18 September 1945

RECOMMENDATION FOR J.R. SIDLEY S. ALLERMAN

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 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 S. Bollinger
ELDAR G. BOLLINGER
Capt. R.O.

Richard Velletri
RICHARD VELLER
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[Signature]
Subject: Liquidation of Polish Universities, 6 June 1940

On 6-11-40 at the 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: Conflagration of occupied territory, 30th/02/03/6.

For coordinating atrocities in Czecho-Slovakia, the Germans established martial law, set up mock courts, and proceeded with false trials and sentences.

Laws of 16-2-40 establishing protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, proclamation of 27-9-40 establishing martial law in protectorate, list of sentences passed by the "Standgericht" (at 27-9-42) with a list of its victims and their incredible charges (Translation available).

Subject: No tendency in Occupied Territories. Document Series 545/7, July 1946.

Laws signed by Hitler, 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. Hans Frank and others concerning the operation of the following concentration camps in the General Government, (22/7-9-41).

a. Belzec
b. Sobibor
c. Treblinka
d. Majdanek

The statement was compiled from reports from the Polish Govt. plan to exterminate 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.

1. Over 40 accused are mentioned including Hans Funk, Arthur Jassy, Ignat, Joseph Mahrer and Heinrich Wilhelm Wagner.

2. Reports were filed by Kgr. Szczewski and Cardinal August Bland, Bishop of Gland. (These reports are evidently with the Polish envoy. The two prelates could be interviewed.) Many other Catholic priests are mentioned as witnesses, including all of the Catholic hierarchy in Poland.

3. The charge indicates some 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 1000 priests during the period. They were executed or confined in concentration camps. Arrests, executions, and torture in the diocese of Warsaw, Lublin and Siedlce 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 1941, (2/20/41).

1. Library destruction.

   a. Executive regulation of 15 January 1940 defining the seizing 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.)

   b. decree by salute of the north land, dated Dec. 81, 1939, required the registration of all book collections. Formalities were published in the "Ostdeutscher Abonnements". Then all collections were confiscated and given to the "Deutschnational" where they were taken away or destroyed.

2. 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 Govt.) should have the witnesses identified.)
4. A book assembly center was established at Posen where some 3000 confiscated volumes were kept. The "Reichsverwaltung Ost" of 1 March 1941 said that this "buechereiort" was an unusual organization which permitted the storing and safeguarding of books and other literature material formerly constituting Polish property. "The survey and putting in order of libraries in Posen has brought 360,000 volumes of a library in Schwerin and Konigsberg."

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% of books published prior to the occupation were published afterwards. Several sources 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 "Supreme of the Booksellers Association" of Sept. 18, 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 scrutinized is described indicating the German plan to limit the cultural and national reading of the lists.

Subject: Reichsmarschal Hermann Goering, Confiscation of Property of Jewish National. Summary of Information No. 3 of August 1944.

1. Decree signed by Goering, dated 19 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: IIIC 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 adapt public life to total
      war and was appointed for that purpose.
      The decree also mentioned that Bormann
      would support the measure (copy of decree
      attached). Lured appeared in Volksbeil,
      27 July 1944.
   b. Goebbels notes 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 31 March 1942 appointing
   Sauckel,imentary General for Manpower directly
   under Göring.

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

3. Göring's secret instructions to members
   of his staff to put Russian workers to work in Germany.
   App. 1, Secret Circular No. 42006/41, Economic staff of the
   German Command in the East, 3 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. Schor, former German commander
of the 372 Main Field Command, to the Russians concerning
the Lublin camp. General Schor testified that he was never
very far 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 laws. Sum-
mary of information No. 14, January 1944.

1. Decree of 10 May 1940 signed by Hitler, Göring,
   Frick and Lammers incorporating Luxen, Malmedy and Menen and
   declaring certain of the people German citizens.
6 / 22

Subject: Letter placing Poles and Eastern nationals outside the law. Document Series No. 2 (D/3/1/6).

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

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

3. Photostat in the UNRRC Research Office.

Subject: Starvation as an instrument of policy.

Report No. 1, November 1942.

1. Speeling's 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. Mr. Loy's article published in Goebbels' "Neue Angelika" of 11 Jan. 1940 in which it was stated that food and was needed less food and other things than did Germans because they were lower races (AD document R10).

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 restating "in the sphere of supplies to the population care must be taken to assure 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 O. Borma, Allen & Unwin publ.).

5. Dr. Hans Pfeiffer in an article in the Deutscher Weltpolitik in June 1941, 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 Polish foodstuffs below minimum needs is evidenced by lists of restrictions published in local German press.
a. "Ordner," Gauleiter of Wartheiland, issued a regulation forbidding Poles to acquire fruit and certain vegetables (Ostdeutsche Beobachter).

b. Poles allowed only skim milk (Ostdeutsche Beobachter, 16 Jan. 1942).

c. Sale of fruit to Poles allowed during summer of 1941 but only during certain hours of the day (Ostdeutsche Beobachter, 6 Feb. 1942).

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

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 labour of inhabitants of the Occupied East for Germany. Report No. 11.

Stauffel'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. 16.

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

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


1. Organization of Rosenberg's office as obtained from captured documents in the possession of Civil Affairs.
ECONOMIC CASE

Subject: Systematic seizure of occupied countries, because Germany needs food, and because of enemy blockades. Summary of information:

Goering's speech at Sportpalast, 6-10-42.
Goering's secret instructions in 1941, carried out by Hitler's orders.
Dr. Ley in "Löwengriff", 8-1-40, "A new food goods list."
Ley, Minister of Agriculture, 1940 speech, reproduced by British press 27-5-44, WO/1 doc. Re-10.
Dr. Funk, Minister of Economics, Sept., 1941 speech at London.
Dr. Franck, secret Führer circular, quoted as saying "Fuehren must be restricted to a minimum supply of food."
Soyka-Inquist, Nazi Commissioner in Poland, speech at Aachen, 11-10-42.
Order published in "Thorner Freiheit", 8-3-41 and in "Othutsches Wochenblatt", 8-9-41 and 10-1-42, fungi may not purchase poultry, wheat, bread, eggs, etc.

Subject: Decrees for the administration of Poland:

Decrees signed by Frank.
Copies of decrees in German (Polish Charge # 11).

Crimes: Torture and public shooting of Jews (Chargé # 39).

Subject: Confiscation of Property. Polish Chargé # 36/39.

Orders of Kruschitsch dated 28-9-39
1-10-39

-7-
Orders signed by Goering dated 15-1-40
15-2-40

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

Subject: Confiscation of industry. (GO) 1/9/32.

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

Subject: Conscription of Labor. Reports 1 and 2

Hitler Decree, dated 31-1-42, 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.

Decrees, dated 29-2-42, signed by Sauckel. Labor conscripted under Hitler Decree of 31-1-42 is to be used to satisfy requirements of war in the Reich itself.

Decree, 28-2-43. Total mobilization of all labor in occupied territory. Enforcement of rule "No work no food." (Reported in Transocean 28-2-43.)

Decree, 27-1-44, signed by Goering. Conscription 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 8). 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: Jews 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. Descriptions 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 Nathan, Poland, residing in Poland, sent to London Polish government. The Nathan was 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 the Majdanek Concentration Camp near Lublin from 1942 to April 1944, (301/7/9/42).

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 24 make the statement.

Subject: Polish charges against Germans for murder, massacre, torture, and deportation of civilians at Majdanek and Gienan 1940 to 1944, (304/7/9/42).

1. Majdanek was started several years before the war, were miles east of the Austrian frontier. Majdanek was built in 1940 three miles from Majdanek.

2. The work of the inmates was quarrying and, beginning in 1940, the manufacture of war materials. Several witnesses describe the work and the number of deaths resulting in four years 40,000 died in Gienan alone.

3. The SS is mentioned in the administration of the two camps. Hauptsturmführer Sobhan Chmelovsky was Commanding Officer at Majdanek from 1940 - 1944.
4. Evidence continued:

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

a. Mr. J.S., No. 74/ in Cissons during last six months of 1940. One thousand Polish prisoners were killed during that time.

b. Mr. T.O., No. 70/ Sacred six months in Cissons in 1940. The clergy at Cissons were treated especially bad so that their influence over others would be lessen- ed. Tells of priests who were killed.

c. Mr. R.C., No. 70/ a clerk. Stated that intellectuals were given espe- cially bad treatment. Between June 1940 and Sept. 1942, 10,000 prisoners passed through Cissons. In Sept. 1942 there were only 2700 roles left.

d. Mr. I.C., No. 74/, Stated that weak prisoners, who could not keep up with work, were transferred to the “Invalodan house” at Cissons where they were killed.

Examination of Jews in Poland (Folish Charge 124). Evidence referred to:

1. Robert Ley in 1942 in a speech at Karlsruhe stated “It is not enough to isolate the Jewish enemy of mankind—she has got to be exterminated.” (Strassburger News, 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” (Wielkamp, p.71).

3. Steckhart, vomann and Schleidt, stated that "Extermination in Cissons on 19 Oct. 1941 which made the "Kurzberg Law" apply specifically to occupied Poland.

4. Hitler on 12 Oct. 1933 issued a proclamation which put Frank in charge of the G.G. and gave
1. On 14 July 1940 in Cracow published a decree defining a Jew.

2. Frank's decree of 28 Nov. 1939 issued in Cracow compelling all Jews above the age of 10 to wear distinctive insignia.

3. Amuog's decree of 12 June 1941, issued in Cracow compelling all Jews over 18 to carry cards identifying them as Jews.

4. 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 or ancestry, (legal) foundation for the expedite. No indemnity was provided for loss.

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

6. 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.

7. Frank's decree of 26 Oct. 1939 - "Decree on security and order in the G.O." made Amuog the 28th 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.


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

10. Amuog's regulation of 12 Dec. 1939 issued in Cracow providing for the registration of Jews for forced labor. Loeser stated that the labor may be performed in special camps.
The document is not fully visible, but it appears to be a report or a letter discussing various topics, possibly related to World War II and the treatment of prisoners of war. Here are some excerpts from the visible portion:

Subject: Harsh and torture at Berlin - Grunewald (Sachsenhausen) concentration camp. (Polish Charge No. 39).

These charges consist of the stories of Polish prisoners at Sachsenhausen. The witnesses are not named, but are identified by numbers. At any rate it seems that their identities are known to the Polish National Office, and that their statements can be obtained.

Subject: Summary of information No. 56, July 1945.

1. Statement by T/K Obist, von der Heyde, of text of Pariser's order received in April 1944, by Second Parachute Division, calling for the shooting of commandos and partisans. (e 219 (e) 624/46).

2. Extract from public broadcast of 23 May 1944 in which it stated that German soldiers would not be sent to protect Allied soldiers. (e 219 (e) 624/46).

3. Order dated 18 June 1944 signed by Albert Hoffmann, Governor of Auschwitz, requiring party officials to restrain from acting as protectors of Allied fliers who had been shot down. (PIL Letter 60/6/9 of 20 June 1948).

Subject: Documents recently received in the Research Office. Bulletin No. 2, 7 August 1945.

1. Deposition by Levy on Majdanek Camp. (K/42/2774), from Belgian auditor general.

2. Depositions on Buchenwald, Krommenbeach and "Loren" Camps (K/42/7/74).

3. Series of descriptions by persons interned in concentration camps, (K/42/7/75), from British judge advocate general.

1. Confiscation of a speech by Himmler to the Schleier on 14 October 1941 in which it was stated that foreign women who co-habited with German men would be summarily executed or given life imprisonment (location of original unknown). It also stated that children of foreign women were either to be taken from their mothers and handed German or destroyed.

2. Communications from police leaders to Gauleiter Wagner listing girls who were to be executed, in accordance with Himmler’s orders and policies, for co-habiting with foreign women (File of letters at Polish National Office).

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

Subject: The death penalty for attempted escape. Summary of Information No. 27, August 1946.

1. Interrogation of Major General Westhoff, former Chief of A.W. Service (GADIG) (Adler’s CICG). The interrogation concerns the killing of R.A.F. officers who escaped from String Luft III. Westhoff said that Hitler, Himmler, Goering and other leaders ordered the deaths. Adler’s CICG is quoted.

2. An order by a high official of a German Intelligence section, ordering that escaped prisoners of war be turned over to the police and sent to Mauthausen (SHAEF, AP, Intelligence Section, B621/6180).

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


1. Relator has been imprisoned 1940 through 1945 at Buchenwald, Buchen, Gross Rosen, Auschwitz, Dachau, Warsaw,

2. This man should be able to give a good account of the conditions at 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. Czchosno can be contacted in Brussels through Capt. Juteri-Lehavi of the Second Battalion of the Palestine Regiment (PLA).
Subject: Documents recently received. Bulletin No. 3, July 23, 1944.

1. Deposition by Louis Caso (Belgian) on Leuengame, Schonfeld and Soblen camps (R/6/4/7A).

2. Captured instructions from the NYA signed by Hoss regarding the flogging of women. (R/6/20/6).

3. Captured instructions from the NYA signed by Hanner to all concentration camps for sending Jews to Auschwitz and Lublin (R/6/20/6).

4. SS Langsdorff's request for pictures stolen in Italy (R/6/24/7A).

5. Gestapo activities in France. A direct interrogation (CI - 17).

6. A series of descriptions by persons interned in concentration camps transmitted by British SIG people are named.

7. Deposition by (SS) Wolfram Sievers on medical experiments in concentration camps. From CIOS (R/6/16/6).

8. Interrogations of Speer. Received from CIOS 11/6/6/5 (R/6/16/6).

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


Evidence referred to:

1. Affidavit of Alfons Saer, a German, recorded by War Crimes Branch, 7th Army (No. 1922c). Affiant worked as guard and told of treatment of 2000 workers there, one thousand having died in ten months.

2. "Heads of the Fuhrer concerning the War Commitment of the Administrative Agencies for"
Construction, 24 August 1944. "As this decree, special powers were given to issue directives over all war activities of the administrative agencies for construction.

3. Hitler's decree of 2 Sept. 1942 authorizing Speer to use the O.T. 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. 24, May 1945.

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

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

b. On 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 exported were sent to the concentration camps to instruct.

d. SS with SS attack units operated the killing agencies at the camps.

Subject: Flooding of Romanian prisoners. Document Series 11, 1 August 1943.

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

Subject: Massacre of Students. GC/Cl/9/15.

Order, dated 20-10-43, signed by Frank and Keglst. Since Czech students celebrated the Czech national holiday, all Czech schools and universities will be closed.

Deposition of eye-witness: Colleges were raided on 15-11-43. Dr. Vladimir Hlava, history professor of University of Prague, saw students and professors tortured and killed (signed statement dated 11/10/44).


To keep race pure, we must punish foreigners who cohabit with German women, put in protective custody German women.
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 SS and SA officers, 1939-40, in And Schönborn (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. 475/7/34, Polish Charge (11).

Loomis, 21-11-41, signed by Frank (Inc. 10).

Loomis, 13-9-44, signed by Frank (Inc. 10).

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

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. Even rights withdrawn from the Jews.

Subject: Kaltenbrunner.


Himmler (in 1941) 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 (11).

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: Outrageous atrocities.

In the guise of reprisals German army shot civilians, hunged Poles, Communists, and Jews, and allegedly devastated villages. Depositions and affidavits referenced:

817/Fr/G/62 - Massacres in Oerderov-sur-Oise, France.
821/Fr/G/64 - Newspaper articles showing reign of terror.
825/Fr/G/16 - Order of Lt. General Halldorf to "clean up" the Hercegovina area of Yugoslavia - how brutally done.
826/Fr/G/16 - Field Order No. 8506/42 Gen. West, for E-2, a field commander may order the shooting of all people in any given battle area - no prisoners, no civilian captives.
826/Fr/G/20 - Villages of Yugoslav villages by SS "Prinz Eugen" IVV.
1061/Fr/G/29 - Mass execution of hostages - published in German press.
1120/Fr/G/30 - Two orders: Capture hostages, false trials, shoot them.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Subject: Extermination.

Luxembourg, 5-10-42, signed Maurer. Summary of Info. # 35, July 1942.

All Jews must be cleared from German concentration camps by transferring them to Auschwitz or Jablin. The numbers of Jews transferred are to be reported.


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.


Exposition by: FOQ. LD-63 Ben Solot. Fritz Bleich described the SS's organization which conducted human experiments, trained men in the 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 report on finding this death camp. 8 C Corps, 21st Army Group - 24-5-45.

Horror film: Used in Lüneburg Trial.

Gaol evidence: Used in Lüneburg Trial.

Flossenbürg, Concentration Camp. Capri - 20-5-45.

Exposition by Leroy's Captains, Hans Landau, interned July 1944 - April 1945. He was well treated but could deduce atrocities perpetuated from what he saw and heard.

Exposition by Ungolov, Enke Drogo, Lt. Col., Air Force, interned 19-4-44 - 12-4-45. He was well treated but he witnessed atrocities.

Korhenny, Concentration Camp for prisoners of war. Merchen, Germany, Prussian lines. Polish Charge 28.

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

Analew Zului Jewish Hospital, Polish Charge 27.

Polish insane asylum. 1200 patients. 50 Schutzstaffel guards under Heit evacuated 900 patients for extermination.
the remainder for forced labor. Asylum later used as torture prison. Witnesses: available.

Sachsenhausen, West Germany, 4/22/1942.

The camp for Polish prisoners was turned into a concentration camp for POWs. Witnesses: available. Described barbarous beatings, shootings, and gassings. Witnesses: available.

Report (Czech) on conditions and horrors. Witnesses and deposition available from:

Major Joseph Briskay, Czech Ministry of National Defense

(Oct. - Aug. 1942)

Czech Ministry of Interior

66 Princess Gate

Exhibition Rd., London

Lodz, Poland

Concentration camp for women - Treated in Polish Camp f. 28. Detailed study based on proofs in hands of Polish government in London.

Sachsenhausen, Camp, 21 May 1943

Atrocities and killings.

Deposition of: Paul Wauer

158/153 Helenbrucker Str.

Brussels 22

Interned 10/5/38 - 8/42 and then sent to Auschwitz. Suffered gross inhumanities.

Raii Leaders' knowledge of Concentration Camps. Copt, 22-6-45.

Deposition by: Joseph Mueller

Lawyer (Munich)

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 barbarities.

Lodz, Poland, 2/6/36/36 (7-11-44)

Netherland's story of a Dutchman, Johannes Postma

Kesikah, who lived through a horrible two months at Lodz, May and June 1943.
**Poland** 21/5/7 (8-8-46)

**Norway** - Statements of witnesses

**Story of witnesses No. 67, Nov. 1941 - Nov. 1942**

**627, Nov. 1942 - 16-10-43**

**Lublin or Kazimierz** 627/6/0/21 (7-2-41)

**Belgium Case - Polish Camp.**

*Wireless by Lager show to "Bat.Rys.Post" published 26-10-44.*


Atrocities and Economic Case as well.

The victims were told they were going to Lublin to live and they should bring their clothes and belongings along. Polish Charge # 28: Detailed study of camp, internment, horrors with excerpts translated from Polish witnesses depositions.

**Southwark, Austria** 24/9/4/42 (18-4-44)

Deposition (translated) of Michael Sjoerd Showis (Luton), 16-12-40 - May 1941. He survived human gas-tests.

**Treblinka**

73/8/426

Jewish extermination camp. Established March 1942.

Its horrors and methods. Responsibility of SS people.

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

**Lochau** 299/5/50/6 Charge No. 2 10/44.

Abstracts from "Rules for Concentration Camps".

Abstracts from "Official Internal Instructions for Concentration Camps."

**Buchenwald** 422/5/0/6

Statement by Major Joseph Bruecher, Czech army, who was interned in Buchenwald and later in Dachau, 422/6/0/11. 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 Fassol. Detailed description of Buchenwald where he was interned 1945 - 1944 available as witness.
Concentration camp in Mauthausen - for Russian political prisoners. Russian witnesses were forced to bury alive in mass graves hundreds of other starved and beaten prisoners. 27-4-45 - 50-5-45.

Yugoslav Concentration Camp. Unusual tortures and killings. Witness, escaped internment, was: Ciril A. Stepahtovic (Document No 182, 24-1-45).

Translated Statement (Bulletin No 5, Aug. '45. R/O/21/64.) of Jekel Gorn Vojnomor. He was an eyewitness to conditions of horror, and exterminations in Buchenwald, Luchau, Gross-Rosen, Auschwitz, etc. Original statement is at Jewish Inf. agency. Ms. M.L.A.

Scientific experiments on human volunteers. Summary of information No 29, August 1945.

List of doctors, where and on what they worked.
Scientific papers on results.
Outlines of experiments.

Originals were available at 3rd Army Interrogation Center, APO 402.


Deposition by Wilhelm Steuer (35) concerning medical experiments on human volunteers. Attached to the deposition is a list of doctors involved, R/O/12/E. Summary of info. No 29, Bulletin no 4, August 1945.