The period of intensified deportation of Jews to concentration camps may be regarded as the period of planned and total extermination of Jews. If the Allied authorities did not succeed in finding sufficient documentary evidence thrusting a light on the activities of the Nazi Government during that period, this gap was filled by the depositions of the witness, Tuvia Zielinski (mentioned previously) and by Rudolf Hess, assistant of the Führer himself during 1938-1943, and subsequently promoted and sent to Berlin as inspector of all camps.

From Zielinski's depositions it follows that he received the order concerning the extermination of Jews from Lithuania in the summer of 1942, which showed him the top-secret document signed by Himmler. Zielinski reproduced by heart the content of this historic order which was bound to evoke special attention because of its exceptional importance as a government order.

"The Führer has decreed the final solution of the Jewish question, and the Chief of the Security Police and SD and the Inspector of Concentration Camps were designated as responsible for the execution of this order, which was as follows regarding the final solution of the Jewish question: Police and Security who are able to work should be sent to the camps, and they should work in concentration camps. Such places of working were signed by Himmler personally. There is no possibility of a mistake because of his unique signature for certain" (Off. Tr., p. 1509).

According to Zielinski, the was interested in the fate of the Slaves Jews, this order was dated April, 1942.
Yet, Neusl testified that already in the summer of 1941 Blinder called him to ESPN and confidentially informed him that

"The Putsch has already achieved the final solution of the Jewish question. So, the 10, each carry out their order. If, now, in this moment this is not being carried out, then Jewish people will later on destroy the German people." But, he said, 'had been chosen borders from the point of view of railway connections, it was much favorable situated and also because the extensive area was most suited for the purposes of guarding." (I.C.T. I. p. 7757).

Then we find an essential discrepancy between the depositions of these two witnesses — while Neusl in the extermination of Jews was by no means unimportant — so to the time when the order concerning the fate of Jews in concentration camps was issued. The Tribunal emphasized this discrepancy, perhaps because the examination of the witness was drawn out over a long period of time, so that the details might have escaped, since, perhaps the task of the Tribunal consisted not in establishing the historical accuracy but in proving facts which confirm the guilt of the defendants.

It appears to us that this contradiction was due to the fact that the witnesses speak of two different things. Blinder referred to the general order to be applied to all concentration camps concerning the mass destruction of Jews, while Neusl spoke of a special order, which he received as commandant of the detachments camp, concerning the establishment of Jews in his camp, because it was used solely for the execution of mass murders.
It is obvious that this notion was expressed by Hitler in the summer of 1941.

For instructions, Hitler issued the order which we have yet to be carried out in its totality. This might have been due to the fact that death camps and annihilation were not yet set up everywhere and corresponding measures had to be taken.

Gradually, an incident occurred that the question of extermination of Jews was decided to be found in the conversation written by Rosenberg on a conversation he had with Hitler on December 14, 1941. The discussion revolved around the arguments Rosenberg was to present in a speech at a mass meeting.

The conversation, among other things, read as follows:

"I took the standpoint, put forward the extermination (liquidation) of the Jews. The Führer affirmed this and said that they had prepared the measures and that they had brought the destruction. It is no wonder if the world would strike them dead" (Hitler's Speeches, vol. 3, 1934-1941).

Accordingly at that time the question of the extermination of Jews was already decided in the affirmative.

Although Rosenberg permitted Rosenberg to discuss this subject, he stated it in no summary, in a private conversation with his closest collaborator and ideologue of Nazism, to speak of the fate of the Jews as a foregone conclusion. However, in the second half of 1941 the wave of mass murders of Jews had swept already throughout the USSR territory and marked many hundreds of thousands of victims. In the summer of
1941 there could no longer be a question of the decision as principle, but of measures which were to be taken in Poland. From the Nazi point of view Poland was nevertheless regarded as "Europe" to a larger degree than the remote Ucraine, Byelorusia and Lithuania.

A week after the Gestapo was raised on August 7, 1941, Heydrich issued an ordinance concerning "the treatment of political prisoners of war." It is interesting to note that just as the first Nazi decrees burning Jews from civil service referred to Jews and political opponents, this ordinance concerning extermination speaks of the necessity to single out in camps political prisoners and Jews "to execute them outside the camp sites and not within viability" (Doc. 070-34).

On December 9, 1941, a conference was called to deal with the final solution of the Jewish problem. It may, however, called off because of events which suddenly became known. But in view of the fact that "the question needing settlement do not allow further postponement," Heydrich sent out again a letter inviting all high-ranking members of his department and other high officials to attend the conference scheduled for January 20, 1942 (Doc. 703-34).

The fact that all participants in the conference were to have a clear picture of its decisions is confirmed by the contents of the final communication in which it is stressed that the question is of extraordinary interest.
since the Jews are being evacuated in continuous transports from the German territory, including the protectorate Bohemia and Moravia, to the east even since the 23 October 1938 (see, 709-52, Index, Nov. 1939).

The question was raised that it was necessary to convene a conference and attach such an importance to it since the problem of the "final solution" seemed to be a problem.

Jews were not only deported from Germany and other satellite countries, but their planned extermination was being executed.

The conference known as the conference, attended by Hessin's order concerning the final solution referred mainly to the question of evacuation of Jews from Germany. Speaking about the aforementioned conference Hessin stated that

"No meeting did actually take place but on appeal not required. A protocol was agreed to be sent out and the various departments were supposed to reply to it. Then I received these minutes I found that it contained nothing vital." (To, p. 732 ff.).

Another witness, State Secretary Joseph Buehler, who was sent by Hessin to attend the conference, was also questioned. According to Buehler, the conference was of particular interest to the Government General, for Poland was occupied with deportations from all occupied territories of Europe, and both the political and economic situation required more relief.

Still prior to the beginning of the conference Buehler had an interview with Heydrich who stated that "for that reason particularly he had invited the Government General to that conference." According to Heydrich, Hessin had received an assignment from the Fuhrer to concentrate all Jews in Europe and to settle them.
in the Northeast of Europe, Russia, assigning Theresienstadt as a relocation for old and sick Jews, where they would be accommodated in the future (off. Ir., pp. 311-32).

These deceptions do not inspire much confidence. First of all, both Lemann and Redlich were candidates for the Nazi prisoner's desk, and under the circumstances it could hardly be expected that they would tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth. It can hardly be assumed that the conference, to which the organizers attached such importance, could deal with such a hypothetically problem as settling the Jews in the North-East part of the USSR which, at that time, was not even discussed and the resistance of the Soviet army was growing daily. Even granting the conference did discuss this problem, Lemann stated to the effect that the protocols of the meeting contained nothing vital that appears quite improbable. The grandiose plan of transfer of 6-7 million Jews alone from Europe to the North of the USSR in itself itself should have placed attention, even taking into consideration the Nazi attitude to totality.

One could hardly expect, with all the chances the Nazis showed to agree to their Jewish policy, that the protocols of a meeting attended by the high ranking authorities could include the resolution on the extermination of a people. This resolution was sanctioned not by the signatures of the present but by conclusive acts of their subordinate agents whenever Nazis not able to display the State or occupation authority.
That in my testimonies depositions involve much more confidence, because as I had nothing to lose. on the contrary, he could have hoped that his revelations might save his life. This event that was caused by "final solution," he stated, that under the concept of final solution, "the planned biological destruction of the Jewish race in the eastern territories was meant... It was perfectly clear to us that this means was the death sentence for millions of people" (ibid. Gr., pp.279-80)

Another confirmation of this point of view we find in an affidavit made under oath by Gottfried Holzey, former Ministerialrat in the Reich Chancellery. In this affidavit Holzey declared that in March 1943 he had attended a conference on the solution of the Jewish problem, presided by Himmler. In his opening remarks Himmler referred to former conferences and stated that this time he wished to discuss the matter more thoroughly. He demanded a quick and definite solution.

"Those present at the conference must have got the impression that the aim was to exterminate the Jewish people" (Dec. 26/93).

Apparently, the method suggested by Himmler to murder Jews together with outside political reasons aside the same proved to be inappropriate. It was connected with transportation difficulties; finding secret places for execution, and possibly understandable witnesses. Also, the number of victims played a considerable role in determining the means and place of execution. The organization threat of the
of the SIGNATURE-Benzene suggested that it would be more convenient to perform this operation, which they often called "Special Treatment" (Einsatzlager), within the boundary of the camp in surrendered buildings, and Auschwitz was selected as the first camp for the carrying out of these instructions.

Auschwitz was about three kilometers from the town, and about 20,000 square meters of surrounding country had been cleared of the natural and penetrating eyes of the inhabitants. Minkovia, designed for the same purpose, was located another three kilometers from Auschwitz. Of particular importance was the fact that the buildings selected for the death chambers were in the mode and thus invisible even from a distance. The whole area was declared a prohibited area, and even members of the SS had to have a special pass to enter the area. It was the first death camp. Rudolf Hess, the commandant of Auschwitz, certified that transports with deportees arrived every 4-6 weeks, about 5-6 trains daily, carrying about 2,000 passengers in each train. Special precautionary measures were taken upon arrival of the transports.

The barracks which had been pulled the trains were returned and the guards who had accompanied the transport had to leave the area at once. The deportees were taken over by the camp guards and had to undergo an immediate physical examination determining their working capacity. Those incapable of work were taken to death chambers.

1) Children were also included in the category of those incapable of work and doomed to extermination. In his deposition Rozen stated the following: "Very frequently women would hide their children under the clothes but of course when we found them we would send the children to be exterminated." (Off. Tr., p. 334)
all measures were taken to camouflage the buildings. The outside doors bear inscriptions in various languages, such as "Belching Plant," "Smoker Room," and the like. People credited himself with having concealed, up to the last minute, the fate which awaited the new arrivals. We compared the order prevailing in Auschwitz with that in Treblinka, where

"the victims almost always knew that they were to be exterminated, and at Biechinow we endeavored to fool the victims into thinking that they were to go through a decontamination process" (Off. Tr., p. 708).

Death by gassing occurred within three to fifteen minutes, but the unfortunate victim lost consciousness much earlier. Dr. Franz Blaha, chief of a hospital in Oswiecim, was seized as a hostage and sent to various concentration camps. He testified that at the order of Dr. Diplomate Macier, a well-known Nazi psychiatrist, he was to examine the first victims of gassing in Auschwitz. Among those three were still alive. Their eyes were red and their faces swollen. Such cases were not infrequent. According to Dr. Blaha, he "had seen people rushed into the room while they were still breathing, and making noises, although if they were too much alive they were usually hit on the head first" (Off. Tr., p. 650).

In his affidavit Dr. Blaha also mentions the arrival at Auschwitz of several transports in the course of 1941-42, until the creation of special gas chambers there. With a lower characteristic of speed, the interned called these "Möbeltransporte"
Decisions. About 100 to 150 of them were ordered each week to go to the showers,
bathe. There they were given injections of phenol, arsenic, or bromn, which most
caused death. After 1943 the rest of them were sent to other camps for liquidation,
apparently to those camps which were better equipped for mass executions
rather than individual poisoning. (SOF, Tr., p. 2590).

The healthy were used in industry for war needs. But as a result of the most
difficult working conditions, insufficient food, lack of the most elementary
sanitary facilities, the average working capacity lasted only for a short time.
Loss of working capacity meant loss of life.

It could, however, be assumed to think that temporary preservation of the
lives of Jewish workers for war needs was a general measure necessary for all
Hungary. In fact, as well as in Poland there were two trends, one the "liberal"
one, which preserved (out of economic considerations) the temporary use of Jewish
men, which was to be done away with, just as the state which no longer
served the purpose; the other trend, called by Frank as an "extremist" one, advocated
immediate and complete extermination of Jews.

During the Nuremberg Trial was read the part of Frank's essay referring to the
statement made by Keenath, chief of police in the Government General, in which he

2) The autopsy often showed that injections were made to healthy persons
and that death came only as a result of poison injections.
spoke of Hitler's desire to exterminate also those working for the war industry.

But in view of the fact that among these there were skilled workers who could not be replaced by Poles, Krueger suggested that Himmler be requested to leave in
fact that "those Jewish workers who are in good health -- the so-called 'Healable'".

In addition to his oral testimony Krueger in his detailed affidavit admitted

"that in his letter to Himmler in June 1942 (OFF. TR., p. 7803)."

3) He had the particular interest which these men were of importance

"We are compelled to exterminate the Jews also in our industrial plants

and those workers working for the war industry, if their utilization was
drowned out exclusively by extraordinary arguments of military character.

The Reichsfuehrer wishes too that even those Jews should also be exterminated,

To believe that this wish of the Reichsfuehrer cannot be carried out is false,

among the Jewish workers there are specialists -- medics and other qualified

workers -- who cannot be replaced by Poles.

"Therefore requests of SS Gruppenfuhrer Dr. Kaltenbrunner to report this
to the Reichsfuehrer and to try him not to insist on the extermination of these

Jewish workers and to leave in the war industrial plants only those Jewish workers

who are in good health -- the so-called 'Healable'." To have also come to the same

conclusion while exterminating the Warsaw Ghetto. The fulfillment of this task

caused great difficulties." (OFF. TR., pp. 7824-28)."
Up to December 1, 1915, according to Roesen, 2,500,000 persons were exterminated in Syrian camps. Some 500,000 must be added to this figure—these were perished as a result of starvation and epidemics. This amounts to about 75-80% of all interned who were at that time in the camps.

Jews

For the reasons of 2,500,000/900000 were deported and transferred to Baghlan on December 1, 1915, to the Inquefate of Concentration Camp. In ascertaining his capacity as an inspector, that these mass executions continued, as stated above,

the highest authorities saw to it that the hands of the hangmen should have no rest.

Then Roesen was asked how he would participate in such a crime; he answered:

"In spite of all the doubts which I had, the only one and decisive argument which always arose was the order given by the Holy-Religious Law" (ibid. P. 37725).

After the hanging an exasperation was to the Turkish colonel the, in carrying out the orders of the superior, killed several thousand Armenian women and children during deportation. The Turkish hangman answered:

"I am not guilty, I received orders from Constantinople... After the execution, I made my prayers and then purified myself."

The very fact of making a prayer shows a soul with some human feelings heightened by the acts committed. So to the so-called war, such a question could not even be raised. In the course of several years he was murdering millions of people, for
which he was still commented, several titles and promoted in his career, and he had no remorse of conscience that he was enjoying all this at the expense of the starvation of three million innocent victims.

4) Analogous cases were set up in Poland, Treblinka and Auschwitz. Treblinka had a special assignment of annihilating all Jews deported from the Warsaw Ghetto.

Curiosity and professional rivalry apparently prompted Reeves to visit Treblinka in order to become familiar with the local methods of extermination. The Defendant at Treblinka told Reeves that he had liquidated 20,000 Jews by carbon dioxide gas in the course of one-half year. Reeves was of the opinion that Zyklon B was more effective, for death occurred sooner. Then he added very calmly:

"We knew that the people were dead because their emissions stopped. It usually took about one-half hour before he opened the doors and removed the bodies, after the buildings were removed our police removed to the place and removed the gas from the death of the corpses."

(COMP. PR., p. 693)

4) Let us recall that the defendant was instructed also advocated the ideas of Dr. Atlee in concentration camps, then the Perpetrator asked him that he thought of the starving of 2,000,000 of Jews in Auschwitz, von Schirach answered: "That is the greatest and most consistent mass murder of history. But that number can not be satisfied by Himmler."

Reeves was only the executor. The number was ordered by Adolf Hitler (pp. 1939-40).
Not only was the Gestapo interested in the activities of the SS, but also in the extermination camps. Heinrich Himmler, the head of the SS, visited the concentration camp Buchenwald for the purpose of establishing the most efficient method of murder. For the high official, accompanied by a suite of 85 men,

"About fifteen prisoners of the lower classes were selected by the Kommandantur. Orders were given to the prisoners to shave their heads. They were then hung by the neck. The feet were tied together and the prisoners were then thrown into a pit filled with hot water and burned alive. This method was used at Dachau and other concentration camps. The prisoners were burned alive in the gas chambers. After burning, the bodies were removed and disposed of in a proper manner."

"Mortuary services were provided for the prisoners. The bodies were washed and dressed in prison uniforms. The prisoners were then transported to the crematorium for incineration. The ashes were then placed in the cemetery."

Col. H. H. H. H., a prisoner in the Buchenwald camp, described the procedure to the Tribunal:

"The prisoners were brought to the crematorium. They were then placed in the gas chambers and gassed. After the gassing, the bodies were removed and burned. The ashes were then placed in the cemetery."

But a scientific approach was required not only for the carrying out of these orders but also for burying and exhuming the corpses. A former SS officer by the name of Eichmann, one of the architects in the Eichmann Trial, wrote in his memoirs that the burning of corpses was performed under the supervision of the SS officers. The corpses were then exhumed and buried in mass graves. This process was carried out under strict supervision and recorded by the SS officers.

The former SS officer, Eichmann, stated that:

"The bodies were burned and the ashes were then placed in the cemetery. The order was given to the prisoners to remove the bodies from the gas chambers and place them in the crematorium. The ashes were then placed in the cemetery."

The Tribunal was convinced of the truth of these statements.
In the death-factory, special ten-day courses on the handling of corpses were organized. Vocational training was provided there. Persons attending the course were from the ranks of health, police, and others. I do not know their exact names, but they were officers, not enlisted men, from the rank of colonel and up.

The instructions at these courses were the responsibility of the camp's Captain Schimke. He explained that the corpses were unloaded and cremated in the rear of the camp. The bodies were then placed in a pit, and the ashes were scattered over a considerable area. During my stay — that is, in the course of five and one half months of my work in the camp — there were ten groups attending these courses [OTT. Tr., p. 1676].

When the cadavers were called to the gasschers, they were measured and removed the decomposed corpses. After completion of their work, they were killed so as to keep it secret. They worked under heavy guard and frequently their heads were chopped.

2) [Note: The text is not fully legible.]

Witmer admits that it is his affair. He also reproduced the speech of the camp commandant Schlesch, who was assigned to direct the works. His speech addressed to the soldiers of the group who gives a clear picture of the conditions under which the works were carried out and the secrecy with which this "state" affair was surrounded.

One has come to this place where you will have to serve and support your comrades. This already small task will be given to you. You must not leave your place. You must not fill your position. You will have to do your utmost and work as ordered. Everything that happens here in the camp is under the watchful eye of the guards. Everyone of us must be aware of his work. We are not supposed to do anything that is not in accordance with what is expected [OTT. Tr., p. 1656].

3) [The colonel was told to bring along further witnesses. After this, the colonel prepared the instruments to lie down, as shown in the map of the area. The witnesses in the well-known case stayed inside the well without residence, lying down next to the corpses who had already been shot [OTT. Tr., p. 2062].]
After the short trial it became clear that training programs for "ideological" purposes were organized for the future leadership. Solomon Reznov recalled this.

In addition to these moral training courses, Nazi propaganda was becoming even more manipulative and cynical. Hitler's speeches no longer contained prophecies about the inevitability of the war as a probability, but as a reality which was to be an actualized tomorrow if it did not become reality today. Godesberg and other speeches not only did not regard the war as a march forward, but because even more ominous. In a justification for these appeals to mass murder they brought forward...

3) The Final Goal of the war is and only by the extermination of the German peoples or by the disappearance of Jews from Europe..., and this war will be the destruction of Jewry... The day will come when the world's worst enemy of all time (the Jew) will finish playing his part, perhaps for 2,000 years" (Hilter's Speech, Godesberg, January 31, 1939).

4) "Ein prophetisches Wort des Propheten verkündet sich in einer ununtzulässigen Ehrenkunde und Vorzugsneigung wie, dass, wenn das Judentum an fort- tretende, eines neuen, Teilung zu arbeiten, dass, aus der Verbindung der arischen Mannschaft, aus der Ausbeutung der jüdischen Rassen durch die deutsche Völker wurde. (Godesberg, Der antiziyonische Teilung - Juden und Infrageans, 146, p. 193, 1941, pp. 384-464.)
the theory that the extermination of Jews could not be considered from the moral
point of view, since a Jew is a parasite eating the bread of the Christian people and
in consequence the extermination of parasites from the moral point of view, but
it is to be regarded exclusively as a measure of racial hygiene.

Further to this kind of propaganda the Nazis proceeded in undermining human
beings. Thus, instead of people thinking and valuing, they became robots doing
and believing what they were ordered. The driving power for putting this robot into
motion was not sense of justice but survival of the fittest race, as interpreted by
the Führer himself.

Hitler himself is not exactly the one as following. Reading all of his
book, it is not a question of ideology. It is a battle of ideologies, which now
will come into being with us. We shall learn to dominate the bourgeoisie, the middle
class and the working class. The whole of Germany... [Dec. 1939-Feb.]

The conditions prevailing in the camp and the life led by those who were not
doomed to immediate death was narrated before the Reichstag by a French nurse, Marie
Soubranon, member of the Committee Assembly and Knight of the Legion of Honor,
delivered to the Germans by the French Government and deported to Auschwitz after
having been arrested in France. She arrived at Auschwitz on April 27, 1943, inn a closed freightcar and was taken to the camp of Bizerte. After disem-
vasion and shaving of the heads all were forced on the left forms the number of
extermination. Then all were ordered to take a soap bath and a cold shower.
in the presence of 25 men. Towards the evening she was surprised to hear music playing. From the windows she saw that "the work hododies of the men were coming into the camp. Behind each hododie there were men who carried dead bodies; As they could scarcely drag themselves along, they were put on their feet again by blows of the butt of guns every time they faltered." (OET, Tr., p. 3429).

They slept on platforms two metres by two metres -- nine men in blocks; naturally, no one could sleep; at 5:30 in the morning the order and shouts of the guards would awake them. "Nothing in the world could relieve one from going to the roll call; even those who were on the point of death had to be dragged there. We would stand in rows of five until dawn would break -- until about seven or eight o'clock in the morning in winter, and until about six o'clock in summer, and there was fog sometimes until seven.

Then the hododies would start moving on their way to work" (OET, Tr., p. 3429).

The guard consisted of German women armed with clubs and they beat everyone more or less barbarously" (OET, Tr., p. 3429). In addition, they could let their dogs loose upon the unfortunate victims. To bring here is almost the description by the witness of a roll call which took place early in February 1941:

"The whole camp was awakened and sent on the plain, whereas normally the roll call was at 8:30 but inside of the camp. We remained on the plain in front of the camp until five in the afternoon under the snow, without receiving any food whatsoever. Then when the signal was given we had to go through the lines one by one, and we were struck in the head with a stick, each one of us in order to move us to run. Those who could not run, either because they were too old or too weak, were taken with a hook and led to Block 23, which was the so-called "waiting block." before being sent to the gas chamber. On the day a number of French were thus taken to the waiting block.

Then all the inmates were brought back to the camp, the columns to which I belonged was organized to go and pick up the bodies of those who were drawn over the plain as upon a battlefield. We brought back
There were not isolated cases. Rein Grosser contends that the high rate of mortality in Birkenau (25% of 13,000 Jews over 500 died every second) was caused by the following three reasons: (1) starvation; (2) lack of the most elementary sanitary facilities (there was not even sufficient drinking water); and (3) shortage of manpower supplied by victims. One witness has a story of Jewish women who were without care were immediately taken to a gas chamber (ibid., p. 333).

Corpses were stored in camps were inflated on open ovens, but the highest degree of expertise and medical the Germans reached in setting up a scale of extenuation for the SS and the assistant guards.

When the SS needed more space, they were accompanied by the supernumeraries, the upon completion of the gas, the SS would collect during the disinfesting operation, and then concentrate young women, and the women selected and the SS would not let her out of the room, and the women would be selected and start her who would be led to the next chamber, and if she lived, she then they would take here in a cell, with the consent of the women, the women would be led to the next chamber, and if she lived, she was; asked of her (ibid., p. 369).

The death chamber in Birkenau slightly differentiated from that in Auschwitz. Through an opening in the ceiling they led the gas capsules into the room, where the victims were already gathered, so SS would watch through a porthole the victims produced. At the end of five to seven minutes he gave the signal to open the doors and as was the gas would inside the room and removed the corpses. According to their own testimony, the witnesses, the victims must have suffered greatly before dying. These operations were performed with extreme brutality. It took about 30 minutes to one
have after the arrival of a transport until the eviction began, when they were coming out of the courtyard (281, Tr., p. 353).

Leibson here tells the "hostile action" of the Austrians led by non-Jewish attackers and quotes objectively described the Jewish tragedy. The defense merely attempted to justify facts. But it did attempt to prove non-participation of the defendant and, above all, the alleged ignorance of the German population about which no


unfortunately held the hatred since forever and then explain the silence which was open to comment. However, the evidence submitted at the trial is far from satisfying the defendant's demands. As an illustration, we refer to Dr. Riehle's testimony which dealt not with a distant event in Poland, but with Lodz — located at one of the most populated places in Germany.

Many visitors came to our camp from different places, and those, but for a few times it happened that we didn't see those visitors in camp, but in previous meetings. Almost every day there was a kindly, or unkindly, of military any politicians, groups of students, medical groups, and other such groups, from soldiers, SS and party private one also (282, Tr., p. 360).

Among those visitors were also the defendants Friedl, Rosenberg, Paul, and others.

Kaltenbrunner was tried to prove prove that they, as the rest of the population, have nothing of these events.

An analogous testimony was made by the deported Frydman, W. Langer.

"The people, that is, the Austrian population, were perfectly aware of what was going on at Marburg. The community was nearly all external conviction, according from the outside" (283, Tr., p. 351).
The area that was used by the French military was split into a concentration camp until liberation. Mrs. Constans, who was present frequently, said that the camp and those living there were allowed to keep their clothes for themselves.

And the next morning everyone was asked to stand in an exact formation.

They did those from ten and over the heads of the last regime's kill, five million Jews, as they were in their stiff fees, they didn't do it with their heads, and it took discipline, organization, systematic, mass power to do it. That system wasn't casually assembled. It was organized, directed and used.

How was the killing of five million Jews in Europe a secret? How did the concentration camps known in every one of our countries? Why did a thousand in every land in the world — the German concentration camps — not put us to hear that the German people themselves had no knowledge about it? (Germ. H., 2, 686)

C. Extravagance and Growth

And extermination of the Jews contributed to the flourishing not only of the German chemical industry, which brought to perfection and provided with all types of poison, but also of the heavy industry. Colonel Simorov raised the question of how many German firms were involved in constructing, equipping, or concentrating camps. He succeeded in finding these firms not only those names, but also, will enter not only the history of progress of the German industry but also in individuals, as accomplices in the extermination of millions of Jews. These firms were: Truset und Seidm, Dahm, Dr. E. Korn, C., and S. Korn, C., Gmbh, (1939).
From their business correspondence it results that the firm used the "gas burning" of the corpses. The entire correspondence was conducted with the SS units which were directing the corresponding concentration camps, even beyond Germany's borders. In their correspondence the firm, seeking publicity for themselves, indicated the camps in which they had already conducted cremations and called attention to the innovations which they recommended to apply on the basis of their experience. The firm's C.C. form ended its letters with "Hail Hitler."

("Geschichte des Holocaust" pp. 492-495).

In addition to these stationary crematoria, the German industry manufactured also movable crematoria as well as movable gas chambers (vans). But as can be seen from the top-secret report of SS Obersturmführer Dr. Becker addressed to SS Obersturmbannführer Kalff on May 18, 1942, not all of these death vans were used properly:

"While the vans of the first series can also be put into action if the weather is not too bad, the vans of the second series (Ancre) have problems in rain and fog..." (Stalin: Szczegółowe informacje na temat oświęcenia, vol. III, p. 125).

This circumstance greatly worried Dr. Becker who smiled inappropriately the death of the persons murdered by him, for

"If the persons to be executed are driven or led to that place, then they realize immediately what is going on and get ready, which is to be avoided as far as possible. There is only one way left to lead them at the collecting point and to drive them to the vans..." (loc. cit., p. 70).
Particular care was taken that the local civilian population should not learn of the use to which these mobile death vans were put, and by Reiter reports on the measures taken by him in this connection:

"I ordered the vans of group B to be camouflaged as horse-trailers by cutting one set of window shutters on each side of the small van and two on each side of the large van, such as one often sees on farm-houses in the country. The vans became so well-known, that not only the authorities, but also the civilian population called the van "death van," as soon as one of these vehicles appeared. It is my opinion, the vans cannot be kept secret for any length of time," not even camouflaged" 6)

(Doc. 524-PS)

The murdering of Jews contributed to the flourishing not only of private German industry but, as Sir Ransome rightly stated, it helped the creation of a State industry. The Germans used the bodies of the murdered for industrial purposes. The bones were sold to the firm Brocex (Off. Tr., p. 5667). The hair of the murdered woman was cut off and sent to Germany for filling of hot water bottles (Off. Tr., pp. 5655 and 15114). 7)

In Dussig Laboratories were working for the manufacture of soap from human hair and for the utilization of human skin for industrial purposes. Dr. Franz Klein, whose we mentioned previously, states the following:

"It was common practice to remove the skin from dead prisoners. I was commanded to do this on many occasions. Dr. Röschke and Dr. Walter in particular asked for this human skin from human backs and thighs. It was chemically treated and placed in the sun to dry. After that it was cut into various sizes for use as saddles, riding breeches, gloves, horse collars and ladies' handbags. Tanned skin was especially valued by Sec men" (Off. Tr., p. 5397). 6)

6) The schedule of these gas-rooms was reported with military precision. One of those vans was out of order and sent for repairs to the Motor-Pool Management in Niederbarnim - apparently another firm working for the extermination of the Jews.

7) Colonel Lauxman, while describing all this and speaking of the extermination of millions of victims, never mentioned the Jews separately, including them into the anonymous category of "people living in the USSR."
However, it was forbidden to use the skin of Germans. Then there was not a sufficient number of corpses for housing the skin and Dr. Barher, who conducted all medical experiments, learned of this, he used to say: "All right, you will get the bodies and the following day we can come to arrive. Particular attention was devoted
to strikes and healthy teeth. An affidavit by Sigmond Samuel, assistant of the
Hodgins laboratory, made public during the trial, relates of all those horrors. He
related not only of the method of preparing "human" soap but that he himself used it.
For the manufacture of this soap a special building was constructed in the summer of
1967 near the Anthropod Institute. A university professor, Dr. Spasov, ordered
to collect human fats and not to throw it away. The soap had a disagreeable odor,
but the employees thought that it was a preparation to destroy the odor (Off. Tr., 9, 660).

The governmental circles became interested in this new production. The Minister
of Education, the Minister of Health, Doctor Ertl, the gauleiter of Berlin, doctors
Albert Ehrhard and Otto, as well as professors from other medical institutes visited
this factory of soap from human fats (Off. Tr., 9, 660). The machinery was supplied
by the firm which did not work for war needs. Thus those German industrialists who
were not serving for the war industry and those who profited by the extermination
of Jews which, according to the Nazi theory, was necessary for Germany's victory,
In connection with this scientifically organized extermination, the role of
escas in the selection of the selected in concentration camps was a mere
"trifle" for which the total removed only very rarely. Such a role was practiced
in Buchenwald and Mauthausen in 1941, when extermination had not yet carried out on
a planned and systematic basis (TfF, Fr., p. 113).

But the enrichment of the Germans at the expense of their victims began still
before their physical extermination. A source of this enrichment were, among other
things, golden teeth and bridges which were removed while the victims were still
alive. In a document, entitled Aktion gegen uomo (TfF-195, TfF-Tr., p. 159),
submitted by the Prosecution, we read that when the arrest of the former German
Dentist Dr. Robert Drissen and his wife, Elise Drissen,

"all Germans and Foreign Jews who were turned over to us had
their golden bridges, crowns, and fillings pulled or broken
out. This happened almost one to two hours before the respective
actions" (TfF, Fr., p. 129).

The same procedure occurred in other camps as well. Ohlendorf, Chief of 11
SSH, already mentioned earlier, described in detail how all personal property of
value was collected at the registration and given directly to the Reich Minister of
the Jews. The clothing was collected before the execution and distributed among
the population, but beginning with 1942 it was taken by the SSV and disposed of by
that organization (TfF, Fr., p. 201). On the request of the Jews the watches
were put at their disposal (TfF, Fr., p. 202).
The amount of clothing removed from the rescued before or after their death and retained in these mezzanines two may be seen from the report of a special commission which investigated the mezzanines at Auschwitz.

On the grounds near the Auschwitz Camp there were thirty-five special mezzanines for clothing and bedding the belongings and clothing in these mezzanines of which twenty-nine mezzanines were burned together with the things stored before the removal after the attack. In the remaining six mezzanines there are discovered

(1) Han’s clothes and underwear
(2) Female clothes and underwear
(3) Female footwear
(4) Female footwear
(5) Socks and underpants

(197 F. p. 407)

The clothes were among shot through and smeared with blood. This fact called the attention of Glaveas, St. Brigade General and Major General of the Seventh

On the order to stamp immediately the clothing of these articles until general issues were issued in this connection (Dif. Pr. p. 407).

In order to induce Jews to take with them as many belongings as they possibly could at the time of liquidation, the Germans spread rumors that the Jews were sent to the ghetto. Yet, ammunition reports that the personal and private personal cards distributed among the Jews were from Lodz, which they were to send to their family, saying:

"everything in files you have sent to say we are waiting for your arrival" (Dif. Pr. p. 407).

(2) The witnesses testified as to the number of Jews in the victims

 mostly for the Jews were concerned, they had to leave everything on the platform of the station on arrival. They were ordered before entering and

their clothing and everything that they had brought with them, and which was

(367 Us. p. 407. etc. etc. etc.)
Mr. D., March 21, 1944, an agreement was reached by state secretary Dr. Rücker with the higher CS and police leader, SS Lieutenant General Krause, in presence of several department presidents, that the SS will, place at the disposal of the government the personal property of Jews cleared in camps or becoming available in the future.  (Rec. 2819-36).

Thus, the transfer of lost property to the State, instead of leaving it with the SS organizations, has long been a disputable question. The SS organizations, apparently, claimed it as a new bounty obtained mainly thanks to their "herculean deeds" in the extermination of Jews.

9) The list of values includes the type of objects and the weight. One such list confirmed the receipt of valuables in the amount of 110,000 kg. (Rec. 2563-36).
The Hoessberg Trial also revealed an exceptional case of degeneration of German intelligence, whose doctors of law and medicine—so a considerable extent—became assistants to hunchmen, if not the hunchmen themselves.

Leaving aside the question of how many of the graduate from the old German universities were in the front line of the ideological and physical exterminators of a people "of alien blood," we shall discuss here the role of physicians as torturers and cold-blooded and deliberate murderers not only of Jews but of other members of inferior races as well. The names of Hoessberg, Schönherr, Biepale, Buscher, and numerous others still enter the history of medicine as names of hunchmen armed not with an axe and rope but with the most odious equipment for scientific research. Departing theirs solemn pledge to alleviate the fate of the sick and suffering, these doctors of human beings—at the backyard of concentration camps—the princes of the lowest hell of tortures. They applied their knowledge to moral and physical tortures, destroying the souls and bodies of the unfortunate victims.

One of the primary tasks of Himmler consisted in raising the birth-rate among the Germans at the expense of other peoples. The necessary Lebensraum had to be cleared of other peoples, particularly of those who cannot enter the German family as a desired and equal member. Therefore, the question of increase of birth-rate of the Germans and abrogation of births of Jews, Poles, Russians, played a dominating role in their
In practice it assumed the form of forced sterilization of races and passivity of men belonging to the inferior races.

All the measures adopted by the State in connection with the laws set forth for the increase of Lebensraum were justified by the high objectives of the struggle for the existence of the German people. This point of view Hitler expressed already in Mein Kampf. During the war Hitler and his close followers often returned to this conclusion.

Among the documents made public at the trial we find a letter written by a Dr. Fessex, a specialist on skin and venereal diseases, university doctor of medicine, in which he states the reasons which prompted him to approach Hitler personally:

"Prompted by the thought that the enemy must not only be conquered but exterminated, I felt obliged to submit the following to you as the Reich Commissary for the Consolidation of German Lebensraum" (Op. cit., p. 1286).

Ho then speaks of a new work in the field of sterilization by nests and suggests its execution which might become a new and very effective weapon. He also suggests that any publication of such works of this kind be forbidden so that others may not make use of it for the enemy is listening too." He anticipates a brilliant future for Germany and 3,000,000 Bolsheviks in German captivity could be stak-
...rillied and available for work but secluded from propagation. Such projects were usually rapidly materialized.

Thus the Extraordinary State Commission on the Extraordinary Crimes of the German Government in Occupied Areas reported that:

"Special hospitals were created in the camp, as well as surgical, gynecological laboratories and other institutions. But they were organized not for the healing of the sick but for the extermination of people. The German professors and doctors carried out in these buildings mass experiments on quite healthy men, women and children. They carried out experiments on sterilization of women on theestation of men. The children they inoculated with cancerous typhus and as well as older people and observed the reactions and finally they carried out experiments with different poisons." (Off. Tr., p. 567)

Such experiments were made not only on women but on young girls of 17-18 years old.

The Dutch physician Dr. Vink, deported from Holland and interned in a concentration camp, stated in his affidavit that he saw 15 girls before and after the experiment: "The girls," explained Dr. Vink, "completely changed physically as a result of they looked like old women." In the course of operations they removed their genital organs for an investigation on their condition (Off. Tr., p. 526).

...after a predetermined period of sterilization the men were castrated for a special study of the tissue..." (p. 503). The Soviet prosecutor Shostrev, while describing these experiments quite rightly remarked that it could not be accidental that the doctors-torturers had begun their experiments with sterilization:

"This was a quite natural result of the theoretical principles of German Fascism, interested in the impeding of births among those people which they considered to be vanquished' (Off. Tr., p. 561).
Pregnant women were subjected to abortion when their pregnancy was causing serious health problems (Off. Tr., p. 3227). Forced abortion of pregnant women was caused by severe labor considerations — to maintain the working capacity of women as long as they were able to work — as well as by requirements of Nazi social policy, which is quite clearly indicated in a document submitted to the Tribunal and entitled: "Treatment of Pregnant Women of Non-German Origin" (Doc. 398-388).

The simplest method to deal with such difficulties would be to inform our pregnant women of non-German nationality to inform those institutions which use those people for labor. These institutions or officers must attempt to make women get rid of their children by operations... (Off. Tr., p. 3260).

Deadborn babies were all gassed — a fact testified by several witnesses at the trial (pp. 3427, 3589).

Describing the details in which the children were murdered, the witness

Kurtina Fischl (Poland), addressed the defendants and said:

"I should like, in the name of all the women of Europe who became mothers in concentration camps, to ask to the Germans: 'Where are the children now?' (Off. Tr., p. 3560).

In addition to sterilization experiments, a series of other experiments were carried out on human beings, pursuing military objectives as well as studies on various diseases and cancers."

11) "During the recent period there is considerable increase of birth rate among women of non-German origin. Because of this, several difficulties arise, not only as to living these people for labor but to a greater extent there is a menace of a social political character which cannot be under-valued,"
Dr. Arno Motl gave a detailed account on these experiments and, among other things, told an interesting fact how he was forced "for scientific purposes" to conduct a stomach operation on 20 healthy prisoners. After he refused to do it, he was put in the autopsy room there in the course of four years he performed about 7,000 autopsies (Off. Pr., p. 594). In many cases the autopsy of the bodies revealed that death resulted from operations performed by inexperienced young SS doctors or even medical students or from poisoning injections for malaria experiments. The victims, said Mr. Motl, were either bitten by mosquitoes or given injections of malaria parasites taken from mosquitoes (Off. Pr., p. 595).

If in this riddle of torture and forced death one can still speak of a comparative degree for the definition of suffocation, then particularly painful were, both from the viewpoint of physical torture and mental humiliation, the experiments performed by Dr. Ludwig Bamberger to determine the effects of changing air pressure. Most of the prisoners died from these experiments from internal hemorrhage of the lungs or brain (Off. Pr., pp. 255-56).

Dr. Bamberger also conducted experiments on the effect of cold water on human beings. Usually death occurred at a temperature of 34 degrees C. In order to revive the men, the following method was used, in addition to ice water or artificial warmth from the sun:

...The body of the unconscious man was placed between the heating of two ovens. Bamberger was present at one such experiment (Off. Pr., p. 75).
mention should also be made of salt water experiments. The prisoners were locked in a room and for five days were given nothing to eat but salt water. During this time their urine, blood, etc. were tested.

To illustrate the depravity of the German physicians in order to get hold of the victims for their experiments, we refer to a deposition made by the witness Lemp [French] who was interned in the Mauthausen camp.

That the SS doctor was too strong, when Jews the arrived together with a transport, he approached them with the following words:

"Here the Jews do not live. I need two healthy, solid, strong men to make surgical experiments. You have your choice: either you will agree that these experiments be performed on you or else you will have the fate of others."

The young men had no alternative but to obey. They were brought to the hospital, and they underwent, one of them, the removal of his kidney, the other the removal of his stomach. They were beheaded in the heart with axes. They were decapitated, and too the two creatures had fired shots of lead, and they could be seen until the time of the liberation on the desk of the chief doctor of the SS

Apart from the originality of such experiments, it must be pointed out that, according to the arrested physicians themselves, they were performed not only on a non-consenting basis, but even the most elementary sanitary requirements were neglected.
and the German chemical industry offered its preparations for such type of experiments. The well-known chemical concern I.G. Farben, not wishing to fall behind the representatives of the German heavy industry, also furnished a certain number of chemicals which might be used for experiments (Def. Exp. p. 3527).

II. ON THE USE OF BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

Interruption of the Jews in concentration camps went on relentlessly until the liberation by the Allied armies. The collapse of the front lines and the rapid advance of the liberating armies placed the Einsatzgruppen before a dilemma as to what to do with the prisoners.

In a top-secret order issued by the Commandant of the Celle and SG on July 24, 1944, for the Emshe District instructions are given to the effect that the prisoners should be politically cleared of the inmates, the majority of whom were to be put in concentration camps, stressing that the number of discharges should be kept very low. However, should the situation develop suddenly in such a way that it would be impossible to evacuate the prisoners, then the Commandant prescribed that *the prison doctors are to be liquidated and their bodies disposed of as far as possible (burning, blowing up the building, etc.).* Particular attention was devoted to Jews:

*"If necessary, Jews still employed in the chemical industry or on other work are to be dealt with in the same way."*
Theendant explained this manner by the fact that:

"The liberation of prisoners or Jews by the enemy... must be avoided under all circumstances nor may they fall into their hands."

In order to demonstrate that the activities of the hangmen did not stop even in the area of 1944, when Germany's defeat was no longer questioned, we refer to an official Polish report on the Auschwitz Concentration Camp, dated May 21, 1944, in which we read the following:

"During July 1944 they were being liquidated at the rate of 12,000 Hungarian Jews daily, and, as the Gestapo would not deal with such numbers, body bags were thrown into large pits and covered with lime."

"At the height of the activities of this machine of death, by the end of September or early in October, 1944 (the Tribunal could not establish the exact date), the Reichsminister for the SS, transmitted a decree to Mittelmassen and Obergruppenführer Pawl, the following order issued by Himmler concerning the immediate discontinuance of the extermination of Jews:

"Effective immediately I forbid any liberation of Jews and, in fact, on the contrary, hospital care (Plötzg) should be given to sick and old parents. I hold you personally responsible even if the order should not be strictly adhered to by lower officials" (Doc. 395-34).

12) On April 7, 1942, the Reichsminister for Subsidies ordered that all Jews released from a penal institution should be deported, for the rest of their lives, to the concentration camps Auschwitz or Lodz (Doc. 709-32, Reichsminister for Subsidies, Vol. 1, p. 210).

13) An analogous case occurred at Beben, when a Jewish transport arrived there in April 1943 and was left standing on the railroad siding. The station was destroyed, and the Jews were not allowed to get off. From the town and Nuremberg led to the death of all the Jews in the train were dead (Doc. 399, Tr. 5, 2/20).
The Tribunal did not clarify the reasons which prompted Himmler to issue such an order to the direct chief hangmen. Kaltenbrunner, trying to clear himself, said that he had received this order for information purposes only, for he was always against the extermination of Jews, and arrangements advanced the assumption that Himmler had received the order from Hitler directly. But the main Reichsstatthauptmann stated that under the seal of assistance near the Camp Commandant of the camp.

On December 24th, Kaltenbrunner gave Himmler an order that at least a thousand persons were to be killed at Ravensbrück each day (ibid., 3788-89).

Kaltenbrunner denied it stating that he had sent a written order to Ravensbrück in which he ordered "... that the entire camp with all its inmates were to be surrendered to the enemy..." (ibid., 756, p. 779).

The Tribunal did not want to enter into the dispute between the hangmen — the facts spoke for themselves. The number of the victims was established by the confessions of the hangmen.

Mirjana Bezzel, deputy component in Sect VI (Office VI) of the Reich Security Office, in a sworn affidavit confirmed that Himmler in a report to Himmler stated that "five million Jews had been killed in the various extermination camps while an additional ten million perished in other ways, the major part of which were shot by operational squads of the Security Police during the campaign against Russia" (ibid., 3788-89, Resp. Security and Operations, Vol. IV, p. 263). This evidence was taken as a basis for the indictment and substantiated the EP.
When the question as to the responsibility of the SS for acts perpetrated in concentration camps was raised during the trial, the defense counsel by questions otherwise sought to prove that the SS, as an organization, was fighting against the extermination of Jews, set up commissions for investigations, and worked to bring the guilty before justice, but was unable to do so because, on the one hand, the law of States bore no responsibility for his acts, and on the other, the rapid advance of the Allied armies prevented it. In the opinion of the witnesses starvation in the camps was to be attributed to the general situation during the war.

Witnesses Georg Koenig, Margareta, among other things, had a special assignment to investigate concentration camps, dealt upon this in great detail. However, his deposition made no impression neither on the Tribunal nor on the Prosecution. If the President of the Tribunal suggested that the Prosecution begin cross-examining the witness, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe made the following statement on behalf of the Prosecution:

"The Prosecution very carefully consider the question of cross-examining this witness. We do not accept his evidence as to Buchenwald, Dachau, and as to the conditions in concentration camps generally. To deal with the Tribunal has been shown such an overwhelming amount of evidence including films and exhibits of the consistent pattern of atrocities in the concentration camps, of the smiling maiming of the Germans and of the persons she no doubt kill these nations, that we consider that any further destruction of these matters should be by way of counsel and that it would not be right to take on the time of the Tribunal by confronting this witness with the details of that evidence which is so fully in the Tribunal's mind."

Ref. Tr., p. 1332 et seq.
Everybody had still fresh in memory the files and terraces of the re-
sounding hangmans and accidentally survived victims, and the menace and dry orders
concerning the means of extermination. There was still echoing the voice of a
young woman who -- when asked what was the worst in the concentration camps --
saidly gave the following answer:

"It is difficult to give an exact idea of the concentration camps
when one has not been in them once because one can only cite examples of horror but one cannot give the impression of what these camps are.
Then one asks about the worst; it is impossible to answer because everything was atrocious. It is atrocious to die of hunger, to die
of thirst, to be ill, to see around you all your companions dying without being able to do anything; to think of those children of
one's own country that one will never see again and at times we wondered ourselves if it was not a nightmare, so completely unreal did this
life seem to us, so horrible.
So had a call for months and years; all that we could hope for
was that a few of us would be able to come out to be able to tell
the world what the Nazis were like. Everywhere as in Auschwitz, as in
Kaufering, as in Bergen-Belsen, the conditions were the same.
Sooner or later, the systematic will to exterminate was
accomplished and then they could not longer try to kill them."

(DFW: TV, p. 3607)