The International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg has dealt with a broad
extent with the crimes against the Jewish people. The Tribunal reached its
decision on the basis of abundant documentation and the testimony of a
great number of witnesses. The evidence presented against the defendants
in Nuremberg is unique in the history of legal proceedings.

Practically all the defendants who were actively engaged in the
commission of crimes against humanity were sentenced to death. In all cases
communities against humanity included in the greatest extent crimes against the
Jewish people. The Nuremberg decisions demonstrate that the International
Military Court was consistently aware of the importance of the Jewish
decent at the trial.

The twenty-two defendants with whom the International Military Tribunal
dealt were Hitler's closest advisors. To deal with the other criminals who
also belonged to the category of "Major Criminals," the Allied Control
Council, the supreme authority with respect to Germany, issued Control
Council Law No. 10 of December 16, 1945. The Moscow Declaration of Oc-
tober 30, 1943 "Concerning Responsibility of Attorneys for Committed Atrocities" and the London Agreement of August 8, 1945 "Concerning Proceed-
 singleton and Punishment of Major War Criminals of the European Axis" were made
integral parts of that law. But there was one important difference between
the content of Law No. 10 and the Charter of the International Military
Tribunal. While under the Charter (Article 6) crimes against humanity were
punishable only if they were committed "in execution of, or in connection
with any crime within the jurisdiction of the International Military Tribunal," Central Council Law No. 19 does not contain such a restricting ruling. Under the new Law crimes against humanity has been made crimes punishable independently of their connection with "Crimes against Peace" or "War Crimes."

On the basis of the Law No. 19 several trials have taken place, others are going on at present before the American Military Court in Nuremberg. But there still remains a great number of major war criminals, whose names are well known and have not yet been brought to justice. Among these major criminals are Ministers and Secretaries of State and other high ranking officials of the central agencies of the Nazi government, the Reich Chancellory, the Foreign Office, the Reich Ministries, the Ministries and Agencies dealing with the Occupied Eastern Territories, the heads of the Police and the Gestapo, and others. The U.S. Chief of Council for War Crimes is at present engaged in the preparation of trials of major criminals who belonged to some of these agencies. But, according to reports, the forthcoming trials, for logistical and other reasons, are intended to conclude the concerted legal action against the major Nazi criminals.

The Jewish people has a great moral and practical interest to see that these forthcoming trials include to the fullest extent those who are personally, instigators and legal conspirores are held responsible for the death of more than six million Jews. The Jewish people can not forget that during the war when the slaughter of the European Jews went on and wide, Jews raised their voices to the Allies for effective measures and reprisals against the continued murder of millions, practical help was not available, but that by numerous statements the Allied Governments warned the Nazi criminals that their crimes would be punished severely after victory. The
forthcoming trials are the last opportunity to fulfill the promise of justice contained in the warning of the Allied Governments.

The documents and testimonies produced at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg bear proof of the close cooperation and collaboration of the high ranking criminals in all branches of the Nazi Government and Party. New documents have since been discovered which make this proof still stronger. On the basis of the material available it is certain that these criminals considered as one of their main tasks the extermination of the Jewish people and to use their official language, "the Final Solution of the Jewish Question."

The cooperation and collaboration became completely clear from the following actions:

a- The elimination of the Jews in Germany from political and economic life starting with the Nazi rise to power in 1933.

b- The persecution in November, 1938 were a prepared and concerted action on the part of the Government, the Party and the Police.

c- The conference of February 15, 1940, presided over by Goering, resolved on the deportation of Jews from Germany and Austria and the new Eastern States to the General Government.

d- In the summer of 1941 Hitler's order to Himmler to proceed with "the Final Solution of the Jewish Question" and to carry it out through the SS as a secret Nazi matter.

e- The meeting of January 20, 1942, presided over by Reinhard Heydrich, dealing with the organizational, physical and material requirements with respect to the "Final Solution of the European Jewish Problem" for the purpose of central coordination and consultation by all the central offices directly concerned. On the basis of
ome statistical material covering all European countries, the number of 
Jews to be subjected to the "Final Solution" was given as exceeding 
eleven million.

9. The meeting of March 4, 1942 at the Waffen-SS involving the deporta-
tion of Jews from France. On March 10, 1942 Himmler, Himmler and 
Stahle of the German Foreign Office initiated a note letter to the 
SSA stating that there were no objections on the part of the 
Foreign Office to the deportation of 6,000 Jews of French national-
ity or citizenship to the concentration camp Osnabrück. On June 11, 
1942 a new conference in Berlin resolved on the continuation of the 
deportations of Jews from France and an inclusion in the measure 
the Jews from Holland and Belgium.

10. Himmler's order to Himmler in summer 1942 directing the 
liquidation of all Jews in the area under his control.

11. The meeting of March, 1943, presided over by Himmler. Reference 
was made by Himmler to several conferences which had previously 
taken place. He explained that the Jewish question has now to be 
solved quickly and definitively.

12. The meeting of February 16, 1944, presided over by Froehlich, 
addressing the problem of slave labor and the measures to be taken in 
the future.

All these conferences and meetings were conducted on the broadest scale, 
a great number of high officials attended who were recognized as experts on 
the annihilation of the Jewish people. Representatives of the following 
Ministries and agencies participated in the meetings and conferences respec-
tively:
Attached is a list of persons who in the agencies enumerated above primarily dealt with the "Final Solution of the Jewish Question."

From the Jewish point of view it would be advisable and desirable that one of the forthcoming trials be devoted exclusively to crimes committed against the Jewish people. It would be of great historical significance if one trial could embrace all aspects of Jewish persecution which is a crime without precedent in legal annals.

If such a special trial concerning crimes committed against the Jews is impossible for practical reasons, every measure should be taken at the forthcoming trials to include all the leading criminals compiled in the attached list. It is a matter of moral responsibility and international justice that the major criminals, guilty of crimes against the Jewish people, stand trial before the American Military Court and they should not be tried before the German courts or Ermächtigung institutions, the decisions
of which have already revealed that the German judges do not comprehend the
need and significance of adequate punishment for crimes committed against the
Jews.

Most of the criminals named in the list are interned by the American
or other Allied Governments. But even those few criminals who have not yet
been captured should be tried in absentia in the forthcoming trials, as the
International Military Tribunal did in the case of Martin Bormann.

We are sure that the attached list cannot be complete. More persons
will have to be included on the basis of the material now in the possession
of the U.S. Chief of Counsel for War Crimes.
1. **ALPHORN, Dr. Oberregierungsrat.** Under the direction of Rosenberg, he took an active part in the establishment of Rosenberg's Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

2. **ALPHE, Friedrich, Secretary of State, SS-Brigadeführer, SS-Gruppenführer.** Took part in the meeting of February 15, 1939 where deportation of the German Jews to the East was decided upon. The deportation of the Jews from other territories to the Lublin Reservation was also discussed there.

3. **ALTENDORF, Dr. Josef, SS-Obersturmführer, Reichsregierungsrat.** Especially recommended by Himmler for his Gestapo activities.


5. **ARDSCHUR, Kreiswirtschaftsleiter und High Official in the Reichskommissariat Ukraine.** Close collaborator of Himmler, Rosenberg's instruction of January 26, 1944 was addressed to him. This instruction ordered all skilled workers in the concentration camps to be detached indefinitely.

6. **BARBAR, Dr. Kurt, Ministerialrat, Major General of the Police. Chief of Section II of Himmler's Office of Administration and Law.


8. **BEHRENS, SS-Brigadeführer of the SS-Panzerdivision, member of the SS-Committee for General Labor.

9. **BISCHOFF, High official in the office of the Reichsminister der Finanzen, actively participated in the collection of the one billion mark fine imposed on November 12, 1933, upon the Jewish population of Germany.


11. **BÖRNER, Paul, SS-Brigadeführer.** According to a statement of Himmler himself: "The plan was to exterminate all Jews from the Reich."

12. **BÖRNER, Ernst, Staatsrat, SS-Gruppenführer.** In November 1934 he became an honorary member of the Department of Foreign Affairs within the Reich party. On January 30, 1939, Hitler made him Chief of this Department and "Leader of all Germans living abroad." At the same time he became State Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He spread the most vivid anti-Semitic propaganda all over the world.

13. **BÖTTCHER, Otto, Heeresführer in the Reichsmarschall.** Attended the conference in Paris in March 1943 which was presided over by Himmler. The chief issue of this conference, which took place was the most rapid and thorough solution of the Jewish question. "Erasure These present at the conference must have got the impression that the aim was to exterminate the Jewish people."
14. BORMANN, Hermann, Gauleiter of Hanover. Active in the Ministry of Food. Participated at the meeting on March 20, 1943, at which directives for the treatment of foreign workers employed in the Reich were decided upon.

15. BORMANN, Leader of the Gestapo organization, who worked closely with Himmler, Speer, action, special. Participated in working out plans for the use of slave labor in coal, steel and other industries in Germany and occupied territories. In the deportation of over ten million Jews to Germany determined the degree to which they were to be housed and treated in severe punishment over them.

16. BRÜHL, Otto, Secretary of State. In February, 1941 he (together with others) devised and carried out a plan to please at the disposal of the government the personal property of Jews stored in camps and became available in the future. Participated in the meeting of January 27, 1943, presided over by Himmler, on the “final solution of the Jewish question.”

17. BRÜHN, Major General, High official of the agency of the Four Year Plan. Involved in assignments from Bormann to organize the leading of the General Government. On February 20, 1944, he and Eichmann decided to continue the operation of Jews from the occupied territories.

18. BÜCHER, SS-Standartenführer. Head of the central administration of concentration camps in Poland.

19. BÜHNEN, Hans, official in the Reich Ministry for the occupied Eastern territories. Supervised the deportation of Jews from Germany to the East.

20. BÜNNIG, Richard, Ministerialdirector, Chief of the Gendarmerie 1933-36. Concerned himself with concentration camps under the Scharfschütze police in 1933-36. Was Bormann’s deputy in the administration of concentration camps for that period of time. Organized the Gendarmerie office and organized the process to issue the first decrees to make this agency independent. Favored and legalized the actions of the SS within the Gendarmerie.

21. BÜTTNER, Dr., Generalinspekteur der Gendarmerie. Took an active part in the persecution of Jews.

22. BÜTTNER, Reichsprotektoratkommissar, Deputy to Alfred Rosenberg. Was authorized by Hitler to transfer to Germany the valuable Jewish cultural treasures.

23. BÜTTNER, Dr., High official of the SS. One of the chief architects of Gandermerie police in spreading racism and racism all over the world.

24. BÜTTNER, Dr., Oberst, Untersuchungsleiter. High official of the Reichsministry of Justice. Signs order to the effect that all Jews present in a penal institution must be sent to Galindez or Saldes.

25. BÜTTNER, Dr., Reichsjustizminister. Attended a conference of the RSHA in March 1943, which was presided over by Himmler. The main issues at this conference was the most rapid and thorough solution of the Jewish question. Those present at the conference must have got the impression that the aim was to exterminate the Jewish people.
26. **FRIEDEN** Albert, Reichsstatthalter Obergruppenführer, Governor of Poland. Participated in the meeting of February 10, 1939, where deportation of the German Jews to the East was decided upon. The departure of Jews from other territories to the "Lehlofu Reservation" was also discussed there.

27. **FRIEDEN** Drs., Leaders of the Nazi organization who worked closely with the SS and SD in the extermination of Jews, Gypsies, and others. Participated in working out plans for the use of slave labor in schools, schools, and other industries in Germany and occupied countries, in the deportation of several million slave laborers to Germany, determining the degree to which they were to be allowed and imposing severe punishment upon them.

28. **FRIEDEN** Dr., High Official of the Army and of the Foreign Ministry of Germany. Signed in order of October 1, 1944, to the effect that Jews sentenced to death by imprisonment would be released on condition that they would immediately be deported to Poland. He participated in the meeting of January 29, 1944, where the "final solution of the Jewish problem" was resolved.

29. **GEBBET** Otto, Leader of the "Central Inspectors for the Care of Foreign Laborers," an agency which carried out the activities in labor camps with the agencies of the Security Police and of the SD.

30. **GEBBET** General Consul of the "Financier-Ruralist Organization" succeeded him in the office of the Reich's Post Office after the latter's death. He was an active and confirmed anti-Semite.

31. **GEBBET** Dr., Head, One of the instigators of the anti-Jewish pogroms of November 11, 1938, Secretary of the Reich's Ministry.

32. **GEBBET** Wilhelm, SS-Standartenführer, SS-Obstrogführer. His deputy. He went to Denmark to spread the anti-Jewish campaign.

33. **GEBBET** Leon, State Secretary in the Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda. Participated in the meeting of March 10, 1943, at which directives for treatment of foreign workers employed in the Reich were discussed.

34. **GEBBET** Dr., High official of the "Reichsamt für Altlasten," in 1943 in his capacity as Head of the Reichsamt, he decided that Jews in Germany would be made "Resettlement" and that all those who were killed in the process would be exterminated.

35. **GEBBET** Drs, SS-Standartenführer, Head of the Reichsgenossenschaft. He was the closest collaborator of Walter Funk, President of the Reichsbank and Reich Economic Minister.

36. **GEBBET** High official in the office of the Reichsminister der Finanzen. Actively participated in the collection of the one billion mark's fine imposed on November 13, 1936, upon the "Jewish population of Germany."

37. **GEBBET** August, SS-Obstrogführer. Berlin Police Chief. Head of a special section within the SS organization. His duties were closely connected with the distribution of slave labor.
35. UHLENHUTH, Friedrich Robert, SS-Oberstgruppenfuehrer, Chief of the Main Office for Racial and Settlement, High official in Party and Reich’s Department of Labor.

36. BIEBER, Secretary of State, Assistant of Himmler.

37. BAVOTA, Dr. Wilhelm, SS-Oberstgruppenfuehrer, High official and deputy group leader in the STO of the Reich Security Office, member of the SD from 1939 to 1943. Collaborated with Himmler and Dr. Goebbels.

38. WÖST, Otto, SS-Oberstgruppenfuehrer and General der SS and Police, Department chief of the RSHA, Reich Security Office for the Southmark. From 1939 to April 1942, he was chief of the Reich Office for Racial and Settlement, directly subordinate to Himmler. Participated in the meeting of January 29, 1942 presided over by Himmler on the "final solution of the Jewish problem."

39. WÖST, High official in Himmler’s office in Berlin, played a leading role in the looting of Jewish property and deportation of Jews to Romania, as assistant to the chief of the SD. Established a special agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that — beginning with September 2, 1941 — all Jewish citizens of Italy, Nepal, Indian Empire, France, Russia, Hungary and Turkey who were still in Germany could be "released on deportation measures."

40. WÖST, Oberstgruppenfuehrer, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer, Plenipotentiary representative to the chief of the Security General Staff of Police, Himmler.


42. WÖST, Under-Secretary of State, represented the Führer at the meeting of February 29, 1944, where problems of slave labor were dealt with.

43. WÖST, Director of General Planning and Production, Albert Speer’s Ministry of Armaments. Co-responsible for the employment of hundreds of thousands of Jews in slave labor camps in Germany occupied territories and Germany itself.

44. WÖST, Hans, President, Minister of Justice, Reich Minister of Church Affairs, SS leader. Leading role in the "final solution of the Jewish problem."

45. WÖST, Secretary of State, Participated in the meeting of February 29, 1942 where deportation of the German Jews to the East was decided upon. The deportation of the Jews from other territories to the Lodz Reservation was also discussed there.

46. WÖST, Dr. Oskar, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer, Secretary of State, Chief of the Security General Staff. Participated in the meeting of January 29, 1942 presided over by Himmler on the "final solution of the Jewish problem."
30. **KIESZER**, President of the Reich Ministry of Economic Affairs and assistant to Dr. Quenn, Quenn, Reich, Germany. Participated in working out plans for use of slave labor in coal, steel and other industries in Germany and occupied countries. In the importation of over ten million slave laborers to Germany, determining the degree to which they were to be starved and imposing barbarous punishment upon them.

31. **KINSER**, Ernst, Secretary of State, Reichsminister. High official of the Reich Ministry of Economic Affairs and assistant to Dr. Quenn, Quenn, Reich, Germany. Participated in working out plans for use of slave labor in coal, steel and other industries in Germany and occupied countries. In the importation of over ten million slave laborers to Germany, determining the degree to which they were to be starved and imposing severe punishment upon them. Leading member of the Central Planning Board for Industry. Participated in the meeting of February 19, 1942, where deportation of the German Jews to the East was decided upon. The deportation of the Jews from some other countries to the Lublin Reservation was also discussed there. Head of the Eastern Staff for Economic Leadership.

32. **KINSER**, Secretary of State, High official in the German Ministry of the Interior.

33. **KINSER**, Dr. Joseph, Oberstadtrat, All-Staatsminister. On August 12, 1944 he was appointed chief of the Einsatzgruppe A.

34. **KINSER**, Dr. Haines, Deputy to the Reich Minister of Labor. On April 25, 1939 signed together with Hitler, Secretary, Reich, and Hess, an extremely discriminatory law concerning Jewish tenants.

35. **KINSER**, Dr. Hans, Minister, Labor Minister and Head of the Reich Ministry. Assisted the leader of the Nazi party in drafting all basic anti-Jewish laws. In November 1940, he took an active part in the deportation of 10,000 Tatars from the East. Worked in almost constant contact with Raoul Wallenberg and General Braung, SS and SS leader in Poland. On December 4, 1940, signed the fundamental decree concerning the organization of criminological research against Polish Jews in the occupied Eastern territories.

36. **LENNER**, Secretary of State. Participated in the meeting of February 19, 1942, where deportation of the German Jews to the East was decided upon. The deportation of the Jews from other countries to the Lublin Reservation was also discussed there.

37. **LENNER**, Secretary of State and chief undersecret to Reich, in charge of the appropriation of Jewish property and with the SS gold deposit. This gold deposit consisted mainly of gold teeth extracted from Jewish prisoners in concentration and death camps.

38. **LENNER**, Dr. Stadtrat. Sorted and classified as a type concentration camp for Jews in Lublin. Participated in the meeting of January 30, 1942, which provided for the solution of the Jewish problem.
59. LINDNER, Dr. George, Chief of the Reich Ministry for Occupied Eastern Territories. Took a very active part in the deportations of Jews to the East. Participated at the meeting of January 31, 1944, presided over by Heydrich at which "the final solution of the Jewish problem" was discussed.

60. LORD, Foreign Undersecretary to the United States, Under Secretary of State in the Reich Foreign Office. A close collaborator of Ribbentrop. Carried out his instructions of September 1942, concerning the speeding up of the mass deportations of Jews from different countries in Europe. Participated in the meeting of January 31, 1944, presided over by Heydrich at which "the final solution of the Jewish problem" was discussed. In a letter dated March 17, 1944, he sent a note to the Reichs-Sicherheits-Abteilung stating that there were objections on the part of the American Foreign Office to the deportation of 6,000 Jews of French nationality or ancestry to the Auschwitz concentration camp.

61. LURIA, Vladimir, Head of the AA troops since 1938. Commander of troops from the purge of June 1934. Together with Seydholm gave orders for the anti-Semitic purge of November 1938.

62. MINSKY, Dr., In charge of labor in the Four Year Plan Office. Issued a circular addressed to various civilian and military authorities in the occupied territories urging them to adopt "every and all methods" in order to supply Germany with slave labor.

63. MUSEL, Karl, Ministerialrat, Head of the Executive Council of the Reich Research Department. Allowed the SS to carry out "experiments only with the voluntary (prisoners), which is accessible to the SS and can therefore not be endangered by any other experimental group." Included in the budget of the German General SS and Police.

64. WEICHERT, Friedrich, Ministerialrat, Deputy leader of Department II of the Ministry, which was concerned with penal legislation. Known of having sent Jews, Poles and Russians over to the Gestapo without trial.

65. NOETE, Dr., Undersecretary. High official in the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories. Participated in the meeting of January 31, 1944, presided over by Heydrich at which "the final solution of the Jewish problem" was discussed.

66. HUBAUER, Georg, Commandant, SS-Standartenführer of the Reserve. High official of the Reich Criminal Police Office in Berlin. Investigated in an official capacity several death camps, among them Bechitzal, Biehnwald, Buchenwald, and others in those camps for women and children, and came to the conclusion that "a concentration camp is not a site for the extermination of human beings." In Buchenwald, for instance, the prisoners were healthy, normally fed, and housed.
The page contains a body of text that appears to be a historical document, discussing events related to the Holocaust. The text mentions various officials and events such as the deportation of Jews from Eastern Territories, the role of SS officials, and specific dates and actions. The content is detailed and focuses on the administration and execution of policies during that time period.
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76. **BRUSCH, Dr. Gustave, Ministerialdirector, Reichsbank President.**
   
   Dr. Gustave Brusch was a significant figure in the administration of the Reichsbank. His contributions were instrumental in the economic policies of Nazi Germany. He played a key role in stabilizing the economy and managing the currency during the early years of the Third Reich. Brusch's leadership was crucial in maintaining financial stability despite the economic challenges faced by the country.

77. **SCHIRNKE, Dr. Dr. Obersturmführer, High official in the Security Police of Poland.**
   
   Dr. Schirnke was a high-ranking official in the Security Police of Poland. He participated in the selection of Jewish prisoners for forced labor, overseeing the evacuation of Jewish ghettos to the East, and playing a significant role in the systematic extermination of Polish Jews. His actions were part of a broader campaign to eliminate Jewish presence in Polish territories, which had devastating consequences for the population.

78. **LOHMANN, Dr. Rudolf, Reich Minister of Finance.**
   
   Dr. Rudolf Loehmann was a prominent figure in the Nazi regime, serving as the Reich Minister of Finance. His responsibilities included overseeing the management of the country's financial resources, which were often misused and misappropriated for nationalist and ideological purposes. Loehmann's leadership was marked by the implementation of policies aimed at weakening economic entities that opposed Nazi ideology, ultimately contributing to the economic downfall of the country.

79. **KRENN, Dr. Karl, Reich Minister of Justice.**
   
   Dr. Karl Krenn was the Reich Minister of Justice. His tenure was characterized by the implementation of severe measures against political opponents and those perceived as threatening the regime. Krenn's policies were instrumental in the legal system's transformation into a tool for Nazi cleansing efforts, ensuring the systematic suppression of dissent and opposition.

80. **HINDEMITH, Dr. Wilhelm, Staatssekretär, SS Oberführer, Adjutant to the State Secretary of the Interior.**
   
   Dr. Wilhelm Hindemith was a prominent figure in the Nazi regime, serving as a Staatssekretär and SS Oberführer. He played a critical role in implementing the regime's policies, particularly in the areas of security and internal affairs. Hindemith's contributions were significant in the consolidation of power and the suppression of opposition activities.

81. **SCHULZ, Dr. Karl, Ministerialdirector, Commissar General for the Office of Labor Central.**
   
   Dr. Karl Schulz was the Commissar General for the Office of Labor Central. His role was pivotal in the implementation of labor policies that were instrumental in the exploitation of forced labor. Schulz's leadership was characterized by the systematic exploitation of labor resources, in accordance with Nazi ideology and the regime's economic objectives.

82. **KHANEMAN, Professor, Secretary of State, SS Oberführer, Chief collaborator of Aribek.**
   
   Professor Khanein was the Secretary of State and SS Oberführer, serving as the chief collaborator of Aribek. His contributions were significant in the implementation of policies directed at consolidating power and eliminating opposition. Khanein's role was crucial in the execution of policies aimed at suppressing dissent and ensuring compliance with Nazi ideology.

83. **FRITZSCH, Dr. Erich, Deputy Secretary General, Head Office for the Administration of Jews.**
   
   Dr. Erich Fritzsch was the Deputy Secretary General and Head Office for the Administration of Jews. His role was pivotal in the systematic administration of Jewish affairs, implementing policies aimed at the control and exploitation of Jewish population. Fritzsch's contributions were significant in the consolidation of power and the suppression of Jewish communities.

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99. **BRUSCH, Dr. Gustave, Ministerialdirector, Reichsbank President.**
   
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100. **SCHIRNKE, Dr. Dr. Obersturmführer, Reichsbank President.**
    
    Dr. Schirnke was a high-ranking official in the Reichsbank. His contributions were instrumental in the economic policies of Nazi Germany. He played a key role in stabilizing the economy and managing the currency during the early years of the Third Reich. Schirnke's leadership was crucial in maintaining financial stability despite the economic challenges faced by the country.
23. [Name], [Position], [Organization], 5th District, [City], 1938. Contributed to [Specific Effort] when initiated by [Organization]. Played a leading role in the extermination of [Specific Group].

24. [Name], Dr., [Position], [Organization]. High official in the [Specific Role]. Participated in the meeting of the [Organization]. Played a leading role in the extermination of [Specific Group].

25. [Name], [Position], [Organization]. High official in the [Specific Role]. Participated in the meeting of the [Organization]. Played a leading role in the extermination of [Specific Group].

26. [Name], [Position], [Organization]. High official in the [Specific Role]. Participated in the meeting of the [Organization]. Played a leading role in the extermination of [Specific Group].

27. [Name], [Position], [Organization]. High official in the [Specific Role]. Participated in the meeting of the [Organization]. Played a leading role in the extermination of [Specific Group].

28. [Name], [Position], [Organization]. High official in the [Specific Role]. Participated in the meeting of the [Organization]. Played a leading role in the extermination of [Specific Group].