The period of intensified deportations 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
turning a light on the activities of the Nazi Government during that period,
this gap was filled by the confessions of the witness Oscar Władysław (mentioned
previously) and by Rudolf Hess, assistant of the Auschwitz camp during 1940-1943,
and subsequently promoted and sent to Berlin as inspector of all camps.

From Władysław's depostions it follows that he received the order con-
cerning the extermination of Jews from Germany in the spring of 1943, who
obtained his the top-secret document signed by Himmler. Władysław emphatically
bears the content of this historic order which was bound to invoke special at-
tention because of its exceptional importance as a government order.

"The Führer has decided the final solution of the Jewish problem, 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 problem: Jews and Gypsies who
are able to work should be sent alive and they should work in concen-
tration camps. The places of writing was signed by Himmler
himself, there is no possibility of a mistake, because His own
signature for certain." (Off. Fr., p. 1560).

According to Władysław, the von Iltzowitz in the fate of the Slaves from
this order was dated April, 1943.
Yet, Reiss testified that already in the summer of 1943'll he was present in Riga and confidentially informed him that

"The Führer has ordered the final solution of the Jewish question. First the SS, and only then this order. If, even at this moment this is not being carried out, then Jewish people will later on destroy the German people." "Absolutely," he said. "And, of course, because from the point of view of railway connections, it was much more suitable situated and also because the extensive area was most suited for the purpose of guarding." (CIT., Pp., p. 7707).

They we find an essential discrepancy between the depositions of these two witnesses -- whose role 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 noticed this discrepancy, perhaps because the examination of the witnesses was drawn out over a long period of time, so that the details might have appeared; also, 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 spoke of two different things. Reiss spoke of the general order to be applied to all concentration camps concerning the mass destruction of Jews, while Reiss spoke of a specific order, which he received as commandant of the concentration camp, concerning the mass destruction of Jews in his camp, because it was used solely for the extermination of mass murders.
It is obvious that such a move was announced to follow in the summer of 1941.

For instructions, Hitler issued the order which was not yet to be carried out in its totality. This might have been due to the fact that death chambers and crematoria were not all yet set up everywhere and corresponding measures had to be taken gradually. An indirect confirmation that the question of extermination of Jews was decided in 1941 is to be found in the conversation written by Rosenberg as 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, along other things, read as follows:

"I took the standpoint, yet speak of the extermination (mordettung) 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 people should shudder today." (Hitler, Prop., 2, 1944, p. 191-192).

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

Although Hitler permitted Rosenberg to speak this subject, he stated in a private conversation with his closest collaborator and ideologist of racism, to speak of the fate of the Jews as a forensic conclusion. Moreover, in the second half of 1941 the rate of mass murders of Jews had greatly increased throughout the USSR territory and several hundreds of thousands of victims. In the summer of
1941 there could no longer be a question of the decision on 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 rest of Europe, Yugoslavia and the Balkans.

Amidst this period (July 21, 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 camps since and not within visibility" (Doc. 778-84).

On December 9, 1941 a Conference was called to deal with the final solution of the Jewish problem; it was, however, called off because of events which suddenly became known. But in view of the fact that these events 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. 785-78).

The fact that all participants to the Conference were to have a clear picture of the decisions is confirmed by the contents of the first communication in which it is stressed that the question is of extraordinary interest.
since the Jews are being evacuated in continuous transports from the Soviet territory, including the protectorate Bohemia and Moravia, to the East ever since the 15 October 1941. Dec. 709-09, dated Nov. 21, 1941.

The question now arises as to whether it was necessary to convene a conference and ascertain such an important as to it since the problem of 'final solution' ceased to be a problem. Jews were not only deported from Germany and other satellite countries, but their planned extermination was being executed.

State Secretary Leibowitz, examined as a witness, testified that Hitler's order concerning the final solution referred mainly to the question of evacuation of Jews from Germany. Speaking about the aforementioned conference Leibowitz stated that

"Nothing did actually take place but an order was given", a protocol was supposed to be sent out and the various departments were supposed to reply to it. Then I received three minutes. I found that it contained nothing vital. (Off. Tr., p. 720 f.)

Another witness, State Secretary Joseph Buehler, who was sent by Prussia to attend the conference, was also questioned. According to Buehler, the conference was of particular interest to the Government General, for Poland was overburdened with deportees from all occupied territories of Europe, and both the political and economic situation required some 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, Buehler had received an assignment from the Reinhard to concentrate all Jews in Europe and to settle them.
in the North-east of Europe, Russia, assigning Theresienstadt as a reservation for
old and sick Jews, where they would be accommodated in the future (Op. Pr.,
No. 272/24).

These dispositions do not inspire much confidence. First of all, both Lammers
and Marcker were candidates for the Nazi party's desk, and under the cir-
cumstances 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 so much importance, could deal with such a synthetical problem
as settling the Jews in the North-east part of the USSR which, at that time, was
not even secured and the resistance of the Soviet army was growing daily. But
granted the conference did discuss this problem, Lammers stated to the effect
that the protocol of the meeting contained nothing vital, appears quite im-
probable. The grandiose plan of transfer of 6-7 million Jews alone from Europe
to the North of the USSR in itself should have raised attention, even taking into
consideration the Nazi attitude of totality.

And could hardly expect, with all the frankness the Nazis showed in regard
to their Jewish policy, that the protocol of a meeting attended by the highest
authorities would include the resolution on the extermination of a people. This
resolution was sanctioned not by the signatures of the present but by concentra-
tion camps of their subordinate agents, whereas Nazis was able to display its State
or concentration authority.
That in any interviews depictions involve such new confidence, somehow as it led nothing to lose, on the contrary, he could have hoped that his revelations might save his life. Then again that was meant by "final solution," it meant 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 was the death sentence for millions of people* (Sob., Tr., pp. 55-62).

Another confirmation of this point of view we find in an affidavit made under oath by Gottfried Ralej, former Ministerialrat in the Reich Chancellery. In this affidavit, Ralej 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: "The present at the conference must have got the impression that the aim was to exterminate the Jewish people* (Bey., 2643-36).

Apparently, the method suggested by Himmler to murder Jews together with outside political Rael enemies seems the same proved to be inappropriate. It was connected with transportation difficulties, finding accurate 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 organizational aspect of the
of the signatories-begun suggested that it would be more convenient to perform this operation, which they earnestly called "Special Trustee" (Sonderaufgaben), within the boundaries of the camps in occupied 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 miles of surrounding country had been cleared of the surplus and penetrating eyes of the inhabitants. District, designed for the same purpose, was located another two 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 camp. It was the first death camp.

Rudolf Hoss, the commandant of Auschwitz, testified that transports with deportees arrived every 4-5 weeks, about 3-9 trains daily, carrying about 2,000 passengers in each train. Special precautionary measures were taken upon arrival of the transport.

The locomotive which had been pulling the trains was 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 into the category of those incapable of work and destined to extermination. In his deposition Rosen stated the following: "very frequently women would hide their children under the clothes but of course when we found that we would send the children to be exterminated" (OffN., p. 814).
All measures were taken to camouflage the buildings. The outside doors bore inscriptions in various languages, such as "Belonging Plant," "Russian Sanatorium," and the like. Persons credited himself with having concealed, up to the last minute, the fact which expected the new arrivals. He compared the order prevailing in Auschwitz with that in Treblinka where 

"the victims almost always knew that they were to be exterminated, and as they were so convinced, they felt the victims into thinking that they were to go through a healing process" (OffF, Tr., p. 7012).

Despite the occasional victim thrown to fifteen minutes, but the unfortunate victim lost consciousness much earlier. Dr. Pessina Shaha, 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. Mieczysław Beck, a well-known Nazi physician, he was to examine the first victims of gassing in Treblinka. Among them those were still alive. Their eyes were red, and their faces swollen. Such cases were not infrequent. According to Dr. Shaha, he "had seen people pushed into the oven while they were still breathing and making sounds, although if they were too much alive they were usually hit on the back first" (OffF, Tr., p. 3600).

In his affidavit Dr. Shaha also mentions the arrival of Israeli transport in the course of 1943-44, until the erection of special gas chambers there. With a humorous characteristic of Israel, he referred to them "Menselkarth.
Decision. About 100 to 130 of them were ordered each day to go to the showers. Then they were given injections of phenol, cyanide, or benzoic acid, 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. [Off. Tr., p. 2590].

The healthy were used in industry for war needs. But as a result of the worst 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 would, however, be erroneous to think that temporary preservation of the lives of Jewish workers for war needs was a general measure necessary for all Germans. As noted as well as in Oświęcim there were two trends: one the Liberal one, which advocated (out of economic considerations) the temporary use of Jewish manpower, which was to be done away with, just as slave labor which no longer served the purpose; the other trend, called by Frank as an "extreme" one, advocated immediate and complete extermination of Jews.

During the Nuremberg Trial was read the part of Frank's Elsey referring to the statement made by Krueger, 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 women, Krüger suggested that Himmler be requested to leave in

extermination those Jewish workers who are in good health — the so-called ‘Kranke.

In addition to the oral testimony given, in his detailed affidavit submitted at the trial, Krüger stated that he was ordered to establish extermination facilities

at Auschwitz in June 1941 (Def. Ex., p. 761).

3) The text on the particular Internet which these en masse represent is being here come excerpted

"He was compelled to exterminate the Jews also in war industrial plants and from the workers working for the war industry, if their utilization was not provided exclusively by extraordinary arguments of military character.

The Himmler chief desires that even those Jews should also be exterminated...

It is believed that this wish of the Himmler chief cannot be carried out in full, among the Jewish workers there are specialists — mechanics and other skilled workers -- who cannot be replaced by women.

"It therefore requests of C.S. Gruppenführer Dr. Kaltenbrunner to report this to the Himmler chief and to lay him not to insist on the extermination of these Jewish workers and to have in the war industrial plants, only those Jewish workers who are in good health — so-called ‘Kranke.

We have also come to the same conclusion while exterminating the Warsaw Ghetto. The fulfillment of this task caused great difficulties." (Def. Tr., pp. 764-65)."
Up to December 1, 1915, according to Roosen, 2,200,000 persons were exterminated in Accumulate alone. Some 500,000 must be added to this figure—those who perished as a result of starvation and epidemics. This amounts to about 75-80% of all inmates who were at that time in the camp.

Jews

For the massacre of 2,200,000/500,000 Roosen was promoted and transferred to Brest on December 1, 1915, to the Inspectorate of Concentration Camps. In his capacity as an inspector, he stated:

The highest authorities see to it that the hands of the hampden should have no rest.

Then Roosen was asked how he could 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, which removed the doubts, was the strict order and the reason given to me by the pelherschaffer Berliner" (Szl., p. 771).

After the Armenian massacre, an identical question was put to the Turkish colonel the, in carrying out the orders of his superior, killed several thousand Armenian women and children during deportations. The Turkish hampden answered:

"I did not kill. I received orders from Constantinople...

After the annihilation I made my prayers and then purified myself."

The very fact of making a prayer closes a soul with these human feelings frightened by the acts committed. As to the so-called "error, such a question could not even be raised, In the course of several years he was murdering millions of people, for
which he was well compensated, several titles and promotions in his career, and he had no reasons of conscience that he was enjoying all this at the expense of the starvation of three million innocent victims.

5. Analogous crimes were committed in Buchen, Treblinka, and Stutthof. Treblinka had a special assignment of annihilating all Jews deported from the Warsaw Ghetto.

Curiosity and professional rivalry apparently prompted Beppe to visit Treblinka in order to become familiar with the local methods of extermination. The defendant at Treblinka told Beppe that he had liquidated 50,000 Jews by smoke gas in the course of one-half hour. Beppe 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 consciences were seared. It usually lasted about one-half hour before we opened the doors and removed the bodies. After the buildings were removed our special machines took off the floors and extracted the gold from the teeth of the corpses."

5. Let us recall that the defendant was Nissim also advocated the idea of "Final Solution". When the Prosecutor asked him that he thought of the starvation of 2,000,000 of Jews in Auschwitz, von Nissim answered that in the greater and most extensive mass murder of history, that was nothing and not condemned by Nissim. Beppe was only the executor. The number was ordered by Adolf Hitler (pp. 1093-94)."
Not only Hess was infected by curiosity and professional zeal. Hitler's chief
hanger, doctor Schönherr, Dr. Kaltenbrunner, visited the concentration camp Hothausen for
the purpose of establishing the best method of murder. For the high official, ac-
accompanied by a suite of SS men,

"about fifteen prisoners of the arrest class were selected by
Unterscharführer Minzler, in order to show Dr. Kaltenbrunner
three ways of extermination, by a shot in the head, hanging, and
mashing. Some whose hair had been cut were among the selected
and they were killed by shots in the head. Above-mentioned
'scorpion devices' were present at the execution and had to carry
the corpses to the crematorium. Dr. Kaltenbrunner went to the
crematorium after the execution and later went into the engine" 
(Off. Tr., p. 7982).

General Modrow, chairman of the Soviet Prosecution, presented evidence to the
effect that in Hothausen

"special experiments took place in the gas chambers. On the
books of these chemical reactions it was established and found
that poisoning in gas chambers was done with Zyklon "A" and
Zyklon "B", which was acid, and also carbon monoxide" (Off. Tr.,
p. 4990).

But a scientific approach was required not only for the carrying out of these orders
but also for hanging and evenxing the corpses. A sworn efficient made by Konzentrato,
one of the internees in the Zonov Camp, where he served in the prisoners' camp for
the burning of corpses of the exterminated, was submitted to the Tribunal. This
grave-digger by compulsion, who participated in the burning of 40,000 corpses in the
Zonov camp alone, stated the following:
In this camp, that is to say, in the death-factory, special ten-day courses on the handling of corpses were organized. Twelve men were employed there. Persons attending the course came from the camps of Imbali, Sarewa and others. I do not know their exact names, but they were efficient and satisfied men, from the books of colonels in Argentina. The instructors at these courses were the remnants of the camp's medical staff. As explained at the time, the bodies were processed and turned the practical way of doing it, had the machinery for washing the bodies and carting, and how the pits should be located and those planted for the root, and how the ashes of the victims' corpses should be scattered and cremated. These courses lasted over a considerable period of time. During my stay — that is, in the course of five and one half months of my work in the Camp and at Exile Camp — there were ten groups attending these courses (OTT. Ex., p. 1676).

Often the women were walked to the graves, only the number and remove the decomposed corpses. After completion of their task they were killed so as to keep it secret. They worked under heavy guards and frequently their legs were amputated.

Witness admits reference to it in his affidavit. He also reproduced the speech of Lieutenant Schall the was assigned to direct the work. His speech addressed to the soldiers of the group LODA gives a clear picture of the conditions under which the women were carried out and the secrecy with which this "state" affair was surrounded.

"We have come to that place where you will have to serve and support your comrades. You already work in this area, which originates from the kitchen, which is behind us. You must be used to this, and you must fulfill your duties. We will have to guard the internes and do so very strictly. Everything that takes place here in the area is under the eyes of the enemy. Everyone of us must be aware of the head of the person in charge inキャンプ, and, besides this, this speech will be submitted to a special region. The women are guards and anything we do is not careful enough as to what we say" (OTT. Ex., p. 1678).

"The police sent back to bring along further internes. After that the guards in the 20 compelled the internees to lie, face down, on a wooden platform, and were shot in the necks of the succumb. The internes in doubtful ones chased this order without resistance, lying down next to their comrades who had already been shot" (OTT. Ex., p. 1669).
After the short trial it became clear that training was not "ideological" in preparation was organized for the future war ens. Hitler himself recalled this fact during his Rauschmärz trials, referring to the testimony of the defendant on the so-called "faceless people" who had been trained in the special battalion "Ravensbrück". In a series of lectures experts were teaching the soldiers how to treat people of "Jewish" race. The dictators... were... executed by every member of the armed forces" (ibid., p. 677).

In addition to these special training courses, Nazi propaganda was becoming every day more ubiquitous and cynical. Hitler's speeches no longer contained preaches about the possibility of the Jews as a probability, but as a reality which was to be an actualized tomorrow. "Todt" and other speeches not only did not recall behind their façade, but because even more certain. In a justification for these appeals to each another they brought forward.

3) "The war will end only by the extermination of the German people or by the disappearance of Jews from Europe... and this war will see the destruction of Jewry... the day will come when the world's worst enemy of all time (the Jew) will finish playing its part, perhaps for 1,500 years" (Hitler's speech, OKW, January 11, 1943).

4) "Das jüdische Völkchen der Zukunft beraubt sich einiger an unheimlichen Eigenschaften wie einem der Einführung in die Freundschaft, eines merkwürdigen Gesichts, das man nicht aufgetreten, sondern nur auf den letzten Mann... doch die Welt der jüdischen kommunisten, und besonders die Besichtigung der jüdischen kommunisten Ausstellungen, die man nicht übersehen kann. (Geschichte der NSDAP, Preuss. Verlag Berlin, 1944, pp. 76-76.)"
the theory that the extermination of Jews could not be considered from the legal point of view, since a Jew is a parasite among the blood of the German people and to one side outside the contamination of parasites from the legal point of view, but it is to be regarded exclusively as a measure of racial hygiene.

With the rise of people, while the State proceeded in modernizing human beings. Thus, instead of people thinking and believing, they became robots copying out formulas they were assigned. The driving power for putting this robot into motion was not sense of justice but malice of the master race, as interpreted by the Fuhrer himself.

Hitler himself is equally as following. Setting off of life in the world of science, which now will soon have been dealt with, no shall less be demanded. We have only 12,000 days left, and just the matter is finished with in the death of Germany..." (Doc. 1938-43).

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 woman, Hélène Schindler, deputy of the Constituent Assembly and Knight of the Legion of Honor, delivered to the Germans by the French Government and deported to Auschwitz after having been interned in France. She arrived at Auschwitz on 11th of January 1944, in a sealed freight wagon and was taken to the camp of Birkenau. After disinfestation and shaving of the heads all were ordered to go left forming the nucleus of extermination. Then all were ordered to take a cold bath and a cold shower.
in the presence of 20 men. Towards the evening she was surprised to hear music
playing. From the windows she saw that "the work thousands of the men were coming
into the camp. Behind each hundreds 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." (Off. Tr., p. 342).

They slept on platforms two metres by two metres -- nine men in blocks;
naturally, no one could sleep, at 2:00 in the morning the noise and shouts of the
guards would wake 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
of clock in the morning in winter, and then there was fog sometimes until noon.

Then the thousands would start moving on their way to work." (Off. Tr., p. 342). The
Food consisted of German bread mixed with other food, and they had everyone more
or less haphazardly." (Off. Tr., p. 341). In addition, they could let their days
loose upon the unfortunate victims. To bring home in some description by the
witness of a roll call which took place early in February 1945:

"The whole camp was awakened and sent to the plain, where the normal
roll call was at 9:30 but in the camp. To arrive at the
plain in front of the camp until five in the afternoon under the snow,
without receiving any food whatsoever. Then when the call was given
so had to go through the crowd and by one, and we were shocked in the
back with a stick, each one of us in order to start to run. Those who
would not run, either because they were too old or too sick, 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 that day a number of
Russian women were taken to the waiting block.

Then all the bodies 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 done over the camp as usual a battlefield. We brought back
There were not isolated cases. Dr. Sanger contends that the high rate of mortality in Birkenau (10,000-11,000 from 200 to 2,000 doctors assumed daily) 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 simply in situ. The result was a party of Jewish inmates who were taken directly to a gas chamber (ibid., p. 323).

Corporal punishment in camps was infrequent but was severe, but the highest degree of cruelty and murder the inmates received in Birkenau on a scale of punishment for the SS and the assistant guards.

When the SS needed servants they were accompanied by the supervisor, the camp commandant of the camp. They would select during the sick-listing operation, and the Germans would select young women, and the women's leader would call her out. The patient would remain there, and when someone came who had the same technique, and if they liked her then they would take her and so on with the consent of the camp commandant, who would say yes to the girl, that the sick she absolutely no notice that was asked of her (ibid., p. 363).

The death chamber in Birkenau slightly differentiated from that in Auschwitz.

Through an opening in the ceiling they let the gas capsules come into the room, where the victims were already gathered. As SS would watch through a port hole the effect produced. At the end of five to seven minutes they gave the signal to open the doors and all the gas would come into the room and removed the corpses. According to their own testimony, the inmates must have suffered greatly before dying. These operations were performed with utmost brutality. It took about 30 minutes to one
Soon after the arrival of a transport until the entire large fencing were coming out of the weaponry (229, Tr., p. 389).

We opinion hereafter the rest points part of the accusations made by non-Jewish witnesses may quite objectively described the Jewish tragedy. The defense purely attempted to defend the defendant and, above all, the normal ignorance of the German people about which was increasing behind the bankers circle front and thus explain the solution which was often to consequences. However, the evidence submitted at the trial was far from satisfying the defendant's demand. As an illustration, no refer to Dr. Richter's testimony which dealt not with a distinct case in Belgium but with Rehahn—located at one of the most populated places in Germany.

Many visitors were to our camp from different places, at times, but for a few times it impressed that we didn't see these visitors in camps, but in German weddings. Almost every day there was a wedding, or somebody, or military men, politicians, groups of students, medical group, and other such groups. Even politicians, SS and army prison were there (229, Tr., p. 389).

Among those visitors were also the defendant Fridl Rosenberg, Paul Rausch, Kaltenbrunner who tried to produce prove that they, as the rest of the population, knew nothing of these crimes.

An analogous testimony was made by the deported Pfenning, L. Langer.

"The people, that is, the Austrian population, were perfectly aware of what was going on at Mauthausen. The commanding were nearly all external command, command from the outside" (229, Tr., p. 389)."
“One-fourth of Manhattan was situated in the village, and every
night the dimmest of the constellations could throw their light in the
tower over the hole region, and everyone knew the man to which the
constellation was said” (M. T. 1:6, 10).

The Army War Office of the Sixth chamber, said the French physician Dr. Robert
Racine, was in a concentration camp until liberation. And here, Racine, then
of the French, said in a pole, and elsewhere, added that the centre and frame
was a concentration camp for themselves.

And then he added: “One night, it was said to us that
he was shooting something about the heads of the Sixth region.

How did the man who had the heads of the Sixth region kill
five million Jews, as they report they did? How could they do it with
their hands? It took discipline, organization, systematic, human
power to do it. The same army wasn’t casually assembled. It was
organized, directed and used.

Then, how can the killing of five million Jews in Europe be a secret?
How did the concentration camps know? In every one of our countries!
How? It was known in every land in the world — the German concentration
camp, and we have to hear that the German people themselves had
no knowledge about it” (N.Y. T., p.302).

C. Extermination and Growth

The 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
pharmaceuticals, but also of the heavy industry. Colonel Haimov raised the question of how
many German firms were involved in constructing countries for concentration camps.

He succeeded in finding these firms only those names, to hope, will enter not only
the history of progress of the German industry but also in individuated, as accomplices
in the extermination of millions of Jews. These firms were: Wolf und Bick; Marburg
From their business correspondence it results that the firms used of the
*open burning* of the corpses. The entire correspondence was conducted with the
SS until which were directing the concentration camps, even beyond
Germany's borders. In their correspondence the firms, taking publicity for them-

* selves, indicated the camps in which they had already constructed crematoria and
called attention to the innovations which they recommended to apply on the basis
of their experience. The first P.2. Form ended its letters with "Hitler".

(pp.657-663).

In addition to these stationary crematoria the German industry manufactured
also mobile crematoria as well as mobile gas chambers (vens). But as can be seen
from the top-secret report of 66 "Verbrecherführer" Dr. Becker addressed to SS
"Verbrecherführer" Seiff on May 14, 1942, not all of these death vans were worked
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 [ rumored
does not produce cars at all..." (Bundesarchiv and Information,

This circumstance greatly worried Dr. Becker who smiled temptingly 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 restlessly, 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.

(Rec. 201-20)
Particular care was taken so that the local civilian population should not learn of the use to which these mobile death vans were put, and as Racker reports on the measures taken by him in this connection:

"I ordered the vans of group D to be camouflaged as house-trailers by putting 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 farmhouses in the country. The vans became so well-known that not only the authorities, but also the civilian population called the vans 'Sewage vans,' as soon as one of these vehicles appeared. It is my opinion, the vans cannot be kept secret for any length of time. They were not camouflaged." 6)

(Doc. 932-PS)

The murdering of Jews contributed to the flourishing not only of private German industry but, as Sir Henry G. Martin rightly said, it helped the creation of a State industry. The Germans used the bodies of the murdered for industrial purposes. The bone were sold to the firm Strem (Off. Tr., p. 4467). The hair of the murdered woman was cut off and sent to Germany for filling of arm stretches (Off. Tr., p. 4465 and 15111). 7)

In Dresdern Laboratories were working for the manufacture of soap from human fat and for the utilization of human skin for industrial purposes. Dr. Franz Blaha, when we mentioned previously, stated the following:

"It was common practice to remove the skin from dead prisoners. I was compelled to do this on many occasions. Dr. Racker and Dr. Walter in particular asked for this human skin from human backs and cheeks. It was chemically treated and placed in the sun to dry. After that it was cut into various sizes for use as sewing, riding breeches, gloves, hose, slippers and ladies' handbags. Tanned skin was especially valued by Dresdern (Off. Tr., p. 5297)."

6) The schedule of these gas-vans was reported with military precision.

One of these vans was out of order and sent for repairs to the Motor-Pool Management of Hitler's Army - apparently another firm working for the extermination of the Jews.

7) Colonel Blore, 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 securing the skin and Dr. Mother, who conducted all medical experiments, learned of this, he used to say, "All right, you will get the bloody and the following day new corpses would arrive. Particular attention was devoted also to skulls and healthy teeth. An affidavit by Ignaz Samuel, assistant of the Pasteur laboratory, made public during the trial, relates of all these 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 1913 near the Anatomical Institute. A university professor, Dr. Spengler, ordered to collect human fats and sent to them it soap. The soap had a disagreeable odor, but the chemical-analysts found a preservative to destroy the odor (Off. Tr., p. 1669).

The governmental circles became interested in this new production. The Minister of Education, the Minister of Health, Doctor Gott, the gauleiter of Munich, Dr. Karl Ritter, as well as professors from other medical institutes visited this factory of soap from human fats (Off. Tr., p. 1670). The machinery was supplied by the firm which did not work for war needs. Thus those German industrialists who were not carrying for the war industry saw themselves profited by the extermination of Jews which, according to the Nazi theory, was necessary for Germany's victory.
In connection with the scientifically organized extermination, the role of 
mocks to the validity of the atrocities in concentration camp areas was a mere 
"trifle" to which the Allied referred only very casually. Such a role was practiced 
in Munich and Nuremberg in 1941, when extermination was not yet carried out on 
a planned and systematic basis (Off. Tr., p. 1151).

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 Notice against Jona (R-156, Off. Tr., p.167), 
submitted by the prosecution, we read that since the arrest of the former German 
dentist Ernst Saemann Tilscher and his wife, Minna Tilscher:

"All German and Russian Jews the were turned over to us had 
their golden bridges, crowns, and fillings pulled or broken 
out. This happened at least one to two hours before the respective 
execution (Off. Tr., p. 167)."

The same procedure occurred in other camps as well. Dikendorf, Chief of SS 
RSHA, 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 SS. The clothing was collected before the execution and distributed among 
the population, but beginning with 1942 it was taken by the RSHA and disposed of by 
that organization (Off. Tr., p. 201). On the request of the SS, the watches 
were put at their disposal (Off. Tr., p. 202).
The amount of clothes removed from the coffins before or after their death and buried in those coffins is not very clear from the report of a special commission which investigated the burials at Auschwitz.

Near the Jewish Ghetto there were thirty-five special coffins for women containing the belongings and clothes in their coffins, of which twenty-nine were burned together with the clothes stored before the removal after the attack. In the remaining six coffins there were discovered:

- Hat's clothes and underwear: 13,839 sets
- Female clothing and underwear: 2,943 sets
- Men's footwear: 17,565 pairs
- Women's footwear: 35,600 pairs
- Socks and shoes: 13,566 pairs

(The Yr., p. 485)

The clothes were often shot through and smeared with blood. This fact called the attention of Schulz, the Brigade Commander and Major General of the SS, to the fact that immediately the removal of these articles until general cleaning was ensured in this connection (The Yr., p. 485).

In order to induce Jews to take with them as many belongings as possible, the German authorities made sure that the Jews were sent to the extermination camp. In this way, the Nazi leaders could let Jews personally see printed postcards distributed among the Jews meant for Poland, which they were to send to their families, saying:

"Everything is fine; we have sent to you an good well treated; we are waiting for your arrival" (The Yr., p. 485).

The witness Schulz testified as to the number of Jewish victims. "...as far as the Jews were concerned, they had to leave everything on the platform of the station on arrival. They were stripped before entering and their clothing and everything they had brought with them, was left in the railway carriages of the train."
All lease the arrival were compelled to ring these cards. After the receipt of the latter, native families approached the German occupation authorities in Groote requesting to send them to Germany to be reunited with their families (Off. Tr., p.429).

Large quantities of valuables were sent to the Residency of Grahamstown. In this connection we refer to an acknowledgment sent by the Postmaster General of the receipt of the first shipment of September 29, 1943. According to estimate, the value of the listed valuables amounted to Randmark 3, 134,772.49 (Boc. 3210-53).

However, the transfer of valuables to the government did not always proceed very smoothly. From a report of the Department Summons Administration (Mallinghoud overhandeling van de Government General) to the Governor of the District it may be seen that only

From February 1944, an agreement was reached by state commissioner Mr. Radley with the higher ES and police leaders, ES Lieutenants General Leopold, in presence of several department presidents, that the ES will place at the disposal of the government the personal property of Jews cleared in camps or becoming available in the future... (Boc. 3210-53).

Thus the transfer of listed property to the State, instead of leaving it with the ES organization, has long been a disputable question. The ES organizations, apparently, claimed it as a war booty obtained chiefly thanks to their "Veroeff" activities in the extermination of Jews.

9) The list of valuables included the type of objects and the weight. One such list confirmed the receipt of valuables in the amount of 110,136.00. (Boc. 3210-53).
The Rosenberg Trial also revealed an exceptional case of degeneration of German intelligence, whose doctors of law and medicine — to a considerable extent — became assistants to hagenen, if not the hagenen 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 race as well. The names of Fisch, Oppenheimer, Lengyel, Kleeber and numerous others still enter the history of medicine as names of hagenen armed not with an axe and rope but with the most modern equipment for scientific research. Dying to their death pledge to alleviate the fate of the sick and suffering, these hagenen of hagenen became — at the backyard of concentration camps — the priests of the lowest hell teachings. They applied their knowledge to moral and physical torture, destroying the souls and bodies of the unfortunate victims.

One of the primary tasks of hagenen consisted in raising the birthrate among the Germans at the expense of other peoples. The necessary hagenen had to be cleared of other peoples particularly of those who could enter the German family as desired and equal members. Therefore, the question of increase of birth-rate of the Germans and strangle of births of Jews, Poles, Russians, played a dominating role in their
deciding. In practice it assumed the form of forced sterilization of races and
carcinization of races belonging to the inferior races.

All the provisions made by the Fuhrer in connection with the last act forth
for the increase of Lebensraum were justified by the same high objectives in 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. Feuchtwagner, 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 feel obliged to submit the following
to you as the Reich Commissionary for the Consolidation of German
Poland" (Def. Tr., p. 1236a).

No other work in the field of sterilization by eugenacists and suggests
it acquisition which might become a new and more effective weapon." He also
suggests that any publication of new works of this kind be forbidden so that others
may not make use of it for the enemy to listen too." He anticipates a brilliant
future for Germany even in the 20th century, and adds:

"The more the nations, or the planet right for existence, when the question of
destiny of the world to the races that are able to solve it, the more the conceptions
of eugenacists or sterilization crystallize into nothingness" (Mein Kampf,
p. 677).
rallied and available for work but precluded from propagation. Such projects were usually rapidly materialized.

Thus the Extraordinary State Commission on the Ergonomic Crimes of the German Government in Sambirkei 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 the extermination of men. The children they inoculated with cancerous typhoid as well as older people and observed the reactions and finally they carried out experiments with different poisons." (Off. Tr., p. 507).

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

The Dutch physician Dr. Vint, deported from Holland and interned in a concentration camp, stated in his affidavit that he saw 16 girls before and after the experiment:

"The girls," explained Dr. Vint, "completely changed physically as a result in they looked like old women." In the course of operations "they removed their sexual organs for an investigation on their condition." (Off. Tr., p. 526).

"...after a pre-determined period of sterilization the men were castrated for a special study of the tissue." (p. 508). The Soviet prosecutor Shirov, while describing these experiments quite rightly remarked that it could not be coincidental 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. 502).
Pregnant women were subjected to abortion since their pregnancy was deemed unwise by virtue of the pregnancy itself. The concept of the pregnant woman was based on the early 20th century view of women as economic units. The view that women were capable of work was severely curtailed by the economic conditions of the period, as well as by the requirements of Nazi social policy, which was quite firmly indicated in a document submitted to the Tribunal and entitled "Treatise of Drug Use and Non-German Origin" (Doc. 90-520B).

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 are allowed to make women get rid of their children by operations... (Ref. Tr., p. 443).

Body-born babies were all gassed — a fact testified by several before the trial (Ref. Tr., 2182).

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

Lenkina Szpakowska (Polish), 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 depose the Germans 'Where are the children now?' (Ref. Tr., p. 2970).

In addition to sterilization experiments, a series of other experiments were carried out on human beings, pursuing military objectives as well as studies on atomic devices and cancer.

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 being these people for labor but to a greater extent there is a menace of a social political danger which cannot be under-valued,"
Dr. Frenz Rhode gave a detailed account of 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. 2594). 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 Dr. Rhode, "were either bitten by mosquitoes or given injections of malaria sporozoites taken from mosquitoes" (Off. Pr., p. 2595).

If in this mode of torture and forced death one can still speak of a comparable degree for the definition of suffering, then particularly painful were, both from the viewpoint of physical torture and social humiliation, the experiments performed by Dr. Zsigmond Racz 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. 2595-96).

Dr. Racz also conducted experiments on the effect of cold water on human beings. Usually death occurred at a temperature of 25 degrees C. In order to revive the men, the following method was used, in addition to ice water or artificial warmth from the sun:

4. The body of the unconscious man was placed between the heels of two ovens. Raczler was present at one such experiment (Off. Pr., p. 2595).
Necrosis should also be noted 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 inhumanity of the German physicians in order to get hold of the victims for their experiments, we refer to a deposition made by the witness Leo Pe (French) who was interned in the Kauhalmen camp.

Then the SS doctor saw two strong young Russian 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 consent 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 then

Transported to the hospital, and they underwent, one of them, the removal of his kidney, the other the removal of his stomach. They were then incinerated in the heart of bodies. They were decapitated, and the two creatures had fine acts of death, and they could hear every time of the liberation on the desk of the chief doctor of the SS.

Apart from the criminality of such experiments, it must be pointed out that, according to the arrested physicians themselves, they were performed not only on a non-sterile 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 medicines which might be used for experiments (Op. Cit., p. 3527).

II. ON THE USE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WEAPONS

Determinations 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 psychologists before a dilemma as to what to do with the interned.

In a top secret order issued by the Commandant of the Camps on 18 and 19 on July 21, 1944 for the Dachau District instructions are given to the effect that the prisoners should be possibly cleared of the inventory, the majority of whom were to be put in concentration camps, stressing that the number of dissolutions 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 prisoners were 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 engaged in the chemical industry or on other work are to be dealt with in the same way."
The Commissar explained this decision 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." (Doc. L 20).

In order to demonstrate that the activities of the hangman did not stop even in the winter 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, 1945, in which we read the following:

"During July 1944, they were being killed daily at the rate of 1,200 Hungarian Jews daily, and, as the Commissar could not deal with such numbers, very hotbeds were thrown into large pits and covered with an "actual layer" (Doc. L 161, Main Commission and Documentation, Vol. VII, p. 490).

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), Kurt Hesse, on leave in the SS, transmitted to Kaltenbrunner and Schramm von Stierlich the following order issued by Himmler concerning the immediate discontinuance of the extermination of Jews:

"It is effective immediately I forbid any liberation of Jews and order that, on the contrary, hospital care (first aid) should be given to sick and old persons. I hold you personally responsible even if this order should not be strictly adhered to by lower colonels" (Doc. 793-PS).

10) On April 1, 1944, the Polish Government in Exile ordered that all Jews released from a penal institution be deported, for the rest of their lives, to the concentration camps Auschwitz or Trawniki (Doc. 785-PS, Main Commission and Documentation, Vol. VII, p. 587).

11) An analogous order occurred in Theresienstadt when a Jewish transport arrived there in April 1945 and was left standing on the railroad siding. The station was destroyed, and the Jews were not allowed to get off. Then the Jews were liberated by the Allies, all the Jews in the train were dead (Doc. L 29, p. 789).
The Tribunal did not clarify the reasons which prompted Himmler to issue such an order to his direct chief haganah. 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 when he was informed that Himmler had received the order from Hitler directly, he later stated that under the seal of secret, near the Sonderkommando of the Camp.

On December 20, 1943, Kaltenbrunner told him that Kaltenbrunner in his turn ordered that "at least a thousand persons must still be killed in Buchenwald each day" (I.A., 7853-34).

Kaltenbrunner denied it stating that he had sent a written order to Buchenwald in which he ordered that the entire camp with all the inmates was to be surrendered to the nazi..." (I.A., 7853-34).

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

Gisela Block, Secretary General in the Office of the Reich Security Office, the former witness, confirmed that Himmler in a report to Himmler noted that "five million Jews had been killed in the various extermination camps and that an additional ten million were killed in other ways, the team had which were killed by operational squads of the Security Police during the campaign against Russia" (I.A., 7853-34, Reich Security and Operation, Vol. V, p.101). This evidence was taken as a basis for the indictment and concluded the I.A. 
When the question as to the responsibility of the SS for acts perpetrated in
camp concentration camps was raised during the trial, the defence counsel by questions
addressed to the prosecution, in spite of the testimony of Dr. Jakob, the prosecutor for investigation, was not to
bring the guilty before justice, but was unable to do so because, on the one hand
the fear of these knew no responsibility for his actions, and on the other, the
speedy closure of the Allied camps prevented it. In the opinion of the witnesses
starvation in the camp was to be attributed to the general situation during the

Witnesses George Konrad Mergel, who, 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-examine
the witness, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe made the following statement on behalf of the
Prosecution:

"The Prosecution very carefully consider the question of cross
questioning this witness. We do not accept his evidence as to Buchen-
wald, Dachau, and we do not believe in concentration camps generally.
In fact, the Tribunal has been shown such an overwhelming amount of
evidence including films and exhibits of the consistent pattern of
crimes in the concentration camps, of the existing conditions of the
German people and of the persons who were put into these camps, that we
consider that any further demonstration of these matters should be by way
of document and that it would not be right to take up the time of the
Tribunal by cross-examining this witness with the details of that evidence
which is so fully in the Tribunal's minds." (RFF. Tr., p. 13571).
Everybody had still fresh in memory the files and terraces of the re-

penting hangmen and accidentally survived victims, and the essence and dry essence

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 —

sneakily 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 sensation of this slow murder.

When one asks what was 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 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

Kovno, the companies that were in other camps related the same

story: the systematic will, the inhuman will to utilize men as

slaves and then they would no longer use, to kill them."  

(355, Tz., p. 3447).