APPENDIX II

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

Reichgesetzblatt, Jahrgang 1942,
Teil I.

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

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

a) Reichminister für Bewaffnung und Munition (übertragen durch Erlass vom 17 März 1940, Reichsgesetzbl, 1 S.513).

b) Generalinspektor für das deutsche Strassenwesen (übertragen durch Erlass vom 8 December 1933).

c) Generalinspektor für Wasser und Energie (übertragen durch Erlass vom 29 Juli 1941, Reichsgesetzbl. I S 167)

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

a) Reichsminister für Bewaffnung und Munition.

b) Generalinspektor für das deutsche Strassenwesen,

c) Generalinspektor für Wasser und Energie

ernannt.

Berlin, den 15 February 1942.

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

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

1. The Reichsminister für Bewaffnung und Munition, SPEER is head of the O.T. He is under the Führer's direct orders and is responsible only to him. (The Ministry has since been changed in name to that of Reichsministerium für Rüstung und Kriegsproduktion, (Reich Ministry for Armament and War Production, and now commonly referred to as the SPEER Ministry).

2. The O.T. can be committed to work by order of its chief anywhere in Greater Germany and in annexed or occupied countries.

3. Clauses 1 and 2 also apply to all transport organisations assigned to the O.T.

4. The head of the O.T. will issue directives for the internal organisation of the O.T.

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

APPENDIX III

HITLER'S DECREE OF 24th AUGUST, 1944

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

I.

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

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

II.

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

III.

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

IV.

This decree lapses at the end of the war.

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

Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery.
Dr. LAMMERS.

IX

9

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

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

SECRET

REPORT NO:9

STARVATION AS AN INSTRUMENT OF POLICY

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

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

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

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

ARRANGEMENT

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

POSSIBLE LINES OF DEFENCE

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

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

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

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

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

That is not a defence, but an aggravation.

SECTION I

THE HUNGER POLICY

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

a) to ensure an adequate food supply for Germany, no matter who might starve;

b) to exert political pressure by offering food concessions in return for "collaboration";

c) to recruit labour, by denying food to those who refused to work for Germany;

d) to reduce, or even exterminate, undesired populations.

Considering the above headings of the Nazi policy in order :

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

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

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

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

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

> "A lower race needs less room, less clothing, less food, and less culture than a higher race. The German cannot live in the same fashion as the Pole and the Jew .... More bread, more clothes, more living room, more culture, more beauty - these our race must have, or it dies." Quoted from M.O.I. Document R.31[illegible]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) HUNGER AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR RECRUITING LABOUR

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

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

Ministry of Information document (P.7885) states:

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

The same document states :

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

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

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

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

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

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

e) HUNGER AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR DEPOPULATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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* 1. Poles are forbidden to buy wheaten bread or flour or cakes. Not only the sale but the transferrence of such articles from German to Polish hands entails severe punishment. (Order published in the Thorner Freibeit, March 15th, 1941, and the Ostdeutsche Beobachter, September 6th, 1941.

2. The sale of poultry of all kinds to Poles is forbidden. (Order published in the Ostdeutscher Beobachter, September 6th, 1941)

3. In the Danzig-Westpreussen province persons of Polish nationality may not buy wheaten bread, rolls or flour, or any kind of better quality cake or pastry or any that can easily be stored for any long period. (Official regulation issued February 19th, 1941).

4. Poles Jews, and subjects of enemy States, also prisoners of war and civilian internees, are not allowed to buy fish. (Order of the district head in Bydgoszcz)

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

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

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

SECTION II

REMOVAL OF FOODSTUFFS NEEDED BY THE PEOPLE

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

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

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

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

<u>Belgium</u> A Ministry of Information document from the series "Under German domination" (9.9.41) stated :

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

<u>The Netherlands</u> The first place must be given to the cynical declaration of the Reichskommissar, SEYSS INQUART, quoted by "Transocean", 1.12.40.

"<u>The Netherlands have placed at the disposal of the community</u> all stores, especially of raw materials, which have been hoarded to last for several years"

The Times, 13.8.40. (in an article "Holland under German Rule" by a correspondent lately in Holland):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The same document cited from the Swedish Press as follows :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION III

EFFECTS OF THE REMOVALS OF NEEDED FOODSTUFFS

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the Netherlands: The most striking evidence of the injury caused by the excessive removal of foodstuffs is offered by the famous protest of the Dutch Doctors to the Reich Kommissar, SEYSS INQUART, (about June 3rd, 1945): It reads in part :

> "We consider it our duty to draw your attention to the decline in the health of the Dutch people which has taken an alarming turn in the past months ..... One of the most distressing symptoms is the decline in the food situation of the people. Many doctors are today seeing their patients fall ill solely through under-nourishment and it can be predicted with certainty that the numbers of such patients will increase considerably. The distributed rations for adults give only 1,600 calories food value. - an amount which is not even sufficient for the physical maintenance of a man who rests all day. If one is unable to procure a substantial addition beyond the allotted rations, serious under-nourishment and finally death from starvation will be inevitable for many people..... With the exception of a few categories our sick people do not generally speaking get the food which is necessary to enable them to recover. The seriousness of the situation is evident from the decreased resistance to infection. An indisputable indication is the serious spreading of tuberculosis.
>
> "The privations are particularly hard to bear because our people are convinced that the shortage of food would be less if a substantial amount of home produce were not exported to Germany where the rations are higher than in our country. It is difficult Mijnheer Kommissar, for our people to understand how this can be justified by your reference to the article of the Hague Convention relating to warfare, wherein it is definitely laid down that demands may only be made for the benefit of the Army of Occupation. The scarcity of certain foods in spite of increased production in our country, and especially the fact

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

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

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

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

Weekly Ration for Normal Adult

	Date of Introduction	Original Rations	Rations Feb '42	German Rations Feb '42
Bread	June 17th,1940	5 lb.	4 lb.	5 lb.
Flour	" "	9 oz.	3½ oz.	alternative to bread
Eggs	Nov.4th, 1940	1	None	1
Meat	Sept.16th,1940	18 oz.	9 oz.	14 oz.
All fats	July 15th,1940	9 oz.	7 oz.	9½ oz.
Whole Milk	April 21st,1941	2 pints	None	None
Potatoes	April 27th,1941	4 lbs.	4 lbs.	Locally rationed
Sugar	Before invasion	9 oz.	9 oz.	8 oz.
Coffee	June 5th, 1940	2 oz.	None (1oz. substitute)	None (5½ oz. substitute)
Tea	June 5th,1940	¼ oz.	None	None
Jam	Oct.17th,1940	4½ oz.	4½ oz.	6 oz.
Rice	July 22nd,1940	3 oz.	None	4½ oz.
Cereal products	July 22nd, 1940	3 oz.	3 oz.	

Extra rations are allowed to adolescents and heavy workers"

Another Ministry of Infonation document of the same series (P.2981) stated:

"The food situation, which remained tolerably good until the middle of 1941, has since deteriorated steadily. The Director-General of Food Supply, Louwes, in a speech quoted by De Standaard (15.4.43.) emphasising the seriousness of the food position, said "even if the best possible distribution is achieved we shall be on the verge of hunger."

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

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

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

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

.....

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

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

Poland: The report by Tolischus, Berlin correspondent of the New York Times, (August, 1940), referred to at the end of Section I, stated, as quoted in the Times of 3.8.40. that :

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

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

"there was misery in the faces of the children and poor people at every street corner". Though in the shop windows there were piles of food. The Polish welfare agencies did what they could, but the misery was too much for them."

According to figures given by the "D.N.B." (16.2.41.) the Polish birth rate dropped from 27.6 per 1,000 to 21.9, while the death rate rose from 14.6 to 18 after one year of German administration.

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

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

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

"In order to release large quantities of grain and foodstuffs for the Herrenvolk, the Nedic Government is forced to take measures to restrict domestic consumption. In Belgrade (whose natural grain supply zone, the Backa, has been annexed by Hungary) the nominal weekly ration for the average consumer 1,800 g.(63 oz.) of bread, 200 g. (7 oz.) of meat and 75 g. (2½ oz.) of sugar. Press reports indicate that many consumers receive less than their ration. Novo Vreme, 25.1.42., stated that the population of Belgrade had sometimes been unable to buy bread for as many as three consecutive days.

ADDENDUM TO SECTIONS II AND III
(FRANCE)

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

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

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

German Requisitions of French Agricultural Produce

('000 tons)

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

SECTION IV

THE MECHANISM OF PLUNDER

Executive Agencies, outside the Reich

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

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

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

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

Examples of organisations controlling supplies

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

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

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

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

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

> "The Occupied countries were drained of food and commodities by a mechanism which was a distinguished form of plunder. The Germans paid for the goods, but with finances provided by the conquered state .... After the invasion organisations were created which controlled the marketing of all essential foodstuffs. Hence consumption was arbitrarily restricted to allow of larger exports of food to Germany"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Ministry of Information document P.8675 stated:

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

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

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

Another Ministry of Information Document (P.9052) stated

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Belgium	Dr. SCHLUMPRECHT General Eggert REEDER
In France	Dr. MICHEL, Jonathan SCHMIDT, Fritz REINHARDT
In Greece	Dr. Hermann NEUBACHER, Dr. NEUHAUSEN
In the Netherlands	Dr. Hans FISCHBOEK
In Norway	Dr. KOCH, Senator Carlo OTTE
In Poland	Dr. Hans FRANK, Arthur GREISER (captured)
In Yugoslavia	NEUHAUSEN, Friedrich RAINER

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

Arch-Criminals

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

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

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

Deputy — PAUL KORNER

Leading Officials — ALPERS, NACKE, BANTZ, FELLGIEBEL, FISCHBOECK, FUNK, GANZMUELLER, GROSCH, ILGNER, KETTLER, KRAUCH, KRAUS, KUHN, MEINBERG, NEUBACHER, NEUHAUSEN, PEUCKERT, SAUCKEL, SEIDAUER, SCHELL, SCHIEBER, SCHU, SPEER, SYRUP, WINKLER, WITTING. A/

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

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

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

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

a) Economic Affairs under Reichswirtschaftsminister Dr. FUNK

b) Financial Affairs under Reichsfinanzminister SCHWERIN von KROSIGK

c) Armament and War Economy under SPEER.

d) Food Supply and Agriculture under Reichnahrungsminister BACKE, formerly DARRE.

e) The Reichsnahrstand (Nutrition Office) is controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture. Its Chief official is Gustav BEHRENS (Reichsobmann des Reichsnahrstandes).

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

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

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

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

GOERING: FUNK: DARRE: BACKE and ROSENBERG.

ANNEXE 1(a)

THE GERMAN LINE OF DEFENCE

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

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

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

ANNEXE 1(b)

Extract from Volkische Beobachter, 20th September, 1944.

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

ANNEXE 2

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

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

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

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

The document contains the following cynical observations:-

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

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

ANNEXE 3

DARRE'S SPEECH ON THE TOTAL EXPLOITATION OF EUROPE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A

ANNEXE 4

Extract from the Times 9th October,1942.

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEXE 5

Extract from New York Times February 23rd, 1941.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEXE 6

Notes Communicated by an official Information Service (September 1944)

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

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

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

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

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

a) Economic Affairs under Reichswirtschaftsminister Dr. FUNK

b) Financial Affairs under Reichsfinanzminister SCHWERIN von KROSIGK

c) Armament and War Economy under SPEER.

d) Food Supply and Agriculture under Reichsernahrungsminister BACKE.

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

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

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

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

ANNEXE 7

Information communicated by an authoratative source (Sept.'44)

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

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

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

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

ANNEXE 8

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

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

Berchtesgaden, October 18th, 1936.

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor

'ADOLF HITLER'

United Nations Archives
Reference Guide No. 12
17 November 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

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TO THE DOCUMENTS OF THE

RESEARCH OFFICE

OF THE

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

1944 - 1948

RECORD GROUP COPY

Prepared in the Archives Section,
Communications and Records Division,
November 1949

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The archives of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, transferred in May 1949 to the United Nations Archives, include several series of documents of major importance. Most of these, including the minutes and documents of the Commission itself and of its committees, were indexed by the War Crimes Commission. This index, which appeared in six parts, has been consolidated in a single document by the United Nations Archives and published as United Nations Archives Reference Guide No. 11, "Index to Minutes and Documents of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, 1945-1948."

The papers of the Research Office of the War Crimes Commission were not covered by the original index, however. The United Nations Archives has now prepared the attached index to the major publications series of the Research Office, as listed below. The "War Crimes News Digest" was indexed separately (although incompletely) by the War Crimes Commission. The present index covers the following documents:

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5. Material for a Charge - Dr. H.H. LAMMERS.:
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6. Material for a Charge: General F.M. Wilhelm KEITEL.

7. (Revised and reduplicated):
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9. Starvation as an Instrument of Policy.

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SECRET

REPORT NO.10.

MATERIALS FOR A CHARGE

Part I. Atrocities in Concentration Camps

Heinrich HIMMLER	Reichsfuhrer SS
Oswald POHL	Obergruppenfuhrer. Head of the "W.V.H.A."
Richard GLUECKS	(Waffen SS) Lieut-General. "Commander" of Concentration Camps

Arthur LIEBEHENSCHEL	SS Obersturmbannführer	Heads of Offices under General GLUECKS
Gerhard MAURER	" "	
Dr. LOLLING	" "	

The atrocities committed in the German-controlled concentration camps are notorious. If evidence is required ample material is already available in charges relating to a number of camps, filed with the Commission by the respective National Offices; for instance :

the British charge 373/UK/G/103, telling of starvation, kicking and flogging of prisoners in the camp at DACHAU;

the Belgian charges 86/B/G/2, 3, 4, and 5 telling of a similar regime of terror: starvation, flogging, hanging by the feet, wounding with revolver shots, forcing invalids to run till they collapse, and so on in the BREENDONCK camp.

the French charge 4/Fr/G/4, telling of atrocious treatment of Jewish prisoners in the camp at DRANCY.

the Netherlands charges 240, 241, 242, 243 and 244/Ne/G/24, telling of systematic and deliberate cruelty, starvation, flogging to death, experiments in gas chambers; hanging prisoners by their fingers; submersion in tanks of ice cold water; and so on in the camp at MAUTHAUSEN in Austria.

320/Ne/G/29, telling of brutalities and beating of prisoners to death, at WESTERBROCK camp in Holland.

121/Ne/G/8; 129/Ne/G/10, telling of atrocities in LEUSDER HEIDE camp.

273/Ne/G/25, telling of similar atrocities at VUGHT camp.

the Polish charges 12, 13, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, telling the same tale of brutal treatment; barbarous medical experiments on men and women; and the mass-killing of hundreds of thousands of prisoners in death camps in eastern Europe.

In regard to the latter point, reference should also be made to Report No 11 and to the findings of the Soviet and Soviet-Polish Commissions annexed thereto)

The evidence in the above-mentioned charges is supplemented by other reports possessed by the Commission, which have not yet been the subject of charges:

For instance, a report on the camp at DACHAU, relating to the period 1940-43, which describes punishments, such as hanging prisoners by the wrists for hours at a time; beating to death, submersion in tanks of ice-cold water; making invalids run till they fell dead; confinement in heated or refrigerated cells, and so on.

A report on the camp at SACHSENHAUSEN telling of the use of mediaeval tortures, and murders of several thousand Poles.

The above-mentioned charges, filed by National Offices, have indicted a number of Commandents and lower officials of concentration camps: but, it is evident from the similarity in the regimes and in the punishments and technical means of torture employed at the different camps, that these crimes were not due simply to the brutality of individuals, but were part of a general system, which must necessarily have been prescribed by the higher authorities of the Administration of Concentration Camps at the headquarters at Oranienburg. In this connection Lieut-Colonel McGrath's statement, based on his own experience, (See charge 373/UK/G/103) is significant: "This camp (MAUTHAUSEN) is a training camp for Gestapo SS. The training is Sadism. After completing training they are sent as "try-outs" to DACHAU." It is, therefore, the higher authorities who are the principal criminals.

Higher Authorities of the Concentration Camp Service

The Concentration Camps are organically an element of the Waffen SS. At the head of all SS services is Heinrich HIMMLER, in virtue of his appointment as Reichsführer SS by HITLER on June 17th, 1936.

Administratively, the camps are under the ".W.V.H.A.".

The following extract from a note supplied by an authorative British source, describes this organisation and the chain of responsibility.

"1. Apart from the actual imprisonment and release of concentration camp prisoners, the entire administration of the camps is controlled by the SS Wirtschafts - und Verwaltungshauptamt (W.V.H.A.)(SS Economic and Administrative Dept.). It supervises the administration of the camps, of camp personnel, guard units, and prisoners. It controls any labour or industrial activity carried on by the camp inmates and disposes of the products of such work. It handles official contacts between the camps and the outside world.

"2. W.V.H.A. is divided into several Amtsgruppen or branches. The branch which deals with the concentration camps is Amtsgruppe D. This branch is located at ORANIENBURG (20 miles NORTH OF BERLIN) whereas the main body of the W.V.H.A. is in Berlin. Its chief (Amtsgruppenchef) is SS Gruppenführer and Lt-Gen. of the Waffen SS Richard GLUECKS. He is responsible for all concentration camp matters to the head of W.V.H.A., SS., Obergruppenführer Oswald POHL, who in turn is responsible to HIMMLER.

"3. Within Amtsgruppe D. the following departments (Amter) have been identified :

Amt I Zentralamt (Central Dept.)
Chief: SS Obersturmbannführer
Arthur LIEBEHENSCHEL
This dept. is responsible for general policy, security arrangements, public relations, and co-ordination of the other depts. within the Amtsgrupps.

Amt II General Administration of Prisoners
Chief: SS Obersturmbannführer
Gerhard MAURER

Amt III Medical Administration
Chief: SS Obersturmbannführer
Dr. LOLLING
This dept. is responsible for general medical and health administration of all camp personnel, both staff and prisoners.

Amt IV General Administration of camps and camp staff."

It follows from the above extract that Lieut-General (W.SS) Richard GLUECKS (who bears the title "Kommandeur der Konzentration Lager") is the high official most immediately answerable for the barbarous regime of the camps; and that, on the next higher level, Oswald POHL, to whom he reports, and finally HIMMLER, the Reichsführer SS, who directs the whole policy, are equally

responsible .

The extent to which LIEBEHENSCHEL and MAURER, the leading officials of GLUECK's office (Amtsgruppe D.) named in paragraph 3 of the above extract, are to be held accountable can probably not be determined till fuller information is available, after the war, concerning their functions. The name of Dr. LOLLING, should, however, be specially noted, as his office (Amt.III) deals with medical services, and he is therefore, presumably, answerable for the shameful ill-treatment of sick and dying prisoners in the concentration camps, and for authorising the performance of barbarous medical experiments on men and women prisoners.

In a recent official report it was mentioned that a milder regime was reported to have been introduced, latterly, in the concentration camps: that flogging was now forbidden at Orianienburg; and that HITLER had even intervened on behalf of the inmates of Dachau! Such charges, if confirmed, are obviously due to the fear of approaching retribution, or to an attempt by the authorities to provide rebutting evidence as to atrocities. They can mislead no one who has read the reports of the conditions prevailing in the camps at a time when the Nazis were still confident of success.

10

SECRET

MATERIAL FOR CHARGES

REPORT NO. 10.

Part II. Barbarous ill-treatment of United Nations citizens arrested by the Gestapo

Heinrich HIMMLER	Reichsführer SS
Kurt DALUEGE	Oberstgruppenführer SS
Dr. Ernst KALTENBRUNNER	Lieut-General of Police

The Officials of the ".R.S.H.A."
(Reich Sicherheits Haupt Amt)

Brigadeführer Erwin SCHULTZ; Ostubuf HAENEL; Brigadeführer Otto OHLENDORF; Gruppenführer MUELLER; Gruppenführer NEBE; dead? Brigadeführer SCHELLENBERG; Oberführer Dr. SIX; Dr. SIEGERT.

In his foreword to the pamphlet "The Gestapo at Work in Norway" (copy attached in Annexe I) Lord Simon decalred that "the brutal crimes constantly perpetrated by HITLER'S Gestapo have evoked the horrified denamination of the world". He added that "the facts must be recorded and be capable hereafter of proof", and that this was the reason for the creation of the U.N.W.C.C.

The 'brutal crimes' have taken a far greater extension since Lord Simon wrote these words, and sufficient facts are now on record in charges filed with the Commission and in other reports (including the above-named pamphlet) to render them "capable of proof".

Among these records may be cited, by way of example:

Netherlands charges:

118/Ne/G/5	Prisoners under interrogation tortured by electric current and beaten.
119/Ne/G/6	Woman under arrest hung up by the arms, with weights on her feet and beaten:
335/Ne/G/30	Prisoners under interrogation seared with hot irons.

French charges: 53/Fr/G/25; 182/FR/G/40; 182/FR/G/40; civilians tortured;

188/FR/G/46 civilians tortured to death; submersion in ice-cold water; searing with red hot irons;

189/FR/G/47 civilians tortured to death; eyes put out; fingers broken with hammer blows.

The Norwegian Government's pamphlet "The Gestapo at Work in Norway", referred to above, is another reliable source. It is therein stated that the "proceedings for taking evidence were conducted in strict compliance with the Norwegian code governing the investigation of cases". The dependents tell how civilians under interrogation by the Gestapo were brutally kicked, starved, flogged to death, seared with hot soldering irons, had their finger-nails torn out, were confined in "hot cells", and were compelled to witness the torturing of their fellow prisoners.

As was remarked in Part I of this report, dealing with concentration camps, the descriptions of the cruelties inflicted, the technique of brutality and the appliances of torture used, are sufficiently alike to exclude any plea that these crimes were due to the excesses of individual police officers or to an unauthorised regime instituted by a local chief of Gestapo.

An escaped Norwegian has written, page 30, of the Norwegian Government's pamphlet "The Gestapo in Norway", that "these German torturers probably received their training at some German "University" where the main course has been instruction in the method of physical and mental torture". In this connection Lieut.-Col. McGrath's statement, also quoted in Part I of this report, is very significant: namely, the MAUTHAUSEN concentration camp "is a training camp for Gestapo, SS and the training is Sadism". It is, indeed, obvious that this was a general regime, which must necessarily have been prescribed by HIMMLER and by the higher Administration (R.S.H.A) of his police services. HIMMLER and the leading officials of that Administration are, therefore, jointly answerable for the barbarities committed by the Gestapo in all parts of Europe.

Higher Authorities of the Gestapo

At the head of all the German police services is

Heinrich HIMMLER

in virtue of his appointment as Reich Leader SS by HITLER'S decree of January 17th, 1936.(See Annexe 2)

With whom should be bracketed:

Kurt DALUEGE

who is believed to be HIMMLER's deputy in all police matters

(see personal note on last page)

and Ernst Kaltenbrunner who is Head of the Gestapo

The organisation through which the police services are administered, under HIMMLER, is the "R.S.H.A.", (Reichs Sicherheit Haupt Amt), which has two branches dealing with Security-police, criminal police and Gestapo, and with the Party security offices (Aemter), but it is observed in a Note supplied by 'Shaef' (Oct 31,'44) that the "R.S.H.A." should "be regarded as a joint department rather than an ad hoc collection of separate offices." It follows that the high officials composing it are jointly answerable for the barbarities of the Gestapo regime. "The official description of the functions of the Aemter" - the same note continues - is as follows:

Amt I — Personnel (Personal), under Brigadeführer Erwin SCHULZ

Amt II — Organisation, Administration and Law (Organisation, Verwaltung and Recht), Ostubuf HAENEL

Amt III — German "spheres of life" (Deutsche Lebensgebiete), under Brigadeführer OHLENDORF

Amt IV — Investigation and combatting of opposition (Gegnererforschung und Gegnerbekampfung), under Gruppenführer MUELLER

Amt V — Combatting of Criminals (Verbrechensbekampfung), formerly under Gruppenfuhrer NEBE (who has now disappeared).

Amt VI — Foreign affairs (Ausland), under Brigadeführer SCHELLENBERG

Amt VII — Ideological Research and its application (Weltanschauliche Erforschung und Auswertung), under Oberführer Dr. SIX.

The Central Office of the Gestapo is, or was, at 8, Prinz Albrecht Strasse, Berlin.

This list of officials requires to be supplemented by two more names: SS Gruppenführer Arthur NEBE and SS Standartenfuhrer Dr. SIEGERT, who are shown (May 1944) in "Whos who in Nazi Germany", among the "Important Officials" of Kaltenbrunner's Staff, but have, perhaps, since left it.

The responsibility, on the next lower level, for the atrocities committed by the Gestapo throughout Europe, rests, on the "Befehlshaber" (Commanders) or Inspectors, and on the "höhere SS and Polizei führers" (Chiefs of Police) of the SS at the centres of the different Defence Areas (Wehrkreis) or at the head of quarters of the Occupying Armies. A list of these officers with their official addresses, (which was also included in the above mentioned Shaef Note) is given in Annexe 3.

Personal Notes

(From reports supplied by British Information Services)

Oberstgruppenführer Kurt DALUEGE Born September 15th, 1897, at Kreuzburg, Upper Silesia. January, 1933, Head of Prussian Police Force. In 1936, was made head of all uniformed police. After the death of Heydrich (who, in addition to being Reich Protector of Bohemia was chief of the whole German security police including Gestapo), DALUEGE became acting Reich Protector in his place (May, 1942 - August, 1943), and instituted a regime of harshness and terror (Lidice). His present office is not precisely known, but "it is possible that he acts in the same way as Heydrich, as deputy for HIMMLER in all police matters."

Lieut-General of Police, Dr. Ernst KALTENBRUNNER: Born in 1903; Chief SS and Police Leader in Vienna about 1930; was appointed on January 29th, 1943, to the post of Chief of Gestapo. He is described as "a tall, slightly stout man, with a singularly unpleasant face."

LIST OF BEFEHLSHABER or INSPEKTEURE DER SICHERHEITSPOLIZEI UND DES SICHERHEITSDIENSTES DES REICHSFÜHRERS-SS (B.d.s. or I.d.s.) AND OF THE HÖHERE SS- UND POLIZEIFÜHRER (HSSPf.) ACCORDING TO WEHRKREISE.

(List supplied by 'Shaef' 31.10.44.

Wehrkreis or Territory	B.d.s. or I.d.s.	HSSPf.
I	SS-Sf, Obst.d.P. Dr. CANARIS: KÖNIGSBERG, Gen. Litzmannstr.3/7 Tel: 22 5 37	SS-GF, Genmaj.d.P. GEORG EBRECHT: KÖNIGSBERG Hindenburgstr. 11 Tel: 24 1 26
II	SS-BF, Gen.d.P. NAUMANN Former B.d.s. SS-GF, Obst.d.P. WERNER: STETTIN, Arnitstr. 30 Tel: 25 6 21	SS-OGF Genlt.d.P.WILHELM MAZUW: STETTIN, Falkenwalderstr. 96 Tel: 32 7 90/91
III	SS-BF, Gen.d.P. NAUMANN: BERLIN, Grunewald, Jagowstr. 16/18 Tel: 89 77 31 Sept.44: possibly replaced by: SS-BF, Genmaj.d.P. ERIK VON HEIMPURG	SS-OGF AUGUST HEISSMEYER BERLIN, Grunewald, Königsallee 11a Tel: 97 78 41
IV	SS-OF, Obst.d.P. KLEIN: DRESDEN, A 24 Kaitzerstr. 30 Tel:. 4 81 97, 4 79 67	SS-GF, Genlt.d.P. RUDOLF VON ALVENSLEBEN: DRESDEN, Devrientstr.2 Tel: 24 8 66
V	SS-OF, Obst.d.P. Dr. FISCHER: STUTTGART, Reinsburgstr. 32/34 Tel: 65 9 41/43 (see also ELSASS	SS-OGF, Gen.d.P. Genlt.d.WSS OTTO HOFMANN: STUTTGART, Gerokstr. 45 Tel:. 28 0 41/43
VI	SS-SF, Obst.d.P. Dr. BLUME DÜSSELDORF 10, Graf Rockestr. 55/57 Tel: 66 1 51	SS-GF, Genlt.d.P. KARL GUTENBERGER DÜSSLEDORF, Neues Pol. Präsidium Tel: 1 02 15
VII	SS-SF, Obst.d.P. SCHMITZ-VOIGT MÜNCHEN 22, Niedermayerstr. 27/1 Tel: 34 5 56	SS-OGF, Gen.d.P. Freiherr FRIEDRICH KARL VON EBERSTEIN MÜNCHEN 2, Ettstr. 4/11 Tel: 44 4 03/07

Wehrkreis or Territory	B.d.s. or I.d.s.	HSSPf.
VIII	SS-Sf, Obst.d.P. SPETZEN Former B.d.s.: SS-SF, Obst.d.P. BIERMANN BRESLAU 18, Hohenzollerstr.159 Tel: 84 4 47/48	SS-OGF, Gen.d.P. ERNST HEINRICH SCHMAUSER: BRESLAU Eboresohenallee 14 Tel: 8 24 11
IX	SS-OSBF, OSF BOVENSIEBEN KASSEL Kolnische Str. 112 Tel: 36 6 07	SS-OGF, Gen.d.P. JOSIAS ERBPRINZ ZU WALDECK UND PYRMONT: KASSEL, Germaniastr. 1.
X	SS-OF, Obst.d.P. THIELE HAMBURG 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 46 Tel: 35 17 22/23	SS-GF, Genmaj.d.P. GRAF GEORG HENNING BASSEWITZ-BEHR: HAMBURG 13, Harvestehuderweg 12
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XIII	Duties handled by HSSPf	SS-GF, Genlt.d.P. Dr. BENNO MARTIN: NURNBERG
XVII	SS-BF, Genmaj.d.P. HUSER WIEN 5e/IV, Theresianumgasse 16 Tel: U 42 0 32	SS-OGF, Gend.P. RUDOLF QUERNER: Wein I, Parkring 8, Tel: R 27 5 75
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XI

SECRET

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION
No. 11

December, 1944

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

(Research Office)

The Planned Extermination of European Jews

(Article 64 of the Hague Convention)

Introductory Note

As head of the Nazi Party Hitler had made the complete destruction of the Jews a main feature of that Party's policy, even before the war. In speeches - some of which are quoted on page 2 - he had foretold the extermination of Jewry.

Hitler gave effect to this declared intention first, in Germany itself, by enacting a series of laws beginning - before the war - with the Nuremberg anti-semitic law of 15.9.35, and culminating, after eight years of progressively harsher legislation, in the "Thirteenth Ordinance" of 1.7.43, which placed the Jews outside the common law, deprived them of all legal protection and made them, in effect, subjects of the Gestapo, thus facilitating their destruction.

Next, after the invasion of the neighbouring countries, he extended the principles of the German anti-semitic legislation to them, in disregard of their constitutional laws and of Article 43 of the Hague Convention. The Jews in the occupied countries were, in consequence, first reduced to destitution and subjected to every sort of humiliation by a series of decrees, and finally ordered to accept any labour that might be offered to them, thus facilitating their deportation, ostensibly for labour, to Eastern Poland, where they were killed by poison gas, torture, and other methods, in camps specially designed and equipped for that purpose.

It is an error to suppose that the victims were predominantly German Jews. On the contrary, out of a total of 1,765,000 victims given in the U.S.A. War Refugee Board's Report (November 1944) for the camp of Birkenau, the Germans only account for 60,000. In any case, as Jews from all countries - Germany, the Occupied Countries and the satellite nations - were massed together for destruction in these camps, no distinction can be drawn, in determining whether a war crime was committed, between the victims of one nationality or another. The crime was essentially Europe-wide.

The total number of victims thus immolated may never be known. In addition to the figures given above for Birkenau, it was estimated by the Soviet-Polish Commission of Investigation that one and a half millions were murdered in the Maldanek (Lublin) death camp.

The mass killings of Jews in the death camps were murder on a scale exceeding anything that the world has ever witnessed. This scale presupposes organisation so considerable as to engage the responsibility not only of the German administrative officials, but of the whole Government, and evidently of Hitler himself as head of the State and as the chief author and instigator of the crime.

I. The Policy

The Authors of the Policy: The Nazi Party

The policy of exterminating the Jews in Europe which has already resulted in the mass-murders on a vast scale, was conceived by the Nazi Party, which, as early as 1920, had taken the first step in that direction

by declaring in their 25-point programme, that "no Jew can be a member of the nation."

The Spokesmen of the Extermination Policy

HITLER: Speech in Reichstag on 30.1.39. (V.B. 1.2.39)

"If the international Jewish financiers succeed in plunging the nations once more into a world war, the result will not be the Bolshevisation of the world and the victory of Jewry, but the obliteration of the Jewish race from the earth."

Speech on 30.3.39

"The Jews must be combated on a world-wide scale".

Speech on 2.10.42

....."It is not the Aryan races but Jewry which will be exterminated".... "I can assure you that this prophecy also will be fulfilled."

DR. GOEBBELS: (Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment)

In an interview with the Sunday Referee (30.7.33)* said:

"that Jewry must perish has been our battle cry for the last 14 years. Let it at last perish".

GOEBBELS "ten articles" against the Jews, published in "Das Reich" in November, 1941, (See Annexe 1) declares that:

"every Jew is the sworn enemy of the German people" and ...."whosoever takes their part goes over to the enemy".

ROSENBERG: (Trustee for the Idealogical education of the Nazi Party)

In a speech at Arbeitstag (18.11.42) said:

"the Jewish problem will only be solved when there is no longer a single Jew in Germany or on the European continent".

DR. LEY: (Trustee for the Labour Front)

In a speech at Karlsruhe, reported in the Strassburger Neueste Nachrichten (20.5.42) said:

"It is not enough to isolate the Jewish enemy of mankind. The Jew has got to be exterminated".

Again writing in the "Angriff", GOEBBELS organ (13.6.42) he said:

"We are resolved to carry on this battle against the Jews with all our energy till it reaches a victorious end - that is, till the extermination of the Jewish race."

He is reported to have used the same words in a speech at Essen on 4.12.40.

JULIUS STREICHER Editor of the notorious anti-semitic organ "der Sturmer" has, as is well known, continually advocated the utter destruction of the Jews. Thus, in a speech reported in the Times of 16.9.36, he said:

"extirpation was the only solution of the Jewish problem. This was not suggested as a policy for Germany to adopt alone, but as a solution for all nations to apply to a world wide problem..." ..."to secure the safety of the whole world, they must be exterminated."

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* The authenticity of this interview was denied in Germany.

DR. WALTER GROSS: (Head of the National Socialist Race Office)

In a lecture given on the 27.3.41, said:

"As far as the historical appearance of the Jew in Europe is concerned we believe that the hour of his death has irrevocably arrived".

DAS SCHWARZE KORPS: (the weekly journal of HIMMLER's SS) wrote on the 8th August, 1940:

"In the same way as the Jewish problem will be solved for Germany only when the last Jew has been driven out, so the rest of Europe must know that the German peace which awaits her must be a peace without Jews."

In the same organ, in a front page article, on 24.11.38 shortly after the November progroms, talked of:

"the factual and final end of Jewry in Germany, in absolute annihilation".

(These extracts, which could be almost indefinitely supplemented, show that the extermination of the Jew was a policy deliberately planned by the Nazi Party, even before the war).

THE ANTI-SEMITIC LEGISLATORS

The next step was the passing of the notorious Nurnberg laws (which take their name from the seat of the Nazi Party Conference), and the successive laws and ordinances by which they were amplified: These included -

The basic anti-Jewish law of 15.9.35, "to safeguard German blood and honour". This was signed by HITLER as Chancellor; FRICK, as Minister of the Interior; and HESS as Deputy for the Führer. The two first-named of the above, (HITLER and FRICK) also signed the Citizenship Law (Reichsburger Gesetz - Legal Gazette I.1146) of the same date.

The law for the exclusion of Jews from commercial life (12.11.38 Legal Gazette I.1580) signed by GOERING, as Plenipotentiary for the Four Years Plan.

The 11th Ordinance under the Reichsburgergesetz of 1.7.43, (legal Gazette I.722) signed by FRICK, Minister of the Interior; BORMANN, (Head of the Party Chancery); REINHARDT, for the Finance Minister; and SCHLEGELBERGER, Acting Minister of Justice.

The 13th Ordinance under the Reichsburgergesetz of 1.7.43, (Legal Gazette I.382) which finally placed Jews outside the Common Law and made them punishable by the Police for offences; signed by BORMANN, Head of the Party Chancery; SCHWERIN KROSIGH, Finance Minister; and THIERACK, Minister of Justice.

The effect of the latter Ordinance was, in effect, to make the Jews subjects of the Gestapo and so to facilitate their destruction.

EUROPE-WIDE TENDENCY OF THE NAZI POLICY

The effects of this legislation were extended during the war by successive decrees, to the Occupied Countries, and, as a result of political pressure, to the Satellite States. For the purpose of this Report no distinction can be drawn between murders of Jews belonging to one country or another, because the victims of the massacres in the death-camps in Eastern Europe were brought together from every quarter; moreover, the German racial legislation had been applied outright to Jews in "incorporated" areas, who may have been originally either inhabitants of Germany or nationals of conquered States; lastly, in the case of at least one Satellite State - Hungary - The American Secretary of State has explicitly declared that the mass-killings of Jews by "the Nazis and their Hungarian quislings" will be inexorably punished.

Even in their earlier stages, the discriminatory racial ordinances made in the Occupied Countries, constituted, a manifest breach of International Law, which requires, an Occupying Party (Article 43 of the Hague Convention) "to respect, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country". In regard to this point a British official report concerning the Netherlands (Basic Handbook Netherlands Part II page 39), states -

> ....."The Jews were protected indeed, by implication in the constitution itself. If they were to be considered as a religion, sect or community, (Articles 174-175 of the Constitution covered them) .....If, on the other hand, they were to be regarded as of alien race, and therefore non-Dutch - the explanation given at the outset of the Nazi persecution in the Netherlands - then they were protected by Article 4 of the Constitution, which ensured equal protection of persons and goods for all persons living in the Netherlands."

A typical example of the working of the process in an Occupied Country may be taken from Belgium. First, there was an Ordinance (October, 1940), by the Military Commander requiring Jews to register themselves and their business'; then a series of restrictions was imposed, on civic rights, until to quote the Basic Handbook, Belgium and Luxembourg, page 2) "the Jew in Belgium has virtually become an outlaw, subject at any time to the concentration camp, to deportation, to the breaking up of his family and to any other brutal and arbitary measure that may occur to his oppressors."

Finally on May 8th, 1942, came an Ordinance compelling Jews to accept any "work offered to them by the Labour Office". This decree which seems to have been a favourite device of the Nazi authorities, enabled Jews to be deported, ostensibly for work, to Eastern Europe. Deportation began in July, 1942. "Jews summarily rounded up were herded together and sent to unknown destinations in the East".... "They were seen leaving Liege then Charleroi, in convoy after convoy. Men, women and children were arbitrarily separated by their executioners. ..... According to a German newspaper 25;000 Jews out of the 52,000 living in Belgium, should have been accounted for in this way by the end of 1942." (From "Persecution of the Jews" a pamphlet compiled by the "Inter Allied Information Committee". The same information is given in the Manchester Guardian of 21.12.42.)

The anti-semitic measures applied in the Netherlands and other Occupied Countries followed the same ascending scale, except that in Eastern and South Eastern Europe they were definitely harsher from the outset. For instance, in Greece, the order by STROOP, the German Chief of Police, requiring Jews to register (3.10.43) at once imposed the death penalty for failure to register.

In the districts which the Germans "incorporated in the Greater Reich" (e.g. Western Poland, Luxembourg, Slovenia) anti-semitic measures were applied with far less delay. Thus, in Luxembourg, a decree of May 31st, 1940, introduced outright, the full scale of German anti-Jewish legislation.

Warning by the United Nations

The fearfully rapid progress of the work of extermination led the Allied Governments to declare on December 17th, 1942, that the German authorities "are now carrying into effect HITLER's oft-repeated intention to exterminate the Jewish people in Europe. From all the occupied countries Jews are being transported, in conditions of appalling brutality and horror, to Eastern Europe. In Poland, which has been made the principal Nazi slaughter house, the ghettos established by the German invaders are being systematically emptied of all Jews except a few highly skilled workers required for war industries. None of those taken away are ever heard of again. The able-bodied are slowly worked to death in labour camps. The infirm are left to die of exposure and starvation, or are deliberately massacred in mass executions. The number of victims of these bloody cruelties is reckoned in many hundreds of thousands of entirely innocent men, women and children."

The Governments, in conclusion, condemned in the strongest possible terms "this bestial policy of cold-blooded extermination"; and they re-affirmed "their solemn resolution to ensure that those responsible for these

crimes shall not escape retribution, and to press on with the necessary practical measures to this end."

THE DEATH CAMPS IN EASTERN EUROPE

The liberation of Eastern Europe by the advance of the Russian Armies in 1944, revealed the vastness of the scale on which mass-murders had been carried out.

Among the most notorious of the death camps were those of BIRKENAU, TREBLINKA, BELZEC, SOBIBOR, KOSOW, PODLASKI, CHELMO and OSWIECIM and the camp at MAIDENEK (Lublin). Detailed evidence is already available in the Commission's files concerning the mass-murders at Brikenau in the French charge No.80; at Treblinka, in the Polish charges 123/P/G/21 and 304/P/G/30, to which reference can be made.

Detailed reports were also made by the "Soviet Extraordinary State Commission for the Ascertainment and Investigation of Crimes by the German-Fascist Invaders and their Associates", concerning the gas-massacre at Krasnodar (referred to in the "Soviet War News" of 14.7.43) and concerning the death-camp at Minsk (ibid 22.9.44) there has also been a report, (bid 19.9.44), by the "Polish Soviet Extraordinary Commission" on the Extermination Camp at Maidenak (Lublin), already referred to above in the Polish charge 123/P/G21.

In the latter case it was established by the Polish-Soviet enquiry that the victims had included Jews and intellectuals both from Germany and from the Occupied Countries, besides Polish prisoners of war and numbers of children, and that the camp was in operation as early as in 1941. The victims had been put to death by shooting, gas poisoning and torture. Some 1,380,000 corpses had been burned, and personal effects were found which had evidently belonged to Soviet citizens, Poles, French, Czechs, Belgians, Dutch, Greeks, Croats, Italians, Norwegians and Danes.

Of special significance is the evidence of the German Lieut-General, Hilmar Moser, dated 29.8.44, to the effect that "HIMMLER, himself, visited the camp when he arrived in Lublin in the summer of 1943, which confirms that its activities were directed by HITLER's Government;" and that "at first the inmates were chiefly Jews. Later on, representatives of the most diverse nationalities, so-called political offenders, including Germans, were kept there."

Extracts from U.S.A. War Refugee Board's report on Death-Camps at Auschwitz and Birkenau

Careful estimate of the number of Jews gassed in Birkenau between April, 1942 and April, 1944. (According to countries of origin)

Poland (transported by truck)	approximately	300,000
" (" " train)	"	600,000
Holland	"	100,000
Greece	"	45,000
France	"	150,000
Belgium	"	50,000
Germany	"	60,000
Yugoslavia, Italy and Norway	"	50,000
Lithuania	"	50,000
Bohemia, Moravia and Austria	"	30,000
Slovakia	"	30,000
Various camps for foreign Jews in Poland	"	300,000
	"	1,765,000

II. EXTENSION OF THE EXTERMINATION POLICY TO SATELLITE STATES (second phase)

Deportations of Jews from Hungary: The warning of the Allied Governments, seems, unfortunately, to have produced little effect. After the German occupation of Hungary in the spring of 1944, the anti-Jewish measures - which the Nazis had long objected to, as being far too mild - were intensified (April, 1944). The Jews were first concentrated, under inhuman conditions, in ghettos, whence deportations to Germany or Poland were undertaken. JAROSS, the Minister of the Interior in the Szojay Government, declared in a speech reported on June 20th, 1944, that "the elimination of the Jews was an economic necessity". The Sofia Radio announced (20.10.44), on the evidence of Jews who had escaped from the Bor copper mines in Yugoslavia, that large numbers of Hungarian Jews had been deported to Poland in May, 1943, and June, 1944. A recent Memorandum states that "the severest measures of all were those enacted against the Jews by JAROSS: his Secretary of State, L. BAKY; the latter's assistant, L. ENDRE ..... and the new Commissioner Unemployment, KULSCAR". That mass-killings of deported Jews were being carried out was confirmed by Mr. Eden and Mr. Hull. The latter declared (July, 1944) that his Government would not slacken its efforts to rescue as many as could be saved and he warned the perpetrators of these crimes that "inexorable punishment" would be meted out to them.

The Hungarian Officials roundly denied the reports of deportation, but admitted that "labour formations" of Jews had been transferred to Germany; and Admiral Horthy, the Regent, declared in his last proclamation, (October 16th, 1944), before the coup d'etat which overthrew him, that "under shelter of the German Occupation the Gestapo tackled the Jewish question in a manner incompatible with the demands of humanity, applying the methods it had already employed elsewhere".

SZALASY, ('quisling'), who replaced HORTHY, was a violent anti-semite; KEMENY, his Foreign Minister declared (17.10.44) that "the solution of the Jewish question will be a ruthless one".

The following passage from the "Report of the United States War Refugee Board" on the death camp at Birkenau is evidence that large numbers of Hungarian Jews were, in fact, massacred:

> "On May 15th mass transports from Hungary began to arrive in BIRKENAU. Some 14,000 to 15,000 Jews arrived daily. The spur railroad track which ran into the camp to the crematoria was completed in great haste, the crews working night and day, so that the transports could be brought directly to the crematoria. Only about 10 per cent of these transports were admitted to the camp; the balance were immediately gassed and burned. Never had so many Jews been gassed since the establishment of BIRKENAU. The "Special Commando" had to be increased to 600 men and, after two or three days, to 800 (people being recruited from among the Hungarian Jews who had arrived first.) The size of the "Clearing Commando" was stepped up from 150 to 700 men. Three crematoria worked day and night (the fourth was being repaired at that time) and, since the capacity of the crematoria was not enough, great pits 30 meters long and 15 meters wide were once more dug in the "Birkenwald" (as in the time before the crematoria) where corpses were burned day and night. Thus the "exterminating capacity" became almost unlimited."

Massacres of Rumanian Jews: Under pressure from Germany the Jews in Bessarabia and Bucovina were subjected to a "scientific campaign of extermination" (Basic Handbook, p.80). Large numbers - officially estimated at 185,000 in September, 1943, - were deported to "labour camps" in Trans Istria. Out of a pre-war total of 800,000 Rumanian Jews, 400,000 are "unaccounted for". A central office (Zentralstelle) for Jews was created; the "Under-Secretary for Rumanization", Titus DRAGOS, was in charge of anti-Jewish Legislation. The Commissioner for Jewish affairs was LAKA.

III. THE CRIMINALS

1. The Instigators of the Mass-Murders

The policy of Europe-wide extermination of the Jews was, as mentioned on page 1, proclaimed to the world by the Nazi Party. The Nazi Party's past and present leaders are responsible for its consequences.

These leaders are, in the first place, HITLER himself, who has not only instigated the persecution of the Jews, but has gloated over their sufferings (*)

Next come the Reichsleiters, who form the highest body in the Party, and whose names, as given in the "Basic Handbook on Germany" are - Max AMANN, Reichleiter for the Press, President of the Reichspressekammer; Martin BORMANN, Chief of the Party Chancery; Philipp BOUHLER, Chief of the Chancery of the Führer; Walter BUCH, Chief of the Party Jurisdiction; Dr. Otto DIETRICH, Press Chief of the Party and of the Reich Cabinet; General Franz RITTER von EPP, Reichstatthalter of Bavaria; Karl FIEHLER, Leader of the Hauptamt fur Kommunal-politik; Dr. Wilhelm FRICK, Reich "Protector" of Bohemia and Moravia (formerly Minister of the Interior); Dr. Joseph GOEBBELS, Reich Minister of Propaganda; Konstantin HIERL, Leader of the "RAD", HIMMLER, Leader of the SS and Chief of the Police, Chief of the Home Army; Dr. Robert LEY, Reich Leader of the Party Organisation, including its political education, leader of the "DAF" Labour Front; Alfred ROSENBERG, Representative of the Fuhrer for the ideological and political education of the NSDAP, Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

Former Reichleiters of the Nazi Party, were - R. Walther DARRE, former Minister of Agriculture (officially classified as "on leave" since 1942); Dr. Hans FRANK, Governor-General of Poland; Wilhelm GRIMM, President of the Second Chamber of the Highest Court; and probably Erwin KRAUSS, described as a Reichleiter in the Almanach de Gotha 1942, and believed to have succeeded HUHNLEIN (deceased).

To these must be added Xaver SCHWARZ, Treasurer of the Nazi Party, and its most influential key-man.

2. The Directors of the Mass-Murders

In Berlin: These were the legislators - including some of the names cited in the above list of Reichsleiters - who signed the decrees enumerated on page 3, the principles of which were destined to be extended to the Occupied and Satellite States, viz: HITLER, HESS, FRICK, BORMANN, SCHWERIN von KROSIGK, SCHLEGELBERGER, THIERACK; and above all HIMMLER, who as head of the Police issued the instructions governing the fate of the Jews, and Kurt DALUEGE who is believed to have succeeded HEYDRICH as HIMMLER's deputy. Also Staatssekretär STUCKHART (Ministry of the Interior), Ministerial-Dirigent HERING, and Ministerialräte LOSENER and GLOBBE, leading officials of that Ministry, who elaborated the decrees.

In Budapest: The statesmen mentioned under "Deportations of Jews from Hungary" Szjojay, A. JAROSS; Laslo BAKY; Laslo ENDRE; to whom must be added the puppet Ministers - SZALASY; GABOR KEMENY.

In Bucharest: Titus DRAGOS, Under Secretary for "Rumanisation" in the ANTONESCU Government; LAKA, Commissioner for Jewish Affairs.

(*) "Do the Jews still laugh, I wonder, or have they forgotten how to laugh" (Speech on 2.10.44).

THE EXECUTIVE AGENTS

(The names given in this section will be constantly supplemented, as reports are received, or as new charges are filed with the Commission)

German Higher Officials in Berlin or at Headquarters

Under this heading must be again included HIMMLER, who was at once an instigator and the chief agent of the extermination policy, and under whom the concentration camps in the Eastern area are placed, so that he is directly accountable for what takes place in them. As already mentioned, General Moser's evidence shows that HIMMLER had visited the death camp at Maidenak.

Next to him, so far as concerns the camps, come the higher officials of the "W.V.H.A." (Wirtschafts und Verwaltungshauptamt), the organisation which administers concentration camps in Germany and Eastern Europe, under HIMMLER, as head of the "Waffen SS", of which the camps are organically an element. As specified in another Report (No. 10 on Concentration Camps) these higher officials are:

Oswald POHL, Obergruppenführer; Richard GLUECKS Lieut-General Kommandeur der Konzentrations läger; Arthur LIEBEHENSCHEL, SS Obersturmbannführer; Gerard MAURER SS Obersturmbannführer; and Dr. LOLLING, in charge of the medical administration of the Concentration Camps.

On a roughly parallel footing to the above, responsibility attaches to the leading officials of the RSHA, the organisation, which, under HIMMLER directs the Security Police, who are concerned with the arrests and interrogations of Jews. These officials are: Police General Ernst KALTENBRUNNER, Head of the RSHA; and his immediate staff: Oberführer SCHELLENBERG; Otto OHLENDORF (Major General of Police); Oberführer MULLER, Head of the Gestapo Office (Lt.-Gen. of Police); Franz Alfred SIX; Arthur NEBE (Lt.-General of Police); Erwin SCHULZ; and Dr. SIEGERT.

German Higher Officials in the Eastern Area

The Polish National Office has already charged (See Polish charge 123/P/G/21) several higher officials (FRANK, FISCHER, LOSACKER, ZORNER, WENDLER, LASCH, KUNDT, WACHTER, GREISER, BRACHT, BURGSDORFF, FORSTER) Governors of districts or areas, etc., as being responsible for the establishment of the death-camps in their districts, or for the deportations of Jews from their districts to the death-camps.

German Officials responsible in the Satellite States

In Hungary: An active agent in the extermination of the Jews, was Peter HAIN, Chief of the Police (Political section) since April, 1944, and EICHMANN, an official of the Gestapo.

A report from U.S.A. sources, by witnesses who are still anonymous, mentioned Tiber KELEDY, Major of Budapest, Ernokol SZVARI (or Oszvari ERNOKOL) Head of the Central Police; and a Lieut-Col. Hero PETERFLY, as having taken an active part in these crimes.

In Bulgaria: DRECHSER; an official of the Gestapo.

German officials responsible in the Occupied States

As is truly stated in the Polish National Office's charge 110/P/G/19 "the formations of the Gestapo, the SS, Police and Gendarmerie represent the executive power of the system and their officials take an active part in the deportations".

In the absence of direct evidence which is only available in a few cases the German Chiefs of Police, the heads of Central Offices for Jews (Zentralstellen) and SS "racial" officials in those States must, therefore, be regarded in virtue of the offices they hold, as responsible for the arrest and deportation of Jews in Occupied Territories. Direct evidence will no doubt become

available, later, through captured documents. The names of officials given below and their offices are taken from lists compiled in Official Information Offices:

In Belgium:	Lt-Gen. Richard JUNGKALUS, HIMMLER's plenipotentiary in Flanders.
In Czechoslovakia:	Karl Hermann FRANK, Senior SS leader, and deputy of the Reich Protector.
In Denmark:	Lieut-General (SS) GUNTHER PANCKE; possibly also Sturmbannführer EICHMANN.
In France:	Lieut-General Karl Albert OBERG, Chief of the SS in France; and, possibly, SS U-Stuf SUNHOLD "Racial Intermediary Bureau", if that Bureau deals with Jewish Affairs).
In Greece:	Major General of Police SCHIMANA, police leader in Greece; and STROOP, who preceded him in that office, and signed anti-semitic decrees.
In the Netherlands:	Walther RAUTER, Commissioner General for security in Holland, who has signed various anti-semitic decrees; and all the officials accused in the Netherlands National Offices charge 144/No/G/12 and 12a.
In Norway:	Police General Wilhelm REDIESS (A Swedish Press report, as yet unconfirmed, of 15.11.42, mentioned Sturmbannführer WAGENER and Untersturmbannführer BOHM as active agents of the persecution).
In Poland:	All the officials, in addition to the Governors of areas accused in the Polish and French charges specified above and in the "Soviet War News" lists in Annexe 3.
In Yugoslavia:	August MEYSSNER, SS and Police Leader Serbia, Frederick RAINER (SS) Governor of Carinthia. (A report from U.S.A. sources, by witnesses who are still anonymous, mentions General BADER, C.I.C., in Serbia, as having given orders for exterminating Jews; also Colonel BODE, General Staff, his right-hand man, and Standartenführer SHEFER? (SCHEFER) as having been active agents of the persecution.

ANNEXE I

THIRTEENTH ORDINANCE UNDER THE REICH CITIZENSHIP ACT

1st July, 1943 RGBI. I.372
(Translation supplied by the Legal Unit of SHAEF)

By virtue of Section 3 of the Reich Citizenship Act of 15th September, 1935, (RGBI. I.1146) it is decreed as follows:

SECTION I

(1) Criminal acts of Jews will be punished by the Police.

(2) The ordinance concerning criminal law for Poles of 4th December, 1941, (RGBI. I.759) no longer applies to Jews.

SECTION II

(1) After the death of a Jew his property devolves upon (i.e. escheats to) the Reich.

(2) The Reich can, however, grant a settlement to non-Jewish heirs and persons legally entitled to support, who have their domicile in the Reich.

(3) The settlement can be granted by a capital sum. It may not exceed the amount of the sales value of the properties transferred to the disposition of the German Reich.

(4) The settlement can be granted by transfer of tangible property and rights out of the property taken over. Court fees shall not be levied for legal transactions necessary for this purpose.

SECTION III

The Reich Minister of the Interior in agreement with the highest Reich authorities concerned will decree the necessary legal and administrative provisions to carry out and complete this ordinance. Hereby he determines to what extent this ordinance applies to Jews of foreign citizenship.

SECTION IV

This ordinance goes into effect on the seventh day after its promulgation. In the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia it applies for the sphere of German administration and German jurisdiction, Section 2 also applies to Jews with Protectorate citizenship.

BERLIN 1st July, 1943.

The Reich Minister of the Interior
FRICK
The Head of the Party Chancellory
M. BORMANN
The Reich Ministers of Finance
GRAF SCHWERIN VON KROSIGK
The Reich Minister of Justice
DR. THIERACK

ANNEXE 2

Extract from the Report on MAIDENAK Death Camp. Published in Soviet War News, 19.9.44

The findings of the Polish-Soviet Extraordinary Commission on the Investigation of Crimes committed by the Germans in the Extermination Camp at Maidenak in the town of Lublin were as follows:

1. The Maidenak Concentration Camp, which the Germans called "Vernichtungslager" i.e., extermination camp, was a place for the mass extermination of Soviet war prisoners, war prisoners from the former Polish Army and civilians from various countries of Europe occupied by Hitlerite Germany, as well as temporarily occupied regions of Poland and the U.S.S.R.

2. At Maidenak, the inmates were subjected to an atrocious regime. Methods of mass extermination of inmates were single and mass shootings and murders, mass and single killings in gas cells, hanging, torture, violence and organised starvation. In this camp SS and Gestapo hangmen engaged in the mass extermination of Poles, Dutch, French, Italians, Serbs, Croats, and persons of other nationalities as well as of Soviet war prisoners and war prisoners from the former Polish Army - both persons confined in this camp and others specially brought to this camp from other places to be destroyed.

3. In order to cover up the traces of their criminal activities the Hitlerite hangmen devised a whole system of measures, such as burning the bodies of prisoners on huge bonfires in Krempe Forest and in the camp, burning in a specially constructed crematorium, grinding of small bones, scattering ashes in the fields and vegetable gardens belonging to the Hiterlite administration of the camp, preparation of huge piles of fertilisers consisting of human ashes mixed with manure. The Hitlerite bandits, as a matter of routine, robbed the people they had tortured to death, so enriching rank and file SS troopers and Gestapo men as well as those at the top of the gang. Robbery of the inmates of this camp was a source of considerable income for the Hitlerite State.

The Polish Soviet Extraordinary Commission has established that in the four years' existence of the Maidenak Camp the Hitlerite hangmen on the direct orders of their criminal Government, exterminated by mass shootings and mass murder in gas cells about 1,500,000 persons - Soviet war prisoners, war prisoners from the former Polish Army, persons of various nationalities: Poles, French, Italians, Belgians, Dutch, Czechs, Serbs, Greeks, Croats and a huge number of Jews.

The Polish Extraordinary Commission for the Investigation of German Atrocities in Lublin has established that the main responsibility for these crimes is borne by the Hitlerite Government, the superhangman HIMMLER and their SS and S.D. henchmen on the territory of Lublin province.

The main executors of these atrocities were: Obergruppenfuehrer GLOBOTSCHNIK, leader of SS and SD in Lublin; ex-Governor of Lublin Province WENDLER; leader of SS and SD in Lublin, Sturmbannfuehrer DOMINIK; Chief of war prisoners camps in Poland, Sturmbannfuehrer LISKI; Camp chiefs Standartenfuehrer KOCH and Oberstrumfuehrer KEGEL, Assistant Camp Commandant Heuptsturmfuehrer MELTZER, Heuptsturmfuehrer KLOPMANN, Oberstrumfuehrer KOSTIAL, Camp Drs. Hauptscharfuehrer Erich GRUEN, Hauptscharfuehrer RINDFLEISCH, Hauptsturmfuehrer BLANKE, chief of the crematorium Untersturmfuehrer WENDE, and all other persons who acted as hangmen and are guilty of exterminating guiltless people.

ANNEXE 3

SUMMARY OF A POLISH OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE DEATH CAMP TREBLINKA "B"

"In March 1942, the Germans began to erect a camp "Treblinka B", intended for the mass-killing of Jews. The first three death-chambers were erected in April 1942. The real "death-building', containing ten death-chambers, was opened for wholesale murder early in autumn 1942.

"The victims were recruited chiefly from the General Government, and particularly from the following districts: Warsaw, Radom, Lublin, Krakow and Lwow, but Jews from outside the General Government were also sent there, particularly from the Bialystok district where the Ghettos were maintained for a long time and where, in the summer months of 1943, about 10,000 Jews were rounded up and transported to Treblinka for extermination. The Camp B of Treblinka covers an area of about 5,000 ha (8 sq. miles).

"The camp was guarded by Germans of the S.S. detachments, who also performed the duties of executioners; menial services had to be performed by the inmates of the camp themselves, e.g., the unloading of the trucks, the stripping of the victims and sorting out of their clothes and shoes, the emptying of the death chambers and the burying of the bodies. When a new transport arrived some of the Jews were picked out to do this, until they broke down morally under the impression of this organized and mechanized murder. Then they were made to dig their own graves and take up their position at them, whereupon they were shot. Their last duty before dying was to push the body of the preceding victim into its own grave. A new party was then chosen to continue their work in the camp.

"The average number of Jews dealt with at the camp in summer 1942 was about two railway transports daily, but there were days of much higher efficiency. From the autumn of 1942, this number began to diminish.

"After detraining in the siding, all the victims were collected and the men were separated from women and children. At first, victims used to be told that after a short stay in the camp necessary for bathing and disinfection they would be sent farther East, for work. This was explained by the S.S. men who assisted at the detraining, and by notices stuck up on the walls. But later, when more and more transports had to be dealt with, the Germans dropped all pretences, and only tried to accelerate the procedure.

"All victims had to strip off their clothes and shoes (which were collected afterwards), after which they were driven - women and children first - into the death chambers. Those who were too weak to move quickly were urged on by rifle-butts, by whipping and kicking. If they slipped and fell those behind them, driven forward, stumbled over them. Small children were simply thrown inside. After being filled up to capacity the chambers were hermetically closed and the vapour let in. In a few minutes all was over. The Jewish menials had to remove the bodies to the platform and to bury them in mass graves.

"Reports received from Poland show that several hundred thousand Jews were exterminated in Treblinka B. Exact figures are impossible to obtain as the Germans did not trouble to keep a record. As early as the Spring of 1943 the Germans were beginning to exhume the bodies and burn them, so as to destroy evidence of the crime. These exhumations continued until summer 1943, when the victims were able to start a mutiny and to kill some of the guards, thus enabling several hundred Jews to escape from the camp."

ANNEXE 4

The following statement was addressed to the Red Army Command by Lt. Gen. Moser, former German commandant of the 372nd Main Field Kommandantur in Lublin. (Translation from the Soviet War News 6.9.44)

"I Hilmer Moser was born in 1880 in the small town of Langenorda (Roda district). Since 1902 I have served in the German Army. I was promoted Major-General in 1935 and Lieutenant-General in 1942. For my combat activities I have been awarded all German decorations. In the course of 42 years I have always been an honest soldier, I have participated in two world wars and been seriously wounded. I have no reason to keep silent on Hitler's grave crimes or to cover them up, and I consider it my duty to tell the whole truth about the so-called "Extermination Camp" set up by the Hitlerites near the town of Lublin along the Kholm Highway.

"At the close of November, 1942, I arrived in Lublin with Main Field Kommandantur No. 372 in the capacity of Commandant. Some three weeks later my predecessor, General von Altrock, was transferred farthest east with his Main Field Kommandantur. When handing over official matters to me he told me that there was a concentration camp in Lublin under the control of S.D. He said that in accordance with an Army Order, the commandant of the Main Field Kommandantur, as a representative of the armed forces, was very strictly forbidden to visit this camp or ask questions about what was going on there.

"Soon after this the commander of the military area in the Governor Generalship, General of Infantry Heinicke, arrived in Lublin. The Main Field Kommandantur was subordinated to him. He repeated to me the order of which General Altrock had told me, and once more mentioned that it was strictly forbidden to take an interest in what was going on in the concentration camp. Among other things he said, "What's going on there is like a red-hot iron. Don't touch it!"

"During my early employment in this post I travelled a good deal to acquaint myself with the territory under my control. Later I tried to learn more details about the concentration camp, and discovered the following facts.

"The camp stretched for several kilometres along the southern side of Kholm Highway and for several kilometres in depth. I believe that its territory amounted approximately to 30 square kilometres. Several branch lines connected the camp with the main railway station. The camp was surrounded by an ordinary barbed wire fence along which numerous guards were stationed. I do not know when the camp was first set up. But I do know that during my stay in Lublin it was considerably expanded.

"When selecting sites for defence zones in the 'Lublin fortified area' which passed along the eastern section of the concentration camp outside the fence, I, together with other officers who were in charge of the building work, once went about 30 yards inside the outer fence of the camp. I had no intention of inspecting the camp: I have already mentioned that this was strictly forbidden by the higher authorities. Nevertheless, I learned much of what was going on in the camp.

"All of us in Lublin called this camp the Concentration Camp or Jewish Camp, because at first the inmates were chiefly Jews; later on representatives of the most diverse nationalities, so-called political offenders, including Germans, were kept there.

"In the winter of 1943-44, a great number of those interned were exterminated, including, to my great indignation, women and children. The number of murdered people ran into hundreds of thousands. The unfortunate people were shot or killed by gas. I was told many times that in the extermination camp the doomed people were forced to perform extremely hard work beyond their strength, and were urged on by brutal beating. I learned with indignation that prisoners in that camp were also tortured before they were killed.

"In the spring of the current year an immense number of bodies were exhumed and burnt in specially erected furnaces, evidently in order to cover up traces of the crimes perpetrated on Hitler's order. Gigantic furnaces were built of bricks and iron and formed a crematorium with a large capacity. The stench of the corpses often penetrated the town, at least its eastern part. It was clear, even to less well-informed persons, what was going on in that horrible place.

"I received information about this dreadful camp from conversations with the following persons: General von Altrock - my predecessor as Commandant of the Main Field Kommandantur; General Rennder, Former Commander of the 991st Landwehr Infantry Battalion; Dr. Klaus and Dr. Osor, chiefs of the Department of Supply and Agriculture of the district; and Major Hartmann, who for nearly five years had been my trusted aide. I myself asked Major Hartmann to find out what was going on in the camp, and he gave me a most complete account. The reports were confirmed by the unbearable stench of corpses, which I myself smelt many a time.

"I can find no words adequate to express my indignation at these unheard-of crimes, and I am convinced that every decent German will renounce the Government which issued orders for these organised massacres. Himmler himself visited the camp when he arrived in Lublin in the summer of 1943, which confirms that its activities were directed by Hitler's Government.

"I deem it my direct duty, as a General and a soldier who has served 42 years in the army, participated in two world wars and been gravely wounded, and finally as the late Commandant of the Main Field Kommandantur of the Lublin district, to assist in disclosing fully all the unparalleled crimes perpetrated in the concentration camp.

"I call upon all soldiers of the army who were under my command in the town of Lublin to give evidence concerning all crimes known to them which were perpetrated in the Lublin Extermination Camp."

August 29th, 1944. (Signed) MOSER, Lieutenant General.

ANNEXE 5

MASSACRE OF JEWS IN HUNGARY

Statement by Mr. Hull, 15th July, 1944

Washington, July 14. Mr. Cordell HULL, the Secretary of State, today strongly condemned the German and Hungarian massacre of Jews and the murder of the population of the Greek village of Distomo. He promised that "inexorable punishment would be meted out", and declared that the Hungarian Government "stands condemned before history".

Mr. Hull said, "Reliable reports from Hungary have confirmed the appalling news of mass killings of Jews by the Nazis and their HUNGARIAN quislings. The number and forms of these fiendish crimes is great. The entire Jewish community in Hungary which numbered 1,000,000 souls, is threatened with extermination.

"The horror and indignation felt by the American people at these cold-blooded tortures and massacres is being voiced by the President and Congress, and by a hundred private organisations throughout the country. It is shared by all the civilised nations of the world. This Government will not slacken its efforts to rescue as many of these unfortunate people as can be saved from persecution and death.

"The puppet Hungarian Government, by its violation of the most elementary human rights and by its servile adoption of the worst features of the Nazi 'racial policy' stands condemned before history.

"It may be futile to appeal to the humanity of the instigators or perpetrators of such outrages: let them know they cannot escape the inexorable punishment which will be meted out to them when the power of the evil men now in control has been broken in Hungary."

ANNEXE 6

Example of one of Himmler's Instructions

Secret instructions issued on the night of 9th November, 1938, by Heinrich HIMMLER, Chief of the Gestapo:-

Official stamp of the Secret State Police 10.11.38.

"As continual queries are being addressed to the Gestapo by the Criminal Department of the various police headquarters they are to be informed by telephone as follows:

"Influential, wealthy, male Jews of German nationality and not too advanced in years, who appear healthy are to be arrested.

"Possessors of firearms are to be most rigorously dealt with, and special note is to be made of them.

"Further, the police stations are to be informed by telephone, in strict secrecy, that the property of native Jews is to be completely destroyed. In such cases the police are, therefore, not to intercede on behalf of the Jews.

"Fires may only be started where no danger of a subsequent conflagration can arise, and consequently not, for the most part in built up areas; Generally speaking, approximately three thousand Jews are to be apprehended in each of the larger towns.

(SIGNED) President of Police.

From "HITLER'S TWELVE APOSTLES" by Oswald Dutch (Edwin Arnold, p.119)
Text authenticated by the Author.

7 September 1944

XII

COPY No:

SECRET

REPORT NO: 12

WAR CRIMES CONNECTED WITH PRISONERS OF WAR

Part I: ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR IN CAMPS OR IN TRANSPORT

Responsibility on the High Level

Otto ROTTIG — Inspector General of Prisoner of War Camps

The "Chief of Prisoner of War Affairs",
and in the latters Office:
The high official in charge of "General Prisoner of War Affairs", and
The high official in charge of "Organisation"

Crimes committed against prisoners-of-war in camps and in transport have already been the subject of many charges filed with the Commission.

For instance, among many others: Nos. 32/UK/G1; 33/UK/G2; 38/UK/G7; 39/UK/G8; 41/UK/G10; 42/UK/G11; 43/UK/G12; 72/UK/G13; 73/UK/G14; 74/UK/G15; 75/UK/G16; 76/UK/G17; and 312/UK/G67, containing evidence of murders of prisoners-of-war by camp-guards.

No. 165/UK/G44, describing intolerable conditions in a camp;

No. 180/UK/G56, describing ill-treatment of prisoners in camp;

Nos. 335/UK/G77; 210/UK/G63; 211/UK/G64, describing ill-treatment of prisoners during transport.

Nos. 163/UK/G42, describing illegal punishments; Nos. 86/UK/G20 and 95/UK/G/21, alleging the illegal employment of prisoners; and, finally, the notorious case of Stalag Luft III (315/UK/G70), where a number of British officers were murdered.

On July 3rd, 1943, HITLER, in his capacity as supreme head of the Army, published an Army Order, dated June 20th, 1943, defining the duties of the "Inspector General of Prisoner of War Camps", in the following terms (See Annexe 1 for the original German text).

Extracted from HVBl. 407/43B of 27.7.43.

No.407 Creation of the post of Inspector-General of the Prisoner of War system of the Wehrmacht

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"The Führer and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Wehrmacht"

..... F.H.Q. 28th June, 1943.

"The Inspector-General for Prisoner-of-War has the status of a corps commander; he is immediately subordinate to the Chief of Supreme Command (OKW)

"1. On my behalf he will supervise arrangements for prisoners-of-war and their employment in all theatres of war (operational, occupied and home theatres), in regard to

(a) the safe custody of prisoners-of-war;

(b) the useful employment of prisoners-of-war within the Armed Forces, on the basis of the utilisation of all available resources for the prosecution of the war.

The powers of the Supreme Command are unaffected by this.

"2. The Inspector General for prisoners-of-war is empowered to issue any necessary orders, in this sphere, on the spot; if he does this he will be required to inform the next higher authority immediately. His requirements will be met by the appropriate Armed Forces establishments.

"3. The Inspector General for prisoners-of-war is empowered to institute immediate disciplinary or judicial enquiries on the spot if he discovers any irregularities.

"Any necessary alterations in establishment will be effected through the Supreme Command".

(Signed) Adolf HITLER

OKW.3.7.43.(Wz) I

The name of the General appointed to this post is given in a British official reference book as : Otto RÖTTIG

Three points should be specially noted, in the above-quoted Army Order:

(1) that General ROTTIG was made directly responsible to the head of the "O.K.W." (Supreme command of the Wehrmacht)

(2) that he was explicitly directed to employ prisoners-of-war for war-work, within the army.

(3) that he was given ample powers, extending to operational theatres of war, to check any irregularities.

Another high official who comes into question, in regard to the treatment of prisoners-of-war in camps or during transport is:

The "Chief of Prisoner of War Affairs"
(Chef des Kriegsgefangenenwesen)

This officer is head of a Department having its headquarters, latterly, at the Seydlitz Kaserne Torgau/Elbe. By Army General Instructions (A.H.M. 76/42 of 7.2.42.) the duties of his Department have been laid down as follows:

Extracted from AHM 76/42 of 7.2.42.

"From January 1st, 1942, the control of all prisoner-of-war affairs has been transferred to the Chief of Prisoner-of-War Affairs in the Armed Forces Supreme Command ("Chef des Kriegsgefangenenwesens im Oberkommando der Wehrmacht, Chef Kriegsgef"). He is directly subordinate to the Chief of the "Allgemeines Wehrmacht" in the Supreme Command.

"Under the Chief of Prisoner-of-War Affairs are :

"1. The Branch for General Prisoner-of-War Affairs (Abteilung Allgemeines Kriegsfegengenenwesen, Kriegsgef. Allg.)

This Branch is responsible for:

Treatment, exchange, release, granting of leave, Prisoner-of-war minorities, German prisoners-of-war in enemy countries, administration, co-operation with the International Red Cross and charitable organisations, and punishments.

"2. The Branch for Prisoners-of-war Organisation (Abteilung Organisation des Kriegsgefangenenwesens, Kriegsgef. Org.)

This Branch is responsible for:

Duties of prisoners-of-war establishments and guard personnel, allocation, employment of prisoners-of-war, prisoner-of-war transport, camp duties."

The names of the officers at the head of this Department and its two Branches are not at present known.

The relation between the Inspector-General, ROTTIG, and the "Chief of Prisoner of War Affairs" is not at present ascertainable.* The former, as mentioned above, is responsible, in regard to prisoner-of-war camps, direct to the head of the Supreme Command; the latter, who has a wider responsibility extending to all prisoner-of-war affairs, (presumably including camps), is directly under the

* ~~Both these appointments were held by the same officer~~ General Rottig.

Allgemeines Wehrmacht Amt (General Army Office). Neither of them is, therefore directly subordinate to the other.

It should be noted that, in the Office of the "Chief of Prisoner of War Affairs", responsibility for the treatment of prisoners rests on the head of the Branch for "General Prisoner of War Affairs"; while the questions of guards, prisoners labour and transport are under the head of the Branch for "Prisoner-of-war Organisation."

Having regard to the foregoing and to the terms of HITLER's Decree of 3rd July, 1943, and the Army Order of 7th February, 1942, quoted above, the conclusion follows that, in all cases, where the conditions prevailing in camps or transports have been inconsistent with international law, responsibility, on the higher level, is attributable to:

the Inspector General Otto RÖTTIG

also, or alternatively, to

the "Chief of Prisoner of War Affairs"

and together with him, to:

the head of his Branch for "General prisoner-of-war affairs (if the case involves "treatment"), or

to the head of his Branch for "organisation" (if the case involves guards, labour or transport)

The above conclusions cover cases of illegal employment of prisoners; but where such employment has been for war work within the Armed Forces, the guilt rests more directly upon Adolf HITLER as signatory of the above-quoted Decree of 3rd July, 1943, prescribing their employment in that way.

As regards the general administrative responsibility which must be assumed to rest on the G.O.C. of the Defence Area (Wehrkreis) in which a camp is situated, reference books are available which indicate the number of the Area. The names of the Generals commanding them are (May 1944):

MILITARY DISTRICTS

Army (Wehrkreise)

I.	(Konigsberg)	WODRIG
II	(Stettin)	KIENITZ
III	(Berlin)	KORTZFLEISCH
IV	(Dresden)	SCHWEDLER
V	(Stuttgart)	-
VI	(Münster)	GLOKKE
VII	(München)	KRIEBEL
VIII	(Breslau)	KOCH-ERPACH
IX	(Kassel)	SCHELLERT
X	(Hamburg)	RASCHICK
XI	(Hannover)	BIELER
XII	(Wiesbaden)	SCHROTH
XIII	(Nürnberg)	WAGNER
XVIII	(Wien	SCHUBERT
XVIII	(Salzburg)	BÖHM
XX	(Danzig	KEITEL
XXI	(Posen)	PETZEL
	"Protektorat"	-
	"General Gouvernement	HÄNICKE

U.N.WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

XIII

COPY NO.

U.N. WAR CRIMES COMMISSION (Research Office)

SECRET

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

REPORT NO. 13.

MATERIAL FOR A CHARGE

FORCED LABOUR OF INHABITANTS OF THE OCCUPIED EAST FOR GERMANY.

RUDOLF PEUCKERT

Immediately after his appointment by Hitler in March 1942 as Plenipotentiary-General for man power, SAUCKEL sent a secret circular to his agents in the Occupied East instructing them that :

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

The pamphlet "Hitler's Slave Traffic in Occupied Soviet Areas" from which the above instructions are quoted, published by the Soviet Authorities, with a covering note by M. Molotov, gives details regarding the inhuman conditions under which conscripted men and women workers were transported to Germany and practically sold as slaves to farmers and others on arrival.

On April 10th 1942, Sauckel announced that he had appointed R. PEUCKERT as his representative for all questions of labour in regard to Agricultural work and food industry.

A British official report observes that Sauckel chose as his "agricultural sub-dictator of labour" a man who was in very close contact with the plans outlined by HIMMLER and A MANN early in February (1942), and added that his main task would probably be to mobilize man power in the Eastern Occupied districts.

On August 12th, 1944, the German D.N.B. agency reported that, on Sauckel's recommendation, Peuckert had been awarded the "Merit Cross" and that Sauckel, in handing him the decoration, "paid special tribute to the services which he had rendered in the mobilization of extensive resources of labour in German War Industry".

XIV

SECRET

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION NO. 14

Annexation of Occupied Belgian Territory and Imposition of German nationality and German laws.

Note: This document is not a report of the United Nations War Crimes Commission but one of a series of Summaries of Information prepared in the Secretariat regarding the connection of particular individuals with certain war crimes.

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

Attached are translations of two German decrees :

The first, that of May 18/20, 1940, declares that the Belgian districts of EUPEN, MALMEDY, and MORESNET, separated from Germany by the "Diktat" of Versailles, are not to be considered, even temporarily, as Occupied Territory, but are incorporated outright in the Reich. It is signed by HITLER, GOERING, FRICK and RIBBENTROP.

The second decree (May 23, 1940) gives effect to the former by converting certain categories of the inhabitants forthwith into citizens or "State-members" of the Reich, and by imposing the German legal code in the three districts. The latter measure has, presumably, rendered these inhabitants liable to German military service. It is signed by HITLER, GOERING, FRICK and LAMMERS.

Both these decrees appear to infringe the Hague Convention (Articles 42 and 43).

P.P.C.

Note on Precedents in regard to "re-acquired" Territory.

The incorporation in the Reich of Polish territory, parts of which were "re-acquired", and the introduction of German laws in these areas, were the grounds of a Polish charge 342/P/C/31.

The imposition of German laws in Luxemburg, which was declared by Hitler to be ancient German territory* was one of the grounds of a Luxemburg charge 256/L/C/1.

The argument implied in the Decree of May 18/20, 1940, - namely that the cession of territory by Germany under the Treaty of Versailles was not valid, because the Treaty was a "Diktat" - does not appear to have been officially maintained by Germany in regard to the ceded portions of Slesvig and Poland; or in regard to Alsace-Lorraine or the German colonies, all of which were likewise surrendered under the Treaty of Versailles. The Slesvig territory ceded by Germany in 1919 still remains under Danish sovereignty.

When Hungary in April 1941, invaded Backa comprising former Hungarian districts, ceded to Yugoslavia in 1919, her Government decided, at first, to treat them as "Occupied Territory", and accordingly placed Administration and Justice in the hands of the Army. The special correspondent of the "Pesther Lloyd", in an evidently inspired article on 19.6.41, wrote :

ORIGIN, ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES OF THE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN LIBERATED BACSKA

(Translated from "Pesther Lloyd" 19.6.1941).

"One frequently hears allusions to the conception: 'Military Administration' in reports and despatches from the recently liberated areas. It seems necessary to say something about this conception. In the first place, it must be stated that, if at this moment, scarcely two months after the liberation of the southern marches of the Hungarian kingdom, peace and order prevail in the re-acquired districts, that fact is due not only to achievements on the battlefield, but also to the organisation set up by the Honved Army.

"Areas which are occupied by armed force are administered by the Military, conformably to the Hague Convention, which was ratified in Hungary by the Law XLIII of 1913 ....."

(The rest of the article describes the system of administration).

(Note: A photostat of this article is filed in the Secretariat).

Subsequently Hungary abandoned this principle and re-incorporated the Backa by a law of December 17, 1941.

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* According to the "Basic Handbook for Luxemburg" Hitler ordered Gauleiter Simon on August 2nd, 1940 to "recover the former German Reichsland Luxemburg for the German Reich".

ANNEXE I

DECREE OF MAY 20th, 1940. NO. 87

Headquarters of the FÜHRER, 18th May, 1940

The territories separated from the German Reich by the "Diktat" of Versailles are once more in the possession of Germany. They have never ceased to be intrinsically (innerlich) German. They will, therefore, not be considered, even temporarily, as occupied enemy territory.

Accordingly, I now decree :

1) The territories of Eupen, Malmedy and Moresnet which were separated from the German Reich by the Versailles "Diktat", are again a part of the German Reich.

2) The aforesaid territories are allotted to the Rhine Province (Aachen District).

3) I propose to issue, in due course, executive instructions for giving effect to the present Decree.

Done at the Fuhrer's Headquarters, 18th May, 1940.

(Signed) Adolf HITLER, Reich Chancellor and Fuhrer

" GOERING, General Field Marshal, President of the Reich Ministerial Defence Council.

" FRICK Reich Minister of the Interior.

" von RIBBENTROP Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ANNEX 2

EUPEN, MALMEDY, MORESNET

Translation

A Decree by the Führer and Reich Chancellor for the Re-Union of the Territories of Eupen, Malmédy and Moresnet with the German Reich.

Dated May 23, 1940.

With a view to the execution of the Decree of May 18, 1940 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, p. 777), for the re-union of the territories of Eupen, Malmédy and Moresnet, I hereby decree :

I.

The territories named in para. 1 of the Decree comprise the former Prussian provincial districts of Eupen, and Malmédy, including Neutral Moresnet, and likewise the adjacent lands which fell to Belgium when the boundary was determined in pursuance of the "Diktat" of Versailles. Any further details as to the course of the Reich frontier will be settled by the Reich Minister of the Interior.

II.

Inhabitants of German or of kindred race in the territory specified in I. will become German "State-Members" (Staats Angehörige), subject to conditions to be laid down in further instructions. "Ethnic Germans" (Volksdeutsche) will become German citizens, subject to the conditions of the Reich Citizenship Law.

III.

1. The whole of the Reich laws and the Prussian provincial laws shall come into force in the territories named in para I.

2. The competent Reich or provincial Minister may order, in agreement with the Minister of the Interior, that the Reich law, shall not come into force, or shall be subject to certain conditions. Such an order must be recorded in the case of a Reich law, in the Reich legal Gazette, or in the case of a Prussian law, in the Prussian Digest of Laws.

3. Until August 31, 1940, the Reich Minister of the Interior, in agreement with the competent Reich Minister or Provincial Minister, may bring Reich law, or the Prussian law, into force by means of an ordinance.

4. Until the introduction of the Reich law, or the Prussian provincial law, the law hitherto in force shall remain valid so long as it does not conflict with the incorporation of the territories in the German Reich.

F.T.C.

IV.

1. Any regulations concerning estate law which may be requisite for the execution of this Decree shall be issued by the Reich Finance Minister in agreement with the Reich Minister of Interior.

2. Questions within the sphere of financial adjustments arising under the present Decree shall be settled by the Prussian Finance Minister, in agreement with the Reich Minister of the Interior.

3. The Reich Finance Minister shall be substituted to the Prussian Finance Minister in cases where action under I. or II. affects the Reich.

V.

1. The Reich Minister of the Interior will be the centralising authority for the re-union of the territories specified above with the German Reich.

2. The Reich Minister of the Interior will issue the necessary legal and administrative instructions for the execution and completion of this decree. In particular, he will adjust the organisation of the sub-districts of the General Provincial Administration and fix the administrative duties.

Done at the Führer's Headquarters, May 23, 1940.

(Signed) Adolf HITLER, Führer & Reich Chancellor.

GOERING, General Field-Marshal, President of the Reich Council of Ministers for Defence.

FRICK, Minister of the Interior.

DR. LAMMERS, Reich Minister and Head of the Chancery.

XV

SECRET NO. 15

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

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RE-SETTLEMENT (Umsiedlung)

The following summary of war crimes (evictions, confiscations, and deportations) committed under the above heading, is compiled from the Basic Handbook for Germany, Chapter 3, (1944); a memorandum from an official service (June 1943) and a communication from the last-named service (November 1944).

A list of the German personalities concerned is given at the end of the summary. It does not follow that these persons are all to be regarded as war criminals.

On August 19th, 1939, Hitler said in a speech to S.S. and S.A. teachers at Godesberg :

"I reject the idea of Germanisation by our people of foreign folk, since this would never result in a reinforcement, but only in a weakening of the racial core of our people."

In pursuance of this policy Hitler made a decree (unpublished) dated October 7, 1939, appointing Himmler as Reichkommissar for the "Strengthening of German Racialism" (Festigung der Deutschen Volkstum) and making him responsible for :

(1) Bringing back to the Greater Reich the German elements from abroad.
(2) Regulating the position of foreign nationalities.
(3) Giving shape to the new German areas of colonisation.*

These objects, as thus worded, might not disclose a war crime; but in the light of the application of the decree it is clear that, to quote the "Basic Handbook on Germany" (Chapter 3, Germanisation) :

" the avowed object of the German administration in all these regions was to stamp out the non-German character of the population by completely Germanising those selected to become full Germans, and by dispossessing, mentally crippling, and finally deporting and annihilating those parts of the population which were undeniably of non-German outlook and character".

That was evidently the way in which Himmler understood his instructions, for he wrote in the "Deutsche Arbeit" (as quoted by the D.N.B. of August 6th, 1942):

" It is not our task to Germanise the East in the old sense i.e. to teach the people there the German language and the German law, but to see to it that only people of pure German blood live in the East".

---

* Substance of the Decree as given in a British Service Memorandum.

Himmler's Commissariat for "Strengthening German Racialism" had its seat at Berlin -Hallensee. It was organised in 12 departments, one of which, the Mittelstelle, under Police General LORENZ is described in the Basic Handbook as the most important "for the practical execution of all population movements". Lorenz's chief collaborators, according to the Note referred to at the head of Page 1 were: SS. Police-General Hoffmeyer; SS. Hauptsturmführer Pachschwok; SS. Hauptsturmführer Weingartner; and SS. Obersturmbannführer Müller. The German Plan in 1940 mentioned Professor K. Meyer as head of the Planung and Boden office, which dealt with regional planning; and SS. Brigade-führer Greifelt as head of the Stabshauptamt. It should be noted that there was close co-operation between Himmler's office and a number of other Reich authorities, many of which has liaison officials attached to the Reich Kommissar.

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7 September 1944

XII

COPY No:

SECRET

REPORT NO: 12

WAR CRIMES CONNECTED WITH PRISONERS OF WAR

Part I: ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR IN CAMPS OR IN TRANSPORT

Responsibility on the High Level

Otto ROTTIG — Inspector General of Prisoner of War Camps

The "Chief of Prisoner of War Affairs",
and in the latters Office:
The high official in charge of "General Prisoner of War Affairs", and
The high official in charge of "Organisation"

Crimes committed against prisoners-of-war in camps and in transport have already been the subject of many charges filed with the Commission.

For instance, among many others: Nos. 32/UK/G1; 33/UK/G2; 38/UK/G7; 39/UK/G8; 41/UK/G10; 42/UK/G11; 43/UK/G12; 72/UK/G13; 73/UK/G14; 74/UK/G15; 75/UK/G16; 76/UK/G17; and 312/UK/G67, containing evidence of murders of prisoners-of-war by camp-guards.

No. 165/UK/G44, describing intolerable conditions in a camp;

No. 180/UK/G56, describing ill-treatment of prisoners in camp;

Nos. 335/UK/G77; 210/UK/G63; 211/UK/G64, describing ill-treatment of prisoners during transport.

Nos. 163/UK/G42, describing illegal punishments; Nos. 86/UK/G20 and 95/UK/G/21, alleging the illegal employment of prisoners; and, finally, the notorious case of Stalag Luft III (315/UK/G70), where a number of British officers were murdered.

On July 3rd, 1943, HITLER, in his capacity as supreme head of the Army, published an Army Order, dated June 20th, 1943, defining the duties of the "Inspector General of Prisoner of War Camps", in the following terms (See Annexe 1 for the original German text).

Extracted from HVBl. 407/43B of 27.7.43.

No.407 Creation of the post of Inspector-General of the Prisoner of War system of the Wehrmacht

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"The Führer and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Wehrmacht"

..... F.H.Q. 28th June, 1943.

"The Inspector-General for Prisoner-of-War has the status of a corps commander; he is immediately subordinate to the Chief of Supreme Command (OKW)

"1. On my behalf he will supervise arrangements for prisoners-of-war and their employment in all theatres of war (operational, occupied and home theatres), in regard to

(a) the safe custody of prisoners-of-war;

(b) the useful employment of prisoners-of-war within the Armed Forces, on the basis of the utilisation of all available resources for the prosecution of the war.

The powers of the Supreme Command are unaffected by this.

"2. The Inspector General for prisoners-of-war is empowered to issue any necessary orders, in this sphere, on the spot; if he does this he will be required to inform the next higher authority immediately. His requirements will be met by the appropriate Armed Forces establishments.

"3. The Inspector General for prisoners-of-war is empowered to institute immediate disciplinary or judicial enquiries on the spot if he discovers any irregularities.

"Any necessary alterations in establishment will be effected through the Supreme Command".

(Signed) Adolf HITLER

OKW.3.7.43.(Wz) I

The name of the General appointed to this post is given in a British official reference book as : Otto RÖTTIG

Three points should be specially noted, in the above-quoted Army Order:

(1) that General ROTTIG was made directly responsible to the head of the "O.K.W." (Supreme command of the Wehrmacht)

(2) that he was explicitly directed to employ prisoners-of-war for war-work, within the army.

(3) that he was given ample powers, extending to operational theatres of war, to check any irregularities.

Another high official who comes into question, in regard to the treatment of prisoners-of-war in camps or during transport is:

The "Chief of Prisoner of War Affairs"
(Chef des Kriegsgefangenenwesen)

This officer is head of a Department having its headquarters, latterly, at the Seydlitz Kaserne Torgau/Elbe. By Army General Instructions (A.H.M. 76/42 of 7.2.42.) the duties of his Department have been laid down as follows:

Extracted from AHM 76/42 of 7.2.42.

"From January 1st, 1942, the control of all prisoner-of-war affairs has been transferred to the Chief of Prisoner-of-War Affairs in the Armed Forces Supreme Command ("Chef des kriegsgefangenenwesens im Oberkommando der Wehrmacht, Chef Kriegsgef"). He is directly subordinate to the Chief of the "Allgemeines Wehrmacht" in the Supreme Command.

"Under the Chief of Prisoner-of-War Affairs are :

"1. The Branch for General Prisoner-of-War Affairs (Abteilung Allgemeines Kriegsfegengenenweson, Kriegsgef. Allg.)

This Branch is responsible for:

Treatment, exchange, release, granting of leave, Prisoner-of-war minorities, German prisoners-of-war in enemy countries, administration, co-operation with the International Red Cross and charitable organisations, and punishments.

"2. The Branch for Prisoners-of-war Organisation (Abteilung Organisation des Kriegsgefangenenwesens, Kriegsgef. Org.)

This Branch is responsible:for:

Duties of prisoners-of-war establishments and guard personnel, allocation, employment of prisoners-of-war, prisoner-of-war transport, camp duties."

The names of the officers at the head of this Department and its two Branches are not at present known.

The relation between the Inspector-General, ROTTIG, and the "Chief of Prisoner of War Affairs" is not at present ascertainable.* The former, as mentioned above, is responsible, in regard to prisoner-of-war camps, direct to the head of the Supreme Command; the latter, who has a wider responsibility extending to all prisoner-of-war affairs,(presumably including camps), is directly under the

* ~~Both these appointments were held by the same officer~~ General Röttig.

Allgemeines Wehrmacht Amt (General Army Office). Neither of them is, therefore directly subordinate to the other.

It should be noted that, in the Office of the "Chief of Prisoner of War Affairs", responsibility for the <u>treatment</u> of prisoners rests on the head of the Branch for "General Prisoner of War Affairs"; while the questions of <u>guards, prisoners labour</u> and <u>transport</u> are under the head of the Branch for "Prisoner-of-war Organisation."

Having regard to the foregoing and to the terms of HITLER's Decree of 3rd July, 1943, and the Army Order of 7th February, 1942, quoted above, the conclusion follows that, in all cases, where the conditions prevailing in camps or transports have been inconsistent with international law, responsibility, on the higher level, is attributable to:

the Inspector General Otto RÖTTIG

also, or alternatively, to

the "Chief of Prisoner of War Affairs"

and together with him, to:

the head of his Branch for "General prisoner-of-war affairs (if the case involves "treatment"), or

to the head of his Branch for "organisation" (if the case involves guards, labour or transport)

The above conclusions cover cases of illegal employment of prisoners; but where such employment has been for war work within the Armed Forces, the guilt rests more directly upon Adolf HITLER as signatory of the above-quoted Decree of 3rd July, 1943, prescribing their employment in that way.

As regards the general administrative responsibility which must be assumed to rest on the G.O.C. of the Defence Area (Wehrkreis) in which a camp is situated, reference books are available which indicate the number of the Area. The names of the Generals commanding them are (May 1944):

<u>MILITARY DISTRICTS</u>

<u>Army (Wehrkreise)</u>

I.	(Konigsberg)	WODRIG
II	(Stettin)	KIENITZ
III	(Berlin)	KORTZFLEISCH
IV	(Dresden)	SCHWEDLER
V	(Stuttgart)	-
VI	(Münster)	GLOKKE
VII	(München)	KRIEBEL
VIII	(Breslau)	KOCH-ERPACH
IX	(Kassel)	SCHELLERT
X	(Hamburg)	RASCHICK
XI	(Hannover)	BIELER
XII	(Wiesbaden)	SCHROTH
XIII	(Nürnberg)	WAGNER
XVIII	(Wien	SCHUBERT
XVIII	(Salzburg)	BÖHM
XX	(Danzig	KEITEL
XXI	(Posen)	PETZEL
	"Protektorat"	-
	"General Gouvernement	HÄNICKE

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The "new German areas of colonisation" referred to in Hitler's Decree of October 7, 1939, together with the populations of the "foreign nationalities" inhabiting them are shown in the following table :

Poles and other Slavonic (and Jewish) inhabitants in Eastern annexed territories (incl. Bialystock)	10,721,000
Lithuanians in Memelland	75,000
Czechs in Sudetenland, Hlucin and Tessin ..	500,000
Slovenes in Upper Carniola and Lower Styria	900,000
French-speaking Belgian in Eupen-Malmédy ..	35,000
Luxemburgers	280,000
French-speaking Alsatians & Lorrainers	500,000
German-speaking Alsations & Lorrainers	1,110,000
Non-German minorities in Austria,.....	176,000
	14,297,000

out of a total of 24,288,000 inhabitants; or say - 60% non-Germans.

Re-Settlement in the Eastern Territories

The fullest evidence about the methods of "re-settlement" carried out under Hitler's Decree of October 7, 1939, is available in regard to the Incorporated Areas of Poland, where there was a population of 10 millions, mostly Poles.

To prepare the way for the Germanisation of this area successive decrees were issued by the competent German ministries, namely :

A decree of January 15, 1940, sequestrating all Polish State property;

A decree of February 12, 1940, placing all Polish agricultural and forestry concerns under "public administration";

A decree of September 17, 1940,* sequestrating or confiscating the private property of citizens of the former Polish State (in virtue of this decree the estates might be permanently disposed of by the confiscating authority).

The effects of these measures were : (Cfr. Basic Handbook, Chapter 3, p. 39)

> "Not only had State property been confiscated in favour of the German Reich, but also every individual Pole in the Reichsgaue Danzig-West Preussen and Wartheland and in the districts annexed to East Prussia and Upper Silesia was deprived of all property after the Germans had marched in. All immobile property

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* This decree has already been made the subject of a charge by the Polish National Office.

was placed under the administration of Treuhander (trustees). As long as this property was not required by Germans - either Reich Germans from Germany or Volksdeutsche (ethnic Germans) from the eastern and south-eastern countries - the Poles could remain in their dwellings and had to pay rent for them. Once the property was taken over by the Germans these Poles were deported and not allowed to take more than a fraction of their personal and mobile belongings."

"Hand in hand with the expropriation of all Polish property went the Germanisation of Polish industry and agriculture by the taking over of industrial and business establishments farms and estates either by the German State or German industrial firms." . . . . . .

Professor ANHAGEN, writing in the "Jahrbuch", January 1943, describes the Polish peasant who was thus left in his holding, for the time being, as "the tolerated occupant of a farm which he must relinquish as soon as the Reichskommissar for the Strengthening of German Racialism allocates it to a Volksdeutsche "re-settler" or claims it for afforestation or for some other purpose."

As a result of this policy, by the end of 1942, 392,509 farms were reported to be under administration in the Incorporated Areas; the majority of these were still being worked by "tolerated occupants". In April 1943 it was officially claimed by Germany that 3,700,000 Germans had been settled in "new homesteads" (i.e. in confiscated Polish homesteads) in Wartheland, West Prussia and Upper Silesia. (British experts regards this figure as much exaggerated.) According to the official Memorandum referred to on page 1, the number of Poles evicted in the first year of the occupation was about 1½ million, mainly from Danzig-West Prussia (130,000 from Gdynia alone) and from the Wartheland.

Regional Administrative Machinery

The regional mechanism of "Germanisation" under Himmler's Reich Commissariat was oporated by the police. The regional Kommissars (Beauftragte) were the S.S. and Police leaders in the respetcive military defence areas (Wehrkreis) districts.

George EBRECHT	(Wehrkreis I (Königsberg)
Richard HILDEBRAND (till 1943) succeeded by : Friedrich KATZMANN	(Wehrkreis XX (Danzig)
Wilhelm KOPPE (till end of 1943) succeeded by : RENEFAHRT Heinz	(Wehrkreis XXI (Posnan)
SCHMAUSER Heinrich	(Wehrkreis VIII (Breslau)
WOYRSCH von Udo succeeded by : ALVENSLEBEN von	(Wehrkreis IV (Dresden)
MARTIN Dr. Benno	(Wehrkreis XIII
ROSENER Edwin	(Lower Styria
GUTENBERGER Karl	(Wehrkreis VI
STROOP Karl	(Wehrkreis XII
HOFFMANN Otto	(Wehrkreis V.

The allocation of confiscated farms to German colonists was carried out by a regional SS Ansiedlungstab with subordinate local branches.

Complicity of Göring's Four Years' Plan

An important part in the expropriation of the Polish and other non-German owners, and the disposal of their property, was played by Goering's "Four Years' Plan", through two of its organisations, which are thus described in the Basic Handbook on Germany (Chapter 3, Germanisation, p.44).

"(1) Haupt Treuhandstelle OST, abbreviated H.T.O. (Chief Trustee Office, East) with its seat in Berlin and supervised by Goering as Plenipotentiary for the "Four Years' Plan". The central office had regional offices in the provincial capitals (e.g. Leitstelle Kattowitz) branch offices in the capitals of the Landkreise.

.....The task of the company was to dispose of industrial and trade establishments. The chief inspector was Max Winkler, and there were under his care at the beginning of 1942 230,000 industrial and commercial establishments and 250,000 plots of urban landed property together representing a value of 50,000 Reichsmarks."

.....

"(iii) The 'Ostdeutsche Landwirthschafts G.m.b.H' (abbreviated 'Ostland ' East German agricultural Holding Company). This limited company founded by Goering in February 1940 (its name was changed in 1942 to Reichsgesellschaft für Landbau

Wirthschaftung, abbreviated 'Reichsland') also worked under the supervision of Goering with headquarters at Berlin. It administered all agricultural property above 3 acres. It had regional offices in the capitals of the 8 Regierungsbezirke affected; 80 Kreis offices.. They supervised the management of all confiscated farms, of which there were in all 500,000. Three thousand three hundred large estates were confiscated and supervised by 4,250 agents (Betriebsleiter) Altogether, 4 million hectares of land (1 million of which consist of large estates) were thus germanised."

A Note on the same subject, supplied by the F.O.R.D. (October 30, 1944), states :

"It is perhaps worth while noting here that, while both the Reichsland and the "H.T.O" were set up by Goering (as Commissioner for the Four Years' Plan) and not by Himmler, it is the latter who, in agreement with the Reich Minister for Agriculture, takes the decisions concerning the confiscations and final disposal of agricultural property, while in the industrial and urban sectors the "H.T.O" has exclusive power to close down and confiscate entreprises, but does not finally dispose of them without Himmler's consent. (Note: Both the 'Reichsland' and the 'H.T.O' have their head offices in Berlin. The Director of the Reichsland is Ministerial Rat Geginat. The Leiter der Haupttreuhandstelle OST is Burgermeister a.d. Dr. Max Winkler.)

DE-NATIONALISATION UNDER HIMMLER'S REGIME

As it was not possible to obtain sufficient German settlers to work the land the policy of "total" germanisation was relaxed, to an extent that varied in different areas, and a system was introduced by which inhabitants of partial German ancestry, or with German affiliations, might be classed as "germanisable" and given "state-membership", on probation. Accordingly on March 4, 1941, Himmler issued a decree supplemented by a second decree of January 31, 1942 establishing a "German People's List" (Volksliste).

Nominally, registration on the "Volksliste" was supposed to be entirely voluntary, but in practise it was not so. In Danzig-West Prussia the policy was carried through with the "utmost harshness". The persons admitted became subject to a rigorous system of denationalisation. A declaration by Gauleiter Forster (K.Z. of December 29, 1942) warned the probationers that they must speak the German language only, and must sever all personal and private relations with Poles not on the "Volksliste", and must offer blind obddience to the Führer. Moreover these probationers had to undergo Nazi "re-education". They became liable to military service and the payment of Party dues. Their children were taken away to special camps. Some 2 million Poles were forcibly "Germanised" in this way.

The remaining Poles left in the incorporated areas but not admitted to probationary State-membership, were deprived of the most elementary rights. Only elementary school education was allowed to them; they were forced to learn German and in some districts the use of Polish was altogether forbidden.

Czechoslovakia

To strengthen the German hold on Bohemia and Moravia German settlers were established in the belt of land between Lower Austria and Southern Sudentenland, thus separating the two provinces demographically. A great number of Czechoslovak farmers were evicted, and Germans from the Reich, the Baltic region, Bessarabia and Southern Tyrol were given land there. Karl Hermann FRANK referred in a speech in February 1942 to the "so-called" removal of Czechoslovak farmers to other settlements and claimed that only 4931 farmers "refugees from Bolshevism" had been settled within the Protectorate. It was planned to surround Prague with an "iron Germanic circle", organised in 11 districts, which were partly settled with Baltic Germans in 1940. Inside Prague the most attractive suburbs were converted into purely German residential districts. The aim was to make Prague, eventually, into a purely German city.

Educational "Germanisation" was pursued by the closing of the Czechoslovak Universities and other institutes, and the expansion of German establishments where only German youths might study. These measures, says the Basic Handbook, "were part of a scheme to deprive the whole nation of its intellectual life".

Slovenia

The Administrators of the Incorporated Areas of Slovenia had been instructed to "bind them so close to the Reich that they could never be taken away." The Basic Handbook for Germany states that the methods employed for this purpose was "especially stringent and cruel", and that, as in Poland, the final aim was the "annihilation of a whole nation". Mr. Noel Panter, the "Daily Telegraph" special correspondent, wrote (30 August, 1944) that Uberreiter, Gauleiter of Graz, had boasted that he would make Southern Styria into a German province in record time. The population of the incorporated area consisted of 905,000 souls,

including a minority group of 40,000 "ethnic" Germans. After the invasion additional ethnic Germans were brought in from Ljubliana, Bessarabia, Dobruja and Bolzano as "re-settlers, in virtue of agreements with Italy and other satellite States.

As, however, there were no prospects of obtaining sufficient "re-settlers" of pure German race by this method a system of granting provisional German State-membership, on probation, was employed, on the same lines as described above under Poland.

Mr. Noel Panter, in the above-quoted article of the "Daily Telegraph" (Aug. 30, 1944) writes : "All Slovenes were ordered to apply as candidates for membership"..... and he adds that those not admitted "became pariahs for whom there was nothing left but starvation."

A prominent part in the Germanisation of the country was taken by Helmut HIERZEGGER, Deputy-Chief of Civil Administration in Upper Carniola, and by Franz STEINDL, the Bundesführer for Lower Styria.

The fate of the remaining Slovenes is decribed in the Basic Handbook for Germany "as tragic as that of the Poles or Jews". Out of 900,000 inhabitants some 30,000 including all the intelligentsia, were murdered or sent to concentration camps; 100,000 were deported as foreign workers to the Reich and Eastern Poland; 200,000 are unaccounted for; according to the same source "especially severe measures were taken in the Southern border region on the occasion of the settlement of Germans from Kocevje and elsewhere. All Slovenes were removed from Ptuj (Petteau), Brecize (Rann) and Krsho (Gewkenfeld) about 7,500 out of 17,000 from Celjé (Cilli) and 28,000 from the district of Litiga (Littai) on the Sava in Upper Carniola. This wholesale eviction was accompanied by the complete dispossession of the Slovenes. The confiscation of property both of individual and corporative bodies was carried out without compensation according to a decree of the Chiefs of the Civil Adminisatration of June 1943".....

The remaining "Schutzangehörige" were deprived of all their legal and civil rights. They were called up for labour service as an "obvious duty towards the State community which grants them the possibility of life and existence".

Luxembourg

Gustav SIMON, who was appointed as Chief of Civil Administration after the conquest of Luxembourg, was instructed by Hitler on Aug. 2. 1940 (*), "to recover the former Reichsland, Luxembourg, for the German Reich".

This policy was carried out by the same process of eviction under the guise of "re-settlement" by HIMMLER's representative BERKELMANN, (died 1943), and then by S.S. Chief of Police in Wehrkreis XII Wiesbaden (STROOP). A decree governing deportations was issued on September 1, 1942, and came into effect on October 1st, 1942. It was announced that "unreliable inhabitants would be re-settled within the German Living Space". Gustav SIMON declared in May, 1943, that this "re-settlement" was not deportation, but merely a measure of "political necessity". British reports estimate the numbers evicted and deported as over 10,000.

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* See Basic Handbook for Luxembourg, p.34.

The Basic Handbook (Chap. 3 p. 48) states :

"The property of the deportees was placed under the care of the Deutsche Umsiedlungs und Treuhand gesellschaft ("DUT"), which had an official representative in each of the four Landratsamter. Persons selected for deportation were given only a few hours notice, during which they were supposed to compile an inventory of their property for the benefit of the "DUT", and were then sent off to an unknown destination with no more luggage than they could carry. Their former houses were transferred to deserving families with many children, to wounded or specially distinguished soldiers, and of course to new arrivals.

"In addition to re-settlement measures children were sent to educational camps in the Reich and workers were transferred to Germany as foreign labour. On the other hand many Reich Germans were brought in as administrators and business men. Thus a movement of the population took place which it is difficult to assess though it is believed that about 30,000 Luxemburgers are no longer in the country but have disappeared, either as re-settlers and "foreign workers or to concentration camps."

At the same time active steps were taken to de-nationalise the Luxemburgers. It was declared (May 10, 1940) that Luxemburg nationality had ceased to exist. It was added that "a peasant will only be allowed to retain his farm on condition that he belongs to the German Volkstum and furthermore confesses his political attitude towards the ideas of the Reich; a business man must realise that he must give up his house, his shop or his factory despite German descent and language if he is a separatist". German was made the exclusive language; the use of the French names was forbidden and the German educational system was introduced. Thousands of children were sent to child evacuation camps in the Reich. Teachers and head-masters were deported to the Reich.

Alsace-Lorraine

The measures taken by Wagner and Bürckel in pursuance of the policy laid down in HITLER's decree of October 7, 1939, were generally similar to those described above in Luxembourg.

On September 21, 1940, it was announced by the Gauleiter of Lorraine, that the linguistic frontier was to be abolished by means of an "exchange of populations". Deportations of French speaking inhabitants followed. Pétain stated that some 70,000 Lorrainers had arrived in France. After July 31, 1941, the French-speaking deportees were sent to the Reich or to Poland. The Basic Handbook puts the numbers at close on 100,000, a figure which would have been exceeded but for the need of retaining industrial workers.

In Alsace Dr. ERNST, Commissioner for Strasbourg, gave the number of deportees as 100,000 in August, 1941. On July 12, 1944, further large scale deportations of persons suspected of French leanings were undertaken.

Deportation was accompanied by confiscation of property. Deportees were allowed only 40 minutes to pack, and might take 30-70 lbs. of baggage. The rest of their property, including jewellery, was confiscated and sold. Furniture of any value was sent to the Reich.

A decree of December 31, 1943, authorised the Chief of the Civil Administration in Lorraine to take over former French property.

The process of "re-settlement" followed the same lines as in Poland. Some 80,000 Germans, mostly from the Saar and Westphalia, were settled in Lorraine; some 2,000 farms in the border countries were taken over.

In regard to both Alsace and Lorraine it should be noted that there was no "provision" in the Armistice with Pétain which indicated the surrender of these regions to the Reich, and no legal basis for declaring French nationality at an end (Basic Handbook).

CONCLUSION

The communication from an official service referred to in the first lines of this Summary observes :

"In conclusion, it follows from what has been said that HIMMLER is, in the last resort, responsible for all measures taken for illegal expropriation of Poles and Jews; for their eviction (and deportation where necessary) in order to make room for the Volksdeutsche and Reich German colonists, to enrich the local German minority or to allow of the exploitation of Polish economic resources by the Reichsland and the H.T.O.; and for any compulsion exercised on Polish nationals to register on the Volksliste."

The same conclusion would apply to the operations of Himmler's Commissariat in other areas.

LIST OF GERMAN PERSONALITIES MENTIONED IN THIS NOTE

(Not all these persons are necessarily war criminals)

A. IN BERLIN

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

Officials of the Reichskommissariat

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

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

MEYER, K. Prof. : Head of the "Planung und Boden" Department in HIMMLER's office.

GREIFELT, Brigade-führer : Head of the "Stabshauptamt" of HIMMLER's "Germanisation" office.

Officials of the Four Years' Plan at Headquarters who participated in the "re-settlement"

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

GEGINAT, Ministerialrat : Head of the "Reichsland".

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

B. IN THE AREAS OF GERMANISATION

(1) Administrators

FRANK, Dr. : General Governor of Poland.

GREISER : West Prussia.

BRACHT : Upper Silesia.

FORSTER ; Danzig West Prussia.

RAINER, UBERREITER : Yugoslavia.

SIMON, Gustav : Luxembourg

WAGNER : Alsace

BURCKEL : Lorraine

NEURATH : "Protector" of Bohemia

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

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(2) Leading officials of organisations for"Germanisation".

STEINDL, Franz. : Bundesführer, leader of the Steirische Heimatsbund.

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

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(3) Regional Commissaries ("Beauftragte")

EBRECHT, Georg.

HILDEBRAND, Richard.

KATZMANN, Friedrich.

KOPPE, Wilhelm.

RENEFAHRT, Heinz.

SCHMAUSER, Heinrich.

von WOYRSCH, Udo.

ALVENSLEBEN, von.

MARTIN, Dr. Benno.

ROSENER, Edwin.

GUTENBERGER, Karl.

STROOP, Karl.

HOFFMANN, Otto.

ANNEXE 1.

HIMMLER's speech on the Wartheland anniversary (as reported by D.N.B. 5.11.44; translation in News Digest of 7.11.44).

..... Gauleiter Greiser briefly gave an account of the five years of fruitful work in his Gau and thanked the Reich Leader of the SS for the constant support which he had given to the work in the Wartheland in his capacity as Reich Commissioner for the "Consolidation of Germanhood".

In a comprehensive speech the Reich Leader of the SS expounded the principles of German policy in the East, whose aims had not undergone any change through the present war situation .....

"... the Reich Leader of the SS professed his faith in the idea of the embattled marches of Germany, in addition to the idea of a peasantry which is to uphold the militant spirit in the borderlands. By making the conditions of settlement generous in the Eastern Borderlands, we shall bring the most daring and capable farmers sons and Germans willing to till the soil into the Border Marches. The Wartheland has already passed such a test. In it a new stock (Stamm) is growing out of the indigenous Germans and the members of the ethnical groups who came from groups of settlers all over Europe and who are settling on its soil.....".

XVI

SECRET 3.1.1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION NO. 16

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

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

SYSTEMATIZED PLUNDER OF ART TREASURES IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

The following is a summary of information communicated by an official service and derived mainly from Herr von Mohnen, formerly of the German Legation to the Vatican. (The facts are already known to the French authorities.)

ORGANISATION

The head of the organisation was ROSENBERG, Minister of the Occupied East. Under him was a commission known, at first, as the "Einsatzstab Rosenberg", and later, after it was moved to France, as the "Einsatzstab West". It consisted of some 60 persons, including many art experts. These followed the occupying troops and ear-marked art treasures and contents of Galleries for despatch to Germany. In this way the contents of the Wilderstein Gallery at Bordeaux and the Schloss Gallery on the Côte d'Azur were taken over by the Germans.

FRANCE

In France, during the Occupation, the Germans acquired art treasures mainly by free purchase, when the owners were Aryans, and by requisition or confiscation when they were Jews. The desire of the Germans for a cloak of legality enabled the French Museums, in many cases, to resist pressure for "exchanges" with German Museums. Nevertheless, the Musée de l'Armée lost many of its possessions. The most serious plundering was from private collections, especially Jewish collections, and in their case little regard was shown for legality. The objects thus acquired were handled by a special clearing-house in Paris, whence they were sent to Germany. In the case of Jewish refugees from Germany the excuse was used that they had failed to pay the exit tax (Reichsfluchtsteuer) so that their goods were liable to confiscation.

The major interest of the German collectors was in German works of art. These were sold at very high prices. Goering's agents were on the look out, especially, for works by Grenoch, Duyer, and Holbein. They acquired so many paintings that exhibitions were frequently held at the Palais Dore, where Goering would go and select what he wanted. Hitler's agents were interested in second-rate

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Viennese works; von Ribbentrop was said to have the best taste and was the only purchaser of French Impressionists. Train-loads of art-works were sent from France to Germany, especially to Linz, which was to become the chief art centre. In 1943/44 plans were being made for concealing art-works in case of defeat. Many were hidden, or exported to Spain and Switzerland. Herr Fritz Jung of Berlin is specially well-informed about these plans.

In addition to paintings large quantities of furniture belonging to Jews who had left, or were "about to leave" were confiscated and collected in the Jeu de Paume at Paris, whence they were issued to bombed-out people in Germany, to deserving soldiers or to Reich authorities and offices in the East. This scheme was approved by Hitler, as is shown by the telegram of February 2, 1942, attached in the Annex.

Another organisation in France was the "Kunstschutz für Frankreich", under Graf Metternich, and later under Dr. Kütgens, from Aachen. Besides protecting works of art this body was engaged in sorting them out under the regulations governing France's war obligations to Germany.

BELGIUM

In Belgium the Germans seem to have been less concerned with legality. Three world-famous works of art: the Dierik BOUTS altar-piece from Louvain; the Adoration of the Lamb from Ghent; and the Michael Angelo Madonna and Child from Bruges were all taken to Germany. The last named work was removed by a naval detachment on September 9, 1944, a few hours before the entry of the Allies.

POLAND

The looting of art treasures in Poland has already formed the subject of a separate report by the Vaucher Commission.

THE OCCUPIED EAST

The report of the Extraordinary State Commission set up by the Russian Government to investigate war crimes stated, in a report published in the Soviet War News of September 5, 1944, that the destruction of monuments of art in Petrodvorets Pushkin and Pavlosvsk "was carried out by the direct orders of the German Government and the Supreme Military Command." (The Orders attached in the Annex illustrate the working of Rosenberg's system.)

COPY SECRET

ANNEX I

(Translation supplied by Civil Affairs)

Reich Minister and Head of
Reich Chancellery-R.K. 18483 B.

Berlin W8, 31 Dec. 1941
Vosstrasse 6.
Führer Headquarters.

To Reich Minister for Occupied Eastern Territories.

Herr ROSENBERG
Berlin W 35
Raustrasse 17/18.

Subject: Realization of Jewish household effects in the occupied western territories.

Sir,

Your file of 18 Dec. 1941 has been presented to the Führer. The Führer stated he was fundamentally in agreement with the suggestion made in (part) I. I have forwarded a copy of this part of your file, dealing with the realization of Jewish household furnishings, plus enclosure to the Head of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces as well as to the Reich Commissar for the occupied Netherlands. I request that you communicate with the offices concerned for the execution of your suggestion.

Heil Hitler!
Your very obedient
(signed) Dr. LAMMERS.

True copy certified:
Berlin, 14 Jan. 1943
(signed) Dr. Marquart
S.A. Obersturmbannführer.

RECAPITULATION OF PERSONALITIES MENTIONED

ROSENBERG, Alfred	:	Head of the looting organisation; Minister for the Occupied East.
von der ROPP	:	Chief of the "Einsatzstab Rosenberg" (afterwards "Einsatzstab West").
Major von BEHR	:	Reported as Rosenberg's chief agent for looting art-treasures in Occupied Countries; responsible for the seizure of the Wildenstein Gallery and other Jewish art-collections; supposed to have "attended to" 20,000 Jewish flats; was in charge of the collecting of confiscated furniture in the Jeu de Paume in Paris with a view to its despatch to Germany. Was a small agent in art business before the war. Said to have been at one time Adjutant to the Duke of Cobourg; has an English wife.
Dr. LOHSE	:	An officer of the S.S. Was von Behr's right-hand man on questions of paintings; was also Goering's personal envoy. Was responsible for requisitioning the Schloss collection on the Côte d'Azur immediately after the occupation of the district by German troops.
WUSTER, Adolf	:	A former German Consul in France where he had lived since 1928; "Kunstreferent" (art-adviser) at the German Legation in Paris; kept high officials in Germany informed about works of art obtainable.
JUNG, Fritz, of Berlin	:	Said to be well-informed about the plans for concealing looted art-treasures in case of defeat.

KUNSTSCHUTZ ORGANISATION (for protection of works of art)

METTERNICH, Graf	:	Director
Dr. KUTGENS, of Aachen	:	Succeeded Graf METTERNICH. Engaged in sorting out of works of art under the regulations governing France's war obligations to Germany.
Dr. BUCHNER, of the Munich Pinakothe	:	Was concerned, among others, in collecting these works of art.

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ANNEX 2

(Translation supplied By Civil Affairs)

The Mil. Commander in France
Admin. - Staff Dept. Admin.
Az. Aju/37/42 Secret.

Paris, 7 April, 1942.

DECREE

To the Heads of the Mil. Admin. Regions A.B. & C.
Commandant of Greater Paris
Field & County Commandants.

To be informed :

Einsatz Staff West
German Embassy
The Deputy of the Head of the Security Police and the Security Service (SD) for Belgium and Northern France.
The Feldpolizeidirecktor on charge at the office of Mil. Commander of France.
The Propaganda Dept. France.
The Deputy of the Mil. Commander of France for German Property.

SUBJECT : Seizure of Jewish house furnishings for the administration in the East.

Enclosure 1 for the Commandant of Greater Paris: Supplement to the decrees of 5.2.13. 2 and 3 Mar, 42.

(1) The "Einsatzstab Westen" (Einsatzstab Rosenberg) in Paris. Ave. d'Jena is ordered to seize and remove in the name of the Administration in the East the contents of all unoccupied dwellings belonging to Jews who have fled or who are about to leave as well as household effects of Jews in storage. The effects of Jews of American or English citizenship are, for the time being, not to be seized but only the effects of those Jews who are members (Angehörige) of the Reich or one of the partially or wholly occupied countries or who are stateless. The seized articles become Reich property. Receipts are not to be given. The rights of Third Parties, especially of lessees or storage companies, will be considered null and void. The payment of back storage fees has already been ordered; details of settlement, as well as decision on the payment of outstanding rent, have still to be settled.

(2) The furniture of a Jewish dwelling is also to be seized if the dwelling was unoccupied at the time of the measure becoming effective (beginning of February 1942) and was only occupied later with the intention of thus preventing the furniture from German hands. Forced auctions of complete household effects of Jews or of individual items of furniture are forbidden; the Commissioner General of the French Government has been requested to issue the appropriate directives to all responsible authorities and officials. Jews have already been forbidden to dispose of their property, including household effects, by the decree on the Atonement of the Jews dated 17 Dec. 1941 VOBIF. According to this decree they are deprived of control over their fortunes (change of location) - this also being stressed in the 6th Decree on Measures against Jews of 7 Feb. 1942 forbidding change of residence. As private property, household effects do not form part of the property under the control of the Commissioned Administrators of Jewish firms and are not to be sold by them. The obtaining of Jewish household effects in storage has been arranged by the Einsatzstab itself through special notifications to the Syndicate of French packers.

P.T.O.

(3) The agents of the Einsatzstab are to be supplied with identity cards of the type enclosed. In applying seals they will use the stamp, "Feldpostnummer 42, 07ic"..

(4) The Einsatzstab will operate for the present only in Paris. It will later operate outside Paris as well. The Zone Chiefs (Abschnittsleiter) one being assigned to each Mil. Administrative District, will report to the Chief's of the Military Administrative Districts before starting to operate. They will make contact with the Field Commandant of the District and will represent the leader of the Einsatz squad.

(5) Officers of the Mil. Administration will, if necessary support the Agent of the Einsatzstab and, where there is a risk of failure, will take independent action to ensure execution of the commission of the Einsatzstab.

(6) The execution of these operations is to attract as little notice as possible. In the event of repeated questioning by local French authorities the answer should be given verbally that it is a measure of reprisal carried out on orders from higher authorities. Discussions should be avoided. Individual complaints are to be forwarded to the Einsatzstab. Discussions in the Press concerning the use of unoccupied Jewish housing space are not desired at present.

(7) The order for the seizure of Jewish household effects by the Einsatzstab takes precedence over other orders concerning the fate of Jewish property. Concerning the disposal of household effects which form part of the sequestrated property of (former) German Jews attention is called to the Decree of the Deputy of the Mil. Commander in France, concerning German Property dated 7 April, 1942. MBF XIII Tgb, 10/42 secret.

(8) The contents of those Jewish dwellings which have been seized by the Army are exempt from seizure by the Einsatzstab. It is left to local agreements with the Einsatzstab as to what objects from these dwellings are to be handed over to it. The Platzkommandantur Paris has, both in those Jewish dwellings occupied by troops as well as in those seized for reserve billeting space, placed all unnecessary effects at the disposal of the Einsatzstab.

(9) The Einsatzstab will take precautions to see that those objects found in the dwellings which are not part of the furnishings (e.g. clothing, linen) and are therefore not liable for seizure, are safely preserved from decay and misappropriation. Stocks of merchandise found in the dwellings, especially raw materials and partially fabricated goods, wines and spirits are to be reported to the F.K. in Paris to the Commandant of Greater Paris. They are to be placed in security by them and reported to the responsible advisor on the staff of the Mil. Commander who decides as to their disposal.

Certified:
(signed) (signature)
KVS.

The Military Commander,

(signed) von Stülpnagel.

COPY SECRET

ANNEX 3

T E L E G R A M

1620 EINSDETMI

SSD TIRX 2855 21 Oct. 1942.

To: The Reich Minister for Eastern Regions, Berlin.

GLTD: To War Transport Office Paris, Gen. of Transport West, Paris, Mil. Commander of France, Command Staff Paris (Attent. Kossmann, I.G.)
Reich Minister for East Regions, Berlin.

The furniture secured in France through M-Aktion by the Reich Minister for the occupied Eastern territories is allotted by directive of the Führer to bombed-out persons of Western Germany and is to be transported to Germany immediately. Through Commander of War Transport West, LTC Paris and in agreement with Gen. of Transport West, West and Col. I.G. Kossmann of the Command Staff of Mil. Commander of France it must be arranged that numerous lorries proceed to the damaged areas at greatest possible speed without considering type of loading or packing so as to avoid customs, delays and inspections.

Chief of Transport F/ABT

GR WI 2311

(Signed) E.I. Koerner
Col. I.G.

To the attention of Oberfeldführer von Behr.

(Signed) Dr. Butting.

SECRET

XVII

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION NO.17.

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

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

The following extracts from a report on the "Allgemeine SS", received from an official service, are circulated for information.

They should be read in conjunction with the information concerning the W.V.H.A. and R.S.H.A. given in Report No. 10 (Parts I and II). The final paragraphs, "other offices etc", supplement the information given on HIMMLER's "Festigung" office in "Summary of Information", No. 15.

The full text of the Report (90 pages) is available in the Secretariat.

PART II

GENERAL ORGANISATION OF THE SS.

10. Main Groups of the SS

The Gesamt-SS (the SS in its entirety) is divided into three main groups: the Allgemeine SS (General-SS), the Waffen-SS (Combat Forces of the SS) and the Germanic SS.

Allgemeine SS

This branch of the SS is an independent Gliederung (formation of the Nazi Party), made up of (a) part-time members of units of the Allgemeine SS, more and more of whom have been absorbed into the Waffen-SS and the Police; (b) full-time members serving with units or at headquarters of the Allgemeine SS; and (c) non-active members, including those holding honourary rank.

The Sicherheitsdienst (SD: Security Service) technically ranks as a part of the Allgemeine SS, although this intelligence service of both the SS and the Nazi Party was separated from the ordinary SS units in 1931. The SD is now integrally linked with the Sicherheitspolizei (Sipo; Security Police).

The Allgemeine SS is not maintained by the State. Its finances are administered by the Party through the Reichschatzmeister der NSDAP (Treasurer of the Nazi Party), but it is doubtful whether the Party exercises any close supervision over SS funds.

Waffen-SS

This branch of the SS, created because of war-time necessity is the largest of the three SS groups. It comprises the full-time field or combat formations, together with their depot (replacement) and training units and establishments.

Normally included under this category are the Totenkopf - Verbände (TV; Death's Head Formations) although these are self-contained formations with their individual identity.
Many TV units are serving in the field, but some still are fulfilling their original function as guards for concentration camps in Germany and occupied areas.

The Waffen-SS, including the TV, is not in the official employment of the Nazi Party but in a specially regulated public service of the Reich, on the model of the Army. It forms, in effect, a fourth arm of the service with the Army, Air Force and Navy, and its expenses are a State responsibility.

The Germanic SS

This is the generic title of SS organisations set up in certain occupied countries (Norway and Holland) on the model of the Allgemeine SS in Germany.

The members of a Germanic SS group and the majority of the officers are nationals of the country in which the organisation has been established. Each of these foreign SS organisations has itd own central headquarters, which is subordinated, however, to the RF-SS in Germany.

11. The Reichsführung SS (RF-SS)

The Reichsführung SS is the Supreme Command of the SS organisation. Set up to assist the RF-SS, (SS-Commander-in-Chief), it actually forms HIMMLER's super-cabinet, formulating policies for all SS formations, organisations, offices and the units subordinated to or affiliated with them. Until recently, most of its offices were located at Prinz Albrecht Str. 8, BERLIN, S.W.11.

The Reichsführung SS is the collective name for the entire higher direction of the SS. As the executive apex of the HIMMLER system, it duplicates in many respects the various Reich Ministries and governmental departments as well as the departmentalised branches of the Reichsleitung-NSDAP (National Socialist Party Directorate), which are patterned along the same lines as the German national, state and provincial administrative and executive agencies.

Making up the Reichsführung SS are a General Staff, a replica of the High Command of the Armed Forces; and executive board, a central administrative group, operational headquarters and advisory councils. The entire SS Supreme Command is primarily divided into Hauptämter (Departments). All these various components are governed by two staffs: the Kommandostab RF-SS (Kdo Stab Rf-SS), which is the executive staff at HIMMLER's headquarters, and the Persönlicher Stab RF-SS (Personal Staff of the SS C-in-C). The latter has been accorded the status of a Hauptamt (Department).

[illegible]ptämter

The Hauptämter (Departments) of the Supreme Command of the SS,