: Total Mobilisation of Man Power in Occupied Europe. (Photostat)
3. Confiscation of Property of Polish Nationals: Decrees by Goering dated 17.9.1940. (Photostat)
4. Material for Charges against the Members of the Ministerial Defence Council: Goering, Frick, Funk, Keitel, Lammers and Bormann. (Photostat)
5. Material for a Charge: Dr. H.H. LAMMERS: Forced Labour and Deportations. (Photostat)
6. Material for a Charge: General F/M Wilhelm KEITEL. (Photostat)
7. SPEER (Revised and reduplicated, June 1945)
8. Reichsmarschal Hermann Goering: Forced Labour and Deportations. (Photostat)
9. Starvation as an Instrument of Policy. (Photostat)
10. I. Atrocities in Concentration Camps.
II. Barbarous ill-treatment of United Nations Citizens arrested by the Gestapo.
11. Planned Extermination of the Jews.
- 12.. Ill-treatment of Prisoners of War in Camps or in Transport.
13. Forced Labour of Inhabitants of the Occupied East for Germany: Ralph PEUCKERT.
14. Annexation of Occupied Belgian Territory: Imposition of German Nationality and German Laws.
15. Re-Settlement.
16. Systematic Plunder of Art Treasures in Occupied Countries.
17. Organisation of the S.S.
18. German officials responsible for the economic organisation of the occupied territories.
19. Waffen SS ranks and designations.
20. Barbarous treatment of foreign women workers and their children.
21. Field Post Office Numbers of German Units.
22. German Personalities.
23. Rosenberg's Looting Organisation.
24. Instructional Staff of the Death Camps.
25. Belsen Concentration Camp.
26. Looting of Industrial Plant.
27. Leading Officials of the Concentration Camp Service (WVHA).
28. Generals denounced for Atrocities in Soviet Notices.

- No. 29. Key-Men of the Nazi Conspiracy: the German Industrialists.
30. Gestapo Executions in Concentration Camps.
31. Organised Pillage of Occupied Countries.
32. Higher Officials responsible for the treatment of prisoners of war.
33. War crimes against prisoners of war in Germany.
34. Looting by high German officials.
35. Concentration camp documents.
36. Murder of airmen and prisoners of war.
37. Prisoners of war in Germany: the death penalty for escapes.
38. Reports on Buchenwald concentration camps.
39. Scientific projects in German concentration camps and universities.
40. Ethics of war. The uses of poison.
41. Medical experiments on human beings.
42. Lists of war criminals arrested or wanted (mainly from Press Sources).
43. Material relating to Adolf Eichmann.
44. The German industrialists as accomplices of the Nazi conspiracy.
(Senator Kilgore's Reports)
45. List of war criminals arrested or wanted (in continuation of
Summary of Information No. 42).
46. Material concerning Dr. Karl HAUSHOFER.
47. Scorched Earth.
48. List of war criminals arrested or wanted (in continuation of
Summaries of Information Nos. 42 and 45).
49. Disposal of Documents.
50. Alphabetical Lists of Concentration Camps, Prisons and Prisoner
of War Camps in the Different Occupied Zones of Germany and
Austria.
51. Arrests of War Criminals (in contin. of S.I. Nos. 42, 45 and 48).
52. Unofficial data concerning trials of War Criminals and Collaborators
in countries which do not furnish Reports to the UNWCC.
53. The Tillesen Trial.
54. Report on the Investigation of the Deutsche Bank;
Report on the Investigation of the Reichskreditgesellschaft.
55. Notes on German Medical War Crimes.

MATERIAL FOR A CHARGE

SECRET

REPORT NO.1.

FRITZ SAUCKEL

Gauleiter and Reichsstatthalter, Thuringia

Plenipotentiary for Man-Power under the Four Years Plan

In charge of all man-power in Germany and Occupied Countries,
Born in 1897; sailor, merchant navy, interned in France during
the war 1914-18; since 1921 member of NSDAP; a party official

Article 52 of the Hague Convention.

"Requisitions in kind and service^{may} not be demanded from
local authorities or inhabitants except for the needs of the
army of occupation. They shall not be of such a nature as to
involve the inhabitants in the obligation of taking part in
military operations against their own country."

Forced Labour and Deportations

SAUCKEL was appointed as Plenipotentiary General for man-power in a
decree dated March 21st, 1942, signed by HITLER, LAMMERS and KEITEL.
The decree instructed him to mobilise all the available man-power, including
that of workers recruited* (erworben) in the Occupied Countries, the Protectorate
and the General Government and that of the prisoners of war; and to place the
man-power thus mobilised at the disposal of the war industries. The decree
places SAUCKEL directly under GOERING, the Trustee for the Four Years Plan
That fact is also noted in a decree by GOERING himself, (see photostat in
Report No.), dated March 27th, 1944.

A semi-official commentary on SAUCKEL's appointment published in the
German Press (see photostat Annexe 3) of March 30th, 1942, stated that SAUCKEL
would work in close touch with SPEER, the Plenipotentiary General for armaments
and head of the Todt Organisation, who had pressed for SAUCKEL's appointment in
view of the immense importance of man-power for war industries.

On August 29th, 1942, SAUCKEL issued an Ordinance (see photostat),
(Annexe 2(a) and Annexe 2(b) the essential clause of which (para.3) lays down that

"The man-power available in the Occupied Territories is to be utilised,
in the first instance, to satisfy the requirements of war work in the
Reich itself."

This ordinance, which invokes HITLER's decree above-mentioned of
March 21st, 1942, was destined to become a charter of enslavement for hundreds
of thousands of men, women and children in the Occupied Countries.

That SAUCKEL intended the man-power in the Occupied Territories to be
compulsorily recruited, if sufficient volunteers were not obtainable, is
proved by the acts undertaken by the Reich Kommissars and other high officials
in those territories, who were his executive agents.

The German "D.N.B." Agency (as quoted in M. of I. document Q.1644)
reported (7.1.43.) that, at a conference of SAUCKEL's directing staff,
held at WEIMAR on the previous day, SAUCKEL had said, "that the supreme
object of the direction of labour was to mobilise all available reserves of
productive capacity to an extent never before equalled, and that this
involved mobilising all available forces in the Occupied Territories....."

Note: The word "erworben", here translated as "recruited" does not
necessarily imply compulsory recruitment. But that it was so intended is
beyond doubt, since it was applied in that sense by the executive authorities

..... Brussels radio (15.1.43.) as quoted in the same document, Q reported SAUCKEL as saying "Germany considers that she has the duty and even the duty to mobilise labour in Europe, in the same way as she is sacrificing her own blood."

FRANCE

In France SAUCKEL proceeded to obtain workers, for the most part by agreements with the Vichy government which introduced (compulsory) labour and supplied quotas for Germany. Later on more direct methods were employed. Thus, we read in an authoritative report;

"Though for the most part the Germans have found it more convenient to leave the recruitment of labour to Vichy, they have never renounced the practice of arbitrary intervention when it suited them. The German authorities have proceeded particularly in the North zone to direct requisitioning of the number of men they require, wherever they can be most easily found. Men are seized in the streets, in the tramways, at stations, coming out of cinemas and even in their own homes, and the local French authorities are not often even informed of the German actions."

"In some cases the Germans have gone beyond direct requisitioning and taken over administrative functions. Disregarding Vichy's attempt to make a complete census of the personnel in industrial and commercial establishments, the German authorities have instructed employers in some of the towns in the North zone to send their lists to the local Kommandantur. Similarly, in regard to Vichy's successive regulations forbidding employers to engage workers without the official authorisation, the Germans have announced that it shall be, not the French judiciary, but the German military tribunals which will deal with cases of insubordination." (See Basic Handbook for France p.218).

GREECE

The German military authorities in Greece acted on the principle that evasion of compulsory labour for Germany was a crime; thus, on January 9th, 1944, the Military commander in Greece announced that "the decree of January 30th, 1943, concerning general compulsory labour as well as the modifying decree of November 27th, 1943, are extended to persons between the ages of 45-65. "And on January 27th, 1944, he reminded the population that "work in the German military services is compulsory work" and mentioned that "a large number of men who had been absent from this work had been sent before a court martial and condemned to 3 years imprisonment" (See Annexe 5)

BELGIUM

In the case of Belgium, SAUCKEL's decrees were implemented on October 6th, 1942, by an ordinance in the Verordnungsblatt making compulsory labour, to be performed in the Reich, applicable to males between 18 and 60 and unmarried women between 21 and 35. A letter from General Eggert Reeder, Chief of the Civil Administration, to the Belgian Secretary General on March 16th, 1943, announced that males born in 1922, '23, '24, were to be recruited for compulsory labour in Germany. The lower age limit for girls was not respected and this led to a protest by the Bishop of Liege (apparently early in 1944) against the compulsory employment of girls of 15, 16 and 17 in arms factories at Verviers.

The above-quoted pamphlet "Slave Labour and Deportation", based on information supplied by the Governments, stated (p.8) that, in Belgium :

"By February, 1943, at least 75,000 men and women were deported", and again (same page) "On November 11th, 1942, the Germans began wholesale conscription of Belgians from all walks of life. People were rounded-up in the streets, cafes, and in other public places and handed a labour contract, which they were forced to sign. Supporters of large families, or girls supporting their mothers, were carried off along with the others. The age limits were often disregarded in fact girls of 16 and women of 50 have been sent to Germany. Conscription has been continued at a steady rate of 4,000 to 5,000 a week"

Further details are given in a Ministry of Information report (Q.1644) (See Annexes 4(a) and 4(b) for photostat of Decrees by von Falkenhausen and Reeder).

NETHERLANDS

In the case of Holland, the German controlled press (N.R.C.27.3.42.) reported that :

"A decree by the Reichskommissar provided that the engagement in Holland of workers under 40 years of age was prohibited without special permission, and that the authorities had the right to send labour to work in countries outside Holland."

A Ministry of Information Report (Q.2981) based on information in the German-controlled Dutch Press, stated, that

"After the SAUCKEL decree of August, 1942, ordering that the claims of the Reich should everywhere be given priority in the allocation of labour in the occupied territories, conscription in Holland was speeded up and more drastic mass methods were employed. The introduction in October, 1942, of the German system of the "labour book" was another step to bring all workers under the central Nazi control. The Secretary-General of the NSB, HUYGEN, speaking at Bommel on November 24th, 1942, admitted that 300,000 Dutchmen work as virtual labour conscripts in Germany; but he dismissed this as a trifle, "one should not busy oneself too much with small matters in which the big things might pass unnoticed." (Nationale Dagblad, 27.11.42.). At a party meeting at Leyden on February 8th, 1943, HAUPTDIENSTLEITER SCHMIDT, head of the German Nazi Party in Holland, said "300,000 Dutch workers in Germany are not enough, the Dutch must take over the work which the German soldier has to leave behind. Who does not work shall not eat". (Radio Brussels, 9.2.43)."

A threat of more stringent measures was given by SEYSS-INQUART in his speech of January 30th, 1943:

"It goes without saying that, in this struggle for Europe, now that the German people have entered the phase of total war, Europe too, must contribute in the same measure. Thus the same total concentration of powers must take place in the Netherlands too. I would most insistently and seriously point out that the present situation does not permit of any appeal to any previous circumstances and relations. I will give my orders - they must be strictly obeyed. In the present situation, refusal to execute such orders must be interpreted as sabotage." (punishable by death, according to a decree of January 9th, 1943)."

"For the enforcement of 'total mobilisation' a decree of February 22nd, 1943, gave full powers to the Reichskommissar to take any measures for the control of production, distribution of goods, and direction of labour. It was announced that many undertakings not considered essential would be closed down and their staffs transferred to war industries. The first to be affected would be employees of shipping and overseas trade offices. The new decree would affect also those who had never worked, and all women (who would, however, be employed only in Holland) (Transocean 26.2.43.)"

"All men aged 18-55, whatever their occupation, were ordered to register at Labour Offices for compulsory labour service. Heads of industrial undertakings are held responsible for seeing that all their staff register. (Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden), (14.5.43.). Exemption from conscription for the Reich is to be granted only to those engaged in agriculture, fishing, essential food industries, etc. since it is largely Germany's interest that food production should be maintained. Largely, owing to German conscriptions, there is in fact a serious shortage of agricultural labour."

"No reliable figures are available for the numbers of those now employed on forced labour in Germany. According to figures issued by the Central Office for Statistics for the end of March, 1943, there were 296,000 workers employed in Germany and a further 37,000 in Belgium and Northern France, but with the further mass deportations which have taken place, especially since the May demonstrations of resistance, the numbers will certainly have risen considerably

"In a pastoral letter of protest read in the churches on May 16th, 1943, the Dutch Roman Catholic bishops described the recent measures as "deportation on a larger scale than the Christian world has ever known. For such happenings we must go back to the times of the Babylonian captivity. It is not only this deportation which shocks us, but the horrible injustice, which is contrary to all laws, human and divine. Not only may we do nothing for our country, but we are even forced under threat of heavy penalties to help the enemy."

Another Ministry of Information Report (No.Q2980) stated :

"The determined resistance put up by Dutch students to German efforts to press-gang them for work in Germany was the cause of a long conflict between the universities and the occupation authorities which came to a head in February, 1943.

"The German measures for including the students in the general slave round-up started with a meeting on December 9th, 1942, of the heads of the Universities and other institutions of higher education convened by the NSB Secretary-General of the Department of Education, Professor Van Dam, at which he announced that a large number of male students would be called up for work in Germany or with the Todt Organisation on various war fronts. It appeared that this sudden step was the outcome of a new demand by the Germans for 45,000 workers by the end of the year; of these the Universities would have to supply about 8,000 or two-thirds of the total students in the Netherlands. Members of the NSB Students' Front and those who belonged to the SS or the Volunteer Legion - about 330 in all - would be exempt.

"The heads of the Universities - with the exception of the recent Nazi nominee in Groningen de Burlet - protested and refused to collaborate in any way in the selection of the student victims."

"After the declaration of martial law in May, the German Police Chief RAUTER, ordered the call-up for Germany of all those who had refused to sign the declaration. Their parents were made responsible for their appearance on the appointed day (Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden, 5.5.43.). On May 16th, the Essener National Zeitung reported that 4,000 students had already been deported to work in the Reich."

On June 3rd, 1943, a protest was addressed to SEYSS INQUART, by the Dutch doctors (From Basic Handbook: Netherlands, part 2, Chapter 1 page 2).

....."More serious than the physiological is the psychological state of need of our people caused by the measures of the Occupation authorities. While Holland is at war with Germany and the Dutch Navy and Air Forces continue to fight against Germany, a great part of the Dutch population is forced to work in German industries, welding weapons with which our Motherland is being fought, and all this when the Hague Convention, to which Germany was also signatory, lays down that services may only be demanded by the army of Occupation so long as these services do not bear the character of aid to military operations against the Motherland!. It is almost impossible to refuse to go to Germany, as one is then excluded from the distribution of food produced in Holland. Moreover, one is threatened with being taken prisoner or being transported to a concentration camp, where so many healthy young Dutchmen have, after a short time already lost their lives in a deplorable manner.".....

NORWAY

In the case of Norway, for example: As reported in a British Ministry of Information document Q.4456, "the introduction of labour conscription was announced by Ter Boven and Quisling at a public meeting held in Oslo on February 22nd, 1943. They both admitted that the real purpose of the new law was to compel Norway to set all her man-power at the disposal of Germany. Ter Boven said "Behind these measures stand I and the whole authority of the German Reich" and he threatened to "use force against anyone who tries to stand outside these measures". The intention of the Germans (as is mentioned in the Indictment already filed by the Norwegian National Office against Ter Boven, No. 131/N/G/4 (Nat. page. 4 para 9) was to mobilise 20,000 men in the first instance, Office No. 1) primarily for work on military installations in Northern Norway."

Later, as the registration of workers moved slowly, a sudden demand was made for the mobilisation of 10,000 by the middle of April, 1943.

Another authoritative British report states that, under a decree issued in November, 1942, "heavy workers in various "essential" industries were to have their ration books issued through their employers, thus making it impossible for them to leave their work without forfeiting their ration cards, and that in February, 1943, a new and more drastic labour conscription law was announced covering men between 15 and 55 and women between 21 and 40. The same report adds that able-bodied political prisoners have been sent to Germany to work and that many thousand political prisoners have been sent to forced labour in Germany.

EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR

In the Soviet pamphlet "Hitler's Slave Traffic in Occupied Soviet Areas" issued with a covering note by M. Molotov in April, 1943. it is stated that SAUCKEL sent the following instructions to his officials in the Eastern Areas on March 31st, 1942, (Doc.S.A.5.780 28/724)

"The recruitment for which you are responsible must be speeded up - by all possible means including the most severe application of the principle of forced labour"

Again on April 20th, he circulated a secret programme of "Chief Administrator for the Utilisation of Man Power" containing the following passage:

"In addition to the war prisoners already taken and still in the occupied regions it is chiefly necessary to mobilise in the Soviet regions the civilian skilled men and women workers over 15 years of age to be used for work in Germany".

In the "Tasks" Section of the same document SAUCKEL said:

"In order to free from their work the very much occupied German peasantry, the Fuhrer has instructed me to deliver to Germany 400,000 - 500,000 picked healthy strong girls from the Eastern regions."

In Poland, the pamphlet "Slave Labour and Deportation" reported on the basis of information supplied by the Polish Government that 1,700,000 Poles were doing forced labour in Germany, including about 270,000 women. The pamphlet gives details regarding the inhuman treatment of these victims.

SAUCKEL'S AGENTS AT HEADQUARTERS

The German ".D.N.B." agency reported on 12.8.44. that the officials named below, had been awarded the Merit Cross on SAUCKEL's recommendation. SAUCKEL - the report stated - in handing the decoration to them "paid special tribute to the services which each had rendered in the mobilisation of extensive resources of labour for the German war industry"

These high officials were :

Ministerial Dirigent DR. TIMM, head of the Central
Department for the Directorate of Labour

Staatsrat PEUCKERT, Delegate for the Occupied
Eastern Territories.

DR. HILDEBRANDT (Ministerialrat) General Trustee
for the Director of Labour.

ANNEXE 1(A)

HITLER'S DECREE OF MARCH 21ST, 1942,
APPOINTING SAUCKLE AS PLENIPOTENTIARY FOR MAN-
POWER

(PHOTOSTATS IN FANCKEL DOSSIER)

Der Generalbevollmächtigte für den Arbeitseinsatz

**Arbeitseinsatz
und Arbeitslosenhilfe.**

Gesetze, Verordnungen, Erlasse.

**Erlaß des Führers über einen Generalbevollmächtig-
ten für den Arbeitseinsatz. Vom 21. März 1942.**

Die Sicherstellung der für die gesamte Kriegswirtschaft, besonders für die Rüstung erforderlichen Arbeitskräfte bedingt eine einheitlich ausgerichtete, den Erfordernissen der Kriegswirtschaft entsprechende Steuerung des Einsatzes sämtlicher verfügbarer Arbeitskräfte einschließlich der angeworbenen Ausländer und der Kriegsgefangenen sowie die Mobilisierung aller noch unausgenutzten Arbeitskräfte im Großdeutschen Reich einschließlich des Protektorats sowie im Generalgouvernement und in den besetzten Gebieten.

Diese Aufgabe wird Reichsstatthalter und Gauleiter Fritz Sauckel als Generalbevollmächtigter für den Arbeitseinsatz im Rahmen des Vierjahresplans durchführen. In dieser Eigenschaft untersteht er dem Beauftragten für den Vierjahresplan unmittelbar.

Dem Generalbevollmächtigten für den Arbeitseinsatz stehen zur Durchführung seiner Aufgaben die zuständigen Abteilungen III (Lohn) und V (Arbeitseinsatz) des Reichsarbeitsministeriums und dessen nachgeordnete Dienststellen zur Verfügung.

Führerhauptquartier, den 21. März 1942.

Der Führer
Adolf Hitler

Der Reichsminister und Chef der Reichskanzlei
Dr. Lammers

Der Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht
Keitel

Der Beauftragte für den Vierjahresplan Berlin, den 24. April 1942

Der Generalbevollmächtigte
für den Arbeitseinsatz
GBA.311.42 B KL

An

die Herren Präsidenten der Landesarbeitsämter,
die Herren Reichstreuhandler der Arbeit,
den Herrn Reichstreuhandler für den öffentl. Dienst

**Betr.: Bestellung eines Generalbevollmächtigten
für den Arbeitseinsatz.**

Mit Runderlaß des RAM vom 26. März 1942 - V. 550.117 - ist Ihnen der Erlaß des Führers vom 21. März 1942 bekanntgegeben worden, mit dem ich zum Generalbevollmächtigten für den Arbeitseinsatz im Rahmen des Vierjahresplans bestellt worden bin. Zu diesem Führer-erlaß hat der Reichsmarschall des Großdeutschen Reiches und Beauftragte für den Vierjahresplan, Hermann Göring, am 27. März 1942 eine Anordnung erlassen, deren Wortlaut ich nachstehend zur Kenntnis bringe:

Der Reichsmarschall Berlin, den 27. März 1942
des Großdeutschen Reiches
Beauftragter für den Vierjahresplan

In Ausführung des beigefügten Erlasses des Führers vom 21. März 1942 ordne ich folgendes an:

1. Die Geschäftsgruppen Arbeitseinsatz werden auf-
gelöst. Ihre Aufgaben (Beschaffung und Verteilung
der Arbeitskräfte, Regelung der Arbeitsbedingungen)
übernimmt der Generalbevollmächtigte für den Ar-
beitseinsatz, der mir unmittelbar untersteht.
2. Dem Generalbevollmächtigten für den Arbeitseinsatz
obliegt es, die Arbeitsbedingungen (Lohnpolitik) der
im Reichsgebiet eingesetzten Arbeitskräfte nach den
Erfordernissen des Arbeitseinsatzes zu regeln.
3. Der Generalbevollmächtigte für den Arbeitseinsatz
ist ein Organ des Vierjahresplans. Soweit neues
Recht zu setzen oder bestehendes zu ändern ist, hat
er mir entsprechende Vorschläge zu machen.

ANNEX 1(B)

HITLER'S DECREE APPOINTING SAUCKEL
AS PLENIPOTENTIARY FOR MAN-POWER 21.3.42.

REICH LABOUR GAZETTE

TRANSLATION

NO.15: YEAR 1942.

Decree by the Fuhrer concerning a Plenipotentiary-
General for the utilisation of Labour.Dated 21.3.42.

In order to secure the man-power requisite for the war industries as a whole, and particularly for armaments, it is necessary that the utilisation of all available man-power, including that of workers recruited (erwerben) abroad and of prisoners of war, should be subject to a uniform control, directed in a manner appropriate to the requirements of war industry, and further that all still incompletely utilised man-power in the Great German Reich, including the Protectorate, and in the General Government and in the Occupied Territories, should be mobilised.

Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter Fritz SAUCKEL Will carry out this task within the framework of the Four Years Plan, as Plenipotentiary General for the employment of man-power. In that capacity he will be directly responsible to the Commissioner for the Four Years Plan.

Section III(wages) and Section V (utilization of man-power) of the Reich Labour Ministry, together with their subordinate authorities, will be placed at the disposal of the Plenipotentiary-General for the accomplishment of his task.

At the Fuhrers Headquarters, March 21st, 1942.

(Sgd) ADOLF HITLER	The Fuhrer
(Sgd) DR. LAMMERS	The Reichminister and Head of the Reichs Chancery
(Sgd) KRIEGL	Chief of the Higher Command of the Wehrmacht.

ANNEXE 2 (A)

SAUCKEL'S DECREE OF AUGUST 29TH, 1944.

FOR CONSCRIPTION OF LABOUR IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

(PHOTOSTATS IN SAUCKEL'S DOSSIER)

Grundlegende Neuordnung des Arbeitseinsatzes in den besetzten Gebieten

Wochenarbeitszeit in der Regel 54 Stunden — Vor allem Befriedigung des kriegswichtigen Bedarfs in Deutschland

Berlin, 29. August.

Durch eine neue Anordnung des Arbeitseinsatzes werden nunmehr die Arbeitsverhältnisse auch in den von deutschen Truppen besetzten Gebieten Europas den Kriegserfordernissen angepasst. Die Anordnung ist vom 22. August 1942 datiert und soeben im Reichsanzeiger erschienen. Sie enthält sowohl in Bezug auf die Rangfolge des Einsatzes von Arbeitskräften wie auch auf die Arbeitsdauer und die Arbeitsorganisation in den Betrieben grundlegende Neuerungen. Wir geben die Anordnung im Wortlaut wieder:

„Um die Arbeitskräfte der besetzten Gebiete bei der Neuordnung des Arbeitseinsatzes im europäischen Raum zu mobilisieren, müssen auch diese Kräfte einer straffen und einheitlichen Lenkung unterworfen werden. Sowohl die zweckmässige und sinnvolle Verteilung dieser Kräfte zur Befriedigung des Kräftebedarfs des Reiches und der besetzten Gebiete, wie ihre höchstmögliche Arbeitsleistung müssen sichergestellt werden. Aufgrund der mir erteilten Vollmachten ordne ich deshalb an:

1. Nach dem Erlass des Führers über den Generalbevollmächtigten für den Arbeitseinsatz vom 21. März 1942 und der Anordnung des Beauftragten für den Vierjahresplan zur Durchführung dieses Erlasses vom 27. März 1942 obliegen mir auch der zweckmässige Einsatz der Arbeitskräfte der besetzten Gebiete sowie alle Massnahmen zur Leistungssteigerung des Einsatzes dieser Kräfte. Die für die Aufgaben des Arbeitseinsatzes und der Lohnpolitik zuständigen deutschen Dienststellen oder meine Beauftragten führen diesen Einsatz und alle Massnahmen zur Leistungssteigerung nach meinen Weisungen durch.

2. Diese Anordnung erstreckt sich auf alle während des Krieges von der deutschen Wehrmacht besetzten Gebiete, soweit sie unter deutscher Verwaltung stehen.

3. Die verfügbaren Arbeitskräfte der besetzten Gebiete sind in erster Linie zur Befriedigung des kriegswichtigen Bedarfs in Deutschland selbst einzusetzen.

In den besetzten Gebieten sind sie nach folgender Rangordnung einzusetzen:

a) für notwendige Aufgaben der Truppe, der Besatzungsdienststellen und der zivilen Dienststellen,

b) für deutsche Rüstungsaufgaben,

c) für Aufgaben der Ernährung und Landwirtschaft,

d) für gewerbliche, im deutschen Interesse liegende Aufgaben ausserhalb der Rüstungswirtschaft,

e) für gewerbliche Aufgaben im Interesse der Bevölkerung des betreffenden Gebietes.

4. Es ist vielfach festgestellt worden, dass Arbeitskräfte in den besetzten Gebieten nicht den Kriegserfordernissen entsprechend sparsam und zweckmässig eingesetzt werden. Die Arbeitsleistungen sind häufig zu gering.

Alle beteiligten Stellen in den besetzten Gebieten haben deshalb dafür zu sorgen, dass die Arbeitskräfte höchst sparsam und verbunden mit höchstmöglicher Arbeitsleistung eingesetzt werden. Das Horten von Arbeitskräften ist, wie im Reichsgebiet, verboten. Um eine Vergeudung von Arbeitskräften auszuschliessen, haben Auftraggeber mit Unternehmern grundsätzlich nur Leistungsverträge abzuschliessen; bestehende Unternehmerverträge anderer Art sind soweit irgend möglich auf Leistungsverträge umzustellen.

(Siehe Fortsetzung auf Seite 2)

Der Arbeitseinsatz in den besetzten Gebieten

(Fortsetzung von Seite 1)

4. Von den in den besetzten Gebieten beschäftigten nichtdeutschen Arbeitskräften muss grundsätzlich die gleiche Arbeitsleistung wie von deutschen Arbeitskräften verlangt werden. Zu diesem Zweck muss die Arbeitszeit in den besetzten Gebieten der in Deutschland geltenden Arbeitszeit angeglichen werden. Die Mindestarbeitszeit soll in der Regel 54 Stunden betragen. Durch Arbeitszeitverlängerung freigestellte Arbeitskräfte sind dem Arbeitseinsatz anderweitig zur Verfügung zu stellen.

Ebenso wie von deutschen Arbeitskräften muss von den fremdländischen in den besetzten Gebieten erforderlichenfalls Sonn- und Feiertagsarbeit geleistet werden.

6. Auch in den besetzten Gebieten ist die höchstmögliche Arbeitsleistung durch Einführung von Akkord- und Prämienarbeit sicherzustellen. Soweit bereits in Betrieben Akkordsätze bestehen, sind die Akkordsätze mit dem Ziel zu überprüfen, soweit wie möglich Leistungsreserven frei zu machen. In den Fällen, in denen keine Akkord- oder Prämienarbeit möglich

ist, ist zu prüfen, inwieweit zur weiteren Erhöhung der Arbeitsleistung Leistungszulagen eingeführt werden können. Der stabile Lohnstand darf hierdurch jedoch nicht gefährdet werden.

7. Die fremdländischen Arbeitskräfte der besetzten Gebiete haben, wie die deutschen Arbeiter, strengste Arbeitsdisziplin zu wahren. Arbeitsbummelei und unberechtigtes Verlassen des Arbeitsplatzes sind aufs strengste zu ahnden.

8. Diese Anordnung gilt entsprechend auch für Kriegsgefangene.

9. Die Betriebsführer und alle mit der Anleitung und Beaufsichtigung der fremdländischen Arbeiter betrauten Kräfte sind mit dieser Anordnung und den aufgrund der Anordnung erlassenen Vorschriften bekannt zu machen. Hierbei sind sie auf die Notwendigkeit des sparsamen Einsatzes der fremdländischen Arbeiter unter Steigerung ihrer Arbeitsleistung besonders hinzuweisen.

10. Die für die Aufgaben des Arbeitseinsatzes und der Lohnpolitik zuständigen deutschen Dienststellen oder meine Beauftragten erlassen die zur Durchführung dieser Anordnung erforderlichen Bestimmungen und überwachen die Durchführung.

ANNEXE 2 (B)

SEE COPIES No.1 and 2 FOR TRANSLATION OF SAUCKEL'S DECREE
OF AUGUST 29TH, 1944.

ANNEXE 3

SEMI OFFICIAL STATEMENT PUBLISHED
IN THE GERMAN PRESS

(Frankfurter Zeitung 30th March, 1942).

(Photostats in Sauckel's Dossier).

**Sauckel Generalbevollmächtigter
für den Arbeitseinsatz.**

* Berlin, 29. März. Der Führer hat den Reichshattbalter und Gauleiter **Fritz Sauckel** zum Generalbevollmächtigten für den Arbeitseinsatz im Rahmen des Vierjahresplans ernannt. In dieser Eigenschaft ist Reichshattbalter Sauckel dem Reichsmarschall des Großdeutschen Reiches unmittelbar unterstellt und hat von ihm zur Durchführung seiner Aufgaben umfassende Vollmachten erhalten.

Von unterrichteter Seite erfahren wir dazu noch folgendes:
Der Auftrag des Generalbevollmächtigten erstreckt sich auf die Regelung des Einsatzes sämtlicher verfügbaren Arbeitskräfte einschließlich der angeworbenen Ausländer und der Kriegsgefangenen, im besonderen in der Rüstungs- und Ernährungswirtschaft sowie auf die Mobilisierung aller noch unausgenutzten Arbeitskräfte. Der Generalbevollmächtigte für den Arbeitseinsatz im Rahmen des Vierjahresplans wird mit allen Wirtschaftsressorts, namentlich mit dem Reichsminister für Bewaffnung und Munition, der gleichzeitig Generalbevollmächtigter für Rüstungsaufgaben im Rahmen des Vierjahresplanes ist, aufs engste zusammenarbeiten. Die Ernennung des Gauleiters Sauckel erfolgte auch wegen der übertragenden Bedeutung des Arbeitseinsatzes in den Rüstungsindustrien auf Wunsch des Reichsministers **Speer**. Bei der Durchführung seiner Aufgaben stehen dem Generalbevollmächtigten für den Arbeitseinsatz die zuständigen Abteilungen III (Lohn) und V (Arbeitseinsatz) des Reichsarbeitsministeriums und dessen nachgeordnete Dienststellen — also namentlich die Landesarbeitsämter und Arbeitsämter — zur Verfügung.

Im Zuge dieser Neuordnung geht die Tätigkeit der bisherigen Geschäftsgruppe Arbeitseinsatz des Vierjahresplanes, die Beschaffung und Verteilung der Arbeitskräfte sowie die Regelung der Arbeitsbedingungen auf den Generalbevollmächtigten über. Der Reichsmarschall hat dem Staatssekretär **Dr. Schrup** für seine langjährige erfolgreiche Tätigkeit als Leiter der Geschäftsgruppe seinen Dank und seine besondere Anerkennung ausgesprochen. Ebenso hat der Reichsmarschall dem Ministerialdirektor **Dr. Mansfeld** seinen Dank zum Ausdruck gebracht.

ANNEX 3 (A)

TRANSLATION OF A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT
PUBLISHED IN THE GERMAN PRESS.

(Frankfurter Zeitung 30th March, 1942).

"We learn from a well-informed source:

The task of the Plenipotentiary General (i.e. SAUCKEL) extends to the regulation of the employment of all available man power including the recruits (erworbene) foreigners and the prisoners of war - especially in the food and war industries - and to the mobilisation of all man-power that has not yet been completely utilised. The Plenipotentiary General of the employment of man-power within the framework of the 4-years Plan, will co-operate closely with all industrial offices, and especially with the Reich Minister for armaments and munitions, who is at the same time Plenipotentiary General for Equipment, within the Four years Plan. (i.e. SPEER).

"The appointment of Gauleiter SAUCKEL was also made in view of the immense importance of man-power in the war industries and at the wish of Reich Minister SPEER. In the performance of his task the Plenipotentiary General (SAUCKEL) will have at his disposal, for the employment of man-power, the competent Sections III (wages) and V (man-power) of the Reich Labour Ministry and its subordinate offices - that is the district labour offices and the labour offices.

..... (the rest deals with departmental changes-

ANNEXE 4 (A)

DECREES ISSUED IN BELGIUM INTRODUCING FORCED LABOUR
FOR GERMANY IN PURSUANCE OF SAUCKEL'S DECREES.

(SUMMARY OF A. A)

The material available includes the following documents;
French Text of decrees, published in the "VERORDNUNGSBLATT"
and reproduced in the Belgian (German-controlled) Press of 9th October,
1942).

Decree of October 7th, 1942.

The first of these decrees is signed by the "Commandant Militaire" of the Belgium and Northern France (at that time GENERAL VON FALKENHANSEN). It introduces a compulsory 48 hours working week in business and administration of every kind, and it authorises the Chief of the Military Administration (General Eggert REEDER) to provide for the transfer to other jobs of workers who will become surplus (owing to the increase in working hours). Infractions or evasions are made punishable by fine or imprisonment.

First Executive Ordinance

The above text is followed by a "First Executive Ordinance", signed by the Chief of the Military Administration (for the Commandant Militaire). It provides that the new regime shall come into force by October 15th, 1942, and that exception may only be allowed by the German Oberfeldkommandents.

Second Decree.

Next follows a Decree in two chapters published in the "VERORDNUNGSBLATT" of 6th October, 1942, modifying a previous decree, Chapter 1 of the new decree lays down that:

1. The inhabitants of Belgium may be required to perform compulsory labour service in Belgium and in the territories of the Reich for work of certain kinds. Where the work has to be performed in the Reich, the compulsory labour service will be limited to males, between 18 and 60, and to unmarried females between 21 and 35..." /Over.

ANNEXE 5

On February 3rd, 1944, "INBEL" reported that :

"In occupied Belgium girls of 15 to 18 years of age have been registered by the Germans in certain towns with a view to their deportation to Germany. In October last, girls of 15, 16 and 17 were requisitioned in the Verviers district and compelled to work in an arms factory".

"INBEL" then went on to quote the letter addressed by the Bishop of Liege to the priests in the Verviers district: saying that they "had learnt with amazement that the labour exchange at Verviers had just called up girls of 15, 16 and 17 in the district for compulsory labour". He then referred to an earlier protest by the Belgian bishops and added that they could not fail to renew it now "when it is a case of girls, one might almost say children, and of work directly connected with warlike objects..."

Second Executive Ordinance.

Next follows a 2nd Executive Ordinance signed by the Chief of the Military Administration, (General Eggert REEDER), which lays down, in Article 1 -

1. "The obligation to work, in the case of labour to be performed in Belgium will be decided upon by the labour Office in whose area the person concerned is domiciled or ordinarily resident;

Where the work has to be performed in the Reich the decision will be given by the competent Oberfeld or Feld-kommandantur".

C.

The next text is that of a decree, dated December 10th, 1942, signed by the Chief of the Militaire Administration, for the Commandant Militaire of Belgium and Northern France, and entitled; "A decree for the protection of Labour from disturbance". It was published in the German-controlled Belgian Press (Le. soir of 15th Dec, 1942).

Para. I (1) makes it an offence to cease work or dismiss workers, or to invite others to do so, or to disturb labour peace in any way. Infractions are punishable by imprisonment or death.

The text is preceded by a commentary: "Communications by the German authorities", pointing out that the decree applies to all trades and professions and to civil servants; that it includes the death penalty; and that the protection of labour peace is a responsibility of the Military Administration.

ANNEXE 6

EXAMPLE OF DECREE ISSUED IN GREECE IN PURSUANCE OF SAUCKEL'S
DECREE.

C.59. Kathimerini, 29.1.44. (do not quote), publishes an announcement by the Military Commander of Greece on 27.1.44

" In my communication of 29.1.44. (see above C58) I declared that work in the German military services, military undertakings and public services is compulsory work. While issuing a warning that severe penalties of imprisonment would be inflicted in the case of transgression, I summoned all workers and those employees of the services and undertakings in question who had left their places of employment: after the terror raid of 11.1.44., to resume work by 20.1.44. at the latest.

"Mean while many workers and employees of the said services and enterprises imagined that they could continue to stay far away from their work. Subsequently, a large number of them were arrested on the night of 25.1.44., and delivered to my court martial. Many of them were condemned at to-days' sitting of the court-martial to three years imprisonment for refusing to do their duty.

"I address to all workers and employees of the said services and enterprises a final summons to realise their duty and to resume their work immediately. I hereby guarantee exemption from punishment for all those who present themselves for work again before 09.00 on 31.1.44. But for those who do not make an appearance at their work within this time limit, penalties are in store which will be more severe than those which were inflicted at the sitting of January 27th, 44, particularly the penalties of imprisonment and confinement in concentration camps.

"In the event of all the workmen and employees presenting themselves again at their places of employment before the expiry of the time-limit, I shall bear in mind the possibility of offering an amnesty to those already condemned".

VII

SECRET

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION
No. 7

September, 1944
(Revised June, 1945)

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS IN
THE TODT ORGANISATION ("O.T.")

The Todt Organisation ("O.T.") was taken over by SPEER under a Decree signed by LAMMERS, dated 15th February, 1942. (See Appendix II)

ORGANISATION OF THE "O.T."

The "O.T." (+) though originally a civil organisation, was made into a para-military one; it may be described as the Constructional Arm of the Wehrmacht. It was based on co-operation between building-firms, which provided their staffs and equipment, and the Government, which supplied the man-power and materials. The contracting firms constituted units in the organisation, and the executive of an "O.T." building-firm had thus a dual rôle: that of contractor, taking care of his own interests; and that of an officer of the "O.T.", owing duty to that organisation.

The personnel of the O.T. numbered, at times, as many as 1½ millions, about 75% of whom were foreign workers; the supervisory personnel was German. Speer in a confidential statement, dated 9/4/44, said that the O.T. had at that time 850,000 workers; this total was to be raised to 1,000,000 by contingents of Hungarian Jews. After the evacuation of France in 1944, losses in the O.T. were made good by Hungarian, Slovak, Czech and Italian levies. Russians were largely employed in the much bombed Ruhr area.

Political control was exercised by the SS., which had its own officers in key positions of the O.T.

In the Norwegian charge (393/N/G/13) it is stated:

"The Organisation is divided into a number of Einsatz groups and Bau Leitungen; for example, the Einsatzgruppe WIKING which covers both Norway and Denmark.

"Todt Organisation workers are herded into big camps run on purely military lines and each camp is placed under the camp leader or "Lagerführer". For duty, the men in the camp are divided into working gangs or groups of some 25 - 30 men under a group leader or Gruppenführer.

"The members of the Todt Organisation are subject to military law and, though they do not normally take part in fighting or do any serious military training, they are sometimes equipped with light infantry weapons. (A few instances have been reported in Norway of Todt Organisation troops taking part in anti-invasion manoeuvres, acting as a sort of Home Guard.)

"The Speer Legion is an organisation of military transport drivers founded to provide drivers for ammunition trucks, etc., behind the front lines.

(+) These notes on the organisation of the O.T. are summarised from a document communicated by the M.I.R.S. (MIRS/MR/OT/4/45), which can be consulted in this office.

"From information coming from Norway, it seems that the personnel are chiefly taken from those among the conscribed workers who already have some driving experience. They are then sent to N.S.K.K. (Nazionalsozialistische Kraftfahrkorps) training camps where they are equipped with uniforms, made to do infantry drill and train as truck-drivers etc. They are forced to sign contracts, and when trained, were liable to be sent to Russia, Africa or France.

.....

"The Todt Organisation is playing such a vital rôle in the German war effort that it is sometimes referred to as Germany's Second army. The Speer Legion is an organisation by which citizens of the occupied countries are compelled to serve in direct contact with the German Field Army.

"It is thus clear that both these organisations are directly concerned with the military operations of the enemy and therefore contrary to international law."

The "Einsatz" Groups, or area control staffs, referred to above, are employed as "task-labour-forces" in compliance with the demands of the military commanders. The above quoted MIRS document states:

"For repair work on railway tracks and stations in the rear areas, such as the transportation zones Lille, Paris-Nord, Paris West, Bordeaux and Lyons, the Chief Engineer of Army Group West was responsible. O.T. worked on these repairs in conjunction with the Chef des Hauptverkehrsdiens (Central Traffic Service Officer) of the Wehrmacht in France who supplied the technical personnel, both German and French. The repair of aerodromes was also the responsibility of the Chief Engineer of Army Group West. On this work, O.T. worked in conjunction with the Luftwaffe Feldbauamt (GAF Field Construction Bureau)."

The same document mentions that the Army Command authorised Military Regional Commanders (Feldkommandanturen), in France, to conscript locally unemployed so as to co-ordinate the supply of man-power over the entire region.

It is therefore evident that regional military commanders were directly concerned in the employment of O.T. labour.

CONDITIONS OF WORKERS IN THE TODT ORGANISATION

All reports agree that the unskilled foreign labour in the Todt Organisation was employed under barbarous and inhuman conditions. This was especially so in the case of Slav and South-eastern workers.

FRANCE

According to the Basic Handbook for France there were said to be 250,000 workers employed by the O.T. Recruitment was effected partly by local arrangements between the German authorities and prefects, and partly by direct requisitioning from the personnel of French firms. There was also a proportion of volunteer workers who were attracted by the fact that working in the O.T. in France had, since October 1943 been considered as a safeguard against deportation to Germany for war work.

In the summer of 1943, the inability of the French departments to furnish the required quotas of O.T. workers was the subject of several reprimands by the German occupation authorities. In August 1943, the order was given to fill up the quotas by calling up Jews of 18-50 years of age. The working hours in the O.T. are long (.6.45 a.m. to 7 p.m.). Latterly wages of O.T. workers have been made dependent upon output. By an ordinance of 18.12.42, attempts to escape were made punishable by death.

"The Cahiers Francais" of December 1943 printed a report on the conditions in two Todt camps in France. The men enrolled had been promised working clothes, but, in fact, none were issued. The men must rise at 5.45 a.m. and then leave their hutments for the whole day. Slowness in rising exposed them to brutal treatment by the guards, one of whom used his revolver on an Arab, seriously wounding him. The men were marched in fours to the place of work surrounded by armed soldiers. They were constantly subject to kicking and beating by the guards, for no apparent reason. North-African personnel were treated especially harshly, being beaten with iron rods. Safety measures were neglected, and accidents were frequent. There was no sick-bay at the works and medical attendance was quite inadequate. The working day was 11½ hours. Rations were inadequate (no meat and 250-300 gr. bread, and some thin soup - when available). About every third or fourth Sunday there was a partial rest-day, but no means of attending a religious service. At another camp described, the sentries were accompanied by fierce dogs. Wages were subject to deductions by fines. There was a prison attached to the camp.

THE NETHERLANDS

A "Stefani" Agency report of 4.10.40, quoted in a Ministry of Information document P.2154, said:

"The remnants of the Dutch Army which at the end of hostilities in Holland were incorporated in the special militia termed "Army Reconstruction" to a total of about 50,000 men, are to be partly demobilised in the first half of the present month. 32,000 will be utilised for anti-aircraft defence, and 5,000 will be sent into Germany to collaborate with the Todt Service (roads and fortifications)."

NORWAY

The pamphlet "Slave Labour and Deportations", compiled by the United Nations Information Organisation from information supplied by the governments concerned, describes the conditions of the workers in the Norwegian zone in the following terms (page 17):

"Untold hardships have been suffered by many of the Norwegian conscripts..... They are frequently transported under the most appalling conditions; stowed into cattle trucks without food for up to 30 hours or in the holds of coastal steamers for many days on end."

According to Svenska Dagbladet (29.5.42), it was intended to mobilise 70,000 men for the Todt organisation. On July 20th, Aftentidningen reported that since June 24th between 15,000 and 20,000 workers had been conscripted. The first contingent had been sent to fortification works in Soerlandet, Vestlandet and Troendelag.

Stockholmstidningen, 3rd October, 1944 reported that: The Germans had transported large contingents of the people of North Norway to North Finland for fortification and road works which had been begun by the O.T. The report said that nearly 10,000 had been sent, but this figure should be taken with reserve. Those compulsorily conscripted for service in Finland included young people of the Labour Service. The Norwegians got German war wages and were billeted in hastily established camps where conditions were bad. The Germans apparently intended to keep them in North Finland throughout the winter. Many who were forced to join the Transportkolonne Speer had to wear German uniforms and maintain communications between North Finland and bases in North Norway.

The Evening Standard, 14th August, 1944 reported that: Fifty thousand workers were to go from Norway to East Prussia to help build fortifications. This compulsory transfer, said a Stockholm message quoted in a Moscow broadcast, followed Goebbels's decree mobilising the population not only within the Reich, but also in all occupied countries.

The Svenska Dagbladet, Stockholm, 6th February, 1943 reported from Oslo that the Economic Department of the Reichskommissariat, under the leadership of the SS. leader, Senator Carl OTTE, had received instructions from Berlin concerning the further mobilisation of Norwegian labour power. The mobilisation would follow the same principles as in Germany and other occupied countries. Preparatory conferences had already taken place with a representative from the Wehrwirtschaftsstab, Generalleutnant WINZER, and from the Organisation Todt, Generalarbeitsführer BOHRMAN.

The Swedish "Dagens Nyheter" of 27th September, 1944 reported that:

"Of late the Germans have repeatedly simply surrounded groups of Norwegians in the streets and sent them northwards to forced labour. Thus recently a street in Lillehammer was suddenly closed and 31 Norwegians were captured, including two teachers at the local school. One of them had a child on his arm, but the Germans simply removed the child and forced the teacher to follow the others. Another Norwegian had only one arm, but was nevertheless taken. All were sent by train to Trøndelag, guarded by two Germans and two Hird men. The transport arrived at the Skorovas mines in Namdalen two days later."

TODT ORGANISATION WORKERS IN AMFING CAMP

(Extract from an Affidavit by a German, Alfons BAER,
Recorded by the Investigator, War Crimes Branch,
7th Army - No. 3933e)

"The head of the Todt Organisation at Amfing was Haupttruppführer HERZBERG, who was assisted by Haupttruppführers SPERLING, SCHILLI, and GOLOMBEK. There were approximately 2000 Jews, of which 500 were women, at Amfing. These were predominantly Hungarian, but Germans, Slavs, Czechs, Dutch, Greeks, Poles, and French were also included. Prisoners were subjected to frequent and severe beatings on little or no provocation, received insufficient food to sustain life; were quartered in overcrowded, lice-infested huts; and were provided with no sanitary or medical facilities. Breakfast consisted of one half-liter of very weak ersatz coffee after which we walked one half-hour to work. We began work at seven o'clock and worked until noon making and carrying concrete for the construction of an underground factory. At noon we were given three-quarters of an hour rest period and were fed three-quarters of a liter of very bad soup after which we continued work until 1630 at which time we were marched back to camp to stand another formation. At 18.30 we were fed on liter of the same soup, one eighth of a loaf of bread, 30 grams of margarine or a piece of cheese or sausage weighing approximately 20 to 25 grams. The sick were segregated into 'sick Huts' where they received the usual ration minus sausage and cheese. This reduction in ration was obviously intended to eliminate the sick by quickly starving them. In ten months one thousand died at Amfing from starvation, typhus, and beatings. They were all buried in a common grave."

These extracts suffice to indicate the character of the "O.T." of which SPEER was the head, and which was, in fact, a forced labour service, geared into SAUCKEL'S system of compulsory labour for the Reich.

The responsibility for the barbarous treatment of the workers rests, on the higher level, with the Ministers and leading officials under whom the O.T. functioned, viz.:

On the Ministerial Level:

HITLER, as Chief of the State, who appointed SPEER;

GOERING, as Head of the Four-Years' Plan in which SPEER was a leading official in his capacity as member of the "Central Planning";

SPEER, as Minister for Armaments and Supreme Head of the O.T., and

SAUCKEL, as conscripting authority for the foreign labour which was allotted to the O.T., and also as a leading official of the Four-Years' Plan under GOERING.

A semi-official statement in the German Press of 30th March, 1942, shows that it was at SPEER'S instance that SAUCKEL was appointed as dictator of man-power by HITLER on 21st March, 1942, and that SAUCKEL and SPEER were instructed to work together in intimate co-operation. SPEER, therefore, is identified with the illegalities of SAUCKEL's régime, and shares with him the responsibility for the enslavement and deportation of foreign workers..

The semi-official German statement, referred to in the preceding paragraph, together with HITLER's decree appointing SAUCKEL, and putting him directly under GOERING (head of the Four-Year's Plan), and GOERING's decree notifying that fact, show that these four ministers (HITLER, SAUCKEL, GOERING and SPEER) were jointly involved in the policy of using the compulsory labour of citizens of occupied countries in German war industries and particularly in the O.T.

In this connection, the document (MIRS/MR - OT/4/45), from which these notes are partly summarised, points out that "from the economic standpoint, the O.T. became subject to the policies dictated by two public figures. One was the policy dictated by Albert SPEER in regard to the comparative priority in supplies allotted to the various armament industries, including O.T.'s great constructional tasks such as the Atlantic Wall begun in May 1942. The other was the policy dictated by the SS-Obergruppenführer Fritz SAUCKEL, the Generalbevollmächtigter für den Arbeitseinsatz (Plenipotentiary-General for Man-power Control) in regard to comparative priority in man-power allotment. SPEER and SAUCKEL were the two dominant personalities in German war economy."

Continuing the list of officials responsible for conditions in the O.T.:

Xaver DORSCH, who was the head of the O.T.Z. (the O.T. Zentral Amt), and chief administrator of the O.T.

Dr. SCHMELTER, the Special Labour Trustee for the O.T.

Dep.Ing.SANDER, in charge of the "Speer Ruhr Stab", with headquarters at Essen, for repair work in the bomb-saturated Ruhr area. The personnel in this area was mostly Russian.

Stobbe DETHLEFFSEN, head of the Amt Bau of the Speer Ministry, which was consolidated with the O.T.Z. (O.T. Zentral) in June 1944.

In this connection, the above-quoted document MIRS/MR-OT/4/45 states:

"Amt Bau was created as part of the SPEER Ministry, when the latter was reorganised in the autumn of 1943. The specific decree establishing the Bureau is dated 29th October, 1943. The creation of the office put its chief, the Generalbevollmächtigter Bau (Plenipotentiary-General for Construction), - at that time STOBBE - DETHLEFFSEN - on an equal footing with the chiefs of the other Ämter (Bureaux) of the SPEER Ministry. STOBBE-DETHLEFFSEN, however, in addition to being head of Amt Bau, also represented SPEER in the latter's capacity of Generalbevollmächtigter für die Regelung der Bauwirtschaft in Raume des Vierjahresplan (Plenipotentiary-General for the Regulation of the Construction Industry within the Four-Years Plan). This dual function is reflected clearly, however, in the subordinate echelons."

To the above names must be added, where they can be identified, the executive members of the building firms, which constituted "units" of the O.T. and made immense profits out of the contracts carried out with O.T. slave labour.

Responsibility appears also to have been incurred by the higher regional military commanders, under whose higher direction the O.T. workers were employed, as already mentioned above.

As regards lower military officers concerned in the employment of O.T. labour, it will be seen from the following extract from the above-quoted MIRS document that, in certain cases, these were Fortress engineers, whose identity could probably be established:

"The O.T. units were at this time divided into five main categories:

"Type 1

Festungsbautrupps (Fortress Construction Detachments). This was the most advanced O.T. echelon inasmuch as it stayed with the army units defending the coastal fortresses such as St. Malo, Brest and St. Nazaire. It consisted of three special types of components: Construction, Harbour and Power supply units. These sub-units were placed at the disposal of the Festungs Kommandeur (Fortress Commander).

"Type 2

"Bautrupps (Construction Detachments) in the battle zone and zone of communications. These were O.T.'s forward echelon, mobile units which were to work under the direction of army engineers in case of Allied landings. In the meantime, according to an order of the Seventh Army Höhere Pionier Kommandeur (Chief Engineer), their tactical disposition was to be arranged by Festungs Pionier Kommandeur XIX (Fortress Construction Engineer Commander XIX) of that area. These construction units contained many types of special components such as bridge construction, highway construction, demolition, mine clearing, motor vehicle repair, munition handling, railway construction and general construction units. One railway construction unit in Brest was put directly under the Transport Offizier (Transport Officer).

"Type 3

"Bautrupps (Construction Detachments) in rear areas. These units were placed at the disposal of the General Ingenieur West (Chief Engineer of Army Group West). They contained the following special components: railway and general construction, power supply and guard units.

"Type 4

"Bautrupps (Construction troops) for German Air Force. They were placed at the disposal of the GAF, through liaison with the Chief Engineer of Army Group West. They consisted of the following components: motor repair, bridge construction, general construction units."

PERSONAL NOTE ON ALBERT SPEER

(From Document MIRS - HR - OT/4/45)

SPEER'S Career

Professor Albert SPEER's background and career, except for his lack of military experience, is reminiscent of that of Fritz TODT. Like Todt's, SPEER's early career was in the field of construction. But, whereas TODT's special interest lay in methods of engineering technique, SPEER's early interest was in architectural planning and ornamentation. He was born 19th March, 1905 in Mannheim, Baden and attended the Technical Institutes at Karlsruhe, Munchen and Berlin. He obtained his engineering degree (Dipl. Ing.) from the latter, and stayed on for three years as a research student and faculty assistant. SPEER joined the Nazi Party comparatively late in 1932, and formed a personal friendship with both HITLER and GORING. HITLER, as is well known, prides himself on his proficiency as an architect. In fact, he is known to have made suggestions for the plans of what is SPEER's best known work to the outside world - the reconstruction of the Reichskanzlei.

Two of SPEER's early appointments in the Party are that of Leiter, Amt "Schönheit der Arbeit" (Chief of the Bureau "Beauty of Labour") of the Strength through Joy Movement (a branch of the German Labour Front) which involved the architectural ornamentation of public buildings and that of Unterabteilungsleiter der reichspropagandaleiter technische und künstlerische Aufgestaltung von Grosskundgebungen (Chief of the Sub-section "Technical and Artistic Arrangements for Public Mass Demonstrations and Official Meetings" of the Reich Propaganda Ministry). Another early appointment was to the newly-created office of the General Bauinspekteur der Reichshauptstadt (Inspector General of Construction of the Reich Capital).

Although this office was mainly concerned with the remodelling of Berlin from an aesthetic point of view, it represented an important increase of SPEER's functions and powers. For one thing, it led to the creation of the Baustab SPEER (Construction Staff SPEER). For another, it put SPEER in control of the Binnenflotte or Inland Waterways Fleet, which he promptly renamed Transport-Flotte SPEER.

It was, however, not until the outbreak of war, and through his contact with GORING, that his stature as a functionary began to increase appreciably, and eventually placed him in a position to become TODT's successor, if not actually his rival, during the former's lifetime. The Baustab SPEER was enlarged to form a construction organisation of somewhat over 100,000 men, specialising in construction of airports and airport installations within Germany. The number of NSKK (National-Sozialistisches Kraftfahr Korps or National Socialist Motor Corps) Units, or NSKK-Baustab SPEER as they were called, which had always provided transportation for the organisation, were likewise increased and renamed the NSKK Motor Transport Standard SPEER (NSKK Motor Transport Regiment SPEER). As already mentioned, on TODT's death on 9th February 1942, SPEER inherited not only the leadership of the O.T. but also all of the former's Party and government offices and functions. The most important of these numerous government functions is naturally that of head of the "SPEER Ministry" or Ministry of Armament and War Production (which under SPEER underwent a re-organisation during the summer and autumn of 1943, and another in the late summer of 1944). He is besides a member of the Zentrale Planung (Central Planning Board), the functions of which are comparable to that of a War Economy Cabinet, responsible directly to GORING under the Four-Year Plan. His most important Party rank is that of Reichsleiter (Member of the Nazi Party Supreme Directorate).