Hermann Goring, head of the German air force and one-time No. 2 Nazi.

Rudolf Hess, now prisoner in Britain since his flight in 1941.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, Nazi foreign minister.

Robert Ley, leader of the Nazi labor front.

Albert Speer, head of the Nazi office of foreign policy.

Hans Frank, the German governor-general of Poland, known as the "Butcher of Poland".

Ernst Kaltenbrunner, SS leader and general of police.

Wilhelm Frick, the Nazi's "Protector of Bohemia" and former Nazi minister of the Interior.

Julius Streicher, the No. 1 Jew-baiter and former gauleiter in Franconia, Bavaria.

Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the Supreme High Command.

Walther Funk, Nazi Minister of Economics and president of Reichsbank.

Hjalmar Schacht, former president of Reichsbank and former Minister of Economics.

Gustav Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, chief of the Krupp munitions works.

Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, former chief of the German Navy, who directed the U-boat campaign early in the war.

Erich Raeder, last commander-in-chief of the German Navy and self-appointed head of the German nation after Hitler's fall.

Kurt von Schleicher, former Reich Youth leader and governor of Vienna.

Fritz Sauckel, gauleiter of Thuringia and labor chief.

Albert Speer, Minister of Supply and war production chief.

Martin Bormann, chief of staff of the Chancellery of the Nazi party and one of Hitler's right-hand men.

Paul von Beneck, former Nazi ambassador to Turkey, whose intrigues brought Hitler to power.

Field Marshal Alfred Jodl, last commander-in-chief of the German Army.

Konstantin von Neurath, former Minister and Reichsprotektor in Croatia during the terror reign following the killing of Reichsmars Reichstrich.

Ferd Pitschke, chief of the broadcasting division of the Nazi Propaganda Ministry and Goebbels' right-hand man.

Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Nazi commissioner of the Netherlands.