18 September 1945

RECOMMENDATION FOR MJ. SIDLEY S. ALCOTT

SUBJECT: Screening of Material at United Nations War Crimes Commission

The United Nations War Crimes Commission (UNWCC) is composed of representatives of the prosecuting agencies of each of the member nations. It functions for the benefit of its members, making available to all members information gathered by each member prosecuting Axis war criminals. This information is gathered in the form of documents and "charges" which the individual nations prefer against specific Axis defendants, and is disseminated in the form of mimeographed summaries and "summary of information" sheets.

We have screened the charges, the information sheets, and the documents on which they are based. Our purpose has been to separate the concrete evidence from the mass of stories, stories and inferences. We consider that the documents listed hereunder might be used as evidence in our trial of the Arch Criminals. Undoubtedly we already have some of these documents in our files, some will be eliminated as superfluous, and some will be worth processing as evidence for the trial.

We suggest that this list be circulated among the various committees so that they may select specific documents desired for use as evidence. An attempt should then be made with the cooperation of UNWCC to secure the original or authenticated copy of any desired document.

Edgar G. Boedecker
Capt. S.O.

Richard Heller

Richard Leder
Lieut. C.S.

[signature]
SUBJECT: Liensbnenent of Polish university, 66/7/19A
e.11.13 at university of Cracow, SS took over university, sent many students and most of the professors to concentration camps. Descriptions of cruelties and inhumanities.

Charges specifically against Mr. Frank. Proof and witnesses available Polish Ministry of Interior, London.

SUBJECT: Confrontation of occupied territory, 30/6/26/6.

For coordination underactivities in Czechoslovakia, the Germans established martial law, set up court courts, and proceeded with false trials and sentences.

Leaves of 16.2.19 establishing protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, proclamation of 27.8.19 establishing martial law in protectorate, list of sentences passed by the "Standgericht" (ost. 27.5.42) with a list of its victims and their incredible charges (Translation available).

SUBJECT: No latency in Occupied Territory. Document Series FF 1, Aug 148.

Leaves signed by Mellin, dated 7.12.41, that citizens of occupied countries may be interned and isolated without trials. Authorizes special harsh treatment of political prisoners.

SUBJECT: Charges by the London Polish Govt. against Mr. Hans Frank and others concerning the operation of the following concentration camps in the General Government. (D67/1/93).

a. Belass
b. Lidzbark
b. Slobodn
b. Lesno Radlak
b. Osiek
b. Osiek

The statement was compiled from reports from the Polish Govt. plenipotentiary residing in occupied Poland. While some details of the operation of the camps are given, the report is not complete.

Authentication is given as the said reports and witnesses promised to be available later.

The charges contain the assertion that the camps mentioned were operated by the SS and Gestapo.
Subject: Charges by the London Polish Government against members of the German government for activities against Catholic clergy, Sept. 1939 - Jan. 1942, (514/6/0186).

1. Ver 4 accused are mentioned, including Hans Frank, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Joseph Goebbels, and Heinrich Wilhelm Schacht.

2. Reports were filed by mgr. Aaschenki and Cardinal August Lend, Rota of Poland. (These reports are evidently with the Polish government. The two priests could be interviewed.) Many other Catholic priests are mentioned as witnesses, including all of the Catholic hierarchy in Poland.

3. The charge indicates several arrests of the clergy. Release was obtained only by signing an agreement to tell the people to carry out the wishes of the Germans. (Copy of the agreement attached and should be obtainable from the Polish National Office.)

4. The SS, Gestapo, and Gendarmerie charged with the arrest of 1,600 priests during the period. They were executed or confined in concentration camps. Arrests, executions and torture in the diocese of Warsaw, Lublin and Szczecin are described.

Subject: Polish charges against Germans for attempts to de-germanize the inhabitants of occupied countries, confiscation of property, wanton devastation and destruction of property, dated 29 July 1946, (2/20/39/0/41).

1. Library destruction.

1. Executive regulation of 15 January 1940 defining the meaning of objects of art, it gave a German official power to determine if a taking was a confiscation. (Copy attached to charges. Original with Polish National Office.)

2. Decree by president of German Reich, dated Dec. 13, 1943, required the registration of all book collections. Formalities were published in "Gebietsrechtliche Oekonomische." From all libraries, all collections were confiscated and given to the "Kubanermatik" where they were taken away or destroyed.

3. The charges contain explanations of methods of taking books and names of libraries affected in all parts of Poland. (No witnesses are named but the Polish National Office (London office) should have the witnesses identified.)
4. A book assembly center was established at Poznań where some 2000 confiscated volumes were kept. The "preludie Eichmann" of 1 March 1941 said that this "achseit" was an unusual organization which permitted the securing and safeguarding of books and other literary material formerly constituting Polish property. "The survey and putting in order of libraries in C.R. Prussia has brought 20,000 volumes of a library in Schorrenberg to Königsberg."

II. Restrictions on publishing.

This chapter contains several paragraphs on the restrictions on the publication of books. Statistics are given on the number and type of books published showing that only 1% of books published prior to the occupation were published afterwards. Several adress are listed which do not in themselves constitute violation of international law.

III. Orders mentioned in dealing with lending libraries.

a. Order of the "Trustee of the Booksellers Association" of June 1940 closing all Jewish circulating libraries, and forbidding the issuance of books to Jews.

b. Order of "Trustee of the Booksellers Association" of Sept. 10, 1940 summoning all circulating libraries to send in their catalogues and ordering preparation of new lists purged of "objectionable titles". (The chapter contains several paragraphs in which types of books scratched is described indicating the German plan to limit the cultural and national reading of the Jews.


1. Decree signed by Göring, dated 17 September 1940 providing for the confiscation of property in the incorporated territories if the owners were Jews, and for other reasons.

2. Lists of property confiscated under the above decree. Source: H.C. publication, "The Displacement of Populations in Europe."

SUBJECT: Total Mobilization of Manpower in Occupied Europe (August 1944), Summary of Information No. 2.

1. Study on the mechanics used for manpower mobilization in the occupied countries.
Evidence referred to in this summary:

a. Hitler's decree of 25 July 1944 announcing that Göring had nominated Goebbels to adopt public life to total war and was appointed for that purpose. The decree also mentioned that Göring would support the measures (copy of decree attached). Decree appeared in Vol. 27 July 1944.

b. Goebbels' notice of August 11, 1944 that all foreign female workers had been directed into war industries (German Free Press).

Subject: Reichsmarschall Göring, Forced Labour and Deportations. Summary of information No. 6.

1. Hitler's decree of 21 March 1942 appointing Sauckel Reich's Labor Secretary General for manpower directly under Göring.

2. Göring's decree of 24 April 1942 implementing the above decree and reasserting Göring's position.

3. Göring's secret instructions to members of his staff to put Russian workers to work in Germany. (Arr. 1, Secret Circular No. 48000/41, Economic staff of the German Command in the East, 4 December 1941 (no information of Russian government).

Subject: The Planned Extermination of European Jews. Summary of information No. 11, December 1944.

Statement by Lt. Gen. Kaczar, former German commander of the 372nd Field Command, to the Russians concerning the Lublin camp. General Kaczar testified that he was never very far in the camp but he does have some knowledge of activities there. Testified that Kielmier visited the camp.

Subject: Annexation of Occupied Belgian Territory and Disposition of Belgian Nationality and Belgian Laws. Summary of information No. 14, January 1946.

1. Decree of 16 May 1940 signed by Hitler, Göring, Frick and Lammers incorporating French, Belgian and Luxembourg into the Reich.

2. Decree of 16 May 1940 signed by Hitler, Göring, Frick and Lammers imposing German law in the districts of Luxemburg, Belgian and Luxembourg and declaring certain of the people German citizens.

1. Letter dated 8 Nov. 1944 addressed to various police officials directing that Poles and Eastern nationals are to be placed outside the law and dealt with directly by the police.

2. Agreement between Himmler and Thiedeke is indicated as well as approval by the Fuehrer.

3. Photostat in the UNCO Research Office.

Subject: Starvation as an instrument of policy.

Report No. 3, November 1944.

1. Speidel's speech of 8 October 1942 at the Sportpalast announcing that Germany's needs came first and if anyone went hungry it would not be Germany.

2. Dr. Loys' article published in Goebbels 'Der Angriff' of 1 Jan. 1940 in which it was stated that crops and food needed by food and other things than did Germans because they were lower reeds (SOE document NC10).

3. Loehe's speech made in 1940 to German officials in which he announced that pressure would be brought to bear on South Eastern Europe which must supply the Reich.

4. Secret circular issued by Hans Frank reciting "in the sphere of supplies to the population care must be taken to insure that workers employed 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." (Quoted in "Starvation in Europe" by G. Soude, Allan & Unwin publ.)

5. Hans Frank in an article in the Zeitung Volkszeitung in den Niederlanden, 10-6-41, stated that Germany was just as much entitled to make use of Dutch stocks as of captured weapons of the Dutch Army.

6. Evidence of intention to restrict essential foodstuffs below minimum needs is evidenced by lists of restrictions published in local German press.
a. Food. Governor of Wartheland, issued a regulation forbidding the use of fruit and certain vegetables (Gestapoho Bobechter).

b. Foliis allowed only skim milk (Gestapoho Bobechter, 16 Jan. 1942).

c. Sale of fruit to Folis allowed during summer of 1941 but only during certain hours of the day. (Gestapoho Bobechter, 8 Feb. 1942).

(These articles are mentioned in "Starvation in Europe" by G. Buren.)

d. Document issued by Göring immediately before the invasion of Russia, captured by the Red Army, instructed German troops that, in accordance with the Führer's orders, all possible utilization should be made of Russian resources for Germany. The purpose of the campaign was expressed as the obtaining for Germany of raw materials.

Subject: Forced labor of inhabitants of the Occupied East for Germany. Report No. 10.

Saukel's secret circular to agents in the Occupied East calling for 400,000 to 500,000 picked healthy girls for work in Germany. (This circular is in Russian possession and appears in "Hitler's Slave Traffic in Occupied Soviet Areas."

Subject: Plunder of art treasures in occupied countries. Summary of Information No. 10.

1. Letter, dated 31 Dec. 1941, from Leeser, an official of Reich Chancellery to Alfred Rosenberg stating that the Führer agreed with Rosenberg's suggestions for the utilization of Jewish household furnishings. Rosenberg was requested to carry out his suggestion.

2. Order signed by General von Stulpnagel to various military commanders in France announcing the seizure by the Himmler Rosenberg of furnishings of unoccupied Jewish dwelling. No receipts were to be given and the property was transferred to the Reich and ordered the military to support the agents of the Himmler.


1. Organization of Rosenberg's office as obtained from captured documents in the possession of Civil Affairs.
2. Xavier Schwanz was named as the financier of Rosenberg's organisation.
3. Activities of the Kantschutz are mentioned and described.

ECONOMIC CASE

Subject: Systematic starvation of occupied countries, "they must supply Germany because Germany comes first, and because of enemy blockade. Summary of information # 9:
- Goering's speech at Sportpalast, 6-10-42.
- Goering's secret instructions in 1941, carrying out Ribbentrop's orders.
- Dr. Ley in "Los angefl", 21-1-40, "Low" food needs local.
- Dr. Funk, Minister of Economics, Sept. 1941 speech at Innsbruck.
- Dr. Frick, secret relish circular, quoted as saying, "Population must be restricted to a minimum, supply of food."
- Scuba-Inquest, 5th Commissioner in Holland, speech at Airport, 11-10-42.

Subject: Deceives for the administration of Poland:
- Orders signed by Frank.
- Copies of directives in German (Polish Charge # 01).

Corporal Crime: Torture and public shooting of Jews (Chargé # 29).

Subject: Confiscation of Prop-Ri. Polish Charge # 26 - 950.
Orders of Rauschitzsch dated 28-9-40
1-11-40
Orders signed by Goering dated 15-1-40
18-2-40

ordering supervision over all Polish properties and
confiscation of such property and enterprises as
might benefit the war effort.

Subject: Conscriptment of Industry. (90)1-9/35.

Decrees and orders of German government of occupa-
tion, taking over businesses including ownership, and
systematic expropriation of the Jews.

Subject: Conscriptment of Labor. Reports 1 and 2

Hitler Decree, dated 21-1-40, signed by Hitler,
Lammers, Keitel: Conscript labor from P.O.W. and from able-
bodied citizens of occupied countries, put them to work
on the Four-Year Plan under Goering and Sauckel.

Ordinance, dated 23-5-42, signed by Sauckel.
Labor conscripted under Hitler Decree of 21-1-40 is to be
used to satisfy requirements of war in the Reich itself.

Decree, 29-2-43, Total mobilization of all labor
in occupied territory. Enforcement of rule "No work no food".
(Reported in Transocean 23-2-43).

Decree, 27-1-44, signed by Goering. Conscripted
labor, even citizens of occupied countries, is to be used
in work directly connected with the Wehrmacht.

Decree, 25-7-44, signed by Hitler (Report 2).
Involves: Goebbels, Goering, Bormann, Sauckel. Total
mobilization of manpower must be more stringent and more
closely coordinated with Wehrmacht.

Goebbels' proclamation, 11-5-44. In accordance
with decree of 25-7-44 foreign women are to be drafted
to work in German munitions factories.

Hitler's deposition: How Germans enforced these
labor conscription decrees in France, Belgium, Holland,
Greece, Russia, Norway, etc. Similarity shows a common
administration from above.

ATROCITIES

Subject: Charges by the Polish War Crimes Office
against the leaders of the General Government for the operation
of the concentration camp at Oswiecim established by the
The charges contain the following obligations:

a. The SS acted as the camp guard.

b. A crematorium was built when the camp was established.

c. Descriptions of the tortures, deaths, and general activities at the camp.

d. Names of arrested, victims, and witnesses.

The statements in the charges were obtained in confidential reports from the Polish Government's Plenipotentiary residing in London, sent to London Polish Government. The Plenipotentiary is identified as No. 42 in the list of witnesses of the London Polish Government.

Subject: Charge No. 15 of the Polish War Crimes Officer. The operation of Majdanek Concentration Camp near Lublin from 1942 to April 1944. (298/7/9/12).

The members of the German General Government and various officials at the camp are named and accused. The SS and Gestapo are named.

People of all nationalities were interned with Jews predominating.

Activities at the camp are set out. Evidence of the number killed there is not complete.

Extracts from reports of former inmates are attached to the charges. Polish National Office Witness No. 21 and 24 made the statements.

Subject: Polish charges against German for murder, massacre, torture, and deportation of civilians at Majdanek and Gross 1940 to 1944. (1088/7/4/49).

1. Majdanek was started several years before the war, were allies 4-5, of the outbreak, Poles arrived from March 1940 onwards. Gross was built in 1940 three miles from Majdanek.

2. The work of the inmates was quarrying and, beginning in 1942, the manufacture of war materials. Several witnesses describe the work and the number of deaths resulting in four years 40,000 died in Gross alone.

3. The SS is mentioned in the administration of the two camps. Hauptsturmführer Schindler, Omiłowski, was Commanding Officer at Majdanek from 1942 - 1942.
4. Evidence contained:

The Polish national office (London) sent, has the names of witnesses who gave the testimony from which the report was made. They are identified as:

a. Mr. J., No. 70, in Cislon during last six months of 1940. One thousand Polish prisoners were killed during that time.

b. Mr. J., No. 71, spent six months in Cislon in 1940. The clergy at Cislon were treated especially bad so that their influence over others would be lessened. Tolls of priests who were killed.

c. Mr. R., No. 72, a clerk. Stated that intellectuals were given especially bad treatment. Between June 1940 and Sept. 1942, 15,000 prisoners passed through Cislon. In Sept. 1942 there were only 2700 roles left.

d. Mr. I., No. 73, stated that weak prisoners, who could not keep up with work, were transferred to the "Insane asylum" at Cislon where they were killed.

Evidence referred to:

1. Robert Ley in 1942 in a speech at Karlsruhe stated "It is not enough to deface the Jewish enemy of mankind - the Jew has got to be exterminated." (Strassburger Neueste Nachrichten 20 V. 1942)

2. Alfred Rosenberg stated that the Jewish question can only be solved "only when the last Jew has left the Continent" (Wolfskampf, p.71).

3. Steckert, Rosenberg and Schleicher signed a decree published in Berlin on 21 May 1941 which made the "Nuremberg Laws" apply specifically to occupied Poland.

4. Hitler on 12 Oct. 1933 issued a proclamation which put Frank in charge of the G.O., and gave
the power to issue decrees. Referring to Fischel, Habel, Helft, Klemens, Kohnstrotz, von Mietisch and Loewe, the law was reviewed.

5. Frank on 24 July 1940 in Cracow published a decree defining a Jew.

6. Frank's decree of 22 Nov. 1939 issued in Cracow compelling all Jews above the age of 18 to wear distinctive insignia.

7. Krüger's decree of 11 June 1941, issued in Cracow compelling all Jews over 18 to carry cards identifying them as Jews.

8. Frank's decree of 12 Sept. 1940 - "Decree concerning restrictions on residence in the General Government" provided that any restrictions could be placed on residence of anyone. (Legal foundation for the Ghetto). No indemnity was provided for loss.

9. Krüger's executive regulation of 11 Dec. 1939 providing that a Jew in the G. O. could not leave his place of residence without approval.

10. Frank's decrees of 26 Jan. 1940 and 20 Feb. 1941 in Cracow prohibited Jews from using railways or public means of communication without permission from German authorities.

11. Frank's decree of 26 Oct. 1939 - "Decree on Security and Order in the G. O." made Krüger the G. O. and Police Leader in the G. O., responsible directly to Frank. He was to report to Frank only in important matters - in all others he was to act independently and to issue decrees.

12. Krüger's decree of 26 Oct. 1939 and 10 Nov. 1939 issued in Cracow ordering all Jews to live in designated areas.

13. Frank's decree of 26 Oct. 1939, issued in Poland, ordering forced labor for Jews in the G. O. Krüger was ordered to issue detailed regulations.

14. Krüger's regulation of 12 Dec. 1939 issued in Cracow providing for the registration of Jews for forced labor. Loewe provided that the labor may be performed in special camps.
16. Frankly decreed of 30 Dec. 1940 providing for a labor card for workers in the G.D. No one was allowed to work without a card.


17. Frankly decreed of 18 Dec. 1941 issued in Berlin, removing, in regard to day, all labor safeguards such as time restrictions, overtime pay, etc.

18. Such stated in the monthly "Deutsche Journal" 21 Feb 1941, "The law is not a human being".

Subject: Murder and Torture at Berlin - Oranienburg (Sachsenhausen) concentration camp. (Polish Charge 89).

These charges consist of the stories of nuns who were prisoners at Sachsenhausen. The witnesses are not named but the identity of nuns, at any given time, in the camp, is that their identities are known to the Polish national office, and that their statements can be obtained.


1. Statement by Ida Obelke, von der Heyde of text of Pannra's order received, on 10 April 1941, by Second Parachute Division, calling for the shooting of commandos and partisans. (L.S. of 10 April 1941).

2. Extract from Warburg broadcast of 25 May 1944 in which he stated that German soldiers were not to molest Allied pilots. (L.S. of 25 May 1944).

3. Order dated 10 June 1944 signed by Albert Hoffmann, Governor of Buchenwald, requiring party officials to restrict from acting as protectors of Allied fliers who had been shot down. (Rein Letter 64/9 of 10 June 1944).

Subject: Documents Recently Received in the Research Office. Bulletin No. 37, 7 August 1945.

1. Exposition by Levy on Belsen Camp (K/22/71), from Belgian auditor general.

2. Descriptions on Buchenwald, Nordendorf and "Lom" Camps (K/22/71).

3. Series of descriptions by persons interned in Concentration Camps, (K/22/71), from British judge advocate-general.
Subject: Barbarous treatment of foreign women workers and their children.

Summary of information No. 26, March 1946.

1. Confidential speech by Himmler to the SS on 13 October 1944 in which he stated that foreigners who co-habited with German women would be summarily executed or given life imprisonment (location of original unknown). He also stated that children of foreigners were either to be taken from their mothers and handed over to SS men or destroyed.

2. Communications from police leaders to SS officers listing rules which were to be executed, in accordance with Himmler's orders and policies, for co-habiting with German women (File of letters at Polish National Office).

3. Returns by SS officers showing the number of pregnancies, abortions caused, and number of births among foreign workers. (This correspondence is probably in the Polish National Office.)

Subject: The death penalty for attempted escape.

Summary of information No. 27, August 1945.

1. Interrogation of Major General Westhoff, former Chief of S.W. Affairs (SOBIC (St.) ZSS CIC). The interrogation concerns the killing of SS officers who escaped from Stalag Luft III. Westhoff said that Klotz, Himmler, Hitler, and others directed the policy. A list is quoted.

2. A typed draft order by Auxillary, head of Amt IV RSHA directing that recaptured escaped prisoners of war be turned over to the police and sent to Mauthausen (SHAEF, P.H., Intelligence Section, LOK/4/4/58/02).

3. Affidavit in which it is stated that prisoners sent to Mauthausen under the above order were killed outright (see reference as above).

Subject: Statement by Isaac Izen Gohsborn, Document Series No. 4, Sept. 1945, (6/2/43/1).

1. Relater was imprisoned 1940 through 1945 at Buchenwald, Marchau, Gross Rosen, Auschwitz, Birkenau, Warsaw.

2. This man should be able to give a good account of the conditions in the camps. From the summary reviewed it appeared that he has a good recollection of his life at the camps.

3. General De Baer indicates that Mr. Gohsborn can be contacted in Brussels through Capt. Horner, Bahmi of the Second Battalion of the Palestine Regiment (PLA).
Subject: Documents recently received. Bulletin No. 3, July 28, 1944.

1. Deposition by Louis Gano (Belgian) on Leuengang, Schneidek and Nabolen camps (R/0/6/7A).
2. Captured instructions from the UWA signed by Moses regarding the flogging of women, (R/0/00/6).
3. Captured instructions from the UWA signed by Klop to all concentration camps for sending Jews to Auschwitz and Lublin (R/0/00/26).
4. SS Langsdorff's report for pictures stolen in Italy (R/0/00/7A).
5. Gestapo activities in France, A direct interrogation (CI - 17).
6. A series of descriptions by persons interned in concentration camps transmitted by British JTS people are named.
7. Deposition by (65) Wilmans Sievers on medical experiments in concentration camps. From CIOS (R/0/00/6).
8. Interrogations of Speer. Received from CIOS II/66/6 (R/0/00/6).

Subject: Documents recently received. Bulletin No. 8, August 27, 1944.


Evidence referred to:

1. Affidavit of Alfonso Szar, a German, recorded by War Crimes branch, 7th Arm (No. 1,920). Affiant worked at Waffen and tells of treatment of 2000 workers there, one thousand having died in ten months.

2. "Leaves of the Führer concerning the War Commitment of the Administrative Agencies for
Construction, 30 August 1944. As this decree
spoof was given command to issue directives
over all war activities of the administrative
agencies for construction.

2. Hitler's decree of 2 Sept. 1942 authoriz-
ing Spoerl to use, in the G.T. anywhere in Germany
of the occupied countries and to report to Hitler
directly.

Subject: The instructional staff of the death camps,
Summary of Information No. 24, May 1945.

Notes on a deposition by Soldat Fritz Biehler who
handled the personal mail of Dr. Karl Brandt,

a. Brandt's dept. contained a Research Dept.
which controlled "mass killing" by gas.

b. In 1943 Himmler, in a letter, ordered
Brandt to devote the energies of the Biehlitz
organization to the destruction of Jews, etc.

c. Some "undesirables" were brought to
Biehlitz stations and exported were sent to the
concentration camps to instruct,

d. SS with SS auxiliaries operated the killing
agencies at the camps.

Subject: Flooding of Danish prisoners, Document
Series 18, August 1946.

Written order that such flossings must be specifi-
cally reported for approval, including the printed forms
required for such requests and approvals, and such a form
already approved.

Subject: Massacre of Students, 46/Cl/9/13.

Order, dated 26-10-49, signed by Frank and Kandath.
Since Czech students celebrated the Czech national holiday,
all Czech schools and universities will be closed.

Deposition of eye-witness: Colleges were raided
on 10-11-49. Dr. Vilma Macean, history professor of
University of Prague saw students and professors tortured
and killed (signed statement dated 11/10/44).

Subject: Atrocity in Name of Race-Purity, Summary 20,
31-1-46.

To keep race pure, we must punish foreigners who
cohabit with German women, put in protective custody German
and foreign women who mix by cohabitation, encourage contraception and abortion for foreign women, take children of foreign parentage from their mothers to prevent dilution of pure blood.

Proofs: Himmler's speech to Sicherheitsfuehrer, 1918-21, at Bad Schachen (photostat).
Letters between woman officials on extermination of foreigners who cohabit with Germans.
Letters on treatment of children born of foreign parentage in Germany.
Party suggestions and orders on handling the living conditions and the offering of foreign workers in Germany.
Capital sentences of illegitimate foreign fathers.

Subject: Persecution of Jews. 475/7/8/34, Polish Charge, 11-23.

Order, 20-11-23 signed by Frank (enc. 10)
Order, 10-9-44 signed by Frank (enc. 19)
Police order, 14-11-44 (enc. 18)

Other less important rules and ordinances (Kruogor, Siebert, etc.). Activities of Jews are to be restricted. Jews are to be segregated, made to live in ghettos. Many rights withdrawn from the Jews.

Subject: Ahaunbrunner.

Deposition of Dr. Kampe (Rudolph) Kastner, President of Joint Distribution Committee for saving Hungarian Jews. Complete story of persecution of Hungarian Jews, replete with statistics and names.

Himmler (in 1943) ordered his men to assist from their program of annihilating the Jews so they were needed for labor. Ahaunbrunner, who was directing this program in Hungary intentionally ignored and sabotaged this order.


Detailed study of the persecution of the Polish clergy; their arrest and deportation to concentration camps. Evidence and witnesses at Polish Ministry of Interior, London.
Subject: Extermination.

Lucerne, 5-10-42, signed Kaurer. Summary of Info. # 25, July 1942.

All Jews must be cleared from German concentration camps by transferring them to Auschwitz or Lublin. The numbers of Jews transferred are to be reported.
A German scientist, he escaped from the Nazis, he was forced to engineer the operation of the gas extermination chambers.

**Extermination Camp. Summary of Info. 24 May 1945.**

Deposition by: FOQ, DAS 555 Ben Soldat Fritz Bleich. Bleich described the Sonita organization which conducted human experiments, trained men in operation of exterminating machines using gas, organized personnel of exterminating camps and ordered to production gas-exterminating plants according to model and specification.

**Belsen, Concentration Camp. Summary of Info. 25 May 1945.**

Official Army report on finding this death camp. 8th Corps, 21st Army Group 1945.

**Flossenbürg, Concentration Camp. Capri 19-5-45**

Deposition by: 34th Captain, Hans Landig. Interned July 1944 - April 1945. He was well treated but he could deduce atrocity perpetuations from what he saw and heard.

**Nordau, Concentration Camp for prisoners of war.**

Deposition by: Yugoslav, Enke Drogic, 7th Col., Air Force, interned 19-4-44 - 12-4-45. He was well treated but he witnessed atrocities.

Mistreatment of POW, Murder of 2 Poles who had tried to escape. Deposition of witness: Mr. A.J. No. 45, who was POW there. (Polish)

**Analogy zkłady exsztrofację. Polish Charge 27.**

Polish insane asylum. 1200 patients, 50 Selbstschutz guards under Rost evacuated 900 patients for extermination.
the remainder for forced labor. Asylum later used as torture prison. Witness: Employee available.

Skodaf, Lenzig, Polish Charge        26.
Czech, 85.

Home for the aged, turned into concentration camp
for Polish witnesses, alleged inmates, described barbarous
beatings, shootings, and greenings. Witnesses: available
through Polish Ministry of Interior, London.

Natzweiler, West Germany. 4/28/42.
Report (Czech) on conditions and horrors. Witnesses
and depositions were available from:

Major Joseph Biskay, Czech Ministry of National
Defense
(Mar.-Aug. 1942) Czech Ministry of Interior
Exhibition Rd., London

Ravensbruck

Concentration camp for women - Treated in Polish
Czech: A2. A detailed study based on proofs in hands of
Polish Government in London.

Sachsenhausen

Concentration camp for women, in Rojsko, Silesia.

Sachsenhausen. Czerni, 21 May 1945
Atrocities and killings.

Deposition of: Paul Wawer
159/123 Hildebrucker Str.
Breslau 29
Interned 10-2-38 - 4-43 and then sent to Auschwitz.
Suffered gross inhumanities.

Katz Leaders' knowledge of Concentration Camps. Czerni,
23. 5.45.

Deposition by: Josef Mueller
Lawyer (Munich)
Lodzestr. 6.

He had official connections with the SS and was also working
with the underground. He had evidence of conditions at Auschwitz,
etc., before the Nazi Chiefs, to urge them to cease brutalities.

Lodzenu, 3/30/43 (7-11-43)
Netherlands' story of a butchman, Johannes Potrus
Pasikos, who lived through a horrible two months at Lodzenu.
May 2nd and June 1943.

-19-
Poland 21/6/3/7 (2-5-44)

Record - Statements of witnesses

Story of witnesses 247, Nov. 1941 - Dec. 1942
257, Nov. 1942 - 15-10-43

Wolocin or Wolosin 247/6/3/31 (7-2-41)

Belgium Case - Polish Camp.
Warings by Lager show to "Bat.Evo.Post" published
26-10-44.

Atrocities and Economic Case as well.

The victims were told they were moving to Wolosin
to live and they should bring their clothes and belongings.

Polish Charge No. 28: detailed study of camp, internment,
horrors with excerpts translated
from Polish witnesses depositions.

Austria 241/6/6/4/41 (11-5-44)

Deposition (translated) of Józef Szymański
(Lutsh), 16-12-40 - May 1941. He survived human gas-tests.

Treblinka 7/6/4/26

Jewish extermination camp, established March 1942.

Witneses and depositions: See Polish Ministry of
Interior, London.

Lagash 299/6/6/6/4 Charge No. 2 10/44.

Abstracts from "Rules for Concentration Camps"

Abstracts from "Official Government Instructions
for Concentration Camps".

Buchenwald 422/6/6/9/9

Statement by Major Joseph Bercher, Czech army, who
was interned in Buchenwald and later in Mauthausen, 422/6/6/11.
He is available as a witness. His statement is available at

Deposition, Summary of Info. 26, August 1945,
by Karl Faschgold. Detailed description of Buchenwald where
he was interned 1938 - 1944 - available as witness.
HORNUS, Norway 684/8/0/21 (12-6-45) Norwegian case vs. A.I. Lazz. [absent in Norwegian Concentration Camp]. Reported by 'Witness 44' at 1007, 23-5-45; also reported by 'K. M.'

AUSCHWITZ 684/7/0/05.


GEIDEEER No. 5 1004/11/0/37.

Concentration camp in Kuhlereder fort - for Russian political prisoners. Russian witnesses were forced to bury alive in mass graves hundreds of other starving and beaten prisoners. 27-1-45 - 30-1-45.

SALISBOY, Spain 999/2/0/25.


Translated Statement (Bulletin #5, Aug. '45, R/0/21/64.) of Jaek Jogi Vukobrod. He was an eyewitness to conditions of horror, and exterminations in Buchenwald, Luchau, Gross-Rosen, Auschwitz, etc. Original statement is at Jewish Inf. orig. of D.M.A.

Scientific experiments on human beings. Summary of information # 25, August 1945.

List of doctors, where and on what they worked. Scientific reports on results. Outlines of experiments. Diary of accomplishments 1942-44.

Originals were available at M Army Interrogation Center, AFO 46Z.


Deposition by Wollf. Steier (35) concerning medical experiments on human beings. Attached to the deposition is a list of doctors involved. R/0/21/6. Summary of info. # 25, Bulletin #4, August 1945.