18 September 1945

RECOMMENDATION FOR MR. SIDNEY A. ALDERMAN

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. Its function is 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 studies, 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. Boedeker

ARAR O. BOEDeker
Capt. S.O.

Richard Heller

RICHARD LEHLER
 Lieut., USAR
CONSPIRACY

Subject: Insurrection of Polish university, 66/34/184 e-1.1.19 at University of Cracow, SS took over university, sent away students and most of the professors to concentration camps. Descriptions of cruelties and inhumanities. Charges specifically against Dr. Frank. Proof and witnesses available Polish Ministry of Interior, London.

Subject: Execution of occupied territory, 59/67/0/6. For coordination under-articles in Czechoslovakia, the Germans established martial law. Set up mock courts, and proceeded with false trials and sentences.

June 15-16-19 establishing protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. Proclamation of 15-6-19 establishing martial law in protectorate, list of sentences passed by the "Standortrichter" (Act 37-1-4a) with a list of its victims and their incredible charges (Translation available).

Subject: No lentedy in Occupied Territories. Document Series No. 1, Aug 1948.

December signed by Weidler, dated 7-12-41, that citizens of occupied countries may be interned and isolated without trials. Authorizes specially harsh treatment of political prisoners.

Subject: Charges by the London Polish Govt. against Dr. Jan Frank and other concerning the operation of the following concentration camps in the central government.

a. Belzec
b. Majdanek
c. Sobibor
d. Auschwitz
f. Chełmno
f. Gaslecia

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

Authentication is given by 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.

1. Over 4 accused are mentioned including Hans Pronek, Arthur Bresslau, Joseph Walter and Heinrich Wilhelm Seugler.

2. Reports were filed by Sgr. Kasinska and Cardinal August Hlond, Poland. (These reports are evidently with the Polish State. 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 availability of the clergy. The accused 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 1800 priests during the period. They were executed or confined in concentration camps. Arrests, executions and torture in the diocese of Warsaw, Lublin and Siedlitz are described.

Subject: Polish charges against Germans for attempts to nationalize the inhabitants of occupied countries, confiscation of property, wanton devastation and destruction of property, dated 29 July 1946, (1/20/38/0/41).

1. Library destruction.

   1. Executive regulation of 15 January 1939 defining the subject of objects of art. It gave the Germans power to determine if a taking was a confiscation. (Copy attached to charges. Original with Polish National Office.)

   2. Order by public order of the General Government, dated 28, 1939, required the registration of all book collections. Formalities were published in the "Gdanskicher Abbladungen." From all collections were confiscated and given to the "Kulturmittels" 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.)

   —2—
4. A book assembly center was established at Poznan where some 3000 confiscated volumes were kept. The "Preserve Education" of 1 March 1941 said that this "Aschenplanstell" was an unusual organization which "permits the securing and safeguarding of books and other literary material formerly constituting Polish property." The survey and putting in order of libraries in S.-E. Prussia has brought 56,000 volumes of a library in Schrottsburg to Königsburg.

II. Restrictions on publishing.

This charge 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 1/7 of books published prior to the occupation were published afterwards. Several orders are listed which do not in themselves constitute violation of international law.

III. Orders mentioned 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. 16, 1940 summoning all circulating libraries to send in their catalogues and ordering preparation of new lists purged of "objectionable titles". (The charge contains several paragraphs in which types of books scratched is described indicating the German plan to limit the cultural and national reading of the role.)


1. Order 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 order. Source: ILO 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.
2. 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 Himmler would support the measures (copy of decree attached). Letter appeared in Le Pop on 27 July 1944.

b. Goebbels notices of August 11, 1944 that all foreign Jewish 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 31 March 1943 appointing Sauckel Plenipotentiary General for manpower directly under Göring.

2. Göring's decree of 24 April 1943 implementing the above decree and raising Göring's position.

3. Göring's secret instructions to members of his staff to put Russian workers to work in Germany. (1) Secret Circular No. 42000/41, Economic staff of the German Command in the East, 4 December 1941 (now in possession of Russian Government).

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

Statement by Lt. Gen. Hasso, former German commander of the 370 Main Field Command, to the Russians concerning the Lublin camp. General Hasso testified that he was never present in the camp but he does have some knowledge of activities there. Testified that Himmler visited the camp.

Subject: Annexation of Occupied Belgian Territory and Imposition of German Nationality and German Law. Summary of information No. 14, January 1945.

1. Decree of 10 May 1940 signed by Hitler, Göring, Frick and Lammers incorporating Ruben, Halmaidy and Horsemont into the Reich.

2. Decree of 28 May 1940 signed by Hitler, Göring, Frick and Lammers imposing German law in the districts of Ruben, Halmaidy and Horsemont and declaring certain of the people German citizens.
Subject: Letter placing Pols and Eastern nationals outside the law. Document Series No. 2 (G/2/2/8).

1. Letter dated 5 Nov. 1943 addressed to various police officials directing that Pols and Eastern nationals are to be placed outside the law and dealt with directly by the police.

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

3. Photostat in the DIAK Research Office.

Subject: Starvation as an instrument of policy.

Report No. 9, November 1944.

1. Speech of 5 October 1942 at the Sportpalast announcing that Germany's needs come first and if anyone went hungry it would not be Germany.

2. Dr. Ley's article published in Goebbels' "Der Angel" of 1 Jan. 1940 in which it was stated that those and were needed less food and other things than did Germans because they were lower races (ADP document RC10).

3. Lurie'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. Searle, Allen & Unwin publ.).

5. Hans Frank in an article in the "Lautsche Zeitung" in Dun Hinderland, 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 relief foodstuffs below minimum needs is evidenced by lists of restrictions published in local German press.
a. Order of Gestapo of Karlsruhe, 1 Jan. 1942, forbidding folk to consume fruit and certain vegetables (Deutsches Bucharchiv).

b. Folk allowed only skim milk (Deutsches Bucharchiv, 16 Jan. 1942).

c. Sale of fruit to folk allowed during summer of 1941 but only during certain hours of the day. (Deutsches Bucharchiv, 2 Feb. 1942).

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

d. Document issued by Göring immediately before the invasion of Russia, captured by the Red Army, instructed German troops that, in accordance with the Fuhrer’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 labour of inhabitants of the Occupied East for Germany. Report No. 12.

Sauckel’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. 12.

1. Letter, dated 31 Dec. 1941, from Lesser as head of Reich Chancellory to Alfred Rosenberg stating that the Fuhrer 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 Stuhlmeier to various military commanders in France announcing the seizure by the Himmler Rosenberg of furnishings of unoccupied Jewish dwellings. All receipts were to be given and the property was transferred to the Reich and ordered the military to support the agents of the Himmler Rosenberg. Summary of Information No. 22, dated April 1944.

1. Organization of Rosenberg’s office as obtained from captured documents in the possession of Civil Affairs.
Archives Branch of Allied Control Commission, and Div. A (Property Section) of A.M.O.

2. Xavier Schwer 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 needs first, and because of energy blockade. Summary of information # 0:

Goring's speech at Sportpalast, 5-10-42.
Goring's secret instructions in 1941, carrying out Ribbentrop's orders.
Dr. Ley in "Los angriff", 8-1-40, "a lower class needs less food,"
Lurza, Minister of Agriculture, 1940 speech, reproduced by British press 27-5-44, NOL doc. R/10.
Dr. Pank, Minister of Economics, Sept. 1941 speech at Leiden.
Dr. Frank, secret polish circular, quoted as saying "population must be restricted to a minimum supply of food,"

Zayas-Inquart, A1th Commissioner in Holland, speech at Amsterdam, 11-10-42.
Order published in "Thorner Freiheit", 15-1-41 and in "Obertutische Woche", 6-9-41 and 10-1-42, Polaks may not purchase poultry, wheat, bread, eggs, etc.

Subject: Decrees for the administration of Poland:


Criminal Crime: Torture and public shooting of Jews (Chargé # 69).

Subject: Confiscation of Prop.-Int. Polish Chargé # 26 - 430.

Orders of Drauschitch dated 28-9-38
11-11-39
Orders signed by Goering dated 15-1-40
18-2-40

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

Subject: Confiscation of Industry (00) 1/8/38.

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

Subject: Confiscation of Labor. Reports 1 and 2

Hitler decrees, dated 21-1-40, signed by Hitler, Lamaers, Heitel, 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.

Grindime, dated 22-2-42, signed by Sauckel. Labor conscripted under Hitler decrees of 21-1-40 is to be used to satisfy requirements of war in the Reich itself.

Lacree, 23-2-42. Total mobilization of all labor in occupied territory. Enforcement of rule "No work no food." (Reported in Transocean 23-2-42.)

Lacree, 27-2-44, signed by Goering. Conscripted labor, even citizens of occupied countries, is to be used in work directly connected with the Wehrmacht.

Lacree, 28-7-44, 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, 11-9-44. In accordance with decrees of 28-7-44 foreign women are to be drafted to work in German munitions factories.

Lacree's depositions: 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 charge contains the following obligations:

1. The SS acted as the camp guard.
2. A crematorium was built when the camp was established.
3. Testimonies of the tortures, deaths and general activities at the camp.
4. Names of accused, victims and witnesses.

The statements in the charges were obtained in confidential reports from the Polish Government's Legation residing in London, sent to London Polish Government. The Legation in London is identified as No. 48 in the list of witnesses of the London Polish Government.

Subject: Charge No. 45 of the Polish War Crimes Office. The operation of Majdanek Concentration Camp near Lublin from 1940 to April 1944. (391/7/9/25).

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.

Excerpts from reports of former inmates are attached to the charges. Polish National Office witnesses No. 20, 21, and 22 made the statements.

Subject: Polish charges against Germans for murder, mass murder, torture and deportation of civilians at Majdanek and Gross 1940 to 1944. (1065/7/9/40).

1. Majdanek was started several years before the war, about 6.5 miles from the Austrian. Jews arrived from March 1940 onwards. Crematorium was built in 1940 three miles from Majdanek.

2. The work of the inmates was quarrying and, beginning in 1942, the manufacture of war materiel. 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 Schonholz was Commanding Officer at Majdanek from 1941 - 1943.
4. Evidence contained:

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

a. Mr. W. J. No. 70/. in Olszyn during the last six months of 1940. The 12,000 Polish prisoners were killed during that time.

b. Mr. T. C. No. 66/. Sent six months in Olszyn in 1940. The clergy at Olszyn were treated especially bad so that their influence over others would be lessened. Tons of priests who were killed.

c. Mr. R. S. No. 72/. a clerk. Stated that intellectuals were given especially bad treatment. Between June 1940 and Sept. 1942, 12,000 prisoners passed through Olszyn. In Sept. 1942 there were only 2700 roles left.

d. Mr. J. O. No. 74/. Stated that weak prisoners, who could not keep up with work, were transferred to the "invaliden hausend" at Olszyn where they were killed.

Exhumation of Jews in Poland. (Polish Charge No. 24). Evidence referred to:

1. Roquefort in 1942 in a speech at Karlsruhe stated "It is not enough to isolate the Jewish enemy of mankind, the Jew has got to be exterminated." (Strassburger Hauptsache 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" (Weltkampf, p. 71).

3. Stockmar, Gerschen and Schlichtberger signed a Notice published in Berlin on 21 May 1941 which made the "Kunstberg laws" apply specifically to occupied Poland.

4. Hitler on 12 Oct. 1938 issued a proclamation which put Frank in charge of the G. O. and gave...
the power to issue decrees, bearing Princk, Ford, Haffel, and Edelstein, von Kienast, and Lemberg constituted this law.

6. Frank's decree of 30 July 1939 in Cracow published a decree defining a Jew.

7. Frank's decree of 22 Nov. 1939 issued in Cracow compelling all Jews above the age of 10 to wear distinctive insignia.

8. Arndorff's decree of 1 Jan. 1941, issued in Cracow compelling all Jews over 12 to carry cards identifying them as Jews.

9. Frank's decree of 10 Sept. 1940 - "Decree concerning restrictions on residence in the General Government" provided that any restrictions could be placed on residence of any kind. No indemnity was provided for loss.

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

11. Frank's decree of 25 Jan. 1940 and 30 Feb. 1941 in Cracow prohibited Jews from using railways or public means of communication without permission from German authorities.

12. Frank's decree of 26 Oct. 1939 - "Decree on Security and Order in the G.O." made Arndorff the SS 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.


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

15. Arndorff's regulation of 12 Dec. 1939 issued in Cracow providing for the registration of Jews for forced labor. Loewa provided that the labor may be performed in special camps.
15. Frankly declared to the 20th of Dec., 1940 providing for a labor card for workers in the G.S. No one was allowed to work without a card.


17. Frankfurther's executive regulation of 18 Dec., 1941 issued in Berlin, removing, in regard to Jews, all labor safeguards such as time restrictions, overtime pay, etc.

18. Speech made in the monthly "Deutscher Jude" on 15 Nov., "The Jew is not a human being".

Subject: Murder and torture at Berlin-Grunewald (Sachsenhausen) concentration camp. (Polish Charge No. 30).

These charges consist of the stories of people who were prisoners at Sachsenhausen. The witnesses are not named but are identified by numbers. In any case, it is agreed that their identities are known to the Polish National Office and that their stories can be obtained.

Subject: Murder of Aryan and prisoners of war. Summary of information No. 38, July 1945.

1. Statement by F. Cobert, von der Heydt, of text of Pariser's order received, on April 15th, by Second Pariser Division, calling for the shooting of commandos and paratroopers. (No. 299/46, 06/16).

2. Extract from radio broadcast of 25 May 1944 in which it stated that German soldiers would not be shot to prompt Allied forces. (No. 125 of 26 May 1944).

3. Order dated 13 June 1944 signed by Albert Hoffmann, Governor of Warsaw, requiring party officials to restrain from acting as protectors of Allied officers who had been shot down. (III letter 562/C of 20 June 1945).

Subject: Documents recently received in the Research Office. Bulletin No. 3, 7 August 1945.

1. Revisions by Levy on a Reduction Camp, (K/6/25-74), from Belgian auditor general.

2. Revisions on Sachsenwald, Kortenbeach and "Lora" Camps, (K/6/25-7A).

3. Series of descriptions by persons interned in Concentration Camps, (K/6/25-75), from British Judge Advocate General.
Subject: Horrible treatment of foreign women workers

1. Confidential speech by Himmler to SS Schachen
on 14 October 1941 in which he stated that foreigners who
cohabited 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 bombed German or destroyed.

2. Communications from police leaders to SS leaders
wagner listing visas who were to be executed, in accordance
with Himmler's orders and policies, for cohabiting with
German women (File of letters at Polish National Office).

3. Returns by SS leaders 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 Weisshoff, former
Chief of A.W. affairs (CGIII of IV SS SS CICG). The interrogation
concerns the killing of SS officers who escaped from Stam
Loft III. Weisshoff said that Hitler, Himmler, Eichmann and
Ordering directed the policy. A file is quoted.

2. A copy of a circular to police, a branch of Amt IV
SSA directing that recaptured escaped prisoners of war be
turned over to the police and sent to Mauthausen (SHAEP, File,
Intelligence Section, 562/21 63802).

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

Subject: Statement by Isaac Eliaconshor, Document

1. Relator was imprisoned 1940 through 1945 at
Minsk, Warsaw, Gross Rosen, Auschwitz, Birkenau, Warsaw.

2. The men should be able to give a good account
of the occurrences at the camps. From the summary reviewed
it appeared that he has a good recollection of his life at the
camp.

3. General De Baer indicates that Mr. Ochsner

4. Ochsner can be contacted in Brussels through Capt. Hertel, Adjutant of the
Second Battalion of the Palestine Regiment (ELA).
Subject: Documents recently received. Bulletin No. 3, July 23, 1944.

1. Deposition by Louis Caso (Belgian) on Leuengasse, Schanbacher and Schollten camps (R/9/26/7A).
2. Captured instructions from the VVIA signed by Bosses regarding the flagging of women, (R/9/20/6).
3. Captured instructions from the VVIA signed by Kamen to all concentration camps for sending Jews to Auschwitz and Lublin (R/9/20/6).
4. SS Langsdorff's report for pictures stolen in Italy (R/11/24/7A).
5. Gestapo activities in France. A direct interrogation (CI - 17).
6. A series of documents by persons interned in concentration camps transmitted by British J.I.G. people are named.
7. Deposition by SS Wolf and Stevens on medical experiments in concentration camps. From CIOS (R/9/14/6).
8. Interrogations of Speer. Received from CIOS 11/5/67/8 (R/9/18/6).

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

Report on experiments with human beings by German doctors in concentration camps. Report by Major Leo Alexander, R.O. 210061 (From CIOS London, Target No. 24 Medical).

Subject: Organization Test. Summary of Information No. 7, June 1944.

Evidence referred to:

1. Affidavit of Alfons Saeer, a German, recorded by War Crimes Branch, 7th Army (R/32060). Affiant worked as a guard and tells of treatment of 2000 workers there, one thousand having died in ten months.

2. "Speech of the Führer concerning the war. Commitment of the Administrative Agencies for
Construction, 24 August 1944. I hereby decree
Spiesce was given command to issue directives
over all war activities of the administrative
agencies for construction.

2. Hitler's decree of 2 Sept. 1942 authorizing
Spiesce to use the U.G., anywhere in Germany
or the occupied countries and to report to Hitler
directly.

Subject: The instructional staff of the death camps,
Summary of Information No. 34, May 1946.
Notes on a deposition by Soldat Fritz Bleich who
handled the personal mail of Ir. Karl Brandt.

a. Brandt's dept. contained a Research Dept.
which controlled "mercy killings" by gas.

b. In 1943 Himmler, in a letter, ordered
Brandt to devote the energies of the Bielitz
organization to the destruction of Jews, etc.
c. Some "undesirables" were brought to
Bielitz stations and exports were sent to the
concentration camps to instruct.
d. SS with SS armlets operated the killing
agencies at the camps.

Subject: Flooding of FEMALE prisoners, Document
Series 117, August 1946.

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

Subject: Massacre of Students, 466/Cl/9/12.
Order, dated 23-10-44, signed by Frank and Kurath.
Since Czech students celebrated the Czech national holiday,
all Czech schools and universities will be closed.

Deposition of eye-witness: Colleges were raided
on 15-11-45, Dr. Vladimir Hlavacek, history professor of
University of Prague saw students and professors tortured
and killed (Signed statement dated 11/10/44).

Subject: Atrocity in Camp of Race-Furity, Summary 180,
91-1-46.

To keep race pure, we must punish foreigners who
cohabit with German women, put in protective custody German
-15-
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.

Protests: Himmler's speech to Schmaehoff officers, 11-12-43; 8th Schmaehoff (photostat).

Letters between German 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 offspring of foreign workers in Germany.

Capital Sentences of illegitimate foreign fathers.

Subject: Persecution of Jews, 473/7/4/44, Polish Charge No. 23.

Loose, 32-11-43 signed by Frank (Inc. 10).

Loose, 12-9-44 signed by Frank (Inc. 10).

Police orders, 14-11-44 (Inc. 16).

Other less important rules and ordinances (Kruoger, 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: Kaltenbrunner.


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

Subject: Persecution of Catholics, Polish Charges No. 21, 24, and 52.

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.


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.
OSI Study. Research bulletin #5, August 1946.
Conditions and atrocities in women concentration camps.
Documents: Ref. Fo. A 100 - A 108.
Witness: Documents Series #2, Sept. 1945.
R/2/8/8/0 Report from SHAPE.

Dr. Gerstein, Gartenstrasse 24,
Tubingen, Germany (also at Hotwell)

A German scientist, he escaped from the Nazis,
he was forced to engineer the operation of the gas extermination chambers.

Extermination Camps. Summary of Info. #24, May 1945.

Deposition by: FOA, L6445 Sen Soldat Fritz Bleicher - Bleicher described the SS
tight organization which conducted human experiments, trained men in operation of exterminating
machines using gas, organized personnel of exterminating
camps and ordered to production gas-extminating plants
according to model and specification.

Bolzen, Concentration Camp. Summary of Info. #25, May '45.

Official army report on finding this death camp.
8th Corps, 2nd Army Group - 26-5-45.

Horror Film: 
Used in Luneberg Trial

Flossenburg, Concentration Camp. Capri - 10-8-48

Deposition by: Maj. Captain, Hans Lunding,
interred July 1944 - April 1945. He was well treated but
he could deduce atrocities perpetrated from what he saw and
heard.

Deposition by: Yugoslav, Enko Dragic, Lt. Col., Air Force,
interred 19-4-44 - 12-4-45. He was well treated but
he witnessed atrocities.

Hohenzollern, Concentration Camp for prisoners of war.

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

Rabinky, Zbludzy, Lazebne, Polish Charge #27.

Polish insane asylum. 1200 patients, 50 Selbstschutz
guards under Roat evacuated 900 patients for extermination,
-10-
the punishment for forced labor. Asylum later used as torture prison. Witness: Employee available.

Schebesta, Imm. Polish Charge

home for the aged, turned into concentration camp for Poles. Witnesses, deceased internees, described barbarous beatings, shootings, and gassings. Witnesses: available through Polish Ministry of Interior, London.

Natzweiler, West Germany. 4/29/39/11.

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
68 Princess Gate Exhibition Rd., London

Ravensbruck

Concentration camp for women. Treated in Polish Camp 22. A detailed study based on proofs in hands of Polish government in London.

Sachsenhausen. Czepi, 21 May 1945

Atrocities and killings.

Deposition of: Paul Hauser
125/123 Wedekrucker Str.,
Brunsva 29

Interviewed 10/3/45 - 1-2/46 and then sent to Buchen.
Suffered gross inhumanities.


Deposition by: Josef Mueller
Lawyer (Munich)

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

Buchenau. 236/30/09/43 (7-11-44)

Ruthenland's story of a butcherman, Johannes Petrus Reisslak, who lived through a horrible two months at Buchenau, May and June 1943.

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Belgium Case - Polish Camp

Written by Lager show to "Sot.Eve.Post" published 26-10-44.


Attrition and Economic Case as well.

The victims were told they were moving to Lublin to live and they should bring their clothes and belongings along. Polish Charge # 88: detailed study of camp, interned, horrors with excerpts translated from Polish witnesses depoositions.

Southwestern Austria 241/0/0/44 (11-4-44)

Deposition (translated) of Adanar Sjoard Schunis (Luteh), 16-12-40 - May 1941. He survived human gas tests.

Treblinka

78/8/0/20

Jewish extermination camp. Established March 1942.

its horror and methods. Responsibility of Dr. Freiling.

Witnesses and depoositions: See Polish Ministry of Interior, London.

Lisboa

299/0/0/4/0 Charge No. 10/44.

Abstracts from "Rules for Concentration Camps"

Abstracts from "Official Internment Instructions for Concentration Camps".

Buchenwald

422/0/0/4/0

Statement by Major Joseph Ervick, Czech army, who was interned in Buchenwald and later in Retzau, 422/0/0/10.

He is available as a witness. His statement is available at Czech Ministry of Interior, 62 Princess Gate, London.

Deposition, Summary of Info. # 26, August 1945.

by Karl Fassongel. Detailed description of Buchenwald where he was interned 1936 - 1944 available as witness.
Banga, Norway 684/8/21 (18-6-43) Norwegian case vs.
A.G. Accused: in Norwegian Concentration Camp, Reported
by Witness 414 at Valo, 26-2-43; also reported by "A.J.M."

Auschwitz 684/9/21

Story of young lady, trained nurse, 1/4 "woma.,
horrible experiences and tortures at Auschwitz. Told
by hon. A.O. Good, Brit. Ministry of War Transport, who
says: witness available and reliable.

Weilersee No. 2 1001, 7/9/27.

Concentration camp in Weilersee bent - for Russian
political prisoners. Russian witnesses were forced to bury
alive in mass graves hundreds of other starved and beaten
prisoners. 27-1-45 - 30-4-45.

Yugoslav Concentration Camp, Unusual tortures and
killings. Witness, escaped internee, fwd. Karel A. Stepansovic
(Document No 186, 24-1-45)

Yugoslav Concentration Camp. Unusual tortures and
killings. Witness, escaped internee, fwd. Karel A. Stepansovic
(Document No 186, 24-1-45)

Translating Statement (Bulletin # 5, Aug. '45, R/0/21/CA.)
of Isaac EGON VONBORN, he was an eye-witness to conditions
of horror, and exterminations in Buchenwald, i.echau, Gross-
Rosen, Auschwitz, etc. Original statement is at
Selkirk Inf. Orig. De. M.M.A.

Scientific experiments on human beings. Summary of
information # 28, August 1945.

List of doctors, where and on what they worked.
Scientific papers on results.
Outlines of experiments.
Library of accomplishments 1943-45.

Originals were available at 3d Army Ino. Ie. Interrogation
Center, AFO 402.

200 page report by Maj. Lee Alexander, B.C., B.C.

SCOSA, Bulletin # 2, August 1945, R/0/20/6. Scientific
experiments on human beings in concentration camps.

Deposition by WOLFRAM STEINER (35) concerning
medical experiments on human beings. Attached to the
deposition is a list of doctors involved. R/0/12/E.
Summary of info. # 29, Bulletin # 4, August 1945.