

65) 26th March 1945. (in Ziegenberg).

I reported to Field Marshal Kesselring, and in a more detailed conference still more emphatically to General Westphal, the hopeless armament situation, and reminded them of the obligation not to undertake at this moment any indiscriminate acts of destruction, and especially to destroy bridges only in the most urgent cases.

I succeed at least in obtaining an order from Kesselring, that in the combat zone my departmental offices are responsible for the destruction of factory installations.

(As it is known the responsibility for demolitions in their areas had been assigned to the Gauleiter by the Fuehrer order of 19.3.).

This order lays down that the factories must be kept running to the end, and that the manner in which destruction is to be carried out will be decided by my departmental offices.

By means of this order it is possible to partially prevent - even if only to a small degree - the intended destructions. As however the combat zone only extends to a depth of 8 to 15 km, and is only existant where the fronts are static, the Gauleiter will in the case of mobile warfare carry out the demolitions after all.

66) 26th March 1945. (in Heidelberg).

Conference with Ruestungsbevollmaechtigter Kolchner and with Roehling on non-execution of the destruction order of 19.3. in the area of the Ruestungsbevollmaechtigter Southwest (Gau Baden, Saarpfalz, Schwaben, Hessen).

Both promise to prevent as far as possible any demolition intentions, and to inform me immediately should serious difficulties nevertheless arise anywhere, in order to give me the opportunity of personally preventing these demolitions. The Gauleiter in Baden has assigned the execution of the demolitions to my departmental offices. It is laid down that the demolition orders be issued by post.

As postal communications are interrupted, they will all arrive too late.

Einsatzgruppenleiter Wagner of the OT is given orders to withdraw from use for demolition purposes the explosives lying in the underground dispersal sites in his area.

67) 26th March 1945.

Schultze-Fioltitz - Generalinspektor fuer Wasser und Energie (Inspector General for Water and Power) is given instructions to proceed to Southern Germany, Tyrol and Vorarlberg in order to discuss on the spot with the managers of the Power Stations, how the destruction of the most important power plants can best be prevented.- 50 tommy guns with ammunition for the protection of the power plants are promised and despatched.

FD.4734/45.

68) 27th March 1945.

Instructions given to Einsatzgruppenleiter of the OT, Wagner, to leave throughout his area his men on the building sites, even when the Americans advance.

As the OT are Wehrmachtsgefolge (Have Army grading) they would have to withdraw on the approach of Allied troops.

69) 27th March 1945.

Conference with Gauleiter Hellmuth in Wuerzburg. -

The Gauleiter has decided on the demolition of the Schweinfurt ball-bearings industry for the following day. I point out that if Schweinfurt is occupied, work on armaments would in any case come to an end, and that it is therefore necessary to keep work going there until the last moment. Perhaps the possibility might exist, in view of Schweinfurt's importance, to "recapture" it with fresh forces - (of which under the given circumstances, I was naturally not convinced). Gauleiter Hellmuth gives up his idea of total destruction, and preparations for a merely improvised paralysation are made.

Back to Berlin again.

There the Regulations issued by the Wehrmacht for the implementing of A.H.'s demolition order of 19.3.45, rendering it still more severe, have arrived.

The General of the Signal Corps (Nachrichtentruppen) issues the following instruction:

70) About 22nd March 1945: (Extract)

"...3. The signal service installations are to be destroyed by explosive, fire or demolition.

The telephone -, telegraph - and amplification stations and the network junctions (cable introductions, switchboards, line - and cable distributors, straining poles, and, if there is time enough, surface lines and long distant cables also), the stock of telegraphic building material and equipment of all kinds, cable - and wire material, installation records (cable charts, switch-plans, description of instruments etc.), the great transmitter installations (transmitter - and receiver stations, poles, aerials) are to be rendered completely unusable.

It is desirable that valuable parts should be transported away beforehand

(signed): by order Hepp (typed)
Oberst i. O.

OKW/WEST Chef WNW-III 002933/45

gkds

Reconstruction of the signal net of the Reichspost will not be possible after this for years.

71) About 22nd March 1945:

The Chef des Transportwesens (Chief of the Transport System) issues the following instruction:

"In execution of the Fuehrer's order OKW WFST/op./QU 2 Nr271/45gKds. of 19.3.45 regarding destructions within the Reich territory the following has been ordered for the transport system:

1. Transport installations are in future to be thoroughly destroyed on principle when any territory is given up. Exceptions in special cases will be ordered by the OKW (Supreme Command of the Armed Forces). All restrictive orders including the reservations made with the order OKW/WFST/QU2 Nr07069/45 geh.v. 15.4.1944, are cancelled.
2. The commanders (Kommandobehorden) are responsible for the destruction of all transport systems. They order the preparations, execution and completion.
3. The General of the Transport System is the expert adviser of his commanders in this. He suggests, in co-operation with the local offices of the Reichsverkehrsminister (Reich Transport Ministry), the objects and extent of the destruction of the transport system (Railway and Inland Navigation).
4. Destructions are only effective on a large scale. Therefore, the execution must be achieved, in the first place, by the Reich Ministry of Transport with its own men and the auxiliary staff at his disposal. For technically difficult tasks, Railway Pioneers, and if there are not enough available, Pioneers and other units of the Army are to be employed. Co-operation of these various groups is to be secured by the General of Transport in agreement with the local offices of the Reichs Ministry of Transport.
5. The aim is to create a traffic desert (Verkehrswueste) in the territory given up (!) The scarcity of explosives demands ingenious exploitation of all possibilities of thorough destruction. (Use of any kind of munition (?), (sic) also captured munition, objects). Besides all essential transport objects (buildings of all sorts, rails, administrative and workshop installations), all rolling and floating material (in particular locomotives, tug boats, motor vehicles) as far as they cannot be withdrawn, are to be destroyed by using all possible means. Strong blockades are to be created by bringing together rolling material and setting fire to it and scuttling of ships). The lack of locomotives and trucks is mainly effective for the enemy in the east, dependent on booty.
6. The Reich Minister of Transport and the Reich Ministry Speer are requested to instruct the subordinate bodies according to the above instructions.

Chief of the Military Transport
System, Planungsabteilung III
Br. 0433/45gKds.

(signed) by order Haertel (typed)
Oberst i.O.

/Horoby

FD. 4734/45.

Hereby it is not only meant that bridges, but also the whole working system (locomotives, ships etc.) and the complicated station installations are to be destroyed. - The requested instructions, by the way, are issued neither by the Reichs-Ministry Speer nor by the Reichs Ministry of Transport.

72) 28th March 1945:

A.H. calls for me. He declares he has reports from Gauleiters that I am obviously no longer convinced that the war could be carried on. He had no use for assistants who did not radiate confidence.

I was overworked, he said, and should take a holiday. Guderian, too, had been sent on holiday.

I refuse and ask for a clear decision: Either release from my post or further full responsibility. I could not leave my colleagues in the lurch (who were in part strongly opposed).

A.H. declares he must insist that I go on holiday. I had to see the matter quite clearly. "If I was not his artist, then he would have visited the consequences on me, which in such a case was necessary." I replied "he should pay no attention to my person, I was ready to take any consequences". He asks me to believe at least that the war could be carried on successfully. Then I could stay in my post. When I cannot answer this positively either, he gives me 24 hours time to consider.

(Only short extract from a discussion of about 2 hours duration)

73) 29th March 1945:

I write a letter to A.H. to convince him again of the foolishness of the destruction.

A.H. asks by 'phone for my decision. I advise him of the letter. - A.H. will accept no letter from me. The letter is therefore not being delivered. - I add it here as it partly presents the matter of the second discussion with A.H. and is important for the whole development.

74) 29th March 1945: (undelivered letter to A.H., Extract).

"...Yesterday you discriminated between the real insight, by which one can come to the conviction that the war can no more be won and beyond this, between the belief still existing that all could turn out well. You have asked me whether I still hope for a successful continuation of the war, or whether my belief was shaken by my sober conclusions in my professional sphere

When I handed you my memorandum on 18th March, I was firmly convinced that the conclusions I drew from the present situation for the preservation of the strength of our people, would find your absolute consent. Because you yourself once said that it is the task of a government, when a war is lost, to guard a people against a heroic end. (sic)

/But

But you argued in the evening, if I did not misunderstand you, clearly and unequivocally. If the war is lost, the people will be lost too. This fate is inevitable. It would not be necessary to consider the fundamentals the people need for their most primitive maintenance. On the contrary it would be better to destroy even these things. For them the people had proved to be weaker and the future belonged exclusively to the stronger eastern people. What remained after the struggle were anyhow the inferior because the good would have fallen.

After these words I was horrified. And, when one day later, I read the destruction order and shortly afterwards the strict evacuation order, I recognized in it already the first steps of the realisation of these instructions

I can no longer believe in the success of our good cause if we destroy in these crucial months the foundation of our national life simultaneously and systematically.

This is so great a crime towards our people that fate can no longer favour us.

We must not destroy that which generations have built up. If the enemy does it and so exterminates the German nation, then he alone shall bear the historical blame. I am convinced that Providence will punish those who violate this brave and decent nation.

I can only continue work with inner honesty and with conviction and faith in the future, if you profess, as you always did, the preservation of our nation's strength.

I am not going into details that your destruction order of 19.3.45 must deprive us by overhasty action, of the last industrial possibilities and that its publication would greatly alarm the population.

All these things, though decisive, are missing the fundamental point. I therefore implore you not to carry out this act of the destruction of our nation yourself.

If you could decide on this in any form, then I would have faith and courage again to carry on work with the greatest energy.

You will understand my feelings. I cannot work with full strength and radiate the essential confidence if, simultaneously with my requests for highest efforts of the working men the destruction of their basis of life is prepared by us.

It is our duty to make every effort to increase resistance to the utmost. I would hate to stand aside.

The military blows inflicted on Germany in the past weeks are horrible. It is no longer in our hands which way fate will turn.

Only a better Providence can still change our future. We can only contribute by dignified bearing and unshaken faith in the eternal future of our nation.

FD. 4734/45.

One can see from the order of the Staff of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces of 29th March 1945, given by Bormann to all Gauleiter and Reichsleiter how persistently the influential circles around A.H. demanded merciless warfare.

75) 29th March 1945: (Wfstb./Op.-Extract)

"... It must be brought home to the enemy in the near future that he has to deal with a nation inspired with a fanatic fighting spirit. He must also meet with considerable material losses. Only then we can succeed in having firm fronts supported by suitable territory-sectors.

The Fuehrer expects of all Supreme Commanders and Commanders that they devote themselves to this task with the whole weight of their personality and - without waiting for orders and instructions and minutely adhering to distinctions and competences - to activate fanatically the fight against the advancing enemy. No consideration can be given at present to the population (!)

by order (signed): Jodl." (typed).

75a) 30th March 1945:

Interview with General Gundelach, Chief of Staff with the Pioneers of the General Staff of the Army. - It is arranged to see to it internally, that the destruction of bridges is carried out in a moderate way (by preserving the pillars, blowing up only one arch) and no total destruction, as carried out up till then, shall be undertaken.

This arrangement proved unsuccessful as by the "example of Remagen" nobody was prepared to take responsibility for the omission of a bridge destruction. (For the failure to destroy the Rhine bridge near Remagen several death sentences were passed and this fact was published in the Army bulletin).

76) 29th/30th March 1945:

In the interview with A.H. he no longer refers to the demand of the day before that I must hope for a favourable outcome of the war.

I can report the contents of the letter only from memory. But straight forward arguments against the destruction were predominant. He was quite open to these arguments but holds on to the destruction of industrial plants.

Finally at 5 a.m. the following decree is formulated:

77) 30th March 1945: (Directives for execution to the order of 19.3.1945)

For the uniform execution of my decree of 19.3.45 I hereby order:

1. The destruction of industrial plants ordered has the sole object of preventing the enemy from using these plants and factories for the increase of his fighting power.

/2,

2. These measures must under no circumstances weaken our own fighting strength.

The production must be maintained up to the last possible moment, even at the risk of the fast moving enemy capturing a plant intact. Industrial plants of all kinds including Versorgungsbetriebe (public utility undertakings) must be destroyed only when they are directly threatened by the enemy.

3. While only a total destruction of bridges and other traffic installations impedes the enemy in the long run, the same purpose can be achieved in industrial plants and public utility undertakings by lasting paralysation. Total destruction for particularly important factories will be arranged on my instructions by the Reich Minister of Armament and War Production (for instance: Munition factories, important Chemical works etc.).

4. The starting time (Auslösung) for paralysation and destruction of industrial plants will be effected by the Gauleiter and Reichs-Commissioner for the Defence, who will supervise their execution.

The task is to be performed solely by the offices and organs of the Reichs Minister for Armament and War Production. All offices of the Party, the State and the Army have to assist.

5. Directives of execution are issued with my consent by the Reichs Minister for Armament and War Production (Rüstung und Kriegsproduktion). He is entitled to give special instructions (Einzelanweisungen) to the Reichs-Commissioners for the Defence (Reichsverteidigungskommissare).

6. The above orders refer respectively to the plants and installations in the actual zone of battle.

(signed) Adolf Hitler (typed)

The most important fact of this decree is that the execution solely rests in the hands of my offices. The Gauleiter are pushed aside into the subordinate position of assistants ("Hilfestellung"). I am in this case entitled to issue instructions to the Gauleiter.

By the introductory sentence of the decree, all my colleagues who were against the order of 19th March 1945, were exonerated for they had obviously only "correctly" understood the order of 19th March and "carried it out".

My regulations for carrying out the decree were ready in a couple of hours. - The text of the new Fuehrer decree together with my directives go to all offices of the Reich in some thousand issues by couriers. Radio and 'phone instruction go out beforehand.

The directives of execution run as follows:

78) 30th March 1945: (Directives of execution to the Fuehrer's decree of 19.3.1945 and 30.3.1945 regarding paralysation and destruction actions).

/In

In execution of the Fuehrer's decree of 19.3.1945 and the directives at 30.3.1945 I herewith order:

1. My former decrees and instructions relating to the paralysation of industrial plants of all kinds, and public utility undertakings (current, gas, water, food supply concerns of all kinds etc.) are in force as before.

The preparations for paralysation which have been ordered are to go ahead with all in order to guarantee the execution in the shortest time when the occasion arises.

These paralysing measures must prevent the enemy from making use of our industrial plants and public utility undertakings to increase his fighting power, now and for a considerable time.

I specially stress herewith the necessity for absolute secrecy in all preparations.

2. Total destruction of important plants or their essential parts is carried out on the Fuehrer's order, which is affected by me. I will name these works in connection with in the respective instruction of the Chairmen of the Armament Commissions or Subcommissions.

As far as the intermediate authority has any suggestions, these are to be handed to me directly.

3. The time for the execution of my instruction depends entirely on the situation of battle. It is only opportune when immediate danger exists of occupation by the enemy. I hereby refer to my repeated order "to carry on producing even in the most difficult situations until the last possible moment."

Signed: Speer (typed)

The instructions tried-out are in force again. - Total destruction according to 2) is not pronounced. Nor did I intend to make use of it. But for "optical" reasons a serious reference to the total destruction mentioned in A.H.'s decree had to be made. Besides, these directives for execution were, contrary to his decree, never submitted to A.H. for his approval.

Thereby, destruction of industry water, gas - and electricity works, coal mines and everything else for the maintenance of the working population, even in the territories, still occupied was avoided.

The attempt must now be made to reduce the destruction of the bridges to a tolerable degree.

Although it was unavoidable that A.H. in his decree dated 30.3.1945, should emphatically order that the destruction of the bridges to continue, an attempt should be made to arrive at a mitigation by way of an order issued by OKW/Wehrmachts-fuehrungsstab.

For this purpose I am drawing up an order:

79.) Draft:

Okw - Wehrmachtfuehrungsstab -

The Fuehrer, in his decree dated 30.3.1945, has laid down the principles which are binding for all authoritative bodies of the Party, the State, the Wehrmacht and industry, with regard to the execution of his order dated 19.3.45. The decree dated 30.3.45 regulates the competence of the Reich Minister for Armaments and War Production (Ruestung und Kriegsproduktion) and his executives as regards the execution of measures to paralyse and destroy all industrial plant and public utility undertakings.

As regards all military and transport installations, and means of communication, the Wehrmacht is exclusively responsible for reasons of operational necessities in warfare.

It will be necessary that for all measures to be taken by the Wehrmacht within the fighting zone proper, the Fuehrer's demand be taken into account, in such a way that these measures shall not lead to a weakening of the national fighting strength, and that therefore production must be maintained to the very last moment. The demand to keep the industrial plants and public utilities going as long as possible must also be taken into account, where destruction of road bridges and railway installations of all kinds important for operations is concerned, such as bridges, tunnels, railway embankments, signal installations, means of communication, and so forth.

This is all the more valid, since the Fuehrer's decree dated 30.3.45 emphasizes in item 6 that the same principles must be applied, accordingly to factories and installations situated in the fighting zone.

The military commands are therefore to act in the closest co-operation with the Armaments services.

80.) 30th March 1945.

Discussion with Generaloberst Jodl. Proposed to him that by way of negotiations with Montgomery in spite of the fighting going on a mutual exchange should be maintained by having daily potato train loads go across the frontline from Holland to the Ruhr, and vice versa coal trainloads from the Ruhr to Holland, in order to keep the pumping stations going there. Should they break down, the seawater would inundate the cultivated areas below sea level (about a quarter of the total Dutch harvest yield) and make them unusable for about 2 years. Stocks of coal for the pumping stations in Holland are said to last only for another 1 to 2 weeks. Jodl is not prepared to take steps on his own in this direction, but he is willing to support it if undertaken by the opposite side.

81.) 1st April 1945

Meeting with Seyss-Inquart in Oldenburg, in order to discuss with him the exchange between coal trains and potato trains. Seyss-Inquart agrees to the plan and will undertake to inaugurate negotiations with the English through a mediator, and report to me at once on the results by wireless (owing to the quick advance of the English troops, which was certainly not reckoned with, this plan becomes unnecessary).

/82.)

82.) 2nd April 1945.

Discussed with Gauleiter Wegener the strict execution of paralysating action and the prevention of destruction.

83.) 2nd April 1945.

Discussions in Hamburg with Gauleiter Kaufmann and with my Armaments deputy (Ruestung Bevoll Maechtigter) Wolff; instruction to Wolff to prevent the destruction of factories under any circumstances and to report to me at once if the Navy should make provision for extensive destruction of port installations to be carried out in his district (North Sea - Coast). Wolff promises to act accordingly. - Discussed with Kaufmann that Hamburg must not be defended.

84.) 2nd April 1945.

Laid down with Busch that a peat-power station in the Oldenburg district be evacuated as a strong point, in order to prevent damage.

In order to prevent the senseless streaming back of the OT building workers, the service agencies are being instructed:

85.) 3rd April 1945.

(To all OT - Einsatzgruppenleiter (working party leaders) transmitted by wireless)

"I have, with the Fuehrer's consent, given directions to all Armaments and War production undertakings to work to the very last moment even in the event of the enemy approaching, so as not to weaken our own fighting strength prematurely. In this situation it is more important to work to the very last moment and to expose oneself to the danger of being overtaken by the enemy, than to abandon the building sites even one day too early.

It is a matter of course that this principle also holds good for all building sites, all the more since all building programmes are in these days indivisibly connected with military operations, measures of transport, and necessities in Armaments and War production.

The OT - Einsatzgruppenleiter will therefore have to see to it at once, that the matter is dealt with accordingly, and that any order given for building work must be carried out up to the very last moment. This is in most cases the hypothesis for all factories and installations of every kind, to continue functioning up to this last moment. - Signed: Speer.

Another order to carry through the Fuehrer's decree dated 30.3.1945:

86.) 3rd April 1945.

Teleprint to the Water Ways Managements (Wasserstrassen-direktionen) at Muenster, Hannover, Hamburg, Bremen, Magdeburg, Potsdam, Stettin, Stuttgart, - Ministries of the Interior at Muenchen, Dresden - Neustadt), The blowing up of locks, weirs, dams, canal bridges and port installations is, according to the Fuehrer's decree dated 30.3.1945, prohibited so long as I have not given my consent. -

To be communicated to Wehrmachtfuehrungsstab for the information of the military Service Departments.

Signed: Speer.

87.) Approximately 5th April 1945.

For the blowing up of bridges, stocks of bombs belonging to the Air Force are being used. In order to withdraw these as far as possible from this use A.H. was informed in the presence of General Buhle, munitions can no longer be loaded and that the explosives inside the bombs must be resorted to. Suggestion as to issuing a decree at once by order of A.H., according to which the bombs stored at the aerodromes are to be transported to the munition establishments of the army for dismantling (removal of the explosives), and that they must in no circumstances be used for any other purpose (that means not even for blowing up bridges). The decree is issued and signed by Buhle.

General Keller, aware of the deeper meaning of the decree, promises to speed up its circulation. Since the blowing up of bridges continues incessantly, I, together with Ganzenmueller, am trying to save at least some of the bridges by giving false orders. To the Okw-/Wehrmachtfuehrungsstab.

88.) 5th April 1945 (To Okw/Wfst, for the attention of General Winter).

"Please convey at once the following teleprint to the military commands concerned. Please inform me at once when this has been carried out: "The Zeiss-Werke at Jena are still able to carry out most important armament supplies, of highest importance for equipping the army.

The transportation of the instruments already completed must also be secured up to the last moment.

Therefore the bridge construction for the Reich Railway and the road traffic across the Saalfeld, Gross-Heringen, Weissenfels and Herseburg, the railway installations of the line Saalfeld-Jena-Halle and east of this line, and the means of communication of every description within this district are to be paralysed or destroyed only at the last moment. Premature paralysing action or destruction weakens the fighting strength of the army.

The military Departments are to lend every assistance to transport with regard to carrying out production and transport of these armaments supplies.

The paralysing and/or destroying is to be carried out only in collaboration with the Reich Railways Managements and the Armaments Department concerned.

I draw attention to the Fuehrer's decree dated 30.3.1945.
- Signed: Speer."

With the same basic wording, but referring to the following regions:

"..... The paralysing, blowing up and destroying of bridge construction, railway installations and means of communication of the line Vienna-Lundenburg-Prerau and to the west thereof, is therefore to be carried out at the last moment.....

/The

The paralysing action and/or destruction is to be carried out only in agreement with the Reich Railways Managements and the Armaments Department concerned."

"..... The bridges across the Weser near Hameln and the bridge constructions transport installations and means of communication of the line Weser Munde - Bremen - Hannover - Kreiensen and to the east thereof are therefore to be paralysed or destroyed only at the last moment.

The paralysing action and/or destruction is to be carried out only in agreement with the Reich Railways Managements and the Armaments Service Department concerned....."

"..... The paralysing action and destruction of the railway installations, bridge constructions and means of communication of the line Erfurt-Nordhausen-Northeim-Kreiensen and to the east therefore is to be abstained from as far as possible unless the destruction of these railway installations is considered of outstanding operative value.

In any case, the paralysing and/or destruction is to be carried out only in agreement with the Reich Railways Managements and the Armaments Service Department concerned.

"..... The production in the Ruhr and in the industrial basin of Siegen is of the highest importance for maintaining the fighting strength of the Army Group B, Field Marshall Model. The Ruhr is in a position to supply the Army Group B with munitions and equipment to a limited extent.

These possibilities can, however, only be utilised up to the last moment, if and when the blowing up and destroying of bridge constructions, means of communications, and of other transport installations is postponed up to the last moment.

The Army Group B is herewith instructed to see it that in agreement with the Reich Railways Managements and the Ruestungsbevollmaechtigten (Armaments Commissioner) of the Reich Minister for Armaments and War Production, the destruction and/or paralysing of these transport - and communication installations is only carried out if and when the enemy directly threatens the industrial plants.

Thus the bridge constructions, railway installations, and means of communications of every description in that area are to be paralysed and/or destroyed only at the last moment....."

In a teleprint letter sent by me, the drafts of the texts, as orders which have already been executed, are being sent simultaneously with a letter reading as follows, for information of:

89.) 5th April 1945:

Reich Transport Ministry, Head of the Armaments Commissions, Armaments Commanders (as far as they are concerned), - Armaments Plenipotentiaries (Reichsbevollmaechtigte). Care must be taken that the following instruction is strictly followed:

In so far as Okw/Wfst has not got the instruction through the Command authorities are to be informed accordingly.

signed: Speer"
/Ganzenmueller

Ganzenmueller is also issuing the orders by means of his communications network.

In the general confusion which is slowly developing in the giving of orders and the conveying of messages a partial success at least is to be expected.

It is in no circumstances to be assumed that the Reich Railways and the Armaments Service Departments will be asked in time regarding destructions, so that I hope thereby to save at least some bridges.

The Army Ordnance Offices at the plants start on their own initiative.

On my wish General Buhle issues the following rule:

90.) April 5th 1945.

".....It is not the task of Army Ordnance Offices to paralyse plants themselves. Paralyzing is exclusively to be done via the authorities of the Reich Ministry of Armament and War Production on whom rests the sole responsibility for these measure!"

91.) About the beginning of April:

In answer to a query the leaders of Main Committees are, told in confidence that it is not necessary to destroy their blue prints on new developments in so far as they are kept in the Western districts.

92.) On April 7th 1945.

Adolf Hitler tries to represent the future successes of the Wehr Army Corps - a newly praised tank army - in a specially optimistic manner. By a flank attack on the advancing American army Eisenach, Suhl and other places are to be recaptured. A.H. asks about the armament production there. - I declare that for me their recapture is entirely uninteresting as no production would be possible any more owing to the demolition of the bridges. A.H., replying: "I could be easy about that, not as many bridges had been destroyed as was ordered." I counter: - "It is not the sense of an order that one should be pleased that it was not carried out; in such a case the order should be altered." To my surprise A.H. is willing to sign a decree drafted by me which takes this into account. The decree is worded as follows:

93.) April 7th, 1945 (Decree of A.H.)

"For unified execution of my decree of March 19th, 1945 I issue the following order for transport and communications.

1. Bridge constructions of operational importance must be destroyed in such a way as to make it impossible for the enemy to use them. The districts and/or sections (river-course, parts of Autobahnen, etc.) within which these bridge constructions of operational importance are to be destroyed, will be fixed in detail by the Okw individually.

Severest penalties are to be inflicted if these bridge buildings are not destroyed.

2. All other bridge constructions are only to be destroyed when the Reich Defence Commissioners together with the relative /authorities

authorities of the Transport Ministry and of the Ministry of Armament and War Production state that because of the approach and action of the enemy, production is to be stopped or that removal is impossible.

In order to secure the maintenance of production to the last possible moment as was requested by men in the order of March 30th, 1945 traffic is to be maintained up to the last minute.

3. All other objects and installations of importance for transport (other artificial constructions of every description, rail installations, facilities and equipment, and workshops' equipment) as well as the signalling installations of the Reichspost the Reichsbahn and of private companies are to be lastingly paralysed.

Regarding all measures of destruction and evacuation care is to be taken that, with the exception of the projects mentioned under 1. and specially ordered, lost territory if recaptured can again be utilized for German production.

Signed Adolf Hitler."

The aims of this decree were as follows.

To 1. As bridges of operational importance are to be indicated by the Okw at some time it may be supposed that, in view of the quick advance of the Allies, [orders] will arrive too late.

The threat of the severest penalties regarding [the destruction of] bridges of operational importance was meant to eliminate the apprehension of the Engineer Corps of severe punishment (Remagen case) regarding paragraph 2 and 3, as the severest penalties are expressly limited to paragraph 1. (Sic)

To 2. It was to be expected that hardly ever would all the three Service authorities make the necessary statements in time.

To 3. Therewith previously ordered destruction of rail and post installations, locomotives and rail vehicles, and the scuttling of ships was to be discontinued.

In amplification of the Fuehrer's decree the General of the Signalling Corps immediately issues the relative order:

94.) April 7th, 1945. (General of the Signalling Corps and Chief WNV (= Wehrmacht - Nachrichten - Verbaende (?), Signalling Units of the Armed Forces):

"By decree of the Fuehrer of 7.4.45 the execution of paralysing measures within the Reich territory was re-organised. Regarding the paralysing of signalling installations the following orders are herewith given.

3. All signalling installations are to be paralysed thoroughly. Under this heading come telephone, telegraph, and offices amplifier stations as well as the junctions of cable system (cable introductions, switchboards, branchings of wire and cable lines, etc.) all of which are to be made unuseable to the enemy for a prolonged period by the removal of vital parts. It is to be aimed at carrying off component parts of special value before hand. As far as there is time

F.D. 4737/45.

some coils of long-distance cables are to be removed and the ends to be mislaid, of over-ground cable systems sectional parts are to be destroyed.

4. Regarding the capital of the Reich surroundings, especially the big wireless stations Nauen, Koenigswusterhausen, Zeesen, Rechmate, Beelitz, special orders will be issued.

5. All contrary orders and regulations are herewith mentioned invalid.

On order, signed Fraun, General of the Signalling Corps."

On the other hand, regarding the bridges no corresponding order seems to have been issued which would have made full use of the Fuehrer's decree, in spite of repeated representations. They insisted on their point of view that the destruction of bridges was a military matter and that by A.H.'s new decree merely confused conditions of command were created (which was intended'). This decree could have given the opportunity of avoiding major calamity in the blowing up of bridges too. As, however, the execution of this decree which I obtained belonged to the purely military sphere it was not possible for me to influence it. How far the line of the leading military authorities - i.e. that in the continuation of fighting the bridges must also be rocklessly sacrificed - was adhered to later on or how far the increasing disintegration of the communication system made unified control impossible must be ascertained from the military authorities.

Later on numerous single meetings on avoiding bridge destructions took place but it would lead too far to innumerate them here.

signed Speer.

Appendix to the expose "Scorched Earth" dated 21.9.45

Note 1:

By 'destruction' is meant the complete annihilation of installations (industrial plants, bridges, etc.) This does not necessarily imply the carrying out of destructions by explosions. Electricity works, for instance, can be completely destroyed by taking off the oil circulation of turbines and dynamos. The Russians adopted this method in destroying their big power station at Saporoshe on Dnieper (Donez district).

In the mines the greatest damage is done by the destruction of water control installations as for example pumps. By this the mines are flooded within a few days: The repair of 'drowned' mines mostly takes a year or more as afterwards props against ground pressure are unserviceable.

By 'paralysing' is meant the removal of single parts from the most important machines. Mostly paralysing was done by the removal of individual electrical parts. - Every plant of top priority importance had 'paralysing plus' which were controlled by the 'Armament Inspections' subordinate to me. In these plans it was stated which parts would have to be removed and which circle of persons was to know the place where these removed parts were kept. The single parts were not allowed to be destroyed; it was to be made sure that the plant could work again within a short time when the parts removed were re-installed.

/On

On the other hand it was to be expected that without these single parts the plant would in fact be unserviceable for some weeks or months.

The paralysation of bridges can also be effected by the removal of various parts of static importance.

W.M.S.
A.A.
H.G.S.
H.W.H.
F.S.
E.B.
H.I.B.

29.10.45

Source: F.I.A.T.

F.D. - File: Bombing
Chemicals
Coal
Crime
Engineering ABC
Food
Industry
Iron
Metals
Oil
Power
Timber
Transport.

Distribution:

F.O.
EID x 2
FDU
GED 1c
GED 2abcd
GED 2/3
GED 2/3 BBSU
GED 3a
GED 3b
GED 3c x 2
GED 3d
MYW
PID
SL
FD Lib x 2

ADM DNI
ADM SRE
ACIU
A12a
A12g
BBSU x2
BOT
BWCE
CIOS x2
CIOS L.O.
DSIR
IBHO
ISTD
LMDC

M.O.AG
M.O.AG.Gen
M.O.F. ERD
M.O.F. F & A
M.O.F. S & I
M.O.H.
M.O.L.
M.F.P.
M.O.F.P.
M.O.S. x 2
N.I.D -19
UNCC
VOL x 2

U.S.
CC x 2
CIB
EWD x2
NA
OAF x3
STAF
OSS x2
STAF (M)
STAF (R)
TIIC

C.C.G.
ECON.AIR
ECON.ARM
ECON.BUILD
ECON.CHEM
ECON.ELEC
ECON.ENG
ECON.FOOD
ECON.FUEL
ECON.METS
ECON.SHIP
ECON.DIV. (Main) x 2
ECON.DIV (Rear)
ECON.FIAT x 2
ECON.JI-Co-Ord

XLVII

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

SECRET

(R/G/7/11 C)

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

No. 47.

November, 1945.

SCORCHED EARTH.

I.

The use of "scorched earth" tactics by the Germans in their retreat from occupied or incorporated territories, or protectorates, in 1944-45, has formed the subject of charges, e.g.:

The Czechoslovak Charge No. 1789/Cz/G/19.

Some information regarding the responsibility for this policy, on the higher level, is to be found in a captured order by the Commander-in-Chief in the West, in August, 1944, reproduced by the Oberfeldkommandant at Mons, and in a Memorandum by Albert SPEER, former Nazi Armaments Minister, evidently written after his capture (see Annexe I).

II.

The order by the Commander in Chief (West) reads as follows:

(Translation)

Secret Command Staff Paper.

Oberfeldkommandantur (V) 520
Ia No. 275/44 g. Kdos.

M O N S, 24. 8. 44.

16 copies
6 copies

For circulation

Distribution as on original copy.

Subject: Procedure in case of Retreat.

Reference: WaBH Abt. Ia No. 1780/44 g. Kdos. v. 21. 8. 44.

The following instructions are to be again issued to all troops:

"In case of retreat everything which might be of use to the enemy is to be removed. Especially important are serviceable motor vehicles (including fuel for generators of all kinds) and supplies of fodder for horses or cattle.

Every horse and vehicle available in the district must be used in effecting these removals.

"Anything that cannot be removed must be destroyed.

"Young civilians fit for military service must be taken away.

"Severe measures are to be taken against looters."

For the Oberfeldkommandantur
The Chief of Staff.

(signed) TEICHMANN,
Colonel.

German text.

Betr: Verhalten bei Absetzbewegungen.

Bezug: WaBH Abt. Ia Nr. 1780/44 g.Kdos.v.21.8.44.

Auf Befehl O. West ist allen Truppen nochmals folgende Anweisung zu geben:

"Bei Absetzbewegungen ist alles mitsuführer, was dem Feind als für seine Kriegführung wertvoll vorenthalten werden muss. Besonders wichtig sind brauchbare Kfs. (einschl. Generatoren-Treibstoff Jeder Art), Pferde und Vieh-Versorgungsgut.

Für die Rückführung muss jedes Pferd und jedes Fahrneug des Landes ausgenutzt werden.

Was trotzdem nicht befördert werden kann, muss zerstört werden.

Aus der Bevölkerung sind die jugendlichen Wehrführingen mizuführen.

Gegen Plünderer ist scharf einzuschreiten.

Für die Oberfeldkommandantur
Der Chef des Stabes:

gez. Teichmann
O b e r s t

Für die Richtigkeit:

(Signature illegible)

Hauptmann. "

III.

THE MEMORANDUM BY ALBERT SPEER.

This Memorandum (see Annexe I) is a 52-page document, in diary form, written by Speer after his capture, translated by the Foreign Document Unit of the Foreign Office, German Economic Department. It is mainly devoted to proving that Speer himself worked against the scorched earth policy.

According to this statement, which is freely documented with extracts from letters and orders, there were two schools of thought at Hitler's headquarters, viz.: a group, consisting of SPEER himself, BACKE (Minister of Agriculture), RIECKE (Ministry of Food), FUNK (Minister of Economics), who favoured an orderly abandonment of occupied territory--factories and plants being merely "paralysed" (+) (i.e., made temporarily unserviceable, though not to an extent which would affect the life of the district).

The opposing group--the diehards--demanded a total scorched earth policy; i.e., to quote Speer's words:

"When the enemy approached, everything that could possibly serve to maintain the necessities of life of the native population as well as of the enemy troops was to be completely destroyed. Not only the industrial works of the armament industry but also the power stations, gas and water works (even of small towns) the post offices and as far as possible all other objects of material value such as homes, farmhouses, barns and stocks, should be destroyed, the cattle driven away or slaughtered and the population entirely evacuated from the threatened zones. The enemy should find a "desert" only."

(+) For a definition of "scorched earth" and "paralysation" see Note 1 on page 50 of Speer's Memorandum.

This cleavage of opinion produced frequent changes of policy and reversal of decisions.

Regarding the composition of the "scorched earth" group, Speer affects ignorance: "Even to this day I do not know who was the driving force of this group, but he is certainly to be found among A.H.'s intimates."

It seems, however, from later passages in the Memorandum that the scorched-earth party included Hitler himself, Florian (Gauleiter of Dusseldorf) and apparently most of the Gauleiters in the border districts. Thus, in December 1944, Speer remarks that the failure of the Ardennes offensive and the advance of the Russians "combine to increase pessimism, and with it the inclination of the Gauleiters to destroy everything asserts itself again."

Keitel and Borman appear—from the Memorandum—to have veered from side to side, according as one group or the other gained Hitler's ear.

The following passages are typical of the arguments employed by the two groups:

In a letter addressed to Bormann (September 15th, 1944), Speer argued that:

"The Führer has laid down that he can effect within a short time the recovery of the territories at present lost. As, for the continuation of the war, the Western Territories are of great importance for armaments and war-production all measures to be taken in connection with evacuation must be executed in such a way as to enable the industry of these territories to resume work in full measure after a short time. Far-reacting acts of destruction are therefore to be prevented."

The opposite view, reflecting Hitler's standpoint, was expressed by Keitel in a letter dated 5th December, 1944:

"Contrary to your directives that mines should only be paralysed, I consider it necessary that complete destruction should be carried out in cases where it is possible that the enemy, after repairs, will build up a steel- - and with it a war-industry - within a short time. - This is the case especially with the Saar-coal, which must be of very great value to the enemy, in connection with the Minette-ores. Please will you therefore amend your directives in such a way that coal-mines in the Saar-district are under no circumstances allowed to fall undestroyed into the enemy's hands. This is also in accordance with the Führer's will."

(signed) KEITEL."

Hitler's own attitude is summed up by Speer in an (undelivered) letter to the Führer (19.3.45):

"You made statements to me from which, if I have not misunderstood you, the following clearly results: If the war is lost, the people will be lost as well. This fate is inevitable. It would not be necessary to have any consideration for the fundamentals which the nation needs in order to continue its life on the most primitive level. On the contrary, it is better to destroy even these things. For the people had proved to be the weaker ones, and in this case the future belongs exclusively to the stronger Eastern people. What remains after the struggle is after all only of inferior quality, because the good men have all been killed."

The opinion thus attributed by Speer to Hitler is confirmed by a Führer's order of 19.3.45, which enjoins a total scorched earth policy even in Germany itself:

"The struggle for the existence of our people forces us to exploit, also within the Reich territory, all means which serve to weaken the fighting power of our enemies, and to hinder his further advance. All possibilities of causing directly or indirectly the most serious damage to the enemy's offensive power must be exploited."

"I therefore order:

(1) All military-, transport-, communications-, industrial- and supply- installations, as well as Sachwerte (useful objects), which the enemy can employ for the prosecution of his attacks, immediately or in the near future, are to be destroyed.

(2) Responsible for the destruction of these objectives are, in so far as they are of a military nature, including transport and communications installations, the military commands, and so far as all industrial and supply installations as well as any other Sachwerte are concerned, the Gauleiter and Reichverteidigungskommissare (Reich Defence Commissioners).

The Army will render the Gauleiter and Reichverteidigungskommissare the necessary assistance in the execution of their task."

also cites

Speer /an order, issued over Jodl's (typed) signature on the same date, ending: "No consideration can be given at present to the population."

IV.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EXECUTION OF SCORCHED EARTH MEASURES.

Apart from Speer's account of his own behaviour—which may of course require confirmation—the Memorandum deserves careful study as a repertory of names of Nazi leaders and high officials with whom Speer was in contact about questions of scorched earth or paralysation; for it was their responsibility which was engaged, in virtue of their positions and authority, in the execution of whichever policy was actually put in practice.

In the Occupied Territories—according to Speer—the operational commanders exercised absolute control in the zone of operations (Operationsgebiet) when fighting was in progress, and in that zone the ordinary Military Administrative Staffs of the Occupation (Militärbefehlshaber) ceased to have any authority, or were subordinated to the operational commander. (+) Any demolitions ordered by the latter were carried out by the pioneers or technical troops, so that in such situations, Speer could only offer suggestions—not give orders—for the preservation of industrial plants.

(+) This statement seems to be in agreement with the terms of the operational order, cited on pages 1 and 2, where the policy in regard to removals and destruction in Belgium and the West is laid down by the operations commander, West, not—for instance—by Eggert Reeder, the former Chief of the Belgian Military Administration.— R.O.

Outside the operational zone the Gauleiters—and maybe also the Military Administration Staffs—carried out the Führer's policy regarding the destruction or "paralysation", acting in some cases, as it appears from the Memorandum, on instructions from the Party Chancery, in other cases under directives from Speer himself.

The following instances, which are by no means exhaustive, illustrate the application of these methods, as related in the Memorandum.

In August 1944 Speer wrote to VOGL, the head of the O.T. (Todt Organisation) in the Balkans, to save from destruction the main installations for mining chromium and certain metal alloys: he also claims to have had the German authorities in Paris warned that the destruction of industrial installations in France was undesirable. Hitler, on this occasion, concurred in his suggestions.

In a letter (5.9.44) to Gauleiter Gustav SIMON, Chief of Civil Administration in Luxemburg, Speer directed that the minette mines in that area should be "paralysed" for some months by the removal of electric installations.

Directions in the same sense were sent to Gauleiters GROHE (Cologne and Aachen) and BUERCKEL (Saar). Similar orders were sent, according to Speer, to Rohland and Pleiger (the respective presidents of the Reich Unions of Coal and Iron) to preserve the threatened coal mines in Belgium and Holland. Later (September 11th, 1944) after a conference with Kelchner (President of the Saar-Pfalz Armaments Commission) and Röchling (Reich Iron Union), it was ordered that no destruction should be carried out in the other French mining districts.

About September 10th - 14th, 1944, Speer learned that the policy he had advocated had been reversed at Berlin, and that a total "scorched earth" policy had been enjoined, in place of mere "paralysation".

Nevertheless, Speer states that on September 14th, 1944, he was still sending orders for "paralysation", in lieu of destruction, to the Gauleiters on the threatened fronts: on September 15th he had succeeded in temporarily convincing Hitler that coking plants in the Saar region ought not to be destroyed too soon, and in causing this view to be communicated to Keitel, Bormann, Guderian (Chief of the General Staff), Runstedt, Model, Himmler, Juethner (Himmler's deputy), Funk and Hengle (General Staff).

In his teleprint letter of 15.9.44, to Bormann (see page 3) Speer requested that the same directive should be communicated to the Western Gauleiters: Wagner, Buerckel, Simon, Grohe, Florian, Schlesemann, Hoffmann and Mayer.

+ + + +

In another letter (16.9.44), Speer asks Borman to communicate the same directives to the Eastern Gauleiters: Koch, Forster, Greiser, Bracht, Hanke, Schwede-Coburg; to Hofner and Rainer in the South; also, in the case of operations in Holland, to Gauleiter Wegener; and, in case of operations in Denmark (Jutland), to Gauleiters Lohse, Kaufmann and Telschow.

In regard to Italy, Speer was informed during a visit to that front that the Wehrmacht intended to destroy, in their retreat, all industrial works and all utility plants. However, at a conference with Field Marshal Kesselring

attended by Schieber (Head of Speer's Armaments Delivery Office) and von Poser (Liaison Officer for Speer in Italy) at the Headquarters of the Army Group South-west, he dissuaded the Field Marshal from adopting these methods, as being unworthy of a cultured nation.

Again, in Upper Silesia, at a conference with Gauleiter Bracht, Springorum (Reich President of Upper Silesia) and Malzacher (Chairman of the Armaments Commission, Upper Silesia), Speer claims to have arranged that the coal mines should not be destroyed, but only partly paralysed.

In December 1944, Speer states that he learned that coastal commanders in the East had received an order (No. 209911/44) from the Naval Command, East, to destroy shipyards; he claims that, by a letter to Doenitz (12.12.44), he obtained a reversal of this order.

In February 1945, Speer had a conference with Gauleiter Jury, who reported "the intentions of the Gauleiters to carry out the destruction of industrial and public utility installations in the neighbouring Alpen-Gaue."

On February 24th, 1945, Speer mentions a conference with Malzacher (Armament Commissioner for the Protectorate) and K.H. Frank, the Protector, who "fully agreed" that no destructions were to be carried out in the Bohemia-Moravian Sector.

On February 27th, 1945, the Memorandum records a "sharp controversy" between Speer and Gauleiter Florian, who was intending to carry out "scorched earth" tactics on a large scale in his Gau.

The later entries in the Memorandum relate mainly to the policy to be adopted in regard to destruction inside Germany and are therefore of less interest. General Guderian, Chief of the General Staff, "one of the few who represents the truth in the presence of Adolf Hitler" is mentioned as supporting Speer in his opposition to "scorched earth" tactics.

In the end, Hitler, exasperated by Speer's persistence, and—it appears also—by his lack of faith in ultimate victory, sent him away "on a holiday", a fate which had already befallen the Chief of the General Staff.

XLVIII

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

SECRET

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

No. 48

December, 1945.

I.

ARRESTS OF WAR CRIMINALS.

in continuation of Summaries of Information
Nos. 42 and 45.

(Mainly from Press Sources and P.I.D. Austrian and
German Personalities Series.)

B A S S E W I T Z - B E H R, Count Georg Henning von:

SS-Lieutenant General.

Reported arrested at Bremen by British military authorities.
("Sunday Chronicle", 28.10.45)

B U E L O W, Friedrich von:

Managing director of the Krupp Werke.

Reported arrested by British military authorities in the Ruhr district.
("Sunday Times", 2.12.45)

E D E R, Max

Dr. med., formerly a senior medical official and chief of the
Rassenpolitisches Amt of the Nazi Party, Gau Bayreuth.

Reported arrested at Munich.

(Munich Radio, 17.10.45)

(R/G/23/10)

F A T H, Hildegard:

Former private secretary to Hess.

Reported arrested at Madrid.

("Sunday Dispatch", 21.10.45)

G E H M, Heinz

Managing director of the Deutsche Edelstahlwerke.

Reported arrested by British military authorities in the Ruhr district.

("Sunday Times", 2.12.45)

G O E T Z, Karl:

Leading German banker.

Reported arrested by U.S. authorities at Frankfurt-on-Main.

("Times", 2.11.45)

G O L D M A N N, Paul:

Lieutenant General, Commandant of Paris (1940-42).
Reported arrested in Berlin and held at the disposal of the
French Government.
("Daily Telegraph", 30.11.45)

H A N K E, Franz:

Major General of SS, former Reichstag Deputy and Councillor of Vienna.
Reported arrested.
(Linz Radio, 30.10.45) (R/Au/6/11 B)

H E N L E, Guenther:

Dr., managing director of the Kloeckner Werke A.G.
Reported arrested by British military authorities in the Ruhr district.
("Sunday Times", 2.12.45)

H E N N E C K E, Arthur:

Managing director of the Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke.
Reported arrested by British military authorities in the Ruhr district.
("Sunday Times", 2.12.45)

+ H O F F M A N N, Albert:

Former Gauleiter of Southern Westphalia.
Reported arrested in the Ruhr district. (R/G/15/11 B)

H O U D R E M O N T, Eduard:

Dr., managing director of the Krupp Werke.
Reported arrested by British military authorities in the Ruhr district.
("Sunday Times", 2.12.45)

J E L U S I C H, Mirko:

Former temporary director of the Burgtheater under the Nazi régime.
Reported arrested.
(Linz Radio, 30.10.45) (R/Au/6/11 B)

+ K A I N D L, Anton

Former commandant of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp.
Reported arrested by British military authorities.
("Daily Worker", 14.8.45)

K I S S K A L T, Wilhelm:

Dr., leading German banker.
Reported arrested by U.S. authorities at Frankfurt-on-Main.
("Times", 2.11.45)

K R A T K Y, Edmund:

Former Commandant of the Engerau concentration camp in Austria.
Reported arrested by Austrian police in U.S. zone of Austria.
("Evening News", 27.11.45)

+ K R A U S (KRAUSEN):

Former Commandant of Auschwitz concentration camp.
Reported arrested by U.S. military authorities.
("Daily Telegraph", 3.12.45)

K R U G von Nidda, Otto:

Former German Consul General with the Vichy Government.
Reported arrested in Southern Baden.
(Hamburg Radio, 12.11.45)

(R/G/16/11 B)

M A L Z A C H E R, Hans:

Director of the Hermann Goering works in Linz.
Reported arrested by U.S. military police.
("Daily Telegraph", 31.10.45)

(R/Au/6/11 B)

M A Y E R, Georg:

Dr., former Commandant of a concentration camp in Poland.
Reported arrested near Obersalzburg. (B.U.P.)
("Daily Sketch", 27.8.45)

M U E L L E R, Erich:

Dr., deputy managing director and chief gun expert of the Krupp Werke.
Reported arrested by British military authorities in the Ruhr district.
("Sunday Times", 2.12.45)

M U E L L E R, Grete:

Ribbentrop's former secretary.
Reported arrested at Wiesbaden.
("Daily Telegraph", 9.11.45)

O E S T E R L I N K, Hans:

Leading German banker.
Reported arrested by U.S. authorities at Frankfurt-on-Main.
("Times", 2.11.45)

P I E T Z S C H, Albert:

Dr., leading German banker.
Reported arrested by U.S. authorities at Frankfurt-on-Main.
("Times", 2.11.45)

+ Indicates persons already charged by the United Nations.

R A D E M A C H E R, Hans:

Dr., managing director of the Krupp Werke.
Reported arrested by British military authorities in the Ruhr district.
("Sunday Times", 2.12.45)

R A S C H E, Karl:

Dr. iur., leading Nazi banker, former manager of the Dresdner Bank.
Reported arrested in the French zone.
("Daily Telegraph", 22.11.45)

R U M M E L, Hans:

Former director of the Deutsche Bank at Stuttgart.
Reported arrested in the U.S. zone of Germany.
(IF(2) Germany - U.S. Zone Telegraph Services IV)

S A X E - C O B U R G and G O T H A, Karl Eduard, Duke of

Former President of the German Red Cross and SS-General
Reported arrested by U.S. military authorities at Coburg.
("Times", 30.11.45)

+ S C H M I D T, Ernst:

Dr., Former SS doctor.
Reported arrested by British security police.
(Reuter - "Daily Telegraph", 26.10.45)

S C H M I D T, Guido:

Dr., former Austrian Foreign Minister.
Reported handed over to the Provisional Austrian Government by
the French Occupation Authorities for trial as a war criminal.
("Daily Telegraph", 26.11.45)

S C H U L Z, Fritz:

Former leader of the Wuerttemberg and Hohenzollern Labour Front.
Reported arrested at Stuttgart.
(Dana-dienst, 1.11.45)

S C H W E D E, Walther:

Managing director of the United Steel Trust (Vereinigte Stahlwerke)
Reported arrested by British military authorities in the Ruhr district.
("Sunday Times", 2.12.45)

S I E D E R S L E B E N, Rudolf:

Managing director of the Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke.
Reported arrested by British military authorities in the Ruhr district.
("Sunday Times", 2.12.45)

S Z A L A S Y, Ferenc:

Former Nazi Premier of Hungary.
Reported handed over to the Hungarian Government by the U.S.
authorities for trial as a war criminal.
("Daily Herald", 17.10.45)

+ Indicates persons already charged by the United Nations.

T A M E L E, Gustav:

Dr., former President of Oberlandesgericht Wien.
Reported arrested by the Salzburg police.
(Oesterreichische Volksstimme, 20.10.45.)

(R/G/29/10)

T S C H E C H E R,

Dr. med., former Chief Medical Officer at Buchenwald concentration camp.
Reported arrested by U.S. military authorities.
(Luxemburg Radio and "Evening Standard", 5.11.45)

U H R I G, Heinrich:

SS-Lieutenant, accused of murdering a R.A.F. pilot near Cologne.
Reported arrested at Weilburg by U.S. military authorities.
("The People", 21.10.45)

W E N K, Fritz:

Director of the Steyr plants in Upper Austria.
Reported arrested by U.S. military police.
("Daily Telegraph", 31.10.45)

(R/Au/6/11 B)

II.

THE FAR EAST.

A B E G G, Lily:

Known as Sybille Abe, on General MacArthur's list of suspected war criminals.

Reported arrested by U.S. Eighth Army authorities.
("Daily Telegraph", 21.9.45)

F U R U N D O, Inosuke:

President of the official Domei news agency from 1939 until its dissolution in 1945.

Reported arrested as a suspected war criminal by U.S. military authorities in Tokyo.
(Reuter - "Daily Telegraph", 3.12.45)

G O K O

Managing director of the Mitsubishi heavy industries combine.
Reported arrested by U.S. military authorities in Tokyo.
(Reuter - "Daily Telegraph", 3.12.45)

H A T A, Hikosabura:

Lt.-General, former vice-chief of Army General Staff 1944.
Reported arrested by U.S. military authorities in Tokyo.
(Reuter - "Daily Telegraph", 3.12.45)

H A T A, Shunroku:

Field Marshal, former C.-in-C. in China until last November.
Reported arrested by U.S. military authorities in Tokyo.
(Reuter - "Daily Telegraph", 3.12.45)

H I R A N U M A, Baron:

Former Prime Minister (1939)
Reported arrested by U.S. military authorities in Tokyo.
(Reuter - "Daily Telegraph", 3.12.45)

H I R O T A, Koki:

Former Prime Minister (1936)
Reported arrested by U.S. military authorities in Tokyo.
(Reuter - "Daily Telegraph", 3.12.45)

H O M M A, Masahara:

Lt.-General, former C.-in-C. in the Philippines.
Reported detained at Yokohama prison awaiting trial as a war criminal.
("Daily Record and Mail", 22.10.45)

K I D O, Koichi, Marquis:

The Emperor's right-hand man throughout the war.
Reported arrested by U.S. military authorities in Tokyo.
(A.P. and Reuter - "Evening Standard", 6.12.45)

K O B A Y A S H I, Seizo:

Former Naval Attaché in London and Washington.
Reported arrested by U.S. military authorities in Tokyo.
(Reuter - "Daily Telegraph", 3.12.45)

K O B A Y A S H I

Major, Commander of the Outram Road Gaol.
Reported arrested at Singapore.
(Reuter - Liverpool "Daily Post", 15.11.45)

K O D A M A, Yushio:

Japanese industrialist.
Reported arrested as a war criminal by U.S. military authorities
in Tokyo.
("Daily Express", 6.12.45)

K O N O Y E, Fumimaro, Prince:

Former Japanese Premier and principal adviser to Hirohito on the
revision of the Constitution.
Reported arrested by U.S. military authorities in Tokyo.
(A.P. and Reuter - "Evening Standard", 6.12.45)

K U Z U U, Yoshihisa:

Former president of the Black Dragon Society.
Reported arrested by U.S. military authorities in Tokyo.
("Northern Echo", 5.12.45)

N A K A J I M A

Leading Japanese industrialist.
Reported arrested by U.S. military authorities in Tokyo.
(Reuter - "Daily Telegraph", 3.12.45)

O H T S U K A

General, Chief of the Japanese J.A.D.
Reported arrested at Singapore.
(Reuter - Liverpool "Daily Post", 15.11.45)

S H I M A D A, Shegetora:

Admiral, former member of Cabinet at the time of Pearl Harbour attack.
Reported detained at Yokohama prison awaiting trial as a war criminal.
("Daily Record and Mail", 22.10.45)

S H O R I K I, Matsutaro:

President of the Yomiure daily newspaper.
Reported arrested as a suspected war criminal by U.S. military
authorities in Tokyo.
(Reuter - "Daily Telegraph", 3.12.45)

T A D A

General, former C.-in-C. Northern China, 1935-36, and member of the Supreme War Council, 1941.
Reported arrested by U.S. military authorities in Tokyo.
(Reuter - "Daily Telegraph", 3.12.45)

T A K A S H I

Admiral, former commander of the combined fleet.
Reported arrested by U.S. military authorities in Tokyo.
(Reuter - "Daily Telegraph", 3.12.45)

T A N I, Masayuki:

Former Foreign Minister to Tojo.
Reported arrested by U.S. military authorities in Tokyo.
(Reuter - "Daily Telegraph", 3.12.45)

T O G U R I, Iva:

Known as Tokyo Rose, native of Los Angeles and an American citizen.
Reported arrested by U.S. Army authorities and awaiting trial for treason in Yokohama.
("Express and Echo", 18.10.45)

T O M L I N S O N, Patrick:

Alias Sadao Kawaguchi, an American citizen.
Reported arrested by U.S. Army authorities in Japan.
("Express and Echo", 18.10.45)

T O Y O D A

Admiral, former Chief of Naval Staff and Navy Minister.
Reported arrested by U.S. military authorities in Tokyo.
(Reuter - "Daily Telegraph", 3.12.45)

XLIX

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

(R/G/4/2)

No. 49

February, 1946.

DISPOSAL OF DOCUMENTS.

The following is the position as regards existing Document Centres according to the latest data available.

I.

DOCUMENT CENTRES IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Periodical Report No. 1 of the "Enemy Documents Unit", Main Hqrs. Control Commission for Germany, dated September 20th, 1945, gave the following information concerning Document Centres functioning in Germany and Austria.

1. DOCUMENT CENTRES.

The following is a list of Document Centres at present operating in GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

(a) GERMANY

(i) British Zone: BAD OEYNHAUSEN GSI Library, BAOR
ISERLOHN 1 Corps District
NIENBURG 30 Corps District
HAMBURG BAOR Representative

(ii) U.S. Zone: BERLIN 6889 Berlin Doc. Centre
OBERURSEL (Frankfurt). USFET
FECHENHEIM (do.)..... USFET.
FREISING (Munich) 3 Army
HEIDELBERG 7 Army
BREMEN U.S. Enclave

(iii) Joint: KASSEL M.C.C.

(b) AUSTRIA.

(i) British Zone: KLAGENFURT CC for AUSTRIA

(ii) U.S. Zone: LINZ USFA

[A sketch map showing the approximate locations of these Document Centres can be consulted in the Research Office.]

2. ACCESSION LISTS.

A list of Accession Lists issued in GERMANY and AUSTRIA up to 20 September 1945, held by this Unit, is given ***** on page 3.

"Union Catalogues" of all books in these Accession Lists are held both by the EDU at BAD OEYNHAUSEN and by 6889 BDC in BERLIN.

3. CONTROL COUNCIL/CONTROL COMMISSION DOCUMENT CENTRE, FRANKFURT-am-MAIN.

This Centre finally closed on 10 September 1945. The premises at FECHENHEIM have been taken over by USFET, together with certain documents which were still being worked on there or which were awaiting shipment.

This unit and 6889 Berlin Document Centre, which had taken over on the dissolution of the former SHAEF G-2 Documents Section, separated. EDU is now located at BAD OEYNHAUSEN and 6889 BDC in BERLIN/ZEHLENDORF. Both units have detachments working at MCC, KASSEL.

4. MINISTERIAL COLLECTING CENTRE, KASSEL.

Notes on the quantity of documents held at MCC as at 15 September 1945 are given at Appendix "C". These are arranged by Divisions, with a note on collections of documents which arrived in the last few days. The chief of these are the 400 tons of German Foreign Office documents which were moved from MARBURG to KASSEL last week.

The MARBURG Document Centre is now closed.

5. OKW/OKH FILES AND HEERESARCHIV

These two important collections comprising some 250 tons were sent to Camp Ritchie, Maryland, USA, for detailed exploitation. The documents left ANTWERP by sea about 10th September 1945.

The complete catalogue of the OKW/OKH collection is at present being printed and will be issued at the beginning of October.

6. FELDWIRTSCHAFTSAMT.

The Feldwirtschaftsamt collection is still at the former CC/CO (?) Document Centre at FRANKFURT (FECHENHEIM), where it is being exploited by the War Crimes Branch, BBSU, representatives of PID, etc.

7. LIBRARY OF JAPANESE EMBASSY, BERLIN.

This Library was evacuated from Berlin at the end of August and is now held by GSI Library, BAOR. It is being stored by them and, when in order, will be available for examination by interested agencies.

8. KRUPP DOCUMENTS

All the main collections of KRUPP documents have now been concentrated at GSI Library, BAOR. These consist of the KRUPP family archives, balance sheets, etc., and some 23 tons of files on naval contracts, supply of raw materials, substitute metals, technical matters, etc.

9. I.G. FARBEEN DOCUMENTS.

All the main collections of I.G. FARBEEN documents have been concentrated at 7 Army Document Centre, HEIDELBERG.

ACCESSION LISTS OF BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA,
held by Enemy Documents Unit on 20th September 1945.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Nos.</u>	<u>Date of Latest List</u>
(a) <u>GERMANY - British Zone</u>		
GSI Library, BAOR	1-23	15 Sept., 1945.
1 Corps District	1-3	22 Aug., 1945.
30 Corps District	1-4	?
(b) <u>GERMANY - U.S. Zone</u>		
6889th Berlin Doc. Centre	1-13	8 Sept., 1945.
7th Army	1-6	4 Sept., 1945.
Enclave Military District	1-3	14 Aug., 1945.
(c) <u>AUSTRIA</u>		
British Zone Austria	1-15	29 Aug., 1945
U.S.F.A.	1-3	8 Sept., 1945.

(A) MAIN COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS AT MCC on 16 SEPTEMBER, 1945.

<u>Ministry</u>	<u>Division responsible</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Economics	Industry, Trade, Commerce	130
Education	Public Health, Welfare	6
Finance	Finance	14
Food and Agriculture	Food and Agriculture	16
Interior	Civil Administration	3
Justice	Legal	242
Labour	Manpower	15
OKW	Air, Ground, Navy	431
Post	Communications	5
Transportation	Transportation	16
Foreign Office		400
<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Siemens Schuckert files and blue prints		5
Institut für Auswärtige Politik		20
Antikomintern and anti-Jewish agencies		3
OKM		2
Reichskanzlei and Präsidialkanzlei		2

1278
32

(B) RECENT ARRIVALS OF DOCUMENTS.

- (i) The 400 tons of records of the German Foreign Office began to arrive at MCC from MARBURG on 12 September. The move will take about 10 days to complete.
- (ii) 5 tons of documents of the Reich Commissioner for Enemy Property arrived at MCC on 14 September from BERNECK. A further similar quantity is expected on 17 September.
- (iii) 15 tons of RAF records from MUNICH arrived at MCC on 8th September.

(R/G/8/2/B)

- 4 -

II.

DOCUMENTS CENTRES IN LONDON

AIR DOCUMENTS CENTRES.

A Memorandum issued by Documents Section A.D.I.(K) Documents Section, dated 3rd December, 1945, gave the following information:

On the 15th November the Air Documents Research Centre (A.D.R.C.) closed down and departed for the United States with a view to reopening at Wrightfield. As a result of this an arrangement was made between A.C.A.S.(I) on the British side and A.C.A.S. (G-2) War Department on the American side regarding disposal of German documents of air intelligence interest.

It was arranged that original technical documents which exist in one copy only will go to the Air Documents Research Office (A.D.R.O.), which has now been established at Wrightfield, U.S.A., and non-technical documents which exist in one copy only will go to the Air Ministry.

and
It was also agreed that duplicate/copies of technical documents will be sent to M.A.P. (R.T.P./T.I.B., German Documents Centre, 22, Gloucester Square, W. 2.) (+), who will either keep them in their own library or send them to such libraries as the new Aeronautical University. Non-technical documents on the other hand are eventually to be sent to Mr. J.O. Nerney, head of the Air Historical Branch, 16, Lowndes Square, S.W. 1., who is the ultimate custodian of German air force documents of this nature.

With a view to implementing this arrangement all Agencies holding documents which have been listed and distributed by A.D.I.(K) Documents Section should, after they have served their purpose, in case of technical documents return them to M.A.P. (R.T.P./T.I.B. German Documents Centre) and to Mr. Nerney, Air Historical Branch, in respect of non-technical documents. If copies are absolutely necessary reproduction can be obtained on request from M.A.P (R.T.P/T.I.B.) for technical documents and from A.D.I.(K) Documents Section for non-technical documents.

ECONOMIC DOCUMENTS

The Foreign Documents Unit, situated in Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, W. 1 (Tele: GROSVENOR 4060 - Ext. 3108), functions under the Control Office for Germany and Austria. It specialises in captured documents of economic interest. In connection with this Unit there is a Documents Section at 32, Bryanston Square, W. 1. (Telephone REGENT 8484, Ext. 1230), which acts as a clearing house for documents received from Germany, and issues accession lists.

[NOTE: The London Documents Centre (L.M.D.C.), formerly the "MIRS", at 40, Hyde Park Gate, is in process of disbandment.]

(+) Telephone: PADDINGTON 7050. (R.O.)

D O C U M E N T C E N T E R S
(August 1945)

OSLO (Oslo
Force Docs Pool)

London
(MRS)
(EDS)

K54

BR 100-100000-100000
(Enclave #11
Distr. Docs Ctr.)

53

NIENBURG (21 AGp, 30 Corps)

BAD OELYNHAUSEN (AGp Main Centre)

52

ISERLOHN
(21 AGp, 1 Corps)

KASSEL (Ministr Coll Ctr)

DUESSELDORF
(G-5 - CC)

MARBURG (Ministr Coll. Ctr
Foreign Office)

OBERURSEL (USFLT)

FRANKFURT (CC/CC)
MOVING TO BERLIN

HEIDELBERG (Sever. Army)

WIEN
(VIENNA)
(USFA);

NURCH
(055)

49

FREISING (Third Army)

LIEZ
(USFA)

48

BERCHTSGADEN
(Air Min,
USSTAF)

S W I T Z E R L A N D

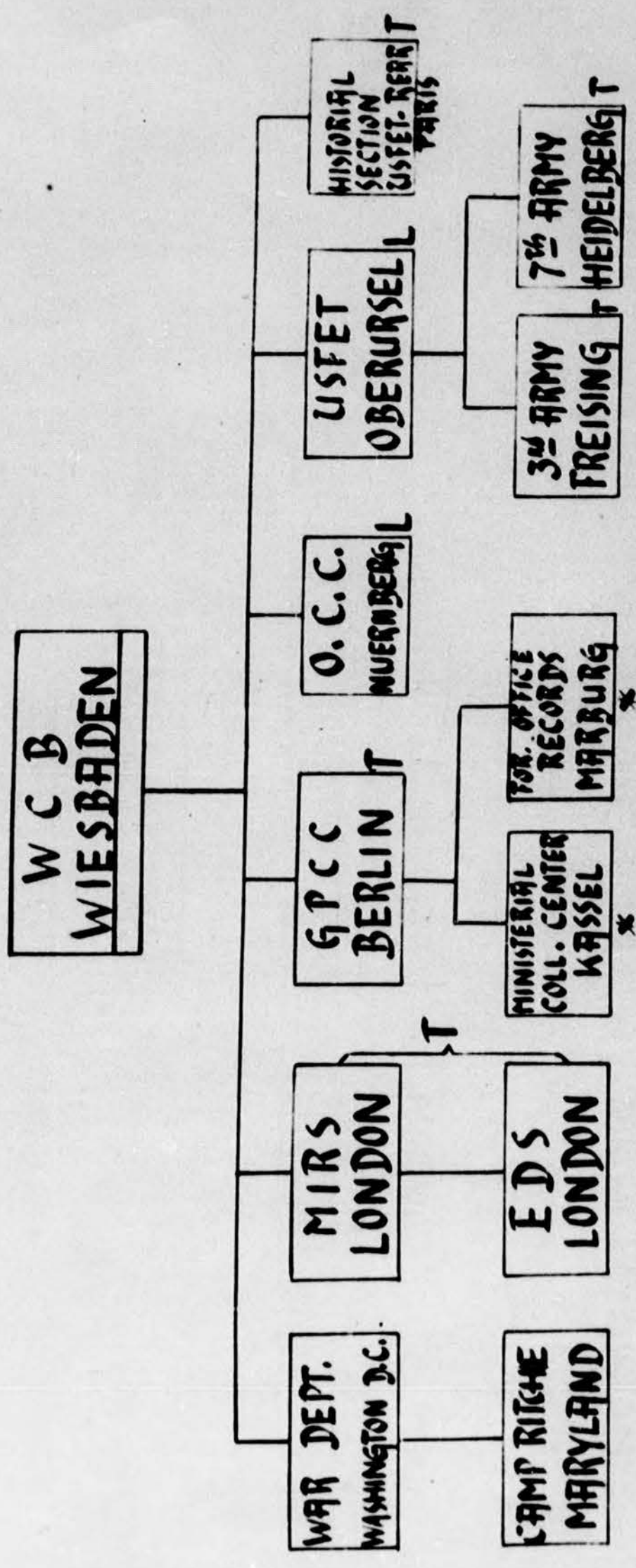
A U \$ T R I A

T = Team
L = Liaison
* = To be investigated

R/G/25/103 (1)

SOURCES OF DOCUMENTS

FOR JA. W.C.B. WIESBADEN



T = TERMS, L = LIAISON, * = TO BE INVESTIGATED

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

(R/Ne/15/5 A)

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

No. 50

May, 1946.

ALPHABETICAL LISTS OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS,
PRISONS AND PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS IN THE
DIFFERENT OCCUPIED ZONES OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

NOTE: This list has been compiled by the Netherlands Commissioner from photostats of the French map circulated under R/G/16/1B. As that map does not mark the Zone boundaries, some errors may have occurred in regard to the Zone in which camps close to a boundary are situated.- R.O.]

I. Concentration Camps, Prisons and "Kommando's" in Germany:

- (i) American Occupied Zone of Germany.
- (ii) British Occupied Zone of Germany.
- (iii) French Occupied Zone of Germany.
- (iv) Russian Occupied Zone of Germany.

II. Concentration Camps, Prisons and "Kommando's" in Austria:

- (v) American Occupied Zone of Austria.
- (vi) British Occupied Zone of Austria.
- (vii) French Occupied Zone of Austria.
- (viii) Russian Occupied Zone of Austria.

III. Prisoner of War Camps in (a) Germany and (b) Austria:

- (a)
 - (ix) American Occupied Zone of Germany.
 - (x) British Occupied Zone of Germany.
 - (xi) French Occupied Zone of Germany.
 - (xii) Russian Occupied Zone of Germany.
- (b)
 - (xiii) American Occupied Zone of Austria.
 - (xiv) British Occupied Zone of Austria.
 - (xv) Russian Occupied Zone of Austria.

I.

(1) Concentration Camps, Prisons and "Kommando's" in the American Occupied Zone of Germany.

<u>A.</u>		<u>H.</u>	
<u>Aichach</u>	Concentration Camp.	<u>Hanau</u>	Prison
<u>Allach</u>	" "	<u>Hof</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Allendorf</u>	" "	<u>Homburg von der Hohe</u>	Prison
<u>Amberg</u>	Concentration camp and Prison.		
<u>Ansbach</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Karlsruhe</u>	Prison
<u>Ansbach</u>	" "	<u>Kassel</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Augsburg</u>	Prison	<u>Kaufbeuren</u>	Prison
		<u>Kaufering</u>	"Kommando".
<u>Bad Homburg</u>	Prison	<u>Kochendorf</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Bayreuth</u>	" "	<u>Kottern</u>	Prison
<u>Blaibach</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Kuhbeig</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Butzbach</u>	"Kommando".		
		<u>Lauffen</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Coburg</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Limburg</u>	" "
		<u>Ludwigsburg</u>	Prison
<u>Dachau</u>	Concentration Camp		
<u>Darmstadt</u>	Prison	<u>Mannheim</u>	Prison
<u>Dewangen</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Melsungen</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Dieburg</u>	" "	<u>Mosbach</u>	" "
<u>Dillenburg</u>	" "	<u>Munchen</u>	Prison
<u>E.</u>		<u>N.</u>	
<u>Ebersbach</u>	Prison	<u>Neckarelz</u>	Concentration Camp
		<u>Neckargersbach</u>	Prison
<u>F.</u>		<u>Neumarkt</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Fechenbach</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Neumarkt St Weit</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Fischen</u>	Prison	<u>Neuoffingen</u>	" "
<u>Fleningen</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Neustadt</u>	" "
<u>Flossenburg Pilsen</u>	" "	<u>Niederhagen</u>	" "
<u>Frankfurt am. Main</u>	Prison	<u>Nuerenberg</u>	Prison
<u>G.</u>			
<u>Ginsheim</u>	Concentration Camp		
<u>Gotteszell</u>	" "		

(i) Concentration Camps, Prisons and "Kommando's" in the American Occupied Zone of Germany (continued).

O.
Oberdorf Concentration Camp

R.
Regensburg Concentration Camp
 and Prison.

Rödelheim Concentration Camp

S.
Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp
Schelkingen " "
Schwasmünchen " "
Singen " "
Sinsheim Prison
Straubing "
Stuttgart "

T.
Türkheim Concentration Camp

U.
Ulm a/d Donau Prison

V.
Vaihingen Concentration Camp
 and Prison.
Vetzlar Concentration Camp
Vohenstrauß Prison

W.
Weiden Prison
Wiesbaden Concentration Camp
 and "Kommando."
Wurzberg Concentration Camp

Z.
Ziegenheim Prison.

(ii) Concentration Camps, Prisons and "Kommando's" situated in the British Zone of Germany.

<u>A.</u>		<u>D (Cont)</u>	
<u>Aachen</u>	Prison	<u>Dortmund</u>	Prison
<u>Ahrensboök</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Drütte</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Am Suhrskamp</u>	" "	<u>Duisberg</u>	" and Prison.
<u>Anrath</u>	Prison	<u>Düren</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Aschendorfermoor</u>	Straflager	<u>Dusseldorf</u>	" "
<u>Aurich</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>E.</u>	
<u>B.</u>		<u>Eikern</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Barmbeck</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Eilpe</u>	" "
<u>Bayenburg</u>	" "	<u>Emden</u>	Straflager (Papenburg Emsland Group)
<u>Benninghausen</u>	" "	<u>Essen</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Berenbostel</u>	" "	<u>Esterwegen</u>	Straflager (Papenburg Emsland Group)
<u>Bergedorf</u>	Concentration Camp and Prison	<u>Eutin</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Bergen-Belsen</u>	Concentration Camp (Jews)	<u>F.</u>	
<u>Bergkamen</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Fallersleben</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Bielefeld</u>	" " (Russians)	<u>Fallingbostel</u>	Concentration Camp and Prison
<u>Blankenburg</u>	"Kommando".	<u>Farge</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Blumenthal</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Flensburg</u>	" "
<u>Bochum VI</u>	Concentration Camp and Prison.	<u>Fuhlsbüttel</u>	" "
<u>Bockum</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>G.</u>	
<u>Borgemoor</u>	Straflager (Papenburg Emsland Group)	<u>Garssen</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Braunweiler</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Glash</u>	Straflager (Papenburg Emsland Group)
<u>Bremen</u>	" "	<u>Gluckstadt</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Brual-Rhede</u>	Straflager (Papenburg Emsland Group)	<u>H.</u>	
<u>Brunswick</u>	Concentration Camp sub-camp women)	<u>Hagen</u>	Prison
<u>C.</u>		<u>Hallendorf</u>	Concentration Camp (Arbeits lager)
<u>Celle</u>	Concentration Camp and Prison.	<u>Hamborn</u>	Prison
<u>D.</u>		<u>Hamburg</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Dalum</u>	Straflager (Papenburg Emsland Group)	<u>Hamm</u>	Prison
<u>Dessaucha</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Harpstedt</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Dorpen</u>	Straflager (Papenburg Emsland Group)	<u>Hattingen</u>	Prison.
		<u>Heide</u>	Concentration camp
		<u>Holbeckshof</u>	" (Jews)
		<u>Hovelhof</u>	Concentration Camp
		<u>Huetten</u>	Straflager (Police prison)
		<u>Husem</u>	Prison

(ii) Concentration Camps, Prisons and "Kommando's" situated in the British Zone of Germany (Cont.)

<u>J.</u>		<u>O.</u>	
<u>Johannesburg</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Oberlangen/Ems</u>	Straflager (Papenburg Emsland Group)
<u>Julich</u>	" "	<u>Ochtumsand</u>	
<u>K.</u>		<u>Oldenburg</u>	"Kommando"
<u>Kaltenkirchen</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Osnabrück</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Kemna</u>	" "	<u>Osterode</u>	" "
<u>Kiel</u>	Prison	<u>P.</u>	
<u>Kolding</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Paderhorn</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Köln</u>	" "	<u>Papenburg</u>	Straflager (Papenburg Emsland Group)
<u>L.</u>		<u>Ricklinghausen</u>	<u>R.</u> Concentration Camp
<u>Lathen</u>	Straflager (Papenburg Emsland Group)	<u>Rensburg</u>	" "
<u>Lehe</u>	" "	<u>Rheinbach</u>	" "
<u>Lengerich</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Rickling</u>	" "
<u>Lichtenau</u>	" "	<u>Rotenburg</u>	" "
<u>Liebenau</u>	Straflager	<u>S.</u>	
<u>Lingen</u>	Straflager (Papenburg Emsland Group)	<u>Salzgitter</u>	Concentration Camp and Prison
<u>Lippstadt</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Schulp</u>	Concentration Camp (Arbeits lager)
<u>Lübeck</u>	Prison and "Kommando"	<u>Senne</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>M.</u>		<u>Siegburg</u>	Concentration camp (Arbeits lager)
<u>Meschede</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Unterluss</u>	<u>U.</u> Concentration Camp
<u>Merken</u>	Prison	<u>V.</u>	
<u>Minden</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Varrel</u>	Prison
<u>Moringen</u>	" "	<u>Vechta</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Mulheim</u>	" "	<u>W.</u>	
<u>Münster</u>	Concentration Camp and Prison	<u>Walchum</u>	Straflager (Papenburg Emsland Group)
<u>N.</u>		<u>Wanna Eikel</u>	Concentration camp
<u>Neuengamme</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Watenstedt</u>	Straflager
<u>Neumünster</u>	" "	<u>Wattenscheid</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Neustadt</u>	Prison	<u>Werl</u>	Prison
<u>Neustrom</u>	Straflager (Papenburg Emsland Group)	<u>Wiedenbrück</u>	"
<u>Niederhagen</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Wilsede</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Nienburg</u>	Prison	<u>Wisselhovelde</u>	Prison, "Kommando".
		<u>Wittmoor</u>	Concentration Camp
		<u>Wittmund</u>	"
		<u>Wolfenbüttel</u>	Prison
		<u>Wuppertal</u>	Concentration Camp and Prison.

(iii) Concentration Camps, Prisons and "Kommando's" situated in the French Occupied Zone of Germany.

<u>Altenkirchen</u>	<u>A.</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Mainz</u>	<u>M.</u>	Prison
<u>Artause</u>		" "	<u>Maulberg</u>		"
<u>Baden-Baden</u>	<u>B.</u>	Prison	<u>Mayen</u>		Prison and "Kommando".
<u>Bad-Ems</u>		Concentration Camp	<u>Oberndorf</u>	<u>O.</u>	Prison
<u>Baumsholl</u>		" "	<u>Offenburg</u>		"
<u>Dautmerger</u>	<u>D.</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Ravensburg</u>	<u>R.</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Diez</u>		Prison "	<u>Reichenbach</u>		" "
<u>Eisenbach</u>	<u>E.</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Rastatt</u>		" "
<u>Frankental</u>	<u>F.</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Rotenburg</u>		Prison
<u>Freudenstadt</u>		Prison	<u>Saarbrücken</u>	<u>S.</u>	Concentration Camp and Prison.
<u>Friedburg</u>		Concentration Camp and Prison	<u>Saarlautern</u>		Prison
<u>Frommen</u>		Concentration Camp.	<u>Schwetzingen</u>		Concentration Camp
<u>Gaggenau</u>	<u>G.</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Sigmaringen</u>		" "
<u>Gerolstein</u>		" "	<u>St.-Georgen</u>		Prison
<u>Güttag</u>		" "	<u>Stülz</u>		Concentration Camp
<u>Inzert</u>	<u>I.</u>	Prison.	<u>Treves</u>	<u>T.</u>	Prison
<u>Kaiserslautern</u>	<u>K.</u>	Prison	<u>Tullingen</u>		"
<u>Kehl</u>		"	<u>Weissenbach</u>	<u>W.</u>	Concentration camp
<u>Koblenz</u>		Concentration Camp and Prison.	<u>Wittlich</u>		Prison
<u>Konstanz</u>		Concentration Camp	<u>Wolbach</u>		"
<u>Kreuznach</u>		Prison			
<u>Liebenau</u>	<u>L.</u>	Concentration Camp			
<u>Ludwigshafen</u>		" "			
<u>Ludwigshafen</u>		" "			

(iv) Concentration Camps, Prisons and "Kommando's" situated in the Russian Occupied Zone of Germany.

<u>A.</u>		<u>C.</u>	
<u>Abderoda</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Charlottenburg</u>	Prison
<u>Adersbach</u>	Concentration Camp and "Kommando".	<u>Chemnitz</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Aken</u>	Prison	<u>Christianstadt</u>	" "
<u>Alt Beelitz</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Crimnitzschau</u>	" "
<u>Altenburg</u>	"Kommando".	<u>D.</u>	
<u>Annaberg</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Dessau</u>	" "
<u>Apolda</u>	Prison	<u>Dora</u>	" "
<u>Arnstadt</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Dresden</u>	" "
<u>Ascherleben</u>	" "	<u>E.</u>	
<u>B.</u>		<u>Ebersnach</u>	" "
		<u>Eisenach</u>	" "
<u>Babelsberg</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Erfurt</u>	Prison
<u>Bad Berka</u>	" "	<u>F.</u>	
<u>Bad Sulza</u>	" "	<u>Floha</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Barth</u>	" "	<u>Frankenstein Meisse</u>	" "
<u>Bauswitz</u>	" "	<u>Frankental</u>	" "
<u>Beerfelde</u>	" "	<u>Frankfurt a/d Oder</u>	Prison and "Kommando".
<u>Bergstadt</u>	" "	<u>Freistadt</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Berlin</u>	" "	<u>Fürstenberg</u>	" "
<u>Beuthen</u>	" "	<u>Fursterwald</u>	"Kommando".
<u>Bitterfeld</u>	" "	<u>G.</u>	
<u>Blankenheim</u>	" "	<u>Gardelegen</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Blechhammer</u>	" "	<u>Glatz</u>	Concentration Camp and Prison.
<u>Pleicherode</u>	" "	<u>Gleiwitz</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Boberstein</u>	" "	<u>Gogolin</u>	" "
<u>Bornicke</u>	" "	<u>Golditz</u>	" "
<u>Braunschweig</u>	" "	<u>Gorlitz</u>	" "
<u>Breslau</u>	Concentration Camp and Prison	<u>Gotha</u>	Concentration Camp and Prison
<u>Brieg</u>	Concentration Camp	<u>Grimma</u>	Concentration Camp
<u>Buchenwald</u>	Concentration Camp and Prison	<u>Grossornes</u>	" "
<u>Bunzlau</u>	Prison	<u>Gross-Strelitz</u>	" "
<u>Butzow</u>	" "	<u>Gross-Rosen</u>	" "
		<u>Grüssau</u>	" "

(iv) Concentration Camps, Prisons and "Kommando's" situated in the Russian Occupied Zone of Germany. (Cont)

<u>Halberstedt</u> <u>H.</u> "Kommando".	<u>Neubrandenburg</u> <u>N.</u> Concentration Camp
<u>Halle</u> " "	<u>Neudorf</u> Concentration Camp and Prison
<u>Harzungen</u> Concentration Camp	<u>Niedersachswerfen</u> Concentration Camp
<u>Hettstedt</u> " "	<u>Nordhausen</u> " "
<u>Hohelbrück</u> " "	<u>Ohdruf</u> <u>O.</u> " "
<u>Hohenstein</u> " "	<u>Oppeln</u> " "
<u>Jauer</u> <u>J.</u> " "	<u>Oranienburg</u> " "
<u>Jena</u> Concentration Camp and Prison.	<u>Potsdam</u> <u>P.</u> " "
<u>Jutenborg</u> Concentration Camp	<u>Radinkendorf</u> <u>R.</u> " "
<u>Kamenz</u> <u>K.</u> " "	<u>Rathenow</u> " "
<u>Koningstein</u> Prison	<u>Ratibor</u> " "
<u>Kothen</u> " "	<u>Ravensbrück</u> Concentration Camp and Prison.
<u>Kottbus</u> " "	<u>Reibnitz</u> Concentration Camp
<u>Kustrin</u> Concentration Camp and Prison	<u>Reichenau</u> " "
<u>Landsberg</u> <u>L.</u> Prison	<u>Saalfeld</u> <u>S.</u> " "
<u>Langenbielau</u> "Kommando".	<u>Sagan</u> Prison
<u>Langensalza</u> Concentration Camp	<u>Sangerhausen</u> Concentration Camp
<u>Leimbach</u> " "	<u>Saxenhausen</u> " "
<u>Leipzig</u> Prison	<u>Schneidemühl</u> " "
<u>Lichterfelde</u> " "	<u>Schönebeck</u> " "
<u>Lobben</u> Concentration Camp	<u>Schwerin</u> Prison
<u>Luckau</u> " "	<u>Senf Tenberg</u> Concentration Camp
<u>Ludwigslust</u> Prison	<u>Soldin</u> " "
<u>Magdeburg</u> <u>M.</u> Concentration Camp	<u>Sonnenberg</u> " "
<u>Marienthal</u> " "	<u>Sonnenburg</u> " "
<u>Markkleeberg</u> Prison	<u>Sorau</u> " "
<u>Meiningen</u> " "	<u>Spargau</u> " "
<u>Monsterberg</u> Concentration Camp	<u>St-Annaberg</u> " "
<u>Mulhausen</u> " "	<u>Stadroda</u> " "
	<u>Stargard</u> " "
	<u>Stettin</u> " "
	<u>Stralsund</u> " "

(iv) Concentration Camps, Prisons and "Kommando's" situated in the Russian Occupied Zone of Germany (cont.).

	<u>S.</u> (Cont)		
<u>Strausberg</u>	. . . . .	Concentration Camp	
<u>Strelitz</u>	. . . . .	"	"
<u>Striegau</u>	. . . . .	"	"
<u>Stutthof</u>	. . . . .	"	"
	<u>T.</u>		
<u>Thale</u>	. . . . .	"	"
<u>Thekia</u>	. . . . .	"	"
<u>Torgau</u>	. . . . .	"	"
<u>Trebnitz</u>	. . . . .	"	"
	<u>U.</u>		
<u>Untermansfeld</u>	. . . . .	"	"
	<u>W.</u>		
<u>Waldenburg</u>	. . . . .	"	"
<u>Waldheim</u>	. . . . .	Prison and "Kommando".	
<u>Waltendorf</u>	. . . . .	Concentration Camp	
<u>Wansleben</u>	. . . . .	"	"
<u>Wernigerode</u>	. . . . .	"Kommando".	
<u>Winterfeld</u>	. . . . .	Concentration Camp	
<u>Wismar</u>	. . . . .	"	"
<u>Wittenberg near Berlin</u>		Prison	
<u>Wittenberg near Dessau</u>		Concentration Camp	
<u>Wittenberg a/d Elbe</u>		"	"
<u>Wohlau</u>	. . . . .	"	"
	<u>Z.</u>		
<u>Zella Mehlis Suhl</u>		Concentration Camp, Prison and "Kommando".	
<u>Zorbig</u>	. . . . .	Concentration Camp	
<u>Zwickau</u>	. . . . .	Prison	

II.

(v) Concentration Camps, Prisons and "Kommando's" situated in the American Occupied Zone of Austria.

<u>Annaburg</u>	.....	"Kommando".
<u>Aupfing</u>	.....	Concentration Camp
<u>Ebelsberg</u>	.....	" "
<u>Gusen</u>	.....	" "
<u>Linz</u>	.....	" "
<u>Markt Pongau</u>	.....	" "
<u>Passau</u>	.....	" "
<u>Raming</u>	.....	" "
<u>Steyr</u>	.....	" "
<u>Vocklabruck</u>	.....	" "
<u>Wels</u>	.....	Prison

(vi) Concentration Camps situated in the British Occupied Zone of Austria.

<u>Bruch</u>	.....	Concentration camp
<u>Graz</u>	.....	" "
<u>Klagenfurt</u>	.....	" "
<u>Wolfsberg</u>	.....	" "

(vii) Concentration Camps situated in the French Occupied Zone of Austria.

<u>Innsbruck</u>	.....	Concentration camp
<u>Zams</u>	.....	" "

(viii) Concentration Camps and Prisons, situated in the Russian Occupied Zone of Austria.

<u>Bretstein</u>	.....	Concentration Camp	:	<u>Neustadt</u>	.....	Prison
<u>Dollersheim</u>	.....	" "	:	<u>Semmering</u>	.....	Prison
<u>Lanzendorf</u>	.....	" "	:	<u>St.-Polten</u>	.....	Prison
<u>Maria Lanzendorf</u>	.....	" "	:	<u>Vienne</u>	.....	Prison
<u>Mauthausen</u>	.....	" "	:	<u>Wollersdorf-Trutz-</u>		
			:	<u>dorf</u>		Concentration Camp.

III. (a)

(ix) List of Prisoner of War Camps situated in the American Occupied Zone of Germany.

<u>Bad Sooden.</u>	<u>Rotenburg</u>
<u>Dieburg,</u>	<u>Spangenburg</u>
<u>Ebelsbach</u>	<u>Sulzbach</u>
<u>Eichstätt</u>	<u>Tittmoning</u>
<u>Frankenthal</u>	<u>Wegscheide</u>
<u>Frankfurt</u>	<u>Weiden</u>
<u>Freising</u>	<u>Weilburg</u>
<u>Gersfeld</u>	<u>Weinberg</u>
	<u>Wulzburg</u>
<u>Hamelenburg</u>	
<u>Hohenfels</u>	<u>Ziegenhain</u>
<u>Kuranstalt</u>	
<u>Laufen</u>	
<u>Limburg</u>	
<u>Ludwigsburg</u>	
<u>Memmingen</u>	
<u>Moosburg</u>	
<u>Murnau</u>	
<u>Nuremberg</u>	

III (Cont.)

(x) List of Prisoner of War Camps situated in the British Occupied Zone of Germany.

<u>Bathorn</u>	<u>Neu Veersen</u>
<u>Bochelt</u>	<u>Nienburg</u>
<u>Bon Duisdorf</u>	<u>Osnabruck</u>
<u>Braunschweig</u>	<u>Osterode</u>
<u>Dossel</u>	<u>Sanbostel</u>
<u>Dorsten</u>	<u>Schleswig</u>
<u>Dortmund</u>	<u>Soest</u>
<u>Duren</u>	<u>Westertimke</u>
<u>Enger</u>	<u>Wolfenbittel</u>
<u>Fallingbostel</u>	
<u>Fichtenhain</u>	
<u>Fischbeck</u>	
<u>Hemer</u>	
<u>Lübeck</u>	
<u>Munster</u>	

III (a) (Cont)

(x1) List of Prisoner of War Camps situated in the French Occupied Zone of Germany.

Biberach

Ehingen

Liebenau

Malschbach

Nagold

Offenburg

Rastatt

Ravensburg

Rottenmünster

Trier

Villengen

Wiebelsheim

Wurzach

III.(a). (Cont.)

(xii) List of Prisoner of War Camps situated in the Russian Occupied Zone of Germany.

<u>Altenburg</u>	<u>Hilburghausen</u>	<u>Saalhausen-Kreischa</u>
<u>Altengrabow</u>	<u>Hindenburg</u>	<u>Sagan</u>
<u>Annaburg</u>	<u>Hohnstein</u>	<u>Schleiz</u>
<u>Apolda</u>	<u>Johannisbad</u>	<u>Schmorkau</u>
<u>Arnswalde</u>	<u>Juliusburg</u>	<u>Schwarzkolhan</u>
<u>Bad Sulza</u>		<u>Schwerin</u>
<u>Barth</u>	<u>Kattowitz</u>	<u>Silberberg</u>
<u>Bielsdorf</u>	<u>Kirchham</u>	<u>Spandau</u>
<u>Bilin</u>	<u>Koenigswartha</u>	<u>Stadtroda</u>
<u>Blechhammer</u>	<u>Konigstein</u>	<u>Stargard</u>
	<u>Kosel</u>	<u>Steglitz</u>
<u>Colditz</u>	<u>Kreuzburg</u>	
<u>Drewitz</u>	<u>Kunau</u>	
	<u>Langenbielau</u>	
<u>Elsterhorst</u>	<u>Lamsdorf</u>	
<u>Eulenberg</u>	<u>Lübben</u>	
<u>Falkensee</u>	<u>Luckenwalde</u>	
<u>Fürstenberg</u>	<u>Mairisch Trubau</u>	
<u>Gorlitz</u>	<u>Muhlberg</u>	
<u>Greifswald</u>	<u>Neu-Brandenburg</u>	
<u>Gross-Born</u>	<u>Neuköln</u>	
<u>Gross-Strelitz</u>		
<u>Hammerstein</u>	<u>Oberlangendorf</u>	
<u>Hartmansdorf</u>	<u>Obermassfeld</u>	
<u>Heidekrick</u>	<u>Oschatz</u>	
	<u>Prenzlau</u>	

III.- (b)

(xiii) List of Prisoner of War Camps situated in the American Occupied Zone of Austria.

Markt Pongau St.-Johann.

Salzburg

Stepling

(xiv) List of Prisoner of War Camps situated in the British Occupied Zone of Austria.

Graz

Lienz

Spittal

Wolfsberg

(xv) List of Prisoner of War Camps situated in the Russian Occupied Zone of Austria.

Dollersheim

Edelbach

Gnexendorf

Kaisersteinbruck

Vienna

1120 / LI

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

No. 51

May, 1946.

ARRESTS OF WAR CRIMINALS

in continuation of Summaries of Information
Nos. 42, 45 and 48.

(Mainly from Press Sources and P.I.D. Austrian and
German Personalities Series.)

"A X I S S A L L Y", GILLARS, Mildred E.

Broadcast to U.S. troops from Berlin.
Reported arrested by U.S. authorities in Germany.
(News of Germany, 22.3.46.)

B A R D O L F F, Dr.

Reported arrested by U.S. authorities.
(Radio Salzburg, 29.12.45.)

B A U M E, Max.

German police colonel.
Took part in the mass slaughter of Poles in Wawer in 1939.
Reported arrested by the British authorities.
(Radio Warsaw, 17.2.46.)

B E L O W, Nikolars von.

General, Hitler's Adjutant since 1933.
Reported arrested in the British zone at Bad Godesberg.
(Scotsman, 10.1.46.)

B O E L L I N G, Paul.

Gestapo N.C.O.
Ill-treated prisoners at Vollam.
Reported arrested in Norway by the Trondheim Police.
(Radio Oslo, 17.1.46.)

B R A U N, Hans.

Nazi Kreisleiter of Neunkirchen, Austria.
Responsible for mass shootings of Austrian Resistance members
in April, 1945.
Reported arrested by the Vienna authorities.
(Radio Salzburg, 29.12.45.)

B R O C K H A U S, Hans.

German oil magnate.
Reported arrested in British zone of Germany.
(The Times, 23.1.46.)

D I T T R I C H, Franz:

Doctor of pharmacy; suspected of offences under the prohibition law and the war criminals' law.
Reported arrested in Austria.
(Neues Oesterreich, 1.5.46.)

E N G E L, Max:

German oil magnate.
Reported arrested in the British zone of Germany.
(The Times, 23.1.46.)

F I E D L E R (?) Walter:

In charge of underground News Service of the NSDAP before the Anschluss. Responsible for many arrests.
Reported arrested by U.S. authorities.
(Radio Salzburg, 29.12.45.)

F R A U E N F E L D, Alfred:

Former Gauleiter of Vienna.
Reported arrested by U.S. authorities.
(Radio Salzburg, 29.12.45.)

G E I L E N B E R G (GALLENBERG), Edmund:

German oil magnate.
Reported arrested in British zone of Germany.
(The Times, 23.1.46.)

G R O S S E, Karl:

German oil magnate.
Reported arrested in British zone of Germany.
(The Times, 23.1.46.)

H A R T Z I G, Otto:

SS man. Member of camp guards in Oranienburg.
Charged with cruelty to prisoners.
Reported arrested by the Polish authorities at Breslau.
(Radio Warsaw, 1.4.46.)

H A U K, Otto:

SS Sturmführer. Charged with murder of civilians.
Reported arrested in Austria.
(Radio Salzburg, 29.12.45.)

H A Y (?) Johann:

SS Sturmbannführer, leader of illegal Nazi Police before 1938.
Reported arrested in Vienna by Austrian authorities.
(Radio Salzburg, 29.12.45.)

H E I M S, Hans von:

Ministerialdirektor, Head of Personnel department in Reich Ministry of Interior.
Reported arrested in British zone of Germany.
(H.A. Dienst, 5.12.45.)

H E J A S, Ivan:

Hungarian "White Terrorist".
Reported arrested in the French zone of Austria.
(Tanyug in Serbo-Croat, 24.4.46.)

H E L F F E R I C H, Emil:

German oil magnate.
Reported arrested by British at Herford, Germany.
(The Times, 23.1.46.)

H I L G E R, Alfred:

Steel magnate.
Reported arrested in the British zone of Germany.
(Evening News, 22.1.46.)

H O E S S, Rudolf:

Obersturmbannführer, ex-Commandant of Auschwitz.
Reported arrested near Flensburg, Schleswig Holstein by
the British.
(Sunday Times, 17.3.46.)

H O F F M A N N, Paul:

"The Wolf of Maidanek". Chief executioner of the death camp.
Arrested, tried and executed on December 23rd, 1945.
(Daily Telegraph, 29.12.45.)

H U B R I G, Hans:

German oil magnate.
Reported arrested by British in Germany.
(The Times, 23.1.46.)

J O E C K E L, Henrich:

Ex-Commandant of Terezin.
Arrested by the U.S. authorities and transferred to Terezin.
(The Times, 29.1.46.)

K A M B E R (?), Franz:

SS Sturmbannführer, leader of illegal Nazi Police before 1938.
Reported arrested in Vienna by the Austrian authorities.
(Radio Salzburg, 29.12.45.)

K E R S C H B A U M, Robert:

Member of the NSDAP.
Reported arrested by the Austrian authorities.
(Wiener Zeitung, 17.4.46.)

K L A M M E R, Paul:

Deputy of BRAUN, Kreisleiter of Neunkirchen.
Responsible for mass shootings of Austrian patriots in April, 1945.
Reported arrested by the Vienna authorities.
(Radio Salzburg, 29.12.45.)

K R A E M E R, Karl:

Employed in various concentration camps, 1933-1945.
Accomplice in the murder of 300 inmates.
Reported arrested by the Austrian authorities.
(Neues Oesterreich, 3.5.46.)

L Ö H R, Von:

General. Former German Commander-in-Chief in the Balkans.
Reported arrested in the French zone of Germany.
(The Times, 22.4.46.)

M E N G H I N, Oswald:

Prof. Ex-Minister in the "Anschluss Cabinet".
Reported arrested and held by U.S. authorities.
(Radio Salzburg, 29.12.45.)

M E R K L I N G, Friedrich:

Former head of the German Security Service in Paris.
Arrested in the French zone, in Württemberg: attempted suicide.
(News of Germany, 29.1.46.)

M E S S I N E R, Paul:

Dr. Nazi Party official in Carinthia, 1944; afterwards
Chief of Department of Justice of the Adriatic Littoral.
Guilty of numerous crimes against anti-Fascists.
Reported arrested near Klagenfurt, Austria.

M E Y S Z N E R, August, Stefan:

Höherer SS & Polizeiführer, Serbien.
On Yugoslav list of war criminals.
Reported arrested by the Austrian authorities.
(Radio Salzburg, 27.1.46.)

M U E L L E R, Hans:

Assistant to Martin BORMANN.
Reported arrested in U.S. zone of Germany.
(B.U.P., 16.4.46.)

N E U H A U S E N, Franz von:

Leader of the Nazi Party in Yugoslavia; economic dictator
of Yugoslavia, 1941-1944.
Reported arrested in U.S. zone of Austria.
(The Times, 20.4.46.)

N I E S S N E R, Richard:

Police official.
Reported arrested by the Austrian authorities.
(Wiener Zeitung, 17.4.46.)

NOVOTNY, Anton:

SA official; active in the persecution of the Jews (1938);
Subsequently in the Secret Field Police and SD.
Reported arrested by the Austrian authorities.
(Wiener Zeitung, 17.4.46.)

RECHZINGER (?), Johann:

Gestapo official.
Responsible for deportation of thousands of Jews from Austria.
Reported arrested in Austria.
(Radio Salzburg, 29.12.45.)

REEDER, Eggert:

SS General, Military Commander Belgium.
Reported captured at Wuppertal, 17.4.46. by 12th Army Group.

RENTHE - FINK, Cecil von:

German diplomat: German minister in Copenhagen 1936-1942;
special delegate in Vichy, 1943.
Reported arrested and transferred to Copenhagen.
(Radio Motala, 7.3.46.)

RICHTER, Franz:

SS Standartenführer, ex-deputy mayor.
Reported arrested in Austria.
(Radio Salzburg, 29.12.45.)

RICHTHOFEN, Baron Ernst Gunter:

Nephew of the German air ace 1914-18.
Reported arrested by the British at Iserlohn, Germany.
(Daily Telegraph, 26.1.46.)

RUSKE, Max:

Head of 3rd department of the Prague Gestapo.
Arrested by Czechoslovak authorities and interned at Terezin.
(The Times, 29.1.46.)

SCHMIDT, Dr. Johannes (Carl):

German oil magnate.
Reported arrested by British in Germany.
(The Times, 23.1.46.)

SCHRENK, Hans:

Former Kreisleiter of Scheibbs, Austria.
Accused of mass murder of Jews.
Reported arrested by the British authorities in Austria.
(Neues Oesterreich, 7.5.46.)

SCHWAEERZEL, Helen:

Former Luftwaffe Staff assistant.
Denounced Dr. Gerdeler, mayor of Leipzig to the Nazis and
received £40,000 reward.
Reported arrested in Berlin by U.S. authorities.
(Scotsman, 19.1.46.)

SCHWEDT, Otto Friedrich:

Charged as a war criminal by Denmark.
Arrested by U.S. troops at Stuttgart, April 24th (GNS).

TAFF (TAVS), Dr. Leopold:

Charged as a war criminal by the Austrian authorities.
Reported arrested by the French authorities in Austria.
(Neues Oesterreich, 7.5.46.)

TURIAN, Ernst von:

Henchman of Baldur v. Schirach.
Reported arrested by Austrian authorities.
(Evening Standard, 7.2.46.)

UTO, (UTZ) Dr.:

Underground member of the SA.
Charged with the murder of 1,500 patients in the Mauer
Oehling Asylum.
Arrested by the Austrian authorities.
(Radio Linz, 25.2.46.)

WAGENBICHLER, Hermann Dr.:

Former police doctor in the detention camp at Woellersdorf.
Reported arrested by the Austrian authorities.
(Wiener Zeitung, 17.4.46.)

WEESSE, Franz:

SS Oberscharführer.
Reported arrested by the Austrian authorities.
(Wiener Zeitung, 17.4.46.)

WELKER, Johannes:

Head of the "Reichsgruppe Binnenschifffahrt" Wehrwirtschaftsführer.
Reported arrested by the British authorities in Germany.
(Neue Rheinische Zeitung, 15.12.45.)

ZANKOFF, Prof. Alexander:

Formerly Prime Minister of Bulgaria.
Arrested in U.S. zone of Austria.
(The Times, 20.4.46.)

ZEITZLER:

Generaloberst. Chief of the German General Staff and on the
East Front.
Reported arrested in the British zone in Germany.
(Glasgow Evening Times, 15.3.46.)

LII

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

No. 52

July, 1946.

UNOFFICIAL DATA CONCERNING TRIALS OF WAR CRIMINALS
AND COLLABORATORS IN COUNTRIES WHICH DO NOT FURNISH
REPORTS TO THE U.N.W.C.C.

I. Trials in Soviet Russia.

II. Trials in ex-Enemy States:

Austria
Bulgaria
Italy
Rumania
Hungary.

Appendix: Table of Hungarian Trials (communicated).

I. TRIALS IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

The following summaries are based on accounts of trials broadcast by the Moscow radio or published in the Government-controlled Soviet News.

PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS IN THE U.S.S.R. AND SATELLITE STATE.

SMOLENSK TRIAL.

In this trial, which opened at Smolensk before a Russian Military Court on December 15th, 1945, ten former members of the German forces were charged with mass-murders and torture of civilians and Red Army prisoners of war during the German occupation of the Smolensk area.

The President of the Court was Major-General GORYACHEV; the Prosecutor was Counsellor SMIRNOFF. The defendants were: R. KIRSCHFELD, R. MODISCH, W. WEISS, K. GAUDIAN, F. GENTSCHKE, E. MUELLER, W. KRAUSE, E. EWERT, J. REISCHMANN and H. WINKLER.

The indictment described how, after a treacherous attack on the Soviet Union, the German troops occupied the town and province of Smolensk and started a systematic extermination of Soviet people by shooting, hanging, etc., women, children, old people and prisoners of war. Towns and villages were burnt and destroyed, industrial establishments and collective farms looted and people driven to slavery in Germany. Investigations had proved that German officers and men had been perpetrating these crimes by order of the Commanding Officer in charge of security services of the Central Army Group, General von SCHENKENDORF, who acted in accordance with general plans and instructions of the German Army Supreme Command. The special commission headed by N. Burdenko which visited Smolensk and investigated mass graves had established that, during the temporary German occupation of the town and province of Smolensk, the Germans put to death over 135,000 Soviet citizens; various German army units took part in the work of extermination, including the 335th and 490th Security Battalions. The statements of the accused showed that the systematic extermination of Soviet people in Smolensk, as in other occupied Soviet territory, was carried out by direct order of the German Government and the Army Command. Soviet war prisoners were also exterminated in German Field Hospital No. 551. In Smolensk the Germans destroyed 96 industrial establishments and 7,300 houses, in addition to 125,000 dwelling houses in Smolensk province.

All the defendants pleaded guilty. The evidence showed that, among other atrocities, Russian children had been bled to death to provide blood for hospitals for German wounded.

On December 20th the Court found all the prisoners guilty of committing atrocities and persecuting Soviet citizens and Red Army prisoners of war, i.e., crimes specified in Article I of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Council Praesidium Decree of 19th April, 1943. Following Article 4 of the RSFSR Criminal Code and Articles 349 and 320 of the Criminal Court proceedings, and taking into account the guilt of every defendant, the Court sentenced Robert KIRSCHFELD, Rudolf MODISCH, Willi WEISS, Kurt GAUDIAN, Fritz GENTSCHKE, Erich MUELLER and Willi KRAUSE to death by hanging; Josef REISCHMANN to 20 years of forced labour; Erich EWERT to 15 years of forced labour; Heins WINKLER to 12 years of forced labour.

The seven defendants sentenced to death were hanged on the same day in the city square.

THE BRYANSK TRIAL.

In this trial, which opened at Bryansk on December 26th, 1945, the defendants were General Friedrich BERNHARDT, former commander of the 2nd Tank Army, General Adolf HAMANN, former Governor of the Orel area, and two German N.C.O.'s. The President of the Tribunal was Major General MIKITYAYEV. The prosecutor was Lieut.-Colonel MAKSIMOV.

The indictment stated that the German invaders during the temporary occupation of the Bryansk area committed atrocities against Soviet civilians, including mass extermination and torture of citizens, looting and destruction of towns. Investigation had shown that the Germans shot and tortured to death about 90,000 peaceful Soviet civilians in the Orel and Bryansk Provinces. German military units and punitive organs commanded by Bernhardt and Hamann deported masses of Soviet people to Germany and burned whole villages in reprisal for attempts to avoid deportation.

General HAMANN pleaded that he had merely obeyed superior orders and had not violated the Hague Convention. General Bernhardt admitted having instituted concentration camps and deported civilians for work in Germany; he also admitted that the massacres of old people and children described by witnesses were not authorized by the German army regulations, but were part of the Nazi policy aiming at the extermination of the Soviet population.

On December 29th, the court, acting under Article IV of the R.S.F.S.R. and Articles 319 and 320 of the Criminal Procedure Code, sentenced Generals BERNHARDT and HAMANN and one of the N.C.O.'s to be hanged, and the fourth defendant to twenty years' hard labour. The death sentences were carried out three hours later in the city square.

THE LENINGRAD TRIAL.

This trial opened on December 29th, 1945, before the Military Tribunal of the Leningrad District. Eleven defendants, including Major-General Heinrich REMILINGER, formerly commandant of Pskov, and latterly of Budapest, were arraigned on charges of mass murder and ill-treatment of the Soviet inhabitants, looting and destruction. The President of the Court was Major General of Justice ISAENKOV. The indictment stated that, in the Leningrad Province, the Germans had murdered 52,000 civilians in prison camps and deported 400,000 into slavery; and had destroyed the city of Novgorod. General REMILINGER and one other defendant pleaded not guilty; the other defendants admitted their guilt.

On January 5th the Court found the defendants guilty of mass shootings, crimes and assaults against Soviet civilians, burning and looting towns and villages, driving Soviet citizens to German slavery—that is, of crimes stated in Article One of the Decree of the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R. of 19th April, 1943. In accordance with Article Four of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR and Articles 319 and 320 of the Criminal Proceedings Code of the RSFSR, and taking into consideration the degree of guilt of each of the accused, the Military Tribunal passed the following sentences: General REMILINGER, two other officers and five men were sentenced to be hanged; one junior officer and two men to terms of imprisonment. The death sentences were carried out in a Leningrad square on January 5th, 1946.

THE NIKOLAYEV TRIAL.

In this trial the German Lieutenant-General WINKLER, former Commandant of Nikolayev, a major, a captain, a chief of security police and some German N.C.O.'s were tried by a Military Court of the Odessa district for atrocities in the Nikolayev region in 1941-1944. The indictment

described in detail how during the German occupation of a considerable part of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, including the Nikolayev region, the invaders consistently put into effect the plans of the Hitler Government and the German Army Command, aimed at the extermination of the Soviet civilian population. Ten of the accused pleaded guilty.

On January 17th the Court found all the prisoners guilty, and sentenced the following to death by hanging: Lieut.-General WINKLER, Commander of Nikolayev; SS. Obstf. SANINER, Chief of Security Police; Major BUSTNER; Major MICHEL; WITZLEB, Chief of Security Police; SCHMALE, Deputy Chief of Security Police. The remainder were sentenced to terms of imprisonment. The death sentences were carried out the same day.

THE MINSK TRIAL.

This trial was held before a Military Tribunal at Minsk in January 1946. The defendants were 18 Germans, including Lieut.-General RICHERT, Major General HERF, Major General ERMANNSDORF and other high ranking officers, charged with atrocities committed during the occupation of Byelorussia. The indictment stated that over 2,000,000 Soviet citizens had been exterminated, and about 380,000 deported as slave-workers to Germany.

It was also alleged that the Germans had demolished 10,338 industrial enterprises, plundered 10,000 farms and driven millions of head of cattle away to Germany, and that all these crimes were committed according to a premeditated plan by the Hitler Government and the Supreme Command of the German army with the aim of exterminating, enslaving and despoiling the Soviet people.

All the defendants were found guilty. The Tribunal condemned 14 of them to death by hanging, including General RICHERT; Major General of Police HERF, and Major General ERMANNSDORF. Four of the defendants were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. The death sentences were executed on February 6th.

THE KIEV TRIAL.

This trial was commenced at the end of January 1946 before the Military Tribunal of the Kiev area. The defendants were Lieut.-General of Police Paul SCHEER, SS. Chief for the Kiev region; Lieut.-General Karl BURKHARDT, former Commandant of the Rear of the Sixth Army, and Major General von TSCHAMMER und OSTEN, and 12 other Germans charged with atrocities committed during the Nazi occupation in the territory of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic.

The indictment alleged that the Germans had murdered and tortured to death more than 4,000,000 Soviet citizens in the Ukraine. Of these, over two millions had been deported to slavery in Germany, where many of them had perished from hunger and ill-treatment.

The Tribunal found all the defendants guilty, and sentenced twelve of them to death by hanging, including Generals SCHEER, BURKHARDT and von TSCHAMMER und OSTEN. The remainder received sentences of 15 - 20 years' penal servitude.

THE RIGA TRIAL.

This trial opened on January 29th, 1946, before the Military Tribunal of the Riga district. The defendants were eight Germans, including seven generals: General of Police ECKELN, former SS. Chief in the Baltic Territory; Lieut.-General RUFF, former Commandant of Riga; Lieut.-General Dejon von MONTETON, former Commandant of Idpaja; Lieut.-General von DITFURT, former Commandant of Kursk; Major General WERTHER, Commander of the coastal district; Major General PAUL, Chief of the Rear of the Fourth German Army, and General KUEPPER, former Commandant of Saldas.

The indictment charged the defendants with destroying and plundering; mass extermination; killing and torturing prisoners of war, and deporting Soviet citizens to slavery in Germany.

On February 3rd, 1946, the Military Tribunal sentenced the seven above-named generals to death by hanging. The sentences were carried out on the same day.

THE VELIKI LUKI TRIAL.

This trial took place at the end of January, 1946, before the Military Tribunal of the Leningrad area, presided over by Major General MARCHUK. The defendants were 11 Germans, including General von RAPPARD, former Commandant of Veliki Luki, and other officers and N.C.O.'s.

According to the indictment, the Germans exterminated about 60,000 Soviet civilians and prisoners of war in this region; they deported 40,000 people to slavery in Germany, besides inflicting immense material damage.

On January 31st the presiding judge announced that all the accused were found guilty. The Tribunal sentenced eight of the defendants, including General von RAPPARD, to death by hanging, and the remainder to varying terms of imprisonment. The death sentences were carried out on the 31st January in the city square.

LIST OF SOME HIGHER GERMAN OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS
SENTENCED IN RUSSIAN WAR CRIMES TRIALS
(From Radio Moscow Broadcasts, and Publications in Soviet News)

<u>Rank and Name</u>	<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Trial</u>
Lt.-General Friedrich BERNHARDT	Death	29.12.45	BRYANSK
Maj.-Gen. Adolf HAMANN	Death	29.12.45	BRYANSK
Gen. Heinrich REMLINGER	Death	5. 1.46	LENINGRAD
Lieut.-General WINKLER(+)	Death	17. 1.46	NIKOLAYEV (+) Possibly the same as General Winkler charged by the Polish Government.
Lieut.-General RICHERT	Death	6. 2.46	MINSK
Major General HERF	Death	6. 2.46	
Major-General ERMANNSDORF	Death	6. 2.46	
Lieut.-General Paul SCHERER	Death	28. 1.46	KIEV
Lieut.-General Karl BURCKHARDT	Death	28. 1.46	
Maj.-General von TSCHAMMER und OSTEN	Death	28. 1.46	
Gen. of Police Friedrich ECKELN	Death	3. 2.46	RIGA
Lieut.-Gen. Siegfried RUFF	Death	3. 2.46	

<u>Rank and Name</u>	<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Trial</u>
Lieut.-Gen. Albrecht Dejon v. MONTETON	Death	3. 2.46	RIGA
Lieut.-Gen. Wolfgang von DITFURT	Death	3. 2.46	
Maj.-Gen. Friedrich WERTHER	Death	3. 2.46	
Maj.-Gen. Bruno PAUL	Death	3. 2.46	
Maj.-Gen. Hans KUEPPER	Death	3. 2.46	
SA Standartenführer Alexander BECKING	Death	3. 2.46	VELIKI LUKI
Lt.-Gen. Fritz von RAPPARD	Death	31. 1.46	
Colonel Eduard von SASS	Death	31. 1.46	
Maj. Wilhelm SONNEWALD	Death	31. 1.46	

The sentences were reported as having been executed in all these cases.

II. TRIALS IN EX-ENEMY STATES.(+)

A U S T R I A.

Trials of war criminals are reported as having taken place before People's Courts at Vienna, Linz and Klagenfurt. The Austrian Commission charged with the preparation for trials has published four lists of war criminals, the latest of which was dated 4.6.46. The Minister of Justice, Herr FIGL, the Austrian chancellor told The Times correspondent (21.3.46) of his Government's resolve that no war criminals should escape punishment.

In reply to criticisms of the delays in opening trials, the Minister of Justice observed (29.4.46) that many important war criminals were still in Allied hands.

The following are the more important cases that have been noticed by the Press:

- Dr. LANGE: sentenced to death by the People's Court at Vienna (16.9.45) for the murder of two officials, who tried to prevent him from destroying valuable apparatus. (Committed suicide)
- Dr. NEUMAYER: sentenced to death by the People's Court at Vienna (2.2.46) for high treason, at the time of the Anschluss.
- Dr. NIEDERMOSER: and three nurses were sentenced to death at Klagenfurt for murders of mental patients (5.4.46).
- SOLCHE: a German ex-colonel; was put on trial for blowing up Danube bridges at Stein-Mantern after the capitulation (17.5.46).
- ANTON BRUNNER: was sentenced to death on 11.5.46. by the People's Court at Vienna, for deporting Jews to death camps. (Executed 24.5.46.)
- KAMPTTSCH: Nazi Party Member; associate of Kaltenbrunner; was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment (25.5.46.)

B U L G A R I A.

In Bulgaria the published reports of trials—mostly in the first six months of 1945—of "war criminals" before People's Courts included a large number of political cases, "collaborators", "Fascists" and "reactionaries". Among the notable persons tried and executed were:

Prince KIRIL, Professor Bogdan FILOV, General MIHOV, Regents after King Boris's death, Peter GABROVSKY, former Minister of the Interior; Lobri BOZHILOV and Ivan BAGRIANOV, former premiers; Docho HRISTOV, former Minister of the Interior.

(+) Not including trials carried out by military courts of the Occupying Powers.

(R6/It/1/7)

I T A L Y.

The following are the most notable judgments passed by Italian courts on war criminals, including "collaborators". (+)

<u>Rank and Name</u>	<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Date</u>
General ROATTA	Penal servitude for life and one year's solitary confinement (condemned in absence)	12 3.45..
Filippo ANFUSO	Sentenced to death (in absence).	12. 3.45.
Francesco JACOMONI	24 years' imprisonment	12. 3.45.
General Attilio TERUZZI	30 years' imprisonment	24. 5.45.
Guido BUFFARINI-GUIDI	Sentenced to death	29. 5.45.
Oscar UCCELLI	" " "	29. 5.45.
General Onorio ONORI	" " "	30. 6.45.
Domenico PELLEGRINI	30 years' imprisonment	28. 8.45.
Ezio Maria GRAY	20 years' imprisonment	11.10.45.
Piandro PARINI	8 years' imprisonment	27.10.45.
Carlo Emanuele BASILE	Sentenced to death	25. 1.46.
Angelo TARCHI	5 years' imprisonment	18. 4.46.
General Giovanni ESPOSITO:	charged, together with 11 other Italian officers for handing Trieste over to the Germans after the Italian capitulation on 8. 9.43; tried at Trieste by the Extraordinary Assize Court and sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment (12. 5.46.).	
General DAGUINO:	tried by the same court for collaboration and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment (12.5.46.).	

Ex-Marshal GRAZIANI was reported by Rome Radio 15. 5.46 to be awaiting trial.

(+) Note: This list does not include the Italian General BELLIOMO, as he was sentenced by an Allied court (23.7.45.).

R U M A N I A.

The chief trials of "war criminals"—though strictly speaking the defendants appear to have belonged to the category of collaborators—have been those of ex-Marshall ANTONESCU and his ministers and colleagues, which opened before a People's Court on May 6th, 1946.

The indictment, according to the Moscow radio, emphasized that the Antonescu Government consistently represented Hitler's interests in Rumania rather than those of the Rumanian people. Documents submitted at the trial proved that the Antonescu clique's collaboration with Hitler began long before the Axis attacked the Soviet Union. Two months after Antonescu seized power, he joined the notorious Tripartite Pact, following the entry of Hitlerite troops into Rumania. These troops intended to use Rumania as a springboard for assault on the Soviet Union and the Balkans. The indictment said that the Antonescu Government committed the greatest crime in Rumanian history by joining Hitlerite Germany for aggression against the USSR., assisted by the reactionary circles of Maniu and Bratianu. Two years after the military Fascist clique had seized power in Rumania, Antonescu made himself a sort of ultra-dictator, taking to himself all legislative and executive power in the country.

The defendants were all found guilty on May 17th. The ex-Marshall and nine others were executed on June 1st.

H U N G A R Y

War Crimes Trials in Hungary have, as a rule, been conducted by the Hungarian People's Court. The defendants, so far as known, were Hungarian nationals; but in some cases the alleged offences have included war crimes against the Allies, for instance during the occupation of conquered territory (e.g., the massacre at Novi Sad in Yugoslavia) and crimes against humanity for which some of the Hungarian ministers and high officials have been listed as war criminals by the UNWCC., or have been indicated in UNWCC. records as being prima facie responsible.

Moreover, the UNWCC as the inter-Allied organ for the investigation of war crimes, is interested in these prosecutions, in so far as the defendants are charged with the massacres or persecution of Jewish citizens of Hungary, because the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Hull, in his statement issued on July 14th, 1944, concerning the extermination of Hungarian Jews, warned the responsible Hungarian officials that "they cannot escape the inexorable punishment which will be meted out to them when the power of evil men now in control of Hungary has been broken."

The Armistice Agreement concluded on January 20th, 1945, between Hungary and the British, Russian and United States Governments stated in Article 14 that:

"Hungary will co-operate in the apprehension and trial, as well as the surrender to the governments concerned, of persons accused of war crimes."

Many of the Hungarian war criminals took refuge in Austria when Hungary was over-run by the Russian armies in 1944-45, and were subsequently handed over by the United States authorities to the Hungarian police. Semi-official notices in the Hungarian Press and Radio have described some of the trials that followed.

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Bela IMREDEY, former Hungarian premier, was tried in mid-November, 1945, before the Karoly Nagy Council of the People's Court. The Prosecutor was Zoltan HORVATH. It was brought out in the evidence that the anti-Jewish laws had been prepared in Hungary in 1938, prior to his accession to power, but that the debates on them had concluded during his premiership. IMREDEY was found guilty, and was executed on 3rd January, 1946.

BARDOSY, another ex-Premier of Hungary, was tried by the People's Court at Budapest. The charges against him included the declaration of war against the United States and the treacherous attack on Yugoslavia; he was also accused of failing to prevent the massacre of Yugoslav citizens at Novi Sad. BARDOSY was acquitted on the latter charge, but was convicted on the rest of the indictment and was sentenced to death on November 3rd, 1945. His appeal having been rejected, he was executed by shooting on January 10th, 1946.

SZALASI and the Members of his Cabinet:

This trial took place before the People's Court at Budapest in February 1946. The Prosecutor was Laszlo Frank. The defendants were SZALASI, BEREGEFFY, CSIA, GERA, KEMENY, SZOELLOESI and VAJNA, ex-ministers. The main points of the indictment were that the accused had exploited their positions to involve Hungary further in the war and that they were accessories to the illegal torture of men and women. The evidence showed that from March 15th, 1944, onwards, SZALASI had convinced the German minister Weesermayer, that it was essential that his party should attain power, and that on October 15th, 1944, he had actually seized power. He had then delivered thousands of Jews to the Germans nominally for "labour service" but actually for extermination. On March 1st, 1946, all the defendants were found guilty and sentenced to death. They were executed on March 19th, 1946.

Other trials of interest to the UNWCC of which no details are available are as follows:

Andor JAROSS, Laszlo ENDRE, and Laszlo BAKY, who were responsible for the large scale extermination of Jews (see Summary of Information No. 11) were tried on January 18th, 1946. They were sentenced to death and executed on March 19th, 1946.

General GRASSY and Martin ZOELDI were tried on January 7th, 1946, for complicity in the massacres of Yugoslavs at Novi Sad and were sentenced to death, but afterwards extradited to Yugoslavia. The same fate may be presumed to be in store for General FEKETEHALMI-CZEYDNER, the other prominent instigator of the massacre. Most of the other participants were caught in Yugoslavia and executed there in December 1945.

Peter HAIN, a member of the Gestapo and one of the most rabid persecutors of the Jews was reported to be awaiting trial in November 1945. (Tried and executed.)

In March 1946, the main figures in the SZTOJAY Government, which took over after the German occupation of Hungary in March 1944, SZTOJAY himself, REMENYI-SCHNELLER, SZASZ and KUNDER, were tried collectively. All were condemned to death and executed, except Kunder, who received a life sentence. Other members of the Sztojay Government were tried separately: ANTAL and UOLOSVARY-BOROZA were executed in April 1946. RAJNISS had already been executed in January 1946; JUACZEK had died in exile.

HÖMAN, Minister of Education in many earlier Governments, was condemned to life imprisonment. SZOMBATHELYI, Chief of the General Staff in 1943-44, received 10 years. BASCH, the "Führer" of the German Volksgruppe, was executed in May 1946. The Hungarian People's Courts have further tried and (in most cases) executed a very large number of persons for offences ranging from murder of Jews to pro-German political conduct. In May 1946 the only prominent figures listed and not known to be in Hungarian hands were the two Archdukes, Joseph and Albrecht HAPSBURG; the following journalists and anti-Semitic agitators Z. BOZNYAK, I. MILOTAY, G. OLAIY and G. VAJTA; and Hitler's friend A. MESZER. Some mystery shrouds the whereabouts of some prominent figures, especially among the generals, notably WERTH, Chief of the General Staff before Szombathelyi. There were rumours that the Russians were detaining some fifty prominent Hungarians in Moscow.

APPENDIX

(R6/Hu/25/6)

APPENDIX

HUNGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

(Communicated)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARRESTED</u>	<u>EXTRADITED</u>	<u>TRIAL</u>	<u>SENTENCE</u>	<u>EXECUTED</u>	
J. ANDREANSZKY						
O. ANDRÁJKA	✓	✓				Nyilas
I. ANTAL	✓	✓	March '46	Death		Nyilas Ex Minister of Cults
A. BÁGONYI	✓	✓	April '45	10 years		
L. BAKY	✓	✓	Dec. '45	Death	29th March '46	Nyilas Ex-Nat. Soc. Thug.
B. BARABÁS	✓	✓				Budapest Police
L. BÁRDOSY	✓	✓	Jan. '46	Death	10th Jan. '46	Ex-Premier
BARCZAY	DIED		Jan.			
J. BARCZY	April '46					
K. BARTHA						M.E.P. politician
L. BASCH	✓	✓	April '46	Death	26 April '46	Ex-Minister of War
G. BÁTORI			in Yugoslavia	Death	November '45	Volksgruppe leader
J. BATHORY-FÜTTNER						
I. BATIZFALUY						Publisher of Esti Ujság
A. BÉLDY	✓	✓	October '45	Life imprisonment		General ex Levante leader

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARRESTED</u>	<u>EXTRADITED</u>	<u>TRIAL</u>	<u>SENTENCE</u>	<u>EXECUTED</u>	
K. HEREGFFY	✓	✓	Feb. '46	Death	12 March '46	General. Szálasi Govt.
B. BEREND						Chief Rabbi
E. BORRÉLY-MACZKY	✓	✓	May '46	10 years		Govt. Commissioner for National Mobilisation and Supply
G. BORNEMISZA			? probably no proceedings; no real case			
Z. BOSNYÁK	in Switzerland? report on 24.11.45					The Hungarian Streicher
L. BUDAVARY			July '45	10 years		Nyílás
L. BUDINSZKY	✓	✓	?	Death	9 March '46	Szálasi's Minister of Justice
B. BUÓZ			in Hungary	Died in prison May '46		Chief of Police
S. CSÉKA	✓	✓	Feb. '46	Death	18 March '46	Szálasi Minister
A. CSILLÉRY						Govt. Commissioner for shortened university courses.
F. DEÁK						Colonel - Gen. Staff.
L. DEÁK			in Yugoslavia	Death	Nov. '45	Novisad
G. DERSINSZKY						
H. DOHNÁNYI	Charge dropped					
A. DOROGI-FARKAS	✓	✓	Jan. '46	15 years		Violinist

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARRESTED</u>	<u>EXTRADITED</u>	<u>TRIAL</u>	<u>SENTENCE</u>	<u>EXECUTED</u>	
J. DOVENYI-NAGY						
L. ENDRE	✓	✓	Dec. '45	Death	29 March '46	?Police - anti-Jewish anti-semitic Thug
GEN. P. PARKAS	in American hands (Mar '46) charge probably dropped					General. Sound man.
T. PABINYI	Escaped to Switzerland					
S. PEDAK	✓	✓	April '46	2 years		Organised delivery of goods to Germany.
F. PEKETEFAIMI- OZSIVNYI	✓	✓	Now being investigated (May '46)	Death (May '46)	Extradited to Yugoslavia	Actress Novisad
L. FERENCZY	✓	✓	April '46	Death	31 May '46	
P. FERNBACH						Lt. Gen. of Gendarmerie. Jewish deportations.
COUNT D. FESTETICH		Novisad	Executed by Yugoslavs ?			
COUNT S. FESTETICH	✓	✓	May '46	5 years		Nyilas
F. FIALA	✓	✓	Dec. '45	Death	Commutated to life imprison- ment.	Nyilas journalist
Cs. GAAL	✓	✓	Feb. '46	Death	March '46	Nyilas
L. GAAL		Novisad	Executed by Yugoslavs ?			

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARRESTED</u>	<u>EXTRADITED</u>	<u>TRIAL</u>	<u>SENTENCE</u>	<u>EXECUTED</u>	
J. GÁSPÁR	✓	✓	May '45	10 years		Journalist editor of Ujidek
J. GERA	✓	✓	Feb. '46	Death	12. 3. 46.	Nyilas
L. GOMBOS	✓	✓	Jan. '46	10 years		Nyilas
V. GORGEY	✓	✓	Mar. '46			Professional thug
J. GRASSY	✓	✓	Jan. '46	Death	Extradited to Yugoslavia 18.1.46.	Novisad
I. GRUBER						
L. GRUBER						Nyilas
ARCHD. A. HARBURG	May '46 not yet					
ARCHD. J. HARBURG	May '46 not yet					
P. HAIN	✓	✓	March '46	Death	6 May '46	Political police
HAIJNASKOI	March '46	✓				Police Nyilas
V. HELMFERMONT	✓	✓				General; Nyilas
J. HETKEY						Colonel Gen. Staff
I. HEJIAS	April '46					Terrorist of old days
I. HINDY	POW Russia	✓	Began April '46			General
B. HOMAN	✓	✓	March '46	Life imprisonment		Ex-Minister of Cults
K. HUBAY	✓	✓	April '46	Death		Nat. Soc. Deputy
COUNT F. HUNYADI	✓	✓				Nat. Soc.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARRESTED</u>	<u>EXTRADITED</u>	<u>TRIAL</u>	<u>SENTENCE</u>	<u>RECEIVED</u>
F. KRUDY					Vice-President of Lower House
I. KUDRICOZY					Col.Gen. Gen. Staff former head of Levante
U. KUHAJDA					Nyilas Deputy
E. KOVARCZ	✓	✓	May '46	Death	Szálasi's Minister of Total Mobilisation
I. KUTSÁR	✓	✓			Nyilas. Commissioner for Intellectual unemployment
A. KUN ?	✓	✓	Dec. '45	Death	" (Priest) Nyilas.
A. KUNDER	✓	✓	March '46	Life impris.	Imedist
L. LADAY	✓	✓	April '46	Death	Nyilas
G. LANGSFELD					Nyilas. chief of Civil Chancery
GEN. D. LÁSLLO	✓	✓	Trial May '46 under interrogation April '46	Death	General; helped Szálasi
J. LILL					Nyilas deputy
B. LUKÁCS					Former President of M.F.P.
GEN. J. MAJOR	✓				General; helped Szálasi
S. MAJTY					Rt. wing publicist

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARRESTED</u>	<u>EXTRADITED</u>	<u>TRIAL</u>	<u>SENTENCE</u>	<u>EXECUTED</u>
P. KRÚDY					
I. KUDRICZY					Vice-President of Lower House
U. KUHAJDA					Col. Gen. Gen. Staff former head of Levante
E. KOVARCZ	✓	✓	May '46	Death	Nyilas Deputy
I. KUTSÁR	✓	✓			Szálasi's Minister of Total Mobilisation
A. KUN ?	✓	✓	Dec. '45	Death	Nyilas. Commissioner for Intellectual unemployment
A. KUNDER	✓	✓	March '46	Life impris.	(Priest) Nyilas.
L. LADAY	✓	✓	April '46	Death	Imredist
G. LANGSFELD					Nyilas
GEN. D. LÁSLÓ	✓	✓	Trial May '46 under interrogation April '46	Death	Nyilas. chief of Civil Chancery
J. LILL					General; helped Szálasi
B. LUKÁCS					Nyilas deputy
GEN. J. MAJOR	✓				Former President of M.F.P.
S. MAJTY					General; helped Szálasi
					Rt. wing publicist

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARRESTED</u>	<u>EXTRADITED</u>	<u>TRIAL</u>	<u>SENTENCE</u>	<u>EXECUTED</u>
O. MAINÁSSY				15 years	Rt. wing publicist
MARÓTHY-MULLER	in France				Nyilas journalist
B. MARTON	✓				The Hungarian Lay
L. MARSCHELIK	✓				Nyilas journalist
M. M. TOLICSY	✓	✓	April '46	10 years	Nyilas deputy
T. M. TOLICSY					" "
A. MESEER	April '46 still in Austria (French zone)				Hitler's friend and agent
Z. MESKÓ	✓	✓	?	Life impris.	Rt. wing politician
GEN. DE. HESTIÉNYI					
I. MILOTAY	April '46 not yet				Rt. wing journalist
? Ö. MIKÉZ					M.E.P. Upper House
MOHAI-MOHÁJDI	✓	✓	Jan. '46	Life sentence	Mayor of Budapest under Szálasi
L. MTRÁTI	✓	✓			Murderer of Jews
NÁDAS					" "
I. NÁDAY					" "
M. NAGYOSZI WOLFF					Gen. Nyilas
K. NEY					Kabaz leader
Z. NYISZTOR	Oet. '45				Catholic reaction- ary writer.

- 20 -

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARRESTED</u>	<u>EXTRADITED</u>	<u>TRIAL</u>	<u>SENTENCE</u>	<u>EXECUTED</u>	
G. OLÁH	April '46 not yet					Imredist publicist
I. OMEIK.	✓	✓	March '46	Death		Nyilás
ORENDI	✓	✓	May '46	Death	18 June '46	Police
J. PADÁNYI-GULYÁS						Notary to Library and Museum Cttee of Lower House.
A. PÁGER		Killed in air raid ?				Nyilás. Actor
COURT F. PÁLFI	✓	✓	Dec. '45	Death	2 March '46	Nyilás. Minister of Agriculture
MB-COL. PARLACI						Gen. Staff
G. PÉTER ?						Police (Szálasi)
B. PINTER						From Felvidék; dissident from Peasant Union
P. PRONAY						Old gang terrorist
J. PIUKOVITS	Novisad	?executed by Yugoslavs				
J. RÁCZ	✓	✓	March '46	Death		General. Nyilás
COT. RADÓ	✓	✓	May '46	Death	18 June '46	Jewish deportations
L. RADÓCSAY	Charge probably dropped					Ex-Minister of Justice
F. RAJNISS	✓	✓	Jan. '46	Death	12 Mar. '46	Rt. wing journalist
J. RÁTZ	✓	✓	March '46	Death		Nyilás General
E. RÁTZ	✓	✓	May '46	5 years		
L. RÁJENYI-SCHNEIDER	✓	✓	March '46	Death		Ex-Minister of Finance

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARRESTED</u>	<u>EXTRADITED</u>	<u>TRIAL</u>	<u>SENTENCE</u>	<u>EXECUTED</u>	
V. RÖSER						
RUSZKAY-RUNZENBERGER	✓	✓	March '46	Death	✓	General. Nyilas
J. RUTTKAY				Death		General. Nyilas
E. SÁSKA						Col. Gen. Staff
Z. SCHILL	✓	✓				
M. SEZÉNYI, COUNT	✓	✓	April '46	Death		Prominent Nyilas
J. SOLYMOSI	✓	✓				Police
L. SOÓS						Secretary of Transylvania Party
G. SÜTÖ						Nyilas deputy
L. SZABÓ	said (May '46) to be in Switzerland					Editor of Pest
E. SZAKUÁNY	✓	✓	March '46	Death		Szálasi's Minister of Industry
F. SZÁLASI	✓	✓	Feb. '46	Death	12 Mar. '46	
L. SZÁSZ	✓	✓	March '46	Death		Minister in Sztójay and Szálasi Govts.
S. SZÁVAY			April '46			Minister of Total Mobilization in Sztójay Govt.
COUNT L. SZÉCHENYI						Nyilas. Anti Semitic
Z. SZELPOZKY	✓	✓				Actress

NAME	ARRESTED	EXTRADITED	- 22 - TRIAL	SENTENCE	EXECUTED.	
G. SZENDREY-KOVÁCS						Nyilas Deputy
F. SZOMBATHELYI	✓	✓	April '46	Life impris.		Chief of G.3.
SZÖLLÖSSY	✓	✓	Feb. '46	Death	18 Mar. '46	Nyilas
D. SZTOJAY	✓	✓	March '46	"		Premier Mar. '44 Nyilas Deputy
A. TÁNY						Deputy-Ret. Major of Bodyguard
R. TIRZAY-FELICIDES	✓	✓	March '46	Life impris.		Sport leader
A. TASNÁDI-NAGY	✓	March				M.É.P. Politician Pres. of Lower House
COUNT M. TELKEI						M.É.P. Politician
L. TEMESVÁRY	✓	✓	Jan. '46	Death commuted to Life sentence		President of National Bank
G. TÖREKY	✓					President of Supreme Court
T. TÖRS	✓	✓		Acquitted		M.É.P. Politician
K. UY	✓	✓	May '46	5 years		Nyilas journalist
P. VAGÓ						Nyilas
G. VAJTA	✓	✓	Feb. '46	Death	12 Mar. '46	Nyilas
F. VAJTA	in France					Journalist
J. VASZARY						Nyilas author
O. VILTSOLOGI-KUPRECHT	April '46		✓			Nyilas journalist

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARRESTED</u>	<u>EXTRADITED</u>	<u>TRIAL</u>	<u>SENTENCE</u>	<u>EXECUTED</u>	
E. VOIGT						
I. VÖRÖSVÁRY						Economic head of Nyilas
M. WERTH						Journalist
E. ZACH						Chief of G.S.
BISHOP LATRAVEZ	✓	✓	Feb. '46	5½ years		Chaplain to forces
A. ZÁKÓ						
ZÖLLI	✓	✓	Jan. '46	Death	Extradited to Yugoslavia 18 Jan. '46	Novisad

Veesenmeyer and Winkelmann (Germans) extradited in May for trial in Hungary.

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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

No. 53

December, 1946.

THE TILLESSEN TRIAL

[This trial was briefly mentioned in War Crimes News Digest No. XX, page 3. In view of the importance and possible implications of the affair, a fuller account, compiled from radio-transcripts from studios in Germany is now circulated.- R.O.]

On November 29th, 1946, Heinrich TILLESSEN was charged before a German court at Freiburg in Breisgau as a participant in the murder, in 1921, of the German Chancellor, ERZBERGER, who was regarded as responsible for the acceptance of the armistice and the Treaty of Versailles.

The assassination was organised by a German nationalist society. A man named SCHULZ, alleged to be one of the murderers, was arrested at Wiesbaden on November 18th, and is now awaiting trial; a third person implicated was the late German Ambassador in Bucharest, von KILLINGER, a leading Nazi, who killed himself before the German retreat from Roumania.

At his trial, TILLESSEN did not deny his guilt, but he pleaded that he was absolved by Hitler's amnesty of March 21st, 1933, and, moreover, that he had acted on a patriotic impulse. The prosecution, demanding the death penalty, maintained that this amnesty was indisputably among those Nazi laws which a decision of the Berlin Control Commission had rendered null and void. The presiding judge, Landsgerichtsdirktor Dr. GOERING, upheld the legality of the amnesty, and refused to pass judgment. TILLESSEN was released, but was rearrested by the French authorities on leaving the Court. It was announced that he would be retried. The French Military Government then dismissed Judge GOERING from his office and instituted an enquiry.

On December 5th, 1946, it was announced that Dr. ZUERCHER, head of the Baden judicial organisation, had sent in his resignation to the French Military Government on November 30th in connection with the dismissal of Dr. GOERING. "Inspired by the need of judicial independence in a democratic State based on law and the requisite Constitutional guarantees," he said in his resignation, "I feel unable, in view of the measures taken by the Military Government, to continue to head the Baden judicial administration."

In an interview with the Press, Dr. ZUERCHER said he regarded the Tillesen acquittal as a judicial error for moral and political reasons, since the amnesty could not be regarded as legally valid. Although the judgment was the result of an ultra-positivistic interpretation of the law, it had nothing to do with Nazi doctrine. A more realistic interpretation and application of law should have led to a different result. Landsgerichtsdirktor Dr. GOERING had never been a member of the NSDAP or of one of its branches. The judgment could not be imputed to the judges as a crime.

Dr. ZUERCHER added that it was contrary to the principle of

judicial independence to apply sanctions against a judge for decisions based on judicial error. "The building up of a democratic State based on the rule of law is bound to be jeopardised by such measures. No judge could feel that he was unfettered in his decisions, because he would always have to reckon with similar reprisals. The courts would thus be reduced to administrative authorities acting on instructions, and justice must necessarily become political in character. Public confidence in judicial independence and the development of a democratic State based on the rule of law would be seriously shaken."

French Reactions to the Acquittal.

The Times of 3.12.46 reported from Paris: Protests from various German professional organisations to-day reached the French Military Government at Baden-Baden against the acquittal.

French opinion has been much stirred by what is reported to be the openly sympathetic hearing which TILLESSEN received when he came before a German court. The acquittal is considered a dangerous precedent.

(6.12.46) The French Military Government stated (6.12.46): "There was no need for ZUERCHER to notify the French authorities of his intention to resign, for the simple reason that the Military Government had already rejected him as head of the Baden Ministry of Justice in view of the Freiburg trial of TILLESSEN. The new Baden Government which assumed office on 1st December, no longer counts former Ministerialrat ZUERCHER among its members. If ZUERCHER holds that Dr. GOERING's dismissal was a violation of the independence of justice, Military Government believes that it is significant of his mental attitude that, barely two years after the collapse of Nazism, he, one of the highest officials in the country, should have seen fit to cover by his gesture the acquittal of a political criminal on the strength of a Nazi law of 1933. Fortunately for democratic Germany it appears that ZUERCHER's attitude is not shared by the most eminent German jurists, who, at the Wiesbaden Congress, unanimously expressed their disapproval of the Freiburg verdict. These jurists at the same time were convinced that they had not shown any lack of respect for the independence of justice by protesting against a decision which, in the circumstances, was nothing short of a glorification of murder. The investigation ordered by Military Government in view of the scandalous acquittal of TILLESSEN has already indicated that among the German officials in the Provincial Administration there are suspect elements who could have retained their posts only with the assistance of the highest responsible officials of the Baden judicial administration. The investigation will be continued until the matter is completely clarified, and Military Government is firmly resolved not to be influenced in this work by rhetorical gestures like that of ZUERCHER."

German Reactions to the Acquittal.

Dr. Hans MAIER, broadcasting from Berlin on 29.11.46, said: An extraordinary thing took place in Freiburg to-day. TILLESSEN, the Erzberger murderer, was dismissed under the HITLER amnesty of 21st March, 1933, which has been issued precisely for the benefit of people like TILLESSEN, for the murderers of RATHENAU and PAASCHE and for traitors like ROEHM. After his crime, TILLESSEN had fled. The

HITLER amnesty enabled him to return to Germany as a national hero. This amnesty, made for the murderers of the Republic and the Republicans, must have been a truly excellent one—or else how could it have survived the Third Reich and serve to this day? If such products of Hitlerite justice are still used in November 1946, we shall soon see little country judges applying the Nuremberg Laws, and people despatched to concentration camps. This is not meant as an exaggeration. The Freiburg judges were even unable to convict TILLESSEN under the indictments of the Nuremberg Trial. Are we to experience the decline of our judiciary all over again? Is it possible for the forces of yesterday, of reaction and militarism, helped by an obedient judiciary, once more to sabotage Germany's rejuvenation? Not long ago, some Bremen judges merrily applied the Hitlerite decree against deserters as if nothing had happened; a high judge in Frankfurt circulated a memorandum praising the Stahlhelm as a nucleus of reconstructive elements. The recent Stuttgart bomb plot has shown that the Tillessens are still alive and kicking, and the judges of Freiburg have shown the same evil spirit which inspired our judiciary in the past. A purge is clearly overdue.

Neues Deutschland (30.11.46) called the quashing of the proceedings against TILLESSEN "an enormous political scandal". HITLER's 1933 amnesty could not justify the release of a political murderer. The quashing of the proceedings was so provocative that the German and the world public could not be expected to remain silent. The denazification scandal in Bavaria and other States in the West had shown that reaction was again taking liberties, but the Freiburg case topped all this. The judiciary had begun, once more, to undermine democracy.

A broadcast from Berlin (7.12.46) said: Berlin's judges and lawyers to-day protested against the Freiburg dismissal of the TILLESSEN case. STRUCKSBERG, President of the Berlin Court of Appeal, showed that the Nazi amnesty was no longer applicable. The judges had wanted to sanction political murder. He was supported by Dr. Vergin, Kuehnast, the Public Prosecutor, and Melsheimer, Vice-President of the Central Administration for Justice.

Soviet Zone.

A broadcast from Leipzig on 30.11.46, under the title: "Tillessen Case could not happen in Soviet Zone", said: The judge who acquitted TILLESSEN held that the Hitler amnesty was still law, because Control Council Law No. 1, which repealed Nazi legislation, had failed to mention it. But no reasonable man could assume that the amnesty would survive National Socialism by one day, quite apart from the fact that Control Council Law No. 10 provides for the punishment of crimes against humanity, which covers the Erzberger murder. It is inconceivable that a judge in the German East would have passed this judgment. This is only possible in Western Germany where, just as in the past, administration and judiciary remain reactionary. Reactionary judges admitted HITLER's oath that his movement was legal, but sent to gaol men like OSSIEZKI who protested against criminal rearmament. The judge who acquitted TILLESSEN belongs to this group. Such men must be severely punished regardless of rank.

A broadcast from Leipzig on 7.12.46 said: **TILLESSEN's** acquittal shows the failure so far of denazification. The Hesse Cabinet's instruction to its Minister of Justice that the case should be discussed at the inter-zonal lawyers' conference with a view to establishing uniformity of law and preventing a repetition of this shameful occurrence was commendable. Beyond this, the new German constitution must provide for the training of people's judges and for lay judges in criminal proceedings, to stop activities of reactionary judges.

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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

(R7/G/2/4 - A)

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

No. 54

April, 1947.

Under cover of a letter dated March 25th, 1947, addressed to Lord Wright, the following documents prepared by the Office of the Military Government for Germany (U.S.), Finance Division, were forwarded by the Director, Mr. Theodore H. Ball:

- I. Report on the Investigation of the Deutsche Bank:
Copy No. 39 (dated November, 1946); 336 pages,
besides diagrams and appendices; 1 volume of the
Report and 3 volumes of Exhibits.
- II. Report on the Investigation of the Reichskredit
Gesellschaft;
Copy No. 39 (dated August, 1946); 145 pages,
besides diagrams and Appendices and 1 volume of
Exhibits.

These reports can be inspected in the Research Office.
Mr. Ball has stated in his covering letter that additional copies of
them will be made available on request.

I.

REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION OF THE DEUTSCHE BANK.

(a) Recommendations.

Chapter I contains the following recommendations:

It is recommended that:

1. The Deutsche Bank be liquidated.
2. The responsible officials of the Deutsche Bank be
indicted and tried as war criminals.
3. The leading officials of the Deutsche Bank be barred
from positions of importance or responsibility in
German economic or political life.

(b) Summary

Chapter II contains the following summary of the Report:

Investigation of the Deutsche Bank has revealed it to be an
excessive concentration of economic power and a participant in the
execution of the criminal policies of the Nazi régime in the economic
field.

The ...

The Deutsche Bank was the largest of all the German commercial banks and it made itself, during the war, the largest bank on the European continent. It held in 1942 some 21% of the total deposits and 18½% of the total assets of all the 653 commercial banks of the Greater Reich. It established and maintained, in addition, a far-flung network of branches and affiliates not only throughout Germany, but also in the annexed, occupied and satellite countries of Europe. At the peak of its power, in 1942, it maintained some 490 branches and agencies, some one-third more than its closest competitor, the Dresdner Bank.

The Deutsche Bank, like the other Berlin Grossbanken, had no American counterpart. It was a universal bank combining in its operations commercial as well as investment banking and it wielded an influence and control over industry to a degree unparalleled in modern American banking. It transacted some thirty per cent of all stock transfers of the major German corporations, it was the acknowledged leader in the flotation of high stock and bond issues for German industry and in consequence of its position in the securities field it came to dominate the leading stock exchanges. Through the peculiar German system of proxy voting it controlled and voted in key industrial enterprises large blocks of shares, without owning more than a minor fraction of them. Within a single year it voted 28% of the stock represented at the annual meeting of the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft, 38% of that of the I.G. Farben, 49% of that of the Deutsche Maschinenfabrik (DEMAG) and 53% of that of the Mannesmann Roehrenwerke.

The most tangible medium of influence and control exercised by the Deutsche Bank over German industry assumed the form of an extensive system of interlocking directorships. The principal representatives of the Bank—the members of the Vorstand, the Aufsichtsrat Chairman and the fourteen general agents—joined the Aufsichtsräte of some 379 industrial enterprises. The eleven Vorstand members alone held between them some 76 Aufsichtsrat chairmanships and vice-chairmanships in other corporations.

The application of the various means of control over industry at the disposal of the Bank revealed itself in the virtual domination it exerted over various industrial enterprises. Foremost among them were the Mannesmann Roehrenwerke, Germany's leading tube and sheet metal manufacturer, Daimler Benz, the country's second largest automobile manufacturer and the Bayerische Motorenwerke which, together with Daimler-Benz manufactured during the war for the Luftwaffe some two-thirds of all airplane engines. In this connection the Deutsche Bank played a rôle far out of proportion to its position as merely the largest of the German commercial banks.

The Deutsche Bank showed the way to all German commercial banks with its contributions to the rearmament programme. It provided the Reich with vast funds for rearmament purposes. Thus in the pre-war year of 1938 it already invested some 35% of its total assets in Reich paper. It acted as the leader or co-leader of virtually all of the major credit syndicates whose operations made possible the financing of the entire rearmament programme. It guided the industries which it controlled directly, into the channels of production desired by the Government and the Party.

The Deutsche Bank played a leading rôle among the commercial banks in the exploitation of the economic resources of the countries of annexed, occupied and satellite Europe. Beginning with the Anschluss in 1938 it proceeded, with great aggressiveness, to expand its banking empire outside of the old German borders. It acquired control of the Creditanstalt Bankverein Wien, the largest commercial bank in Austria, which had more than 40 branches in that country. It acquired control of the Boehmische Union Bank of Czechoslovakia and

incorporated ...