

APPENDIX II.

(S.I. 34)

OWNERSHIP OF VON SCHIERACH'S LOOT.

An enquiry as to the correctness of Press reports stating that the Art Treasures looted by Baldur von SCHIERACH were United Nations property, and were partly destined for GÖring obtained the following answer from U.S.A. Forces, G-5 Division, dated July 17th, 1945:

"The objects stolen from the salt mines at LAUFEN were the property of the KUNSTHISTORISCHES MUSEUM OF Vienna and were not United Nations property.

"Investigating officers have uncovered no evidence which indicates that GOERING was implicated in any way in this theft. The statement of witness alleges that the theft was carried out for and on orders from BALDUR von SCHIERACH."

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APPENDIX III.

(S.I. 34)

DRAFT MINUTE FOUND IN SS. COLONEL LANGSDORFF'S FILES.

[ Translation supplied by Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Branch under No. INTR/62919/7/1FA of July 20th, 1945. ]

"Up till now Langsdorff has complied with the Führer's orders transmitted to him by the Ambassador Rahn, to the effect that art treasures of Italian genius should be brought back to the open cities Rome and Florence so that they could be saved from the terrors of bombing and preserved for Europe.

"In villas and castelli around Florence there are art repositories containing great treasures from Florence, which owing to lack of transport cannot be removed. Langsdorff managed to save the two most famous paintings by Lucas Cranach - 'Adam and Eve' - from Castello Oliveto which was under artillery fire. These paintings were particularly admired by the Führer on his visit to Florence, and Langsdorff took them back with him to Bergamo where he is stationed, with the help of parachute troops. He wishes to know whether these works of art are to be brought to the Führer's H.Q. so that the Führer can decide where these famous paintings which we have saved, are to be kept.

"In accordance with the broadcast message RFSS of the 22nd July, Langsdorff is to start for Florence immediately with the 'Lkw-convoy' to transport those great Florentine treasures lying in the villas and castelli around Florence, which will soon be under fire, up North to the Tyrol.

"OB-Suedwest are requested to order that any re-transports of works of art which the troops have to undertake themselves, be reported to Langsdorff at Chief Military Headquarters.

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APPENDIX IV.

(S. I. 34)

EXTRACT FROM COVERING LETTER FROM SQUADRON LEADER COOPER  
of "Monuments and Fine Arts Branch" forwarding the  
report on the Kunstschutz.

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"Langsdorff who is an SS colonel is at present in the  
P/W Camp at MODENA where he can be easily found. I hope the War  
Crimes Commission will be able to do something about his case."

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~~XXXXV~~  
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION  
(Research Office).

SECRET.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION  
No. 35.

July, 1945.

CONCENTRATION CAMP DOCUMENTS.

I.- THE KEITEL DECREE.

In Summary No. 30 mention was made of the "Keitel Erlass" (Keitel Decree) under which citizens of Occupied Countries were interned as "N.N." prisoners (Nacht und Nebel), and were kept isolated under a régime so severe as to amount to<sup>a</sup> death sentence. The following order by KRAMER (late Commandant of Belsen), when Commandant of Natzweiler, illustrates this.

(The original text, with Kramer's signature, is in this office.)

Translated from the German.

Waffen SS  
Natzweiler Concentration Camp  
Commandant's Office

Natzweiler, 29 March, 1943.

Ia/Az.: KL 14 d 4 / 3.43/ Kr. / Fi.

Secret Journal No. 60 / 43.

re: Prisoners falling under the "Keitel Decree".  
Ref: o.V.  
Encl: None.

SECRET!

To the Chief of the Natzweiler Concentration Camp Office.

You must immediately ascertain from the Political Department which prisoners in the camp fall under the "Keitel Decree". As you are aware, all communication between these prisoners and their families is forbidden. By the non-acceptance of a letter, a prisoner's family were recently enabled to learn that he had died in the camp here. Such negligent performance of duties may lead to grave difficulties in the sphere of foreign politics.

I expect the orders given to be adhered to with the greatest exactitude in the future. You will please give very particular instructions in this matter to the SS members under your control. In the event of further offences they will have to expect certain dismissal and severe punishment. In the case of the few prisoners confined here who come under this decree, it is expected that the orders given by RSHA will be noted and carried out in every case.

KRAMER

SS Hauptsturmführer and  
Commandant.



II.- FLOGGING OF FEMALE PRISONERS.

That the flogging of female prisoners in Concentration Camps was an officially recognised penalty is shown by the following translation of a captured document. (The original can be seen in this office.)

Translated from the German by M I(1) T

SS ADMINISTRATION HEADQUARTERS  
Official Group D  
Concentration Camps

Oranienburg,  
6 October, 1944.

D I/1 Az.: 14 e 3/U./S.

re: Flogging as a punishment for female prisoners  
Ref: Verbal order of the Reichsführer of the SS of 17.7.42.  
Enc: -/-

To the Camp Commandants of the Concentration Camps:

Au. I, Au. II, Au. III, Bu., Da., Flo., Gr.-Ro., Mau., Na., Neu., Rav.,  
Sah., Stu., A.L.Bergen-Belsen.

each  
SS Ostland Administration, with one copy/for Concentration Camps Riga  
and Vaivara.

SS East Administration, Cracow, with a copy for Concentration Camp at  
Plaszow.

The Reichsführer of the SS gave orders on 17.7.42 that orders for punishing female prisoners should regularly be reported direct to him (not in collective advices) for approval. The orders for punishment are to be sent, with short memoranda, to the Reichsführer of the SS, Adjutant's Office, 8, Prince Albert Street, Berlin, S.W. 11, and must be numbered in red pencil in the right hand top corner consecutively. The numbers and names of the prisoners are to be entered on a list in the camp because, in order to save time, the Reichsführer of the SS will very often notify the approval of the flogging under its number by teletypograph, and only send along the applications later.

When forwarding these orders for punishment, will you please be careful to see that the offence is clearly and unmistakably described in the wording of the penalty ordered.

On the yellow and red copies, after approval, the note in writing: "gez.H.H. 5.10.44" must be entered by the Reichsführer of the SS. After execution, the red copies are to be sent, without comment, to Official Group D.

*Ant. G. H. 5.10.44*

The Head of the D I Office  
(Signed) HOESS (?)

SS Obersturmbannführer.

With regard to the "yellow and Red" form referred to in the above text, a translation of one of the yellow forms from Natzweiler Camp is appended. It relates to a male prisoner. The form provides for medical examination and supervision, but reports from the camps show that in practice all such safeguards were disregarded.

Translated from the German.

Natzweiler, 28.3.44.

Office of the Commandant  
of the Concentration Camp  
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Reason for protective  
detention

Political  
Political relapse  
Abandonment of  
employment  
Bible student  
Race defiler  
Homosexual  
Emigrant  
Expulsion  
Work-shy  
Safe keeping

Personality of the Culprit:  
(Ital) Luciani, Enrico  
Trasacco

Born on 1. 3. 23

Statement of case: (Where, when, what  
and how)

26. 3. 44 6.00 before the early roll-call,  
tore open his straw sack and hid in it.  
If he had not been found in time he would  
have missed the morning roll-call, and so  
would have delayed the progress of the  
work.

#### ORDER FOR PUNISHMENT

In accordance with the rules for punishments in concentration camps, and on the strength of the disciplinary powers conferred on me as Camp Commandant, after thorough investigation I condemn the culprit to the following punishment:

#### Disciplinary penalties:

..... Caution and threat of punishment  
..... hours punishment work during free time under the supervision  
of SS-Corporal.....  
Prohibition against writing or receiving letters for a period of .....  
weeks.  
Deprivation of mid-day meal when fully employed on...../...../.....  
Enrolment in the punishment squad from..... until ..... (until further  
notice).  
Close confinement after the day's work in a cell for the following nights..  
.....

#### Arrest:

Stage I moderate	Stage II intensified	Stage III hard	Stage III may be a single penalty or may be added from day to day as an addition to Stage II.
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Up to 3 days	Up to 42 days	Up to 3 days
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#### Stage I or II

Undergone from.....with.....



		Without chance to lie or sit down	<u>Stage III</u> (single penalty)
Bed of board			Undergone from.....with.....
<hr/>			
Light cell	Dark cell		<u>Stage III</u> (additional to Stage II)
<hr/>			applied on.....
			on.....
Food			
Bread and water. Every 4th day full ration			on.....
<hr/>			
Days			
<hr/>			
<hr/>			
Corporal Punishment:		Regulations:	The culprit has already received corporal punishment
Number of strokes*	Prior examination by the doctor!		
5	Strokes to follow quickly after		
10 10 R	each other with a single-lash		
15	leather whip, the strokes being	on	strokes
20	counted; undressing and baring		
25	certain parts of the body		
	strictly forbidden. The person		
	to be punished must not be bound,		
	but must lie free on a bench.		
*State number.	Strokes must only be administered		
	on the seat and the upper part of		
	the thighs.		
Medical Certificate:			
The prisoner named overleaf was medically examined			
by me before the carrying out of the corporal punishment; from a medical			
point of view I see no objection to the infliction of the corporal			
punishment.			
Camp Doctor:			
SS		Signature	
SS-Sturmbannführer			
Service Supervision:			
The infliction of corporal punishment, in view of the			
deed, and supported by the foregoing medical certificate, is approved.			
SS Administrative Headquarters			
Head of Official Group D			
Concentration Camps			
		Signature	
SS-Obersturmbannführer			
Execution: The following prisoners inflicted the penalty of			
corporal punishment on 1 May 1944 at 8 a.m.			
Two Signatures.			



Witnesses and Supervision:

The following were present at the infliction of the punishment as responsible SS-Leaders and witnesses

Signatures  
in their own  
hands

Camp Commandant  
Detention Camp Leader  
Camp Doctor

Note re documents:

1. Original order to detention documents.
2. Copy to punishments file.
3. Copy to the Leader of the SS-TB/KL

The Camp Commandant:

(Signed) BRAUN (?)

SS Hauptsturmführer.

III.- DEPORTATION OF JEWS TO DEATH CAMPS.

In Report No. 10 it was said that the responsibility of some of the leading officials of the WVHA could not be determined till the nature of their functions was known.

The following translation of a captured document (the original of which is in this office) signed by Maurer, shows that he was actively concerned in the deportation of Jews to the death camps.

(Translation)

W.V.H.A.

Amtsgruppe D. Concentration Camps.

D.II/1 23 Ma./Hag.-

ORANIENBURG.

5.10.42.

Subject: Jewish prisoners.

To Commandants of Concentration Camps:

Bu., Da., Flo., Gro-Ro., Mau., Na., Neu., Nie., Rav., Sh., St.-

The Reichsführer SS decrees that all Concentration Camps situated in the Reich should be cleared of Jews. All Jews in camps so situated are therefore to be transferred to Auschwitz or Lublin.

I request that the numbers of Jews in the camps thus situated be notified to me before the 9th instant, mentioning whether any of these persons are being employed by authorities who object to their immediate transfer.

(signed) MAURER.

Obersturmbannführer.

Head of Amt D. II.

~~XXXXVI~~

SECRET.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION  
No. 36.

July, 1945.

MURDERS OF AIRMEN AND PRISONERS OF WAR.

Responsibility of the Nazi Party.

A number of cases have been reported regarding the murder in cold blood of Allied airmen who have baled out, parachutists, and prisoners of war. Some of them have formed the subject of charges by National Offices, for instance, the twenty-two British cases cited in the British National Office charge 467/UK/G/109. The last-named charge contains the following passage:

"In particular it is important to shew that there was some general direction which would account for the action of the accused persons and shew system based on order from the High Command.

"Such evidence has now become available in the form of information from a German prisoner of war of some seniority, namely P/W Oberstleutnant (Lieutenant-Colonel) von der Heydte. This officer has given information which goes to shew that there was a general order at least in relation to Commandos and Paratroops."

[The text of the order in question, which was attached to the above-mentioned British charge, is given in Appendix I.]

There is evidence which shews that these murders were not solely attributable to military orders, but were the result of a policy prescribed by the higher Nazi Party authorities.

On May 28th, 1944, the German Press published a broadcast by Goebbels on the "Enemy's Air Terrorism" (see extract in Appendix 2). He described the Allied air-raids as "deliberate murder" (nackter Mord), and pointed out that shot-down airmen could only be protected from the rage of the people by armed force; and yet, he asked, which side was in the right: the murderers or the victims? The implications are evident. Indeed, in the trial at Ahrweiler (June 17th, 1945) of the murderers of an American airman counsel for the defence (as reported in the "Daily Telegraph", June 18th, 1945) pleaded that the accused had acted under the influence of Goebbels's radio propaganda.



Under the Nazi system, effect would be given to directives emanating from such a source by the higher Party officials, notably by the Gauleiters and their staffs in each Gau. A captured document received from the P.I.D. shows that at least one Gauleiter, Albert HOFFMANN, of South Westphalia, did in fact issue orders that airmen who baled out were not to be "protected against the anger of the people" and that this order was passed on to the Volksturm for their guidance by KRUEGER, the Kreistabsführer. (See Appendix 3 for the text of this order.)

A deposition by a German prisoner of war, received from the P.I.D., stated that the captain of a Schupo company read out to his men (no date given) a secret order from Himmler saying, in substance, that if they were sent to bring in the crew of an airplane, and found that the civilians had seized the crew, they should leave the scene, even if the airmen were being mistreated. This order was to be kept secret to avoid retaliation. (Appendix 4).

A.n Interrogation Report (C.I. 25 of May 4th, 1945) shows that, according to a deposition by a prisoner of war, the Ortsgruppenleiter—a Party official—at Bettorsheim seized four American airmen who were being conducted as prisoners through that place and had them tried by a "court" which included two Ortsgruppenleiters and one Kreisleiter. The prisoners were then shot on the outskirts of Bettorsheim. (See Appendix 5).

Some captured correspondence shows that on May 24th, 1943, Gauleiter WAGNER of Alsace wrote from Strasburg to Bormann (head of the Nazi Party Chancery) urging that captured British R.A.F. officers should be stationed close to probable objectives of air attacks. (Wagner mentions in this letter that he had already put forward a similar proposal through the Reich Propaganda Office.) Bormann rejected the suggestion; but solely on the ground that the British had a majority in Air Force prisoners and might undertake reprisals (See Appendix 6.)

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In ...



In cases of murders of airborne troops by the military, it should be noted that in consequence of an order by Hitler dated September 7th, 1944 (see Appendix 7), the German Chief Command in the West ordered, with Himmler's concurrence that, in case of landings by bodies of air-borne troops (not individuals) in a Wehrkreis, all the police forces in the area would come under the headquarters of the Wehrkreis.

It would appear, therefore, in such a case, that the higher responsibility for any deliberate murders of air-borne troops by SS. or police would rest on the commander of the Wehrkreis in which the victims had landed.

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APPENDICES .....

APPENDIX I.

Copy

M.I. 19(a)/662/1a

TOP SECRET

Commander,  
S.A.S. Troops

Further to your HQ SAS Tops/2/6/I of 12 January 45 and our reply M.I. 19 662/1a of 14 January 45, we give below the approximate wording of the "famous order" regarding the shooting of the British paratroops, and the conditions under which it was seen by P/W Obstlt. von der HEYDTE.

In April 1943 P/W was IA of 2nd Para Div., stationed near Lorient; the Division formed part of the 25th Corps at the time the order was received from Corps and approximately as follows:-

"The Führer has commanded that Commandos and Sabotage troops are to be shot if (or because) they do not observe the rules of war".

("Der Führer hat befohlen, dass Kommandos und Sabotage Trupps nieder zu machen sind, wenn (or weil) sie die Regeln der Kriegsrechte nicht beachten.")

It was marked Top Secret ("Geheime Kommando sache") and was to be seen down to, and including Regt. Comds only: they were to sign to the effect that they had read it. P/W is not certain whether the second part of the sentence was included in the original Führer Order.

M.I. 19  
W.O. Ext. 1295/7  
22 January 1945.

APPENDIX II.

Translation of

EXTRACT FROM GOEBBEL'S BROADCAST  
of May 26th, 1944, as published in D.A.Z of May 28th, 1944

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"In the last few weeks, the Anglo-American terror-airmen, not content with the indiscriminate bombardment of the residential quarters of our towns have taken to attacking the German civil population and, without even a show of respect for international laws of war, have deliberately machine-gunned them and murdered them in cold blood. No excuse can be made, as they have been flying low over villages, fields and roads, and delivering bursts of fire into groups of people walking harmlessly along the roads. That is not war: it is naked murder.

"There is no rule of International law which the enemy can plead in defence. The Anglo-American pilots have placed themselves outside of all the known international laws of war by their criminal acts....

"It will surprise no one that the population which, as everyone knows, is familiar with all the soldierly methods of conducting war, is filled with unspeakable anger at the spectacle of these cynical crimes.

"It is only possible by the use of armed force to save the lives of shot-down pilots who are thus attacked, since they would otherwise be killed by the population which has suffered from the attack. But who is in the right in this case: the murderers, who after their cowardly crimes still expect humane treatment from their victims, or the victims who act on the basic principle of "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth?" The question is not difficult to answer. Anyway, it would be asking too much of us if we were required to send German soldiers to protect the child-murderers against the indignant anger of the parents, who have just lost their most precious possession through the cynical cruelty of the enemy, and seek to defend themselves.



(R/G/7/3D.)

APPENDIX III. a)

P.I.D. German & Austrian  
Division

27th June, 1945.

SUBJECT:

Gauleiter - Order - Allied pilots must be left to the wrath of  
the people - objecting officials to be punished.

German Text:

Arnsberg, 26.2.45.

Durchsage der Befehlsstelle des Gauleiters ueber Konferenzanlage:

Der Gauleiter und Reichsverteidigungskommissar  
des Gaues Westfalen-Sued

Saemtliche Jabo-Piloten, die abgeschossen werden, sind grundsaeztlich der  
Volksempoerung nicht zu entziehen. Ich erwarte von allen Dienststellen der  
Partei, dass sie sich nicht als Beschuetzer dieser Gangstertypen zur Ver-  
fuegung stellen. Behoerdliche Dienststellen, die dem gesunden Volksempfinden  
zuwider handeln, werden von mir zur Rechenschaft gezogen. Alle Polizei- und  
Gendarmeriebeamte sind unverzueglich ueber diese meine Auffassung zu unterrichten.

Gez. Albert Hoffmann,  
Gauleiter.

Verteiler:

- 1) an alle Landraete, Oberbuergemeister und Polizeiverwalter,
- 2) den Kreisleitern zur Kenntnis,
- 3) die Kreisstabsfuehrer des Deutschen Volkssturms haben eine entsprechende  
Unterrichtung der Volkssturmmaenner vorzunehmen.

Deutscher Volkssturm  
Gau 39- Kreis Brilon  
Der Kreisleiter-Kreisstabsfuehrer

Abschrift mit der Bitte um Kenntnissnahme und sofortigen Weitergabe an  
die Fuehrer der Einheiten zur Unterrichtung der Maenner.

Heil Hitler!  
Gez. Krueger,  
Kreisstabsfuehrer

APPENDIX III b)

Translation of

German text forwarded in P.I.D. letter GAD/C of 30th June, 1945

THE GAULEITER AND KOMMISSAR FOR REICH DEFENCE OF THE SOUTH WESTPHALIA GAU:  
(Communication from the Gauleiter's Command Office concerning conference)

The rule is that "Jabo" Pilots who are shot down are not to be protected against the anger of the people. I require all Party Officials to refrain from acting as protectors of those gangsters. Any Officials who act in a manner contrary to the just sentiments of the people will be held accountable by me. All police and Gendarmerie Officials are to be immediately informed of my wishes in this matter.

(Signed) Albert HOFFMANN  
Gauleiter.

Distribution:

- 1) To all Landrats; mayors; and Police administrators.
- 2) To all Districtleiters for information.
- 3) The Districtchiefs of Staff of the German Volkssturm are to instruct the men of the Volkssturm in the same sense.

(Signed) Albert HOFFMANN  
Gauleiter.

German Volkssturm  
Gau 39- Kreis Brilon  
Der Kreisleiter-Kreisstabführer.

Copy forwarded herewith; you are requested to take note of it, and to pass it on at once to the leaders of units for the guidance of the men.

(Signed) KRUEGER  
Kreisstabführer.

APPENDIX IV.

SECRET P.W. SOURCE

Deposition by a German Prisoner of War.

21. On the occasion of an official meeting of Schupo coy in Hoechst, Hptm Schmitz read an order issued by the Reichsfuehrer of the SS. The order was classified "Secret" ("Geheim"), and read substantially as follows:-

"If in the course of your duties, you should be detailed to bring in the crew of an enemy airplane which has been forced down, and you discover, on reaching the landing place, that civilians have seized the crew, leave the scene, even if you see clearly that the crew is being badly mistreated."

The above is a translation of the order as remembered by source who insists he saw it and its "Secret" classification. The coy was told that the order must be kept secret in order to avoid retaliation on German pilots.

Hauptman Schmitz added: "The swine deserve no pity".



(R/G/7/5/A).

A P P E N D I X V.

THE SLAYING OF FOUR AMERICAN AIRMEN

Introduction

The information below was told to PW by HEINRICH SCHARF of BELTERSHAIN (G-82) at whose home PW had his Hq in March 45. PW suggested that for further information the family SCHARF be contacted. HEINRICH SCHARF is the son of the family and claimed to be anti-Nazi, a distinction also claimed by PW.

Details

Sometime during the early part of 1945, a forester brought four American airmen to the town of BELTERSHAIN (G-82). He was to have taken these men to the town of GRUENBERG i.H. (G-82) to be turned over to the proper authorities, but the ORTSGRUPPENLEITER took the four Americans away from him. Then they were placed on trial before four civilians, who condemned them to death.

After the "trial", the four Americans were loaded on a truck and taken on the road in the direction of GRUENBERG i.H. (G-82). On the right side of the road, about 500 to 800 meters from the outskirts of BELTERSHAIN (G-82), the Americans were shot to death.

The bodies were stripped of valuables and then placed on the truck, and taken to a forest, the approx location of which is G-8626 on the map, and buried. PW stated that they were buried in the Northern third of the forest.

APPENDIX VI.

CAPTURED DOCUMENT

5. Der Gauleiter der INSDAP  
Gau Badem

Geheim

Karlsruhe, d. 24. Mai 43.

An den Leiter der Parteikanzlei  
Herrn Reichsleiter Martin Bormann O.V.i.A.  
Muenchen 33  
Fuehrerbau

Lieber Parteigenosse Bormann!

Nach dem Grossangriff auf die Stadt Karlsruhe durch die feindliche Luftwaffe im vorgangenen Jahr habe ich ueber das Reichspropagandaamt den Vorschlag gemacht, englische Kriegsgefangene zur Beseitigung der Schadensstellen einzusetzen bezu, die englischen Kriegsgefangenen so unterzubringen, dass jede Gefahr fuer die deutsche Zivilbevoelkerung gleichzeitig auch eine solche fuer die englischen Kriegsgefangenen bedeutet. Die schweren feindlichen Luftangriffe auf die Talsperren und die Wohnstaetten der deutschen Bevoelkerung in der aller letzten Zeit veranlassen mich, diesen bisher nicht verwirklichten Vorschlag auch Ihnen zu unterbreiten. Ich verspreche mir insbesondere von der Errichtung englischer Offiziersgefangenenlager in unmittelbarer Naehue von Talsperren oder sehnlichen Einrichtungen und der entsprechenden Unterrichtung der Feindmaechte einen durchschlagen Erfolg. Ich verkenne die Auswirkung, die die Durchfuehrung dieses Vorschlages auch fuer unsere Kriegsgefangenen mit sich bringt, in keiner Weise. Ich glaube aber, dass beim gegenwaertigen Stand unseres Luftkrieges mit England die Gefahr fuer unsere Kriegsgefangenen, die sich ueberdies zum ueberwiegenden Teil ausserhalb des Bereichs unserer Waffeneinwirkung in Kanada und anderen ueberseeischen Laendern befinden, in keinem Verhaeltnis steht zur Gefahr, die den englischen Kriegsgefangenen durch eine solche Massnahme drogt.

Heil Hitler!

gez. Robert Wagner.

Der Leiter der Parteikanzlei Geheim

Fuehrerhauptquartier, 16 Juni '43.

Herrn Gauleiter Wagner,  
Strassburg.  
Pioniergasse.

Betr: Unterbringung von englischen Kriegsgefangenen in der Naehue von  
Talsperren und aehnlichen Anlagen.  
Bezug: Ihr Schreiben vom 24.5.43.

Lieber Pg. Wagner!

Gegen den mit Ihrem Schreiben von 24.5.43 gemachten Vorschlag, Kriegsgefangene englische Offiziere in der Naehue von Talsperren und aehnlichen Anlagen unterzubringen, bestehen meines Erachtens erheblich Bedenken. Es ist zu erwarten, dass derartige Massnahmen schaeferste Repressalien gegen die deutschen Kriegsgefangenen zur Folge haben wuerden, auch wenn sie in Kanada oder in einem anderen ueberseeischen Staat untergebracht sind. Bei dieser Ueberlegung spielt auch das saehnmaessige Verhaeltnis der gegenseitigen Kriegsgefangenen ein erhebliche Rolle. Ich moechte daher davon absehen, Ihren Vorschlag weiter behandeln zu lasse.

Heil Hitler!

Ihr (Signed) M. BORMANN



APPENDIX VII.

COOPERATION OF HSSPF and OT with WEHRMACHT TO COMBAT  
ALLIED AIRBORNE LANDINGS (EXTRACT).

(CI Monitor No. 3.)

Source: D (27 Oct 44) HQ Wkr XII

A Pursuant to Hitler's orders of 7 Sept 44 (Subject: unified conduct of operations against Allied Airborne Landings) and OKW orders, WKR XII is subordinated in all questions of operations, even East of the Rhine, to Oberkommando WEST. Obkdo. WEST has ordered that in case of Allied Airborne Landings and for the German counterpreparations with the concurrence of RFSS all forces of Police, Gendarmerie, RAD, OT, Railway and Postal Guards and VS will be placed under command of Wkr HQ.

- B 1. HSSPF Rhein-Westmark, HQ in WIESBADEN, in the event of Allied airborne landings in Wkr XII (not individual parachutists or sabotage troops) will - according to the situation (possibly simultaneous operations against internal disorders and partisans) - join the Commander of Wkr XII with all or part of his forces. In the event of the Commander being a casualty HSSPF will replace him.
2. With the concurrence of HSSPF it is ordered that for operations against Air landing troops the security district Commanders (Sicherungsbereichskommandeurs) under HSSPF - although their districts do not coincide with the districts of Wkr administration (i.e. districts headed by Wehrmachtkommanduren) - will, upon orders by HSSPF Rhein-Westmark or in emergencies on their own initiative, join the appropriate Wehrmachtkommandant with all forces at their disposal. In the event of a Wehrmachtkommandant becoming a casualty the security district commander, if he is the next senior officer on the post, will take over command.

XXXVII

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

(R/G/8/8/A)

E R R A T U M

Summary of Information

No. 37

PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

1. The name of Bormann's Deputy was given in the Interrogation Report (CSDIC (UK) JRGG. 315 C) on Page 7 of Annex 1, lines 20 and 28, of Summary of Information No. 37, as Friedrich. This is evidently a mistake for Obergruppenführer Friedrichs (Helmuth), who is described in the P.I.D. "Who's Who", Part II, as "Deputy Head of the Chancery of the Party." The spelling of the name should be corrected also on page 2, line 9, and on page 14, line 4, of Summary No. 37.
  2. In Annex 1, page 4, the reference numbers of the Interrogation Report (CSDIC (UK) JRGG 315 C) should be inserted under the heading.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

(R/G/8/8/A)

E R R A T U M

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No. 37

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XXXVII

a Erratum

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION  
No. 37.

August, 1945.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

THE DEATH PENALTY FOR ATTEMPTED ESCAPES.

(See Summaries of Information No. 12 of October, 1944,  
and Nos. 32 and 33 of June and July, 1945.)

Some Interrogation Reports and captured documents recently received throw light on the above question.

- I. THE INTERROGATION OF MAJOR GENERAL WESTHOFF,  
FORMER CHIEF OF PRISONER OF WAR AFFAIRS.  
(Document CSDIC.(U.K.)J.R.GG.315 C.)  
See text in Annexe I.

NOTE: The Preamble to General Westhoff's Interrogation describes him as "believed fully reliable."

This interrogation is particularly concerned with the massacre of the British R.A.F. officers who escaped from Stalag Luft III, a crime which has already been dealt with in the British charge (168/UK/G/45); but certain passages in Westhoff's statement throw light on the larger question of the attitude of the German higher authorities towards attempted escapes by prisoners, and, in general, towards the Geneva Convention by which Germany was bound.

Page 4, para. 2.

KEITEL, who was "very excited" about the escapes, is alleged to have said:

"These escapes must stop; we must set an example. We shall take very severe measures."

And again:

"The men who have escaped will be shot."

Page 5, lines 3 and 4.

WESTHOFF alleges that, in such matters, HIMMLER's method was to take action (i.e., to shoot recaptured prisoners) with the aid of the Landwacht, who would be exercising "police functions."

Page 5, foot of page.

WESTHOFF alleges that "these matters" (i.e., the killing of the R.A.F. officers) were taken out of the hands of himself and ROETTIG (the Inspector of the Prisoner of War Camps) "apparently at the conference with the Führer in the morning, that is to say the Conference between Himmler, Field-Marshal Keitel and Göring, which took place in the Führer's presence. The Führer himself always took a hand in these affairs when prisoners escaped."



Again, General Westhoff alleges (foot of page 6 of his statement) that Keitel "gave us detailed instructions to publish a list at the Camp, giving the names of those shot as a warning. That was done. This was a direct order which we couldn't disobey."

Page 7, para. 1.

Westhoff also alleges that whenever he complained that some action connected with prisoners of war was contrary to the Geneva Convention someone from the Party Chancellery would arrive next day and say: "Gentlemen, the Convention is a scrap of paper which does not interest us."

Again, he refers to a conference at the Party Chancery when Friedrich, Bormann's deputy, said that it (the Geneva Convention) "was of no importance."

II - THE "BULLET ACTION" PROCEDURE  
FOR RECAPTURED PRISONERS OF WAR.  
(Document DE 421/DIS. 202, dated 27.6.45.)

General Westhoff's allegations as to the German higher policy in the matter of escapes are confirmed by an order (see Annexe II - TOP SECRET), dated 4.3.1944., issued by Heinrich MÜLLER, head of the Gestapo Office (Amt IV of the R.S.H.A.), directing that recaptured prisoners of war, except American and British, were to be handed over to the Security Police and transferred, in all secrecy, to Mauthausen Concentration Camp, as prisoners in the "Aktion Kugel" (Bullet Action) category, all information as to their subsequent fate being strictly withheld—a procedure not unlike that reserved for "Nacht und Nebel" prisoners under the Keitel Decree (see Summaries of Information Nos. 30 and 35).

The affidavits of the French officers, appended to the text of Müller's order in Annexe II, leave no doubt that, in practice, the transfer of a recaptured prisoner to Mauthausen meant death on arrival at the Camp or soon after. The exceptions made in favour of British and American prisoners may have been due to fear of reprisals against German prisoners of war, or to the stern warnings issued by Great Britain after the Stalag Luft III massacre.

III. THE DEATH PENALTY FOR ATTEMPTED ESCAPES  
FROM CONVOYS.

Annexe III (extracts from Evaluation Report 242 of August 4th, 1945) is part of a transcript from some imperfectly-destroyed shorthand notes of a conference held at Hitler's headquarters in January 1944 between the Führer, Göring and others, concerning the removal of 10,000 prisoners from Sagan in the depth of winter. The officer who examined the transcript observes:

"The shorthand notes throw vivid light on the manner in which business was carried on, and on the personalities who attended these staff meetings, and as will be seen from the following extract they may be used to pin down responsibility for certain actions to definite persons. The first extract shows that Hitler and Göring were personally responsible for the marching of our officers and men of the Air Forces hundreds of miles from Sagan into inner Germany."

The rigours to which prisoners-of-war were exposed during these winter movements have already formed the subject of charges (e.g., the British charge 1255/UK/G/195). The point of interest, in the present connection, is that

"attempts at flight" were to be punished with death", and that as a guarantee that such measures would be ruthlessly applied, Police General GLUECKS, Commander of the Concentration Camps, and SS. General JÜTNER, assisted by some "most energetic people" selected from the Volksturm, were to be in charge of the movement.

In the same connection—of death sentences for escapes—may be quoted a communication from a prisoner in Stalag XXB (PID. 38 D of 3.2.45): "We have been told if we do try to break away we will be shot;" and another from a similar source (PID. 38 D of 3.2.45) in Stalag VI D, Dortmund, that instructions to the guards included: "Six men or more to be considered mass escape."

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The inference to be drawn from these extracts is that the German higher authorities—in particular Hitler, Himmler, Göring and Bormann—had deliberately adopted a policy of treating attempts to escape by prisoners of war as crimes punishable with death.

This policy may have been due to a desire to compensate, by terror-action, for the shortage of man-power, which was making the effective guarding of camps more difficult, or it may be attributable to the prevalence of the SS. outlook at Hitler's headquarters, since in the Concentration Camps, which were under SS. administration, attempts at escape have always been punishable by death. Be that as it may, these executions of prisoners of war were a flagrant breach of the Geneva Convention.

In so far as General Westhoff's testimony is held to be reliable, KEITEL shares the guilt of the higher Party officials, since he acted as an agent of their policy, though he disclaimed responsibility.

#### IV. TRANSPORT OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

In regard to a different question—that of transport—the following passage occurs in another part of General Westhoff's statement:

"When a transport of prisoners was due to leave, a tele-printed message had to be sent to KEITEL personally, stating the composition of the transport and the measures taken for guarding the prisoners. The transport was not allowed to leave until KEITEL's permission had been received, the reason being that several mass escapes of Russian prisoners, principally officers, had taken place on train journeys. On account of this stricter measures were taken with Russian prisoners who were quite often transported in chains."

This passage engages Keitel's direct responsibility for ill-treatment of prisoners resulting from defective transport arrangements.



ANNEXE I.

(R/G/8/8A)

TOP SECRET.

C O P Y.

G.R.G.G. 315 (C)

Generalmajor WESTHOFF's (FWD) verbatim account of  
the shooting of the 50 Allied PW from Stalag Luft  
3 SAGAN, March, 1944.  
(from stenographic notes)

I was in charge of the 'General' department (Abteilung 'Allgemein') when the shooting of the escaped RAF PW from Stalag-Luft 3 took place. It was the first occasion on which Feldmarschall KEITEL had sent for me. I went with General v. GRAEVENITZ. He had been sent for and I was to accompany him. A certain number of officers had escaped from the SAGAN camp. I don't remember how many, but I believe about eighty. When we entered, the 'Feldmarschall' was very excited and nervous and said: "Gentlemen, this is a bad business!" We were always blamed whenever PW escaped—we couldn't tie them to our apron strings! "This morning GÖRING reproached me in the presence of HIMMLER for having let some more PW escape. It was unheard of." Then they must have had a row because the camp didn't come under us, it was a GAF camp. All GAF camps came directly under the GAF itself, but the inspector of PW camps was in charge of all camps for inspection purposes. I wasn't inspector yet. General v. GRAEVENITZ was inspector, and all camps came under him in matters concerning inspection and administration. GÖRING blamed KEITEL for having let those men escape. These constant escapes were a bad show. Then HIMMLER interfered—I can only say what the 'Feldmarschall' told us—and he complained that he'd have to provide another 60,000 or 70,000 men as 'Landwachen', etc.

Feldmarschall KEITEL said to us: "Gentlemen, these escapes must stop. We must set an example. We shall take very severe measures. I can only tell you that the men who have escaped will be shot; probably the majority of them are dead already." KEITEL said that to us at the conference. We were amazed as that was a conception we had never come across before. The affair must have happened in March. We were sent to the 'Feldmarschall' in BERLIN a few days after the escape, not on that account but for some other business. We knew they'd escaped and we were taken by surprise by that declaration at the conference. General v. GRAEVENITZ intervened at once and said: "But Sir, that's out of the question. Escape isn't a dishonourable offence. That is specially laid down in the convention." He raised these objections, whereupon KEITEL said: "I don't care a damn; we discussed it in the FUHRER's presence and it cannot be altered." I cannot recollect the exact details—HIMMLER and the FUHRER must have arranged it between them, as we returned after that.

Camps only report to us after escapes have been made or else when the escapees have been caught. The camp reports: so-and-so many have been caught. But in this case none of our men had shot any of the PW; I made enquiries at once. None of them had been shot by a soldier but by Gestapo men only, or else police sentries. That proves that probably HIMMLER—of course I don't know whether he made the suggestion to the FUHRER or how they arranged it—it should be possible to find that out from GÖRING who was present at the conference. Naturally I don't know. At any rate it is a clear fact that our men didn't shoot any of them; they must all have been shot by police men. They weren't handed over to the police; they were caught by them. Usually when PW were caught by the police they were returned to our camp and we passed sentence on them. But in this particular case only those caught by our people were brought back to the camp, that is, those caught by soldiers.



I don't know whether the 'Landwacht' came under HIMMLER in such a case or not. I can't tell you exactly, as I'm not sure. HIMMLER calls out the 'Landwacht'—it is not our responsibility. HIMMLER gave them their assignments as they have police functions. We had no authority to give them orders. I can safely say that the military didn't shoot any of them; I had a report sent me at once and told General von GRAEVENITZ: "Sir, the only thing we can do is to see that no dirty business is carried out where we are in charge." The 'Landwacht' under HIMMLER, is the Gestapo's responsibility, and we could do nothing about it. We were faced with a fait accompli. General v. GRAEVENITZ who was the man concerned immediately pointed it out to the 'Feldmarschall' and said: "That's quite impossible, we can't shoot any people." And how the shooting was carried out I heard from the representative of the protecting power, Herr NAVILLE (?) of SWITZERLAND. He then drove there and it was only through him that I found out that the people were apparently in prison at GÖRLITZ. Herr NAVILLE (?) told me that he had been in the camp and had been told by the camp leader that the people were supposed to be in prison at GÖRLITZ. The PW had expressed their opinion about it and had said it would have been quite impossible for these people to have escaped again. They were closely watched and were, I believe, shackled or something. It would have been impossible for them to escape again. Then we turned to the Gestapo, because we had to find out the order of the events, also for the Foreign Office, and asked them to give information as to how the men met their death. I still haven't got that information to this day. I myself went to the Gestapo and said: "I need the documents." Then I set the Foreign Office on to it only after the subject had been forbidden. We exchanged correspondence with the Gestapo. Afterwards I think Gruppenführer MÜLLER at the Gestapo dealt with the affair. At any rate we didn't get any news and so it was pointed out to the 'Feldmarschall' that such a state of affairs was impossible, that we had to get in communication with the Foreign Office. Then he emphatically stated that it was forbidden to get into touch with the Foreign Office. Then the affair was raised in the House of Commons in ENGLAND and then a note was sent by our side. Then I was quite suddenly called up by Admiral BIRKNER (?) of the Foreign Department (Amtsgruppe Ausland) in the OKW, which keeps contact with the Foreign Office. He called me up by telephone at night and said: "The 'Feldmarschall' has given me orders to prepare an answer for ENGLAND immediately. What is it all about? I don't know anything about the case." I said: "Herr Admiral, I'm sorry, but General von GRAEVENITZ received strict orders not to talk to anyone about it. Nothing was allowed to be put down in writing either. Apart from that we ourselves were faced with an accomplished fact. This order was apparently issued by HIMMLER and the position was such that we could do nothing more at all about it. Then he wanted me to tell him about the affair. So I was only able to say to him: "I only know what Herr NAVILLE (?) told me, that's all. I made various attempts to approach the Gestapo to get the reports for the Foreign Office. I'm sorry, but I can't get them." Then the Foreign Office itself got into touch and took charge of this affair. Then another of my men, Oberstleutnant KRAFFT, went to BERCHTESGADEN while I was on a journey. At that time a note to ENGLAND was to be prepared. Then when we read this note to ENGLAND in the newspaper we were all absolutely taken aback. We all clutched our heads: Mad! We could do nothing about the affair.

Generalinspekteur General ROETTIG had nothing to do with it, nothing at all. He did not have any hand in the affair at all. He was completely excluded from it by the fact that these matters were taken out of his hands, apparently at that conference with the FÜHRER in the morning, that's to say the conference between HIMMLER, Feldmarschall KEITEL and GÖRING, which took place in the FÜHRER's presence. The FÜHRER himself always took a hand in these affairs when officers escaped. For that reason it was always a frightful battle for us, we were put under frightful pressure. Then the matter was always so handled that the OKW got blamed from above for our being too slack with the PW, and for allowing them much too much freedom. We always said

the ...

the Geneva Convention was binding for us. That was the perpetual struggle. The affairs went so far that if we ever received reports from American or Canadian camps, or from English camps for Germans, and there were any points in the report which could possibly lead to trouble, as is the case in every PW camp, I always told my departmental staff: "For heaven's sake, don't let's pass that up any higher", unless it was one from higher authority. "We won't pass it up any higher; we'll deal with it here, for otherwise it will only lead to unnecessary friction!" So, as far as my office was concerned, everything was done with respect to PW matters which could be done. Unless we were absolutely forced to do otherwise, the 'Inspekteur' of PW camps certainly used to keep to the Convention. The protecting power will be able to prove that. All the officers who have worked with me could prove that. We always held those courses in VIENNA, the point of which was to acquaint the officers with the Convention and to tell them of the difficulties, that we were bound to keep to the Convention, but that as everyone interfered in matters relating to PW, our life was made extremely hard. That was the two-year long struggle which I carried on.

General ROETTIG, as far as I know, was only once with Feldmarschall KEITEL altogether, although he came directly under the 'Feldmarschall'. General ROETTIG came to see me about three months before the post was abolished, and complained that he never saw the 'Feldmarschall' at all, and that he was treated altogether like someone entirely superfluous. So I said to him: "Sir, I consider that you are just being used for window dressing. That's my opinion. If Feldmarschall KEITEL is attacked he can say to HIMMLER: "There you are, I can't do more than that. I even appointed a GOC whose sole job that is, and who has to see to it that no PW escaped. He has to check up on the camps to see that everything is in order, and to see that there's no negligence there." That's my personal opinion of General ROETTIG's position. When he heard about the shooting, ROETTIG clasped his head in his hands, as we all did. I didn't sleep a wink for nights on end. After all, one does have one's feelings of honour. But we couldn't do anything about it. When we came home, so-and-so many people had been shot already. As it was done by the Gestapo, what could you do? Hand in your resignation? It wouldn't have been accepted. I went to see General SCHMUNDT and begged him to release me from the job. But it couldn't be done.

I only know an order existed that only officers and, I believe, only those who were caught by the Gestapo should be handed over to them. This must have happened whilst General von GRAEVENITZ was still there. Intelligence wasn't my department; it was a separate OKW branch. The Intelligence branch provided Intelligence officers for PW camps. They came under the Intelligence Branch of the OKW. They were attached to us. I know that the order existed, but I can't say for certain whether all men were to be handed over or whether the Gestapo could only keep those they caught themselves. These orders were always issued at HIMMLER's instigation.

I received a report from the camp saying so-and-so many men had been shot whilst attempting to escape. I didn't hear from the Gestapo at all. It's like this: the reports are sent to the camp. Then the camp informed us that a certain number of men had been recaptured and a certain number shot. Things are reported in that way. The Gestapo sent me no information whatsoever; they merely told us casually, whenever we made enquiries, that they'd recaptured a certain number. The 'Feldmarschall' (+) gave us detailed instructions to publish a list at the camp, giving the names of those shot, as a warning. That was done. That was a direct order which we couldn't disobey. We used to object to such cases, but if we had opposed all the constantly-recurring orders we should always have had rows.

Apparently ...

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(+) Keitel.



Apparently the bodies were burnt and the ashes put into urns and sent to the camp. For the burial the PW arranged with the protecting power that they should be allowed to erect a nice monument, which they made themselves. Before the burial the Camp Commandant sent me a photograph of the monument. I kept the photograph and didn't pass it on as I feared it would give rise to more difficulties. I said to Oberstleutnant KRAFFT: "We shall only send the report regarding the arrival of the urns to Higher Authority. Matters of this sort were always passed to Higher Authority. They went to the Party Chancellery and then there was hell to pay. The cremation of dead PW is forbidden. There were always instructions to that effect. Whenever anything was done or was planned to be done contrary to the Convention I used to go to the department above and say: "That is contrary to the Convention. I should like to draw your special attention to it. We cannot do this," However, difficulties were laid in our path from all sides. Whenever I addressed the officer's corps and said: "Gentlemen, we only act according to the Convention," someone from Higher Authority, from the Party Chancellery, arrived the following day and said: "Gentlemen, the Convention is a scrap of paper, which doesn't interest us." I was at a conference at the Party Chancellery. BORMANN's deputy was present. We were discussing the Convention and I told BORMANN's deputy, who was an 'Obergebietsleiter' or something of the sort, called FRIEDRICH: "For me the Convention is valid. The FUHRER ordered it and I shall adhere to it. Unless I receive different orders from higher authority I cannot disregard the Convention. Incidentally it is utter nonsense for you to tell me"—it was a large conference, including members of all the Ministries—"that I should disregard the Convention when, on the other hand, the protecting power never takes its eye off me. Then I have to make a report to the Foreign Office, in order to straighten matters out. It is quite out of the question." Whereupon FRIEDRICH said: "Gentlemen, that is of no importance." That was typical of them. They could do as they pleased. None of us had any say in matters, and fear of the concentration camp was always at the back of our minds, as they'd put us in their black books.

The Air Force PW camps were under GAF administration. I always regretted this. Apparently, when PW administration was being set up, GÖRING said: "No, Air Force PW are a GAF concern. We shall put them in our own camps. All Air Force PW camps had GAF commandants. They came under GAF but they also came under the 'Wehrkreis' Director of PW and also of the Chief of PW camps, in matters regarding treatment. For instance, PW in operational zones didn't come under us, but under the 'Oberquartiermeister'. However, in matters concerning treatment they came under us because the OKW had issued all these instructions, regarding the treatment of PW. As a result we also sent them instructions as regards treatment. They were tied by these instructions but we couldn't get at the PW as such. Our relations with the GAF camp at SAGAN were always of the best. Oberst von LINDEINER, an old GAF officer, was Camp Commandant at the time. He came a cropper over this business. He was brought before a court-martial because those people escaped. In that particular camp 101 tunnels had been dug. He found 100 of them but not the 101st, by which they got away. I told the PW: "Well, gentlemen, the Convention allows you to attempt an escape, we admit that much, but you mustn't think the country in which you are imprisoned won't try and prevent this." There was a basic rule which was actually an order by the 'Feldmarschall': "Any commandant who has a mass attempt at escape in his camp shall be brought before a court-martial." We had commandants who had been before courts-martial on four or five occasions. The Air Force PW camps came under the REICHSMARSHALL, because he appointed the commandants himself. The Naval and Army camps came under our command. The GAF had its own camps, also in matters of administration. We didn't build them, the GAF did. At the time it was their construction branch or something of the sort. Oberst WILDE was head of GAF PW administration at the time. He only had a few camps. We also got the reports from their camp. GÖRING and the 'Feldmarschall' can give information regarding the essentials of this matter, as they discussed it with the FUHRER. The 'Feldmarschall' instructed us to work out detailed orders, as we had to confirm the fact that our guard troops were not concerned. This decision, presumably

coming ...



coming from the FÜHRER, gave the matter into the hands of HIMMLER and the Gestapo. Things were now out of our hands. We insisted immediately, and said: "Not one of our men touch the PW. The PW whom we catch are sent back to our camps." We issued orders to that effect. I reported to the 'Feldmarschall' on three occasions in all, always in the presence of any superior officer. On one occasion with General von GRAEVENITZ; that was on that occasion. The second occasion was when I was ordered to see HIMMLER by Feldmarschall KEITEL, when I saw him subsequently on account of the recruiting of British PW and he reproached me for opposing the recruiting. The third occasion was when General REINECKE and I saw KEITEL about the handing over of PW to HIMMLER; KEITEL was intending to hand the whole show over to HIMMLER when I drew his attention to the following fact: "Sir, that is out of the question; that can't be done. The protecting power and enemy states will object to having anything to do with HIMMLER. I think it a very risky thing for the OKW to withdraw from PW administration." General REINECKE raised the same objections. Whereupon KEITEL decided to let us retain a small section.

We were told: "all men who get away are to be shot!" The 'Feldmarschall' prohibited anything concerning this to be put into writing. Nothing at all. Only the camp was to be informed in order to put them in the picture. I discussed the matter with GRAEVENITZ once more. I can't tell you the exact details any more. We contacted the Gestapo regarding the return of the bodies. We had to have them back. Then von GRAEVENITZ lect for the front. I then said to Oberstleutnant KRAFFT: "I won't do it like that. I'm going to cover myself at all costs, so that we're not involved in it afterwards. It's true the 'Feldmarschall' has forbidden it to be put in writing, but I want to have it in writing. It must be signed by the FÜHRER." Contrary to Feldmarschall KEITEL's orders—I pretended that I hadn't understood properly—I worked the thing out on paper. I said to Oberstleutnant KRAFFT: I want to have the word 'shoot' included, so that KEITEL can see it in writing. He may adopt a different attitude then." When I got the thing back he had written the following in the margin: "I didn't definitely say 'shoot', I said 'Hand over to the Police or hand over to the Gestapo.'" So that was a partial climb down.

We arranged with the 'Feldmarschall' to have the matter submitted to the FÜHRER. We had the feeling that there was something not quite in order. It was to be done in such a way that the Gestapo, that is to say, HIMMLER, was to do it in his way and we were to do it in our way. The 'Feldmarschall' didn't want to go to the FÜHRER alone, he wanted HIMMLER to do something from the other side at the same time, and that was to be done simultaneously. So on instructions from the 'Feldmarschall' we worked out this order and then said to the Gestapo: "Here, this is to be put before the FÜHRER, because it's impossible on any lower level." But that kept on being drawn out, and at that time I had an ever-growing conviction that something was not in order. Nobody wanted to approach the FÜHRER with this affair. In the end I couldn't get where I wanted with this affair. So I went to BERLIN myself—it was the only time I ever saw KALTENBRUNNER—and I said to KALTENBRUNNER: "This matter is still outstanding. It should be submitted to the FÜHRER. It can't carry on like this. A decision must be made sometime, but apart from that I am of the opinion that the whole affair should be dropped. The whole thing is madness. It has already let us into so much unpleasantness, and is so monstrous that I am still of the opinion that this affair should either be stopped in some way, or the FÜHRER be dissuaded from continuing it any further. Then nothing more was done about it, and no order was issued either. KALTENBRUNNER was a very quiet person, he hardly ever spoke at all. I said to him: "We're all clear about it, and the English in particular only escape for the fun of it. The English have never yet made difficulties for us by mass escapes; they have their escape committee in the camp." We all knew that. No one was allowed to attempt escape without informing the escape committee. He had to inform them and was then prepared by them for the escape. After that he had to get away and if he was caught he put up with that and gave no trouble.

I cannot ...

I cannot remember having received any reports saying the PW having committed any sabotage or espionage after they escaped. I also always opposed the idea of, for instance, English officers going for walks with a sentry after they'd given their word of honour not to escape. The English officers complained, as this was against their sense of honour. I immediately saw their point of view and said: "That's nonsense. Either they give their word of honour and we let them go out on the strength of that, or else I don't ask them to give their word and send them out under guard."

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ANNEXE II ...



SECRET.

ANNEXE II.  
(R/G/16/7A)

FREE.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE  
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE DIVISION  
INTELLIGENCE SECTION.

Reference: DE421/DIS202

Disseminated by PWD on 27.6.1945.

The following material is released by SHAEF authorities FREE.  
NO RESTRICTIONS ON USE.

Subject: OKW ORDERED CONCENTRATION CAMP SHOOTINGS OF ALLIED PWs.

By order of the German High Command (OKW), quoted in a top secret Gestapo decree of 4 March 1944, Allied officers and NCOs escaping from PW. camps (except British and American PWs whose treatment was to be decided individually) were upon recapture to be handed over to Security Police (Sipo) and Security Service (SD) offices. The OKW was fully aware of this gross violation of International Law, as can be seen from the precautions taken to guard against news about this order leaking out, or action taken upon it, to other PWs, to the general public, the International Red Cross, representatives of the protecting power or any other inquirer.

The Gestapo decree based on the OKW order directs the transfer of recaptured PWs to Concentration Camp Mauthausen, where they were to be treated under "Aktion Kugel". Again, significant security measures are ordered along with the decree.

Affidavits furnished by French officers who were detained as PWs at Camp Mauthausen during 1944, give details of the fatal treatment meted out under "Action K or Kugel" (Bullet Action). "K"-PWs were not registered at the camp, but upon arrival were taken to the so-called "bathroom" where they were shot individually by means of a measuring apparatus (automatic release of a bullet upon touch), or exterminated in groups by gas.

The Gestapo document is translated in full.

Extracts from the French officers' sworn statement are appended.

Translation:

GESTAPO - Cologne Office  
Out-station Aachen.

Nr.26/44. g.Rs.

Transmit as Secret. Treat as Top Secret.

DOR. BERLIN NUE 19 507 4. 3. 33. 1430 - WF-

To all Stapo Branch offices, with the exception of Prague and Brno,-  
Sipo and SD inspectors.

Subject: Measures against recaptured PW officers and non-working NCOs.,  
with the exception of British and American PWs.

The OKW has issued the following order:

1. Every escaped PW officer and non-working NCO with the exception of British and American PWs, no matter whether he escaped in transit or whether the escape was made en masse or individually, is to be handed over upon recapture to Chief, Security Police (Sipo) and Security Service (SD) under...



SECRET.

- 11 -

(R/G/16,7A)

under "Grade III".

2. The handing over of PWs to Sipo and SD will in no circumstances be made known officially. Other PWs must, therefore, in no case gain knowledge of fellow PWs having been recaptured. Recaptured PWs are to be reported to the Wehrmacht Information Office as "escaped and not recaptured". Their mail is to be treated accordingly. Representatives of the protecting power, the International Red Cross and other welfare organizations are to be given the same information upon inquiry.

3. Recaptured British and American PW officers and non-working NCO's are at first to be kept under guard away from PW-camps and out of sight of other PWs. If suitable accommodation is not available in Wehrmacht buildings they will be kept under Police arrest. In individual cases Army Commands will at once apply to Chief/PW matters, OKW, for a decision about the handing over of such PWs to Chief Sipo and SD.

With reference to the above I order the following:

1. Stapo Branch offices will take over recaptured PWs from Stalag Commandants and transfer them to Concentration Camp Mauthausen in the usual manner, unless circumstances indicate transfer by special transport. PWs are to be chained en route, but not on the way to the station where the public has access. Camp Commandant Mauthausen is to be notified that transfer is taking place under "Aktion Kugel". Stapo branch offices will make mere statistical reports about transfers every six months, beginning 5 July 1944 (precisely). These reports are to be headed "Treatment of recaptured PW officers under "Aktion Kugel". In exceptional circumstances reports will be made immediately. Stapo branch offices have to keep exact lists.

2. OKW has been asked to direct PW camps that in the interest of camouflage recaptured PWs be first handed over to local Stapo offices and not to Mauthausen directly.

3. Recaptured British and American officers and non-working NCOs are to be taken under police arrest at the Stapo office locality, if suitable Wehrmacht premises are not available. As police prisons are already overcrowded, Stapo offices will take over recaptured PWs only if the Wehrmacht is really unable to make suitable premises available. The matter of accommodation will be discussed with Stalag commandants immediately after receipt of this order. For security reasons it is not admissible that recaptured PWs be accommodated outside police prisons, e.g., in labour reform camps.

4. In the event of escaped PW officers and non-working NCOs, with the exception of British and American PWs, being recaptured by Police authorities, they need not be handed over to Stalag Commandants after their cases have been cleared. Stalag will be notified of recapture and will be asked to arrange for transfer under "Grade III". Recaptured British and American officers and non-working NCOs will always be handed over to Wehrmacht authorities.

5. Local and Kreis Police authorities will not be informed of this decree.

Chief Sipo and SD, IV D 5 d, B.Nr.61/44 Grs.

Signed (for): Mueller  
SS-Gruppenfuehrer.

Appendix .....

SECRET.

Appendix:

Extracts from affidavit subscribed and sworn to on 13 May 1945:

"In Mauthausen existed several treatments of prisoners, amongst them the "Action K or Kugel" (Bullet Action). Upon the arrival of transports, prisoners with the mention "K" were not registered, got no numbers and their names remained unknown except for the officials of the Politische Abteilung..."

"The K prisoners were taken directly to the prison where they were unclothed and taken to the "bathrooms"— This bathroom in the cellars of the prison building near the crematory was specially designed for executions (shooting and gassing).

The shooting took place by means of a measuring apparatus. The prisoner being backed towards a metrical measure with an automatic contraption releasing a bullet in his neck as soon as the moving plank determining his height touched the top of his head.

If a transport consisted of too many "K" prisoners, instead of losing time for the "measurement" they were exterminated by gas sent into the bathroom instead of water.

"... Re prisoners which did not appear on the entry list of Mauthausen: In such cases the Politische Abteilung very reluctantly used to give the information that the camp services had not to take into consideration such missing prisoners because they had been transferred "In geheimer Reichssache" (Secret Affairs of the Reich) and insisted upon the complete disappearance of all traces of the names.

In many cases, due to transmission errors, the fatal "K" indication was not immediately given with the transfer and followed several days or several weeks later... As upon their arrival such "K" prisoners had, by mistake, received a camp number, they had to disappear in the Number Register of the Camp and for this purpose rectification order was made in the following hypocritical form "Prisoner X, No. ...., birth place, birth date, is actually called (heisst richtig) Prisoner Y, No. ...., different birth place and date. ..."

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NOTE:

The German text of the Order is given in the P.I.D. Report from which this is quoted.

ANNEXE III ...



(R/G/10/8)

ANNEXE III.

EXTRACT FROM EVALUATION REPORT No. 242.  
dated August 4th, 1945.

Extract from notes of a Conference at F.H.Q. on 27 January, 1945.

Translation of extract from notes of a conference at F.H.Q. on  
27 January, 1945. Goering.

⑧ Goering: "Near Sagan there are 10,000 captured air force officers.  
It is said that there are no transport facilities for them. The idea  
has been spoken of that the prisoners should be left to their Soviet  
Russian Allies. They would get 10,000 fliers."

Hitler: "Why did they not take them away sooner? That is a  
"Schlamperei sondergleichen" (vernacular for "laxness and inefficiency  
without precedent")."

Goering: "That is the B d E. We do not have to do anything with that.  
I can only report it."

Hitler: "They have got to go even if they have to march in the dirt on  
foot. The Volkssturm has to be called up for them. Whoever runs away  
will be shot. That is to be done with all possible means."

Goering: "How many cattle trucks do you need for 10,000 men?"

Hitler: "If we transport them according to German standards we should  
need at least 20 transport trains for 10,000 men; if we transport them  
according to Russian ideas we need five—or three."

Goering: "Take their pants and boots off so that they cannot run away  
in the snow."

The matter was then dropped but later at the same conference  
it was brought up again, as follows:

Goering: "The 10,000 prisoners in Sagan should be transported by  
Obergruppenführer Jüttner." (+)

Hitler: "They will have to be taken out of there by every possible means;  
the Volkssturm will have to be set up for them with the most energetic  
people. Attempts at flight will be punished with death."

Feglein: "We have the man for them who guards the concentration camps,  
that is Obergruppenführer Gluecke, (++) he should take charge of it."

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(+) Probably Obergruppenführer Hans Jüttner, Chief of SS. Operations  
Department and of SS. Operations Headquarters; permanent Deputy to  
Himmler as CIC of Replacement Army.

(++) Evidently Police General Richard Gluecke, Commander of Concentration  
Camps.



LIST OF PERSONALITIES MENTIONED IN THIS SUMMARY.

HITLER

HIMMLER

GÖRING

FRIEDRICH, Bormann's Deputy.

Heinrich MÜLLER, Head of the Gestapo Office of the R.S.H.A.

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Field-Marshal KEITEL, Head of the O.K.W.

SS. General Hans JÜTTNER, Head of Operations Branch of the Waffen SS.

SS. Lieut.-General GLUECKS, Chief of Amtsgruppe D in the W.V.H.A.,  
Commander of all Concentration Camps.

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XXXVIII

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION  
No. 38

August, 1945.

REPORTS ON BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP.

I. KARL POSSOEGEL'S DEPOSITION.

A very detailed description of Buchenwald Concentration Camp, covering the years 1938-1944, is given in a document P.W.I.S.(H), LDC. 697, six copies of which have been received from the War Office.

The author is Karl POSSOEGEL, a German political internee, whose evidence is stated to be "reliable".

The report contains sections describing the Camp administration, guards, punishments, atrocities, commercial firms dealing with Buchenwald, employment of inmates upon armament industries, outside camps (including DORA), and a very full list of personalities (12 pages), including men who might be useful as witnesses. Among the nationalities referred to are: Czechs, Poles (page 10), Dutch and Luxemburg (page 11), Belgian and French (page 12), Russians pp. 12 and 13), Yugoslav, Norwegian (page 13), Jews (pp. 8, 9).

Of these the Jews, Russians, Poles and French were subjected to the most barbarous ill-treatment.

The following passages are of interest:

Page 3:

The Camp Labour Controller is described as being, for technical matters, under "Stubaf MAURER (+) at Oranienburg, who was mainly responsible for the mass deaths in the armament works."

Page 5.

Possoegel's evidence confirms the view—if confirmation were needed—that the regime of cruelty in the camps was prescribed by the authorities. Of the Death's Head guard he writes:

"The soldiers of the Regiment were all volunteers aged 17 - 24. They were ... daily taught by their officers and N.C.O.'s that Concentration Camp prisoners were sub-men, who must be destroyed. The consequence was that the prisoners were continually ill-treated..."

Page 12.

The passage relating to French and Belgian prisoners sent to DORA suggests that these were "Nacht und Nebel" prisoners dealt with under the "Keitel Decree" (see Summaries of Information 30 and 35), who were not intended to survive:

(+) See, in this connection, Summary of Information No. 35, page 5.  
General Maurer was head of Amt D II of the "WVHA", which administered the whole of the concentration camps from its headquarters at Oranienburg. A number of captured documents, received in the Research Office, dealing with the employment of concentration camp labour, are signed by Maurer.



"Belgian and French prisoners:

"These mostly came in from summer 1943 on. They were men from the occupied territories suspected of contact with the Underground Movement, or suspicious elements among the French and Belgian workers in Germany. Since the camp 'DORA' was brought into being at just the time they arrived a great number of them were sent there. They made up a very large proportion of the victims of 'DORA'. PW himself, in April 1944, read through a list of 3000 prisoners who had died then; this list contained exclusively French and Belgian names.

"Probably through an oversight of the camp administration one party of 30 prisoners, all French, came back from 'DORA' in May 1944. (The Camp at NORDHAUSEN was kept completely isolated from BUCHENWALD as far as prisoners were concerned. Only this one party of prisoners came back.) PW saw these Frenchmen himself. In 5½ years in Concentration Camps he had seen many horrible sights, but this was something he had not seen before. The condition of the men was terrible. These men were burnt out like a piece of iron can be burnt out, so that only a shell remains. They had shrunk to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of their normal height. Their body was a parchment hanging loosely round their bones. Their eyes were large and dull and through the thin skin of their faces the contours of the skull-bones were everywhere visible. Their skin had a strange violet colour. PW started when he heard their ages. They were 25-35 years old and looked like men of 80. And the day before they had had to toil under the slave driver's whip! They went into the prisoners' Sick Bay. PW did not know whether they recovered there. Many French prisoners known to PW were artists, doctors, scientists, and technicians of high standing."

Page 3.

The evidence of the writer also confirms what was brought out in the deposition of the SS. official KLJK at Dachau, cited in Summary of Information No. 30, concerning the role of the "Political Department" in concentration camps. Possoegel states that the "Arrestaufseher" (supervisor of punishments) "carried out the torture ordered by the Political Department at interrogations."

Page 11.

He also confirms what was said in Kijk's deposition about the executions of inmates by order of the "Political Department" after a so-called "trial" held without the presence or knowledge of the accused:

"One of the filthiest crimes committed against the Poles was this. The Political Department took out individual Polish youths and by threatening them death forced them to hang their own countrymen. Such sentences were passed by regular German courts on Poles accused of having relations with German women. Such cases dragged on for a long while and the sentences were passed in the absence of the accused who was generally ignorant of the whole proceeding. The prisoner concerned was often for a year or longer in BUCHENWALD, was then unsuspectingly summoned by the loud-speaker to the gate, and taken immediately by the Rapportfuehrer or the Stabschefuehrer to the execution site behind the official residence of the Commandant where, in the presence of the Adjutant or of the Schutzhaftlagerfuehrer, the sentence was read out, and the unfortunate man was at once hung by his young countryman. This scene took place from 1941 at least three times a week."

As no legal value can be attributed to such a "trial," these victims were, in fact, put to death by order of the Political Department, which operates under the "R.S.H.A." (Reichssicherheitshauptamt).



The point to retain is that, when framing charges regarding systematic atrocities in a concentration camp, the leading officials of the "R.S.H.A."— in particular KALTENBRUNNER, its chief, and Heinrich MÜLLER, head of the Gestapo Office—should be held answerable on an equal footing with Oswald FOHL, General GLUCKS and the other leading officials of the W.V.H.A., the SS. organisation which administered the camps. (+)

## II. JOACHIM PYRSKALLA's DEPOSITION.

Another deposition received from the same source is that of Joachim Pyrskalla (alias PERTHES), who is described in the Preamble as a "useful witness for the War Crimes Commission" though "his record is a black one." His deposition consists almost entirely of notes on personalities in Buchenwald, 'sHertogenbosch and DORA Camps.

In regard to the former (Buchenwald), the Preamble to the deposition observes that Pyrskalla's evidence confirms that of FOSSOEGEL.

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(NOTE: These two depositions can be consulted in the room allotted to National Offices in the Secretariat.)

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(+) For names of these officials see Annexe.

ANNEXE ...

LEADING OFFICIALS OF THE R.S.H.A.  
(Reichssicherheitshauptamt)

Chief:	KALTENBRUNNER
Deputy (?)	STRECKENBACH (?)
Chief of Personnel (Dept. I)	SCHULZ
Chief of Organisation, Administration and Law (II):	HAENEL
Chief of Security Police (III):	OHLENDORF.
Chief of Gestapo (IV):	MÜLLER.
Chief of Criminal Police (V):	KALTENBRUNNER.
Chief of Security, Occupied Territories (VI):	SCHELLENBERG.
Chief of Department VII:	?
Military Dept. (M.I.):	SCHELLENBERG.

(From Who's Who in  
Germany and Austria -  
March 1945.)

LEADING OFFICIALS OF THE W.V.H.A.  
(Wirtschafts und Verwaltungshauptamt)

1. Oswald POHL, SS. Obergruppenführer, Head of the W.V.H.A.  
Sub-Department: Amtsgruppe D (Operation and Administration of  
Concentration Camps).
2. Richard GLUCKS, SS. Gruppenführer, Head of Amtsgruppe D.  
Office No. I. (Central Bureau).
3. Arthur LIEBEHENSCHER, SS. Obersturmbannführer, Chief of Office No. 1.
4. Rudolf HOSS, SS. Obersturmbannführer, Successor to Liebehenschel.  
Office No. II (General Administration and Prisoners).
5. Gerhard MAURER, SS. Obersturmbannführer, Chief of Office No. II.  
Office No. III (Medical Administration).
6. Dr. Enno LOLLING, SS. Obersturmbannführer, Chief of Office No. III.  
Office No. IV (General Administration of Camps and Camp Staff).
7. Anton KAINDL, SS. Sturmbannführer, Chief of Office No. IV.



8. HARBAUM, HSF, Official.
9. KIENER, HSF, Office in the Amtsgruppe D.
10. All other chiefs of the W.V.H.A. and all other Chiefs and Officials of the Amtsgruppe D.
11. KAMMLER, SS. Brigadeführer, Chief of Construction of Concentration Camps, Chief of Amtsgruppe C.

(From Document C.140.)

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Captured documents recently received contain some additional names of leading officials of the W.V.H.A., viz.:

SS. Sturmbannführer MUMMENTHEY:

Head of Amt W 1.

An order to all concentration camps, dated January 24th, 1942, issued over his signature, deals with employment of concentration camp labour in certain industries.

SS. Hauptsturmführer KORSHENRICH:

(Department not known.)

An order to all concentration camps, issued over his signature on the 15th July, 1944, deals with smuggling of propaganda leaflets in parcels consigned to internees.

SS. Hauptsturmführer BURBECK:

An order, dated Oranienburg 7th November, 1941, over his signature, deals with the card-indexing of inmates of concentration camps with regard to their capacities for different kinds of labour.

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XXXIX

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

No. 39.

August, 1945.

DEVELOPMENT OF VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC PROJECTS  
(Medical, Entomological, Biological, etc.)  
IN GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND UNIVERSITIES.

A Report of Interrogation of SS. Standartenführer Wolfram SIEVERS,  
by Twelfth Army Group, giving some valuable information on the above subject.

The source was a Reichsgeschäftsführer des "Ahnenerbes" and received direct orders from Himmler, for the development of various scientific projects (medical, entomological, biological, etc.) to be undertaken at Dachau, Universities of Strasbourg, Vienna, Munich, Tübingen, Göttingen, Berlin, Rostock and Frankfurt. SIEVERS himself has no college or University degree; was affiliated with the "Ahnenerbe", in only the executive and administrative section. He claims no knowledge of the scientific experiments carried out but can give information concerning the personnel and types of experiments performed at the various places mentioned above. These are:

- (i) Dr. RASCHER, STABSARTZ, LUFTWAFFE, later WAFFEN SS:  
Affiliated with the Schwabinger Frankenhaus München. Put in concentration camp at Buchenwald (Fall of 1944) for unknown reasons. His wife was also placed in a concentration camp at Ravensbrück in Mecklenburg. His home address Munich, Bogenhausen, Tragenstrasse (No. ?). Dr. Rascher is of importance in that with a Prof. Holzlochner (Medical Officer of the Luftwaffe), Artz. Univ. Kiel, both had performed experiments in high altitude and in cold water at freezing temperatures. For these experiments they had used as guinea pigs the inmates at the concentration camp at Dachau.
- (ii) Dr. MAY, ASST. PROF. UNIV. MUNICH:  
Leader of the Institute on Entomology (part of the "Ahnenerbe"). He experimented on the transmission of malaria and its control. For his experiments he used the Anopheles mosquito, human lice, and rats. Various types of sprays were used which were sprayed on wide territories by use of airplanes. His Archives are located in a mill in Herbertshausen north of Baschau. His assistant in these experiments was Dr. MARIANNE RUHL.
- (iii) Dr. GRAVITZ, REICHSARTZ DER SS. AND CO-WORKER PROF. SCHILLING, DACHAU.  
Dr. Gravitz supervised the INSTITUTE FÜR MALARIA FORSCHUNG (not affiliated with the "Ahnenerbe") which was located in Dachau. Dr. Gravitz and Prof. Schilling used the inmates at Dachau as guinea pigs in their experimentation with malaria.
- (iv) Dr. PLOTNER, ASST. PROF. UNIV. LEIPZIG.  
Experimented with PECTIN in connection with GLUTAMINSÄURE. Had developed STYPTORAL which was only for army use and not commercial as yet. His co-worker in this work Dr. Robert FELIX, a Jewish inmate of Dachau; a chemist. Another co-worker Dr. BRONN, degree in engineering, also an inmate of KL Dachau. The experiments of Dr. Plotner and co-workers were performed in SCHLACHTERS, near Lake Constance.

Dr. Plotner first worked for Prof. Schilling and Dr. Rascher, but broke away from them when Dr. Rascher was arrested.



- (v) PROF. HIRT, UNIV. TUBINGEN (ALLGEM) SS PARTY MEMBER:  
Experimented on mice in the production of cancer and its cure.  
From his experiments he concluded for the first time cancer was curable. He also experimented with a poisonous gas "LOST" on rats. Rats affected by this gas were supposed to be cured by a special type diet. These experiments were first performed at the University of Strasbourg and then later evacuated to the University of Tübingen.  
Prof. Hirt was also affiliated with the factory KNOLL, A.G. at LUDWIGSHAFEN where he was supposed to have worked on PENICILLIN.
- (vi) PROF. Dr. BRANDT, "REICHSKOMMISSAR FÜR GESUNDHEITSWESEN UND BEVOLIMACHTIGTE IN KEMPFSTOFFFRAGEN": Personal physician of Hitler. Performed experiments with poisonous gases on rats. Co-worker Prof. BICKENBACH, Univ. Strasbourg, in NATSWEILER near Strasbourg.
- (vii) PROF. Dr. KUHN, UNIV. HEIDELBERG:  
Chairman of organic chemistry in Germany.  
Experimented with "SULFA" drugs (EUBASIN, ELEUDRON, and PRONTOSIL).
- (viii) Dr. FAHRENKAMP, MUNICH:  
Heart specialist. Used digitalis in his experiments on plants.  
His archives are in SALZBURG, GUT FABEN SCHWANDT, near HOF.
- (ix) PROF. SCHENK, SCHWABINGER HOSPITAL, MUNICH:  
Health inspector of Waffen SS and Army. One of his institutes was at Dachau.
- (x) OBERGRUPPENFUHRER MÜLLER, BERLIN:  
In charge of the executive branch of ABTEILUNG IV in Berlin.
- (xi) PROF. V. GEORGE, BERLIN.  
In charge of the LUFTFAHRTFORSCHUNGS INSTITUT, Berlin.  
Affiliated with the aero-medical research in Berlin.
- (xii) MALARIA RESEARCH CENTRES:
  - (a) TROPENGESUNDHEITSHAUS IN UNIV. TUBINGEN
  - (b) TROPENINSTITUT HAMBURG--under the jurisdiction of Prof. MARTINI.
  - (c) MILITARÄRZTLICHE AKADEMIE, BERLIN--under the jurisdiction of Prof. MARTINI.

SIEVERS is of importance in being able to give information regarding experiments and men concerned not only in the fields of Aero-Medicine, and Medicine, but also in Biology, Entomology, Genetics, Geology, Music Folklore, and Languages. He also claims that many of the scientists in Aero-Medicine and Medicine from Berlin have evacuated to GERABERG in Thuringen.

ITEMS GUARDED.

- (a) Equipment - None.
- (b) Documents - Medical correspondence and reports with the above-mentioned scientists as well as a day by day diary (1943-45) of all scientific investigations performed at places mentioned are being held at the 3rd Army Interrogation Center APO 403 and will be evacuated with subject to Combined Services Detail Interrogation Center, United Kingdom.
- (c) Personnel - Subject mentioned.

XL

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

SECRET.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

No. 40

September, 1945.

"ETHICS OF WAR": THE USES OF POISON.

German spokesmen, in seeking to justify the refusal to treat the F.F.I. partisans and popular levies as combatants, have founded themselves partly on legal, and partly on "ethical" grounds. They have contended that these forces did not fulfil the requirements of international law, for instance because they operated in rear of the German occupying armies, and that they were excluded from recognition because they employed barbarous methods of war.

Thus, Marshal Rundstedt's proclamation, published in the German-controlled Press in France (cf. "Nouveau Temps", June 13th, 1944) declared that:

"International law does not confer upon individuals belonging to insurrectional movements operating in rear of the Occupying Forces the protection to which regular soldiers are entitled."  
(See Annex I)

A similar objection, combined with the "ethical" argument, was used by a legal spokesman, Herbert HAHN, in an article published in "Das Reich" in October 1944. (See "News Digest", October 23rd, 1944.)

"It can be seen," he wrote, "why the bandits, franc-tireurs, and partisans who met our troops in the rear areas of the eastern front, the Balkans and the West, are not usually regarded as combatants. They lack not only a definite system of command and a visible distinguishing mark, but they also fail to bear arms openly and to observe the common ethics of war."

In the same article this writer condemned the British "Home Guard" created by Churchill and Eden, which, it said:

"can hardly be regarded as following international law, for it bore arms openly only during the phase of preparatory propaganda and during its training; but its employment was thought out very systematically with the methods of ambush and the morale of the gangster" . . . .

Whereas, this German spokesman concluded:

"We bear our arms openly and proudly, and our flag is unfurled at all times."

In contrast to this attitude, when Germany was threatened with invasion, and partisan war was contemplated as a form of defence, Himmler's own organ, "Das Schwarze Korps" (about 4.10.44: see "News Digest 6.10.44) described the tactics of the "francs-tireurs" as a model worthy of imitation. "The Germans," it said, "would fight better in rear of the enemy than the Soviet and Tito partisans have done. . . . Bombs, tanks and artillery are not much good against franc-tireurs: we know that best."



When the Volksturm (the German Home Guard) was raised by a decree (October 18th, 1944) HIMMLER declared at a mass meeting in East Prussia:

"Ever and again German resistance will flare up in their (the invaders') rear.....

..... Like werewolves our men will fall upon the enemy in their rear to cut off their life lines." (Translation quoted from the "Daily Telegraph" 19. 10. 44.)

#### The Werewolf Organisation.

The term "Werewolf", which had gained considerable publicity by Himmler's above-quoted speech, was next bestowed on a German "Freedom" organisation, whose creation was announced in March 1945.

A statement, broadcast by the Werewolf Sending Station (1.4.44), declared its objects to be as follows: (Translation from "News Digest 3.4.44.)

#### Paragraph 3:

"The Werewolf is an organisation born of the spirit of National Socialism. It does not heed the restrictions (Rücksichten) which are imposed on our regular forces. Any means is good enough to harm the enemy....."

#### Paragraph 4:

"..... This opponent (i.e., the Werewolf) will become the more dangerous the less he needs to pay heed to obsolete ideas of so-called civilised warfare....."

#### Paragraph 11:

"Be conscious that the Führer's eye is constantly upon you....."

The latter passage might be taken to imply that the Werewolf movement was officially sponsored. That was, however, denied in a European broadcast put out next day by the D.N.B., which stated: (Translation from News Digest, 3.4.44):

"Berlin official quarters and Party authorities had nothing to do with these defence formations, which were acting by themselves. For the rest Berlin had no inside knowledge of the working of these communities which were acting by themselves."

The falsity of this pretence is shown by a SHAEF Intelligence Note, No. 61 (published in C.I. Monitor No. 18), which describes a captured Werewolf headquarters. The commander, a colonel, said that he had been in charge of an Army School at Turhenberg. In February 1945 the School was ordered by Himmler to introduce a course in Werewolf activities. It was then moved to Schonsee where it received orders: "To stay behind, to evade capture, then harass and destroy supplies of U.S. troops in the rear....."

For this purpose it was sub-divided into four units.

The members of a unit usually wore Wehrmacht uniforms, but some men were disguised as foresters; these men acted as outposts and obtained food supplies. They carried recent discharge papers signed by the unit commander. Their "Kennkarten" were ante-dated by a couple of years.

It can scarcely be maintained that units thus controlled were "unknown to the German authorities", or, on the other hand, that they "bore arms openly and proudly".

As regards the "ethical" argument—the accusation of using barbarous methods—the German position is even more vulnerable.

The SHAEF Intelligence Note referred to above reproduces (in a translation) the proceedings of a conference of chemical experts held in a SS. police institute at Berlin to discuss means of poisoning the Allied invaders, and of providing suicide tablets for use, in the last resort, by the perpetrators of such acts.

SECRET STATE PAPER.

KRIMINALTECHNISCHES INSTITUT  
DER SICHERHEITSPOLIZEI

BERLIN, 16 October 1944.

Chemical Section.

The Use of Poisons.

Persons taking part in the conference: Feldwebel LEHNERT, SS. Streifkorps  
Dr. WIDMANN, KTI  
Dipl. Chem. STEINBERG, KTI

The following problems were discussed:

(a) Addition of poisons to alcoholic beverages. LEHNERT brought 1 whiskey, 3 Schnapps, 1 liqueur and 1 bottle of wine. He requested that a simple method be prescribed whereby he can poison these drinks. It was agreed that the simplest method of introducing Methanol into these drinks would be established by Friday, 20 October 1944.

(b) The desirability of having available a supply of poisons disguised as medical items, in view of the possibility that bandits may come to members of the Streifkorps for medical treatment. Pills, capsules, etc., are to be prepared.

(c) Poisoning of food. The accumulation of solutions of strong poisons that can be injected into foodstuffs by means of hypodermic syringes, e.g., the injection of Doryl into a sausage.

(d) The treatment of plates and similar items with highly poisonous substances.

(e) Preparation of suicide equipment for members of the Streifkorps. 20-50 ampules required. In this connection it would also be of interest to discover whether it is possible to conceal a poison so skilfully that it would not be removed even in the event of a physical search.

The most important requirement put forward by Feldwebel LEHNERT was that the poison should not take effect until several hours or, if possible several days after the administration of a single dose. It is important that the bandits should not drop dead in the house to which they have been invited but only afterwards.

Research into the question raised is being carried out by Dipl. Chem. STEINBERG.

(signed) Dr. WIDMANN.



SECRET.

To: Chief of Office V,  
SS-Colonel PANZINGER

BERLIN, 23 February 1945.

SUBJECT: The employment of poisons by "office PRÜTZMANN". (See Annex II)

During my stay in Danzig, SS- SBF GOERTZ received among other things a delivery of poisons to be employed by the Werewolf organisation. I objected to the delivery of arsenic powder because GOERTZ told me that, according to instruction he had received, the arsenic was supposed to be used to poison alcohol. Arsenic is insoluble in pure alcohol (0.025%) and dissolves only slowly in dilute alcohol. These facts were pointed out to SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. HUHNS during his visit on 19 February. Arsenic is suitable for poisoning food such as bread, cake, etc., but not for poisoning alcohol as was planned in this case.

Suicide tablets were also delivered in DANZIG. GOERTZ informed me that they contained veronal. My opinion in this matter is the following:- The lethal dose for veronal amounts to about 5 to 8 grams. It is often quite difficult to swallow such an amount in the form of tablets. This difficulty can hardly be overcome by instructions to let the tablets crumble in the mouth and to swallow them only in case of emergency. The deadly effect of veronal tablets is relatively slow so that there is a possibility of calling a man back to life by pumping out his stomach. It must be assumed that the enemy will make use of such methods. A man who has been recalled to consciousness after severe narcotic poisoning is weakened to such an extent that he can easily be interrogated and will give all the desired information. It is therefore not a satisfactory suicide tablet. Dr. HUHNS informed me during his visit that the tablets consisted of a mixture of veronal and urea. Experience is said to have shown that these tablets produce a deep sleep within three minutes and death after 12 minutes. We cannot comment on these results because we lack the experience, but we are very critical and believe only proven facts. Our scepticism in the preceding case is justified because a dose of 2.5 grams of luminal or luminal-sodium which has identically the same effect as veronal, will, according to experience, produce sleep only after 20-30 minutes and has no deadly effect. The dose in the latter case is not known to us. We cannot therefore give a definite opinion on the suicide tablets produced there.

We also informed Dr. HUHNS that as far as possible he would have our full support. This support is already in effect as concerns the experiments our chemist STEINBERG is making at the present time to discover which type of tricresylphosphate is suitable for poisoning. We are at the same time procuring the material. During the course of next week tricresylphosphate will probably become available together with the data about doses, etc.

The problem of mass poisoning is essentially new (sic.). Since little work has as yet been done in this field we will take it up and forward the results to Dr. HUHNS directly. At the present time we have available the results of some research on the use of methanol and we will forward them this week to "office PRÜTZMANN".

(signed) Dr. WIDMANN.

The legal spokesman of "Das Reich," quoted above, would not easily reconcile such proceedings with "the common ethics of warfare".

That these preparations were seriously intended is shown by a statement in the same SHAEF Intelligence Note to the effect that the First U.S. Army had reported

the hospitalisation of four men, one of whom had died while two others might die, owing to their having drunk poisoned liquor, obtained at Weissenfels. The liquor was colourless and similar in odour to airplane dope, and its effects were delayed. Two other deaths, of the same character, had been reported from different hospitals. Fortunately, owing to the speed of the Allied advance the Werewolf movement failed to establish itself; otherwise the Prützmann office might have achieved more success.

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Any plea put forward by the Germans to justify the execution of F.F.I. or of partisan prisoners, needs to be considered in the light of these disclosures.

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ANNEX I ...



ANNEXE I.

"NOUVEAU TEMPS"

(13th June, 1944.)

A v i s.

En vue d'inciter la population à entrer dans les groupes de résistance, les puissances ennemies tentent de répandre, dans le peuple français, la conviction que les membres des groupes de résistance, en raison de certaines mesures d'organisation et grâce au port d'insignes extérieurs, sont assimilés à des soldats réguliers et peuvent, de ce fait, se considérer comme protégés contre le traitement réservé aux francs-tireurs.

A l'encontre de cette propagande, il est affirmé ce qui suit:

Le droit international n'accorde pas, aux individus participant à des mouvements insurrectionnels sur les arrières de la puissance occupante, la protection à laquelle peuvent prétendre les soldats réguliers. Aucune disposition, aucune déclaration des puissances ennemies ne peuvent rien changer à cette situation.

D'autre part, il est stipulé expressément, à l'article 10 de la convention d'armistice franco-allemande que les ressortissants français qui, après la conclusion de cette convention, combattront contre le Reich allemand seront traités par les troupes allemandes comme des francs-tireurs.

La puissance occupante, maintenant comme auparavant, considérera par la loi, les membres des groupes de résistance comme des francs-tireurs. Les rebelles tombant entre leurs mains ne seront donc pas traités comme prisonniers de guerre et seront passibles de la peine capitale conformément aux lois de la guerre.

Der Oberbefehlshaber West.

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ANNEXE II.

With regard to the term "Office Prützmann" at the head of Dr. Widmann's second minute, the official referred to appears to be:

Police General SS. Obergroßgruppenführer PRUTZMANN, (Hans Adolf) M.d.R.,

to whom the "Mainfranken" section of the Werewolf, under SS-SF Dr. Weibgen was directly responsible. His headquarters were in Upper Bavaria.

According to "Who's Who in Germany and Austria", he was born in 1901, Tolkemit (near Elbing); former Commander of SS.-Oberabschnitt Nordwest; until May 1941 SS. and Police Leader Nordsee; until May 1942 SS. and Police Leader Nordost; later SS. and Police Leader in the Ukraine; SS rank since November 1941.

XL I

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

SECRET.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

(R/G/23/8)

No. 41.

September, 1945.

MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS ON HUMAN BEINGS ("VERSUCHSPERSONE").

A report received from CIOS (Item No. 24, File No. XXVI - 37), entitled "The Treatment of Shock from prolonged exposure to cold, especially in winter", contains a narrative of skilful detective work, by the investigator, Major L. Alexander, in regard to medical experiments on prisoners, carried out under the direction of the highest German authorities, including:

Heinrich HIMMLER, Reichsführer SS. General;  
Field Marshal Erhard MILCH, Inspector General of the Luftwaffe;  
Dr. Ernst Robert GRAWITZ, Reichsarzt of the SS.  
Professor HIPPE, Head of the Luftwaffe Medical Service;  
Obstfr. Karl BRANDT, Plenipotentiary for Health Services;  
Hitler's physician.

As regards the nationality of the victims, only Poles are specifically mentioned; but it may reasonably be assumed that prisoners of other nationalities were also included.

The narrative, in book form, occupies 230 pages, including a photostat of the experimenters' report, and some letters by Himmler (in the English translation only). Disregarding the medical and technical details, the chief points to be retained from a War Crimes point of view are the following:

The search began at the Air-Medical Institute (Institut für Luftfahrt-medizin) at Munich where WELTZ, a doctor of the Luftwaffe, was known to have experimented upon animals in regard to the effect of altitude and of immersion in cold water. Further enquiries showed that Dr. Rascher—originally in the Luftwaffe, afterwards in the SS.—and his wife, an ex-Secretary (or, as some say, an ex-mistress) of Himmler, had experimented on inmates of Dachau Concentration Camp. The search ultimately led to Himmler's secret archives which disclosed the full story of these crimes.

A noteworthy point in the narrative is the personal interest taken by Himmler in the minutest details of these experiments, in regard to which he made frequent suggestions, and which he claimed in one of his letters to have inspired and inspected.

"PRESSURE" EXPERIMENTS.

On the 15th May, 1941, Dr. Rascher asked Himmler's approval for experiments on the effects of altitude to be made upon human material under Dr. WELZ and the Luftwaffe Air Research Staff. He at first asked for "professional criminals", as, he said, no one was likely to volunteer for tests in which the subjects might die. On the 24th July, 1941, Himmler authorised the experiments to be made under Drs. Rascher, Kittenhof and Weltz. The latter appears at first to have had qualms. Drs. Ruff and Romberg subsequently arrived at Dachau with a "low pressure" chamber, and held a conference with Obersturmführers PIORKOWSKI and SCHNITZLER of the Dachau staff. Experiments on human beings were begun in March 1942 by Drs. Rascher and Romberg, and a report was submitted in July 1942. There was constant jealousy between Rascher and the other doctors, who sought to exclude each other and obtain the credit for the experiments. Frau Rascher, who had Himmler's ear, obtained a ruling from the



SS. that her husband should take part, personally, in the work, and he was granted an additional stipend from the Ahnenerbe Institute.

In a letter to Himmler (15.6.42), Dr. Rascher said that a motion picture of the experiments had been made, and that SS. Obergruppenführer Wolff hoped that it might be shown at Hitler's headquarters. He asked for a pardon for three prisoners who had helped him by performing autopsies in the low pressure chambers, thus showing that fatalities had occurred, (though this fact was denied in the official report submitted on 28. 7. 42 on this set of experiments). Evidence in the same sense is furnished by a letter from Frau Rascher to Brandt, asking leave to make colour-photos of freshly autopsied subjects.

"COLD" EXPERIMENTS.

The initiative in this matter was taken by

General-Field Marshal Erhard MILCH, of the Luftwaffe,

who wrote on May 20th, 1942, to SS. Obgrfr. Karl WOLFF, in Himmler's Office that "cold" and "water" experiments with human subjects were desirable, and that instructions had accordingly been sent to WELTZ and RASCHER.

The letter from Rascher to Himmler (June 25th, 1942), referred to above, mentioned that Surgeon-General HIPPE of the Luftwaffe had asked that such experiments should be carried out at Dachau upon prisoners, with the aid of:

Professor JARISCH of Innsbruck University;  
Professor HOLZLOHNER of Kiel University;  
Dr. SINGER, a pathologist of Munich.

Rascher's first report on the "cold" experiments (10. 9. 42) with human beings, showed that the victims were immersed in water at  $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{C} - 12^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Fatalities usually occurred under certain tests. "Re-warming" to revive the subjects was tried both by hot water and "animal" heat; the latter method proved the least successful, and Rascher suggested that it might be abandoned, but Himmler directed (3.10.42) that all methods should continue to be tried.

A letter from Surgeon-General HIPPE of the Luftwaffe to Himmler (10. 10. 42) expressed thanks for the Dachau experiments and hoped that the combined problem of "low pressure" and "cold" might be solved in the same way; a new low-power chamber with a chilling arrangement was, he added, being prepared.

On the 3rd October, 1942, Rascher wrote to Obstbfr. BRANDT that the "cold" experiments were completed, except for the tests in reviving victims by animal warmth; for the latter tests he had asked Obstbf. SIEVERS to supply four gypsy women from a concentration camp.

A letter from Rascher to Himmler (16.10.42) mentions microscopic examinations of the brain-stems of some of the "cooled" victims. Himmler, in reply (24. 10. 42), hoped that Rascher would receive due credit for his work, and again pressed for him to make further tests in revival by "animal heat", a subject to which Himmler constantly recurs in the correspondence. A telegram from SS. headquarters in Berlin ordered that some women from Ravensbrück Camp should be handed over to Rascher for these tests.

The report quotes the full text (in translation only--see Annex I) of a letter from Himmler to Field-Marshal Milch, dated B. (? 13) November, 1942, proposing that, in view of the opposition of some "Christian medical circles", Rascher should be transferred to the SS. and that he (Himmler) would then take sole responsibility for the experiments, including tests relating to frost injuries.

Rascher now asked (6. 4. 42) to carry out experiments in "cold" at the SS. medical research station in the mountains at Bayrischzell, "where a supply of concentration camp inmates would be available for experiments". A draft report on these tests was sent to Himmler on 15. 11. 42.

SS. Grfr. Dr. GRAWITZ, Reichsarzt, the head of the SS. medical service, wrote (about December 1942) to Brandt regretting that the experiments had not extended to "dry cold."

On December 13th, 1942, Himmler sent direct orders to Rascher to carry out "low-pressure chamber" experiments, with subjects wearing protective suits, in co-operation with the manufacturing arms, special attention being given to re-warming. (See Annexe 2 for the text of this letter, which is given in the English translation only).

On February 17th, 1943, Rascher reported that, in view of Dr. Grawitz's comment (see above), he had now made experiments with dry cold on 30 human subjects, who had been exposed naked from 9 to 14 hours, "thereby reducing their body temperature to  $27^{\circ}\text{C}$  -  $29^{\circ}\text{C}$ ." They had been revived by rapid re-warming and no fatalities occurred. He proposed that he should start "a large serial experiment" concerning the re-warming of people frozen on dry land. Auschwitz, Rascher writes, is more suitable than Dachau, because it is colder and the experiments are "less conspicuous"; for he observes: "the experimental subjects bellow when they freeze severely". He asks leave to go on with the tests while the winter cold continues.

On 6. 3. 43, Surgeon-General HIPFKE (Luftwaffe) wrote to Obgr. WOLFF of the SS. defending himself against accusations of lack of enthusiasm for experiments on human beings and agreeing to Rascher's transfer to the SS; in a report dated 12. 3. 43, Rascher stated that Hippke had assured him that, if further human experiments were needed by the Air Medical Service he would avail himself of Rascher's co-operation.

On 19th February, 1943, Professor HIPFKE, Head of the Luftwaffe Medical Service, wrote to Himmler that he considered the experiments on human beings intensely chilled in cold water to have been successfully concluded. He thanked Himmler and the Camp Commandant at Dachau for their devoted co-operation.

On the 26th February, 1943, Himmler, in a "Secret" letter, authorised Rascher to perform mass experiments in "cold" at Auschwitz and Lublin.

In a letter to Obstfr. BRANDT (date not given) RASCHER wrote that he had made further tests on human subjects, who were exposed naked during hard frost for 14 hours at temperatures of minus  $6^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

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Dr. Lutz, who was further interrogated by the investigator, admitted that experiments with human subjects on the effects of low-pressure, altitude and cold had been carried out at Dachau. At first, he said, they were kept "within reasonable bounds"; subjects who survived were to be pardoned; later these restrictions were discarded. After Rosenberg's departure fatalities increased. The Medical Inspector of the Luftwaffe had approved the experiments, but not without qualms.

The investigator also questioned some ex-inmates at Dachau, including Jean Baudouin, who had formed a committee of his own for the investigation of medical crimes. They named a Polish priest, Dr. Leo Michalowski, then.



convalescing near Dachau, as a surviving victim of Dr. Rascher's experiments. M. Baudouin said that Dr. Rascher performed his experiments in Block 5, where the victims were kept isolated: they were not expected to survive for more than two or three days. He also mentioned a Dr. Plötner, who was thought to have saved some prisoners' lives, and was believed to have fled to Lochau am Bodensee with some ex-inmates who had acted as Rascher's assistants, among whom he named:

Helmuth BERNDT (Secretary)  
Hans QUECK  
Fritz BROMM (Argentina)  
Franz JONCK (an attendant)

and a

Dr. PUNZENGRUBER

who afterwards became a morphine addict.

Oscar HAUSERMANN, a political ex-prisoner, said that, for "phlegmon" experiments, Polish priests were selected; for the "pressure" experiments, German and Polish Jews; for "cold" experiments, Polish Jews; very few of the subjects survived.

Dr. Paul HUSSAREK, a Prague philologist, for five years an inmate of Dachau, named a Dr. Brachtl as having caused many fatalities by his crude performance of liver punctures. Of the "low pressure" human subjects, he said that, only one in ten survived; the same applied to "chilling" experiments.

Other ex-inmates mentioned as experimenters by these witnesses were: Hauptscharführer SCHMUCKING; and Dr. CASTELPIETRO, a friend of Rascher's. In general, the witnesses said, human subjects were selected from the inmates of the camp in the following order: first Jews, then foreigners, gypsies, stateless persons, foreign Catholic priests, professional criminals and finally political prisoners.

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A further search in Himmler's archives by the Staff of the 7th Army revealed the copy of the final report submitted to Himmler by HOLZLOHNER, RASCHER, and FINKE (a photostat of this document appears in the book). It describes, with all medical details, the technical results recorded during the experiments.

As regards Rascher, all accounts agree that he was an obscene and sadistic character, vain of the distinction of having experimented on human beings. It is generally believed that he—and probably his wife also—were shot by the SS. at Dachau a few days before the liberation of the camp by the Americans, either because he talked too much (on one occasion, when he had been drinking, he boasted in public of having experimented on human beings) and might be a dangerous witness; or because he had faked the results of an anti-infection substance discovered by himself; or again, because he and his wife had deceived Himmler in regard to the birth of a child, in order to obtain a money present from the Reichsführer SS.

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## CONCLUSIONS

The investigators' report concludes with the following summary:

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"The echelons of organisation of these experiments on shock from exposure to cold in human beings grouped themselves as follows:

"1. Orders and supervision: Heinrich Himmler, Reichsführer SS. (deceased); Generalfeldmarschall E. Milch, Luftwaffe, Reichsluftfahrtministerium, Berlin, W. 8, Leipzigerstrasse 7; Generaloberstabsarzt Professor Dr. Hippke, Surgeon General of the Luftwaffe, ibidem; SS. Obergruppenführer Wolff, in charge of scientific matters in Himmler's office; Obersturmbannführer Sievers, in charge of the SS. Research Institute "Ahnenerbe"; Obersturmbannführer Dr. R. Brandt, Himmler's adjutant.

"2. Organisation: Oberfeldarzt Professor Dr. A.G. Weltz, Director of the Institut für Luftfahrtmedizin München und Freising, now living at Icking (House 4) and practising roentgenology on Maximilianstrasse in Munich; Dr. Ruff, Director of the Deutsche Versuchsanstalt für Luftfahrt, Berlin-Adlershof.

"3. Consultants: Obersturmbannführer Professor Dr. Pfannenstiel, University of Marburg; Professor Dr. Jarisch, University of Innsbruck; SS. Gruppenführer Grawitz, Reichsarzt SS.; Obersturmbannführer Popperdiok, in Grawitz's office.

"4. Committees to pass on the qualifications of the work: SS. Gruppenführer Professor Gebhardt, of Hohenlychen, Professor of Pharmacology, University of Strassburg; Oberstarzt Professor Dr. von Dieringshofen, Director of the Luftfahrtmedizinisches Institut in Frankfurt a. M.; SS. Hauptsturmführer Professor Dr. Hirt, Assistant Dean of the Medical School of the University of Strassburg; Professor Dr. Hans Stein, Dean of the Medical School of the University of Strassburg; Professor Dr. Dyckerhoff, Director of the Institute of Physiological Chemistry, University of Strassburg;



"5. Experimentors: Dr. S. Rascher, Stabsarzt der Luftwaffe, Hauptsturmführer S.S., of Trogerstrasse 56, Munich, Germany, said to have been executed by the S.S.; Professor Dr. E. Holzlochner, Professor of Physiology at the Medical School of the University of Kiel, said to have committed suicide; Dr. E. Finko; Dr. Romberg, of the Deutsche Versuchsanstalt für Luftfahrt, Berlin-Adlershof; Professor Dr. Singer, Pathologist at the Krankenhaus Schwabing, Munich, still there; he performed the autopsies of the freshly killed victims and may know total figures of those killed in these experiments.

"6. Assistants to the experimentors: Mrs S. (Mini) Rascher née Diehl, Dr. Rascher's wife, who took colour photographs of the inner organs of freshly killed subjects, especially heart and lungs (these photographs are not yet in our hands); she is said to have been executed by the SS together with her husband; Walter Neff, an ex-prisoner of Dachau, Dr. Rascher's 'chief helper' who helped particularly with 'immediate autopsies of the freshly killed'; Holmuth Berndt, prisoner-secretary; Franz Jonk, prisoner-attendant; Hans Queck, imprisoned painter who served as medical artist; Fritz Broom, prisoner-laboratory assistant; (the latter four individuals fled to Lochau am Bodensee before the liberation of Dachau by the American Army); Dr. R. Pacholik, an imprisoned doctor of natural sciences, who served as laboratory assistant, and was released to Switzerland after the liberation of Dachau; Dr. Punzengruber, an imprisoned chemist, who likewise served as laboratory assistant, but became a morphine addict and was transferred to an institution for the insane.

"7. Associates who conducted other experiments in human beings at Dachau, but who are familiar with the details of these experiments: Dr. Kurt Plotner, who fled to Lochau am Bodensee, together with the four individuals named above; Dr. Brachtl, SS doctor, later transferred to France; Hauptscharführer Dr. Schmucking; Sturmbannführer Dr. Castolpietro, close friend of Dr. and Mrs. Rascher, at present held in Furstenfeldbruck.

"8. The one known survivor among the experimental subjects: Dr. Leo Michalowski, a Catholic priest from Poland, now at a Polish rest camp near Dachau.

"9. Witnesses at present in Dachau: Mr. John Bauduin, liberated ex-prisoner, at present chairman of a "Committee for the investigation of SS Medical Crimes", which was founded by him; Dr. Paul Hussarek, liberated ex-prisoner, at present Chief of the Dachau press office; Mrs Oscar Häusermann, a liberated ex-prisoner.

"10. Witnesses who saw the motion picture record of the experiments (not yet retrieved by us): Oberstabsarzt Dr. Kalk, Stabsarzt Dr. Brühl, Oberst Pandele, and Regierungsrat Benzinger, of the Luftfahrtministerium in Berlin.

"11. A visitor, who saw the experiments on human beings in Dachau, Dr. Rascher's immediate superior and friend. Oberfeldarzt Dr. Daniel, of Munich, now possibly in the Augsburg stockade.

"All these participants and witnesses are listed here for the convenience of the war-crime authorities, because they may find that the manner in which these experiments were performed constituted a war crime."

ANNEX I

HITLER'S Letter to Field Marshal MILCH

Dated B (?13) November 1942

"You will recall that through Obergruppenführer Wolff, I particularly recommended to you for your consideration the work of an S.S. Führer, Dr. Rascher, who is at present furloughed from the Luftwaffe.

"These researches which concern themselves with the behaviour of the human organism at great heights, as well as with the manifestations caused by prolonged cooling of the human body in cold water, and similar problems that are especially important for the Luftwaffe, were performed with particular efficiency and success because I personally assumed the responsibility for supplying asocial individuals and criminals who deserve only to die ("todeswürdig") from concentration camps for these experiments.

"Unfortunately you had no time recently when Dr. Rascher wanted to report on the experiments at the Aviation Ministry. I had put great hopes in that report because I believed that by reporting to you, the difficulties based mainly on religious objections, which Dr. Rascher encountered in carrying out his experiments for which I assumed responsibility, could be eliminated.

"However, these difficulties are still the same now as before. In these 'Christian medical circles', the standpoint is being taken that a young German aviator should be allowed to risk his life, but that the life of a criminal - who is not drafted into military service - is too sacred and one should not stain oneself with this guilt; at the same time credit is taken for the results of the experiments while the scientist who obtained the data is excluded." (This obviously refers to Dr. Holzlochner's presentation of the paper without Dr. Rascher at the Nürnberg meeting).

"I personally have inspected the experiments, and have - I can say this without exaggeration - participated in every phase of this scientific work in a helpful and inspiring manner.

"There is no reason why we should get angry about these difficulties. It will take at least another 10 years until we can get such narrow-mindedness out of our people. But the research work necessary for our young and splendid soldiers and aviators must not suffer.

"I therefore beg you to discharge Stabsarzt Dr. Rascher from the Luftwaffe and to transfer him to the Waffen S.S. I would then assume the sole responsibility for having these experiments made in this field, but would put the results - of which we in the S.S. need only a part for the frost injuries in the East - entirely at the disposal of the Luftwaffe. In this connection I should like to suggest that there should be a liaison arranged between you and Wolff, for which a physician should be chosen who is not bound by 'Christian' ideas, but who is at the same time honorable as a scientist and not prone to intellectual theft, so that he could be informed of all results. This physician should also have good contacts with the administrative authorities, so that the results would really obtain a hearing.

"I think that this solution - namely, to transfer Dr. Rascher to the S.S. so that he could carry out his experiments under my responsibility and under my orders - is the best way. The experiments should certainly not be stopped - that we owe to our men. If Dr. Rascher remained with the Luftwaffe, there certainly would be a lot of trouble and anger, and then I would have to take a lot of unpleasant details to you, such as for instance, the arrogance and presumption with which Professor Holzlochner has dared to talk about my person



to S.S. Standartenführer Sievers right in the S.S. post in Dachau, which is under my authority and command. In order to save both of us all this trouble, I again suggest that you transfer Dr. Rascher to the Waffen S.S. as quickly as possible.

"I would be grateful to you if you would give the order to put the low pressure chamber at our disposal again, together with step-up pumps ("Stufenaggregatpumpen") because the experiments should be extended to include greatest altitudes.

"With cordial greetings and Heil Hitler"

Signed: "H. HILLER"

A N N E X II

HILLER'S Orders. to RASCHER  
Dated 13th December 1942.

"1. To carry out realistic low pressure chamber experiments on the subject of salvage of personnel dropping from highest altitudes. These studies should include studies of the chemical equilibrium, as well as of the gas equilibrium within the human body. These experiments should be carried out in sufficient numbers until the results have been established on a scientifically unshakable foundation. Special tests of low-pressure protective suits for greatest heights are to be carried out in collaboration with the manufacturing firms.

"2. The experiments on rewarming after generalized cooling of the human body, including all changes of chemical and gas metabolism, are to be continued until complete clarification of all questions which have arisen. I lay particular stress upon the most realistic arrangement of the experiments, especially in regard to rewarming. The Sauna available at the Standort, (i.e. S.S. post) Dachau is to be used for rewarming experiments.

"3. Experiments concerning the treatment of partial freezing, especially of the extremities are to be carried out in suitable form (for instance by dressings soaked in Gastein water).

"4. By means of adaptation of experimental subjects to cold in snow-huts (igloos), and by additional tests of different types of nutrition, the problem should be investigated whether habituation to cold, expressed in increase in resistance against frost injuries, can be produced. These experiments are to be carried out on the grounds of the S.S. mountainhouse at Sudelfeld.

"5. All necessary apparatus for these experiments should be obtained from the offices of the Reicharzt S.S., the S.S. Economic Administration Office and the Almenerbe. The necessary chemicals, medicines and glassware should be obtained from the S.S. Sanitary Department in Berlin.

"6. All publications about the results of these experiments are to be submitted to me for my approval.

Signed: H. HILLER"

XLII

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

SECRET

(Research Office)

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

No. 42

September, 1945

WAR CRIMINALS

(Summary of recent Information, mainly from Press Sources)

I.

MAJOR CRIMINALS

FIRST LIST FOR TRIAL AT NUREMBERG.

GÖRING, Hermann Wilhelm	: KRUPP von Bohlen und Halbach, Gustav
HESS, Rudolph	: RAEDER, Erich
RIBBENTROP, Joachim von	: DÖNITZ, Karl
LEY, Robert	: SCHIRACH, Baldur von
ROSENBERG, Alfred	: SAUCKEL, Fritz
FRANK, Hans	: SPEER, Albert
KALTENBRUNNER, Ernst	: BORLMANN, Martin
FRICK, Wilhelm	: PAPEN, Franz von
STREICHER, Julius	: JODL, Alfred
KEITEL, Wilhelm	: NEURATH, Constantin von
FUNK, Walter	: SEYSS-INQUART, Artur
SCHACHT, Hjalmar	: FRITSCH, Hans

(Times 30.8.45)

II.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON FATE OF FORMER GERMAN LEADERS

(as reported by Press and Radio up to July 25th, 1945)  
Compiled in P.I.D.

A M A N N , Max:

Reichsleiter für die Presse.  
Captured by U.S. 7 Army in South Bavaria  
Neue Westfälische Zeitung, 19 May, 1945.

B A C K E , Herbert:

Reichsminister for Food and Agriculture  
Minister for Food, Mining and Agriculture in Dönitz cabinet  
Arrested by 21st Army Group, in Flensburg.  
Times, 24 May 1945.



BECKER

Generalmajor of Waffen SS  
SS-Brigadeführer  
Commander of 3 SS Panzer Division (Totenkopf)  
Captured by Russian forces in the Protectorate  
Soviet communiqué 13 May, 1945

BERGER, Gottlieb

Chief of Central department of SS  
General of Waffen-SS.  
Captured by US forces in Gastein (Austria)  
BUP, quoted by Daily Telegraph, 18 May, 1945.

BEST, Werner

Reich Plenipotentiary in Denmark.  
Was in hands of Danish Freedom Fighters until 21 May, when he  
was taken into custody by British forces.  
Times, 22 May, 1945.

BLASKOWITZ, Johannes

Generaloberst: C-in-C Army Group "H"; 5 May, 1945, surrendered  
with his troops in Holland.  
Captured at Aurich by Canadians.  
Times, 7 May, 1945.

BLUMENTRITT, Günther

General der Infanterie  
Captured by English forces; brought to England by plane, 1 June, 1945  
Luxemburg Radio, 1 June 1945.

BÖHM, Franz

General der Infanterie.  
Captured by US forces  
Neue Züricher Zeitung, 30 May, 1945.

BOHLE, Ernst Wilhelm

Staatssekretär, Reich Foreign Office;  
Gauleiter of AO.  
Captured by US 3rd Army.  
News Chronicle, 28 May, 1945.

BORNHANN, Martin

Head of the Party Chancellery  
Reported killed in Berlin. Prague Radio, (German controlled) 6 May 1945  
Reported captured by Russians.  
Daily Herald, 13 June, 1945. (Later reported missing)

BOUHLE, Philipp

Chief of the Führer's Chancery.  
Captured by Allied forces.  
Daily Telegraph, 28 May, 1945.

B R A U C H I T S C H , Walter Heinrich Hermann Alfred von

Generalfeldmarschall

Found living in retirement near Malento, Schleswig-Holstein  
Daily Telegraph, 9 July 1945.

B U S C H , Ernst

Generalfeldmarschall

Captured; formerly working under Allied supervision  
Chester Wilmot, BBC, 28 May, 1945.  
(Deceased)

C O N T I , Dr. Leonardo

Reichsgesundheitsführer

Captured by British  
Daily Telegraph, 2 June, 1945.

D A L U E G E , Kurt

Former chief of the Hauptamt Ordnungspolizei.  
Arrested 31 May, 1945 by British 2nd Army  
Daily Telegraph, 2 June 1945.

D A R R E , Walter Richard Oskar

Reichsbauernführer (on leave since April, 1942)  
Captured by 12th Army Group, 19 April, 1945  
Times, 20 April, 1945.

D E M E L H U B E R

SS-Obergruppenführer; commander of Waffen SS in Holland.  
Captured by British forces.  
Daily Telegraph, 2 June, 1945.

D I E T R I C H , Sepp (Josef)

Generaloberst der Waffen SS  
Captured by American forces in Austria  
Frankfurter Presse, 17 May, 1945

D I E T Z E

Head of English Division, Reich Ministry of Propaganda  
Captured by Canadian forces.  
BBC, 21 May, 1945.

D I T T H A R , Kurt

Generalleutnant; Radio commentator for OKW.  
Surrendered to US 9th Army.  
Times, 28 April, 1945.

D Ö N I T Z , Karl

Grossadmiral; C-in-C Navy; C-in-C U-Boats;  
Became head of State after reported death of Hitler (1 May, 1945)  
Arrested in Flensburg by 21st Army Group.  
Times, 24 May, 1945.



D O R P M Ü L L E R , Dr. Julius

Reich Minister of Transport; Minister of Transport and Communications  
in Dönitz cabinet  
Arrested by 21st Army Group in Flensburg.  
Times, 24 May, 1945.

E G G E L I N G , Albrecht Joachim

Oberpräsident and Gauleiter, Halle-Merseburg  
Reported killed fighting in Halle.  
German Home Service, 20 April, 1945.

E H R E N T R E I C H , Ludwig

Generalleutnant der SS  
Captured by US forces in Munich.  
Weser Bote, 14 July, 1945.

E P P , Franz, Ritter von

Reichsstatthalter, Bayern  
Captured by US Forces  
Times, 24 May 1945.

E R N E W A L D

Admiral; commander of the coastal defences of Labiau  
Captured in Kurland by Russian forces.  
Soviet communiqué, 13 May, 1945.

F A L K E N H O R S T , Nikolaus von

Generaloberst; C-in-C Norway  
Captured by US forces  
Radio Luxemburg, 11 May 1945.

F A U S T , Dr.

Ministerialdirektor  
Reich Ministry of the Interior under Dönitz regime  
Arrested by British forces in Flensburg  
Bayrische Tageblatt, 26 May, 1945.

F E H L I S

Commander of Security Police in Norway  
Committed suicide in P.W. cage at Porsgrunn.  
Times, 12 May, 1945.

F E H M E R , Siegfried

Head of the Gestapo in Denmark  
Arrested by Norwegians in a P.W. Camp.  
News Chronicle, 2 June, 1945.

F L O R I A N , Friedrich Karl

Gauleiter of Düsseldorf  
Captured by US forces, 3 April 1945.  
Ruhr Zeitung, 19 May, 1945.

F O R S T E R , Albert

Reichsstatthalter, Gauleiter and Reichsverteidigungskommissar,  
Danzig-Westpreussen.  
Captured by 53rd (Welsh) Division in Hamburg  
Daily Telegraph, 28 May, 1945.

F R A N K , Dr. Hans

Governor General of Poland  
Reich Minister without Portfolio  
Captured at Berchtesgaden  
by US forces.  
Freies Deutschland, 6 May, 1945.

F R A N K , Karl Hermann

German Minister of State in the "Protectorate."  
Captured by US 7th Army, 19 May, 1945;  
Handed over to Czech authorities for trial as war criminal.  
Graz Radio, 17 July, 1945.

F R E I S L E R , Dr jur. Roland

Staatssekretär Reich Ministry of Justice.  
Reported killed in an air raid on Berlin, 3 February, 1945.  
DNB, 9 February, 1945.

F R I C K , Wilhelm

Reichsprotektor in Böhmen and Mähren  
Captured by the Western Allies.  
Frankfurter Presse, 10 May, 1945.

F R I E D E B U R G , Hans Georg von

General-Admiral; signed German capitulation as deputy of  
Feldmarschall Busch.  
Committed suicide at his home to avoid capture.  
Times, 24 May, 1945.

F R I S I U S

Vice-Admiral; commander of the Dunkirk garrison  
Captured by Allied forces.  
Radio Flensburg, 10 May, 1945

F R I T Z S C H E , Hans

Deputy of Goebbels in Reich Ministry of Propaganda.  
Captured in Berlin by Russians  
Times, 3 May, 1945.

F U N K , Dr. Walter

Reich Minister of Economics  
Captured by US forces.  
Radio Austria, 12 May, 1945.

G I E S L E R , Paul

Gauleiter and Reichsverteidigungskommissar, Bayern.  
Died in a Reserve Hospital in Berchtesgaden from bullet wounds  
Munich Radio, 9 June, 1945.



G L O B O C N I K , Odilo

Commander of Ordnungspolizei, Adriatic Coast.  
SS-Gruppenführer.  
Poisoned himself after his arrest by Allied forces  
Radio Wien, 2 June 1945.

G O E B E L S , Dr. Paul Josef

Reich Minister of Propaganda  
Poisoned himself in Berlin.  
Soviet Home Service, 4 May, 1945.

G Ö H R U M , Kurt

Höherer Polizeiführer der Reichshauptstadt;  
Generalleutnant der Polizei  
Captured by Allied forces.  
Soviet Home Service, 4 May 1945.

G O E R I N G , Hermann

C-in-C Luftwaffe; dismissed 26 April 1945, (German Home Service)  
Surrendered to US forces with his wife and child, about 35 miles  
from Salzburg.  
Times, 11 May 1945.

G R E I M , Robert, Ritter von

Generalfeldmarschall; C-in-C Air Force, (since April 1945)  
Committed suicide on 24 May 1945 in Kitzbühl, Tyrol  
BBC 27 May 1945., Daily Telegraph, 28 May 1945.

G R E I S E R , Arthur Karl

Reichsstatthalter, Gauleiter and Reichsverteidigungskommissar, Wartheland  
Captured in Posnan by Russian forces  
Soviet War News, 5 May 1945.

G R I E S E N B E R G , Karl

Nazi administrator of confiscated estates in Poland  
Captured by Allied forces.  
Daily Telegraph, 28 May 1945.

G R O E D L E R , Karl

Director of the North American section of the German radio.  
Captured in Germany  
Daily Telegraph, 30 June 1945.

G U D E R I A N , Heinz

Generaloberst, chief of general staff  
Captured by US forces in Berchtesgaden  
Daily Express, 14 May 1945.

H E N L E I N , Conrad

Reichsstatthalter, Reichsverteidigungskommissar and Gauleiter,  
Sudetenland.  
Committed suicide in P.W. cage in Russian occupied Austria  
Times, 12 May 1945.

H E N R I C I , Siegfried

General der Panzertruppen; commander of 40 Panzer Korps  
Captured by Russian forces in the Protectorate  
Soviet communiqué 13 May 1945.

H E R F F , Maximilian von

Head of Personnel Section of Race and Settlement Division of SS  
SS-Obergruppenführer.  
Captured by 2nd British Army  
Daily Telegraph, 2 June 1945.

H E R Z O G , Kurt

General der Artillerie; commander of 38 Army Corps  
Captured by Russian forces.  
Soviet communiqué, 12 May 1945.

H E S S E N , Philipp, Prinz (Landgraf) von

SA-Obergruppenführer  
Arrested in Italy by British  
Times, 23 May 1945.

H I L B E R T

General der Infanterie  
Captured by Russian forces in Kurland  
Soviet communiqué, 9 May 1945.

H I M M L E R , Heinrich

Reichsführer SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei.  
Committed suicide by taking poison, at Lüneburg 23 May 1945.  
Times 25 May 1945.

H I T L E R , Adolf

Führer u. Reichskanzler; C-in-C of the Armed Forces;  
C-in-C of the Army.  
Reported (a) Killed in Battle of Berlin, North German Home Service  
1 May 1945.  
(b) Killed by injection administered by own doctor.  
Russian General's report to Shaf Control Party,  
Flensburg. Daily Express, 24 May 1945.

H I T Z E G R A D

Generalleutnant der Polizei; SS-Gruppenführer  
Captured by Russian forces in the Protectorate  
Soviet communiqué, 12 May 1945.

H O C H B A U M

General der Infanterie; commander of 18 Gebirgsjäger Korps  
Captured by Russian forces in Danzig.  
Soviet communiqué, 10 May 1945.

H O E L T E R

Generalleutnant; chief of staff, Norway  
Captured by British forces  
Aftontidningen, Stockholm, 3 May 1945.



H O F E R , Franz

Reichsstatthalter  
Gauleiter and Reichsverteidigungskommissar of Tirol-Vorarlberg  
Committed suicide shortly after his arrest  
Daily Mail, 25 June 1945.

H O F F M A N N , Otto

Höherer SS and Polizeiführer, Wehrkreis V.  
Captured by American Military Police near Munich, 22 July 1945.  
Radio Munich, 22 July 1945.

H O H E N Z O L L E R N , August Wilhelm, Kronprinz

SA-Obergruppenführer  
Captured by US 12 Army Group  
Daily Telegraph, 16 April 1945.

H O L Z , Karl

Acting Gauleiter of Franken  
Committed suicide  
Kölnischer Kurier, 28 April 1945.

H U F F M E I E R

Viceadmiral; C-in-C, Channel Islands.  
Captured by British forces  
Daily Telegraph, 11 May 1945.

J A N S O N

Generalarzt  
Captured by Russian forces in Danzig,  
Soviet communiqué, 12 May 1945.

J O D L , Alfred

Chief of Staff, OKW  
Arrested at Flensburg after dissolution of Dönitz cabinet  
by 21st Army Group  
Times 24 May 1945.

J O E L , Georg

Ministerpräsident, Oldenburg; Deputy Gauleiter, Weser-Ems  
Captured by Allied forces  
Times, 16 June 1945.

J O R D A N , Rudolf

Oberpräsident, Magdeburg; Reichstatthalter, Braunschweig and Anhalt.  
Gauleiter and Reichsverteidigungskommissar, Magdeburg-Anhalt.  
Arrested by British forces.  
Radio Luxemburg, 8 June, 1945.

J U E T T N E R , Hans

SS-Obergruppenführer, Head of the Allgemeine SS Operational Command  
Deputy Head of the Reserve Army under Himmler.  
Captured by British 2nd Army  
Daily Telegraph, 2 June 1945.

J U R Y , Dr. Hugo

Reichsstatthalter, Reichsverteidigungskommissar and  
Gauleiter, Niederdonau.  
Committed suicide in Russian-occupied Austria  
Radio Austria, 27 May 1945.

K A E M P F E ,

Generalleutnant der Waffen SS; commander of 31 SS Infantry Division  
Captured by Russian forces in the Protectorate  
Soviet communiqué, 13 May 1945.

K A L T E N B R U N N E R , Dr. Ernst

Chief of Reich Security Head Office.  
Captured by US 3rd Army.  
Daily Telegraph, 15 May 1945.

K A U F M A N N , Karl

Reichsstatthalter, Gauleiter and Reichsverteidigungskommissar,  
Hamburg  
Captured by British forces in Hamburg  
Daily Herald, 17 May 1945.

K E I T E L , Wilhelm

Generalfeldmarschall; chief of High Command OKW  
Signed surrender in Berlin, 9 May 1945  
Prisoner in Russian hands  
Times, 11 May 1945.

K E S S E L R I N G , Albert

Generalfeldmarschall  
Captured by US 7th Army  
Times, 11 May 1945.

K L E I S T , Ewald von

Generalfeldmarschall  
Captured by US 3rd Army  
Times, 5 May 1945.

K O C H , Erich

Reichskommissar and Gauleiter of Ostpreussen  
Reported to be in a German refugee camp in Denmark, under a false  
name.  
Radio Moscow, 9 June 1945

K R E I P E , Heinrich

Chief of the General Staff of the Air Force; Generalleutnant  
Captured by British Commandos in Crete  
Daily Telegraph, 29 May 1944.

K R E B S

Deputy chief of General Staff  
Killed in Battle of Berlin  
Prague Radio (German controlled), 6 May 1945



K R I E G K , Dr. Otto

Prominent radio commentator  
Surrendered to Russians in Berlin  
Soviet communiqué, 2 May 1945.

K R I T Z I N G E R , Friedrich Wilhelm

Staatssekretär, later member of Dönitz cabinet  
Arrested at Flensburg by 21st Army Group  
Times, 24 May 1945.

K R U P P von Bohlen und Halbach, Dr. Gustav

Chairman of Friedrich Krupp, AG  
Captured by American forces  
Daily Telegraph, 23 May 1945.

K U N Z T E , Walter

General der Pioniere  
Captured by English forces; brought to England by plane, 1 June 1945  
Daily Telegraph, 2 June 1945

L A M M E R S , Dr. Hans Heinrich

Reichsminister; head of the Reich Chancery  
Captured by US forces  
Radio Austria, 12 May 1945.

L A U T E R B A C H E R , Hartmann

Oberpräsident;  
Gauleiter and Reichsverteidigungskommissar, Südhannover-Braunschweig  
Arrested by US forces in Berchtesgaden  
Daily Telegraph, 2 June 1945

L E E B , Wilhelm, Ritter von

Generalfeldmarschall, retired  
Captured by US forces.  
Times, 2 May 1945.

L E Y , Dr. phil. Robert

Reichsorganisationsleiter; Reichswohnungskommissar;  
Head of DAF  
Captured 40 miles south of Berchtesgaden by US 7th Army  
Times, 17 May, 1945

L I N D E M A N N , Georg

Generaloberst; C-in-C Denmark  
Made responsible by English for surrender of troops in his area;  
Arrested on Fyn Island.  
Daily Telegraph, 4 June, 1945.

L I P P E R T , Dr. Julius

Former Bürgermeister of Berlin and chief editor of Der Angriff  
Captured by US forces in Frankfurt  
Daily Telegraph, 18 June 1945.

L I S T , Siegmund Wilhelm Walter

Generalfeldmarschall  
Captured by US forces  
Times, 2 May 1945.

L O H S E , Heinrich

Oberpräsident, Gauleiter and  
Reichsverteidigungskommissar, Schleswig-Holstein  
Captured by British forces  
Radio Moscow, 9 June, 1945.

L O R E N Z , Werner

SS-Obergruppenführer; Head of Resettlement Section,  
Race and Settlement Division of SS.  
Captured by British 2nd Army  
Daily Telegraph, 2 June 1945.

L U E T Z O W , Friedrich

Vice-admiral; Radio commentator  
Committed suicide in Flensburg  
Radio Luxemburg, 21 May 1945.

M A Z U W , Emil

Höherer SS and Polizeiführer, Wehrkreis II  
SS-Obergruppenführer  
Captured by British 2nd Army  
Daily Telegraph, 2 June 1945.

M E I N D L

General of Paratroops  
Captured by English forces; brought to England by plane, 1 June 1945  
Daily Telegraph, 2 June 1945.

M E I S S N E R , Dr. Otto Lebrecht

Staatsminister; head of the Präsidialkanzlei  
Captured by British forces  
Daily Telegraph, 2 June 1945.

M I L C H , Erhard

Generalfeldmarschall; permanent deputy to Goering as C-in-C  
Luftwaffe.  
Captured by British forces  
Frankfurter Presse, 24 May 1945.

M O D E L , Walter

Generalfeldmarschall  
Committed suicide  
Freies Deutschland, 18 April, 1945.

M O E C K E L , Helmut

Chief of staff of HJ.  
Killed in an accident on the Western front.  
German Home Service, 19 February, 1945.



M O R E L L , Dr. Theodor

Hitler's personal doctor  
Captured by US forces in Berchtesgaden  
Daily Herald, 22 May 1945.

M O S E R , Willi

General der Artillerie  
Captured by Russian forces in the Protectorate  
Soviet communiqué, 13 May 1945.

M U T S C H M A N N , Martin

Reichsstatthalter, Gauleiter and  
Reichsverteidigungskommissar, Sachsen  
Captured by the population  
Berlin Radio, 13 June 1945.

M A U M A N N , Dr. Werner

Staatssekretär, Reich Ministry of Propaganda  
Killed in Berlin  
Prague Radio (German controlled) 6 May 1945.

N E H R I N G , Walter

General der Panzertruppen.  
Captured by Italian partisans, 29 April, 1945.  
Swiss Radio, 29 April, 1945.

N E U R A T H , Konstantin

Reichsprotektor of Böhmen and Mähren  
Captured by the French  
Times, 7 May 1945.

O B E R G , Carl Albrecht

Höherer SS und Polizeiführer Frankreich; known as "Butcher of Paris"  
Captured by 42 Rainbow Division, near Kitzbühl (Tyrol)  
Times, May 1945.

O H N E S O R G E , Dr. Wilhelm

Reich Post Minister  
Captured by US forces, 12 May, 1945  
Times, 24 May 1945.

P A N C K E , Günther

Höherer SS und Polizeiführer, Denmark; SS-Obergruppenführer  
After Himmler's order to go "underground", hid in Copenhagen, and  
then travelled with an ordinary police pass to Glücksburg;  
arrested by British forces in Flensburg.  
Daily Telegraph, 9 June, 1945.

P A P E N , Franz von

Former German Ambassador in Turkey  
Captured in the Ruhr by US 9th Army.  
Daily Telegraph, 16 April, 1945.

R A H N , Dr. Rudolf von

German Ambassador to Italy  
Gave himself up to British with entire staff.  
Times, 3 May 1945.

R A I N E R , Dr. Friedrich

Reichsstatthalter, Gauleiter and Reichsverteidigungskommissar of  
Kärnten  
Arrested by Allied forces  
Radio Belgrade, 1 June 1945.

R A U T E R , Hans

Höherer SS and Polizeiführer, Nordwest, (Holland)  
SS-Obergruppenführer  
Captured by British 2nd Army  
Daily Telegraph, 2 June 1945.

R E D I E S S , Wilhelm

Höherer SS and Polizeiführer Norway  
Committed suicide in Norway  
Times, 11 May 1945.

R I B B E N T R O P , Joachim von

Minister for Foreign Affairs  
Captured in bed in Hamburg by British Field Security Officers,  
15 June, 1945.  
Daily Telegraph, 16 June 1945.

R I T T E R , Karl

Former German Ambassador to Brazil  
Captured by US 3rd Army  
Frankfurter Presse, 17 May 1945.

R Ö D E R , Wilhelm

Generalmajor der SS.  
Captured by US forces in Munich  
Weser Bote, 14 July 1945.

R O S E N B E R G , Alfred

Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories  
Captured by 21st Army Group at Flensburg  
Sunday Chronicle, 20 May 1945.

R U N D S T E D T , Karl Rudolf Gerd von

Generalfeldmarschall  
Captured by US troops near Austrian border.  
Times 3 May 1945.

SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA, Dr. Jur. Leopold Karl Eduard, Herzog von

SS-Obergruppenführer  
Arrested by English forces, 7 June, 1945  
Daily Telegraph, 9 June 1945.



S A U C H E N , von

General der Panzertruppen  
Captured by Russian forces in Danzig  
Soviet communiqué, 10 May, 1945.

S C H A C H T , Hjalmar

Minister without Portfolio  
Arrested in Italy by British.  
Times, 23 May, 1945.

S C H E L L E N B E R G , Walter

Chief of Security, Occupied Territories, Reich Security Head Office  
Arrested in Sweden by Swedish authorities  
French Telegraph Service, 4 June 1945.

S C H I R A C H , Baldur von

Gauleiter of Wien  
Reported shot by Austrian patriots in Vienna.  
News Chronicle, 16 May, 1945.  
Subsequently reported arrested awaiting trial

S C H I R M I T Z

Vice-admiral; commander of the La Rochelle garrison  
Captured by French forces.  
French Telegraph Service, 10 May, 1945.

S C H Ö R N E R , Ferdinand

Generalfeldmarschall; C-in-C Czechoslovakia  
P.W. of US Army  
Times May 1945.

S C H O L T Z - K L I N K , Gertrud

Reichsfrauenführerin  
Committed suicide in Stuttgart  
La Vie Ouvrière, 16 April, 1945.

S C H R Ö D E R , Walter

Polizeipräsident, Lübeck  
Captured by 2nd English Division  
Radio Luxemburg, 1 June, 1945.

S C H W A R Z , Xaver-Franz

Reichsschatzmeister  
Captured by American forces  
Daily Telegraph, 21 May, 1945.

S C H W E R I N von K R O S I G K , Lutz Graf

Reich Minister of Finance; later Minister of Finance in  
Dönitz cabinet  
Arrested at Flensburg by 21st Army Group  
Times 24 May 1945.

S E L D T E , Franz

Reich Minister of Labour;  
Minister of Labour and Social Services in Dönitz cabinet.  
Arrested by 21st Army Group in Flensburg  
Times, 24 May 1945.

S E Y S S - I N Q U A R T , Dr. Artur

Reich Commissioner for the Occupied Netherlands.  
Captured by 1st Canadian Army  
Times, 9 May 1945.

S K O R Z E N Y , Otto

Lieutenant-Colonel of Waffen-SS; chief of Sabotage Groups.  
Captured by 3rd Division US Army  
Times, 18 May, 1945.

S P E C K

General der Infanterie; commander of 20th Army Corps  
Captured by Allied forces in Danzig.  
Soviet communiqué, 12 May, 1945.

S P E E R , Albert

Reichsminister for Armaments and War Production;  
Head of the Todt Organisation;  
Later Minister of Economics and Production in Dönitz cabinet  
Arrested in Flensburg by 21st Army Group  
Times, 24 May 1945.

S P E R R L E , Hugo

Generalfeldmarschall  
Captured by US 7th Army  
Times, 3 May 1945.

S T E B G E L , Wilhelm

Landesgruppenleiter, Switzerland  
Expelled from Switzerland  
Swiss Home Service, 15 May 1945.

S T E E N G R A C H T von M O Y L A N D , Dr. Gustav Adolf, Baron von

Staatssekretar to the Reich Foreign Office; later  
Member of Dönitz cabinet  
Arrested at Flensburg by 21st Army Group  
Times, 24 May 1945.

S T E P P , Walter

President of the Munich Court of Appeal  
Captured by Western Allies  
Radio Luxemburg, 8 June, 1945.

S T R E I C H E R , Julius

Former editor and publisher of Der Stürmer and  
Gauleiter of Franconia.  
Captured near Berchtesgaden, by US 7th Army  
Times, 24 May 1945.



STUCKART, Dr. Wilhelm

Staatssekretär, Reich Ministry of the Interior  
Arrested by British in Flensburg, 23 May 1945.  
Bayrische Tageblatt, 26 May 1945.

STUDENT

Generaloberst; formerly commanded a Paratroop Army  
Captured by English forces; brought to England by plane, 1 June 1945  
Daily Telegraph, 2 June, 1945.

STUMPF, Hans-Juergen

Generaloberst; C-in-C, Air Fleet "Reich"  
Was captured by Russian forces, after signing the surrender in  
Berlin, 9 May 1945.  
Times, 11 May, 1945.

TELSCHOW, Otto

Gauleiter and Reichsverteidigungskommissar, Osthannover  
Reported dead  
Daily Telegraph, 2 June 1945.

TERBOVEN, Josef

Gauleiter of Essen; Reich Commissioner for Occupied Norway.  
Committed suicide in Norway  
Berlin Radio, quoting Oslo, 30 May 1945.

THIERACK, Dr. Otto Georg

Reich Minister of Justice  
Captured by Allied forces in North Germany  
Hessische Post, 9 June, 1945.

THYSSEN

Chairman of Board of Directors, Vereinigte Stahlwerke and  
Thyssen Hütte.  
Arrested in North Italy by British  
Times, 23 May 1945.

TIPPELSKIRCH, Kurt von

General der Infanterie  
Captured by 21st Army Group, 3 May, 1945.  
BBC, 3 May 1945.

VESSENHAYER, Edmund

Former German Ambassador to Budapest  
Captured by US forces  
Frankfurter Presse, 17 May 1945.

VIEHINGHOFF-SCHEEL, Otto Heinrich von

Generaloberst; C-in-C "South"  
Surrendered whole Army Group "South" to Fieldmarshal Alexander,  
19 April, 1945;  
Captured at his Headquarters in Bolzano.  
Times, 23 May 1945.

WÄCHTLER, Fritz

Gauleiter and Reichswerteidigungskommissar of Bayreuth  
Shot by order of Hitler  
SE German Press Service (German Controlled), 2 May 1945.

WAGNER, Heinrich

Konteradmiral; Chief of operations in the Naval High Command  
Later with the Dönitz cabinet.  
Arrested at Flensburg by 21st Army Group  
Times, 24 May 1945.

WEGENER

State Secretary; with Dönitz cabinet  
Arrested at Flensburg by 21st Army Group  
Times 24 May 1945.

WEICH S, Maximilian, Freiherr von

Generalfeldmarschall  
Captured by US 7th Army  
Times, 3 May 1945.

WEIDLING

General der Artillerie;  
Last commander of Berlin  
Captured by Russian forces in May 1945.  
Daily Telegraph, 24 July 1945.

WÖHLER, Otto

Generalleutnant; commander of German-Hungarian Army Group  
Captured in Austria by Allied forces.  
Soviet communiqué, 10 May 1945.

WOLFF, Reinhard

Former Gestapo chief in Mark Brandenburg  
Captured by US forces  
Radio Luxembourg in German, 8 June 1945.

WOYRSCH-SCHWANOWITZ, Udo von

SS-Obergruppenführer  
SS commander in Poland  
Captured by Allied forces  
Daily Telegraph, 2 June, 1945.

(R/G/13/9 A)



III.

ADDITIONAL NAMES REPORTED FROM TIME TO TIME  
IN P.I.D. GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN INTELLIGENCE NOTES.

NAZI ARRESTS.

A C H L E I T N E R, Richard, Dr.

Oberregierungsrat. Born in Villach; joined the NSDAP in 1941; he was employed as Oberregierungsrat in the Office of the Reichstatthalter Styria; in 1944 he was reported as manager of the office of the Gau-wohnungskommissar in Styria. (R/Au/22/9 B)

B A Y E R, Carl:

Major General. Former German military administration official, was arrested in Heidelberg. (Radio Stuttgart, 27.8.45.)

Note:

BEYER (not Bayer), Karl (Paul ?), Major-General; lawyer and businessman with interests in the sugar industry. During the war, Military Administration Official with the rank of a Major-General; before December 1943 Kriegsverwaltungs-Abteilungschef in Lille; December 1943 Militaerverwaltungsvizechef Bruessel; took over control of all Belgian economic affairs, including agriculture, industry and mining; 1.4.45 released from the German Armed Forces; since then lived in Heidelberg as a civilian; 8.8.45, arrested by U.S. Police (R/G/13/9 A) (7)

B R U N N E R II:

Administered, together with BRUNNER I, the so-called Central Office for Jewish Emigration in Vienna. Was arrested by the Vienna Police, reports "Neues Oesterreich". (Vienna Radio 9.8.45). (R/G/13/9 A) (12)

Note:

BRUNNER II. The "Kirchenblatt für die Reformierte Schweiz" wrote about a Gestapo man, BRUNNER, on 30th September 1943: "According to a report in Aufbau No. 37, a new commissary has recently been placed at the head of the antisemitic authorities of the Gestapo. He is named Brunner and at one time he 'disinfected' Vienna ... German guards have replaced the French officials. Since then not only refugee Jews but also naturalised Jews have been persecuted, all those naturalised since 1927 being automatically deprived of French nationality." The paper describes with many details the persecution of alien and French Jews in France after Brunner had taken over.

D A N Z L E R, Ludwig:

SA-Major-General. Former Kreisleiter of the Polish Corridor, has been arrested. (Munich Radio 25.8.45.)

Note:

DENZLER (not DANZLER), Ludwig. Born about 1905. SA-Oberführer in the SA-Gruppe Pommern 1943; June 1944 replaced Erwin NITZ as Kreisleiter of the district (Kreis) Zoppot-Gotenhaven; November 1944 organised the Volkssturm in the "Corridor"; December 1944 leader of the pioneer work in the district of Graudenz (Leiter des Schanzarbeitsabschnitts bei Graudenz). (R/G/13/9 a) (22)

G R A B N E R, Ernst:

SS. Sturmführer, Commandant of the Auschwitz extermination camp for several years; was arrested by the Police in Vienna. (Paris Radio 8.8.45.)

Note:

GRABNER, Ernst reported to have been in charge of the political department of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp in March 1944. He was described as a specialist in sadistic murder. His rank was SS-Untersturmführer and he had not hitherto been mentioned as Commander of the Concentration Camp. (R/G/13/9 A) (12)

G R I M M:

Generaldirektor of the Steyrermühl-Papierfabrik was arrested by the U.S. Military Authorities. (Kaerntner Nachrichten, 7.9.45.)

Note:

GRIMM, Dipl. Ing. Dr. ing. Hermann; born 8th of September 1887 in Beutzen (Saxony); though a "Reichsdeutscher", he was installed 1941 as Versitzer des Vorstandes Papierfabriken Pötschmühle -Steyrermühl A.G., Steyrermühl. (R/G/22/9 D)

H O F F M A N N, Dr.

"Information" reports that Dr. HOFFMANN, Second-in-command of Shell House, Copenhagen, who was sought for many months by the Danish and Allied police, has now been found; he has reported to the Allied authorities in Germany. (Norwegian Radio, 19.9.45.)

Note:

HOFFMANN, Karl, SS-Sturmabführer; Second-in-command to the Chief of Sicherheitspolizei and the SD., SS-Standartenführer Dr. MILDNER, (October 1943); served in the same capacity under Mildner's successor, SS-Standartenführer BOVENSIEPEN; described in the Swedish Press in May 1944 as a "notorious Gestapo man." (R/G/24/9 A)

K O L L E N Z, Franz Otto:

SA-Standartenführer. Comes from Vienna, lived for some time in Leoben; was awarded the Blutorden; served in this war as captain; was Kreisobmann of the DAF in Leibnitz, Styria, in 1944, and held the rank of SA-Standartenführer. (R/Au/22/9 B).

MAYRHOFER, Ernst:

An employee from Graz.

Note:

MAYRHOFER, Ernst, Dr. Passed his State examination in 1912; it is not known where he was employed until the Nazis invaded Austria; after 1938 he was employed in the office of the Reichsstatthalter Styria and was promoted Regierungsdirektor in 1943; he was in charge of the Department for "Allgemeine und Innere Angelegenheiten". (R/Au/22/9 B)



MAYERHÖFER, Heinrich:

SA-Oberführer.

Note:

MAYERHOFER, Heinrich (Heinz); comes from Vienna; Kreisleiter and acting Landrat in Cilli (Untersteiermark) in 1944-45; prior to this appointment reported to have been head of an "Ausbildungsgruppe" (?); he held the rank of SA-Oberführer. (R/Au/22/9 B)

PFITZNER:

The former German burgomaster of Prague; will be the first person to be tried by the People's Court in Prague on Monday, 3rd September. (Prague Radio, 25. 8. 45.)  
(Since convicted and executed.)

Note:

PFITZNER, Dr. Josef. Former burgomaster of Prague; born 1895 in Prague; University Professor; Kreisamtsleiter für Kommunalpolitik in Prague 1941; Primator-Stellvertreter der Stadt Prag, March 1943; (Deputy burgomaster of Prague); SA-Standartenführer; gave a series of popular lectures in Kattowitz in 1943 (Upper Silesia). (R/G/13/9 A) (22)

REAUTSCHNIGG, Josef:

Bookseller.

Note:

Owner of a bookshop. Gauhauptstellenleiter in the Carinthian Gauleitung 1941/42; after 1942 he became a Gaupersonalamtsleiter with the rank of Bereichsleiter; in May 1944 he was called up for military service. (R/Au/22/2 B)

RINTELEN, Von:

Ambassador without portfolio; taken prisoner at Garmisch-Partenkirchen. (Munich Radio, 31.7.45.)

Note:

*9. dead*  
RINTELEN, Emil Otto Paul von. Entered Foreign Office in 1921; 1923/28, Legation-secretary (Legationssekretär) at German Embassy in Paris; 1929/32, Legation Counsellor (Gesandtschaftsrat) at the Embassy in Warsaw; since 1932, referent for Western Europe in the German Foreign Office. Whole-hearted Nazi supporter; private address: Berlin, N.W. 14, Alsenstrasse 10.

(R/G/13/9 A) (10)

SCHMITT, Walter:

SS-Obergruppenführer; was condemned to death by the Volksgerichtshof in Prague and executed. (Prague Radio, 19.9.45.)

Note:

SCHMITT, Walter: Born about 1885; early member of the NSDAP and of the SS; 1938-43 head of the SS-Personalhauptamt; SS-Obergruppenführer, and General of the Waffen SS; member of Himmler's Staff; after 1944 working in the Protectorate in an unknown capacity; arrested 14.6.45. (R/G/24/9 A)

S K O R Z E N Y, Otto:

SS-Leader, has been brought to the Allied Headquarters in Berlin for questioning. (Luxembourg Radio 9.9.45.)

Note:

SKORZENY, Otto. Born 12.6.08 in Vienna; Realschule, Arbitur; studied at Technische Hochschule, Wien; 1931, Diplomingenieur; member of NSDAP since 1.2.34; member of the SS since 13.3.38; leader of the illegal SS Wien; Kraftfahrinspektor of the SS-Abschnitt Ostmark; January 1940, Obersturmführer in SS Division "Das Reich"; fought in the West, Balkans and Russia; SS-Hauptsturmführer in the SD. (Sicherheitsdienst); Commander of SD special unit; September 1943, liberated Mussolini from a hotel in the Gran Sasso Mountains; 12.9.43, SS-Sturmbannführer; 13.9.43, Knight's Cross; captured by American troops. SS-Obersturmbannführer; married in September 1943. (R/G/13/9 A) (19)

T H E R M A N N, von:

The U.S. Military Authorities in Germany have arrested von THERMANN, formerly German Ambassador to the Argentine. (Schwarzenburg Radio 17.9.45.)

Note:

THERMANN, Edmund Emil Wilhelm, von; born 6.3.1884 in Loeln; studied Law; entered German Foreign Office; 1935 Ambassador to the Argentine. As the British Press in January 1942 reports, von Thermann was found to be instigator of an espionage campaign; an Argentine Government Committee was being set up to investigate his activities; Hitler, on withdrawing him, sent an apologetic letter through Ribbentrop, disclaiming responsibility for his Ambassador's actions; on his return voyage from the Argentine the ship was searched by the Navy, and a large sum of money, as well as valuables contained in over a hundred trunks, was discovered. According to the U.S. Ambassador in Buenos Aires (Daily Express, 19.9.45), von Thermann has given to the Allied Governments interesting information concerning several eminent persons in the Argentine and their activities with the Nazis. 20.9.42. S.A.-Brigadeführer. (R/G/24/9 A).

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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B A C H M A N N, Friedrich:

Bürgermeister of Berlin, Tiergarten district; decorator by profession; member of Communist Party.

"BACHMANN, Friedrich, Bürgermeister of the Tiergarten district of Berlin, was arrested three weeks ago by the British authorities on charge of possessing counterfeit currency, embezzlement, corruption, stealing and receiving benefits from Nazi Party members in return for showing them favour, and will appear on Monday, September 24th, 1945, before British General Military Government court." (Times, 22.9.45.)

Note:

BACHMANN, Friedrich: Additional information: born 1903; seems to have spent 6 or 7 years in prison or concentration camp, though for what reason is not yet clear. (R/G/24/9 B)



F A L K E N H O R S T, von:

Reuter (21.9.45) announced that Generaloberst von FALKENHORST is to be transferred to Nuernberg for trial as a war criminal.

H A C K M A C K, Hans:

The new "Weser Kurier", which was licensed in Bremen by the American authorities on the 19th September, is edited by Hans HACKMACK who received the licence from Major-General A. McClure, Head of the News Department of the Military Government. (Munich Radio, 20.9.45)

Note:

HACKMACK, Hans, born 11.4.1900 in Hamburg; business clerk (Kaufmännischer Angestellter); since 1919 editor of the Social Democratic "Bremer Volkszeitung"; dismissed 1933; author of books for the young.  
(R/G/24/9 B)

P A U L U S, Friedrich, Generalfeldmarschall:

"Daily Mail" of September 22nd, 1945, states that Belgium is to denounce Field-Marshal PAULUS as a war criminal.

(R/G/24/9 B)

IV

FAR EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR

[Since this List was compiled, No. 1 List of Japanese War Criminals has been received from the Far East and Pacific Sub-Commission.]

A. FAR EASTERN WAR CRIMINALS "WANTED"

I

(Names from General MacArthur's First List, published on September 12th 1945)

FUKUDOME, Shigeru	Naval C. in C. at Singapore, Director of the 1st Section (Plans and Operations) of the Japanese Naval Staff, at the time of Pearl Harbour.
HASHIDA, Kunihiro	Ex-Minister of Education
HOMMA, Gen. Masaharu	C. in C. Philippines 1941-42
INO, Hiroyo	.
IMAMURE, Michiyo	Ex-Minister of Justice.
KAWADE, Lt. Gen.	C. in C. Central Army Japan.
KAYA (KARRA) Okinori	Ex-Finance Minister.
KISHI, Nobosuke	
KOIZUMI, Chikahiko	Lt. Gen. Ex-Welfare Minister
KURODA, Lt. Gen. Shigemori	Commander in the Philippines.
MURATO, Shozo	Former Ambassador to the Philippines.
OHTO, Lt. Gen. Siichi	Of Manila
SAKAKI, James	Civilian interpreter at the Ofuna Camp.
SHIMADA, Admiral Shigetare	Ex-Navy Minister
SUZUKI, Sadaichi	Colonel
TAGAHARA, Akira	Colonel
TERASHIMA, Ken	Rear Admiral
TOGO, Shigenori	Ex-Foreign Minister
TOJO, Hideki	Premier
TOKUDA, Dr.	



II

(Other Criminals mentioned in the Press as "Wanted")

{ ADEGG, Lily alias ABE, Sybille	Naturalized German: radio propagandist.
AQUINO, Benigno	President of the puppet Philippine National Assembly
COUZINS, Maj. Charles H.	Said to be of Australian origin
DIENST, Joseias van	Alleged to have made anti-allied broadcasts in Dutch from Tokyo.
{ HOLLAND, John alias LESTER, David	Said to be of Australian origin.
LAUREL, José	Politician
MAUNG, Dr. Thein	Puppet Burmese Ambassador to Japan, and alleged organizer of the Burma Independence Corps.
MEHENDRA, Pratap	President of the Indian Quisling "Aryan Army"
MEISINGER, Col Josef Alfred	Police Attache at the German Embassy
STAHER, Dr.	German Ambassador in Japan
STREETER	Said to be an American writer for Tokyo broadcasts.
VARGAS, Jorge	Puppet Philippine Ambassador to Japan.
WICHIT, Wathakan (?VADHAKARN, Luang Vichitr)	Siamese Ambassador in Japan.

B. WAR CRIMINALS ARRESTED UP TO 20.9.45.

I JAPANESE  
(From Press sources)

DOIHARA, Kenji	Said to have started the Mukden incident in 1931. Japanese Army's Chief Expert on China.
HIRATA, Maj.	? Vice-Admiral
HOMMA, Lt. Gen. Masaharu	C. in C. Philippines 1941-42
INO, Sekiya	Minister of Agriculture
IWAMURA, Michiyo	Ex-Minister of Justice
KAYA(KARRA) Okinori	Ex-Finance Minister

KLUNI, Maj. Gen.	
KISHI, Shinsuke	Ex-Minister of Commerce
MAUNG, Dr. Thein	Puppet Burmese Ambassador in Japan.
MURATA, Shozo	Former Ambassador to the Philippines.
MURATA, Col.	Prison Camp Commander
SAITO, Maj. Gen.	
SAKAKI, James	Civilian interpreter at the Ofuna Camp
SHIMADA, Admiral Shigetaro	Ex-Navy Minister.
SIDA, Kakuzo Lt.	Chief of Prisoner of War Camp at Ofuna.
SUZUKI, Lt. Gen. Teiichi	Minister without Portfolio
SUZUKI, Col.	Commander of the Shinagawa prison camp.
TAMINAGAR	
TERASHIMA, Rear Admiral	War Criminal No. 6.
TOBOTA	Guard at the Shinagawa Camp
TOGO, Shigeneri	Ex-Foreign Minister
TOJO, Hideki	Premier
TOJURI, Eva Ikoku	"Tokyo Rose" American born, married to a Portuguese.
TOKUDA, Captain	
TOKUNAGA, Col.	Ex-prison camp commandant of Haykay?
VERGAS, Jorge	Puppet Philippine Ambassador to Japan.
YAMASHITA, General	

## II Other Nationalities

DIENST, Joseias van	Alleged to have made anti-allied broadcasts in Dutch from Tokyo.
KEMPERLEY	Nationality unknown. Gave information which led to the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse in 1942.
KRETSCHMER, Maj. Gen. A.	Former German Military Attache in Tokyo.
MAHENDRA, Paratap	President of the Indian Quisling "Aryan Army."
MEISINGER, Col. Josef Alfred	Police attache at the German Embassy.
STAHLER, Heinrich	German Ambassador in Japan.
STREETER, Mark Lewis	Said to be an American writer for Tokyo broadcasts.



C. REPORTED SUICIDES.

HASHIDA, Kunihiko	Ex-Minister of Education
HASHIMOTO, Teiichi (YOSHIMOTO)	Ex-army Commander N/E District
KOIZUMI, Chikahiko	Lt. Gen. Ex-Welfare Minister
SUGIYAMA, Field-Marshal	Chief of the Japanese General Staff.
SUYA, Col.	Commandant of POW Camps in Borneo. Suicide after arrest.
YUSHIROKO, General	General Military H.Q.

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XLIII

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

SECRET

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

No. 43

October 1945.

MATERIAL RELATING TO SS-OBERSTURMFÜHRER  
ADOLF EICHMANN, (ALIAS ADOLF AICHMAN,  
ALIAS KARL EICHMANN, ALIAS INGO EICHMANN,  
ALIAS WILHELM EICHMANN, ALIAS WILLI  
EICHMANN)

A report communicated by the P.I.D. (38 D Source not mentioned) stated:

"The man who is the most responsible for persecuting Hungarian Jews is Obergruppenführer EICHMANN, Chief of the Jewish Section of the Gestapo. . Eichmann entered Budapest in this capacity with the original occupying forces in March and assumed the direction of the anti-Semitic programme. Eichmann, who is Himmler's brother-in-law, is said to have been born in Sarona, a German colony in Palestine; he speaks Arabic, Hebrew and Yiddish fluently and is known as "Willi" among the Jews of Budapest."

(199/G/7/4)

The Foreign Office Research Department's Memorandum (No. 111) on Danish affairs stated under the heading: "Persecution of the Jews" :-

"A private report from Berlin stated that the persecution had been organized by Sturmbannführer Eichmann."

A set of accusations forwarded by the Anglo-Jewish Association to the British War Crimes Executive includes the following:-

"11. Eichmann whose last rank in the SS is unknown, was one of the chief promoters of deportation. Eichmann, who was born in Sarona in Palestine, was known for his sadistic hatred of Jews, cf. New York Times, of 8th October 1943. He started his activities as a Gestapo official in Berlin in 1937, where he was in charge of the Judenabteilung of the Geheime Staatspolizei, Prinz Albrechtstr. After the occupation of Austria, Eichmann was sent to Vienna, and appointed chief of the Judenabteilung of the Gestapo in Vienna. He then organised the first measures of deportation of Jews. He forced the Jewish Community Vienna to hand over to him every day a certain number of Jews for evacuation from Austria. The number of from 3 to 400 Jews a day, demanded by Eichmann, had to be produced under all circumstances, whether the persons affected by the order were ready to go or not.

"In one case the President of the Jewish Community asked Eichmann to permit one family, registered on the evacuation list, to stay behind for a short while; because a child was severely ill in hospital. Eichmann insisted on the departure of the family and made the following remark: 'You will regard my attitude as inhuman. It may be inhuman, but relations between Jews and myself have nothing to do with humanity.' (This incident will be confirmed by Dr. Desider Friedmann or Dr. Lowenherz, Presidents of the Jewish Community Vienna, if they are still alive).



"Eichmann is also responsible for the cruel expulsion of 400 Jewish families from Burgenland, Austria, where the Jews had been living for from 5 to 6 centuries. Deported without their belongings and without means of subsistence, some of the Burgenland Jews escaped to Vienna and others to Bratislava. But a group of about 70 remained stranded for more than four months in No Man's Land between Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

"Eichmann took part in the burning-down of the Synagogue Seitenstetter-Gasse in Vienna on November 10th 1938. After the occupation of Czechoslovakia proper in March 1939, Eichmann superseded the Gestapo official Fuchs, who had been in charge of the Jewish department and had behaved fairly decently, during the early summer of this year. Eichmann introduced here the same scheme of deportation that he had carried out in Vienna. The following report on Eichmann's activities in Prag, given by the former President of the Jewish Community Prag, illustrates his methods:-

'In July 1939, after having had several most unpleasant conversations with Eichmann, I was summoned by him to his office in Delostrelecha Ulice. By that time, the Gestapo had driven out hundreds of Jews from the small towns, without granting them any reasonable time for winding up their affairs. At shortest notice these poor people had had to leave their home towns and villages and came to Prag, utterly destitute. As the accounts of the Jewish Community were blocked and our welfare institutions closed down by the Gestapo, we faced a situation with which we could hardly cope.

'I therefore asked Eichmann to give orders to the Gestapo in the Provinces to the effect that the Jews should be granted reasonable time for winding up their affairs. Eichmann answered: "I'll show these Jews, I will. I have cleared two concentration camps, Dachau and Mauthausen I'll send the Jews there, and in a very short time they will become extremely keen on leaving the country. I can assure you, very keen indeed. (Ich werde sie schon auswanderungslustig machen)".

'He then ordered me to produce 300 Jews a day, ready for immediate emigration. It was not his business, he said, how I would manage to get these 300. The main thing was that I would hand over 300 a day, ready to leave the country.

'I declined to do this and emphasised that we realised we would have to leave our mother country but must have at least some time to prepare our departure.

'Eichmann instead of answering my request, ordered me to give him lists of Jews with their addresses. He would clear one street after the other by taking the Jews to concentration camps. I refused again and pointed out that, although I had not the power to prevent him from doing so, I was not able to oblige him. Eichmann's reply was - I am giving the exact words: "In the camps the Jews will become very keen on emigration. Should, however, war break out you will be the first to be put against the wall." I answered that it was beyond my power to hinder this. - The President of the Jewish Community Prag in 1939, Dr. Emil Kafka, will give evidence of this conversation. Cf. also "Two Years of German Oppression in Czechoslovakia", published by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1941. Unwin Brothers, Woking, p. 86, cf. also p. 87 for the following paragraph.

"After the outbreak of war, Eichmann organised the first mass deportation from Moravska Ostrava. On the 12th October 1939, 1850 odd persons were taken from Moravska Ostrava, among them 70 year-old men. They were assured that they could take with them 3,000 Crowns (Czech currency) and a certain quantity of necessary articles, warm clothing etc. On the station, however, they were robbed of everything they had, by the Gestapo. Even their travelling rugs were taken from them. They were loaded into goods waggons and transported to the Lublin area. Eichmann accompanied the transport, together with two Gestapo-men. The train stopped in the open country, where the Jews had immediately to start building huts. Many died from exposure, pneumonia, dysentery, typhus, etc.

"Eichmann's name was again mentioned in connection with the deportation of the Danish Jews, in 1943. The New York Times of 8th October, 1943, writes:

'The power behind the Nazi persecution of Danish Jews is the so-called 'Jew-dictator', Storm-Trooper Eichmann . . . He engineered all the extermination actions in Germany and the occupied countries.' "

In another part of the same document it is stated that:-

"Lischka and Eichmann were heads of the Judenabteilungen of the Gestapo Berlin and Vienna. They are responsible for executing the orders of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt. Eichmann himself took a leading part in the burning down of the synagogue Seitenstettengasse in Vienna."

(R/G/27/8B)

A letter from Jacob Robinson, Institute of Jewish Affairs, 1834 Broadway New York addressed to Justice Robert Jackson dated July 27th 1945, stated that Eichmann was a Gruppenleiter in the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA) Section IV-B, as a Referent (expert) in Jewish questions. The letter continues:-

"Eichmann was born on April 22, 1901, in Sarna, a German colony in Palestine. His Party No. is 309,348; his SS. No. 310,196. He has a perfect command of Hebrew, Yiddish and Arabic. "

"His activities covered the whole of Europe, wherever Jewish problems had to be "solved." He first reported for duty at Vienna; after the occupation of Bohemia-Moravia, he was sent to Prague; from there he went to Slovakia. He spent 1941-1943 in Berlin as Chief of Amt IV-B of RSHA, with numerous trips to occupied countries wherever the question of the liquidation of Jews arose. In the fall of 1943 he went to Denmark to organize the deportation of Danish Jews and it is definitely known that he was in Hungary liquidating the Jews there under the regime of Szalassi. There is hardly a single geographical section of Europe where the Jews were liquidated, that did not benefit from the direct guidance of Eichmann.

"There are very strong indications to the effect that he was very closely co-operating with the so-called Grand Mufti of Jerusalem whose full name is Haj Amin el-Husseini, now in the custody of the French. As a born Palestinian, Eichmann had close relations with the so-called Grand Mufti. "

(R/G/30/8)



An article by Joseph Kalner from the Central European Observer (Volume XXII No. 3 of February 9th 1945, Page 48) which was enclosed in the above mentioned letter from Mr. Jacob Robinson to Justice Jackson, referred to the part played by the Grand Mufti in the extermination of the Jews, and then went on to say:-

"His executive organ in this campaign of extermination is a German, Karl Eichmann. This Karl Eichmann was born in the Templar Settlement in the Sharon Valley, near Tel Aviv. He speaks both Arabic and Hebrew fluently and probably was one of the earliest links between the Mufti and the Nazis and one of the principal agents of Nazism in Palestine. He is a small, dark man whom nobody in the East would suspect of being a German. In any case he does not correspond in any way to Hitler's ideas of Nordic man." . . . . .

"I heard Karl Eichmann's name for the second time some two years later, after the Nazis' entry into Austria. There he turned up as a "liquidator of Jewish property." He not only knew every Jew who had ever been in Palestine; he also knew which of them had bank accounts in Palestine. He was responsible for the imposition of an exit tax on all those wishing to leave the Reich. He sent persons who were not prepared to part with their possessions for a song to the Dachau concentration camp. In a word, he expropriated the Jews. It was at his instigation, too, that the frozen accounts of Jews who had fled abroad were confiscated at the beginning of the war on the ground that the money was the property of traitors to their country.

"I came across Karl Eichmann's name for the third time after the Nazis' invasion of Czechoslovakia. He went to Prague and there played the same part as in Austria.

"Now news has come through that he, the great exterminator of Jews, is one of Himmler's chief executioners. He is said to have been at one time in command of the notorious concentration camp at Oswiecim. He is reputed to be the inventor of the monstrous crematoria, the gas chambers and other instruments of devilish brutality against the Jews."

(R/G/30/8)