UNITED NATIONS ARCHIVES

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PROGRAMME

1986
REEL

no.

13
REDUCTION
25x
REGISTERED NOS.

271 TO 280
REGISTERED
NOS.

271
TO
280
AFFLERBACH, 1930

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
--- | ---
8 OCT 1949 | 1 - 4 - A
5 - W |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Registered number</th>
<th>Date of receipt in Secretariat</th>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>4127/Nel/G/27</td>
<td>27 SEP 1946</td>
<td>APPERHOFF, Henry (Very likely identical with Afflebach, DNOCC list 30/338, charge No. 2357) Member of the Sicherheitsdienst at GRONINGEN. Was head of the detachment sent to arrest van Oosten and gave the order to shoot the latter. Description: aged about 33, height 1.83m., strongly built, hair very, almost black combed back from forehead, large nose, gold-stopped teeth-in lower jaw. Formerly lived in SAUER (west Germany). Was wounded and taken as prisoner of war to Germany.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>LEHNHOFF, Robert Wilhelm, Born at MEHLE, Germany, 11th August 1906. Hauptscharführer and Referatsleiter of the Sicherheitsdienst at Groningen. Made out the list of the N.B.S. members to be arrested, some of which were to be summarily shot. Appointed Afflebach to take charge of the detachment concerned in the murder. Now detained in Groningen prison.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>THOMSON, Hauptsturmführer and head of the Sicherheitsdienst at Groningen. Marked van Oosten's name on Lehnoff's list to be shot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RAUVER, Bephen Polizei-und S.S. Führer. Has been surrendered to the Netherlands.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BOTE or BULL, or BUSSE, Commandant of the &quot;Grenzaufsichtstelle&quot; (the Gast) at Usquert.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Place and date of commission of alleged crime: Between Usquert and Warffum-Breede, parish of Baflo, 1st April 1945.
Although not the actual perpetrators of the act which caused the death of a Dutchman, the accused bear the responsibility for it, the first three because they gave direct orders which led to the shooting, the fourth because his was the directive which caused these orders to be issued and the fifth, Boje, because it was with his complicity that the whereabouts of the victim were found.
Extract of these statements has been made by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission in his own words.

STATEMENT

I, HENDRIK STOUTEN, officer of the Political Investigation Service at Groningen and also special State Constable, in connection with the attached statements concerning the murder of Haroo van Oosten, formerly living at 131 Usquert, on Thursday, 18th October 1945 interrogated:

JAN ALLE VISER,
born at The Hague, 2nd April 1919, Polizeiengestalter of the former S.D. at Groningen, now in custody in the prison at Groningen, who declared as follows:

"I was on the night of 31st March - 1st April 1945, together with AFFLERBACH, Luchtenberg and presumably Meertens. Our driver was van Bruggen or Japer. Our detachment was under AFFLBRACH's command.

"In Usquert we got the head of the Gest (grenzaurichtstelle) to show us the burgomaster's house. He was run up out of his bed and then BUE and the said burgomaster had a conversation about where a certain man we were looking for that night lived. I cannot remember this man's name. We then went to the latter's house and went inside, whereupon he was interrogated by Luchtenberg. He confessed to having B.S. armbands hidden there. We did in fact find these armbands in the place he pointed out and took them with us to Groningen as proof. On orders from us the man dressed and was taken by us to the Gest where he underwent a second questioning. After this second interrogation we put the prisoner in the car and drove off in the direction of Groningen.

"On the way there we stopped, and on orders from AFFLERBACH I shot the man with an automatic pistol in the drive leading to a farm. We left the body lying there. I am quite certain that AFFLBRACH in his turn was acting in accordance with orders from LEHNFITT who was in charge of the large scale action which took place that night in Groningen province."

After it had been read over to and subscribed to by him, the accused signed this statement.

s/ J. ... Viser

Another witness, Tjaako Jager (now in Groningen prison), the driver of the car used at the time of the murder, was also interrogated and gave confirmatory evidence.

"I, HENDRIK STOUTEN... in connection with the attached statements... heard:

ROBERT WILHELM LEHNFITT.

born 11th August, 1906 at Mohlo, Hauptsturmführer attached to the former Sicherheitspolizei at Groningen, now in custody in Groningen prison, who declared as follows:

"A week before the large-scale action which took place on the night of 31st March - 1st April 1945, I heard from the head of our Dienststelle..."
For THOMSON, that the B.d.S. (Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und des S.S.) had informed him that in a short time a large-scale action would take place against the N.B.S., (Nationaler Beauftragter Ost). During which it was prescribed that firearms were to be used freely. This was to be a preventive measure, as it was known that at a certain moment to be indicated by the Allies, the N.B.S. would start a revolt. So as to frighten the members of the N.B.S. beforehand, all members of the N.B.S. known to us, or their contacts or lieutenants, were to be arrested. Should the revolt then start these prisoners could be shot. This action was to begin when a certain pass-word was sent round by the B.d.S. This pass-word was: "Aktion Sommernacht."

"After this information I did the preparatory work by making out a list of about fifty names of members of the N.B.S., which names I knew from the interrogations of persons who had already been arrested. I went through the list with my chief, Herr THOMSON, and the latter marked off which men were to be done away with on the spot at the time of their arrest.

"On Saturday, 31st March 1945, I received orders from Hauptsturmführer THOMSON to take full charge of the action. That day the pass-word mentioned above had namely come through. I made up five detachments and gave the various leaders a note in which were written the names of the persons to be arrested and also the twelve who were to be killed. One of the detachments was under the leadership of AFFLERBACH among other things AFFLERBACH's detachment had orders to arrest a certain van Oosten, the local head of the B.S., who was known to have had, or to still have, the armbands in his house. These armbands were in fact once across and handed over to me as proof. On the list van Oosten was down to be shot."

After it had been read over to and subscribed to by him, the witness and I signed this statement.

s/ R. Lehnhoff
H. Stouten

I, the investigator, next heard:

FRIEDRICH BELLER,

born at Geestemunde, 20th July 1897, deputy leader of the B.S., now detained in the prison at Groningen, who stated:

"I know that at the end of March 1945 sharper orders came twice from the Reichskommissar und S.S. Führer RAUTER, that everything in the shape of a terrorist still going round was to be shot if at all possible. When a certain pass-word came through a large-scale action would take place against the N.B.S. The usual thing was that THOMSON, at that time head of the Dienststelle, passed on similar orders from the B.d.S. directly to the "Referatsleiter" concerned. In this case the "Referatsleiter" was LEHNHOFF."

After it had been read over to and subscribed to by him, the witness and I signed this statement.

s/ F. Bellmer
H. Stouten.

The German Afflerbach has not been heard as accused of witness in this affair. He is at present in Germany where he was taken as a wounded prisoner or war. The authorities concerned are being asked to send him to Groningen.

Therefore this statement has been drawn up on oath of office, signed and concluded at Groningen, 15th October 1945.

s/ H. Stouten.
STATIONERY

I, J.N. GILS, sergeant and post commandant, belonging to the above-mentioned group and post, on 26th July 1945, heard:

J.J.E. BLINK,

Dutch nationality, no occupation, born 6th July 1916, at Kanten, wife of the late Harco van Oosten, living at 131, Usquert, who declared as follows:

"On 1st April 1945, at 4 o'clock in the morning there was violent knocking on the doors and windows and cries of: "Does Modendorp live here?" This was answered in the negative, but: "van Oosten lives here" was replied. My husband then went in his night-attire to the front-door. The local German commandant, named BHOLE (Bohlo?), then asked my husband: "Are there Germans here, or evacuees or fugitives?" After having searched the whole house the N.S.B. armlets, which my husband as under-commandant of the Binnenlandse Strijdkrachten (Forces of the Interior) had in the house, were found. My husband was then taken off from our house, and taken away in the direction of Warffum-Breda, in the parish of Baflo. A man in a leather jacket took his place on the right running-board; he had a revolver in his hand. Shortly after that my husband was murdered by four shots, in a side road in the Baflo parish. Later, the Germans stationed here locally fetched his uniform and bicycle from the house. I never saw his identity-card and purse with money in it again.

"I recognised the German Commandant of Usquert positively."

After if had been read over to her witness signed her declaration in testimony of the truth thereof.

s/ Blink.

Finally, I, Sergeant of police, declare that the late van Oosten was murdered at about 5.15 o'clock on the date mentioned.

This statement has been drawn up under oath of office and handed to the Group-commandant of the Royal Mounted Police at Warffum, in order that it may be sent to C.V.O.-P.O.D., Haren.

Concluded at Usquert, 26th July 1945.

s/ J. Gils

sergeant.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 OCT 1946</td>
<td>1-17, 19-44: A</td>
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<td></td>
<td>18: W</td>
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</table>

HAASE, George Bernard
and to 44
Miss Jack,

Re: Charge No. 348 of the Netherlands

The following information should be added to the various accused:

LEHNHOF, Robert Wilhelm - has also been listed on charge 347.

KOLITZ - U.N.W.O.C.- list 30/376
- Additional charge 42/now in custody in Rotterdam

DEPPNER - U.N.W.O.C.-list 1/150

APFELBACH (APPELBACH) - Possibly identical with APFELBACH of U.N.W.O.C.-list 30/338

NAUMANN - U.N.W.O.C.-list 30/385

HARDERS, Hans - 30/358

MAKOWSKI, Ernst - 40/100
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated)


5. Schepfer, Helmut, Hauptscharführer attached to the Sicherheitsdienst at Groningen. Lived at 3, Münster-Fredenerstrasse, Stadtteilb, Ahlen, Last seen in a Luftwaffe prisoner of war camp at Elst and presumably taken from there to Germany. Description: aged about 38, height about 1.70m., medium build, curly hair combed back, slender build, ruddy complexion, deep-set brown eyes, straight nose, one gold tooth in upper and some in lower jaw, speaks through the nose with a Westphalian accent, burns his feet out. I, II, IV, V.

6. Schöll, "Befehlshaber der Sicherheitsdienst" at Zwolle in March 1945. II, V.
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated) (continued)

7. DEPPEM, Capt. "Befehshaber der Sicherheitspolizei" at Zwolle. Head of the executive service of the B.D.S. II, IV.

8. HOITINSKI, Hans Paul, Chauffeur attached to the Sicherheitsdienst at Groningen. Last seen in a Luftwaffe prisoner of war camp at Eilat, and presumably taken from there to Germany. Lived at 22, Stormastrasse, Hamburg, Germany. Description: aged about 39, height about 1.75m, strongly built, thin medium fair hair combed back, dark complexion, brown eyes, full set of teeth, one gold crowned tooth in upper jaw. I. IV. V.

9. BURK, H., Belonged to the Sicherheitsdienst at Groningen. II.

10. ADAM, Josef, Member of the Grenzpolizei. Said to have lived at 3, Ludwuhl, Freibourg, Breisgau. Was in Groningen early September 1944. II, IV.


12. GROSS, Herbert, Hauptscharführer attached to the S.D. at Groningen. Now detained in Groningen prison. Born at Luck, 18th January, 1911. II, V.

13. OTT, Emil, "Luitnant der Ordnungspolizei". IV.

14. SCHUHBLAUP, Emil Friedrich, Obersturmführer attached to the S.D. at Groningen, Reichsdeutscher. Born at Hannover, 9th June 1911. Now detained in Groningen prison. V.

15. BORNEN, Peter Jansen, Born at Gross-Minden, Germany, 10th June 1912. Lived at 15, Haven, Wooner. Now detained in Groningen prison. XI. III.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank and Unit</th>
<th>Official Position</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Cöller,</td>
<td>Belonged to the Sicherheitsdienst at Groningen.</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>Groenow,</td>
<td>Belonged to the Commando &quot;Nord&quot; which was instituted to take reprisal measures against &quot;terrorists&quot;. Headquarters at Assen. Took part in a &quot;Silbertanne&quot; action at Groningen in November 1943.</td>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>Jennigs (Junkers or Juncker) Ernst</td>
<td>Attached to the Sicherheitsdienst at Groningen. Took part in the mass murder at Ence where he killed at least two of the victims. During the liberation he was wounded and taken to Zurich where he presumably still is under treatment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated) (continued)</td>
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<td>(25) <strong>Jonges</strong>, (cont.) Lived at München-Gladbach. Description: aged about 35, height about 1.70m., medium: fair wavy hair, combed back, fresh complexion, blue-grey eyes, high forehead, broken nose, wide mouth, thick lips, full set of teeth.</td>
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<td>(26) (Cancelled)</td>
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<td>(27) <strong>STAUDT</strong>, - , Member of the Gruppepolizei. Took part in the mass shooting at Norg. II.</td>
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<td>(28) <strong>ALON</strong>, - , Member of the Gruppepolizei. Took part in the mass shooting at Norg. II.</td>
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<td>(29) <strong>HERN</strong>, - - , Member of the Gruppepolizei. Took part in the mass shooting at Norg. II.</td>
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<td>(30) <strong>MÜLLER</strong>, - , Member of the Gruppepolizei. Took part in the mass shooting at Norg. II.</td>
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<td>(31) <strong>RUTER</strong>, - Oberbefehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei. Detained in Scheveningen prison. V.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(32) <strong>JÖHNE, Alfons</strong>, Comes from Belgian Planters. Further details unknown. V.</td>
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<td>(33) <strong>van den WILNARD, Robert</strong>, Comes from Antwerp. Further details unknown. V.</td>
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<td>(34) <strong>KREUSEN, Guntar</strong>, Was working as O.R. Sanitizer in Groningen. V.</td>
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<td>(35) <strong>GURIN (or GURING)</strong>, &quot;Baustraktor&quot; of the Reichskommissar in the Province of Groningen. VI.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(36) <strong>APPELBECH (or APPELBECH)</strong>, - , Attached to the S.D. at Groningen. Description: aged about 35, height about 1.86m., strongly built, wavy almost block hair combed back, blue-grey eyes, large nose, some gold teeth in lower jaw. II, IV.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(37) <strong>SCHMITZ, Otto</strong>, Leutnant der Gruppepolizei. Description: aged about 31, height about 1.80m., strongly built, dark</td>
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</tr>
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</table>
(37) Schmidt (cont.) complexion,
light fair hair, looked back,
large dark eye, looked nose,
full set of teeth, high forehead.
Is said to be in Munich.
II, IV, V.

38. Muellen, — , General Major der
polizei, Befehlshaber der Sicher-
heitspolizei (B.D.),
IV.

39. Murrers, Hans, G.S. Hauptschatz-
führer und Kriminalrat. Born at
Wilhelmsfahfen, 25th February,
1905. Livad at Wilhelmsfahfen,
Germany. Now detained in The
Huis van Bawaring, Assen.
IV.

40. Makowski, Ernst, Member of the
Komando "Nord". Born at Gross-
Neuau, Germany, 10th March
1913. Livad at Emaurich, Germany.
Now detained in the Huis van
Bawaring at Assen.
IV.

41. Oberoff. Biedich, Sturmschatzführer
assigned to the B.D. at Assen.
Born at Schwä, Germany, 3rd
January 1905. Livad at Bronse.
Now detained in the Huis van
Bawaring, Assen.
IV.

42. Borodin, Sándor, Belonged to the
Sonderkommando "Feldmioer".
IV.

43. Antosy, Belonged to the Sonder-
kommando "Feldmioer".
IV.

44. van der Berg, Belonged to the
Sonderkommando "Feldmioer".
II, IV.

Place and date of
commission of al-
leged crime.
Groningen and Drontes
1943-1944-1945.

Number and description
of crime in war crimes
list
No. 1. Murder.
all except No. 35.

No. III. Torture.
N.P.C. 300, 30.
Nos. 3 and 4.

No. VIII. Internment of civilians
under inhuman conditions.
N.P.C. 232.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7, 13, 25, 35, 38.
No. XIII. Pillage
N.P.C. 50, 512
No. 3.
The Netherlands National Office presents a case mainly concerning illegal "executions" in the province of Groningen.

It consists of 38 cases which have been combined into one charge as the main accused are the same in each case using different subordinates to execute their criminal orders.

To give a clearer picture the cases have been divided into 6 groups. Each group contains more or less similar cases.

The figures given by the groups indicate the number of the accused (front sheet).

The Roman numerals given after the accused on the front sheet indicate the groups in which they were involved.

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**GROUP I**

1, 4, 5, 6

ordered "executions" on the grounds that the prisons and camps were overcrowded.

**GROUP II**

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 36, 37

ordered mass "executions" on the grounds that there were no means of or time for transport to Germany.

**GROUP III**

3, 4, 15, 23

murders in connection with expected underground revolt.

**GROUP IV**

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 30, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.

"Silbertanne"-murders, and mass arrests of hostages as reprisals.

**GROUP V**

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37.

executions without trials (shooting on the spot) for having weapons, harboring deserters, possessing radio transmitters, etc.

**GROUP VI**

35

internment under inhuman conditions, because the victims had signed a protest against sending civil servants to Germany and a telephone conversation had been overheard about a possible strike.

The following report is made by the Netherlands Representative in his own words from the sworn statements made up by the investigation officers in Groningen.
Extract of these statements has been made by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission in his own words.

STATEMENT

I, ROELF HENRIK KONING, police detective at Groningen and also special State Constable, in connection with the finding of the corpses of Geert Knol, sergeant in the Mounted Police and Jan Schulenklopper, police sergeant 1st class, The Hague, instituted an enquiry and on Wednesday, 9th January 1946, in the prison at Groningen, interrogated:

GEORG HEAD,
born at Abels, 14th October 1910, Gerichtsassessor, living at 36, Wilhelm Gustlovstrasse, Dortmund, who stated:

"In September 1944, all places where prisoners could be kept (prison, detention prison, police station) were overfull in Groningen, as head of the S.D. at Groningen I didn't know where I must put arrested persons. Transport was no longer possible in those days and the concentration camps at Vught and Amersfoort were not accepting any more prisoners. I got into touch with the "Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei" and spoke about the prisoner difficulty. At that time the Kriminalkommissar Anders was also in Groningen. I gave him general orders to occupy himself above all things with the just-mentioned prisoner difficulty. Anders was in charge of the executions of prisoners belonging to Group 4. These were those condemned to death on political grounds. Anders then got in touch again with the "Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei", and it was arranged that the executions to be carried out in Groningen should take place. It was added that the executions were not however to take place in public with a view to reprisals from the side of the resistance movement and so also as not to play into the hands of the latter and cause it to spread. At one of the discussions it was asked how the various executions were to be carried out. I suggested it should be done on army territory and the corpses then buried, and thought too that it did happen this way. I know that various arrested people condemned to death by the "Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei" were shot early in September 1944. I received news of the execution after it had taken place, but I do not know the names of the shot persons. I did not know that it often happened that the prisoners were shot on public roads and then thrown into the water. Two cases came to my notice later and I issued a stern warning against such. I did not know that KINDEL, SCHÜLER and NOWINSKY had also shot two policemen in a like manner. I personally did not give orders to shoot the arrested people. These were received by Anders from the "Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei" and passed on."

Kriminalkommissar Anders was killed in a motor accident in 1944.

JOSEF KINDEL,
born 23 October 1912 at Cologna, living at Nieder Emsel, was interrogated by me in Groningen prison and stated:

I am a German. During the war I was with the S.D. at Groningen, working in LEHNHOFF's department. It was the chief, HAASE, who alone could order me to go along with anyone belonging to another "referat". In the beginning of September SCHÜLER came and told me that by Haase's orders I was to go with him to shoot two policemen. That same evening I drove off with SCHÜLER, NOWINSKY as chauffeur, and the two prisoners along the Domstordiep in the
direction of Delfzijl. We left Groningen at about 9 p.m. When we arrived in the neighbourhood of Yen Boor, Nowinsky made it appear as if something had gone wrong with the car. Schüper and I got out and the two men were also ordered to do so. When both were properly out of the car Schüper called out: "Geb" and at this word I shot the man standing in front of me in the head with a shot from my pistol. Thinking he hadn't died at once I gave him the coup-de-grace in one of his temples. At the same time I saw Schüper also shoot at his prisoner. His first shot was not fatal and he had to fire three times before he killed his man. Schüper and Nowinsky then threw the corpses into the water of the Damsterdiep, after which we returned to Groningen.”

After it had been read over to and subscribed to by him, accused signed his statement.

/s/ Kindel
As a result of transport difficulties in September 1944, various arrested persons were deprived of their life in this brutal fashion. The accused KINDEL informed me that he and SCHUBER went to Norg on 8th September 1944 and that they had to shoot a man and a woman there. The bodies remained lying on top of the ground and were later buried on the spot as persons unknown. Through an enquiry which has now been carried out by us they have proved to be Pastor Fossen from Makkem and the widow van den Berg - van der Vlis.

After September 1944 transport became rather better and the crematoria in Westerbork were once more working. In October arrested persons were taken to Westerbork and shot there. Later transport ran again to Germany.

Kriminalkommissar ANDERS mentioned by the witness HAASE was killed in a motor accident in December, 1944.

Wherefore this statement has been drawn up under oath of office, signed and concluded Saturday, 12th January 1946.

/ R. H. Koning.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
In the first set of affidavits it was stated that in September 1944 five prisoners were fetched from a prison in Groningen and driven in a lorry to the neighbourhood of Eelde where they were shot.

The witness MABER declared:

"When we reached the thickest part of the wood I heard SCHUPPE say to the prisoners who had been drawn up in a file, that they knew what they had done, that it was for that reason they were condemned to death and that the sentence should be carried out on the spot. SCHUPPE then ordered them to lie down on the ground which they all did face downwards."

They were then shot by MABER and ADAM.

The five corpses have been found in a mass grave.

---

In the second set of affidavits concerning the shooting of forty men at Heng, EICKEL states:

"I am a German. I was Hauptsturmführer and deputy leader of the S.D. at Groningen. Lists were drawn up by the various "referaten" at the Scholtenshuis of those accused who had been dealt with by the people belonging to that particular "Referat". These lists were handed in to the head of the S.D. who made one list of them and sent it with his advice to the "Befehlshaber der Schutzpolizei". The latter then decided what was to be done with the accused.

"About four weeks before the battle for Groningen there were still several arrested persons in the Van Swieten at Groningen. A list of these too was made out and sent by VICO, who was head of the S.D. at Groningen at that time, to SCHUPPE who was Befehlshaber was residing at the time. About 70 people were condemned to death.

"I was with THIESSEN in his room one day when we were rung up by the Befehlshaber whose name was KOETZ. KOETZ told us that the execution must be carried out by the S.D. and as quickly as possible. This must take place because there was no longer the time or the opportunity to transport the prisoners to Germany. When THIESSEN asked how it was to be carried out KOETZ said he didn't know, but in any case it had to go through. THIESSEN then charged me with having the order carried out. I sent for various "referent" leaders and informed them of the Befehlshaber's order. I also told them that each one of them must take a number of prisoners and have them shot. I remember that the S.D. man GROSS also received a list with the names of a number of prisoners condemned to death on it and orders to shoot those. I don't know where GROSS went to with his prisoners but I do know that he carried out his orders. I also gave a list to EICKEL, who, too, shot a number of prisoners and had them shot. About 40 prisoners were killed in this manner.

I once again state that I thought it terrible that people were shot and buried in this way, but I couldn't do anything against it, for if I refused I should not be living now."

GROSS refused to say anything.

WEICK states that on orders from THIESSEN and BEILMEIR, eight prisoners were shot in a forest in April 1945 by HIGAELF, EICHEL, SCHULAND and AFFELICH. The man on the spot who gave the order to shoot was GROSS. The corpses were then buried.

This statement was confirmed by EICHEL and SCHULAND.

---
The third set of affidavits concerns the shooting of ten prisoners who belonged to the group mentioned in the second set.

LEHNHOF states:

"Early in April 1945, I received from Bellmer, deputy head of the S.D. at Groningen, a list on which were the names of ten people who were under arrest in the Huis van Bewaring at Groningen with orders that they were to be shot and that I must see about it. I thought the best way I could carry out this order was to have them shot in some out of the way place and then bury them there. As far as I remember the following S.D. people went along too: MAHLORF, DARK, KUNDEL, H. Bouman, vander Berg, KORN, Capelle and I.

I saw that Schaap had the prisoners come two by two and made them lie face downwards in the pit next each other, after he had told them that they were sentenced to death and that the sentence was to be carried out on the spot. I saw and heard that Schaap, as soon as they were lying in the pit in the way just described, gave them two shots in the neck.

"I can also add here that BELLMER had told me that those men had been condemned to death by the "Befehlshaber der Sicherheitsdienst.""

MAHLORF confirms this statement, saying that he helped to dig the grave. He hated the order but feared for his life and that of his family.

KUNDEL confirms - The order came from Lehnhoff. He took the prisoners to the grave.

KORN confirms - He helped to dig the grave.

SCHAAP confesses - (was a Dutch subject and is now in custody).

BELLMER states that these ten victims belonged to the forty mentioned in the second set. These ten were shot at Bakkoveen in April 1945.

He further states:

"I was for a long time deputy head of the S.D. at Groningen, first under Haase and after that under Thomson. At the end of March and beginning of April 1945 there were still in the Huis van Bewaring at Groningen some 70 people who had been arrested by the S.D. Nearly all of them were pretty serious cases from our point of view, among others people belonging to the Netherlands Forces of the Interior (Nederlandse Binnenlandse Strijdkrachten). All those prisoners had been interrogated.

"It must have been about the beginning of April 1945 that I was sent for by my chief Thomson who told me that the "Befehlshaber der Sicherheitsdienst" at Zwolle had received the news that all the prisoners must be shot."

The corpses were later exhumed.

The "Befehlshaber der S.D." at Zwolle was DEBASE.

THOMSON later committed suicide in the prison at Scheveningen.

---

The fourth set of affidavits concerns the shooting of a number of men found in two mass graves at Norg.

The first part of the statement by BELLMER in this case is almost identical with that in the second set of affidavits but this time, after referring to the lists of prisoners which were sent to the Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei, he substitutes the following phrase employed there:
"The latter then decided what punishment was to be meted out."

The witness F. BER states that ten or twelve persons were shot on 8th April 1945, near Norg. Each of the S.D. men shot one. Present were SCHAPIER, and Leutnant SCHMIDT.

The witness DRENT confirms this, adding that they were shot near the aerodrome at Norg. Present were Leutnant SCHMIDT, STUDE, KLOTZ, THON and MULLER, all from the Grüne Polizei. These all participated in the execution.

This case belongs to the case of the 40 victims mentioned previously.

---

The last set of statements concerns the shooting at Nloo of ten men just before the liberation of Groningen. KINDEL, BONNEN and JENKINS participated in this crime.

This case belongs to the case of the 40 victims.
The first statements concern the shooting of two men in and near their homes.

Witness FABER states that the order was given by LEHNHOFF and that KINDEL and BONNEN participated in the murder-raid.

KINDEL declares that THOMSON heard his report about the whereabouts of a number of underground leaders and ordered them to be shot at once. LEHNHOFF gave him the details of the plan.

KINDEL and BONNEN both confessed to having shot respectively Oosting and van Dam in the end of March and beginning of April.

LEHNHOFF declares that he got an order to the effect that in connection with the invasion of the Allies, the underground was expected to become very active and preventive action should be taken with lavish use of firearms, on a certain key work being received.

On a list of 50 names by THOMSON had marked twelve to be shot. It was he who sent out the teams.

The second case in this group concerns the murder of Nienhuis.

LEHNHOFF states that an order came from the Hague during the night of 31st March-1st April, that over the whole country a number of people belonging to the resistance movement were to be shot. He then led a team to Nienhuis’ home, and ordered DIERK to shoot Nienhuis.

Witness SCHAAP states that LEHNHOFF, himself, shot Nienhuis. DIERK died after the liberation.

WEIKE searched the house and later guarded the women in the back room whilst Nienhuis was interrogated and later shot in the front-room.

The third case concerns the murder of Wolters during the night of 31st March 1945. It is similar to the second case. WEIKE guarded the back door to prevent the escape of the victim, whilst LEHNHOFF shot him.
GROUP IV

Concerns a number of reprisal murders. (Silbertanne murders)

HAASE states:

"I remember that about November 1943, the son of the well-known Nobach of Grootegast was shot dead. I reported this as prescribed to the B.D.S. at The Hague. I received a notice from there that a certain number of people, the B.D.S., having fixed the number, were to be shot. Generally it was three but I don't know how many it was in this case. The notice from the B.D.S. was signed by DEPPNER, Sturmbannführer attached to the B.D.S. In addition 35 to 40 hostages must be arrested and taken to Vught. All this must take place at Grootegast and in its neighbourhood. The reprisal as far as the shooting of the people was concerned, must be carried out as a "Silbertanne" action with the methods fully known to you.

"As always I charged BELLER with the carrying-out of the order given me."

BELLMER appointed the following persons as members of those teams: HIRLE, JENDGES, NOINSKI, LENNOFF and KINDER. He states that three persons, Vries, Beukema, Schulinga, had to be shot. This case had to be handled as a "Silbertanne" case.

BELLMER confesses to have shot the victim Schulinga on a lonely road in November, 1943 and says that LENNOFF, KINDER and NOINSKI finished up the job. KINDER confessed to having finished the victim off with two shots.

The witness van Gijn states that another victim KEMENA had been arrested in his house, that the car in which he was taken away had stopped a short distance from the house, whereupon he was shot by one of the Germans. The team was composed by Bellmer and the order to shoot Beukema was also given by Bellmer.

Witness van Gijn states about this murder that the Germans, Grinz and Gernoit, were in the car and that he had orders to stop at a signal on the way back, as if the car had a defect. He states that Beukema had to get out when the car stopped and was shot by Gernoit. After that he heard more shots and saw Gernoit and Grinz standing near the shot man lying in the road. They dragged the body to the side of the road and left it there.

HIRLE stated that he was in a team with KINDER and LENNOFF which went out to shoot a baker. The baker, Schulinga, was arrested by this team in his house and brought to the prison in Groningen. LENNOFF was in charge of that raid. He was shot by Bellmer the next evening.

The investigator adds that the third murder, victim de Vries, was perpetrated by a team consisting of BELLMER, JENDGES and NOINSKI.

A second affidavit concerns the murder of five victims at Harm, as a reprisal for an attack by the underground on a train carrying slave labourers.

HAASE states that DEPPNER gave him orders to have five people, chosen by Deppner, shot on the spot.

Leutnant SCHMIDT was in charge of the firing squad.

Witness Faber mentions SCHMIDT and ADAM as members of this raid. The corpses were left on the spot. Another witness, Faber, states two of the victims were sentenced to death for robbery. LENNOFF, however, who "prepared" cases against the other three does not mention any sentence against them.
Thirdly, the case of murder of the victims Dr. Rolifesma, Dijkstra and Boldarwijn, as a reprisal against "terrorists".

NANLOP states that one murder was committed by the commando "Nord", the head of which was HARDERS. The party consisted of GRIMM and MAKORSKII.

Witness OHLOFF states that HARDERS mentioned the victims Dijkstra and Boldarwijn as to be put on the list. Ohloff had mentioned Dr. Rolifesma as one who had some contact with the "terrorists". He had later given these three names to BELLIER.

HARDERS stated that he had chosen the victim Dijkstra because he had treated a prisoner abducted from a hospital and Dijkstra and Boldarwijn both had sons who were terrorists and the parents must have known about it.

The whole action was decided upon in a meeting at Westerbork where the "Brigadeführer" of the S.S. and S.D., NAARHAN, was present. The action as a reprisal for attempts on members of the S.S., (traitor organisation) was to be called "Silbertanne".

OHLOFF forwarded the names to Groningen. He gave orders to shoot Boldarwijn to a team:-

GRIMM
HARKOWSKI
HIRLE

MAKORSKII confesses that he and GRIMM shot Dijkstra. HIRLE was chauffeur on that raid and knew the object of that raid.

These murders were committed in September, 1943.

The fourth case concerns the shooting of Top, a person in Harum and Robertus and Hazelhorst. One "silbertanne" reprisal murder had to be carried out in Grootegeest in July 1944. Four persons of a S.D. "sonder-comando" were sent there to choose the victims.

BELLIER participated in one of the raids with Novinski. He states that the two Germans who actually shot the victim told him that the son, who was on the list, was not at home, so they had shot the father instead. (Top senior) JEVER confuses to have shot Top senior in his bed. KINDEL was partner in the other raid when a man was shot at Harum.

The investigator adds that BURGERS, ANHOLT and van der BERG participated in these two raids and in a third, whereby two persons, Robertus and Hazelhorst were shot. This is confirmed in 2 confessions by KINZER and HUELT. These persons had to be shot in Grootegeest.

The fifth case concerns the taking of fifty hostages as a reprisal, to the concentration camp at Vught, and the murder of Bollinga.

BELLIER states that Lieutenant JENTS, JENGOES and KINDEL arrested these victims. During this arrest one person, called Bollinga, was shot because he resisted the arrest. KINDEL states that he went with JENTS and JENGOES to Niekirk with a list from BELLIER.

The two first on the list had to be shot, the third to be arrested as a hostage. JENGOES shot Bollinga in his bed, KINDEL and JENTS then turned the bed over to make it plausible that Bollinga had resisted his arrest.

BELLIER had given general orders that they had to report when a person was killed indoors, that he resisted arrest, and when he was shot out of doors, that he tried to escape.
The sixth case is the murder of P. van Altenop, W. van Altenop, W. Vickers and F. Venema.

LEHNHOF and INDEL committed these murders on the orders of HAASE.

The father of the brothers van Altenop states that the house of Venema was burnt down after the raid. (20th January 1945)

The seventh case concerns the shooting of 36 persons in the Westerbork concentration camp.

HAASE states that this was a reprisal. Some of these persons had been sentenced to death, others were shot as a reprisal. They were taken to Westerbork for this purpose. The action was led by Lieutenant SCHMIDT.

LEHNHOF states that affidavits of these persons had been sent to the "Befehlshaber" who had then sentenced them to death. He had taken some of these statements.

STENLAND was the leader of the transport to Westerbork. STENLAND confirms this and said that JANSEN and BANGER were also present. SCHMIDT was with another transport and ordered the firing squad to shoot. STENLAND collected the valuables to be taken back to Groningen and handed to LEHNHOF. The corpses were cremated.

Witness Faber states that JANSSEN and AFFELBACH were in the firing squad.

The eighth case was a reprisal for the murder of the police officer Elzinga, on 31st December 1943.

Fifty hostages were taken and three persons shot. Orders were given by DEFFNER to BELLER. SCHEPER and KINDL shot the victim Bossinga and UGTERMAN.

The ninth case concerns the murder of Riijnders and Dwarshuis and Bos. The team consisted of LEHNHOF, KINDL, MONIKEN and BRITSE. The victim Riijnders was shot by LEHNHOF and KINDL, when the car stopped in the middle of the road. (April, 1944) HAASE and BELLER gave the orders.

Dwarshuis and Bos were shot by SCHEPER on another raid (April 1944). Dwarshuis was not a member of the resistance and nothing incriminating was found in the house search which preceded the shooting.
Murder of Nienhuis by LEHNHOFF and a Dutch ... the latter declared that they had to arrest Nienhuis and that he made a spring at them when they searched his room.

Murder of Antoons. LEHNHOFF states that HAASE told him to arrest Schreuders and shoot the man in whose house he was hiding. LEHNHOFF ordered witness Visser to shoot Antoons. Visser states that LEHNHOFF shot Antoons. GROX states that he found papers concerning Schreuders, therefore the raid was arranged. HAASE states that he gave no orders to shoot, but that in his opinion LEHNHOFF was entitled to do so if Antoons was a terrorist or saboteur.

Murder of Petinga. In December 1944, Petinga was arrested and a few weeks later shot in a wood at Norg, by SCHAFER, Petinga, during the trip to Norg, was informed of his fate.

Murder of Logger. Witness Faber states that SCHAFER, SCHLIDT and himself had to fetch Logger from the prison. Logger was very ill and was unconscious. The warder said he should be in hospital. SCHAFER rolled him in a blanket and took him to the car. The car stopped in a lonely spot and the victim was shot, presumably by SCHAFER as the latter returned to the car reloading his pistol.

Murder of Sterenberg. Witness Temmink states that an S.O. agent was shot by the Dutch Police when he refused to put up his hands when arrested. The head of the Dienststelle at Groningen, STAAL, did not believe this story and said to the witness Temmink that the agent was denounced to the police by the farmer Sterenberg where he was staying. STAAL then said: "This STERENBERG has to pay for this and will be shot." The raiding party consisted of STAAL, Dr. LESCHER, van der WIJNGAARD and d'HOOGHE. Three members of the party disguised themselves with make-up and false moustaches. Sterenberg was shot in the stable of his farm by STAAL. The party then left for the Dienststelle where they had drinks together.

STAAL confesses, and states that van der WIJNGAARD also fired at Sterenberg.

HAASE confesses that he gave STAAL a free hand in this reprisal.

STAAL is originally Dutch and is in custody in Holland.

Murder of the bookseller Walter. The motive for this was that he had sold books for the benefit of the underground. (price: 35 guilders.) LESCHER states that HAASE gave the order to shoot Walter. The book contained pro-Dutch poems. The raiding party consisted of LESCHER, KINDL and KOENIGSK. LESCHER and KINDL state that they shot Walter in his house.

Murder of van Etten (September or October 1944). The raiding party consisted of KINDL (who actually shot the victim in his house) and SCHUCHTANN. They were given their instructions by LESCHER and LEHNHOFF and had orders to go in civilian clothing because nobody must know that this act was committed by the "Sicherheitsdienst". The victim was a member of an organisation which was to keep order when the liberation took place.

Murder of Zara Adrienne van Eghen. HAASE states that this girl was guilty of conveying weapons and of raids on food-offices. He sent the dossier to The Hague. He did not give the order to kill her.

Murder of Tonnens. LEHNHOFF got a letter from an U.S. man in hiding.
asking him to save him from being shot. He was willing to denounce 50 "terrorists". This was agreed to. This man then denounced Tonkens, in whose house he had been hiding. He told Lehnhoff that Tonkens was doing communist propaganda amongst the soldiers. HAASE then agreed that Tonkens was to be shot. Tonkens was then shot at his house on the orders of LEHNHOFF.

Murder of Stork. Dr Lolken, doctor attached to the underground commandos was hiding in the house of Stork. THAEK was of the opinion that this was enough reason to shoot the latter. RAUTER had given a general order to that effect. Stork was then shot on the orders of LEHNHOFF. Before he shot Stork he asked him where his stamp collection was, and obtained the keys of the safe in the Rotterdam-bank, where this collection was kept. Later two S.D. men took the stamp collection from the bank (value F30,000). They also took F10,000 from this safe. The furniture was taken from Stork's house and F2600 in money and F1600 worth silver and gold articles.

Murder of van Baalen in November, 1944. LEHNHOFF shot van Baalen in his house because he had a secret wireless transmitter. Witness Schaap stated that he had given van Baalen a slap in the face as was the custom during interrogations by the S.D. and had hoped to get more information, but that this was frustrated when Lehnhoff shot him. HAASE was angry about this case, but LEHNHOFF had answered him that van Baalen would not have "talked" anyway.

Murder of a Jew (September, 1944.). In another case KINDEL states that he heard from two S.D. men that a Jew was in the possession of weapons and wanted to kill them. In reality the Jew had only said that he liked British planes coming over. KINDEL then went to the Jew's house and shot him, when he opened the door. HAASE confirms this. There was a standing order to shoot people in possession of weapons and terrorists because no camp wanted to accept more arrested people. HAASE had given the order and said that he had repeatedly told his subordinates not to shoot before they had investigated the case.

Murder of Westerdijk and Bakker in March 1945 in Groningen. They were detained in the prison at Groningen. Witness Kooten states that GROSS ordered him and MONKEL and a fourth to assist him in the shooting. The two prisoners were taken from the prison in a car and driven to a wood near Norg. The grave was dug and witness heard GROSS say to the prisoners that they were condemned to death and that this sentence would be carried out on the spot. Bakker had been seriously wounded and was lying on the ground when he was shot. He would have died probably even if he had not been shot. GROSS shot the other one. All four then buried the victims. GROSS refused to state anything.

BELTER states that GROSS got an order from THAEK via himself to let two of his detainees "disappear". The victim had something to do with a radio transmitter. They were condemned to death by the Befehlshaber der Sicherheitsdienst. GROSS reported to BELTER after the shooting. BELTER states that he tried to counteract these sort of actions as much as he could. The Befehlshaber L.D. in March 1945 was OLITZ.

This case concerns ill-treatment resulting in the death in November, 1944, in Groningen of Roelfsena, director of a brick factory. Roelfsena was arrested and taken to prison. According to the witness Schaap, LEHNHOFF gave Roelfsena, during the interrogation which followed, several blows with his fist in his stomach. He fainted. The next morning Roelfsena could not get up and they carried him to the interrogation room where he died a few minutes later. The same evening he was buried secretly in a wood. BELTER refused to have the corpse removed by the ambulance belonging to the municipal health service.

This case concerns the murder in January 1945 in Groningen of Stemstra and a Jew who was hiding in his house. KINDEL beat Stemstra and set
his police dog on Stemstra to get him to point out the Jew's hiding place. The Jew was found by NOMINEXY and shot by him. Then Stemstra was shot.

GROUP VI

This case concerns the internment in the Vught concentration camp of 12 civil servants because they had signed a protest against a letter received from the Department of Works stating that a certain number of civil servants had to report for work in Germany and also because of a telephone conversation which was overheard about a strike. Several had not even been interrogated but were just arrested and sent to the camp. They stayed there over a year.

Dr CONRING, "Beauftragter" of the "Reichskommissar" at Groningen had asked, according to HELMER, for those arrests, whereupon the Sicherheitsdienst were charged to carry them out.
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**CLAS CANADA LIST** 44
For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

None of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)

1. BLINDE, Ludwig, Rotenflieger belonging to an S.S. unit of the Volkssturm in which he served as motor mechanic.
   Description: aged about 35, height about 1.70m., dark brown hair. Comes from Lindau on the Bodensee, Germany. Presumably of German nationality.

2. KULF, Private belonging to an S.S. unit in which he served as motor mechanic.
   Description: aged about 45, height about 1.75m., black hair. Address is: 125,Encrypt Neupanstrasse, Aradia, Roumania. Presumably of Roumanian nationality.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Pijsnacior
4th September, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

No. XIV. Allego

References to relevant provisions of National law.

Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 321-323.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused were members of an S.S. unit and were in the motor repairs department. As the complainant, who owned a forge of which they had been making use, did not wish to part with his machines, they were seized by the two accused and never returned. The smith never received any voucher nor payment.

TRANSMITTED BY . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Investigation of War Crimes.
Sub-commission, South-Holland.

Pro-Justitia.

Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by PIETER EUGENIUS BELLINKOM and JOHANNES HENRIKUS MATTHIEUS JANSEN, police officers, members of the Investigation of War Crimes Sub-commission, South-Holland, after an inquiry carried out by them on 25th July 1946, in respect of a charge of theft.

Witness: JOHANNES van der DURK

the complainant, a smith living at Delft, said he also owned a forge in Pijnacker, part of which, with its machinery, had been hired by the Germans during the latter years of the occupation.

About July 1944, an S.S. unit went there for the repairing of motors. The Rottenführer's name was BLINK and one of the soldiers was called WOLFF. These were the only names he knew.

In August 1944, the unit moved to Leeuwarden near Voorburg, but as they had no materials there with which to do repairs BLINK and WOLFF turned up at complainant's forge in Pijnacker, on 4th September, in order to fetch various machines and tools for their workshop in Voorburg. Complainant not wishing to give up his machines, the accused seized them, promising to return them in a fortnight. They, however, gave no voucher (Beweis) for them.

When some weeks later witness went to Leeuwarden, he found the unit had left taking his property with them, the only exception being an anvil which he recovered. The loss sustained by him amounted to F.850. He had given no permission for the machines etc. to be taken.

Witness then gave a description of the two accused.

Statement was signed by the investigators at The Hague on 26th July 1946.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defence seems possible.
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**FAGGI, Herbert**
Dear Dr. Litawski,

In connection with my previous request for the provisional withdrawal of Netherlands charge Nr. 350 (U.N.W.O.C. 4150) against FAOGI, Herbert, I have now been informed by the Netherlands National Office in Holland that this case has in fact been withdrawn. I should therefore like you to make a similar notice in your books.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

(Commander M. W. Mouton)


Dr. J. Litawski,
Legal Office,
Room 302
Miss Sirey,

Please do not list for the time being the following German:

PAGGI, 4150 charge.

25th October 1946
Copy of case forwarded to J.A.G.
at request of Netherlands Office

(See letter in File 3.21Ne
dated 17.10.46)
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 350. (7-10-46)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 10 OCT 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

FAGGI, Herbert, German nationality, Sub-director of Utrecht prison which was used as a German prison during the occupation.

(Not to be translated)

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Utrecht

January or February, 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

No. XXII. Ill-treatment of prisoners-of-war.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Neth. Penal Code.

Art. 300-302.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Five English or Canadian soldiers belonging to the air-borne troops which fought near Arnhem were captured there and taken to Utrecht prison. There they were ill-treated by the accused who deliberately struck and kicked them without any justification.

TRANSMITTED BY . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Office for the Investigation of War Crimes.  
Sub-commission Utrecht.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the 

STATEMENT

submitted by JOSEPH van DAM, detective-sergeant at Utrecht, and dated 15th July 1946, after an inquiry carried out by him.

Witness Jan Willem Odiijk, prison warden, states that in January or February 1945, five English or Canadian prisoners of war were shut up in Utrecht prison. Witness saw the head of the prison administration, the German FAGGI, ill-treat these prisoners.

"I saw FAGGI, in the corridor or in one of the rooms where interrogations were carried out, deliberately strike several of the English or Canadian soldiers in the face with his clenched fist and intentionally kick them in the body with his shod foot."

Witness Leonardus van Bladel, who was a prisoner in Utrecht prison in January or February 1945, confirms and adds:

"I saw FAGGI give le Noble, (I believe he was a captain) a thump on the chest with his clenched fist and a kick with his boot and use abusive words to him."

Witness Hendrik Cornelis de Kleuver, prison warden at Utrecht, says:

"In January 1945, five British or Canadian prisoners were detained in this prison. They were taken prisoner at Arnhem and belonged to the air-borne troops which came down near Arnhem. One day the prisoners were taken off to a prisoner of war camp. As they left the prison I saw the German, FAGGI, sub-director of the prison, ill-treat one of the prisoners, Charles le Noble, a captain, by deliberately giving him a kick behind with his shod foot. Le Noble had given no cause whatever for this ill-treatment."

The investigator adds a list of names of the prisoners of war in question:

Capt. Ch. le Noble;  
Serg. Major C.S.M. Berry, R. 62160;  
Private P. Briere, B. 147756;  
Corporal H. Swarts, R. 62742;  
Private L.P.Trainor, P. 82729;  
Sergeant R.E. Potor, (Number unknown).

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.  
No defence seems possible.
**Date Submitted** | **Decision of Committee I**
---|---
6 OCT 1946 | 1, 2: A for pillage | CARDS CIRCLED: LIST 44
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIME COMMISSION
Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals

Charge No. 351 (7-10-46)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered number: 77151
Date of receipt in Secretariat: 9-0 OCT 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated):

1. RIEGER, Helmut, Non-commissioned officer belonging to an armoured division. Wore black uniform. Comes from Karlsruhe.

2. WÜHN, Erich, Non-commissioned officer belonging to an infantry unit. Possibly comes from Berlin.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Soesterberg, March 30-31st, 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No, XIII, Pillage
No, XVIII, Wanton devastation and destruction of property.

References to relevant provisions of national law:


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused who had been quartered in complainant's house from which he had been evicted, stole his bicycle tandem when they left, while other soldiers made off with three bicycles requisitioned in the neighbourhood.

Furniture was wilfully destroyed, and clothing and bed linen stolen during their occupation of the premises.

TRANSMITTED BY: 

........................................
Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by SIMON SCHIPPER, municipal police officer 1st class at Soest, post Soesterberg, who undertook an enquiry into a charge of theft brought by:

CARL JANSEN

of Soesterberg, municipality of Soest.

Witness Jansen, the complainant, said that in March 1945 his house was requisitioned by a German military staff. He and his wife had to move over to a neighbour's opposite, leaving all the furniture, bed linen and clothing behind. The house was then occupied by some twelve German paratroopers who wilfully damaged the furniture and stole bed linen and clothing, chairs were chopped up and burnt, other pieces were damaged beyond repair.

On 26th March 1945, two non-commissioned officers joined the others in the house. Willi RIEGER, whose uniform was black, belonged to an armoured division and came from Karlsruhe, so he said. Rieger seemed to be in command. Erich KUHN belonged to an infantry unit and probably came from Berlin.

On 29th March one of the soldiers returned to the house with three "requisitioned" bicycles which RIEGER ordered to be put in the garage. This had been locked and the key kept by complainant. Rieger ordered him to give up the key and on the garage being opened witness' tandem was found. Rieger said he must have that too, but on witness pleading that it had been bought for his sick wife, he agreed to let him keep it. However, when the Germans left Soesterberg during the night of 30-31st March said witness:

"There was a lot of noise going on in my garage. As if it had been arranged beforehand RIEGER and KUHN also made off the garage. The soldiers took the requisitioned bicycles out of it while RIEGER and KUHN went off with my tandem. Although at that time civilians were forbidden to be in the open at night, I ran after them but couldn't catch up with the thieves. A German soldier with a rifle was standing in front of my house and ordered me to go indoors. I haven't seen RIEGER and KUHN since." 

Statement made out on 18th July, 1946 at Soesterberg under oath of office and signed by the investigators.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defence seems possible.
MISSING

REGISTERED NOS.

276
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 353 (8-10-46)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: D/153/Ne/277

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 10 OCT 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)

1. LIPPERT, Standartenführer and Commandant of the 84th Regiment Landsturm Niederlande.
   (U.N. I.C.C. list 30/378)

2. ZINGEL, Osker, (niceness: Tito), Oberscharführer and head of a light anti-aircraft company attached to the 84th Regiment Landsturm Niederlande. Lives in Feldkirch, Tirol. Profession, sports teacher. Presumably identical with Tito - U.N. I.C.C. list 11/81. This Tito has been surrendered to the Netherlands.

3. FERNAU, Obersturmführer of the 84th Regiment "Landsturm Niederlande." Present whereabouts unknown.

4. HEGEL, Rottenführer, member of a pioneer detachment belonging to the 84th Regiment "Landsturm Niederlande." Ukrainian nationality.

5. SCHÖNHAUSEN, Unterscharführer, in command of firing squad composed of Ukrainians belonging to a pioneer detachment of the 84th Regiment "Landsturm Niederlande."

Witness:

6. HÖHNER, Unterscharführer.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Rhenen and Vreewijk
February, 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

No. 1. Murder (complicity in)
No. XIII, Pillage. (accused No. 2.)

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 287, 299, 47, 48, 312.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

An S.S. Regiment, "Landsturm Niederlande," occupied a country district which was declared a prohibited area (Sperrgebiet). The commander LIPPERT issued orders to his subordinates that anyone found there without a permit was to be shot on the spot without trial.

The two victims in the first group were shot by order of FERNAU, who himself gave the order to fire.

The three men in the second group were also shot on FERNAU's orders, the fourth accused, NEDEL, giving the coup-de-grace to one of the victims and the fifth accused SCHMIDMAYR being in charge of the firing-squad.

Of the third group of two, one was shot by and the other on the orders of ZINGERLE.

All the victims were buried on the spot where they were shot.

The accused ZINGERLE was also responsible for plundering houses in the Sperrgebiet whose owners had been evacuated.
Political Investigation Service.
Utrecht Town.

Excerpt of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the War Crimes Commission.

STATEDMENT

submitted by Joseph van Daas, sergeant-detective of police at Utrecht and member of the sub-commission for the Investigation of War Crimes in the province of Utrecht.

In February, 1945, two persons were arrested by the Germans in the "Spergebiet" (prohibited area) near Rhenen and by order of ZINGERLE were brought before Standartenführer LIPPERT by two traitors, men of the Landsturm, van der BURK and DAARS. They were interrogated by LIPPERT and FERNAU. Witness Daams states:

"LIPPERT asked both civilians if they had a permit (Ausweis) to enter the prohibited area; both answered in the negative. LIPPERT asked for the identity papers of both civilians and those were handed him. After he had looked them over he said in German to FERNAU: "You go with them, both must be shot", or words to that effect. FERNAU gave us orders to follow him with both civilians and we then went into the wood behind Remmerstein Castle.

Then we were in the wood FERNAU said to van der BURK and me: "Get ready", and because we had grasped that the two were to be shot we brought our rifles to the ready. FERNAU ordered both civilians to walk into the bush and when they had gone a few yards he gave the order: "Stop!" When both had obeyed FERNAU commanded: "Fire!", whereupon van der BURK and I shot in the direction of the person standing at a little distance in front of each of us."

The vicis were then buried.

The bodies were later exhumed and identified by the Royal Mounted Police. Both were in hiding from the razzias organised by the Germans in that area.

LIPPERT had given orders that people found without permission in the prohibited area were to be shot without trial.

DAARS, - ex-Dutch national, is in custody.

van der BURK, - ex-Dutch national, is at large, may have been killed.

LIPPERT has been listed for a similar offence. (U.N.W.C.C. list 30/378.

The next two are similar cases. In the first FERNAU gave orders that three men, so-called spies, were to be shot.

Witness Pannekoek says:

"FERNAU gave me orders to fetch six men from the pioneer detachment belonging to our company. After six men under an Unterscharführer called SCHOONMAKERS had been placed at my disposal I went to FERNAU to ask what order it was I must carry out. FERNAU then told me to have three spies shot by the men from the pioneer detachment. FERNAU also indicated to me the place where the three persons were to be shot, namely the edge of the wood behind Remmerstein Castle."

Witness acknowledges having given the order to fire and as one of the
victims was not killed outright, witness ordered Rottenführer HEGEL of the firing-squad to give the coup-de-grace. After the shooting Unterscharführer HÖHNER appeared and ordered the victims' pockets to be searched but no papers or other objects were found in them. The bodies were then buried on the spot.

The investigator says:

"The three persons mentioned had gone to their homes in Rhenen to fetch food and in this way had found themselves in the prohibited area. And the two (in the first case) had "gone underground" and were living in the Sperrgebiet because there were razzias in the neighborhood and they thought they could escape them there. As far as could be found out during the investigations the above mentioned people had no permission to enter the Sperrgebiet."

The last case concerns the shooting of a man and a woman found in an empty house in the prohibited area. This was reported to Oberscharführer Oscar ZINGERLE who, accompanied by the soldiers Pijsenburg and Braakman, went to the house where the couple were detained.

Witness Pijsenburg says:

"ZINGERLE inspected the papers which the man and the woman handed over. I did not hear that they were accused of anything but of being in the so-called prohibited area in which they might not be without written permission given by Standartenführer LIPPERT or through his agency. In any case I know that neither of the two were terrorists.‖ Braakman then went off with the man in one direction, Zingerle and Pijsenburg going with the woman in another. Pijsenburg continues:

"Shortly afterwards I heard a shot, the sound coming from the place where Braakman was with the man. Because she heard the shot the woman became very agitated and looked round, then as she walked on Zingerle took his pistol and gave her a so-called neck-shot which killed her at once.‖ Zingerle then gave orders for the burial of the victim. They then buried the two.

Pijsenburg concludes: "I can also tell you that I have seen Zingerle take away various objects such as a wireless set, books, linen, furniture etc., from houses in Vroomijk from which the owners had been evacuated."

Both Pijnacker and Braakman are in custody.

Statement drawn up by the investigator, concluded and signed, 26th February 1946.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
MISSING
REGISTERED NOS.
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TSCHARNTKE, Walter
and to 6
For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number: 4425/Ne/G-279

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 10 Oct 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)

1. TSCHERNIK, Valther. Description: short and thickset, height 1.60 - 1.65m., aged about 40, medium fair hair.

2. HUGER, Baptist. Description: aged about 45, height about 1.60m., slightly built, fair hair.

3. PFOSCH, Erich. Description: height about 1.75m., very heavily built, had a moustache, medium fair hair and heavy eyebrows of the same colour. Appeared to be a Saxon from his speech.

4. FISCHER, Heinrich (nicknamed "Geitenkopf"). Description: height about 1.65-1.70m., fair hair, only one tooth in upper jaw, aged about 45-50, and from his speech appeared to be a West German.

5. NIESSER (no details), all the above were employed at Hamm, Westphalia first and then at Kirchhangel (Cies Herford).

6. BEUTLER, Elrich. Ingenieur and Bauleiter. 3, Stendalstrasse, Gudensberg.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Hamm (Westphalia) and Kirchhangel (Cies Herford).

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. III, Torture of civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 380

Dutchmen, slave labourers, were brutally ill-treated by the accused who beat and kicked them out of pure sadism.

TRANSMITTED BY
We, Hendrik Brockman and Christiaan Troffers, members of the sub-commission Investigation of War Crimes, Haarlem, respectively Special Constable of the State Police and special police Constable, in connection with a written charge laid by C. van den Nijschenhof, regarding the ill-treatment of Dutchmen by various Germans at Hamm, Westphalia, and Kirchhenlengern, Kreis Herford, on 3rd July 1946 interrogated:

CORNELIS JOHANNES BENJAMIN von den NIJSSCHENHOF, living at Hilversum, who stated:

"The Germans mentioned in my letter were first serving in the camp at Hamm, Westphalia and later at Kirchhenlengern, Kreis Herford. I have several times seen these persons strike and kick Dutchmen who had been sent to work there in a scandalous way.

It is difficult to say who was ill-treated by them as practically nobody was passed over. I will give you the names and description:

2. WILHELM TSCHIRNEH was a sadist. He often struck without any reason, sometimes with a spade or a pickaxe as I myself often saw.

2. HAPPEST RING was rather more humane, but all the same I have seen him too hit people with a stick, and sometimes he drove them to their work without shoes on. Another time he gave extra food and was then very accommodating.

3. ERICH FISCHER always carried an elder cudgel with a stout head with which he often hit people without any reason. He was very strong himself and demanded that the half-starved Dutchmen and others undergoing punishment should do at least the same as he could do himself. If they could not manage it he cursed and hit them.

4. HEINRICH FISCHER was also a very bad sort of a person. I have often seen him hunting people out of their bed in the morning with blows from a stick. He did this obviously with relish, even the ones who were sick. He was really the terror of all in the camp. All the Dutch called him "geitenkop".

Baulditer ERICH BENER, engaen, 3. Standerstrasse, Garderogen, knows all details and the addresses of the accused."

Wilhelmus Petrus Halhorst, Domine, confirmed the previous witness' statement.

Wherefore this statement has been made out by us under oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarlem, 16th July, 1946.

s/ E. Brockman
C. Troffers. investigators.

The case is complete.
No defence seems possible.
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FRÖHLICH, Paul
and 15 ft
For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number. [4156/Ne/G/280]

Date of receipt in Secretariat: [10 Oct 1946]

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated)


2. FRANZ, Heinrich, Staffel-Oberscharführer, acted as chauffeur to the SIPO (Sicherheitspolizei) at Utrecht. Born 29th July 1908 at Osnabrück, Germany. Now detained in the Huis van Bewaring No 11 Amsterdam. U.N.I.C.C. list 40/W-126.


4. KETYIELM, head of the Sicherheitspolizei Utrecht, probably identical with Neumeyer list 27/682 and list 43/A-544 who has been surrendered. Hoogland, near Amersfoort. September 1944.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

No. 1 Murder (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Neth. Penal Code. 287, 239, 47, 48.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

A member of the traitor organisation, N.S.B. (National Sozialistische Beweging) having been found shot in a field, members of the Sicherheitspolizei at Utrecht arrested two civilians and shot them by way of reprisal on the spot where the murdered man had been found.

Orders to this effect had been given from Amsterdam.

TRANSMITTED BY.
Pro-ProJustitia.

Extract of these statements has been made by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission in his own words.

STATEMENT

signed 1st May 1946 and submitted by Johan Gerard Versteegh, investigating officer of the F.R.A. in connection with an enquiry undertaken in December 1945 into the deaths of Dr. van Hoften and Bunnik.

A member of the N.S.B. (a traitor organisation) was found murdered and reprisal measures were demanded by his friends.

Witness Vergouwe, also an N.S.B. man and member of the Landwacht, states:

"I was informed by telephone that a person had been shot. I went to the spot indicated. Someone was lying there who later was recognised as being Prima. It was one of "us" who had been shot. I went to the office of the Landwacht next day and during the course of the day heard that persons were to be arrested as a reprisal measure."

Witness accompanied some others of the Landwacht and a Dr. van Hoften was first fetched from his house and then a man called Bunnik. The two were taken to the police station. Witness continues:

"A straet had a list of four persons, we were to get hold of two of these and the other two were a sort of reserve. If the first man wasn't there we took the second and so on."

The accused, PAUL FRÖHLICH, kriminalsekretär attached to the Sicherheitspolizei at Utrecht states:

"It must have been after the September days of 1944 that I received the news by telephone that Mr. Prima had been murdered that evening. A few days later my office received a report that two persons had been arrested there of whom it was known that they had knowledge of Prima's murder and possibly had given the order for it. This news was sent to Amsterdam by teleprinter. About two hours later our office received orders by teleprinter from Amsterdam that the persons who had been arrested were to be shot according to martial law, on the same spot where Prima was murdered. ALBANI, who had a rifle with him, I with an automatic pistol and our chauffeur who only had a revolver, went off to Amersfoort."

There the two arrested men were picked up and driven to Hoogland to the spot where Prima's body had been found.

"Albani was in command. Albani, the chauffeur, I and two men at least of the Landwacht, stood in a row in front of the prisoners at about 15 ft. distance. I think Albani shot with a rifle. I do not know that the chauffeur also shot. After we had shot I remained to see if the shot men were really dead. I seem to remember that one of the prisoners still lay twitching and that I gave him a finishing-off shot for that reason."

The accused HEINRICH FRANZ, Staffelführer, employed as chauffeur by the Sipo (Sicherheitspolizei) states:

"In September 1944 I was attached to the Sipo in Utrecht. On the last Saturday in September I went as chauffeur with FRÖHLICH and ALBANI to Amersfoort. Back again in Utrecht they had a conference with their chief HERMELIN. On the Monday morning I again drove to Amersfoort with the said persons."

- 2 -
Witness then confirms the picking up of the prisoners and their escort and the taking of them to Hoogland where the execution was to take place.

"ALBANI took a paper, "Protokoll", the contents of which he imparted to the men in German, afterwards asking if they had understood what he had read out. The contents of the "Protokoll" were to the effect that the two civilians were to be shot on that spot as a reprisal for the murder of Frima.

FRÖHLICH was equipped with an automatic pistol and ALBANI with a rifle which he gave me. Albani formed us into two firing-squads, one consisting of Fröhlich and a man of the Landwacht, while I with the two others of the Landwacht formed the second. The weapons were already loaded and Albani gave the order: "Ready, present, fire!" Simultaneously a number of shots rang out and the victims fell to the ground dead. Fröhlich went up to one of them and gave him a neck-shot."

Witness van der Hon, referring to the murder of Frima Bays:

"I remember that in the office, 80 Utrechtscheeweg (Office of the Landwacht) it was stressed that reprisals should be taken as otherwise more people would be shot."

Other witnesses confirm these statements.

Soothers, who was ill, was to be interrogated later.

The accused Fröhlich and Franz are in custody in Holland.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defense seems possible.
REGISTERED
Nos.

281
To
290
REGISTERED NOS.

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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGED AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 357 (10-10-46)

For the Use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number.

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<th>Place and date of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alkmaar, Noord-Holland, Noord-Hollandseweg, 21.</td>
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<td>September, October and November, 1944.</td>
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The accused Effemert was an accomplice in the blowing-up of the Wieringermeerdijk with the resultant flooding of a large stretch of country. (About 50,000 acres.) 9,000 people were rendered homeless. 600-700 million cubic metres of water poured in and the land was covered with an average of 3m., some places 5m. 90% of the farms were destroyed. Three villages swept away, crops destroyed, total damage 50-60 million guilders.

The other four accused were respectively responsible for the wanton destruction of property, theft of money and goods, and ill-treatment of civilians.
Submit by Martinus Wilhelms Coljee, detective-in-chief and special State Constable attached to the P.O.D. Alkmaar, in connection with charges brought against various members of the Feldgendarmerie and another.

Witness Maria Johanna Nellen of Alkmaar states:

"On 11th October 1944, Vogel, P. Mahr and Rbreich stormed into my house. They asked where my husband was. I said he was in the town doing an errand whereupon they turned the whole house upside down. They smashed the glass panes of the sideboard with the butt of their rifles and then destroyed all the china in it. The lamp-shade was smashed as also the breakfast service in the cupboard in the room. I lived in the front part of the house while the family Stoepes lived in the back. When the three men mentioned had destroyed everything in my place, they went into the part where the Stoepes lived and there destroyed everything and destroyed the pictures by putting their bayonets through them and scratching lines all over thern. Then they went upstairs, turned everything upside down and a chair in which some provisions were stored was hurled down the stairs from the garret, landing up in the corridor in pieces. When everything had been destroyed as far as possible I and my neighbour were taken to the Ortskommandantur at Alkmaar, and the next day to the Wateringhoven at Amsterdam. After seven weeks there I was released."

Witness Swaentje Herzog, wife of J.P. Stoep, confirms the above statement.

Witness Cornelis Gootjes, living at Heer Hugowaard states:

"On 12th October 1944 two cars stopped in front of my parents' farm and three members of the Feldgendarmerie at Alkmaar, Vogel, P. Mahr and Rbreich got out. One of the three said we had 15 minutes to get some of our things into safety as our farm was going to be set on fire as a reprisal for a bomb placed on the Alkmaar-Den Helder railway line. The house then began to burn furiously. Everything was burnt to the ground and, except for a bit of clothing and the cattle, nothing could be saved. After this they went off in their car and fired the farms belonging to M. Vegem, J.J. Gootjes and C. Wiering in the same way."

Jannetje Cornelia Gootjes, Heer Hugowaard, makes a similar statement.

Witness. Klaas Valk of Alkmaar states:

"In October 1944 I was arrested by the Germans and taken by Vogel of the Feldgendarmerie to the Ortskommandantur which was their headquarters. I was in the Ortskommandantur one day when an unknown man was brought in. He was left alone in one of the rooms with the terrace doors open with the natural result that he calmly walked out. A little while later the fugitive was caught in a. I was made to go out of the room. At that moment, except for the arrested man, there were only Vogel, P. Mahr and another in the room. After three-quarters of an hour the arrested man came down the corridor with blood flowing from his mouth and a very swollen lip and he
also gave the impression of having had a good beating. The two of us were taken to the Police Station again. Vins, a lieutenant in the Municipal Police, went with us and saw that the man had been badly ill-treated.

Witness Jan Coenreed Kummer of Olen Hider, stated:

"I was living with my family in Alkmaar. One day in September 1944, we, Ton Broekhorst, Wilfoun, Prins, van der Gang and I, lay with a boat belonging to the Pilot Service in Alkmaar. We received orders from Amsterdam to go there. We delayed a few days, then the Alkmaar Ortskommandant Chaus got busy however, and we all went "underground".

"On Friday, 5th September, A. Hitler went to my wife and threatened to smash everything in the house if we didn't sail. The threat was carried out on Monday. Hitler, P. Mühr and some others arrived and began by smashing the taps from the water-pipes then destroyed the carpets and the table services and went on till everything was in bits. Then the water from upstairs had spread over everything below they left my house and went to play the same game in those of my colleagues."

Dirk Prins confirms as regards his own house.

The next charge is concerned with the flooding of the Wieringermeer.

In connection with an inquiry held concerning various contractors to the Wehrmacht it was frequently said that the head of the Bauleitung in Alkmaar and Bergen, named Alexander Effmert, Oberleutnant in that service, made all the sketches of work to be done. He also did the allocation and supervised things. Effmert supervised the making of the pits for explosives in the Wieringermeerdijk, made all the sketches necessary, allocated the work and carried it out.

Witness Adriaan Cornelius Staps of Alkmaar states:

"At the end of 1944, I was chauffeur to the Bauleitung in Alkmaar. The head of it was a man called Effmert whose I always had to drive in his car. He had to go to the works which he was having done by Dutch Contractors for the German Wehrmacht.

"At the end of March, 1945, I had to take Effmert to the Wieringermeerdijk where a contractor was having holes made in the dike. I heard later that explosives were to be put in those so as to blow up the Wieringermeerdijk as did happen."

Witness Cornelis van der Kemp of Heiloo states:

"In September 1944, I was set to work for the Bauleitung at Alkmaar. In charge was a certain Oberleutnant Effmert, a Czech by birth. Effmert was the person around whom the technical side turned. As far as I know Effmert also was charged with the blowing up of the Wieringermeerdijk. This I heard from contractor...well who had also worked on it himself."

A note is added to this charge:

"Effmert is, with the contractors, accused and at the same time witness and to be made responsible for the flooding of the Wieringermeer. His presence is urgently necessary."

In connection with another charge witness Steven Tulligon of Alkmaar states:
"In the autumn of 1944, I was bicycling along the Westerweg, when I was arrested by Sneller of the Feldgendarmerie at Alkmaar. He said he requisitioned my cycle. I showed him my railway's exemption but he said that had nothing to do with him. I then had to put the bicycle, myself, in the van Dam & Co., Scherloo, Alkmaar, garage, where there were several more requisitioned cycles. I never received a requisitioning slip and was never given compensation."

Witness Klaas Middelbeck of Schagen states:

"On 20th January, 1945, during a raid in Schagen carried out by the Feldgendarmerie from Alkmaar, some Germans searched my house and shop. The leader was Feldwebel Sneller. I know that it was him for he wrote my name and address on a bit of paper. Later I was with him several times at the Ortskommandantur taking over the matter of compensation. I didn't get anything though. The witness adds that a motor-cycle, a vacuum cleaner and a number of accessories were stolen from him by Sneller.

Another charge of theft is made by Geertje Struwing of Alkmaar, who states:

"On 1st December 1944, one of the Feldgendarmerie called Röreich, came into our shop and asked my husband if we had hidden in clothing. My husband said to Röreich that a good Dutchman didn't deliver up anything. My husband Röreich and two German soldiers then went upstairs. The front room was first searched and everything turned upside down, then they went into the bedroom. Here they pulled two blankets from my bed and then emptied the linen-sheets completely. Röreich then took my husband's underwear too. I got angry and said that he was going too far, and that they had no right to take these things. When I had said that, Röreich struck me on the shoulder, which made me fall out of the room and against the kitchen door. This made my husband furious and he told Röreich that that was no way to do, throwing a woman on one side like that. Röreich then gave the soldiers with him orders to shoot my husband at once if he said another word. I managed to calm my husband down so that he kept his mouth shut. Röreich then went back to the living room, put all the chairs on their sides, rolled the carpet up, threw it down the stairs and went off with it. We never heard anything more of these things."

The statement was drawn up on his oath of office, concluded and signed by the investigator at Alkmaar, 5th April 1946.

NO.T. 3 ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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<th>Decision of Committee</th>
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<tr>
<td>6 OCT 1946</td>
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Date Submitted: 13 OCT 1946

Decision of Committee: A
For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number 4158/Ne/G/282

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 0 OCT 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated)

Loesch, Karl, German nationality, member of the Cheime Feldpolizei at Utrecht.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Utrecht

January, 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

No. III. Torture of civilians

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Neth. Penal Code.

Art. 300-302

SHEET. STATEMENT OF FACTS

A Dutchman, before he was shot, was scandalously ill-treated and tortured by the accused during his interrogation.

Wechkelberger has already been listed for this case on list 43/4-555.

TRANSMITTED BY
Office of the Investigation of War Crimes.
Sub-Commission Utrecht.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

S T R A T E M E N T

I, Joseph van Dam, detective-sergeant of police at Utrecht, in connection with a report on the German Karl Lasch, opened an enquiry and heard:

W I L L I M V a n V E R K E V E L D,

living at Utrecht, who declared:

"On 30th January 1945, I was arrested in my house by the Geheime Feldpolizei at Utrecht. I was accused of having distributed illegal literature."

"At my interrogation by the Geheime Feldpolizei, I denied knowing Kievits, and when Kievits was confronted with me he also denied knowing me. When Kievits had denied knowing me, he was ordered by one of the Geheime Feldpolizei named Wechelberger to go and stand with his face to the wall in a corner of the room where we were. I then saw that one of the members of the Feldpolizei, whose name I learned later was LeSCH deliberately gave Kievits twenty-five lashes on the body with a dog-whip. He struck Kievits on the back and on the head. Wechelberger too was guilty of the same ill-treatment. The whip with which LeSCH did the beating had a leather thong in which there were a number of knots and this thong was brought down repeatedly on Kievits. When he had received about ten strokes of the dog-whip he collapsed and fell to the ground, after which this ill-treatment was continued. Although Kievits said nothing while he was being beaten, I was quite certain that these blows gave him considerable pain, which in my opinion could be seen from the fact that he collapsed, obviously as a result of the pain caused by the blows. After this ill-treatment had taken place Wechelberger asked Kievits if he now knew me, to which Kievits answered: "Stalin will come all the same". I was then sent home and do not know what happened to Kievits except that I know that he was shot later."

A L T H A J U L I E N B U R K A M P,

widow of J.P. Kievits, living at Utrecht, stated:

"My husband was arrested by the Geheime Feldpolizei at Utrecht on 24th January 1945. My fifteen-year old daughter and I were also arrested at the same time as my husband. After having been kept in prison for a fortnight my daughter and I were set free, but my husband remained in custody, and on 8th March 1945, together with sixteen other Dutchmen he was shot in the Fort de Eilt, Utrecht. After my husband was shot his corpse was taken to the Hospital at Utrecht and there I saw his body. I saw that my husband's head was enveloped in bandages and that he had bad flesh wounds on both legs. His face also showed traces of ill-treatment."

E L I S - B E T H J O N K E R S

Widow of M. van Alphen, living at Utrecht, declared:

"After he had been shot I saw the body of Kievits in the "Stads en Academische Kliniken" Institute at Utrecht. I saw that Kievits had a bandage round his head, that both legs showed serious flesh wounds and that the nails on his right-hand had been removed. The nails had obviously been pulled out of the fingers. It is quite clear to me that before he was shot Kievits must have been badly ill-treated."
This statement is drawn up under my oath of office, signed and concluded on the 18th July, 1946.

of Joseph van Dam.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defence seems possible.
HABENER, Jnl.
and 648

Date Submitted  Decision of Committee 1

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CARLS CHECKED  LIST 45
## UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

Charge No. 359 (11-10-46)

<table>
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<th>Registered Number</th>
<th>Date of receipt in Secretariat</th>
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<td>476/Ne/6/273</td>
<td>1 OCT 1946</td>
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</table>

**Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated)**


**Place and date of commission of alleged crime.**

- Dielver. 10th April 1945.

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list.**

- No. I Murder (complicity in)

**References to relevant provisions of national law.**


**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

Members of a traitor organisation, the National Socialistische Beweging, having been attacked, certain persons accused of the act, but also others arrested at random, were shot without trial by and with the complicity of the accused.

**TRANSMITTED BY.**
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**ST. T. R. A. N. T. E. M.**

submitted by Jacob van der Veen, investigation officer of the Royal Mounted Police attached to the Political Investigation Service.

"On 10th April 1945 several people were arrested by the Germans at Diever in connection with the ill-treatment of a member of the N.S.B. (National Socialistische Beweging, a traitor organisation) and the arrest of the Burgomaster of Diever. These persons, who had been arrested on account of information received from the ill-treated N.S.B. man, together with individuals who had been arbitrarily arrested in the street by the Germans, were driven in a car to the caravan camp. Soon afterwards various cars arrived from the direction of Steenwijk and went to where the arrested men were. Almost immediately afterwards the prisoners were shot by one of the new arrivals. One victim received a shot in the stomach and various which grazed his thigh but by keeping still, which caused the Germans to overlook him when they were giving the finishing-off shots, he managed to save his life.

Korp Westerhof, the man referred to above, confirms this report and states that at least eleven people were arbitrarily arrested and shot.

The accused, HERMAN KURT WILHELM SCHROEDER, Kriminalsekretär, Sturmscharführ, of the Criminal Police, member of the S.D. at Steenwijk, now detained in Steenwijk barracks, stated:

"On the 10th April 1945 a naval petty-officer gave us the alarm, saying that members of the Ortskommandantur at Steenwijk were at grips with the terrorists in Diever. We went in one of the S.D. assault cars to Diever where the naval car accompanying us took us to the caravan camp. I saw various people sitting between two caravans with their hands above their heads. I met a colleague, FRITZ HABENER, who armed with a Sten gun was making in the direction of the arrested terrorists. I continued my way, then behind me heard shooting going on with a Sten at the persons sitting there. I turned and saw HABENER shooting at the men with his Sten. I saw several fall. I do not know whether HABENER had received an order before shooting the a.m. persons, in my opinion there hadn't been time."

Witness Henri Eugene de Gruijter, a Dutchman now interned at Steenwijk, stated:

"On 19th April 1945 we were given the alarm by the Ortskommandantur. By "we" I mean the members of the Dienststelle of the S.D. at Steenwijk. We went there and immediately on arrival Commandant BERINGER and I went to the charroyard to see the state of affairs. When we had just left I heard shooting with a Sten gun. Then a little later we returned to the cars I spoke to various naval men. One of them said, alluding to HABENER, "a nice act you have in the S.D. That one just shot down all these people like that," to which I answered HABENER did not shrink from anything. From conversations I had with various people on the way back to Steenwijk I was able to make out that HABENER had killed about ten men with his Sten at the caravan camp at Diever."

The accused FRITZ HABENER, S.S. Sturmscharführ, now in custody at Steenwijk, confirms the previous statement. He said:
"When we arrived at Diever, BERINGER and I got out of the car. We saw about ten men sitting between two caravans, guarded by a couple of sailors. The same petty officer who had fetched us came up and I asked him who the men were. He answered: "Terrorists who abducted and hung the Burgomaster. Then they fired at the naval men when they appeared."

"I said to my commandant BERINGER that we had no room for so many people at Steenwijk, and that also we couldn't leave them so poorly guarded. BERINGER answered: "Taking them with us is out of the question, they will be shot." I took this to be an order. I went to my car and fetched my Sten, then with it went towards the persons sitting with their hands up. I then shot them with my Sten. When the magazine was empty and I was reloading, I saw that SCHRüDER who was standing near me had his weapon, an American tommy gun, on his arm and his hand on the trigger. The people were all lying on the ground groaning. I took my pistol and gave the finishing-off shot. I saw that somebody else had also given some of them the coup-de-grace, I thought it was Untersturmführer ALBANIE, but I may have made a mistake as I have very bad eyesight. Beringer meanwhile had walked away. After I had shot the terrorists I went after him. My colleague KIJNE was there too."

The investigator here adds that according to statements by various witnesses ALBANIE, mentioned by the accused, did not go with the others to Diever, so that the accused must have made a mistake. The finishing-off shots were probably given by KIJNE as the latter is the one who most resembles ALBANIE. The investigator had been unable to question KIJNE as it is not known where he is.

"This statement has been drawn up under my oath of office, concluded at Diever, 26th March 1956.

s/ J. van der Veen.

NOTED ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>3 OCT 1946</td>
<td>1, 2: A</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CARDS CHECKED LIST 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated)</td>
<td>1. KUDDEN, Head of the Sicherheitspolizei at Utrecht. U.N. / O.C. list 30/A-357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place and date of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>Utrecht. 20 - 25th April, 1945.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</td>
<td>No. III, Torture of civilians.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

The accused were responsible for the ill-treatment of complainant during his interrogation by the Sicherheitspolizei.
I, Joseph van Dam, sergeant-detective of police at Utrecht and member of the Sub-commission for the Investigation of War Crimes in Utrecht, held an enquiry and heard:

HENDRIK ANTONI BOSSHARDT

living in Utrecht, who stated:

"During the night of 20-21st April, 1945, I was arrested by the Sicherheitspolizei of Utrecht. They thought that I was doing illegal work. After my arrest, I was taken to the building of the Sicherheitspolizei in Utrecht. I was handcuffed with my hands behind my back. During my interrogation there, the German, ZINT, who was working for the Sicherheitspolizei, gave me a heavy blow in my face with his right fist. He did this purposely because I denied I was doing illegal work. The blow made me fall, and I hit my head against the door, giving myself a head-wound that bled. At that ZINT left the room, returning shortly with a rubber truncheon. He ordered me to stand in a stooping position and then struck me with the stick several times on the back. Altogether I think I received about fifteen strokes from the stick. Interrogation then began again, but as I still made no reply, ZINT undid my handcuffs and ordered me, once more, to bend over. I then had to put my hands behind my body, when, on ZINT's orders, they were tied together under my neck, so that I was forced to continue standing in a crouched position. It was absolutely impossible to stand upright while my hands were tied in this manner. While I was standing in this position ZINT ordered Vroon, a Dutchman who was also in the service of the Sicherheitspolizei and who was also present at my interrogation, to hold my head between his knees.

"While I was standing with my head between Vroon's knees, ZINT again beat me with his rubber truncheon. He beat me on the back and again I got about twenty strokes. The interrogation by the Sicherheitspolizei lasted, with very short intervals, four days and four nights, during which time I had to remain standing and got nothing to eat or drink. After four days in the building of the Sicherheitspolizei, I spoke to the chief, HARDEGEN. I told HARDEGEN that I was innocent and offered to buy my freedom. As a dealer in textile goods, I promised him a large amount of textiles (the value of which came to about F. 300), HARDEGEN then set me free, as he also believed me to be innocent. The goods I had promised HARDEGEN were taken from my home by some Germans on the orders of HARDEGEN."

Jan Vroon confirms statement of witness and confesses that he held the latter's head between his knees whilst he was beaten by ZINT.

JOHANNES A. ZINT says that when he told his chief, HARDEGEN, that Bosshardt refused to speak at the interrogation, HARDEGEN said: "Here you have a rubber truncheon, go back to the room where Bosshardt is and teach him to speak! If you don't understand that, you will have to reckon with." ZINT continues:

"As he was saying this, HARDEGEN gave me the truncheon, and as I knew him to be a ferocious man, capable of anything, I went to the interrogation room to beat Bosshardt. When I came into that room, there was also in the room a certain Vroon, a Dutch policeman, attached to the Sicherheitspolizei. It is true that I ordered Bosshardt to stoop..."
...and that I struck him on the back several times with the stick. I cannot remember that Bosshardt was handcuffed at the time. After that, I struck Bosshardt once more with the truncheon while he was stooping."

This statement is drawn up under my oath of office, signed and concluded on 15th June, 1946.

s/ J. van Dam.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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|                | on all counts except forced labour | CARDS CHECKED LIST 45
# UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

## NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 361 (14-10-46)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 1 Oct 1946

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated)</th>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime</th>
<th>Number and description of crime on war crimes list.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong> HESLOH, German nationality, member of the R.S.D.A.P. Lagerführer of &quot;Huize Hoediland&quot;, Heelsum which was a camp for slave-workers of the O.T. from Berlin.</td>
<td>Heelsum, February - April, 1945.</td>
<td>No. III, Torture of civilians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong> &quot;FRITZ the JURYHANS&quot;, (nickname alone known), German. Formerly a miner in Limburg. One of the guards at &quot;Huize Hoediland&quot;, where he shot two Dutchmen. Was later transferred to Wageningen, (End April 1945). Description: height 1.70, fair hair combed back, broad rather sloping shoulders, round rosy face, normal teeth, general expression of face mean. Spoke fluent Dutch, wore grey-green uniform and an armband with a Swastika.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No. IX, Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy.</td>
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<td>No. XIII, Pillage.</td>
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<td>No. 2, I, IX.</td>
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<td>No. 3, I, IX.</td>
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</table>
References to relevant provisions of national law.

N. Pen. Code:
1, 17, 43, 207-209, 300, 301, 302, 312.

SHORT STATEMENT OF PRO.

Dutchmen were taken from their homes by Germans and forced to do slave labour in connection with the Organisation Todt working for the Wehrmacht. Some of these men tried to escape, but having been caught were shot dead without any form of trial. Others were ill-treated by their German guards.
Sub-Commission Investigation of War Crimes.
Rotterdam.
Pro Justitia.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

\[\text{UTA EMA N}\]

Submitted by Antoon Jacobus Joosten, detective attached to the above Commission and also Special State Constable, in connection with the murder of Dutch slave labourers with the Todt Organisation:

Witness Johannes Borsten of Rotterdam states:

"On 10th November 1944, German soldiers took me from my house during one of the great raids (razzia) in Rotterdam. I was taken with a transport of fellow-prisoners to Oosterbeek to do compulsory work there. The German troops handed us over there to a unit of the Todt Organisation, quartered in a villa in Oosterbeek. Guarded by the O.T. troops we were set to work in the neighbourhood of Oosterbeek, putting up fortifications for the German Wehrmacht.

"From my own observations, I know that the O.T. men guarding us went at night to the evacuated Oosterbeek with a horse and cart and returned with the cart fully laden. The goods were then packed and sent to Germany among these articles were radios, clothing, silver in cases, carpets, curtains. Presumably these goods were stolen from evacuated houses. I saw an address on one case: "Ernst Prüdlisch, 53 Blächerstrasse, Rathenow, Germany." These despatched took place in November 1944, PRÜDLICH, in November 1944, saying I wasn't working hard enough, gave me some blows on the back with a stick, and several times I saw him kick other prisoners. It also happened that if he noticed that prisoners had remained behind in the Johanna-hoove on account of sickness, he went there and came back with them, compelling the sick men to go to work.

"About 15th January, 1945, I and 150 other prisoners were transferred to Heelsum and put up in "Huize Mooiland". Some of the O.T. guards, among them PRÜDLICH, were also transferred and quartered in the same house.

"In February 1945, after an attempt to escape which failed, five of my fellow-prisoners were shot by our O.T. guards in the garden belonging to "Huize Mooiland" and buried there. I did not see the shooting myself but some of the Dutch foremen were there. I did however see that some of my fellow-prisoners had put crosses on the graves. I do not know whether PRÜDLICH took part in shooting the five men... as far as I know none of them were condemned by any German authority."

Witness Wilhelmus van Looswam of Rotterdam states:

"In November 1944, the Germans made me do compulsory labour in Welhaze, then they transferred me. I was employed from 15th January 1945 to 13th April 1945 in Heelsum. I and my fellow slave labourers had to work under the supervision of Germans wearing the uniform of the O.T. and N.... P. PRÜDLICH was one of our guards and carried a revolver. From one of the Dutch foremen I heard, I think in February 1945, that three or five Dutchmen who had attempted to escape had been caught and shot. I think I heard at the time that one of the German guards, nicknamed FRITS the Murderer, had shot these men. The Lagerführer at "Huize Mooiland", also a German, was called BEKOLNI and came from Berlin. He too wore an N.R.B. uniform."

Witness Dirk Mulder of Rotterdam who was one of the slave labourers.
working at Heelaum says that he too was ill-treated by PRUDLICH. He also states that in the apartment occupied by PRUDLICH and other guards he saw various articles which had come from houses in Utrecht, evacuated by their owners. He also heard that "FRITS" one of the guards, had shot two Dutchmen.

Witness Jansson states:

"In February 1945, the Germans called the Dutch foremen together in the garden. Present there were the Lagerführer, BERNAUNN and a guard whom I knew as FRITS. The latter, pointing to two of our fellow-prisoners said: "These two persons tried to escape and will be shot as punishment." FRITS asked the prisoners if they had any objects of value which were to be handed to their families. After this he took the two men whose hands were tied and made them kneel down in front of the foremen. He then pressed his pistol into the neck of one of the men and shot him dead... reloaded his pistol and shot the other dead too. FRITS spoke fluent Dutch and had been a miner in Limburg before the war.

"I myself, because I had taken the slave-labourers to a bunker to protect them from shell-fire received a blow with the but of his gun from one of the guards, as a result of which I am invalided for life. I do not know his name but the description of him tallies with that of PRUDLICH."

In a further statement this witness says that BERNAUNN was also present during the shooting, this however, being contrary to a statement by witness Willem Versteeg of Rotterdam who says:

"The Lagerführer BERNAUNN was not present during the shooting.

...at the end of April 1945, FRITS was transferred to Wageningen, where Dutchmen were also doing forced labour."

Statement drawn up, signed and concluded at Rotterdam, 10th July 1946.

s/ ...J. Joosten.

NOT S ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>OCT 1946 31</td>
<td>A CARES CHECKED LIST 45</td>
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</table>

**NEUMANN, Karl**

and 23
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<tr>
<th>Registered Number</th>
<th>Date of receipt in Secretariat</th>
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<td>41/79/Ne/G/286</td>
<td>8 Oct 1946</td>
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</table>

### Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

1. **Neumann, Karl**, alias **Boizker, George**
   - As it is not known which of these two names is the real one, it is suggested that both be mentioned on the list.
   - Belonged to the Feindverbands-Staffel, Oberfeldwebel in the Luftwaffe Section, leader of the Geheime Feldpolizei (G.F.P.) at Dordrecht. Commander of a group of Germans employed in tracing deserters. Now detained in Camp Esterwegen, Germany.

2. **Fischer, Willy**, (nick-name: Drunken Willy) alias **Kornberg, Hans**
   - German. Member of Feldgendarmerie Dordrecht. In custody.

3. **Solis, Graaf, Ortskommandant, Dordrecht**
   - Oberleutnant

### Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

- Fischer: Dordrecht, November - December 1944.
- Solis: Dordrecht, November - December 1944.

### Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

1. No I, Murder (complicity in)
2. No. II, Torture of civilians.
4. No. XVIII, Wanton devastation and destruction of property.

### References to relevant provisions of national law.


### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The first two accused were guilty of brutally ill-treating prisoners during their interrogation. One case of ill-treatment resulted in the death of a victim. Neumann is also suspected of having murdered one man.

A bomb attack having been made on the head-quarters of the Geheime Feldpolizei (G.F.P.), houses in Dordrecht were burnt down and others destroyed with hand-grenades. Neumann was guilty in both those cases, while Solis is accused of having been concerned in the firing of one house.
Political Investigation Department.
District: Dordrecht.

Pro-Justitia.

Extract of these statements have been made by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission in his own words.

STATEMENT

submitted by Cornelis van Dijk, detective attached to the Political Investigation Department in Dordrecht, the said statement being, as regards the accused Neumann, partially compiled from information obtained from the accused and various witnesses by the Field Security Utrecht and Dordrecht included in Dossier 66/15, Bureau of Nationale Vorlighed, Nov 4028, and completed by interrogations conducted by the investigator.

KARL NEUMANN, who also worked under the name of GEORGE BODEKER, was for a short time Commandant of a group of Germans charged with tracking down deserters. He went to Dordrecht in November or December 1944 and was responsible for the arrest of several GERMANS who had "gone underground" and of their Dutch helpers.

A certain Kässler, at that time quarter-master of Dordrecht, was charged to find quarters for Neumann. He says:

"NEUMANN said that he needed a house with a shut-off room from which no sounds would come out, if necessary a cellar, where the shrieks of the prisoners to be interrogated could not be heard, as things would not go off as far as he was concerned without beatings.

"After NEUMANN's Dienststellen had fallen victim to a bomb, he declared: "We have already revenged ourselves and thrown hand-grenades into two houses in Dordrecht."

"With regard to ill-treatment during interrogations, NEUMANN stated that interrogations were carried out according to regulations and he considered it fairly self-evident that women also could be beaten. He also said that he personally had thrown two hand-grenades into the Prins house.

The investigators comment: "His attitude during his interrogation convinced us of the fact that we had a very brutal, hot-headed person before us."

Witness Helena Cornelia Dicke of Dordrecht states:

"On 3rd January 1945, I was taken off by a detachment of the German Feldgendarmerie, among them being FISCHER of the Feldgendarmerie. I was taken to 137, Singel and immediately on arrival was fetched inside by GEORGE BODEKER (NEUMANN)."

Witness was interrogated by NEUMANN and as she refused to give the wanted information he gave her some slaps on the face. He did this also to others whom he interrogated. At later interrogations he used on ox-tail and he and FISCHER both gave witness ten or more blows with it. The impression made on Witness by BODEKER and his fellows was that all of them used brutal and inhuman methods in order to obtain their ends. Blows were always given with their full strength.

The investigator himself questioned Hubert Prins of Dordrecht who stated:

"On 11th February 1945, a car stopped in front of my door and the S.D. then proceeded to search the house. They found three wireless sets,
illegal pamphlets, new etc., and also discovered my son Cornelis Prinse, who had hidden himself in the ceiling space. My son and I were taken to the S.D. building. He was the first to be interrogated and I in the other room, heard him being beaten and drying. I was then questioned. They asked me whether I know about an American pilot. I denied, although I had hidden him. I had to go and bend over the back of a chair while VILLY FISCHER (drunken Willy), who had a so-called cat-o'-nine tails in his hand, beat me. KARL NEUMANN stood by with a pistol. When FISCHER was tired I had to leave the room and return when he was rested. This happened four times. The last time I had to go and lie on the table. I said to NEUMANN, "You have and revolver, go on, shoot." NEUMANN said: "No. We don't shoot as quickly as that, you will have to do a bit of talking first." After that they put me in the cell again, alone. I never saw or heard of my son Cornelis again. My wife too was ill-treated in prison.

"In the Huis van Bewaring, I was again ill-treated, this time by another, FISCHER and NEUMANN being present. I was again interrogated and told I must tell everything. I said I had already done so, to which they replied that I would be made to go twice without eating or drinking for twenty-four hours, which I did. I was then taken to the Noordsingel in Rotterdam where I was till 1st March 1945, then to Schveningen where I remained till 6th May, being released when the liberation took place.

"NEUMANN later told Evers he had shot my son. When he was in the camp at Zeist after the liberation he told Evers he had only said this to see his, Evers, reaction.

"While my wife and I were in the Huis van Bewaring everything in my house was stolen by the Germans and the house set on fire. According to the neighbours they threw 4 - 6 hand-grenades into the house. I do not, however, know whether NEUMANN did this. It happened after a time-bomb had been placed in front of the S.D. building."

Witness Arie Vanboom states:

"I think it was on the night of 27 - 28th November 1944, that I was hauled out of bed by five Germans from the Feldgendarmerie and taken to their villa. I was interrogated, then had to go and bend over a chair and was struck across the back just above the kidneys with a bit of ¾ inch water-pipe which caused me a lot of pain. I could still feel the result of the blows some months afterwards. While I was shut up and my wife in hiding, the Germans got into my house by breaking a pane of glass in the back door. They then went off with three stoves, bottles of drink and a supply of food. They returned once more and took various articles, blankets and so on to the value of F.5,000."

Witness Willem Andeweg states:

"On 28th November 1944, I was arrested by the G.F.P. (Scheines Feldpolizei), while being interrogated I was beaten and ill-treated badly, being caused much pain. Present at the interrogation was a fair-haired man who also did some of the beating."

The investigator adds that the fair-haired man must have been the notorious head of the G.F.P., KARL NEUMANN, alias George BODERER.

Witness Hendrika Bannvold of Dordrecht, states:

"On 3rd January 1945 my entire family was arrested by the Sicherheitsdienst and interrogated. My daughter was beaten with a rubber truncheon and my son also was badly beaten. Through the ill-treatment my son received at his interrogation and the going underground which he had to do after it, he got an open wound in his leg which later turned into an internal haemorrhage so that he died on 31st March 1946. The doctor considers that the ill-treatment he received was the cause of his death.
a certain Hans, and a man with a gold tooth, were present at the inter-
genation".

Investigator's comment: "The persons mentioned were probably Hans
KORDEN (WILLY FUCHS, and HANS HEINZ.".

In the dossier mentioned in the introduction there appears a
statement by RICHARD BECKER, Oberloutnant in the G.F.P., to the effect
that the way in which his victims might be treated was prescribed for
him in a service regulation issued by the Head of the Polizistamt of the
Wehrmacht, Berlin, among other things, the number of blows on the face
was exactly defined in it. In answer to a question as to whether BECKER
as head could forbid his subordinates to apply gentler methods, he
answered that this was definitely impossible.

Referring to the burning of houses in Dordrecht by members of the S.D.
investigator says that members of the Waffen movement had made an attack
on 8th January 1945 on the Huis van Bewaring in Dordrecht and freed
prisoners there. Some days later the house of Cornelia Dicke in the
Prinsenstraat was fired by order of the Wehrmachtskommandant in Dordrecht.
As a reprisal NEUMAN himself had thrown hand-grenades into Prins' house.

A little later plans were made to get him out of the way. A bomb-
attack was made on his house, 137 Singel. He was slightly wounded as a
result. In revenge he then threw hand-grenades into Remakers' house in
the Kotterstraat.

The investigator continues:

"To sum up, I have come to the conclusion that NEUMAN behaved in
a brutal manner in Dordrecht and:

1. was guilty of severe ill-treatment, in one case at least death
   being the result.
2. is suspected of having murdered Cornelis Prins.
3. arrested various persons who were later shot.
4. on his own initiative destroyed two or three houses with hand-
grenades.

This war criminal is in camp Esterwegen, Germany.".

A further statement submitted by the investigator in connection with
the burning of the Dicke's house in Dordrecht brings in the Ortskommandant
Graaf SOLMS as being implicated in the affair. The evidence submitted though
is contradictory.

Witness Henric Gijsbert Jan Houten, former Burgomaster of Dordrecht,
now in custody in Scheveningen, states:

"I myself was present when the house was set on fire early in
January 1945. Before it was done SOLMS and I went to have a look round
the house, in an official capacity, to see what was in it. Who did the
setting on fire I do not know. SOLMS did not, for I was with him the
whole time."

On the other hand Matthijs Benedictus van den Hout, a member of the
Dordrecht fire brigade, says:

"I was present at the fire in Dicke's house. When it had been partially
emptied a German took control in and then Graaf SOLMS went in himself to
set it on fire. When he had come out again the flames were already coming
out of the windows."
This statement has been drawn up at oath of office, signed and
concluded at Dordrecht, 17th April 1942.

s/ C. van Dijk.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defence seems possible.
GEORGES, Edmund
and L E S

Date Submitted  Decision of Committee
OCT 1946     1  A for murder, illtreatment,
1/3              3, 4: A for murder,
1/5: W for murder

CARDS CHECKED LIST 45
1. GEORGES, Edmund, German nationality.
   Member of Sicherheitsdienst Aussenstelle Maastricht from 1940 to 1942, when he was dismissed but continued to collaborate with S.D. after dismissal became a teacher in German school at Sittard then at Duitseho Rijkschool at Valkenburg - Houthem.
   Born 16th July 1904 at Fuymond-vill, formerly lived at Badenberg, (Germany) then at Heerlen, (Holland) where he was a school teacher. Received Iron Cross, 2nd class for his part in preventing bridges in Belgium and South Holland from being blown-up on outbreak of war. Even before German invasion of Belgium and Holland was acting as spy for the Engelmann at Cologne. Edited the weekly "Lageberichten".


3. STRÖBEL, (STROBEL) Head of Sicherheitsdienst, Venlo, probably identical with Ströbel of UN/GC list 1/180.

4. CONR.D, member of Sicherheitsdienst Venlo.

5. SCHNEIDER, member of Sicherheitsdienst, Maastricht, probably identical with Schneid..r of UN/GC list 30/395 or 30/396.

Province of Limburg (various places in) 1940 - 1944.

No. I, Murder (complicity in)
No. III, Ill-treatment of civilians (complicity in)
No. VIII, Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions (complicity in)
Number and description of crimes in war crimes list. (continued)

No. XVII, Imposition of collective penalties.

No. XXXIII, Indiscriminate mass arrests for the purpose of terrorizing the population, whether described as taking hostages or not.

No. 1, I, III, VIII, XXI, XXIII.
No. 2, I, III, VIII.
No. 3, I.
No. 4, I, XXIII.
No. 5, III, VII.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Neth. Penal Code.
art. 41, 48, 131, 129
508-509

SKETCH STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused Georges was responsible by his denunciations for the illegal arrest and subsequent imprisonment, also internment, of a number of Dutch subjects. By his complicity he is also responsible for the death of two men.

Strobel gave the order to shoot one victim, Roosjen, which order was carried out by Nitsch and Conrad.

Schneider took part with Nitsch and Georges in the arrest and ill-treatment of a Jew who was afterwards sent to a concentration camp.

TRANSMITTED BY...
Sub-Commission Maastricht.
Investigation of War Crimes in Limburg.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

ST. ATEMENT

submitted by Adrianus Dijkman, sergeant of police, member of the above Sub-commission in connection with an enquiry undertaken by him on 11th September 1946.

ACCUSED RICHARD HEINRICH GEORG NITSCH, aged 37, formerly Oberscharführer of the Sicherheitshauptamt (S.H.) Aussenstelle Maastricht, and now detained in Maastricht, stated that Edmund GEORGES, a member of the Sicherheitshauptamt whom he knew very well, was responsible for giving information to the S.D. which led to the arrest of several people on charges of printing and distributing pamphlets containing the English news reports, expressing anti-German sentiments etc., etc. of whom several certainly landed up in a concentration camp.

Then too, when several persons were made hostages in South Limburg in June 1942 as a reprisal for Reichsdeutsche in the Netherlands East Indies having been arrested, it was Georges who made out the list of names and took part in the arrests. Georges assisting Conrad, who arrested the people and gave the orders, also played a role in the firing of the Heerlen municipality by the German authorities at the end of 1940 or beginning of 1941, a sum of about R.100,000 having to be paid.

Witness and Georges together arrested three people in Valkenburg in 1944.

Witness finally mentions a case of shooting in which he and Georges were concerned:

"While the Sicherheitshauptamt was stationed at Venlo, Georges and the head of the S.D. STROBEL dealt with the case of Roosjen. Shortly after his arrest Roosjen was shot on the flying field at Venlo by the S.D. man GORDO and B. (NITSCH) on STROBEL's orders. The body was thrown into a bomb crater. On information I supplied, it was dug-up at Venlo a short while ago."

Witness Hendrikus Gerardus Johannes Rienjes of Heerlen said that on 10th December 1940 GEORGES, a member of the S.D. and formerly a schoolteacher at Heerlen, arrested him in his house and took him to the police station. While he was there Georges searched his house and having reported that firearms had been found there, witness was shut up in a cell. Later he was taken by GEORGES to the S.D. Aussenstelle Maastricht, interrogated by him, and then spent three months in a cell without being allowed to speak to anybody, even a priest. Witness was charged with having spread propaganda before 10th May 1940 (N.B. That is before the German invasion of Holland). Witness had never been sentenced by any German legal authority.

Witness Abraham Cornelis van de Gronden of Valkenburg-Houthem said that in February 1944 a Dutch Jew named Bron was arrested in the house of a German woman where he was hiding. The arrest was carried out by three members of the Maastricht Sicherheitshauptamt, NITSCH, SCHNEIDER and Edmund GEORGES. While being arrested Bron was ill-treated by Nitsch or Schneider, being knocked to the ground with a blow under the chin. He was taken to Maastricht and later transported to a concentration camp.

The investigator gives a list of names found in the registers of the prison in Maastricht, this in connection with Nitsch's statements regarding information supplied by GEORGES leading to the arrest of various persons.
And the deportation of рассо to Germany. On further enquiries concerning these he found that J. M. H. Narinx was arrested on 25th May 1942 by the S.D. together with several others as a reprisal for events in the Netherlands East Indies, and after having spent three months in the German concentration camp at Mersfoort he was transported to the Neuengamed concentration camp in Germany where he died on 7th January 1943.

As to the fine imposed on the Heerlen municipality which also appeared in Nitsch's statement, investigator says:

"On 30th April 1941 the pupils of the Heerlen Intermediate Technical School, on the occasion of Princess Juliana's birthday, went through the streets in Heerlen throwing orange peel into the air and crying "Up!" which meant "Up with 'Orange'" as a punishment either Reuter or Sayn-Inquart laid a fine of £100,000 on the Heerlen municipality, which sum had to be paid by the principal citizens of Heerlen. The Secretary to the municipality was not able to say how far GEORGES was concerned in this."

"It can be accepted that so far as is known, up to the present GEORGES can be considered to be an accomplice in the death of at least two persons, Roosjen and Narinx, and that several of the people mentioned above had to undergo the hell of German prisons and concentration camps.

This statement has been made out on oath of office and concluded at Maastricht, 18th September, 1946.

s/ H. W. Dijkman.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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UNIVERSAL WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 364 (16-10-1946)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number. 4181/Ne/G/288

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 18 OCT 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(not to be translated)


2. LEOpoliszBERGER, Franz, German nationality S.S. Schafführer, Sub-director Zwolle prison. Born 7th October 1907 at Aigen im Inn, last address: 44 Neder Aigen im Inn. Now detained in Zwolle prison Holland.

3. HILLER, S.S. Untersturmführer, member S.D., Zwolle.


5. LINKE, S.S. Rottenführer, S.D. guard at Zwolle prison.
Description: war invalid, shortened left arm, four fingers missing from left hand. Now in custody in Scheveningen prison Holland.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

No. 1: Ia/III. Murder (complicity in)
No. II: III. Torture of civilians. (complicity in)
No. 3: III.
No. 4: III. (complicity in)
No. 5: III.
References to relevant provisions of national law.

Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 47, 48, 237, 239, 300 - 302.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Bartels and Leopoldsberger were directly responsible for severely ill-treating Dutchmen arrested for their political activities by the Sicherheitsdienst, and also for deliberately starving and interning them under inhuman conditions. Hiller also was directly connected with beatings and Knärr, by preventing the screams of the victims being heard, made himself an accomplice. Deppner was the man by whose authority the beatings were allowed to take place.

Bartels is also accused of having caused the death of one Dutchman by suggesting that he should be one of those shot at Doeze Hoeve as a reprisal for the attack on Rauter. He however denied any complicity in the matter.

TRANSMITTED BY ...............
Municipal Police.
Zwolle.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by Jan Smit, Roelof Lohman and Barend Herm Jan Johannes Kroese, members of the Zwolle Municipal Police in connection with charges of ill-treatment laid against certain Germans.

Witness Piet Richard Cieraad, in custody in Zwolle prison, states:

"During the time that I was attached to the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at Zwolle (October 1944 to April 1945) some cases of ill-treatment by members of the S.D. occurred, the victims being political prisoners in Zwolle prison. One of these cases concerned a certain Beljaars from Kampen. Sachbearbeiter was the S.D. Untersturmführer Walter BARTELS. I was present when BARTELS 'phoned S.S. Sturmbannführer DEPPHUR, asking permission for a so-called "Stiffer examination", (Verscharfte Vernehmung) of Beljaars, and himself went to DEPPHUR to give his reasons. Later BARTELS himself told me that the S.S. Sturmführer FRANZ LEOPOLDTBERGER and the S.S. Unterscharführer MILLER had beaten Beljaars with a stick."

Witness Bernardus Antonius Beljaars of Kampen states that having been arrested by the Landwacht on 4th January 1945 he was taken a few days later to the Dienststelle of the Sicherheitspolizei at Zwolle and then, without having been interrogated, transferred to Zwolle prison. There the S.D. officer BARTELS questioned him with regard to a number of identity cards in his possession, but as he would not answer BARTELS became angry and slapped his face. Some days later he was again interrogated by BARTELS, present also being an A.B. officer who had a shortened left arm and fingers missing from that hand, and LEOPOLDTBERGER, who had fetched him from his cell. The S.D. man with the crippled arm held a handkerchief in front of witness' mouth to prevent him screaming, while LEOPOLDTBERGER beat his back hard with a stick, the result of the beating being that his back was very swollen and he suffered much pain.

Witness Piet Richard Cieraad in connection with the above, made the following statement:

"If Beljaars declares that the S.D. officer had a shortened left arm with missing fingers, it must have been the S.S. Rottenführer KNURR who belonged to the S.S. guards in Zwolle prison."

The accused Walter Hermann Eugen BARTELS, now in custody in Zwolle prison states:

"I remember that, having realised I should get no results with Beljaars, I asked Sturmbannführer DEPPHUR, at that time head of Department IV of the staff of the Sicherheitspolizei, for permission to proceed with a "Stiffer examination". It was prescribed that before applying this "Stiffer examination" DEPPHUR'S permission had to be asked for. This I obtained from him. At my request LEOPOLDTBERGER, who was director of Zwolle prison at that time, made Beljaars lie face downwards and then beat him on the back, giving a number of "loves", but how many I do not remember. Although I was above LEOPOLDTBERGER in rank I did not order but only asked him to do this."

The accused FRANZ LEOPOLDTBERGER confirms the previous statements as to the beating, and also that the German prison guard KNURR, a war invalid with four fingers missing from one hand, was present and held the
A second and similar charge of ill-treatment is made by A.J. Albers of Zwolle in respect of his son Jacob Albers, the authors being BARTELS and LEOPOLDSBERGER. In this case though the victim was later shot.

Witness Helena Nectesin, Zwolle, states:

"On 11th December 1944, my fiancé, Jakob Albers, was arrested in his house by the Landwacht. Early in February 1945, when I went to Zwolle prison to take him some clean underwear, Heijer, a Dutch warder, told me he, Jakob, had been badly ill-treated by LEOPOLDSBERGER. I got permission to visit him and during the visit Jakob told me that Leopoldsberger had given him some seventy blows with a stick. He had to bend forward over a chair with the upper part of his body bare.

"On 29th March 1945 my fiancé was shot at Wierden as a reprisal for an attack on the railway line. It was only after a German working with me at the Labour Exchange at Zwolle had telephoned the S.O. for me that I got confirmation of this."

Witness Willem Heijer, prison warder, Zwolle, referring to an interrogation by the S.O. of Albers says:

"After some time LEOPOLDSBERGER brought him back to cell 13. LEOPOLDSBERGER told me that we weren't to go to Albers' cell. Cell 13 was one into which no fresh air could find its way and it was unheated. In spite of LEOPOLDSBERGER's prohibition I went to Albers' cell. He told me he was hungry and that LEOPOLDSBERGER had said that he wouldn't get anything to eat for three days. Albers told me that he had been badly maltreated by LEOPOLDSBERGER with a stick. The blows had been on his bare body and he showed me his behind which was wrapped and bleeding."

Accused ALTMANN EUGEN BARTZEL says:

"I remember that about January 1945 a certain Albers was arrested as suspected of illegal activities. Albers refused to confess. DEFENDER had told me that if he, Albers, did not confess I was to proceed to the so-called "stiffer examination". Albers continued to deny. I sent for the head of the German Warders, LEOPOLDSBERGER, and told him to give Albers a number of blows with a stick.

As far as withholding food from Albers is concerned, I think it very possible that I forbade him to be given warm meals. It is not correct to assert that as a punishment prisoners were given no food at all for some days, in any case they were given bread and coffee."

The accused Franz LEOPOLDSBERGER confesses having beaten Albers, but says he considers it as a permitted punishment and not as intentional ill-treatment.

A further charge of ill-treatment is made by Jakob Marie Schaart of Swartsluis who says:

"On 20th January 1945 I and my friend Jacobus Barne de Goede were arrested in Kampen by Germans. That evening the S.O. fetched us and shut us up at Zwolle prison. During the various interrogations we underwent there separately, my friend de Goede was sometimes ill-treated, once so badly that he was deaf for three days. This was done by BARTELS who always directed the interrogations. Bartels several times hit me on the head with an iron ruler while interrogating me, the blows hurting me..."
frightfully. BARTELS ill-treated me because we would not tell him everything he wanted.

"On Wednesday, 7th March 1945, I met Bartels in the corridor. He already knew then that de Goede was to be shot that night. In my opinion it was he who suggested to his chief that Jacobus Barend de Goede should be shot at Woeste Hoeve on the night of the 8-9th March 1945 as a reprisal for the so-called attack on Rauter. In any case BARTELS is an accomplice in that mass murder. I can also tell you that Antonie Slurink was shot at Woeste Hoeve. Slurink was concerned in the same affair as de Goede and I. By Bartel's orders Slurink was in a cell for three days with practically nothing to eat and no covering etc. It was impossible to walk about in that cell and day-light never got in. We were cruelly treated by BARTELS."

The above charges are denied by BARTELS.

In this connection the investigators made further enquiries. They found that it was a fact that several times the Dutch personnel at Zwolle prison were ordered by members of the S.D. to keep certain prisoners without food for a longer or shorter period.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, signed and concluded at Zwolle, 13th June 1946.

S/ J. Smit
R. Lohman
B. H. J. J. Kroeze.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number Date of receipt in Secretariat. 4182/Ne/6/289 18 Oct 1946

Name of accused, His rank and unit, of official position. (Not to be translated)

1. HUTZEL, Unteroffizier of a V.I. Battery. A confirmed Nazi.
2. HINTER, Oberleutnant in command of a V.I battery.
3. VAARST, Ingenieur Flieger.
4. RENSHA, Herman, Unteroffizier. Now a prisoner of war in Germany. Address: No. B794264, F.R.W., camp 2228 Comp. 11, via Münster.
5. MARCO, unteroffizier.
6. HAMME, Unteroffizier.
7. PETERS, Majoor, Wachtcommandant, Zutphen.

Witness

All above, with the exception of No. 7, belonged to "Einheit F.P.Nr L.35 975 L.G.P.A. Una Wf."

Place and date of commission of alleged crime. Laren, 4th November 1944 to 22nd February 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

No. XIII, Pillage
No. XVIII, Wanton destruction of property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 47, 48, 312, 350.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

A property in Holland having been requisitioned for a German unit mounting a V.I. battery, members of the unit stole, damaged and destroyed there to a total value of F. 69,352.-.
Extracts of the statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

ST A T E M E N T

submitted by Egbert van Wedop, sergeant of police and special state constable, Post Laren(G), in connection with a charge of theft and destruction of property brought against members of a German V.I. battery unit.

Witness Willem Lodewijk van Veldekeren, Baron Rengers, of Laren(G) states:

"On 4th November 1944 my house, which in view of the nature of its contents had been placed under the protection of the Inspectie Kunstbescherming, was requisitioned by the Wachtkommandant of Utrecht, Major Peters, for the use of the "Einheit F.P. No. L.55 975 L.G.P.A. Une We" which was to set up a V.I. battery here. My family and I received four hours in which to take our personal belongings with us, but the entire inventory had to be left behind. A few days before the requisitioning the Unteroffizier Rutzel, belonging to the unit, fixed up quarters for three of four non-commissioned officers.

"At the same time as my house and garage, two houses belonging to the staff and five surrounding farms were requisitioned. There, too, the inhabitants had to leave the houses but got permission to take all household objects with them. A few days later a further three farms were seized and cleared out. On 4th November 1944, about 40 soldiers started moving into the house. Unteroffizier Rutzel, a full-blooded Nazi, took charge though obviously not the oldest in his rank.

"I saw that the soldiers were already opening cupboards and dividing up the contents before my very eyes."

Witness mentions that a couple of days later an unknown Oberleutnant was replaced by another of the same rank named Niszl, who became the so-called "chief". Witness continues:

"When the "Einheit" had left and the house and grounds were given back on 22nd February 1945, it was found that thousands of guilders' worth of damage and destruction had been done to the house, garage, servants' quarters, farms and the wood, and that about £15,000 worth of the contents and antiquities in the house had been stolen and damaged, done to others, to the extent of a good £17,000. These sums mentioned were determined by A. Nijstad of Lochem, official agent.

In addition, all tools and accessories were stolen from the garage and annexes, and all tools, carts, ladders etc. used in the gardens and wood.

Oberleutnant Niszl, Unteroffizier Rutzel and the so-called Ingenieur with the Unteroffizier (a lipper) attached to him, were, according to information received from the Feldgendarmerie, those most responsible."

Witness Willem Kloosterberg, Laren(G) states:

"About the middle of November 1944 three German soldiers were quartered on me, an an officer named VAARDE, Ingenieur Flg., and two non-commissioned officers, Herman REINHARD and MARICZ. The latter left some time later and
in his place came another non-commissioned officer called HARTMANN. They had brought various goods and a standard lamp with them. After their departure in February 1945 it turned out that those articles, also the lamp which they wanted to make as a present of, had been stolen from Baron Rengers' house."

Statement drawn up on oath of office and concluded at Baron(g), 2nd May 1946.

s/ E. van Iozop.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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<td>22 OCT 1946</td>
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</tbody>
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 366 (16-10-1946)

Charge No. 366

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number.

Name of accused, his
rank and unit, or
official position.
(Not to be translated)

1. KLANN, Kriminalobersekretär, S.A.
Hauptsturmführer, Lager Commandant
Arbeitsdachlager Marl-Hills.
Said to be in Germany and em-
ployed in some capacity.

2. HECKER, secretary to Klann.

Place and date of
commission of al-
leged crime.

Marl-Hills (Germany)
October 1944.

Number and description
of crime on war crimes
list.

No. I, II (complicity in)
No. III, Torture of civilians;
No. XIII, Pillage.

No. 1; I, III, XIII.
No. 2: III.

References to rele-
vant provisions of
national law.

Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 47, 48, 257, 289, 300-302, 310.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Both accused were guilty of beating and ill-treating Dutchmen who
had been sent to a Labour Prison Camp in Germany, Klann especially dis-
tinguishing himself in this.

The latter was too, responsible by his inhumanity for the death
of a sick person. He was also an accomplice in, if not the author of, the
murder of some of the prisoners before whose corpses the rest had to file.

Klann also robbed one of the prisoners of his money and watch.

TRANSMITTED BY: 

0097
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by Jan Hendrik Lovink, sergeant of police and head of Sub-division Dinxperlo of the Political Investigation Service, in connection with charges brought against a certain Klann, Lager Commandant of Marl-Halls Arbeits Zuchtlager.

Witness Andreas Wilhelmus Bernardus Maria de Wit of Dinxperlo, states:

"On 16th October 1944 I, as a former soldier, was arrested by the Germans and with some thirty others taken to Bacholt. That same night we were taken on to the punishment camp Marl-Halls. There I had to clean the office of the camp commandant Klann, a Hauptsturmführer of the SS, and Kriminalobersekretär. Klann once gave me a fearful beating with a rubber truncheon. I had to fetch a wireless set from Klann’s bunker which I did, but some time later Klann said I had stolen the set. As a punishment I had to stand in a bending position and he gave me blows on the head, back and seat with a rubber truncheon. This hurt me frightfully. Later I several times received blows and kicks from him and he also once shot at me when I did not fall on the ground quick enough at his orders. He was an unaccountable sort of person who wanted his temper on you. Several times too I saw Klann beat Dutchmen and Russians."

Witness Jorias Wilhelm Remmelink of Dinxperlo, confirms the bad treatment of prisoners in the camp, adding:

"I saw that W. Smits was beaten by a couple of Klann’s adjutants on his orders. One of our group, Klein-Hesselink, caught a bad cold. He reported sick but was not admitted to hospital. He had a very high temperature which Klann must have known as he saw the temperature list each day. He finally became so ill that without Klann’s knowing it he remained in camp for a week as he had bad pleurisy. On the night of 14th-15th November 1944 he died."

Witness Paulinus Josephus Augustinus Janson, Dinxperlo, though not having personally been ill-treated by Klann, confirms previous statements. He adds:

"About 23rd December 1944, I returned home after having bribed Commandant Klann with a leather jacket, coffee and gin."

Witness Fredericus Engelbertus to Grotenhuis, Dinxperlo, was also sent to Marl-Halls. At first he had to work in the German labour camp then was sent to the Gas-works. He says:

"As the food was better in the German Labour Camp than at the Gas-works, I got out of doing what I could at the latter where the food was bad. When Klann noticed this once I caught it so from Klann with a rubber truncheon on my back that it was entirely black and blue and for a long time it caused me terrible pain."

Witness Willem Rutgers of Dinxperlo states:

"As several times had to file past prisoners who had been shot dead, this to make us afraid.

Before being flogged we had to pull our clothes up off our back and
"I then stand in a bending position with the tips of our fingers touching the ground. He several times also threatened to shoot us."

Witness Bernard ten Brinke, Dinxperlo, states:

"I once received blows from a rubber truncheon on my back and head from KLNN because I was not standing to attention properly. Then on 26th November 1944 I was frightfully ill-treated by him. This was on the occasion of a fellow member in the camp having escaped. There was a man from Limburg too, with a temperature of 40 degrees. KLNN said to him: "I have good rubber pills for that," and then threatened to beat him with a rubber truncheon."

"I received many blows from Commandant KLNN as also from his secretary HEKKERT. When one of our comrades escaped I three times received twenty five blows from a rubber truncheon. KLNN also robbed me of everything, among other things, money, watch etc."

Witness Hendrik Gras, Dinxperlo, says that after first having been at Marl-Hils he was transferred to another camp. He later escaped but having been caught was taken again to Marl-Hils.

"On arrival there I was beaten senseless by a Russian and when I came to myself again KLNN came along and beat me unconscious once more. After that I had to stand in a cupboard for a couple of days where I had to keep my head bent. I also had to eat like that. KLNN was a fearful fellow and is very certainly a war criminal."

The investigator adds that he questioned twenty more witnesses who had been in the same camp and all gave similar evidence.

Statement drawn up on oath of office.

Dinxperlo, 16th July 1946.

s J.K. Lovink.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
REGISTERED NOS.

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<td>6: A for pillage</td>
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<td>3: S for ill-treatment</td>
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<td>1: S for murder</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65

(See Minutes No. 120)
Additional accused:

1. HAY or HAY, Johnny. His real christian name seems to be "Hildebrand", Oberfeldwebel (Oberjäger) of the Fallschirmjäger under Major NATKE. Comes from Gotha in Thüringen. Was a P.O.W. in the camp Batin in Schleswig-Holstein from where he has been released. He has not returned to the Russian zone. Description: height about 1.6 m., stockily built, red face, fair hair, grey green eyes, crooked nose, suffers from boils, a gold tooth in each side of upper jaw, hunches his back slightly, bandy legged, age about 23.

UNSCO-list No.45/8-186.

2. LUEER, Hans, Feldwebel in the Fallschirmjäger under Major ALTEN. Has been released from the P.O.W. camp Batin in Schleswig-Holstein. Comes from Stuttgart. His father was a teacher in Waldenbach or Gesslingen. Description: age about 24, height about 1.75-1.85 m., dark curly hair, fresh complexion, dark eyes, a gap between teeth in upper jaw, thick underlip, slightly jutting out chin, wore a silver ring.

3. MANN, Otto. Is said to have come from near Kaiserslautern, to be married and have 2 children. Has been released from the P.O.W. camp at Batin in Schleswig-Holstein.

4. NEUMANN, Hans, Gefreiter, lived at Steinweg 27, Wupperthal. Has been released from the P.O.W. camp at Batin, Schleswig-Holstein. Description: age about 30-35, tall, black wavy hair, deep wrinkles, scarred, had a daughter of 17.

5. STEINER, Paul, Oberfeldwebel der Fallschirmjäger under Major ALTEN. UNSCO-list No. 53/4-34.

6. SOHNENDAHN, Willy. Description: age then 27, dark blond hair with parting, height about 1.65 m.
Witness H.J. van Holick states that Hans LADE told him that on 26th Dec. 1944 he and 2 other Fallschirmjäger shot 2 persons who had passed through the lines. One was a Pole.

Witness Schreurs states that Hans LADE shot two persons on 26th Dec. 1944 at the foot of the Elstrop hill. LADE told her that these persons had to dig their own graves. One was a Pole.

Witness J.H.H. van der Roek states that he was arrested on 26th Dec. 1944 by 3 Fallschirmjäger. He was threatened by one who was called Otto (The investigator add that this is presumably Otto LADE). Some people were hiding underneath the floor boards. Otto shot through the floor with his machine gun and after it was emptied with his pistol.

When witness admitted knowing where a certain person was he was beaten by Otto and later on he was again beaten by him.

Witness Streuff states that the Court Martial trying the 13 persons who were condemned to death and shot were: Major HAHN (see charge 1154), Kapitän SANGER from Leipzig and Oberfeldwebel PETTKE.

The prosecutor was Oberleutnant RAUL KIRNER. Kapitän SANGER was in charge of the execution.

The firing squad was under the command of Oberjäger HEY.

Witness E.J. Peters states that Hans KREUZBERG several times told her that he and Willy SCHUINRIHL were stationed at Holden and did a lot of looting there.

Witness P.D. Wilms states that her neighbour Huybers told her that Hans KUHLBERG (KREUZBERG) told him that they had shot her brother and described the place where he was buried. The body was indeed found at the place indicated.

Witness Huybers confirms.

Witness P.J. Gorrits states that Hans KUHLBERG (KREUZBERG) stole a lot of cattle.

The accused KUHLBERG (KREUZBERG) also told him that he shot Martinus Wil... referred to above.
Dear Dr. Litawski,

Ref. Charge 367 (UNCC No. 4165)

With regard to this charge, an addition to which was accepted by Committee I on January 22nd, I should like to know whether Committee I would consider placing rows 14 - 16 inclusive on the original charge on "a"; they might be able to give some information as to the place of burial of the victims of the shooting. I feel we must try everything we can to discover this place which so far has proved to be impossible.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Commander P.J. Houton

Dr. J. Litawski,
Legal Officer,
Room 302
Additional Charge to charge No.367 (UNWCC No.4184)

re the shooting of 13 men from Roermond in the Emsptorbosch.

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

1. HAY (HAI), Jonny, Unteroffizier, Fallschirmjager-regiment
   (UNWCC-list No.45/4-189).

Witness:

2. WEIGELS, Klaus, member of the above regiment. Young, comes from neighbourhood of Breslau.

From a statement made by the widow of Robert Heynen (Heijnen), one of the victims referred to in the above case, to investigation officer Evan Schagen in connection with the shooting of her husband in the Emsptorbosch, it would appear that the accused HAY (HAI) was also guilty of pillage.

Witness Wilhelmina Schenk, widow of the late Heynen, states that three young German parachutists arrived on 28th December, 1944, to search the house. A large quantity of wine hidden in a cellar was found and taken away. The leader of the little group was shortish, thickset and had spots on his face.

The investigator comments that the young German referred to and described as above is almost certainly a man called Jonny HAY, Unteroffizier in the Fallschirmjager-regiment "Hübner" of which MATHIAS (MATHIAS, MATTHIAS) was commandant.

Continuing her statement, Mrs. Wilhelmina Heynen-Schenk refers to her husband's arrest, her attempts to obtain his release and her reception of a note of farewell from him.

A few days later a young parachutist appeared at her house. He told her that he had sat and talked with her husband before his death. He promised to do all he could to find out where her husband had been executed and buried. Some days after that he returned and told her her husband was in fact shot and the body was in a bomb crater in the Emsptorbosch.
Sir,

The United Nations War Crimes Commission hereby certifies that it has examined the evidence brought by the Netherlands Government against Herbert WILDE, Obergefreiter, member of firing-squads at Castle Hattem and near Maashoek, (now believed to be a prisoner of war in French hands), in support of a charge of criminal responsibility for a war crime, namely, murder or complicity in, committed between December 1944 and January 1945 at Roermond, Holland, and has found there to be a prima facie case against him in respect of this charge and accordingly placed him upon its Lists of persons who ought to be brought to trial as war criminals.

I am, sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. A. L.

Colonel.
Secretary-General of the
United Nations War Crimes Commission

The Representative of the Netherlands Government
on the United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
W. I.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chargé No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>2. <strong>KAPPERS, Oberleutnant, Ortskommandant Roermond, Member of Standgericht. In charge of firing-squad at Kinro, Belgium.</strong></td>
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<td>3. <strong>LÖCHER, Hauptmann, Member of Standgericht.</strong></td>
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<td>4. <strong>LÖCHER, Hauptmann, Member of Standgericht.</strong></td>
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<td>5. <strong>KAPPERS, Hauptmann, Member of Standgericht. Either he or Seeger commanded firing-squad which shot the thirteen Dutchmen.</strong></td>
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<td>6. <strong>LÖCHER, (of D.ÖST), Hauptmann, Member of Standgericht. Either he or Kappes commanded firing-squad which shot the thirteen Dutchmen.</strong></td>
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<td>7. <strong>BÜTTER, Hauptmann, Member of Standgericht.</strong></td>
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<td>8. <strong>VEERSTEIN, Friedrich Adolf Helmut, Obdrgefreiter. Formed one of firing-squads which executed Holten. Born 2nd April 1926 at Guppertal-Barnen, living at 2, Barcolomeustrasse, Guppertal-Barnen; unmarried, merchant. Now a prisoner of war in England.</strong></td>
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<td>9. <strong>VEERSTEIN, Obdrgefreiter. Member of firing-squads at Castle Hattem and Innebracht (near). Now a prisoner of war in England.</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
10. **BuI**, Unteroffizier. Member of firing-squad which shot the thirteen Dutchmen. Now a prisoner of war in England.


All the above were members of the 1st Bataillon, 2nd Regiment Fallschirmjäger "Hübner", 7th Division General-Major Erdmann.

12. **GOLTSCH**, Major-General, Commander of 606 Inf. Div. Ordered the Ständgericht which condemned the thirteen Dutchmen and confirmed the sentences.


17. **MULL**, Surgeon.


The above, Nos 14 - 17, were also members of the 1st Bataillon 2nd Regiment Fallschirmjäger "Hübner".

The above were members of the 1st Bataillon 2nd Regiment Fallschirmjäger "Hübner".

Place and date of alleged crime.

Roermond, December 1944 - January 1945

Maasbracht, 20th of 21st January 1945

Kinroy, Belgium, September 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I, Murder (complicity in)

No. VII, Deportation of civilians

No. IX, Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy.

No. XIII, Pillage (complicity in)
<table>
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<td>No. 13: IX.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nos. 14-16 inclusive: XIII (complicity)</td>
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<td>No. 17: Murder (complicity in)</td>
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</table>

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Neth. Penal Code.
- Art. 47-48, 237, 239, 278, 310-312.

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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Most of the accused were responsible either as authors or accomplices of the death by shooting of several Dutchmen.

Matthaeas also and, to a lesser degree, Lorrensen were responsible for the deportation to Germany for slave-labour in connection with defence works of over 2700 men from one neighbourhood alone.

Matthaeas as well took money and various articles from two of his victims, some of these being appropriated by Potteke, Hank, and Gallischanskret.

TRANSMITTED BY: ...........................................
STATEMENT

submitted by Gerardus Verlinden, sergeant of the guard in the Public Prosecutor's Office, district head of the Political Investigation Dept. Roermond and member of the sub-committee for the tracing of war criminals, in connection with the shooting of Dutchmen by members of a German Paratroop Regiment.

Roundabout Christmas 1944, eleven men were arrested in Roermond in a school where they were hiding. One of them managed to escape but the remaining ten, after a court martial (Stamigricht) where they were not defended, were shot. The men, who belonged to no resistance movement nor were in the possession of weapons, had hidden solely in order to avoid being set to work on German fortifications. The names of the ten, in addition to three previously arrested and also shot, were made known by means of posters on 28th December 1944. The arrests and subsequent executions were carried out by members of the 1st Battalion, 24th Paratroop Regiment ('Hübner'), under the command of Major ULRICH MATTHÉS.

On 29th December 1944 MATTHÉS caused a Proclamation to be posted up throughout the town to the effect that all male inmates of Roermond and Maasneel between the ages of 16 - 60 were to register at the Ortskommandantur before 30th December 1944. This was a final announcement, the threat being added that "whoso did not now obey this order and was found after 30th December 1944 without a valid permit would be shot dead without respect of persons." In this connection the death sentence on the thirteen men already mentioned was quoted. As a result of this Proclamation a very great number of males registered and were taken to Germany where they were placed at the disposal of the Arbeitseinsatz, as it is known that Major MATTHÉS was absolutely merciless and that as President of the Standgericht he, without any justifiable reason, pronounced the death sentence on the thirteen Dutchmen, it is necessary that he be brought to Roermond in this connection.

Witness J.P.J. Weijnen of Roermond says:

"In September 1944, I became deputy burgomaster of Roermond. After the beginning of that month it was made compulsory for everybody between the ages of 16 and 60 living in Roermond to be in the possession of a "permit". This was an order by the burgomaster at the time, Loreen, Ortsgruppenführer of the R.A.V.A., its object being the control of the registration of workers for German defense works. As a result of the order a great number of people went "underground". Major MATTHÉS gave orders to his paratroop subordinates to make all houses accessible of ingress and to this end he had all locks on the outer doors removed by his soldiers. I know that the paratroopers took full use of this opportunity to organize "razaia" (raids) and arrest men and youths between the ages mentioned." Witness then confirms that a final order regarding registration was made by Major MATTHÉS and adds:

"As a result of this latter proclamation about 2700 males registered at the Ortskommandantur at Roermond and were taken under custody by paratroopers to Germany where they were placed at the disposal of the Arbeitseinsatz."

Witness G.H.H. Duyvouens confirms. In addition he says:

"After Roermond was liberated I heard it said that Baron von Lamersvoorde,
director of the Rotterdam Bank at Roermond, having tried to escape through the lines, was shot, this also on Major NUTHELES's orders."

The investigator here remarks that this is confirmed by Walther BECKER, a former orderly of NUTHELES, who is now a prisoner of war in England. BECKER says that the Baron and his companion Mr. van den Boorn were condemned to death on 20th January 1945 in the house of Kliller Mestrom at Linne, NUTHELES pronounced the death sentence which was carried out near the house.

Witness J.D. Sevniich, the one man to escape when the eleven were found in hiding, gives a lengthy description of what happened and remarks:

"Not one of those with me in the hiding-place had a weapon in his possession. Nor had we other prohibited articles such as literature and ash on with us. He also says he was told later that his son, Mathau Sevniich, who was hiding with him, was shot with the others on NUTHELES's orders. His son was not a member of any resistance movement nor had he weapons.

Incorporated in investigator Verlinde's statement are affidavits taken by Netherlands police officials sent to England in September of this year for the purpose of questioning two witnesses, who arc also accused, now in Prisoner of War Camps in this country.

Accused FRITZHEIMDOLF DOLF VORBSTEIN, an Obergefreiter belonging to the 16. Bataillon 29. Regiment Fallschirmjager "Hohen" , says:

"At the end of December 1944 or beginning of January 1945, a man called Heijnen, living at Roermond, was shot in the neighbourhood of the Elmcampse by order of the Roermond Stadtenkommandant, Major NUTHELES. A surgeon called Holland was present at the execution. Witness then confirms the shooting of the thirteen men and deportation of others to Germany for forced labour. He adds:

"I cannot call Major NUTHELES, who never could bear any opposition to his orders, anything else than a bloodhound and a beast for he always behaved like one. I only formed part of an execution squad once and that was at the execution of Hakijnem when I was ordered to do so by Major NUTHELES."

Accused WILLY BECKER, an Obergefreiter in the same parachute regiment confirms the shootings and deportations carried out in Roermond. He continues:

"Then early in January 1945 he, NUTHELES, had two men shot near Castle Hanzen at Roermond. They had wanted to fetch something out of their house to take with them when they were evacuated. Referring to the shooting of the bank director (Baron van Lamsweerde) and his friend, witness says:

"The articles and money these men had in their possession were taken from them by Major NUTHELES. The bank director had F. 60,000 on him which Major NUTHELES presented to the German Red Cross and German "Winterhilfe", so he said later. Major NUTHELES put the rest of the articles at the disposal of our soldiers. Oberfeldwebel PETITHE took the coffee, OTTO BUNK a fountain pen, Obergefreiter G.LLINSKIA a pencil and some of the others the watches and rings. Then in September 1944 at Kinroy in Belgium, near the Dutch frontier, where we were stationed at the time, NUTHELES had two Belgians shot. They all had to dig their own graves.

"When the thirteen mentioned earlier were shot, Unteroffizier HAI
and Obersturmführer TOTI LENIKEN formed part of the firing squad. At the execution of the bank director and his friend, a lieutenant whose name I don't know and Obersturmführer WIEZER were present and they also formed part of the firing squad when the two men were shot near Castle Hattem. Oberleutnant KIPPER was in charge of the firing squad when the men were shot at Altoxy.

The accused Uniforms in September 1945 was in U.S. Internment Camp 12, Ziegenhain, Hessen (Germany) and was there interrogated by J.L. Smears of the C.I.C. Vereinigungsmassver Deutschland. The following is from his statement at that time:

"In the middle of December 1944, fifteen civilians were arrested. They had hidden themselves and when they were ordered to come out by a German patrol after they were discovered, they answered with some pistol rounds (sic). Several pistols and a radio-transmitter were found in the place they were hidden."

Accused says he reported the matter to the Divisional Commander, Major-General GOLTSCH, who ordered him to organize a court. The members of the court were:

Major MATTHAES "Bisitender"
Oberleutnant KIPPER "Anklager Verweser"
Hptm. UFERLAMM
" SALOMON
" KEPPLER
" BAHR
" SABER (or DABER)

The prisoners were not defended by counsel. They were charged with having weapons and disobeying orders to report to the German authorities.

The fifteen persons were condemned to death unanimously. The sentence was approved by GOLTSCH who ordered MATTHAES to form a firing squad and to shoot the victims on German territory. The sentence was carried out in the Elmpterwald by a firing-squad under the command of Hauptman Keppler (or Hptm Sager). Matthaeus states that the sentence was carried out according to military law and the Geneva convention.

Statement concluded at Roermond, 18th September 1946.

G. Verlinden.

NOTES ON THE CASE
The case is complete.
No defense seems possible.
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CARDS CHECKED | LIST 45
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMANY WAR CRIMES**

Charge No. 368 (17-10-1946)

For the use of the Secretary.

Registered Number. 4185/46/6/272

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 8 OCT 1946

**Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.**

Melchers, Johann Gerhard, German nationality. Born at Krefeld, 22nd July 1877. Caretaker of a house belonging to the N.S.D.A.P. at Maartensdijk, Holland. Thereabouts unknown.

**Place and date of commission of alleged crime.**

Maartensdijk. 28th May 1944.

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list.**

No. XXXX, Ill-treatment of wounded and prisoners of war.

**References to relevant provisions of national law.**

Neth. Penal Code. art. 300, 301, 302.

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**SHORT STATEMENT OF F.C.T.S.**

An English bomber crashed, two of the crew being badly injured. The accused shot over one of the injured men who was dying and deliberately kicked him on the head.

**TRANSMITTED BY.**
Extrait of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by Joseph van Dam, detective-sergeant of police and member of the Utrecht sub-committee for the Investigation of War Crimes in respect of the German MEIJERS.

Witness D.E. de Kruijff of Maartensdijk says:

"On 28th May 1944 I saw an English bomber come down in flames behind my house. Thirteen men put two others very badly wounded with them. Soon after the plane crashed several German soldiers arrived and also a German called MEIJERS, whom I know and who was caretaker of an N.S.D.A.P. house at Maartensdijk. MEIJERS carried on like a madman. He had a revolver and threatened everybody with it.

"I put one of the very badly injured men on a gate and carried him up to the farm. He was obviously in great pain, groaning and moving himself about so that his head sometimes hung over the edge of the gate. MEIJERS carried on like a beast. He swore at the crew of the bomber, took his revolver and shot just above the wounded man on the gate. The man's head again hung over the gate to one side and I then saw MEIJERS deliberately kick the wounded man's head, he, as everyone could tell, being in a dying condition. He did die shortly after."

Witness K.K. van Hoffen of Maartensdijk confirms, saying:

"One of the wounded regained consciousness as he was being taken to the farm and asked for water. One of the Germans (mostly S.S. men) whose name I do not know, said to a bystander: 'He can die without water.' The man was very badly wounded and the German obviously saw that he would soon die. MEIJERS was there too and I saw him deliberately give a kick with his shod foot to the head of one of the wounded as it hung a bit over the edge of the gate on which he was being carried. The man died soon after.

"The other wounded man was also to be put on a stretcher, and as some of the people present were preparing to pick him up and lay him on it the Germans pushed them back saying: 'This is what we do to murderers of women and children,' and they kicked the injured man by his shoulders and feet and pushed him as it were on to the stretcher.

The fact that MEIJERS deliberately kicked the wounded man on the head is shown by him having lifted his shod foot and then brought it down forcibly against the man's head."

Statement drawn up on oath of office, signed and concluded 30th June 1946.

a/ J. van Dam

NOTE ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defence seems possible.
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United Nations War Crimes Commission
Netherlands Charges Against Certain War Criminals

Charge No. 369 (18-10-1946)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number. 4173/67/293

Name of accused, His rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)

Buhre, Member of the S.D., at Arnhem. Responsible for the deportation of Jews from the province of Gelderland and Overijssel. In civil life member of the Internationale Recherches, Hamburg.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Groot Graffel, Warnsveld. 8th April 1943.

Number and description of crime on war crimes list.

No. VIII, maltreatment of civilians under inhuman conditions.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 47, 48, 282.

Short Statement of Facts.

Accused was responsible for the arrest and sending to Westerbork concentration camp of a number of Jewish patients from a hospital. They have never been heard of since.

Transmitted by...
STATEMENT

I, Hendrik Gerhard Johan ter Mul, police detective, Zutphen and also special State Constable, in connection with information received concerning the carrying off of Jewish patients in hospitals, heard:

Dr. Paul van Borck, physician, of Zutphen, who stated:

"On 6th April 1943, I was arrested at the hospital here because I refused to point out Jewish patients who were to be taken away by detectives and members of the Jewish council. I was taken to the police station where I remained till 8th April, being then taken in custody to Arnhem. There I was taken to the Sicherheitsdienst (S.D.) and interrogated by a certain BUHE. He was the German authority responsible for the deportation of Jews from Gelderland and Overijssel. He threatened me in all sorts of ways, among others, that I would be taken to Scheveningen, if I did not point out the Jews among the patients. I continued to refuse, however.

"After an interrogation of about an hour and a half, he demanded that I should approve the transfer of the Jewish patients from Groot Graffel to the Emergency Hospital at Zutphen. I was in a great fix as I had suggested this myself to the Jewish Council a week before. I had to do it and he then took me, still under custody, in his car to Groot Graffel at Warnsveld where with my colleagues I pointed out nine patients. The latter were then loaded into lorries and brought to the Emergency Hospital in Zutphen where they remained that night guarded by the Jewish Council. I was then set free but the Jewish patients were taken in lorries next day to Westerbork. One was a stretcher case and several were seriously ill. Of all those none have returned up to now, nor has anything been heard of them since that time.

"BUHE is the only German I spoke with concerning the matter and the only one as far as I know who was charged with the affair."

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded on 30th December, 1945.


NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
HETZ, Horst
and to 17

Date Submitted  Decision of Committee I

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2-17. W  CARDS CHECKED LIST 45
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 370 (13-0-1946)

For the Use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number: 197/No. 6/244

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 5 Oct 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position.

1. HETZE, Horst, Reichsbahninspektor.

2. BLACKER, Anton.

(Not to be translated)

3. DENGEL, Wolfgang.

4. HIRSCH, Heinrich.

5. JAKUBOW, Johann.

6. KUHBAUER, Andreas.

7. KRAUSE, Oskar.

8. KROHN, Gerhard.

9. LEITGANS, Johann.

10. MAYER, Wilhelm.

11. NICOL, Franz.

12. RAPPEN, Karl.

13. RUTER, Johann.

14. SODEN, Wilhelm.

15. TRIBEL, Gustav.

16. WILDE, Ernst.

17. KUKUK, Emil.

All the above were Reichsbahn Officials employed in the Fernmeldemasterial office at Amersfoort, October 1944 to May 1945.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Amersfoort, between 4th October 1944 and May 1945.

Number and description of crime on war crimes list.

No. XIII, Pillage (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Neth. Penal Code, Art. 310, 311.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

A house in Amersfoort was requisitioned by the German authorities who established an office of the Reichsbahn there. Furniture, linen, china etc. were stolen or badly damaged with a total loss to the owner of P. 13897.

TRANSMITTED BY
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**STATEMENT**

submitted by Antoon Spierings, police detective Amersfoort and also special State Constable, in connection with a charge of theft.

Henriette H.J. van Asch van Wijk, widow of Th. W.L. van Heemstra, living at Amersfoort, said that in September 1944 when the railway strike broke out her husband, who was chief engineer of the Netherlands Railways went 'underground', and she herself slept at night in a friend's house.

On 4th October 1944 she went to her friend's as usual, having previously locked all doors and windows of her own house. Next day an acquaintance saw that German soldiers were in the house. A police inspector at Amersfoort approached the Ortskommandant on witness's behalf.

"The Ortskommandant told him that my house was requisitioned for an office for Reichsbahn officials and that I could go in a fortnight's time to fetch my linen and any bonds and securities I owned. Three days after ordinary soldiers had taken possession of the house, an office of the Fernmeldemeisteri was set up there. Then the fortnight was up and I went to the office to fetch my linen and bonds etc., I found that a great part of my linen had gone. I took what was left. Inspector HETZE was head of the office. Early in January 1945 the bureau was transferred to an empty house, also in Amersfoort, the furniture, as I and my neighbours saw ourselves, being loaded on to lorries and taken to the new house. During the time that the office was in my house however, things belonging to me had already been put on lorries and taken away.

"After the capitulation in May 1945, I found most of my furniture where the office last was, but in a fairly seriously damaged condition."

Complainant attached a list of stolen and damaged goods as made out by an official assessor, van Haaelen of Amersfoort. According to this the total loss sustained by her amounted to 13,977.

Witness Hillige Fijn, wife of G. Sleijt, Amersfoort, confirms the previous statement. She was allowed by the German authorities to go into Mvr. van Heemstra van Asch van Wijck's house and there saw bits of antique china lying about in different rooms, while the house itself had been cleared of everything.

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded at Amersfoort, 19th July 1946.

a/ A. Spierings.

To the dossier was attached an exercise book, handed in by Mvr. van Heemstra, presumably found in her house, containing the names of the unit of railway personnel who were engaged in the office of HETZE.

**RESUM'S ON THE CASE**

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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Dear Dr. Litawski,

With reference to Netherlands charge 371 (4197)
I have now received some additional information as to NAHANN. His description should read as follows:

NAHANN, Max Hermann, Unterscharführer O.E.P.
aged about 40.

I should like you to insert these data in the next nomination list to be issued.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

(Commander B.W. Boston)
Netherlands Representative on the

Dr. J. Litawski,
Room 302.
ADDENDUM to charges 51(3386), 371(4198) and 395(4319) re the shooting on 10th April 1945 of 10 persons at the Katervoer, Twolle, by members of the Sicherheitspolizei.

Further investigations carried out by J. Smit, R. Lohman and B. H. J. J. Kroese, members of the Twolle municipal police, with regard to the above shooting have produced evidence showing that:

**Hans DOSE,**

S.S. Untersturmführer and Kriminalsekrétär, a member of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at Twolle, formed one of the firing-squad responsible for the above execution.

On 25th May 1945 was under arrest in the 1st Canadian Corps area.

Description: aged about 50, height about 1.80m., stout, fat face, fair hair turning grey, blue eyes.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Twolle, 24th October 1946.

s/ J. Smit
R. Lohman.
B. H. J. J. Kroese.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
APPENDIX to Charges 251 (3386), 374 (4198) and 395 (4319)

re the shooting on 10th April, 1945 of 10 persons at the Katerveer, Zwolle, by members of the Sicherheitspolizei.

Further investigations carried out by J. Smit, R. Lohman and B.H.J.J. Kroese, members of the Zwolle municipal police into the above shooting have produced evidence showing that:

Reinhard Heinrich Konrad Karl STUCK,
SS Oberscharführer, a member of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at Zwolle was one of the firing squad responsible for the above execution.

A statement submitted to the investigators in October 1946 by Capt. H. P. Kingsley of the War Crimes Investigation United, NADR, mentions that STUCK was then in Weisbaden prison and that Capt. Kingsley had requested his extradition to the British Zone.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Zwolle, 28th October 1946.

a/ J. Smit,
R. Lohman
B.H.J.J. Kroese.
For the use of the Secretariat,

Registered Number.

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)

Charge No. 371 (19-10-1946)

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1. TENN, Hans, untersturmführer.
   Member of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitsdienst at Zwolle. Commanded the firing-squad which shot a number of persons near the Laterveer at Zwolle on 10th April, 1945.

2. RAUCH, Commandant of the Einsatzkommando mentioned above.

3. NIEUMANN, Max, Oberfeldwebel Geheime Feldpolizei. Member of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitsdienst at Zwolle, employed in the office of the "Verwaltung" department. Presumed to have formed one of the firing squad at the Laterveer.
   Description: aged 35-40, height about 1.72 to 1.75m., medium fair hair.
   About 20th June 1945 taken with other members of the Einsatzkommando to the O.C.W. camp at Estorwegen (Germany). Was captured at Rotterdam.

Witnesses.

4. MARTENS, Fritz, Oberfeldwebel O.P.P.
   Member of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitsdienst at Zwolle. Born 17th January 1900 at Burgsdorf, last address: 3 Tolstrasse, Konstati (Germany). Profession, teacher. Now at the O.S.E. internment camp, Oldenbroek, Holland.

5. BARTHES, Jakob Herzog Eugen, S.S.
   Untersturmführer and Criminalsohrat der Sicherheitspolizei.
   Member of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at Zwolle. Born 2nd June 1905 at Duisburg (Germany), last address: 12 Bläkerstrasse, Oberhausen, Germany. Now in the O.S.E. internment camp, Oldenbroek, Holland.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Laterveer, Zwolle.
10th April 1945.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

No. 1, Murder (complicity in).

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 47, 48, 287, 289.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

This charge is an addendum to charge 3386 (251) against König, who was listed by the United Nations War Crimes Commission on list 40/A-104.

A number of prisoners taken by the Sicherheitspolizei were shot near the Katervoor at Zwolle by a firing squad composed of members of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at Zwolle.

Teegen was in command of the firing-squad that carried out the execution. Rauch as commandant of the Einsatzkommando is presumed to have given, or transmitted, orders for the shooting. As to Neumann, it seems very probable in view of the statement of one of the witnesses that, as a member of the Einsatzkommando, he also took part in the shooting.
STATEMENT

I, Jan Smit, police inspector Zwolle and also special state constable, in connection with a request for information regarding Oberfeldwebel MAX NEUMANN, undertook an enquiry and heard:

FRITZ MARTENS,
formerly Oberfeldwebel, Geheime Feldpolizei (G.F.P.), now in the Indo Internment Camp, who stated:

"I was in the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitsdienst at Zwolle. About the middle of February 1945 MAX NEUMANN joined the said Einsatzkommando. He was a Feldwebel in the G.F.P. and did office work in the Verwaltung department in Zwolle.

As I have already said in previous interrogations I was originally chosen to make one of a firing-squad which on 10th April 1945 was to carry out the execution near the Katervoor at Zwolle of a number of prisoners the Sicherheitspolizei had taken. I was released from this though as I had to take some baggage to Kampen. I know that all the members of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at Zwolle probably took part in the shooting. I came to this conclusion because when I asked RAUCH, commandant of the Einsatzkommando, for permission to take the baggage off, he said: "I need every man", or something of the sort. I know also that the firing-squad was under the command of Untersturmführer HANS TEZGEN. I cannot say for certain whether NEUMANN was one of the firing-squad but I think it very probable in view of what RAUCH said."

ALTER HERMANN BARTHE,
formerly S.S. Untersturmführer and Kriminalsekretär in the Sicherheitspolizei, now in the Indo Internment camp, makes a similar statement. He adds:

"About 20th June 1945 the greater part of the former Einsatzkommando Zwolle, among them being NEUMANN, was taken to a Prisoner of War camp at Esterwegen, Germany."

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded at Zwolle, 6th September 1946.

s/ J. Smit.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
**Decision of Committee I**

**Date Submitted**

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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NEDERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 372 (21-10-1946)

For the Use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number: 519/No. 27.

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 5 OCT 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)


2. DUINKER, Fachberater S.D. Almelo. Gave names of people for the "arbeitsinsats".


4. HARTDURP, Pieter Engel, aged 53. Member of Sicherheitspolizei, Enschede. Now detained in prison camp Twenthey Enschede.


Witnese:

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Almelo 1940 - 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

No. VII. Deportation of civilians (complicity in)
No. VIII. Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions (complicity in)
No. XXXIII. Indiscriminate mass arrests for the purpose of terrorising the population whether described as taking hostages or not.

No. 1: VII. VII. XXXIII.
No. 2: VII.
No. 3: XXXIII.
The first accused exercised a reign of terror in Amelo during the German occupation. He spied on people, supplied the German authorities with names of possible hostages and for the "Arbeitseinsatz", and was concerned in the arrest of a man who was later shot, also of another who was sent to the notorious concentration camp at Vught. He also robbed Jewish concerns of which he was made "Verwalter" and was responsible for the deportation of Jews.

The second accused passed on the names of men for the "Arbeitseinsatz", while the third forwarded lists of possible hostages.
Political Investigation Department.

Post Almelo

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

S T A T E M E N T

submitted by Pieter Gerritsen, police constable Almelo, detective attached to the Political Investigation Department "Post Almelo" in respect of the Reichsdeutscher WALTER MUNSTER.

Witness Georg Erich P., Reichsdeutscher, Almelo, now in Almelo prison, says:

"as the leader of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront I often came in contact with MUNSTER. He was Ortsgruppenleiter of the NSD... Almelo branch and a confidential man of the Sicherheitsdienst (S.D.). He was also great friends with DUNITZ, Fachberater at Almelo, to whom he gave the names of people for the "Arbeitskinnsat".

"I used to work as master-painter at the factory ten Bos. About 1943 one of the workers, Unzenburg, told me that the head engineer van de Burg had hidden a wireless set in the factory. As I was afraid of getting into trouble I told this to MUNSTER who passed it on to the S.D. with the result that van de Burg was arrested and sent to Vught.

"The day that 60 hostages were seized in Almelo I got word from MUNSTER that I must go to the N... building at once. MUNSTER and some ten men of the S.D. were there. MUNSTER asked me what the address of the manufacturer ten Bos was. I gave addresses of the ten Bos family, mentioning the oldest one first. "No," said one of the S.D. men, "we must have men who are 50 at most, and unmarried." I heard later that people had been arrested who were over 50 and married."

In the one of November 1944, MUNSTER told him to give him the names of 20 people who could be taken as hostages. Being in military service he replied that he had nothing to do with these matters.

Witness Siemi van merongen, wife of J. Swelheim, living at Almelo says that in September 1944 MUNSTER was made "Verwalter" of their business. After the liberation they recovered various articles of property belonging to them from his house. He had also stored carpets, linen and other things to a value of some thousand guilders in the Inneso Bank.

Witness Lois L. Themans, Almelo, states:

"After we had to go "underground" in December 1942, Münster became Verwalter of our business, during which time he entirely plundered it, appropriating goods to the value of 30,000 so that there was absolutely nothing left after the liberation."

Wilhelm ADENBURG, Criminalsretrat to the Sicherheitspolizei, now in Altenham prison, says:

"I was with the Sicherheitspolizei at Enschede from 10th January 1944 to January 1945. My activities with the Sicherheitspolizei were entirely concerned with political matters. I was one of the NSD's "Stimmgangberichten" (reports on the general state of mind) for Almelo.

MUNSTER was one of my confidants from whom I got information about Almelo. In this connection he was also in touch with PIETER J. STRA/GT, a police officer attached to the S.D. at Enschede. From H. STRA/GT I received
"Stimmungsberichten" for all Overijssel. I also got lists from him with his criticisms of people who could be considered as possible hostages. These lists too, I forwarded to Abteilung III at The Hague.

The man PIETER H. SWENBERG mentioned above, now detained in the prison camp Twente at Enschede, denies the truth of the previous statements.

The investigator adds:

"MUNSTER lived for about 15 years in Almelo and during the occupation carried on a real reign of terror there. During the May 1943 strike a butcher named Jansen, living in Almelo, was arrested by MUNSTER and members of the Grüne Polizei and afterwards shot.

In MUNSTER's note-book, now in the possession of the Political Investigation Department at Almelo, occur the following notes:

Names given for the arbeitsinsatz of men belonging to the Netherlands railways who spoke insultingly of Hitler and Mussolini.

Four Jews carried off from the Nachtgeallstraat night of 30th-31st 1943.

Ten Dam's son's name given for the arbeitsinsatz.

Stokkelaar and Rekers not reported themselves for internment as P.O.W. (Stokkelaar was later arrested as hostage.)

"I also know that MUNSTER was leader of the so-called combing-out of industries. It is an open secret that he also drew up lists of people who were to be arrested as hostages.

"Finally it can be said that MUNSTER enjoyed a very good life at the cost of certain Jewish businesses of which he was Verwalter."

Statement drawn up on oath of office.

Almelo, 14th August, 1946.

s/ P. Gerritsen.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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**ENSTIP, Herbert**

and 66
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated)

1. ENSTIP, Herbert, Gefreiter, belonged to a Panzer Division. Was quartered in the Dordrechtsestraatweg, Rotterdam, in January, 1945.

2. SCHULTZ, Leutnant.

3. BÖHM, Helmuth, Oberfeldwebel.

4. WIECHMANN, Wilhelm, Quartiermeister Feldwebel.

5. REIDEL, Böhm's orderly.

6. KLEIN, G., Gefreiter.

Witnesses:

1. ENSTIP, Herbert, Gefreiter, belonged to a Panzer Division. Was quartered in the Dordrechtsestraatweg, Rotterdam, in January, 1945.

2. SCHULTZ, Leutnant.

3. BÖHM, Helmuth, Oberfeldwebel.

4. WIECHMANN, Wilhelm, Quartiermeister Feldwebel.

5. REIDEL, Böhm's orderly.

6. KLEIN, G., Gefreiter.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Rotterdam.
15th January, 1945

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No. XIII, Village.
No. XIV, Confiscation of property.
No. XVIII, Wanton devastation and destruction of property.

References to relevant provisions of national law:

Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 47, 48, 310-312, §50.

The accused, Böhm and Wieckmann, requisitioned a private house in Rotterdam without authorisation by the Ortskommandant, the owner being turned out. This occurred twice, the second time, Schultz being concerned, when he left he took an electric stove with him.

After this the house was used, still without authorisation, as a social centre by German non-commissioned officers and privates quartered in the neighbourhood. These took what they wanted, forcing locks of cupboards, breaking open chests and damaging various articles. Enstip was accused in this connection.
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by Petrus Gerardus van Dijkhuizen and Adriaan Dingeman van Dorp, both detectives attached to the Sub-commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, Rotterdam, and also special State Constables, in respect of a charge of theft committed by German soldiers during the Occupation.

FRANS DE GROOT

of Rotterdam, states:

"On 15th January 1945, my house in the Dordtschestraatweg, Rotterdam, was requisitioned by two German soldiers, Oberfeldwebel HELMUT BONG and quartiermacher Feldwebel WILHELM STECHLNN. These soldiers had no "Genehmigung" (authorisation) from the Ortekommandant. I had to leave my house and could only take a few clothes with me. As my house was still empty five days later I asked a German Captain (also billed in the Dordtschestraatweg) through Wenschmann if I might occupy my house again. This was granted, but next night a German officer and three soldiers appeared and wanted to move into my house right away, so out I went for the second time. After two days the Germans left, the officer Leutnant SCHULTZ, taking my electric stove with him. After that the house was used as a social centre by various non-commissioned officers and men quartered in the neighbourhood who came into the house at all hours of the day and night, bringing Dutch girls with them. The cupboards I had locked they broke open, opened up boxes and made presents of the contents to their girl friends or took them for themselves.

"The names of the Germans as far as I know them are: Oberfeldwebel Helmut BONG, KELIEN, the former's orderly, Gefreiter HERBERT ENSTIP, Gefreiter G. KELN (sic), Feldwebel WILHELM STECHLNN."

Complainant went to the Rotterdam police on 11th February 1945, as a result of which a house was searched. One of the daughters was in the possession of clothes, cutlery and a bicycle which did not belong to her. These had been given her by a soldier quartered in the Dordtschestraatweg and according to the girl he was HERBERT ENSTIP, belonging to a "Panzer-Division".

The investigators add: "We wish to remark further that this witness gave us a list of goods damaged or missing from his house as well as a copy of a police report, these documents being hereby attached."

Statement drawn up by us under oath of office, signed and concluded at Rotterdam, 30th September 1946.

s/ M. van Dorp
P.G. van Dijkhuizen.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.
No defence seems possible.
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**BÜNNEN, Johann**

and 2
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 374 (22-10-1946)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number: 24201/No. G/298

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 12 OCT 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.


Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

January, 1943.
The Hague.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

No. VII, Deportation of civilians.
No. XIII, Pillage.

Accused No. 1: Pillage.
Accused No. 2: Deportation. (Complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 326, 47, 43, 278.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

The first accused acted as a comedian in order to exact money from a Jew.

The second accused was an accomplice in the illegal arrest of Jews in general this being his special job, and in the illegal arrest in particular of a couple mentioned in this case. This couple was later deported.

TRANSMITTED BY: . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Political Investigation Service,
Gouda

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by Sijtze Schaap and Roelof Peter Bijsselhoff, both Police detectives at Gouda, attached to the Political Investigation Service at Gouda.

1st case.

Witness STORK, states that he, being a Jew went into hiding in the house of van Harmelen from 24th September 1942 till 5th January 1943. Van Harmelen then pretended that the police were after him and Stork had to leave the house. Towards the end of January 1943 van Harmelen came to the parents of Stork with another man who introduced himself as a member of the S.D. or S.S.

"They wanted to arrest my parents, but they would be willing not to do so for a sum of 5000 guilders. For the time being they were satisfied with 1000 guilders."

His father had told him this.

Witness Geertruida Stork, (sister of the first witness) confirms the previous statement, giving as motive for the blackmail that van Harmelen pretended that he was under arrest and needed the money for his release. Her father had told her this.

Witness van Harmelen states that a letter was falsely made up and sent to Stork stating that he (van Harmelen) was under arrest and that an S.D. man was willing to release him for 4000 or 5000 guilders. He then went with BONNEN, a "Reichs Deutecher", to Stork and Bönnen spoke to Stork alone. After this they left the house and Bönnen gave van Harmelen 500 guilders. Bönnen did not tell him how much he got out of Stork, but presumably it was 1000 guilders of which he kept 500 guilders for himself.

The investigators add that Armen was interned in a prison at La Chapelle, but found the statement of van Harmelen confirmed in a letter from Bönnen to his wife.

2nd case.

Witness Korporaal states that a Jewish couple was in hiding with van Harmelen and his mother for about a year. This couple was exceedingly troublesome and several times threatened to report their hosts to the S.D. as Korporaal had relations with the S.D. and was asked to enquire whether people who hid Jews and then reported this to the S.D. were liable to be prosecuted themselves. He went to the S.D. man SCHMIDT, a member of the "S.D. Dienststelle" at The Hague and made an appointment with him for the people concerned to see him. He then went with the mother of van Harmelen to Schmidt and gave their address.

Witness Huls states that he knew that Korporaal knew SCHMIDT. Untersturmführer Carl SCHMIDT was the Head of the "S.D. Dienststelle" at The Hague and exclusively handled Jewish affairs.

Witness Eijmaal confirms previous statement.

Witness Govaars states that the Jewish couple was arrested by the S.D. and that van Harmelen and his mother had no difficulties with the S.D. for having hidden them.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 45
UNITE NATIONS WAR CRIME COMMISSION

Netherlands Charges Against Germany War Crimes.

Charge No: 375 (23-10-1946)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number: 25 OCT 1946

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)

1. PRELTY or CRWALLES, Karl, (to be listed under F. and C.) S.S. Hauptsturmführer, member of S.S. Head of the Antwerp, then Apeldoorn Dienststellen. Now somewhere in Germany, using name Crawley. A Prussian, possibly from Berlin. Recalled to Berlin 15th January 1945 and sent to Eastern front. Said to have been wounded there. Description: aged about 40, height 1.74m., slight build, fair hair, clean shaven, blue eyes. Always wore horn-rimmed spectacles. Is married and has children.


3. HOLM, Erich, S.S. Oberscharführer. Lived at Hamburg. Married with children. Description: aged about 35, height 1.80m., strongly built, fair hair, no beard, blue eyes, full face, healthy looking. Was in Meerkerk 8-9th May (1945?). Taken from there in hospital ship to Germany. Was suffering from his feet.

4. FUGGER, Hubert, Untersturmführer S.D. Deputy to Pielitz.

5. GLUECK, Oberleutnant Luftwaffe.

6. GUSTEY, (EASTER), Sturmscharführer, S.D.

7. FRANKENSTEIN, Ferdinand, member of S.D. Born at Vinnberg, 20th April 1906, lived at 73 Wilhemstrasse, Lürrach (Baden). Now in Rotterdam prison, Holland.

8. HESSE, Josef, Hauptsturmführer, 2e Battalion Landsturmm Niederlande. A Prussian living at Posen where his wife and 2 children lived during the war. Description: aged about 40, height about 1.70m., thin darkish fair hair combed back, brown (?) eyes, clean shaven, rather thick-set.

10. **MARKOFF, Rudolf**, Unterscharführer, 2e Bataillon Landsturm Niederlande. Sudeten German from Karlabad (Karlovy Vary). Married, no children. **Description**: aged 45-50, height about 1.70m., grey hair, one or two gold teeth, clean shaven, thickset, always wore glasses for reading.


12. **MITZNER, Gerhard**, Unterscharführer, 2e Bataillon Landsturm Niederlande. Lived in Poland, province of Posen. Married with one child. Description: aged 27-30, height about 1.80m., black hair, grey-blue eyes, clean shaven, powerful slim figure.

13. **NEURIEDER (NEUMANN)**, member of S.D.

14. **OLBEEK**, member of S.D.

15. **OSKOPF**, member of S.D.

16. **RÜHELER**, chauffeur in the S.D.


18. **GEHIN**, member of S.D. Replaced Fiolita as head of the Apeldoorn Gestapostelle.


23. JANSEN, Johan, S.S. man, member of S.D. Born at Stein, 3rd Feb. 1927, miner, living at 166 Ganzopoolstraat, Louvain, Belgium.


**Place and date of commission of alleged crime.**

- Apeldoorn, October, November, December, 1944.
- Woeste Hoeve, 1944.
- Hoog-Soeren (Lager "Mia") 7th April 1945.

**Number and description of crimes on war crimes list.**

- No. 1, Mörder (complicity in)

**References to relevant provisions of national law.**


**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Mass shootings were carried out in the apeldoornsehe Bos, among the victims being English airmen.

Further mass shootings took place at Woeste Hoeve after the attack on Rauter, head of the Sicherheitspolizei, and others at the Lager "Mia" and Willem III Kasern, apeldoorn.

Other murders were committed by the accused and Fieltz in connection to his responsibility for several murders, stole jewels belonging to his victims.

TRANSMITTED BY.
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**STATEMENT**

compiled from various affidavits submitted in connection with:

(a) mass shootings in the Apeldoornse Bosch.
(b) mass shootings at the Filken III kaserno, Apeldoorn.
(c) shootings at the Lager "Hia", Hoog-Seren.
(d) individual murders.
(e) theft of valuables from victims.

EUGENE DIRIJE

Belgian, member of the Sicherheitsdienst, now in Rotterdam prison, says:

"At the end of September or beginning of October 1944, a number of arrests were made by Kriminalpolizei ERIET. At the enquiry these persons turned out to be members of the Netherlands underground Resistance movement and there were two English speaking persons among them, the latter having been brought in by Oberscharführer HOLM. These were presumably English or American pilots who had escaped after a forced landing and had been hidden by somebody or other.

"I know that the interrogation of the above mentioned persons was very superficial and that no statements were made out of their interrogations.

"On 1st or 2nd October I was ordered by my chief PIELETZ to be ready with the car next morning. When I arrived BURCH, PIELETZ and Kriminalpolizei VAß were already there. During a short conversation I saw that Verwalter HUTHER gave BURCH a number of white cards which the latter deposited in his car. After that the members of the Underground and the two who spoke English, I think nine persons in all, had to get into our cars and were driven to the Apeldoornse Bos. The prisoners were there put in a row in front of a wall. A company of S.S. men were there too. My chief, PIELETZ, gave the head of the company orders to shoot the prisoners whereupon the sentence was carried out. One of the prisoners, Baronde, the Commandant of the Resistance movement, when he was placed with the other men in front of the firing-squad, unbuttoned his jacket and started the "Alhinas" which was taken up by the others.

"After the execution had taken place I was ordered to put the bodies into the car. Then they were all loaded on to the two cars PIELETZ drove in front of us and showed us the spots where the corpses were to be put down. (The investigator here says that a great razzia was held in Apeldoorn by the Germans that day and that the various corpses were put down on the roads with the obvious intention of frightening the population.) He personally fixed the cards, which had "terrorist" on them, on the bodies. I suppose it was after consulting with RAUTIER that PIELETZ had these persons executed."

A.S. then mentions a second execution in the Apeldoornse Bos the same month, this time of eight persons. Present were PIELETZ and Oberscharführer HOLM. The execution was carried out by an S.S. platoon, on the order of PIELETZ, and the corpses taken to the garage at the Apeldoorn Police Station. "Before these persons were executed they were thoroughly searched and everything found on them taken/ obviously to remove all traces of identity."
In November 1944 witness and Unterstenführer WIGGER drove to the Willem III Kaserne (barracks) where an Oberleutnant GLUCK was waiting with his command. Some twenty persons were drawn up. The Bevollmächtigter, Obersturmführer BENDER, had the prisoners taken in three groups, with an interval of time between each group to the sportsground where a firing-squad under Oberleutnant GLUCK was waiting. The prisoners were executed in groups, one group succeeding the other. Witness says: "In the last group was a young man in civilian dress who, when he saw what had happened, turned to the soldiers and called out (in English): "I will not", followed by some more words I did not understand but which were evidently to the effect that he was an English or American soldier and as a prisoner of war. He refused to put himself in front of the firing-squad. At this Untersturmführer WIGGER made a sign to Oberleutnant GLUCK who ordered two of his soldiers to take the young man in front of the firing-squad, this taking place with great resistance on the young man's part, he was literally dragged there. The land over which he was dragged was ploughed so that the traces could be easily seen. These traces were later smoothed over by some of the soldiers. As Untersturmführer WIGGER had to justify himself in front of the soldiers of the Wehrmacht for having an English or American soldier executed, he used the following words: "dir werden Euch helfen mit Bommen zu schmeissen auf unsern Frauen und Kinder" ("I'll help you chuck bombs at our women and children"). The two soldiers had dragged the young man to about 20 ft. from the place of execution, but he continued to resist strongly. Oberleutnant GLUCK went up behind and shot him several times in the back with his automatic pistol so that he fell to the ground fatally hit.

"When we were going home Untersturmführer WIGGER ordered me not to mention what had happened with the Englishman to anybody at the Dienststelle, from which I deduced that this was just plain murder."

In connection with the shooting at Woeste Hoeve of 117 persons, part of the 300 who were shot in all after the attempt on Rauter's life, witness says:

"The day after the attempt, my chief, GEBBIG, (who had replaced FIESLER) came into our room. After a look at the list of persons in the Willem III Kaserne who had been interrogated he said that the number on the list was insufficient, adding: "If we don't get more people we shall have to make another round-up (raids) this evening." GEBBIG then had a telephone conversation with somebody after which he told us the number he needed was reached. It was only then I heard of the attack on Rauter's life and that the latter had given orders that 300 were to be shot for this crime. Next day the prisoners who had been kept in custody for the attempt on Rauter's life were taken to Apeldoorn, as far as the prisoners in Apeldoorn were concerned they were to be executed on the spot where the attempt on Rauter's life had been made, but prisoners had also been brought in from elsewhere. 117 people in all were executed at Woeste Hoeve.

"Before they were taken there their hands were tied behind their backs. Sturmscharführer GEBBIG (GEBBIG) acted as guide. I saw that some of the executed prisoners who weren't immediately killed were given the finishing-off shot by the S.D. members FRANKENSTEIN, KUHN and THIEF and a lieutenant belonging to the firing-squad. Later when we Flemings were talking over the execution we said it was a scandal because most of the people there were innocent and had been arrested for the Arbeitsinstanz."

"A few days before the Canadians attacked Apeldoorn, about 1st April 1945, I was told to get ready and take an automatic pistol with me. Members of the S.D., VEIT, FRANKENSTEIN, NEUBACHER, GOKOFF, OLBEGK, TOWESEL and I took our place in two cars. To drove to the Willem III kaserne, the S.D. man GESCHRIED accompanying us on his motor-bike. On the way I was told that the prisoners in the Kaserne were to be executed. To took 12 to the Lager "HIT" and they were executed in two groups. GESCHRIED was in command of the execution. The German members of the S.D., GESCHRIED, VEIT, OLBEGK, NEUBACHER, and FRANKENSTEIN, who all had an automatic rifle, placed themselves in front
of the prisoners. The prisoners were then told: You are condemned to death for terrorist activities and being in the possession of prohibited weapons. Then GEBBIG gave the command and the sentence was carried out."

In April 1945 a member of the "Underground" was arrested and after having given the names of other members, was executed at the Lager "MIA". About the 13th of that month two of the men who had been betrayed and arrested were taken with two others to the Lager "MIA" and there executed by German members of the S.S., FRANKENSTEIN, who was leader of the commando, and GEBBIG, witnesses present being DIERKS (author of this statement) and NEUBAUER and VAN Velsen. Witness says:

"The prisoners were not told the reason for their execution. After it had been carried out I saw one still lived. On GEBBIG's orders I fired at him with the latter's automatic pistol. Next day we went with the Dienststelle to Uddel. Here I heard it said that those who had helped with the execution were to get half a bottle of Schnaps. The German members did not get something to drink from GEBBIG, but we Flemish did not miss anything. GEBBIG told the Flemish that nothing must ever be said about this execution and if there was ever an enquiry held we were to say that the executed persons had been handed over to the Wehrmacht. From this I drew the conclusion that GEBBIG had acted on his own initiative and having done so daren't take the responsibility for it."

This concludes Dirck's statement which is confirmed by other witnesses:

BURG, who was one of the S.S. chauffeurs at the execution in the APELDOORNSCHE BOIS when the "Wilhelms" was sung, JUNGEN, who was one of the guards in charge of the prisoners on that occasion, FRANKENSTEIN, who accompanied the 8 victims to the APELDOORNSCHE BOIS where they were executed by the S.S. firing-squad, was one of the firing-squad at the Lager "MIA", Hoog-Soeren, and at WOESTE HOVE when the 117 were shot, was ordered to give the coup-de-grace to 5 or 6 of the victims which he proceeded to do, MERTEN however, mentioned as having handed over the cards with "Terrorist" on them which were placed on the bodies of the victims in the shooting in the APELDOORNSCHE BOIS, this being denied by him. This witness confirms that it was known that the two who spoke English were known to be Allied Airmen. He also says:

"The orders to shoot those people (i.e. the so-called "Terrorists") must have come from the Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei. The B.D.S. at that time was RAUTER and his deputy, Brigadeführer Br. SCHENGEN. Understurmführer WIEGER was FIELITZ's deputy and he must have known who the orders to shoot the Allied airmen."

The names of the German members of the S.S. who formed the firing-squad in the APELDOORNSCHE BOIS are given by,

ANTON KRAUS, a naturalised Netherlands subject, held in custody in Leeuwarden (Holland) prison. He says:

"On 2nd October 1944, Hauptscharführer FINGE received orders from Hauptssturmführer HESSE that an execution would take place. Hauptscharführer chose me, Untersturmführer MARKOFF, Untersturmführer MITTNER, Untersturmführer TAMM and probably another three for this. We were told that the people were Terrorists, and had been condemned by a Military Court. Four people were first brought out to be shot. Hauptssturmführer HESSE gave the order to fire and each of us shot one person. Another four were brought who were the National anthem before they were shot."

Witness was shown a photo of Kenneth-Ingram and recognised him as one of those shot.
a Netherlands member of the S.D., referring to the two Allied pilots who were shot in the Apeldoornse Bos, says that they were discovered by HOLM and MARTENS in the house of a family called Bitter whose son was a member of the Resistance Movement.

In the same connection,

HERMANN VEIT,

a German member of the S.D. says that the arrested men found in the Bitter's house on 30th September 1944, had Netherlands identity cards, pistols and a hand grenade. As they did not speak good Dutch Holm doubted the truth of their declaration. Fielitz fixed up the execution which took place on 2nd October. On that or the next day Nevrouw Bitter, in whose house the men had been discovered, was sent to Germany. Witness J. WOORTHUIS of Apeldoorn, who lived in the upper part of the Bitter's house, says that Nevrouw Bitter died in the camp at Ravensbrück where she had been taken.

This witness's statement contradicts that of VEIT where it was said that HOLM doubted the arrested men's declaration, for he says: "The 'Onderdrukken' (persons in hiding) were discovered by the second S.D. man when he found out who they were he entirely lost his calm, opened a window and called out in German: 'Heinrich, you must come here, there are Englishmen here', and everybody rushed upstairs. To judge by the row the two airmen were kicked downstairs. The crowd then returned and went all through the house. They came into our room, looking for a Tommy, they said. There were two officers and I had to go round the house with them. In the room where the airmen were sleeping we found stripes which they wear on their uniform, a Dutch identity card, the identity disc of one of them, maps and civilian clothing.'

"On 2nd December 1944, by FIELITZ' orders thirteen prisoners were fetched from the Kasene by Untersturmführer JÄGER and were shot dead at the side of the Kasene by soldiers of the Luftwaffe under the command of Oberleutnant GLÜCK.

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With regard to the accused FIELITZ a note by P. Kramer of the Political Investigation, Apeldoorn district, dated 26th September, says:

"From statements made by interned members of the S.D. we learnt that FIELITZ, leader of the Antwerp and Apeldoorn S.D. Dienststellen, a notorious S.D. type, guilty of a number of murders and cases of ill-treatment, fled to Germany taking a great quantity of jewels with him which he got from his victims.

"He went into hiding there using the name of his mistress, Crawley.

"It is not certain whether he was accompanied in his flight by Miss Crawley who comes from Antwerp or Brussels.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defense seems possible.
NITSCH, Richard Heinrich Georg
and co
Dear Dr. Littauke,

I have received information from the Netherlands National Office in connection that W 55/4-28 and W 55/4-35 are really called W 55/4-28 and W 55/4-35, respectively.

I should like you to insert this in the next list to be issued.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

(Commissioner E. H. Watson)

Dr. J. Littauke, Room 302
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 376 (23-10-1946)

For the use of the secretariat.

Registered Number.

12 OCT 1946

Date of receipt in secretariat.

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)

1. NITSCH, Richard Heinrich George,
   Hauptscharführer in the Sicherheitspolizei, S.D. section.
   Born at Todtlingingen, Germany, 1st November 1908, living at 
   Nordring, Bentheim, Germany.
   German nationality. Now in custody in Vijf-Maastricht police
   station, Holland.

2. CONRAD, member of the Sicherheitsdienst (S.D.) Maastricht.

3. HOFFMANN, member of the S.D.

4. SCHUT, member of the S.D., Maastricht.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Limburg.

September 1943 - October 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

No. I, Murder (complicity in)
No. III, Torture of civilians
No. VIII, Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions
   (concentration camps)
No. XIII, Pillage.
No. XVIII, Wanton devastation and destruction of property.

(all No. X)
(No. 1- all)

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Neth. Penal Code.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Nitsch is accused of murders, torture, the sending of persons to concentration camps where they died, the taking of hostages and pillage.

Conrad, Hoffmann and Schut were actual perpetrators of murders of which Nitsch was an accomplice.

TRANSMITTED BY . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J.P.L. Helsen, Chief inspector of police, head of the Political Investigation and chairman of the Limburg sub-commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, Maastricht, in respect of charges laid against:

RICHARD HENRIK GEORG NITSCH,

German nationality, Hauptsturmführer in the Sicherheitspolizei, Sicherheitsdienst (S.D.) section, now in custody at Maastricht.

NITSCH was guilty of murder and complicity in murder.

"On 14th September 1943 the Dutchman van Assen from Maastricht arrested some months previously for illegal activities was shot dead by NITSCH in the parish of Horst (L) without previous sentence and before the coming into effect of the "Sondererlass" (special decree) by which an official sentence was no longer required. This murder is said to have been committed by order of Dr. SCHONGART, SS Brigade-Führer at the Hague:"

"On 18th August 1944 the Dutchman Schepers from Eloi (L) having been invited by one of NITSCH's S.D. agents to appear in a restaurant at Heerlen (L) bringing some weapons with him, for the use of the Resistance Movement so it was said, was there shot dead by NITSCH."

"On 30th August 1944 three Dutchmen were shot dead at Belfeld (L) by S.D. men from Maastricht. One of them Urmels, was shot at by NITSCH with the intention of killing him, but as NITSCH's pistol did not work properly another S.D. man, CONRAD then shot him."

"On 12th September 1944 a Pole was shot at Hoensbroek by an S.D. man from Maastricht, CONRAD. The "Sachbearbeiter" in this case was NITSCH, who was present at the "execution" and gave the order for the shooting."

"Another case of murder occurred on 2nd October 1944 at Venlo when two Dutchmen were shot. This time also NITSCH's pistol did not function properly when he shot at one of them so the S.D. man HOFMANN shot the victim."

"On 9th October 1944 a Dutchman was shot at Heilen by the S.D. man KRIJN in the presence of NITSCH and buried by the latter. KRIJN was also responsible for shooting a Dutchman at Venlo on 19th or 20th November 1944, this by order of NITSCH who was present. There was no proof that the victim had committed the crime of which he was accused other than his own declaration obtained after maltreatment, this according to NITSCH's own statement.

NITSCH was responsible for sending people to concentration-camps and for taking hostages.

"It has been established up to the present that 93 persons from Limburg alone were thrown into concentration-camps by NITSCH who was their "Sachbearbeiter", they finding their death there.

- 2 -
Up to now it has been established that 12 persons of whom 5 were women were as hostages, robbing their freedom by NITSCH and mainly kept in concentration camps with the sole object that people sought by him might possibly fall into his hands this way.

NITSCH was responsible for arson.

"Up to now it has been established that NITSCH was guilty of, or an accomplice in, the burning down of 6 houses, the owners of which were summarily arrested or driven out."

NITSCH was guilty of ill-treatment.

"NITSCH was guilty of extremely serious maltreatment on a large scale, this sometimes being very lengthy and repeated, more than 57 persons being concerned up to now. A few examples of methods of ill-treatment used by NITSCH follow, a complete list being available in the dossier:

1. Ironing a bare body from head to foot with a hot iron;
2. The pushing backwards and forwards over rough planks of a naked person;
3. Choking by filling the mouth full of paper and then compressing the nose and throat;
4. Pulling, head backwards and hammering on the adam's apple;
5. Hitting the bare torso from top to bottom etc., with knuckle-dusters;
6. Burning the point of the nose with a lighted cigar or cigarette;
7. Pulling out nails from hands and feet;
8. Hitting fingers with a heavy bit of iron;
9. Knocking the tail-bone with heavy boots;
10. Dragging, round the room by the hair;
11. Punching and pulling open again wounds which were in the process of healing;
12. Having specially prepared food served which caused great pain in the intestines, with bloody diarrhea as a result.
13. Scorching the skin with an electric radiator;
14. Prevention of sleep after maltreatment by means of a radio going full blast and so on.

NITSCH seized valuable jewellery and big sums of money.

"It has been established that NITSCH in several cases seized large sums of money, very valuable jewellery and other articles... the place where these now are being unknown, and in respect of which there is no proof that the seizure was justified nor that they had been deposited in the proper way.

The investigation into a number of crimes committed by NITSCH is being continued and will probably take several months in view of the quantity of material to be gone through.

A list of names of victims is attached.

Statement drawn up under oath of office, concluded and signed at Maastricht, 14th August 1946

S/ J. P. L. Nelsen."

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete

No defence is possible.
REGISTERED
NOS.
301 TO 310
REGISTERED NOS.

301 TO 310
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 377 (23-10-1946)

Charge No. 377 (23-10-1946)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number.

Date of receipt at Secretariat.

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

1. SMITHS-PORTEIN (or PORTEIN), Leutnant, Ortskommandant at Zoelen. Came from München-Gladbach, Germany. Student. Description: aged 22, height about 1.75m, darkish fair hair, rather oval face.

2. de (or) du RIESE, Interoffizier, member of Gestapo. Description: aged 40-50, height 1.70-1.75m, possibly thickset and broad-faced - alternatively might have narrow face.

3. N. THUS, Oberst of unit to which Lt. Smiths-Porten belonged.

4. SAYSSSE, Leutnant, presumably of same unit to which Lt. Smiths-Porten belonged.

5. ERLEAN, Reichsdeutscher from Tiel present at interrogations in Zoelen.

N.B. Dienststelle Feldpostnummer 58042 G. was at Zoelen on 23rd October, 1944.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Zoelen. 24th October 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

No. III. Torture of civilians. (Intemity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Neth. Penal Code.

Art. 200-302.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The Burgomaster of Beusichem, not wishing to give way to demands made by the German Wehrmacht, went into hiding but was discovered.

During his interrogation he was badly ill-treated and later went to the concentration camp at Amersfoort.

TRANSMITTED BY . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by R. van Scherpenzeel, sergeant and also special police detective, Beusichem, in respect of a charge of maltreatment by German soldiers.

GERRIT CORNELIS van MORIJK,

Burgomaster-secretary of Beusichem, states:

"On 15th September 1944, I went "underground" as I did not wish to accede to the demands made by the German Wehrmacht.

"On 23rd October 1944, German soldiers made a raid (raza) in Maurik. Three soldiers came to the house where I was hiding and carried out a search. I had to dress and go with them to the school in Zoelen where they were quartered.

"On 24th October 1944, my interrogation took place. Present at it was the Ortskommandant at that time of Zoelen, Lt. SMITHS-PORTE, together with various other soldiers. Two German members of the Gestapo took the interrogation and made a report. A soldier, whose duty it was to do any bullying, stood in front of me. At any movement I made, whether I moved my head or face, the bully hit me on it with a rubber truncheon. If I did not answer what the interrogators wished, then I was laid over a chair and beaten by two or three men with rubber truncheons on my back or anywhere else they could reach. The members of the Gestapo maltreated me also from time to time. Once I received such a blow on the back of my head that I thought I was done for. The bully beat my face with both his fists, knocking out one tooth completely and loosening two others. I consider it a miracle I came through it with my life. My head and body were covered with bumps and blue patches.

"On 23rd November 1944, I was taken to the prison at Utrecht and from there on to the concentration camp at Amersfoort, from where I managed to escape on 26th February 1945.

"The members of the Gestapo were, as far as I know, Untereinsatzgruppen (non-commissioned officers). I heard one of them on the telephone call himself De or Du Riege. According to information received an Oberst called MEHTES belonged to the unit, Leutnant SMITHS-PORTE being under him."

Witness J. J. Hendriks, head-master of the school at Zoelen, says:

"On 23rd September 1944, Leutnant SMITHS-PORTE (or PORTEN) and Leutnant STRESSE took a room in my house. The Burgomaster of Beusichem G.C. van Mourink, was brought to the school next door by Germans on October 1944. Some days later I saw that the Burgomaster had blue patches on his face from which I deduced that he had been maltreated. The Reichsdeutscher FRUELICHT from Tiel was present several times at interrogations in the school."

Statement drawn up under oath of office, and concluded at Beusichem, 31st July 1946.

S/ R. van Scherpenzeel.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defence seems possible.
Date Submitted: 31 Oct 1946
Decision of Committee I: A
CARDS CHECKED: LIST 45
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
3 OCT 1946 | A

CARDS CHECKED | LIST 45

0156
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

A young Dutchman, who was on the roof of a house cleaning a chimney, was shot and fatally injured by a German railwayman.
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J. van der Beek, police constable 1st Class, Hengelo, in connection with the shooting of a young Dutchman by an official of the German Railways.

On 31st March a young man, Alphons Gerhardus Bos, was on the roof of a house in Hengelo inspecting a chimney he had just cleaned when he received a shot which fatally injured him.

Witness A. Nijhof of Hengelo, says:

"On the Saturday, 31st March 1945, before Hengelo(a) was liberated, I was standing in front of my shop situated in the Oude Postweg. I saw three German railwaymen standing in the porch of the Roman Catholic Boys School in the Oude Postweg, where several of them were quartered at that time. The railwayman who was generally known as the "chief" was standing in the middle. I saw that this person had placed the butt of a rifle against his shoulder and held the weapon so that it pointed about in the direction of Kaaks' house. I heard a shot go off and then saw him take the rifle down from his shoulder. Some minutes later I heard that Alphons Bos, who had been on Kaaks' roof, had been hit by a bullet and died shortly after. I only heard one shot go off at that time, so in my opinion Bos was hit by a bullet fired by the "chief".

Witness Maria G. Vossor, wife of A. Nijhof, confirms her husband's statement.

Witness C. Hoback(h) of Hengelo states:

"The German railwayman referred to was billeted on me for about a fortnight in December 1944. He was an insolent sort of person and was armed with a revolver. On Saturday, 31st March 1945 he was at my house. He was in a very agitated condition at the time. One of the members of my family told him Bos' son had been shot dead. Bandisch immediately answered that a railwayman had definitely not done such a thing."

Witness B.P. ten Velthuis of Hengelo states:

"The German railwayman enquired about was billeted on me for some days in October 1944. His christian name was Ernst and surname I think Bandisch. On 31st March 1945, I was bicycling past the school in the Oude Postweg. Bandisch, who was standing in front of the school, spoke to me. Suddenly the air-raid alarm went off. Bandisch said: "Fly, Herr Velthuis, those are the Airborne troops." He was very agitated at the time."

From a statement (attached) made on 31st March 1945 by members of the Hengelo police force who had been investigating the affair, it would appear that about that time some planes had been flying over the aerodrome at Hengelo and witnesses questioned were of the impression that the German railwayman had thought Bos had been signalling from the roof to the planes, and very probably had shot at him on that account.

Statement drawn up under oath of office, signed and concluded at Hengelo(a), 7th August 1946.

s/ J. van der Beek.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
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<tr>
<td>3 OCT 1946</td>
<td>1, 3: A&lt;br&gt;4, 5: N</td>
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<td>2 JAN 1947</td>
<td>Addendum I: - W</td>
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<td>1 MAY 1947</td>
<td>Addendum II: -</td>
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<td>6 NOV 1947</td>
<td>Addendum III: - 1-3: S for murder&lt;br&gt;REIBLE (accused not in the original charge&lt;br&gt;on S. [Declassification].)</td>
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

4206/Nu/S58

3rd Appendix to charges 379 (UNOG-4206) (30-10-47)

30 OCT 1947

Accused:

1. LIEBERER, Otto, Zugmeister d. Polizei-Bataillon 62. He was in the 2nd Company of the "Bataillon" under Oberleutnant WÜSCHER at Borne, Holland, in May 1943.


3. HEGEBACH, Obermeister d. Polizei-Bataillon 62, 2 Kompanie Polizei-Bataillon 62, which was at Borne, Holland, in May 1943.

WITNESS H.T.C. JANSEN stated that her husband closed his butcher's shop on 30 April 1943 because there was a general strike in connection with the re-imprisonment of the members of the Netherlands army. He was arrested by the Ordnungspolizei, but a few hours later set free because of lack of evidence. He was accused of having incited to strike and of being a half-Jew. On the 3rd day he was arrested again by the Ordnungspolizei of Borne. The next day witness was informed that her husband was shot during the transport by
during the transport by an attempt to escape. Witness heard that he was shot together with Weurdenburg and Brasser.

Witness Weurdenburg whose husband was also arrested received the same information.

Witness Brasser states that her husband was arrested and had a discussion with Oberleutnant Wuss, who told him, that it was good for him that he had intercepted him because otherwise he would have been sent to Hebbel and all persons sent to Hebbel were to be shot that evening.

He was then released but after a conference with Wuss, Seklich and Wusser arrested again a few days later.

Witness then got the same information as the other 2 mentioned above.

Her son, who is a medical student, saw the body of his father and established that the two shots in his chest had entered the body from the front. They were convinced that there had been no attempt to escape.

Witness' son told this to the director of the factory where the incident occurred, who said that the two sons were arrested, sent to the concentration camp Gross-Rosen and later to a work-camp in Germany.

Mr. Jager had told witness' son that her husband had been safe before the discussion between Dr. Koll, Seklich and Wuss. Something had happened which he (Jager) had not been able to prevent.

Witness W.A. Th. D. Dirks states that on 3rd May 1945 he was sitting in his hotel, "De Keizerskroon", with Wuss, Jager and a few others. At 10.30 p.m. Wuss said: "I wonder where the car is". He then saw Brasser and Jansen sitting in the lounge guarded by four of the Ordnungspolizei. Then Jager came in and asked Lt. Wuss to come upstairs for a moment.

Witness told Jager that Brasser was sitting in the lounge and asked him what it was all about. Jager answered that other people had been working behind his back. A moment later the three prisoners (including Brasser) were taken away in an assault car and a few minutes afterwards he heard three shots. Jager and Wuss looked at each other but did not say a word. Next morning witness heard that the three were shot.

Witness told Jager that his father and his brother would be sent to Germany because they did not sign the "declaration of loyalty" which was compulsory for students.

Witness Gielon, the director of the factory where Brasser was employed, states that Wuss (the "Vorwalter" of the factory) told him once that he was not pleased about the fact that Brasser and Weurdenburg were both free-masons.

Witness A. Brasser, a son of the victim, confirms his mother's statement concerning his conviction after having established that the wound showed that the bullets had entered the body from the front and that his father was not shot when attempting to escape. He further states that he, witness, took photos of the bodies. This not being so, he denied it.

Witness A. Brasser, the other son of Brasser, confirms the above statement by his brother adding that Jager had asked him how they got the idea that their father was not shot during an attempt to escape.

Witness H. Peters, Polizeimeister der Schutzpolizei, states that he was at Born in May 1945. He was in his room the evening before the night that the 3 persons were shot. Wuss entered his room at 6 p.m. and asked for a bottle of brandy. Witness then heard some people going to Wuss's room and...
WISCHER's room and recognized the voices of LÜFENDURG and REIBLE.

At 3 p.m. they left.

Next morning witness heard that 3 Internees who had been on a transport to Mongolo that night were shot while trying to escape. The car in which they were transported was in the yard and showed bullet-holes in the back on a level of 1.50m. to 1.60m. from the ground.

In the afternoon WISCHER was phoned by NEY and witnesses got the impression that WISCHER had been told off. Witness then got an order from WISCHER to search the house of one of the victims, because it was thought that a relation of the victim had taken photos of the corpses. Witness then stated that he possibly arrested the two men. He already suspected at the time that something was wrong in this case and doubted whether the victims had been shot in an attempt to escape. It struck him that the persons who had to transport the prisoners got brandy before they went and that LÜFENDURG did not say a thing next day. Also the bullet-holes in the car made him suspicious because if the prisoners had jumped from the car there would not have been any shooting in the direction of the car.

The investigator adds that from the records of the police-station at Mongolo it appears that at 2 p.m. on 4th May 1943 the Ordungspolizei reported that 3 corpses of persons who were shot during a transport when attempting to escape were to be collected from a certain place.

At 5.25 p.m. on the 4th May 1943 Oberleutnant HELMKEH, Adj.Sicherungsbereich at Mongolo gave permission to inform the relatives and said that it may be said that they were shot while attempting to escape in spite of the fact that they were specially warned that they would be shot if such an attempt were made.

At 6.15 p.m. on the 4th May 1943 Hauptmann NEY ordered that the corpses and articles on them were to be seized again.

(From an earlier statement on 18th October 1946 by J.A.Drasser it appears that he and his brother were taken to the Oranien camp and were there guarded by LÜFENDURG.)

Statements drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Zwolle 8th June 1947.

s/a. Lohman.
B.H.J. Kroese.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.
No defence is possible.

The request is made to promote LÜFENDURG and REIBLE from "M" to "A" and add HELMKEH on the "M"-list. A few corrections and additions have been made as to spelling and particulars now known.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

2nd ADDENDUM to charge No. 379 (4206).

As the shooting "while attempting to escape" of 3 persons at Haaksbergen, May 1943.

Additional witnesses:

1. I. HESSE (L), Oberleutnant, Ordnungspolizei, stationed at GLANEMERBURG, headquarters the "DOLPHIA" convent (Monastery), in May 1943.


Witness JORDAN, owner of the "JORDAAN" textile factory, HAANSBERGEN, states that in connection with widespread strikes taking place in NEDERLAND at the end of April and beginning of May 1943 nearly all the workers in his factory stayed away at first on 3rd May, some of them resuming work later. That afternoon Leutnant SCHULTZ of the Ordnungspolizei appeared with some of his men and proceeded to question a number of the personnel, finally arresting 24. These were taken away to the "DOLPHIA" convent at GLANEMERBURG.

Next morning witness was rung up and asked to go to the house of one of his workers named GORENING who had been among those arrested.

GORENING told witness that the previous night 9 of them had been put into an assault-car and guarded by members of the Truppenpolizei were driven away. At a certain moment the car stopped and the Germans cried to them: "Heusus (Get out)". This they did and the Germans immediately shouted: "Los, los (away, away)".

GORENING and another, WIJLINS, then started running whereupon the Germans shot at them. GORENING told witness he was very surprised at having taken off in the middle of the night like that, been as it were hunted off by the Germans and then shot at. Then witness returned to the factory he found it surrounded by the Ordnungspolizei one of whom told him that GORENING and WIJLINS had escaped. Meanwhile WIJLINS was found in his usual place at the factory and again arrested. An attempt was also made to arrest GORENING at his home but he had been warned and gone into hiding.

Witness was then himself taken to GLANEMERBURG where he was taken in front of an Oberleutnant who was addressed as HESSE or HESSEL. The latter told him that GORENING and WIJLINS had fled and witness replied that they had probably misunderstood the call "Hereaus (Get out)" for "Nach Haus (go home)" and that it would be inhuman to make them answer for such a mistake. When witness went back to HAANSBERGEN he heard that 7 of the workers arrested had been shot during their transport while, as it was called, "attempting to escape".

Next day witness reported to the police-station at HENGELO as ordered and was there told, he believes by the S.D. officer KORSEMEIJER, that WIJLINS also had been shot.

Witness GORENING confirms the above. He adds that when the car was stopped one of the Germans ordered another to go and look if there was water in the ditch by the side of the road, the latter reporting that there wasn’t. Four soldiers were standing on each side of the car, their weapons under their arms. At a certain moment witness heard one of them call: "Hereaus". Convinced it was meant for them witness and WIJLINS both jumped out and stood by the car till the Germans suddenly started crying "Los", and thinking this also was intended for them they both made off. If the Germans assert that they attempted to escape while being transported elsewhere this —

As an absolute lie.
is an absolute lie.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at ZOLLE, 23rd March 1947.

S/ J. SMIT.
R. LOMLEN.
B.H.J.J. KROEZE.
Additional Charge to charge No. 379. (U.H.V.O.C.No.4206),

re the shooting of two works-managers of the Spanjaard firm at Borne after the May 1943 strike.

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:

SELB.CH. Otto, former head of the spinning-mills in the Spanjaard textile factory at Borne and later secretary to Dr. REIBLE, Verwaltur of the firm. Born 3rd January, 1894 at Grossau i/W., Germany.

From a further statement received it appears that Otto SELB.CH., formerly head of the spinning-mills at the Spanjaard factory at Borne and later secretary to Dr. REIBLE when the latter was appointed the firm's Verwaltur, was also concerned in the shooting "whilst trying to escape" of Brasser and Neurdenberg, works-managers of the firm.

Some hours before Brasser and Neurdenberg were arrested, a conversation took place in the "Reizerskroon"hotel between leutnant SELB.CH. and REIBLE, and REIBLE gave WEISER information which led to the arrest and shooting of Brasser and Neurdenberg.
DURING THE MAY STRIKE IN HOLLAND SEVERAL PEOPLE WERE ROUNDUP AND EITHER SENTENCED TO DEATH BY A "STANDGERICH" UNDER CONDITIONS WHICH MAKE IT OBVIOUS THAT THIS TRIAL WAS ONLY A CLOAK OF JUSTICE, OR ELSE WERE SHOT "WHilst TRYING TO ESCAPE". TWO DUTCHMEN WHO HAD CRITICISED THE GERMAN EXCUSE OF "SHOT WHILE TRYING TO ESCAPE" AS THE CORPSES SHOWED THAT THE BULLETS HAD ENTERED AT THE FRONT. 

(SEE ALSO CHARGE NO. 230.)
Sub-commission Investigation of War Crimes.
Zwolle.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT


OBERLEUTNANT (OR WUSSEER),

Oberleutnant of the Ordnungspolizei, stationed at Borne, was in command of a unit of 30 men quartered in the Hotel "De Keizerskroon".

On 29th April 1943 the personnel of the textile factory belonging to the firm Spanjaard, Borne, went on strike as a protest against the re-arrestment of Netherlands soldiers formerly belonging to the Netherlands army, resuming work on 1st May. On 3rd May the works managers belonging to the firm, M.G. Neurdenburg and C. Brasser, were arrested by the Ordnungspolizei though it has since been proved that they had tried to prevent the strike.

On 30th April 1943, the Ordnungspolizei stationed at Almelo arrested J.H. Jansen at that place, releasing him the same day. He was re-arrested on 3rd May and taken to the "Keizerskroon" at Borne, probably by the Ordnungspolizei of the latter place.

Shortly after midnight the wife of the proprietor of the "Keizerskroon" saw that Neurdenburg, Brasser and Jansen were taken by the Ordnungspolizei to an assault car. Shortly before, Oberleutnant WUSSEER had been in conversation with one of his sergeants, presumably called LAUFWEBURG. The car went off with the prisoners and WUSSEER returned to the salon. About five minutes later the hotel proprietor and his wife heard three successive rounds of firing. It was made known next day that the three prisoners had been shot when attempting to escape.

The police at Hengelo were informed by the Ordnungspolizei stationed there that they were to fetch the corpses of three men who had been shot while being transferred there. Names proved to be Neurdenburg, Brasser and Jansen.

"During the identification of the bodies by members of the family and the laying-out of the corpses by two nurses, the opinion was general that the three victims had not been shot while trying to escape but had merely been shot, in view of the fact that the bullets had entered the bodies from in front."

Brasser's two sons, one of whom was a medical student who had noticed various things, spoke to other people about the matter, including the director of the firm. The "Verwalter" of the firm, Dr. REIBL, came in at that moment and must have heard some of the conversation, for that evening the two sons were arrested and taken to Germany.

The Hengelo police were then ordered by the Ordnungspolizei to get possession of the bodies again, as well as the clothes and other objects belonging to them.

Oberleutnant WUSSEER must either have given orders for the shooting or at least be in possession of all details, as he was in command of the Ordnungspolizei stationed at Borne.
Hauptmann, in command of the Ordnungspolizei in the province of Overijssel. His title: "Kommandeur des Sicherungsbereichs, Overijssel".

During the strike in May 1945 a Polizei-Standgericht was set up in Hengelo. This Standgericht passed 6 death-sentences. The shooting was probably done by members of the Ordnungspolizei. The corpses have not yet been found. It is not yet known whether Ney formed part of the Standgericht but he can probably give information concerning the matter.

At Haaksbergen 9 persons were arrested by the Ordnungspolizei, accused of participating in the strike. On 3rd May 1945 a detachment of the Ordnungspolizei under Leutnant Schatz had to fetch these men in order that they might appear before the Hengelo Standgericht. On the way 8 were shot, "while attempting to escape." The ninth got away.

Witness Friedrich Kohrmeyer, Sturmscharführer in the Sicherheitspolizei, now in Arnhem prison, states that he was in Ney's office at Hengelo when the latter was rung up and asked to send a car to Haaksbergen to fetch 9 prisoners. He was again in the office that same evening when Leutnant Schatz came in and said that the 9 prisoners he had been sent to fetch had tried to escape between Enschede and Hengelo and had all been shot. Witness was present when Ney sent a telegram, he supposes to Hauptsturmführer Thomäen, head of the Aussenstelle of the Sicherheitspolizei at Arnhem, in which the matter was reported. (Thomäen is since dead)

The investigators add that it was Ney who telephoned the Hengelo police in the case of the shooting of Neurdenburg, Brasser, and Jansen ordering them to regain possession of the corpses after Brasser's sons had been talking, and that if he, Ney, had not personally given orders for these shootings to be carried out he must have known who was responsible and who was present, in view of the fact that he was in general command of the Ordnungspolizei in the province of Overijssel.

The proclamation posted up in Hengelo announcing the execution of 6 men there was signed "Kommandeur des Sicherungsbereichs Overijssel." This was Ney.

Statement drawn up under oath of office, signed and concluded at Zwolle, 1st October 1946.

a/ J. Smit
R. Lohman
B.H.J.J. Krowse.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
HUHN, Anne Bonkard
and 65 18


4. **Egenolf, Gunther**, member of the Sicherheitspolizei Arnhem. Born 9th July 1907 at Schwart- folde, living at 33 Hauswörterweg, Gausburg, (Germany). Profession: Kriminalsekretär. Detained in Rotterdam prison, Holland. UNICC list 28/156. (Charge No. 159 (2470)).

5. **Antes, Gerard (Gerrit)**. UNICC list 42/A-282 (Charge No. 343 (4144)).

6. **Burgers, Sandee**, UNICC list 42/A-61, (Charge Nos. 343, 282, (4144, 3628)).

7. **Borrie, Peter**.

8. **Borrie, Hendrik (Heinrich)**.

9. **Krieger, Engbert**.

10. **Kruver, Hans**.

11. **van de Berg, Joop**, UNICC list 42/A-32. (Charge 343 (1444)).

12. **Luykx, (ady.)**.

13. **Huyx, (ady.)**.
Name of accused, his
rank and unit, or
official position.
(Not to be translated)

14. RAVELRO, Willem.

15. NYLERS or NYLERS, (possibly dead).

16. VIL.

Witnesses:

17. HEIN, Horst, Fueg, Standartleiter
                Germanoche B.S., Arnhem.

18. KORSTIER, member of the S.D. (?)
                Wageningen. (Headquarters, police
                station, Wageningen.)

Place and date of
commission of al-
leged crime.

Apeldoorn, 16th October 1943
                (Dobbelman) and 19th July 1944
                (Boes).

Arnhem, 6th July 1944, (Bromet).

Wageningen, 28th October 1944, (Boes).

Number and description
of crime on war crimes
list.

No. I, Murder (complicity in).

References to rele-
vant provisions of
national law.

Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 47, 48, 287, 289.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

This case is an addition to cases No. 282 (3626) and 348 (4144),
"Silbertanne murders".

The accused were all concerned, directly or indirectly, in the four
murders mentioned.

TRANSMITTED BY . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Statement

Submitted by J. Nieuwman, J. Veneman and P. Deurloo, police detectives Apeldoorn and Special State Constables attached to the above mentioned service, in connection with the murders of L.R.H. Dobblemann, A.R.P. Boes, Dr. J. Boes and J. Bromaut.

Testimony Hendrik Archout, of Haarlem, a member of the Waffen S.S., now detained in 's-Hertogenbosch prison, states:

"I went to Wassenaar in March 1944, Feldmeier there told Joop van de Berg and me that he needed us to form a Special Commando whose task it would be to make reprisals in connection with attacks on National Socialists. Reprisals would be carried out in the same manner as the attacks which were made on National Socialists. He selected the following for this Commando: Polak, alias "Dijkstra", as Commandant, and as members, Bart Slop, Kniest, Sander Borgers, Peter Besteman, Hendrik Bore, Krist, Hans Kuper, Joop van de Berg, Archout, Henn (father and son), Willem Baaijens, Myklama (killed at Arnhem) and Henry.

"We had special orders not to talk to anybody about reprisals we had taken, not even among ourselves, on pain of being sent to Dachau Concentration camp."

"Dijkstra, Slop and I were ordered by Feldmeier to go to Arnhem and report to Obersturmführer Huhn at the Dienststelle of the Sicherheitsdienst (S.D.) there. Huhn told Slop, Dijkstra and me that he had received an order from Rauter that reprisals were to be taken in Apeldoorn in connection with an attack on a National Socialist there."

"I then says that Huhn gave them instructions what to do and continues:

"He, Huhn, then gave us English ammunition for our pistols, the object of which was to give the impression that the victim had been shot by men of the "Underground", thus giving rise to the possibility that the various Underground groups would fight among themselves."

"I then says that they arrived at the victim Mees' house, Huhn driving on about 100m. but Dijkstra stopping to let witness and Slop get out. Slop rang the bell, Henn appeared, witness and Slop shot at him then ran off."

Witness Bart Slop of Nijmegen, a member of the Waffen S.S., having mentioned the formation of the Feldmeier Commando, says:

"Early in July 1944, I was ordered by Feldmeier to report with Dijkstra (Polak) at the Dienststelle of the Germanische S.S. at Arnhem (Standartenführer Ross). Ross had obviously already received information from Feldmeier and went with us to the S.D. Dienststelle at Arnhem where we had to report to Obersturmführer Huhn and Hauptsturmführer Thorsen."

Witness then describes the murder of Mees in which he participated.

Witness Jan Jansen of the Grane Polizei, who acted as chauffeur to the arnhem Sicherheitspolizei and who is now in Rotterdam prison, was, as chauffeur, concerned in the murder of Dobblemann.
He was ordered (October 1943) to drive Obersturmführer HUHN and DE MAN, the latter belonging to the Germanische S.S. at Arnhem, to Apeldoorn. There DE MAN got out and went to Dobbleman's house.

"A few moments after DE MAN left the car I heard two shots, after which he returned at the run. He said he had shot Dobbleman."

Sometime in 1943 witness drove Obersturmführer HUHN, DE MAN and KOCHMANN to Wageningen. Here a Dr. Boos was ordered to appear at the police station to be interrogated by HUHN. KOGELN and DE MAN had orders to wait outside his house and to shoot him on his return. When news reached the police station that Dr. Boos had been shot, HUHN and KONHEIM, a member of the arnheim S.D., went to investigate. Witness was ordered to drive to Arnhem, picking up DE MAN and KOOMAN on the way. KOOMAN told him he had shot Dr. Boos.

Witness ARNO BERNDT HUHN, S.S. Obersturmführer, Arnhem, now in Rotterdam prison, says that in 1945, (date unspecified) Hauptsturmführer THOMSEN, whose deputy he had been appointed in 1942, was at a conference in The Hague. On his return he informed witness it had been arranged that terrorist attacks on Netherlands National Socialists would be met by counter attacks by Netherlands National Socialists, the latter to be helped by Germans. THOMSEN said that he would talk over the measures to be taken with FELLEMEINER who lived in Arnhem.

Sometime later THOMSEN sent witness to the "Standartkwartier" of the Germanische S.S. at Arnhem. There he met Standartleiter BRINKHORST, KOGELN and DE MAN, who proved to need no instruction from witness, FELLEMEINER himself having given them the training necessary for the tasks they would be called upon to execute.

An N.S.B. (National Socialist Movement) policeman, Doppenberg, was attacked in Apeldoorn shortly after THOMSEN gave witness a list of persons who were to be shadowed by KOCHMANN. Witness provided KOCHMANN and DE MAN with pistols and ammunition. After KOCHMANN left, THOMSEN told witness that it had been arranged at a conference between the S.D., Germanische S.S. and N.S.B. that the reprisal actions for attacks on National Socialists would be carried out throughout the whole of Netherlands and would be known under the name of "Silbertanne".

Witness then corroborates JANSEN's account of the shooting of Dobbleman, he, HUHN, having been in the car driven by JANSEN, also of the shooting of Dr. Boos at Wageningen, the latter in reprisal for the murder of the N.S.B. man Ipsenburg.

Witness found that a man and his wife had been shot in Arnhem and was informed that on instructions from The Hague four people were to be shot in reprisal. THOMSEN gave him a list of five people, one being that of Dr. Bromet. That evening, 6th July 1944, DE MAN, DIJZHORN and SLOW to Bromet's house. Shortly after JANSEN passed with his men in the car on the way back. Witness followed and was told the attack on Bromet had been carried out and the latter shot dead.

Witness then confirms the murder of HUHN as described by witness KROGHOLT, adding that Egenolf was one of the Chaufeurs.

Witness GUNTHER EGENOLF, of the Sicherheitspolizei, Arnhem, now in Rotterdam prison, confirms the above.

Witness WILLEM ALBERTUS POLAK, member of the N.S.B., Waffen S.S. and Germanische S.S., now in Groningen prison. He had received a training for a Sonderkommando for the carrying out of special missions. Witness was a
commandant.

FELDMEIER told them this Commando was intended to take reprisals in connection with attacks on National Socialists and those who had fought on the Eastern front.

Later MINK (father and son) and LYCKEN (since killed) also joined the Commando.

Witness then confesses to having shot Dr. Bromet at Arnhem and accompanied KROMKOUT and SLOP to Apeldoorn when Leeuw was shot by the two latter.

He ends by saying that he had been ordered to call himself Dijkstra, his mother's name, as Polak was too Jewish.

The investigators state that:

THOMSEN, FELDMEIER, KOOALN and ROSS are all dead. DE LEE is still at large and is being sought.

Statement drawn up under oath of office, signed and concluded 4th April 1946 at Apeldoorn.

s/ J. Nehmelman
J. Veneman
P. Deuloe

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
BOSSMANN, Erwin Wilhelm
BOSSMANN, Ernst Wilhelm, Reichsdeutscher, member of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront (D.A.F.) and possibly also of the N.S.D.A.P. Orts-Obmann. Born 11th May 1893 at Broich a/d Ruhr, Germany. Lived at 12 Dr. Hermanslaan, Oss. Now detained in Oss, Holland.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Oss. 1941 - 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

No. XIII, Pillage.
No. XIV, Confiscation of property. (unauthorised requisitioning of houses).
Violation of art. 23a Hague Regulations.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 310, 312.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused stole articles taken from uninhabited Jewish houses, selling or giving away some and appropriating others for his own use with the intention of keeping them.

He also requisitioned houses without authority and, protected by the German authorities, caused a creditor under threats to relinquish his claim to a large sum of money (F.1000) owed him by Bossmann.

Bossmann also threatened to send people to concentration camps.
Investigation Service.
District: Oss.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT
submitted by P. Verhulst, sergeant of police, in connection with:

ERNST WILHELM BOSSMANN,
accused of theft and other malpractices.

The accused, a Reichsdeutscher living in Oss, was charged by the German authorities with the collection and storage of goods found in uninhabited houses belonging to Jews, the latter having either been arrested or gone into hiding.

He confesses to having lent or given away goods knowing them to be the property of Jewish owners, and also that he took other articles for his own use with the intention of keeping them.

Witness Turlings says BOSSMANN brought some furniture to his house which he understood to be the latter's property, suggesting he should use it. He also gave witness a wireless set.

Witness van der Sanden says:

"I heard that BOSSMANN had a 7K.p. motor in store belonging to the Jew Mau van Zwangerberg. I paid BOSSMANN F.200 for it. I received a wireless set and typewriter from BOSSMANN. I also have a washing machine in my possession, this too from BOSSMANN."

Witness van Grunsven says that with BOSSMANN's approval he took various articles from the latter's house to his own, including a piano belonging to Mrs. Frank (a Jewess) and two wireless sets, one of which had been confiscated by the police. BOSSMANN made him a present of one of the sets.

Witness Oppenheimer says that the typewriter found in van der Sanden's possession, alleged to be given to him by BOSSMANN, belongs to witness and is worth F.100.

Witness Fisch says that the goods belonging to him and found in BOSSMANN's possession are worth F.100. He never gave BOSSMANN permission to take them away or to appropriate them.

Some 14 witnesses gave evidence to the above effect, mentioning goods to a value of approximately F.500.

BOSSMANN also requisitioned houses of his own accord.

Houses in Oss had to be evacuated to make room for German refugees. BOSSMANN was charged to see whether such were suitable, but appears not to have been content to stop at that.

Witness Steinrotter says:

"I was in den Bosch. BOSSMANN had not appeared. The Ortsgruppenleiter said BOSSMANN, I suppose, is requisitioning houses which he is positively not allowed to do."

Witness van Gouven says that he and his mother had to quit their house on BOSSMANN's orders, leaving practically all furniture etc. behind.
They were given 24 hours to find somewhere to live and threatened with the German police should they take away other than permitted objects. BOSSIJNN then forced his way into the house during their absence.

BOSSIJNN also threatened to send people to concentration camps when they displeased him.

Witness van Schijndel says that BOSSIJNN and two others appeared at their house with furniture belonging to their daughter and son-in-law van Hout (who had a previous statement). As witness and her husband protected at having to store those goods BOSSIJNN said: "If you don't shut your mouth we will take you to the camp at Vught."

Witness Mintje who was on his bicycle got in BOSSIJNN's way. The latter then threatened him with "The Camp" for some five minutes. He was warned by friends he would have to be careful of BOSSIJNN.

Finally BOSSIJNN, who previous to the war had contracted a debt of F.1000, refused to pay this when the creditor claimed his money during the German Occupation.

The creditor was summoned to the German Beratungstolle at Vught where it was made clear to him that BOSSIJNN enjoyed the protection of the Great German Reich. The creditor, in turn threat, had to renounce all claims for repayment.

Statement drawn up and concluded at Oss, 22nd May 1946.

By P. Verhulst,
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From additional evidence now in my possession I should like you to make the following alterations and amendments with regard to war criminals listed by the Netherlands:

- **SEIFERT, Hermann**, SS-Sturmbannführer, member of the Einsatzkommando der SIPO, Almelo, October 1944
  - Born 11th March 1903 at Duisburg-Leiderich, Germany
  - Now detained in "Avegoor" camp, Ellekom, Holland (May 1947)
  - (is identical with **SEIFERT, Herman**, UNRCC list 27/689)

- **GOette, Otto**, SS-U涵sharführer
  - Born 22nd May 1910 at Kreve, Germany
  - Interior decorator, now in custody in Holland

- **RUTTING, Friedrich**, SS-Untersturmführer
  - Born 15th October 1897 at Reinscheid
  - Now in custody in "Avegoor" camp, Ellekom, Holland

- **PATZKE, Hans**, SS-U涵sharführer, now in custody in Holland

- **NIEUWENHUIZEN, Van**, Secret agent sent as a punishment for looting to work for the Arbeitseinsatz in Germany

- **OSKOP, Horst**, SS-U涵sharführer

- **BAHn, Karl**, SS-Sturmscharführer, now in custody in Holland

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Dr. J. Litwski, Room 302

Dear Dr. Litwski,

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Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Dr. J. Litwski, Room 302
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<th>Charge No.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>F. Teka, member of the S.D., Almelo.</td>
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<td>Cole, member of S.D., Almelo.</td>
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<td>8/332</td>
<td>Rutting, member of S.D., Almelo.</td>
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<td>9/332</td>
<td>Rotger, member of S.D., Almelo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10/332</td>
<td>Schiltzollen, member of S.D., Almelo.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated) (Continued)

11. NIEUJENHULST, member of S.D., Almelo.
12. OEVER, ... member of Landwacht, Almelo.

Witnesses:
13. ... member of S.D., Almelo.
14. AURIC, Teller, member of Landwacht, Almelo.
15. GOSCHL, member of S.D., Almelo.
16. OSTROFF, member of S.D., Almelo.
17. WESTPHAL, member of S.D., Almelo.
18. BEZEL, member of S.D., Almelo.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.
Almelo district.
September 1944 - February 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
No. 1: Murder (complicity in)
No. III: Torture (complicity in)
No. XIII: Pillage.
No. XVIII: Wanton devastation and destruction of property.
(complicity in).

References to relevant provisions of national law.
Neth. Penal Code.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In S.D.-Kommando Gerbig was formed at Almelo under the leadership of the accused Gerbig. Members of it, together with other members of the Sicherheitsdienst there, were guilty, either as authors or accomplices, of several murders in the district and of cases of brutal maltreatment, arson and theft.

TRANSMITTED BY . . . . . . . . .
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherland Representative of the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

POLITICEL INVESTIGATION

submitted by D. Booman and M. ter Stol, police constables, as also detectives attached to the Political Investigation, "Amelo, in connection with the activities of members of the S.D. command "Gurbig" "Amelo."

Witness G. Schipper, wife of H. Monnisen, says an "underground" worker, Henk Hıften, was in hiding at their house. RIB ten OVER (Landwacht) and HOMBERGHUN (S.D.) came and arrested Hıften. Both hit him violently in the face with their fists and so maltreated him that he began to shriek. They then searched the house, afterwards taking Hıften away. Witness heard next day that Hıften had been found murdered.

Witness K. van der Harstel, widow of H. Timmerman, says they had an "underground" worker, Deen Hıften, at their house. The Landwacht arrived, searched the house and found a policeman's identity card, also ration books. She, her husband and Hıften were taken to the S.D. headquarters where they were interrogated. The S.D. man HEUNGEN showed her the identity card, asking if it was her husband's. He said: "I understand your husband used this identity card to act as police sergeant."

The next day witness heard that her husband had been found murdered.

Witness C. J. Smits says the Sicherheitspolizei went to his office and threatened Heijdenrijk with a pistol. Witness saw Heijdenrijk standing facing the wall, his hands behind his neck.

Two days later he heard Heijdenrijk had been found murdered.

Witness C. Broekhuizen says three unknown men entered her house and asked her fiancee if he was called Reindor呼. He answered in the affirmative. He was then taken to the S.D. headquarters.

Witness heard later that he had been found murdered and a large sum of money he had with him had been stolen.

Witness F. de Olde, widow of H. Reindor呼, confirms previous statement re her son.

Witness Johannes Hendrik Veerkind, a former Dutch member of the S.D."Amelo, now in "Amelo prison, says that RIBING took him, NEUBERGH and HOLBECK to a house belonging to a man called Rompelman. Here RIBING found a letter which contained espionage material. Members of the household were taken to S.D. headquarters and interrogated. Witness was present when one of them, Detmer, was ill-treated by NEUBERGH and HOLBECK in turns. He was bound and each time he did not answer satisfactorily he was thrown down and his back beaten by NEUBERGH and HOLBECK in turns with a rubber truncheon. Witness said Detmer had to undergo this at least five times, each time receiving five or more blows.

Witness Rompelman states that during the arrests in his house Ritterhaus was ill-treated by NEUBERGH. Another person arrested called Detmer, said that during his interrogation he had been beaten, chiefly by HEUNGEN, in an appalling way.

Witness De Vries had to take HEUNGEN and NEUBERGH to the home of a couple named De Vries. The latter denied having helped the "underground" whose house HEUNGEN and NEUBERGH kicked and beat them in a frightful way. A search was then made and a wireless set found. De Vries was told to take...
this to the car, and then told he was now "free", but when he had gone a few yards NEURICHER shot him dead.

Witness J. admits the previous statement saying that Dutmers told her he had been beaten by NEURICHER and RUTING, adding that he had been so maltreated that he had frequently to stop while translating some letters as he could not go on but had to lie down, his back having been beaten to bits.

Witness G.J. Slag confirms the shooting of De Vries. She had previously seen the Germans hit his wife then saw De Vries running and then fell. She saw Neubacher hit him so hard on the head with some object (probably a weapon) that she thought he had killed him for blood was spouting from his hand. She heard HERDEGEN call "shoot him dead". She saw the Germans shoot.

Witness M. Smiting, widow of H. de Vries, states that her husband was bound and ill-treated by NEURICHER in a terrible way and then shot on HERDEGEN's orders.

Witness M.L. Schoppert says that his house was searched and he had a certain ten Brinke taken to the S.D. headquarters where both were interrogated, he thinks by BUCHNER. Next day he received news that ten Brinke had been shot dead.

Witness H. Jukov said he was taken to the S.D. headquarters at Almelo, a man called van Wesel was in the cell with him who told him that he, van Wesel, had been badly maltreated by NEURICHER and HOLBECK. He had been beaten with a rubber truncheon in turns by five people, among whom were NEURICHER and HOLBECK, till he had brought up blood.

In a further statement by the witness Voskind, formerly of the S.D. at Almelo, also offered and homespun Kriminalkommissar BUCHNER to the house of a man called Nieuwboek. Kriminalkommissar HERDEGEN and others of the S.D. were already there. Nieuwboek's house was in flames. Witness says that HERDEGEN, NEURICHER and ROGERS were present. He heard shooting and saw NEURICHER shoot at random at people who were present, hitting one. Witness saw no action by the public which made shooting necessary.

The accused FRITZ NEURICHER states that he belonged to the S.D.-Kommando Gerbig at Almelo, Hauptsturmführer GERBIG being in command.

Witness interrogated Henk Höfften who had been arrested on a charge of subversive activities. GERBIG, HERDEGEN and BUCHNER also questioned prisoner with no result. GERBIG said it was a pity Höfften had not spoken. That evening HERDEGEN informed witness Höfften was to be shot. I was told to carry out the shooting on the Marktplein at Almelo, NEURICHER, HOLBECK, B. TAKE and I drove Höfften there. Höfften tried to escape. HOLBECK and B. TAKE both shot at him, then I shot him through the head which killed him at once. Witness then placed the victim's identity card on his breast, this on HERDEGEN's orders. On the way back one of them informed the Netherlands police that a dead man was lying on the Marktplein.

A week later HERDEGEN ordered witness to shoot a man called Timmerman, a so-called "terrorist". HERDEGEN said too much attention was attracted when Höfften was shot and in future shootings a naked shot with a pistol must be given. He indicated the exact spot where the shot was to be fired and also said nobody else was to be shot in the town itself. Timmerman must be shot in a wood. BUCHNER, possibly also ROGERS and HOLBECK, were at the shooting. BUCHNER and witness (NEURICHER) shot Timmerman.

Witness could not say whether GERBIG knew about this shooting but thinks it most probably.

In October 1944 HERDEGEN told witness that Vas and Roinders were to be killed with a neck-shot. HOLBECK, B. TAKE and GER big were to carry out the
order. Witness and HOLBECK took Reinder, with them in a car driven by K.RPER. Witness shot Reinder. (GERBIG and SEIFERT had just shot Vos Here).

Witness and HOLBECK then, still driven by K.RPER, took a certain P. ten Brinks with them to a field. Here HOLBECK shot this man. Before the latter got out of the car, witness told him he was to be shot by order of the chief.

Another time HOLBECK told witness that next morning they were to shoot three men from a group of persons who had been rounded up, this on H.RDEGEN's orders. H.RDEGEN said the men were guilty of having offered to help German deserters and were in the possession of prohibited weapons. HOLBECK and witness took one of the three men (Joerdens or Boa) with them in a car driven by K.RPER. HOLBECK shot the prisoner in a side road when the car stopped.

A second man, ten Heggeler, was then fetched and the same proceedings gone through; HOLBECK again shooting the prisoner.

The same happened with the third. Witness, though not certain, thinks he himself did the shooting this time. In this case also the body was left lying on the spot where the shooting took place.

Witness told all three beforehand that they were to be shot by orders of the chief.

H.RDEGEN was very anxious to get hold of a certain Slot who was known as the head of an underground organisation and who was in hiding. To this end he had twelve people arrested, ten of them being released, but the remaining two by GERBIG's orders were sent to Germany for the "Arbeitsaus- satz".

In January 1945 two men from Hieren were arrested and taken to the S.D. Binnenstelle at Amerlo. Two members of the S.B. at Amerlo, BUCHNER and BLANKENSTIJN, when making an arrest at Hieren a short while before, had been shot dead. When GERBIG learnt that the two prisoners came from Hieren he ordered HOLBECK and witness to shoot them in reprisal for BUCHNER's death. H.RDEGEN, who was also present said: "The two men will be shot. Remember BUCHNER."

Witness and HOLBECK shot Beverdam.

In the case of Detmer, arrested together with others in Raspelman's house, the interrogation was conducted by Untersturmführer RUTING, GERBIG and H.RDEGEN assisting.

As it was known that Detmer was concerned in an espionage affair to which he would not confess, witness, H.RDEGEN and HOLBECK all beat him several times; witness on GERBIG's orders giving him about ten blows on his seat with a rubber truncheon. H.RDEGEN beat him on the back with a rubber truncheon some fifteen times. Detmer finally confessed.

In the De Vries arrest, witness confesses that he shot him, H.RDEGEN also firing.

Gerbig sent witness to investigate the theft of a car, giving him orders to arrest seven men who might know something about it. He informed GERBIG after having heard the men's statements that none of them had anything to do with the matter. GERBIG then ordered him to release them, and to send the rest off for the "Arbeitsaussetz".

After HOFITEN had been shot witness, H.RDEGEN and RUTGERS drove to the house of HOFITEN's parents. The owners were absent. By H.RDEGEN's orders they loaded rabbit hutches and rabbits found there into a cart they had taken with them, also took all the home-made preserves they could find.
Witnesses and HERMAN then set fire to the house, ROTGER throwing in a hand-grenade which exploded.

In connection with the death at Ijerdien of BUCHEI and HERMANN, witness and COUSIELLA were sent there by GERBIG. On their arrival HERDEGEN told him to send away people present. Witness ordered them three times in German to go but they only laughed. He then shot twice on the ground in their direction. He thinks it possible he hit one person as he saw him limping afterwards.

The accused FAHNE HEINRICH HOLZER stated that he belonged to the S.D.-Kommando Gerbig.

He confirms having, together with FATZKE, shot at and wounded HOFFEN who was then finished off by NEUBACHER. On returning they reported to HERDEGEN and witness told him he refused in future to execute people in that way.

A short while later FATZKE informed him he would have to go with an S.D.-Kommando to shoot a man (Thammers). ROTGER drove the car in which were NEUBACHER, a civilian he thinks RUTHING, though it may have been Bachner arrived at a wood NEUBACHER and RUTHING (BACHNER) took the civilian into it, RUTHING and witness remaining with the car. a few minutes later he heard a shot and then NEUBACHER and RUTHING (BACHNER) returned. NEUBACHER said he had done the shooting.

Another time HERDEGEN ordered him, NEUBACHER, SEIFERT, and GEORKE to shoot four people. He confirms the shooting of ten Brinke and Rindora by NEUBACHER as given in the latter’s statement. SEIFERT and GEORKE had shot another person.

The accused confirms he shot Voermond, while NEUBACHER shot Bou and ten Heggler. They later reported to HERDEGEN and GERBIG that the order had been carried out. He told GERBIG that he did not wish to receive such orders in future as he was not in a state to kill more people and also that such missions were not equally distributed among the members. GERBIG then promised he would not be ordered to shoot anybody else, but in spite of this promise GERBIG and HERDEGEN ordered NEUBACHER and him to shoot two people as a reprisal for the killing of BACHNER at Ijerdien. One of the two intended victims was released but NEUBACHER and he shot the other, Severdum.

Witness confirms having beaten Dotmers. He also says that by HERDEGEN’s orders he interrogated three persons accused of plunder who, HERDEGEN said, were to be shot after the interrogation. Witness informed HERDEGEN that he was convinced they were not guilty. HERDEGEN and GERBIG would only allow him to release one of the accused; the others were told they must volunteer for the “arbeitssenata” in Germany, which they did.

In respect of van Wezel who was accused of spreading Communist propaganda but denied, witness was told by HERDEGEN to proceed to a stricter interrogation. As he had not confessed witness beat him seven or eight times on his back with a rubber truncheon, HERDEGEN and NEUBACHER also beat him.

In another case NEUBACHER was ordered to go with an S.D.-Kommando consisting of OSTLER, ROTGER and HERDEGEN to arrest all males present in a Mr. Oakam’s house. They found an English agent, Bob Mac Kieyn (Maclean?) there. They arrested four, Mr. Oakam, Bob Mac Kieyn, van Rhenen and Bril (who had been shot by somebody) and took them to the S.D. Dienststelle.

In connection with this affair HERDEGEN ordered him to burn down a farmhouse. SCHILTHUIZEN and VAN UYSTER were on guard in the house. SCHILTHUIZEN fired the house.

The investigators add that in addition to the various crimes of which
the accused are guilty, they are also accomplices in the death of various people mentioned in this statement who having been transported to Germany died there in Concentration Camps.

Statement made out under oath of office, concluded and signed at Almeio, 27th February 1945.

S/ S. Bosman.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 50
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 383 (2-11-1946)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number: 4262/Ne/G37

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 8 Nov 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

1. BRAUER, Wilhelm, employee of "Omnia Treuhandgesellschaft, N.V.", Amsterdam, Chaired by Reichskommissar with liquidation of a Jewish concern, Born 21st June 1895 at Jerningsrode, Germany, lived at Loppinlaan, Amsterdam. Went to Erfurt, Germany, 2nd February 1943.

2. SCHULTE, Hermann, N.S.B., employee of "Omnia Treuhandgesellschaft, N.V." (dismissed for embezzlement), Replaced Brauer. Born 27th July 1891 at Leoberg, Germany, lived at 20 Gerard Brandstraat, Amsterdam. About 6th September 1944 left with family for Germany.


Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Amsterdam, 1942 - 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

No. XII, Pillage.
No. XIV, Confiscation of property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 310, 47, 48.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused were successively in charge of a Jewish firm, the liquidation of which had been ordered by the Reichskommissar for the Occupied Netherlands Territories.

BRAUER threatened the owner with the Gestapo if he offered any opposition. He also made an employee give him two months' salary paid to her in advance, later using pressure to make her give up a document showing her recognised claim to this.

SCHULTE sold the firm's property, deposited the proceeds in an account under a false name, and failed to account to the administration for the total sum.

BRUNN, as head of "Omnia" can be considered responsible for his subordinates' actions.

TRANSMITTED BY: ...........................................
Political Investigation Service, Head Office, Amsterdam.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative of the United Nations for Crimes Commission.

Statement submitted by H. Praads, police officer 1st class, special constable of the Amsterdam municipality, attached to the above service, in connection with a charge of theft brought against various Germans.

Witness H.J. Jodenborg, a German Jew now stateless, living in Amsterdam, states that he was the owner of a business called "Enfil" (Erste Nederlandse Figuurs en Letter Industrie). He had a partner, Ludwig Kugler, who was deported in June 1943 and died in Bergen-Belsen on 10th February 1943.

In October 1942 "Enfil" was liquidated by the "Omini" (Dutch company), by order of the Reichskommisar for the Occupied Netherlands Territories. (No compensation has been paid.)

H. Brauer appeared at witness' business saying he had orders from the Reichskommisar to liquidate it. He showed witness his authorisation. He took the key, ordered witness to make out and hand over an inventory, forbade him to carry out any business transactions under threat of having him arrested by the Gestapo should witness oppose him, and finally forbade witness to enter the premises. Brauer also ordered an employee, Marij Woortman, to return F.160, being 2 months' salary paid in advance. This he seized.

In 1943 Brauer was replaced by the N.O.B. man Schuler of "Omini". Schuler was later dismissed by "Omini" for embezzlement and witness was told by a certain Koos that the embezzlement was partly in connection with "Enfil". Schuler was said to have sold the entire stock and to have paid in the proceeds to an account under a false name and without any further details, and without having accounted to the administration for the complete sum.

Bleslan followed Schuler but appeared to have played a subordinate role.

After "Dolle Dinsdag" (5th September 1944) witness found the above-mentioned Koos, a Dutchman, in charge. Koos told him the "Gentlemen" had taken all monies belonging to the business with them. Later he said that the bank where the money was deposited was not paying out any more.

After the liberation witness found his shop had been converted into a private dwelling and that nothing was left of his business. He estimates his total loss in money and material at F.7130.--.

Witness M. Woortman confirms the previous statement in respect of Brauer and adds that he had to return the F.160, two months' salary. A declaration was made out and deposited with the administration saying that in the event of the business being liquidated the F.160 was her property. She resigned shortly afterwards, but when she took a copy of the declaration and asked for her money Brauer demanded the former and on her refusal to hand it over, took it from her under pressure.

Witness Koos states that he worked for "Omini" and knew Bleslan, a German, who was head of it. The latter fled in September 1944 at the time of "Dolle Dinsdag".

Witness adds that all monies from liquidated Jewish concerns were deposited with the "Bank voor Nederlandse Arbeid", Amsterdam. After "Dolle Dinsdag" (5th September 1944) this bank stopped its payments and...
No definition known, population unknown.
The case is completed.

Notes on the case:

S. H. E.,

S. H. E.

Dr. H. E.,

Dr. H. E.

The case was examined on September 15th.
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<td>1 on A for complicity in deprivation of liberty</td>
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REIBLE, by Inquiry
and 156

CARDS CHECKED LIST 50


3. HARDE, or de HARD, Theo, German nationality. "Vorwalter" of "M. van Dam en Zonen, Textielfabriken", Enschede. Comes from Rhede b/Bocholt, Germany.


6. SCHUURSE, Piennastaffeleditor S.D., Enschede. 1944 U.N.C.C. list 4341-4342 Charge No. 304 (3898).

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.
Enschede. 1944 - 1945.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACT.

Reible, Vorwalter of Jewish concerns at Enschede, Holland, was an accomplice, if not instigator, in the deportation to Germany of Jews connected with the above firms, several of the victims dying in concentration camps. He also plundered at least one of the concerns, having previously "illegally" bought it for less than its value, paying with the firms money.

Lichtenburg was an accomplice in this plundering. The other defendants were guilty one of management and the other of receiving a salary without doing practically any work.

TRANSMITTED BY:..........................
Extract of statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**ST A T E M E N T**

submitted by J.G.L. Krabbe and B. v.d. Kemp, detectives attached to the Political Investigation Department, Enschede and special State Constable in respect of charges of theft, deportation and mismanagement brought against certain Germans.

Witness A. Henko states that REIBLE was appointed "Verwaltor" of his factory, N.J. Henko and Co., Enschede, the "Wirtschaftsprüfstelle", The Hague, made the appointment in May 1941, sold the business to a firm in Germany later, and REIBLE was dismissed in 1943.

In May 1940 the German Wehrmacht seized a car belonging to the firm but gave witness nothing to prove it had been taken by the German military. REIBLE later declared that witness had taken the car for his own purposes and that it had not been requisitioned. Some time later witness was arrested at Driebergen after having previously received a letter from Reible asking about the car. His explanations were accepted by the police and he was released, but he had seen a note on the order for his arrest sent by the S.D. at Amsterdam, to the effect that special importance was attached to his arrest. He went into hiding in Belgium but was arrested in 1944, and taken to the Mochelsen Concentration Camp.

In 1941 REIBLE had been together with most of the Jewish employees belonging to the firm, put on the list for transport to Mauthausen, Germany. He escaped owing to absence from Enschede at the time the others were arrested. Within six weeks the families of the deported men received news of their death.

REIBLE was a violent "party"-man.

Witness C.N. Henko states that he was arrested in 1944 by the S.D. at Enschede. SCHUBER, the S.D. commandant, arranged with the Camp Commandant at Westerbork that he should not be put in the punishment hut which was the preliminary to being sent to Germany, but he heard that REIBLE had repeatedly urged the camp commandant to have him sent as quickly as possible to Germany.

On "Dolle Dinsdag" (5th September 1944) witness was sent to Theresienstadt.

Witness Krupok states that he is director of the firm "Twente Textielmaatschappij", Enschede, of which FRANK REIBLE was appointed "Treuhand" in 1944 by the "Generalkommissar für Finanzen und Wirtschaft".

In September 1941, 103 Jewish citizens of Enschede and the surroundings were arrested, among others members of the firm. Witness urged REIBLE to use his influence to get them released but the latter refused. One of the employees, Frits Rozendaal, died in Mauthausen, Germany, six weeks later.

On the "fatal list" (persons to be sent to Mauthausen) appeared the Jewish principals of three firms of which Rible was "Verwaltor" N.J. Henko and Co. Ltd., Twente Textielmaatschappij and Co. Ltd., and the Spanjaard factory, Borne). That Reible was concerned with the making of this list could be deduced from a remark by Reible to witness that he Reible was very surprised to find Josse Hededam (a son of Hugo Hededam who was on the list) still working. He had not known that Hededam had a son.

REIBLE reported witness to the S.D. for having, according to him,
endangered his reputation with regard to the workers. LICHTENBERG interrogated witness and exonerated him, but the result was that REIBLE had witness put on the list of hostages for liquidated. REIBLE later acknowledged that he had wanted this arrest saying: "This is one way of presenting one's account."

REIBLE gave a feast to the Dutch S.S. when the latter were leaving for the front. The bill, Fr. 330, had to be paid by witness' firm.

When S. Henzo (second statement) and his wife were sent to Westerbork, REIBLE told witness he would see that they were considered an "S" case. This meant a speedy deportation to Holland and their end.

Witness I. van Dam states that he was a partner in the firm of "M. van Dam en Zonen, Textielfabrieken", Enschede. Thé Härde, a German, was appointed "Verwalter" in 1941, retaining this function till August 1944.

The firm lost heavily through his mismanagement. Among other things he started another industry in the factory buildings, concentrating all his attention on it. The fact that this caused the factory to be understaffed did not interest him, and the workers did as little work and as much sabotage as possible. He also accepted orders from German firms which were carried out at a loss.

FR. DE REIBLE bought the firm from the N.G.U. in August 1944 for Fr. 800,000, Fr. 1,500,000 having first been asked for it.

H. LICHTENBERG was appointed sub-director of the firm by REIBLE.

It was principally REIBLE and LICHTENBERG who robbed the firm.

In 1943 witness went into hiding.

From August 1943 till September 1944 W. TRUMBO was "Sub-Verwalter" of the firm. Although he did practically no work at the factory he received a monthly salary of Fr. 500.

REIBLE had a private secretary, ILSE HÖCKER, who reported all she heard and saw at the factory to him.

Witness J. W. van Pas states that he was head book-keeper and salesman to the firm of "M. van Dam". When REIBLE bought the firm from the N.G.U. paying Fr. 800,000 for it, all stocks and monies belonging to the firm, including Fr. 150,000 in the bank were included.

The first payment of Fr. 200,000 made by REIBLE to the N.G.U. was chiefly made out of money belonging to the firm.

From the end of September 1944 onwards the firm was cleared of everything by REIBLE and LICHTENBERG, some of the goods being sold on the black market and the rest sent to Gruenau. The value of this latter amounted to some Fr. 10,000 by pre-war reckoning. This selling on the black market was done to enable REIBLE to make a second payment of Fr. 200,000 to the N.G.U.

LICHTENBERG was sub-director of the factory. REIBLE paid him a commission of 3% on the money obtained by selling goods in the black market, which latter he had taken on REIBLE's orders.

The factory is in possession of documents showing that LICHTENBERG sold goods belonging to the firm for abnormally high prices. The money received was not made over to the firm, which during this period lost a sum of Fr. 423,582.27.

Witness G.J. Pischor, storekeeper with the firm "M. van Dam", confirms the dispatch of the firm's goods to Germany by REIBLE and LICHTENBERG.
Witness Schmidt states that a document left behind by REIBLE with the firm "H. van Han en Zonen" indicates his possible complicity in the arrest of A. Leedeboer, director of van Han and Co. Ltd., Enschede and H. Th. Koninck, Hengelo, who were deported to Germany where Leedeboer died in prison.

Statement made out under oath of office, Enschede, 27th April 1946.

s/ J.G.L. Krabbe
B. W.d. Kamp.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
SCHROTH, Henry Frederick Hungarian

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee 1
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11 NOV 1946 | A

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**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals**

Charge No. 385 (6-11-1946)

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<td>6 Nov 1946</td>
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**Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.**

(Not to be translated)

**SCHROTH, Heinz Friedrich Hermann,**

German nationality. Born 22nd November 1910 at Leipzig, Germany.

Said to have been a German deserter. Arrested at Rotterdam 2nd March 1943 by the Sicherheitspolizei but escaped later and fled to France.

**Description:** aged about 35 (1943), height about 1.70m., gaunt, pale.

**Place and date of commission of alleged crime.**

Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Alphen on the Rhine. Spring 1943.

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list.**

No. XIII, Pillage (Exortion).

**References to relevant provisions of national law.**

Neth. Penal Code, Art. 326.

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused, a German deserter, making himself out to belong to the Sicherheitspolizei, threatened Dutchmen found in the possession of cigarettes or food stocks with death or a concentration camp unless he was paid a sum of money. The victims, in view of these threats, were induced to part with the sum demanded.

**TRANSMITTED BY**
Rotterdam Police.
Detective Section.

Pro-Justitia.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by H. de Raadt and H.J. Bannink, police officers, Rotterdam and also Special State Constables, in connection with a charge of extortion.

Witness A.J. Romijn states that three men entered his shop, showed him papers which apparently made them out to belong to the Sicherheitspolizei, and then searched his house. They found 3 kilos of butter and threatened to have him sent to the Vught Concentration camp as this was an infringement of the law. To avoid this the first man suggested that witness pay them F.300 down and he would be let off. Witness paid the money in view of the threat and was forbidden to give any description of the men should the affair be discovered.

As witness understands German he is certain that the first man was of that nationality.

Witness N.A. Ruygt, a Dutchman arrested in connection with the above affair and taken into custody by the Rotterdam police, states that he met the German HEINZ F.H. SCHROTH in Amsterdam. SCHROTH and he went to a shop where the former told the owner he belonged to the German police and showed him a booklet with the eagle stamped on it. They proceeded to search the house and found a quantity of cigarettes. In the presence of the owner of the shop SCHROTH told witness they would go to the police about the affair, but when they had left the building he said they were not going to do so as he had seized a sum of about F.14.00 from the shopkeeper.

Witness then confirms the payment to SCHROTH of F.300 in the affair of the butter (first statement).

Shortly afterwards he and SCHROTH went to a farm-house at Alphen on the Rhine. There they found a quantity of butter etc. When they left the farm SCHROTH told witness he had fined the farmer F.250 for trading in the blank market.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed 3rd March 1943.

s/ H. de Raadt
H.J. Bannink.

COMPLEMENTARY STATEMENT

submitted by W.J. Boeman, special constable, detective belonging to the Polilical Investigation Service, Utrecht.

Witness van der Velden states that in 1943 H.A. Ruygt made himself out to be a member of the Gestapo. He and a German, said to be a deserter, found out the addresses of Jewish jewellers and Jewish owners of tobacco shops, then threatened the latter with concentration camps or death unless they gave them, Ruygt and the German, money or jewellery.

Witness heard later that the two had been arrested and condemned to death but that the German had managed to escape.

Witness A. Huis says that Ruygt and a German deserter called "Heinz", using false papers, raided various persons. Witness remembers hearing the
raid on a farmer at Alphon on the Rhine spoken about, both men being very much accused at an article on the subject which had appeared in the newspapers and where it was said the suspect would not be arrested. Later two men were arrested but the German managed to escape and fled to France.

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded 19th February 1946.

/ W.J. Bosman.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

4.265/Nr/4/310

Charge No. 386 (6-11-1946)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position.

(Not to be translated)

1. OBERBUSCH (OBERBUSCH), Felmlein,

Reichsdeutsche, "Stehbholferin",

Secretary to Dr. Schumacher,

President of the Deutsche Kriegsgericht, Utrecht. 1944 was living with family de Looier, 36a Kromme Nieuwe Gracht, Utrecht.

2. NEUMELER, Hermann, Kriminalsekretär.


3. SCHUMACHER, Dr., Oberkriegsgerichtsrat,

President of the Deutsche Kriegsgericht, 7th July 1944.


5. KRAUSS, Obergefreiter, Kdr. Post. Stemtr. LXXXVIII.

6. SCHILLER, Kriegsgarichtsrat.

7. NEUMELER, Obergefreiter.

N.B. Nos. 5-7 inclusive composed the Kriegsgericht held at Utrecht 7th July 1944 which appears in this charge.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Utrecht.

7th July 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused OBERBUSCH by giving incorrect evidence at the trial, SCHUMACHER, by denying the victim the right to speak in her own defence and NEUMELER, by suppressing attenuating documents, were guilty of a travesty of justice and which later led to the victim dying in a German prison.
Political Investigation Department.
Utrecht Province.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J. van Dam, detective-sergeant of police, Utrecht, and special state constable.

Witness J. de Leeuw states that a Fraulein OBERBUSCH, secretary to Dr. Schumacher, president of the German Kriegsgericht in Utrecht, was billeted in their house in 1944. In view of certain remarks witness' mother had expressed she was considered by Fraulein OBERBUSCH to be "Deutsch Feindlich" (anti-German).

In June of that year witness' mother was arrested by the Sicherheitspolizei, tried by a German Kriegsgericht and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. She was sent to a prison in Germany and there died.

Witness saw his mother after her trial and she told him she had been sentenced by a German court of which Dr. Schumacher was the president and where Fraulein OBERBUSCH had appeared as the sole witness. She, Mrs. de Leeuw, had been forbidden to say anything in her own defence.

At the time of the arrest witness had spoken to Neumeljer of the Sicherheitspolizei, who had conducted the subsequent interrogation, and told him of two doctor's certificates regarding the health of his mother who had lately undergone an operation. Neumeljer said he had received the two certificates but had torn them up and thrown them into the waste-paper basket. Neumeljer used the following words to witness: "Even if your mother were to die in prison she won't get out."

Witness G. Hofstra, a prison wardress, states that she was not present at Mrs. de Leeuw's interrogation, but the latter told her afterwards that Fraulein OBERBUSCH had said things about her which were not true and had twisted things round.

Witness Hermann Neumeljer, Kriminalsekretär, now in Utrecht prison states that the accusation against a woman living in Utrecht and whom he had to interrogate was brought by a German woman whose name may have been OBERBUSCH. The accusation was one of "Deutsch Feindlich" and insulting the Führer.

Witness denies the statement attributed to him by de Leeuw and that he had torn up the doctor's certificates which he does not remember having received.

A document attached to the statement gives the official German report of the trial.

The court was composed of:

Dr. Schumacher, Oberkriegsgerichtsrat, Verhandlungsoberleiter.
Hptm. Roscher.
Obergefreiter Frings.
Kriegsgerichtsrat Schaper, Vertreter der Anklage (Prosecutor).
Obergefreiter Kruss, Protokollführer (Clerk of the Court).

Here follows an extract of this document:

The accusation that the accused "had been guilty of anti-German demonstrations (deutschfeindlicher Rundschung)" was connected with the shooting by an Allied air-raft at a train in Holland, several persons, including women and children, being killed. Fraulein OBERBUSCH called it murder. The accused had answered her remarks on the subject by saying the Germans had started these "murders" and had shot at women and children in England.
and also mentioned Warsaw and Rotterdam. According to witness OBERBUSCH the accused had also said that it had been a dog-fight, and when witness denied this the accused had answered that there were also other opinions. Witness then said that accused meant that German planes attacked the train. Although the accused had denied having said that the Germans had shot at women and children in England and denied having said anything else then that there was a possibility of a dog-fight, the Court was convinced about the truth of witness' statement.

The following is an extract from the judgement:

"When the punishment was fixed, the fact that the defendant is 60 years of age was considered in her favour. What especially spoke against her was that she has undeniably a strong and unwholesome hatred of Germans which colours her judgement of every act by a German and which seeks to justify every act by an opponent of Germany.

The accused's assertions that German airmen also shot at women and children in England, and also the fact that she obviously tried to lay the shooting at the train at the door of German airmen, are so monstrous that they must be countered with a sharp punishment." A punishment of one year's imprisonment was therefore given.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, signed and concluded 29th Sept. 1946.

s/ J. van Dam

NOTES ON THE CASE.

It seems that in this case the court deprived the accused of protection to which she is entitled under international law, viz. the judicial action was in disregard of those fundamental principles of human justice recognized by civilized peoples and which are incorporated in the preamble of The Hague Convention IV of 1907. Attention is drawn to the following facts as allegations:

1. The accused had according to witness No. 1., told him that she had been forbidden to say anything in her own defence.

2. Witness 2 states that the accused had told her that Prussian OBERBUSCH had said things about her which were not true and had twisted things round.

3. The last statement is strengthened by the German report of the trial.

4. No defence counsel seems to have been provided (according to the German report and the statement of witness 1.)

5. The procedure was a violation of the judicial principle that one witness does not provide sufficient evidence. (Unus testis nullius testis). It may be noticed that witness OBERBUSCH was the Secretary of the President of the Court.

6. The German report does not mention any insult of the Führer and has convicted an old lady of 60, who was not yet recovered from an operation to one year's imprisonment only because she stated the truth about German bombardments of Warsaw and Rotterdam. This statement of facts was, furthermore, not done in public but in her own house to witness OBERBUSCH, no one else being present.

It seems therefore that the sentence is extravagant and out of proportion to the alleged crime, if this was a crime at all.
REGISTERED NOS.

311 TO 320
REGISTERED
NOS.

311 TO 320
VEIT, Hermann
und Co. 20

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<td>8, 9, 12-15: A on counts transferred to the National Office. 11, 16 on W.</td>
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<td>27 Mar 1947</td>
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<td>17 Jul 1947</td>
<td>Addendum 2: 1: A for ill-treatment; 5 on other counts. 2: W</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 50
CARDS CHECKED LIST 56
CARDS CHECKED LIST 61
2. M. M., an officer belonging to a German Wehrmacht unit stationed at Ermelo, Sept. 1944.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime
Apeldoorn district, Sept. 1944 to April 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. I - Murder (complicity in)
No. III - Ill-treatment of civilians
No. XII - Pillage

References to relevant provisions in national law
Neth. Penal Code, art. 47, 48, 227, 239, 300-302, 310-312, 321 (p. 10)

Accused was one of the members of the Sicherheitspolizei which during its six months stay at Apeldoorn was responsible for many murders as well as for acts of arson, pillage and ill-treatment. He himself acknowledges having taken part in, or been witness of, some of these crimes.

Transmitted by...
Extract of these statements has been made by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

Submitted by J. van Den, police detective-sergeant, Utrecht, also special constable, in connection with war crimes committed by members of the Sicherheitspolizei at Apeldoorn, among others, Antoine TOUSEUL.

Witness Durmeister, widow of H.G. Drost, states that on 15th November, 1944, a number of Germans in uniform appeared at her home. Being confronted with them witness recognised Verhulsdonk, Veit, Dirckx and TOUSEUL as being the men in question. They arrested witness' husband, a sergeant of the Royal Mounted Police called Dijkmann who lived with them and a man called Bulk who happened to come to the house while the Germans were there. They were all including witness, taken to the Willems III Barracks at Apeldoorn. Just before being taken away witness saw Verhulsdonk go into the house and shortly after he left it again there was an explosion and the house flared up and was burnt out. Before this was done all the Germans plundered the house. Witness was released after some weeks but her husband, H.G. Drost and Bulk were shot on 2nd December 1944 and Dijkmann in March 1945.

Witness Tiggesen states that on 14th December 1944 she was arrested by the Sicherheitpolizei from Apeldoorn and during her two interrogations at their bureau was seriously ill-treated. At one of these interrogations Verhulsdonk and TOUSEUL struck her on the face with their hands and also deliberately punched her face with their clenched fists, this causing her teeth to pierce her lip. TOUSEUL and Dirckx also twisted her arm and leg. During another interrogation TOUSEUL held her head down while Verhulsdonk or Dirckx beat her after she had been laid across a stool.

Witness Born living at Drie states that on 13th December 1944 he heard shots near his house. He went to the spot and there found some German soldiers and other Germans, one of these being TOUSEUL, also his brother, a man called Du Corbier and another man, the two first of these being seriously wounded. Witness' brother was groaning, with pain and died shortly after. His body was dragged to the side of a path and was left there for some days. Du Corbier was loaded on to an army car. He died later from his wounds.

Witness van Bentum states that one day in December 1944 witness found a number of Germans in the house and farm belonging to a certain P. Veennamaal. He saw the latter standing bound to a post with wire. Verhulsdonk and TOUSEUL were standing by him and witness saw them strike him several times with a hammer and kick him with their booted feet. They did the same thing to another man who was hiding in the house.

[ hand-written note: ]

The accused Antoine TOUSEUL, now detained in Utrecht, states that in September 1944 the Sicherheitpolizei from Antwerp fled to Holland and settled in Apeldoorn. Hauptsturmführer Jolitz was their chief. Shortly after their arrival in Apeldoorn witness was ordered to accompany a certain man and note down various addresses pointed out by the latter; these addresses accused handed in to a superior. A number of persons were arrested at these addresses and several of them were shot later at the Willems III barracks at Apeldoorn. Accused was not present at these shootings.
Accused was present when Dijkman was arrested, saw the house on fire but does not know who lit it and denies having taken part in plundering it.

Accused was present when Miss Tijssen was interrogated by Verhulsdonk but did not see her ill-treated and never ill-treated her himself. He also denies having held her head while she was being beaten by Verhulsdonk or Dijkstra after she had been laid across a stool. He did not see Dijkstra ill-treat her.

As to the shooting at Drie, accused says the Sicherheitspolizei had been told there was a hiding place in the woods there meant for the leader of the "underground". Verhulsdonk, Dijkstra, Thonon and accused went there, found the spot and Thonon and accused hid nearby while the others went to fetch soldiers from Ermelo. Three men came alone, were stopped and made to stand with their hands above their head, Verhulsdonk and some of the Wehrmacht men appeared and one of the arrested men suddenly tried to escape. Accused followed him, shot at the ground behind him and called to him to stop. He did not see a second person try to escape but he heard shooting from all sides, Verhulsdonk and the soldiers taking part. When it was over it was found two men had been shot, du Corbeur whom witness had followed and another called Horn. The latter died shortly afterwards. Accused did not see what persons had a shot at the two men.

Accused says that among the soldiers who had been brought from Ermelo were two officers one of whom was called L.R.L.

Accused states that next day he and various members of the Sicherheitspolizei went to the house of a family called Simon at Patten. Accused entered the house alone and introduced himself as belonging to the "underground". He was in civilian clothing. He asked the family to put him in touch with members of the "underground" and one of the sons fetched a man called Costerbroek. Accused then announced he belonged to the Sicherheitspolizei and ordered them to put up their hands. Costerbroek lowered his and put them in his pockets. Accused had the impression that there was a pistol in them though he did not see one. He thereupon shot at Costerbroek with the intention of killing him but only wounded him in one arm. Costerbroek attempted to leave the room so accused tried to shoot him in the leg to prevent this. His automatic refused and after he pulled the slide back and let it go again a shot suddenly went off and Costerbroek was hit in the back, falling down. Witness fetched a German "Sanitäter", and a Netherlands nurse also helped to treat the wounded man. Accused saw that the latter took a pistol from under the carpet where Costerbroek had hidden it after he fell and took it away with her. Witness does not know why he did not take steps to prevent this nor did he report it later as he forgot about it. Costerbroek and all those in the Simon's house were arrest and taken to Apeldoorn where Costerbroek was admitted to a military hospital.

Accused together with Dijkstra and Samler (Chauffeur) was ordered to fetch the son of农场主 van Paton and Horn Simons from the office at Amersfoort camp and bring them to Apeldoorn. On the way both tried to escape. Samler then shot at and seriously wounded Simons. The latter died shortly after in hospital.

Accused was present when arrests were made at Mr. Sengers' castle at Eemelo. He and the others making the arrest seized a quantity of wine.

Accused was present when the family Thomassen were arrested at S. They were brought out to the car and Simons had to guard them there. While doing so he saw that the farm and a new house
near it were on fire but did not see who had set them alight.

Accused states that from practically every house where arrests were made goods, and especially food, were taken away. They generally had two carts with them, one being a lorry and the articles taken were loaded on to this latter. Accused does not know what happened to the goods except that they were taken to the Sicherheitspolizei bureau at Apeldoorn.

Accused was present when a large farm at Voorthuizen was set on fire. Fiolitz, Fager and a great number of the Sicherheitspolizei from Apeldoorn were there at the time but accused was too far off to see who set fire to the house.

When the Canadians were nearing Apeldoorn (FRED) who had replaced Fiolitz, ordered accused to go with him andOhmstedt. They were in a car and this was joined by several others, all driving to the Willem III barracks. There about 10 prisoners were put into the cars all of which drove to the Lager "Nida". Ohmstedt spoke to the commandant then they were told to drive the prisoners to a wood where accused was ordered by Ohmstedt to tell them that they were to be shot. A firing-squad was formed from members of the Sicherheitspolizei, Vechta, Veit, Frankenstein, Holm and Neubach forming part. Accused did not belong to the firing-squad. After this shooting took place another 3 or 4 prisoners were fetched from the barracks and shot at the same place by the same persons after they had first been told that they were to be shot. All these persons were then buried at that spot.

Accused was not present at other shootings.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed, 19th December 1946

s/ J. van D. 
ADDENDA to charge No. 387, (case II) (UNWOC No. 4,266) itself a continuation and amendment to charge No. 375 (UNWOC No. 4,202).

re the shooting of 6 Jews in a wood near Vierhouten (Holland).

Additional accused:

1. JOOS (van d'JOOS), Josef Denis Maehiel
   van d', Belgian nationality, Member of the "Vlaamse Nationaal Verband"
   (Vlaamish National Union).
   Joined the S.D. in August 1941. Went from Antwerp to Apeldoorn, Holland, with the
   S.D. in October 1944. Born 19th November, 1921 at Hoerentals (Belgium), lived at
   775 Bredalaan, Merksalun, Belgium. Now
   detained in "Harskamp" camp, Holland.
   (Possibly identical with JOOST, UNWOC-
   list No.50/A-172, charge No.387 as above).

2. FIELITZ, member of the S.D. Head of the
   Apeldoorn Dienststelle, 1944.
   (UNWOC-list No.45/A-92).

Place and date of commission of alleged crime
Vierhouten (Holland), November 1944.

Number and description
No. I. - Murder (Complicity in).

References to relevant
provisions in national law
Nether.Penal Code,
Art. 47, 48, 287, 289.

The accused Ferdinand FRANKENSTEIN, (UNWOC-list No.45/A-150) former
member of the S.D., now in Rotterdam prison, amplifies his statement as
given in the above. He says that his chief FIELITZ ordered him in November
1944 to go to Vierhouten to execute some Jews. He went to the "Pasashbeural"
accompanied by another member of the S.D., d'JOOS, and there they took
over 6 Jews, including a woman and a child, from the Dutch "Landsturen".
Witness orders were that those people were to be taken to the
neighbouring woods and there shot and buried. Those orders were carried out
after witness had first notified the Jews of their sentence and had had the
order for the shooting signed. He himself shot 3 of the Jews and the child
who had previously been wounded by another of the party.

d'JOOS shot another Jew and a Dutch soldier (Volkerts, now in
custody in "Harskamp" camp) shot the woman.

The accused Josef Denis Maehiel van d'JOOS, Belgian nationality,
former member of the S.D. and now in "Harskamp" camp, Holland, states that
he accompanied FRANKENSTEIN and assisted at the above shooting, helping also
to dig the graves. He himself shot at the man who was with the child, one
of the accompanying soldiers also shooting. The man fell down wounded.
About half an hour later FRANKENSTEIN ordered witness to help him carry the
man to the grave which he did, the child walking beside them. The man was
put into the grave and FRANKENSTEIN ordered an old Jew to lie down in it
also, FRANKENSTEIN then placed the child by his father after having witness
thinks, shot at the latter.

Volkerts then shot at and wounded the child and witness at
FRANKENSTEIN's orders shot the old Jew, he thinks in the heart.

- 2 -
FRANKENSTEIN’s pistol having given the clinic that all witness and shot all three. Witness and the two Dutch soldiers then filled in the grave, covering it with moss. FRANKENSTEIN forbade the three of them to speak to anybody about what had happened.

Witness PAKKER, a member of the Dutch “Landsturm”, now in custody in Holland, one of the soldiers accompanying the S.O. man, states that he kept guard over one of the Jews and the woman while FRANKENSTEIN and Folkerts dug a hole. When this was big enough for two FRANKENSTEIN ordered the two to lie down in it then, standing above the grave, he let off several shots at them apparently hitting them in the head, but whether they were killed or not, witness could not say.

Folkerts then did the same thing but witness still could not say that the people were dead and this was never ascertained for certain.

Folkerts and FRANKENSTEIN then filled in the grave and covered it with moss. After that another grave was dug, FRANKENSTEIN dragging a wounded Jew who was groaning with pain up to it. The child walked with them. The wounded man, the old Jew, and the child were then put in to the hole. d’JOOG stood at the foot of the grave with others while FRANKENSTEIN and Folkerts shot several times at the living people lying in it. Those were at first wounded then were shot at again by the same two, after which witness and a comrade were ordered to fill in the grave which was then camouflaged with moss by d’JOOG. It had not been made certain before all this that the victims were dead. Before the old Jew was made to lie in the grave his fountain pen and raincoat were taken from him by FRANKENSTEIN who still had them when they all left the spot.

FRANKENSTEIN gave orders that they were to keep silent about the whole matter.

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded on 18th September 1946.

s/ J.H. ter MORE
M. BUTENHOES

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Netherlands Charge against German War Criminals

Charge No. 387 (7-11-1946)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

8 Nov 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

1. WITT, Hermann, Kriminalsekretär.
   Staffelhauptcharführer S.D.
   Born in Baden, Germany, 22nd March 1902. Detained in Holland.
   (Charge 375 (4202)). I, III, XIII.

2. DIRICKX, Eugène, Staffelführer, S.D.
   Born in Lier (Belgium), 9th Sept. 1922. Detained in Holland.
   (Charge 375 (4202)). III, XIII.

3. VERHULSDONK, Theodor, Kriminalsekretär.
   Hauptcharführer S.D. Born Koppolen Germany, 5th September 1899.
   Detained in Holland. III.

   1899 at Wilrijk, Belgium. Home address Sinkhouvolaan, 23, Wilrijk.
   T.

5. GERBICH (GERICH), detained in Holland.
   U.N.W.C.C. list 42/B-171
   VIII, XIII.

6. GERSTED, Roald, Kriminalsekretär S.D.
   Born at Färde, Germany, 17th July 1906. Detained in Holland.
   (Charge 375 (4202)). I XIII.

   I, III, XIII.

8. FRANKFURTEN, member of the Kriminal-
   palisade. Born at Viehberg, 20th April 1926. Lived at 73 Wilhbrunn-
   strasse, Lörnach, Baden. Detained in Holland. (Charge 375 (4202)).
   III.

9. CHAUVY or CHAPAY, possibly dead. (according to a statement of
   an S.D. man and therefore unreliable). I, III.

10. Cancelled.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of Accused</th>
<th>Rank and Unit</th>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>van den BOCH, Emiel</td>
<td>Chauffeur, S.D.</td>
<td>Apeldoorn district, September 1944 to April 1945</td>
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<td>PERRENS, i.</td>
<td>i.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>JOOST, i.</td>
<td>i.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>van den VELENE, Willy Leonard</td>
<td>Official, Born at Wetberon, Belgium</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>WOUTERS, Lucien</td>
<td>Watchman, S.D.</td>
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<td>Watchman, S.D.</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>i.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>BURGH, i.</td>
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<td>CLAYTON, i.</td>
<td>i.</td>
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**Place and Date of Commission of Alleged Crime.**

- Apeldoorn district, September 1944 to April 1945

**Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List.**

- No. I, Murder. (Complicity in)
- No. III, Torture of civilians. (Complicity in)
- No. VIII, Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions. (Complicity in)
- No. XIII, Pirage.

**References to Relevant Provisions of National Law.**

- Neth. Penal Code, art. 47, 48, 232, 237, 289, 300, 301, 310, 312.

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**Short Statement of Facts.**

This case represents the activities of the Sicherheitsdienst at Apeldoorn under Milits and is a continuation and amendment to case 4202 adopted by Committee I on 31st October 1946. (Minutes No. 79). Numerous arrests were carried out in a ruthless fashion, people were shot at random or were taken off simply because they were present and later sent to concentration camps or 'arbeitseinsatz'. In nearly every case the houses were looted. The arrests were often made on information supplied by traitors and the acts described perpetrated even if the searching of the house did not produce any evidence as to the truth of the information obtained.
The evidence is contained in statements, extracts of which are given by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission in his own words.


Witness 1, Aleida van Burgsteden, states that on 29th December 1944, their farm was surrounded by Germans in uniform, her father and brother shot without any reason and the other male inhabitants of the house, 6 persons, driven off in a lorry, some money and the carcass of a sheep being taken as well.

Witness 2, Mrs. van Burgsteden confirms previous statement.

The investigator adds that the 6 persons were sent to a penal camp in Germany (Wöbbelin and Luhwigsdorf) and died there.

Accused 1, Hermann Veit, states that he, Verhulsdonk, Chantrain (now dead), Driekx, Touseul and Hillards surrounded the farm. He shot the son and says that Chantrain shot the father. They then took the prisoners and some meat to Apeldoorn.

Veit was confronted with and recognized by witness 1 as the man who shot her father and brother.

Accused 2, Driekx, states that at Burgsteden's farm Hillards shot at one man whom they found dead later, and Veit shot through the door, hitting the farmer fatally. Chantrain was not there when Veit shot the father. Verhulsdonk chased the children away as they prayed for their dying father. They took the meat they had found with them. All the arrested persons were taken to Apeldoorn-barracks. The meat was sent to Germany.

Accused 3, Verhulsdonk, confesses to having been present. When confronted he was recognized by witness 1 as having chased the praying children away.

Accused 4, Rillards (Rielarders), denies having shot and states that Driekx killed the man.

Case 2.

The investigator further states that on 5th January 1945, two farmhands were arrested at the farm belonging to Lagerweij, who was himself in hiding because he had been betrayed for having hidden the British captain King at his farm.

The farmhands had nothing to do with this but were nevertheless taken to Neuengame where they died.

In the house of one of Lagerweij's neighbours several of his possessions (money, jewelry) were confiscated.

In this house an innocent evacuee was arrested and deported to a penal camp in Germany where he died.

Veit states that it is possible that he arrested the farmhands and the evacuee. He said he had not detailed orders, but acted on general instructions.

Driekx states that he assisted in arresting the farmhands and the evacuee. Possessions belonging to Lagerweij were taken and handed over to Gerich.
CASE 1.

DIRCKX confessed to having beaten several prisoners at Apeldoorn.

Two witnesses confronted with him, recognized him as the one who ill-treated them in prison. One of them was also ill-treated by VEIT, the other one states that VERMULDONK gave DIRCKX the order for the beating.

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CASE 4.

DIRCKX (Belgian nationality) states it was probable that on 29th Dec. 1944 he and another S.D. man mentioned in Veit’s statement went out to arrest people in connection with a secret wireless transmitter communicating with England.

At their arrest farmer Ginkel and his wife offered resistance and both were wounded. He gave "that old woman" a blow with the butt of his rifle on her chest and slapped her face with his leather gloves as she lay ill in bed. They also took away suitcases and meat with them. The meat was sent to Germany.

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CASE 5.

Witness van Apeldoorn recognizes OHMSTED the man who ordered the theft of his typewriter and coat, and in REMOLTE the one who threatened to shoot him with a pistol should he move.

Witness v.d. Menler recognized REMOLTE who ill-treated him. This is confirmed by witness van Apeldoorn.

Witness Post recognized FRANKENSTEIN who ill-treated him during arrest and during the interrogation. Van der Volde states that it was REMOLTE who took the coat stolen from witness 3.

OHMSTED, REMOLTE, and FRANKENSTEIN confess to the arrests and pillage but not to the ill-treatment.

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CASE 6.

Addition to charge 4202.

From a statement by Adolf Bursch made to No. 2 War Crimes Investigation team it appears that CHANTRAINE and JANSEN (probably Janssen No. 23 on charge 4202) were present at the shooting of the prisoners in the "Apeldoornse Bosch" who sang the national hymn before being shot. JANSEN confesses to having been present. He guarded three prisoners when the other four were being shot and later put the 7 bodies on different corners of the streets in Apeldoorn with REMOLTE, DIRCKX, CHANTRAINE, and WIGSER.

At the shooting were present:

FIELITZ (already listed on this charge, see 4202)
WIGSER
VEIT
PERREMANS
CHANTRAINE
OHMSTED
DIRCKX
JOOST.

Among the victims were two member of the Allied forces. The bodies were
later identified as Robert (Bob) Dunbar (American Airforce) and Kenneth Ingram (British Forcals).

VEIT says in a statement to the 2nd War Crimes Investigation team that he thinks that MARTENS was also present at this shooting. Several of the bodies showed signs of ill-treatment such as bruises and wounds probably caused by bayonets.

RILLURD confesses to having been the chauffeur who transported the 3rd batch of victims to be shot.

CASE 7.

From another statement it appears that the family Swetselaar was arrested because of illegal activities, but also Mr. Middendorp who had nothing to do with the Resistance movement and happened to be evacuated to their house. VERMEERSDONK confesses to having made this arrest on his own account with DIRCKX and VEIT. They also took away a pig which had just been slaughtered and a quantity of gin.

The father was later shot in Varsevold. The son and the innocent evacuee, Middendorp died later in Neuengamme.

CASE 3.

The dentist, Lokker, states that he was interrogated about 23th Nov. 1944 by VEIT who used an iron which had been made red hot in the stove by CHANTRAINE to burn his face and hands in order to extract information. VEIT further ill-treated him with kicks and blows. He also states that VEIT wounded two other prisoners who later died in a concentration camp as a result of these wounds. Lokker was sent in January 1945 to Neuengamme. On confrontation with VEIT on 5th November 1945 they recognized each other and VEIT apologized to Lokker for having ill-treated him.

CASE 9.

This case concerns the ill-treatment by VEIT of a woman aged 69 and the arrest of a father, two sons and 3 evacuees. Four of these persons (2 evacuees) at least died in Germany. (The two in Dobolin concentration camp). During this arrest the house was searched and articles to a value of F.5000 were looted.

CASE 10.

Additional information about the reprisal murder of 117 persons at Apeldoorn for the attempt on Rauter.

LIMOLE states that he was present at the spot as a sentry. He was on guard and was charged with the roping off of the spot. WOUTERS states that he was also on guard. He says that one victim was still living 3 hours after the execution and that van de VELDE then finished him off. RUIZ states that he helped rope off the place and he also conducted each batch of 20 victims from the cars to the place of execution. VAN DE VELDE states that he helped in transporting the victims to the place of execution together with MUNNER, BURSCH, and CAHLEN. He confesses to having finished off one of the victims and says that a great number of the victims were innocent people only in custody for the 'Arbeitseinsatz'.

RÜSTER further states, as an addition to charge 4202 that at the shooting of prisoners at the Lager 'Hin' just before the arrival of the Canadians,
apart from those mentioned in charge 4.202 were also present VERSPLISSDONK, van der BOSCH and DIRCKX. OHMSTED states that he posted the other S.D. men at 5m. from the victims and ordered them to shoot. He also shot at the prisoners himself.

FRANKENSTEIN states that in the beginning of November 1944 he got an order from FIELITZ to take 4 or 5 Jews and a woman to the place where they had been arrested and to shoot them on the spot as they were condemned to death. On the way one Jew struck him with a spade and the rest fled. The S.S. men shot at the Jews wounding them. He himself finished two off. The woman and child were also then shot.

Witness Pakker states that the child was a boy of 6.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
**BEISSE, F.**

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<td>12 JUN 1947</td>
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*Addendum:*  
1: A  
2: S  
3-6: N

*CARDS CHECKED LIST 50*

*CARDS CHECKED LIST 50*
UNWINED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

4.267/NG/5/12

6 Jun 1947

ADDITIONAL to charge No.598 (4.267/5-6-47).

The plundering of the St. Jilembsdachtsticht, Lago Vuurseh, Baarn, by members of the Feldgendarmerie, this being accompanied by ill-treatment of the Rector.

1. DEUBER, Hauptmann; member of the Feldgendarmerie, Utrecht, 1943.

2. KREUZER, Kajoor; member of the Wehrmacht-Kommandantur, Utrecht, 1943.

3. LÜKES, Kajy, Kriminalrat, head of the Sipo and S.D. Assendienststelle, Amsterdam, born 5th Oct, 1910 at Brunswick, (Ger.) Now in Amsterdam prison. UNWCC-lists Nos. 55-7-43, 4/5-353 and 55/7-49.

4. RUNGE, Kriminal-Schreiber, member of the Sipo and S.D. Assendienststelle, Amsterdam, 1943. Now in a camp in Germany; extradition has been asked for, UNWCC-lists Nos. 54/5-67, 55/7-49.

5. HERLIS, Prof. Dr., S.S. Stadtsehef and member of the Sicherheitspolizei. Dealt with this case when it was brought before the "Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und Sicherheitsdienst" in The Hague.

6. DEUTER, Stadtsehef, member of the Sicherheitspolizei, UNWCC-lists Nos. 54/5-65 and 4/5-64.

Witness:

3. LÜKES, Kajoor, Kriminalrat, head of the Sipo and S.D. Assendienststelle, Amsterdam, born 5th Oct, 1910 at Brunswick, (Ger.) Now in Amsterdam prison. UNWCC-lists Nos. 55-7-43, 4/5-353 and 55/7-49.

References to relevant provisions in national law:

47, 48, 300, 310-312.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Members of the Feldgendarmerie and a unit of the Wehrmacht, both stationed at Utrecht, carried out an unauthorised action in a convent sanatorium. They plundered it of valuable articles and securities, stole food and other things and one, referred to as "Kajoor", ill-treated the Rector by striking him repeatedly on the face and elsewhere.

The whole action was directed by DEUBER assisted by KREUZER (originally charged) and the "Kajoor".

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Lago Vuurseh (Holland) 29 th Dec. 1943.
Political Investigation Department
Province of Utrecht.

Barn.

Extract of these statements had been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission

STATEMENT I.

submitted by J.van Vulpen, attached to the Political Investigation Department, Barn, as investigating officer, in connection with the theft by members of the Waffen-SS of a considerable number of articles and a quantity of securities from the St. Elisabethsgasticht, Lage Vuursche.

Witnes Willy LAGES, states that during the occupation he was head of the Aussemissionstelle of the Sipo and S.D. in Amsterdam, as such he knows that sometime in 1943 units of the German Waffen-SS and members of the Feldgendarmerie belonging to the Waffen-Ordnungspolizei at Utrecht carried out a "search" action in the St. Elisabethsgasticht, at Lage Vuursche under the command of Hauptmann DEPLOFF of the Feldgendarmerie. It had been said that deserters and people who had "gone to ground" were hiding at the Institution or in the grounds. This action was undertaken without the knowledge of the German police, none of whom were present. Afterwards a lorry-load of objects of various sorts, together with church ornaments and securities, were handed in without notice to the Sipo-Aussemissionstelle in Amsterdam. Witness at once got into touch with Major STORFER of the Waffen-Ordnungspolizei in Utrecht, and also gave orders to the Aussemissionstelle that everything that had been handed in was to be registered and a statement drawn up. Kriminalsekretär RUNGER then dealt with the matter. It appeared that various irregularities had taken place, securities, other articles of value, as also food and other things were not among those which had been handed in to witness' office. Witness later informed DEPLOFF of this. Witness also sent for DEPLOFF and his Oberfeldwebel (this was DERST, charge No.388) and told them that the Waffen-Ordnungspolizei at Utrecht would be responsible for all claims brought. DERST and DERST acknowledged to witness that the affair was not carried out according to regulations. Witness sent a statement of the investigation to the "Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und Sicherheitsdienst" and he thinks, to the "General der Feldgendarmerie" at Utrecht.

Witness thinks that as a result of what had happened DERST was transferred elsewhere. Prof. NEUMANN, S.S.Sturmbannführer, dealt with the case when it came up before the "Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und Sicherheitsdienst"

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Utrecht, 6th Sept.1945.

a/J.v.Vulpen.

STATEMENT II.

submitted by K.Oekam, police constable, Barn, also special constable.

Witness H.B.Huinink, Rector of the St.Elisabethsgasticht, confirms the pillaging of the institution on 29th Dec.1943 as reported in charge No.388 and adds that when he denied any knowledge of people being hidden on the convent premises a fat German officer belonging to the Feldgendarmerie hit him several times in the face with his clenched fist, hurting his nose and breaking his glasses. He then took up a club and made a blow at witness who however let himself drop to the ground so that the blow he received was not a hard one. Later witness was taken back to the parlour at the convent by which time he was bleeding heavily. Witness had to undergo several more interrogations during one of which he was again struck on the head by the same German who had ill-treated him earlier. This caused his nose to bleed violently again and his head hurt him for three weeks. A German Hauptmann who was conducting the interrogation then took witness under his protection. The fat German officer was addressed as "Hajoc". The other officer was the one who led the plundering.
The investigation officer, Oskar, stated that he also was arrested during this action and was taken to the convent parlour where the Rector was brought later on, his face bleeding badly.

One of the Feldgendarme soldiers who saw this said to the Rector: "It is certainly the "Hajoor" who did it!" That evening witness and some of the others who had also been arrested were taken to Utrecht and next day to one of the Amsterdam prisons. Here witness was interrogated by the S.D. who appeared very annoyed about the behaviour of the Feldgendameris from Utrecht who had got drunk, committing robbery and also had never made out any proper statements about the affair.

The Germans who had given orders during the search at the institution and who had also been were a fat "Hajoor", a tall "Hauptmann" and an "Oberfeldwebel" whom witness recognised later from a photo to be "REISSE" (See charge)

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at B-arn, 1st Dec. 1946.

a/ H. Oskar

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
Netherland Charges Against German War Criminals

Charge No. 338 (8-11-1946)

For the use of the Secretariat:

Registered Number: 12267/NE/G/312

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 8 Nov 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:

BEISE, F., Oberfeldwebel, Feldgendarmerie Utrecht.

Not in custody in Germany.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Baarn, 23rd December 1943.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No. XIII, Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law:


Short Statement of Facts:

The accused, who was in command of a section of the Feldgendarmerie, directed the plundering of a religious institution, sacred vessels, gold, money and provisions being stolen.

TRANSMITTED BY: ..............................
Baarn Police.
Pro-Justitia.

Extract of these statements has been made by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission in his own words:

ST A T E M E N T

submitted by H. Oijkens, head constable, Baarn, in connection with a charge of theft brought against Oberfeldwebel BEISSE.

The investigator himself appears as first witness in this case. He states that he was in the St. Elisabeth Institution on 28th December 1943 when he was arrested by Oberfeldwebel BEISSE of the Feldgendarmerie, Utrecht, together with members of the Community. Witness states that a lot of plundering took place in the building of the Institution, the booty being loaded into a lorry.

Witness H.B.J. Huinink, rector of the St. Elisabeth Institution, states that BEISSE directed the plundering. Food stocks, money and bonds, gowns, monstrance and chalice were taken.

Witness Theodora Kerkhof, a nun in the above Institution, confirms, saying that all drawers and cupboards were emptied and anything that took the fancy of the Feldgendarmerie and soldiers was taken away.

Statement made out on oath of office and signed at Baarn, 23rd September 1946.


NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
<table>
<thead>
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<td>14 NOV 1946</td>
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</table>

SCHULTE, F.W.
and 64

CARDS CHECKED LIST 50
United Nations War Crimes Commission

Netherlands Charges against German War Criminals

4268/Ne/6/313 (Charge No. 389 (8-11-1946))

Registered Number: 1

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 8 Nov 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position: (Not to be translated)

1. SCHULZE, F.J., Tr., Reichsdeutscher, Beamter für die Niederländische des Reichsministers für Bewaffnung und Munition "Richard Fiesbig", Aussenstelle Kreis Groningen, Friesland and Drente, Employed in the laboratory of N.V. Broapharm (Meppel?).

2. KUNDS, Bauer, Reichsdeutscher, working at the Aussenstelle des Reichsministers für Bewaffnung und Munition, Kreis Groningen, Friesland and Drente.

3. HORVITZ, Oberleutnant.

4. HILJE-ZACH, Reichsdeutscher, working at the Aussenstelle des Reichsministers für Bewaffnung und Munition, Kreis Groningen, Friesland and Drente.

Witness:

Place and date of commission of alleged crime: Meppel, September 1944.

Number and description of crimes in war crimes list:

- No. VII, Deportation of civilians, (Arbeitseinsatz).
- No. IX, Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy (complicity in).
- No. XIII, Pillage (complicity in).
- No. XIV, Confiscation of property (complicity in).

References to relevant provisions of national law:

Neth. Penal Code: arts. 47, 48, 278, 282, 310.

The first three accused were concerned in the confiscation on a large scale and removal to Germany of Dutch factory inventories. In certain of these cases this led to the unemployment of the workers in these industries whereby they were forced to work for the enemy. SCHULZE also had men deported to Germany for the "Arbeitseinsatz". He and HORVITZ accepted property belonging to one of the complainants, knowing this to be stolen.

Transmitted by: ...............
Political Investigation Department.
District Heppel.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

S.T. DE HEED, NICHT

submitted by H. Lenstra, Detective-sergeant of police as also special State Constable, head of the Special Branch of the Political Investigation Department for the district of Heppel, and C. Gunink, detective and Special State Constable, in connection with war crimes committed by certain Germans.

Witness H. de Boor, a bicycle manufacturer in Heppel, states that about "Dolle Dinsdag", 6th September 1944, SCHULTE, group commandant of the Landwacht and MUNNER, a German, informed him that the entire contents of his bicycle factory, "Primarius", including goods manufactured, had to be "placed in safety" and would be taken away to Germany. This was to take place that same day. When later in the day loading up had not been started MUNNER threatened to shoot and rang up the Waffen-SS to help to be sent. German soldiers were then sent to see that nothing was kept back.

While the goods were being packed SCHULTE arrived. It was he who was in charge of the removal of goods from the three northern provinces. In the present case SCHULTE, MUNNER and SPINTER were the men who gave the orders for witness' goods to be taken off.

SPINTER later presented witness with a bill for F.476.20 for the services of his, SPINTER's, men who had helped with the loading and removal of witness' goods, saying that witness must claim the F.476.20 from the German manufacturer to whom the goods were being sent.

As a result of all this witness and the personnel of his factory became unemployed and were then compulsorily set to work building bunkers.

Witness estimates his total loss at some F.61,000.

A further charge brought by witness concerns 50 cases of bicycle parts he had stored elsewhere. These cases were seized by the Grüne Polizei and taken to various factories in Holland which were ordered to make up the contents for the Wehrmacht. SCHULTE went to one of the factories to inspect these goods.

After the liberation witness recovered some of these latter goods but the value of these still missing amounts to F.172,39.

When SCHULTE appeared at witness' factory he announced that he was the "Beauftragter für die Niederländische Reichsminister für Bewaffnung und Munition Richard Fiebig, Aussenstelle Kreis Groningen, Friesland and Drente".

Also working at this "Aussenstelle were the Reichsdeutsche HILBERGT and MUNNER.

Witness H. Brouwer, director of the bicycle factory "N.V. Rijwiel industrie van Svenen" at Heppel, states that SCHULTE and MUNNER appeared at the factory. SCHULTE informed him that the factory with its entire equipment and goods was seized.

Witness was made personally responsible for seeing that the goods were taken away. A Standgericht had been set up about that time and if a certain number of lorries were not ready and loaded to the moment the threat of sabotage with its penalty of shooting, was employed.

Soldiers were brought into the factory to prevent anything being
removed. They immediately seized their private possessions. Two motor bicycles were at once made over to SCHULTE for his own use and Oberleutnant HÜRES received ten bicycles, guns and ammunition.

In all goods to the value of R. 200,000 were taken from the factory.

The result of this removing everything was that the factory personnel were thrown out of employment. As a result of this they were compelled to work on the bunkers. Hütte was the first whom SCHULTE selected for this.

The investigators add:

"The crimes mentioned form only a small portion of those committed by SCHULTE, seeing that it was he who requisitioned for the enemy all factories of any importance in the three northern provinces and despatched their contents to Germany. It was also he, together with two other Reichsdeutschers, who carried out all industries in the north for the "arbeitseinsatz" in Germany."

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Nöpel, 6th September 1940.

S/ W. Lenstra.
C. Gunnink.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
<table>
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<td>2 Nov 1946</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 50
### UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals**

Charge No. 390 (9-11-1946)

For the use of the Secretary.

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>Place and date of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>DAN</strong>, member of the S.D. Commando &quot;Knop&quot;, Enschede.</td>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The three accused were guilty of shooting two prisoners near the Twente airfield.

They were also guilty of brutally maltreating a prisoner during the latter's interrogation.

**TRANSMITTED BY.**
STATEMENT
submitted by H.J. van Dijk, detective attached to the Political Investigation Department, Enschede, and also special police constable in connection with charges of murder and ill-treatment brought against certain members of the S.D.

Witness Huls, in custody in Holland, states that he was present when a certain Spaay was interrogated by BECKER, the S.D. men DANKELMAN and SASSE being also present.

As BECKER did not believe Spaay's denials he made him lie face downwards over a chair, his head between witness' knees and his hands bound. BECKER, DANKELMAN and SASSE then beat him on the back with the leg of a table. This lasted for at least ten minutes the first time.

With regard to Jan Hulsbeek, arrested some time previously, witness received orders from BECKER to fetch Hulsbeek from the bunker and to bring him to the S.D. building and then at 2 o'clock to drive the former, together with BECKER, DANKELMAN, SASSE and two other S.D. men to the airfield at Twenthe. There witness stopped the car and BECKER, DANKELMAN and SASSE took Hulsbeek to the prison bunker at the airfield. There they fetched a second prisoner, disappearing with both into the darkness. About half an hour later witness heard shots and some time later BECKER, DANKELMAN and SASSE returned without the prisoners. From a conversation on the return journey to Enschede witness learnt that they had shot the latter.

The investigator confronted SASSE and Huls and the latter recognised SASSE as being the man mentioned in his statement. This SASSE denies, saying it is either a mistake on witness' part or else a deliberate lie.

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded at Enschede, 24th July 1946.

s/ H.J. van Dijk.

NOTES ON THE CASE.
The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
**Krupka, Rudolf**

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<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 50
**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

The accused, having been appointed Verwalter of a Jewish firm, proceeded to rob it of a large quantity of goods, the total value being about F.377,485,31.
Eindhoven Police.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by A. Diepstraten and J. Staal, police detectives, Eindhoven and also special State Constables in connection with a charge of misappropriation.

The complainant, M. Elias, states that he is the director of the N.V. Elias, Eindhoven. In 1941 the German, KRUPPEL, an employee of many years' standing, was appointed Verwalter of the company by the Reichskommissar. Shortly after his appointment KRUPPEL started misappropriating rolls of artificial silk, linen and cotton, the total loss suffered by the firm in respect of silk goods stolen or misappropriated being F.265,000 and linen goods F.112,485.31.

In addition, in 1943, machinery belonging to the N.V. Elias was sold to a firm at Helmond, the sum thus received not being entered into the books so the supposition exists that KRUPPEL appropriated this money also.

The accountant's report of the investigation gives a clear view of KRUPPEL's maladministration of this firm.

In 1944 KRUPPEL appears to have been an accomplice in the sale of the N.V. Elias to a certain W.H.P. Swinkels who then caused the firm prejudice to the extent of a very large sum of money.

Invoices show that KRUPPEL delivered large quantities of material from the factory to the S.D., these deliveries not being mentioned in the books. It is not known whether it is a question here of presents made to the S.D. or whether KRUPPEL appropriated the proceeds for his own use.

The accountant's investigation shows that from November 1942 to May 1943 F.10500 salary has been paid to Pommerenhke, an S.S. general.

Witness H. de Rid, head clerk, states that KRUPPEL, had been works-manager of the N.V. Elias for some years before the occupation. It was generally known at the factory that KRUPPEL reserved large quantities of goods for his own use.

In 1944 KRUPPEL told witness that a certain Swinkels was going to purchase the firm. KRUPPEL had prevailed upon the N.A.G.U. (Nederlandsch Aktiengesellschaft für Abwicklung von Unternehmungen) to allow the purchase price to be lowered from F.2000,000 to F.1,200,000, and he would try to have this further reduced to F.1000,000.

A few months later Swinkels bought the shares of the N.V. Elias from the N.A.G.U. for F.1010,000 and became the firm's director.

Witness Anna Vermeulen, administration officer, said she was head of the sales department in the N.V. Elias. Soon after KRUPPEL became Verwalter he gave her regular orders to have goods made in the factory (silk and linen materials) reserved for him. Invoices were made of these but no number was allowed to be given them which fact showed they were not to appear in the books. If the goods were intended for KRUPPEL no name appeared either.

Witness heard it often said that KRUPPEL appeared at the factory after hours and took goods away in his car. No invoices were made out of these. Very often German S.D. men from Eindhoven and 's-Hertogenbosch came to KRUPPEL's office and witness had to have goods belonging to the company packed up for them. Witness then made out an invoice with the name
of the person for whom the goods were destined but she did not know whether they were paid for by the B.D. There was no number on these invoices and they were not entered.

Witness Johanna Jacobs, office clerk, states that she was working in the stores department of the N.V. Elias. The Vorwaltter KRUPPA had various goods belonging to the firm reserved for himself. This was proved by the different invoices which were received with either no folio number or with folio number K.

Witness Vroomen, head checker, stated that he was in charge of all materials produced by the mill. He repeatedly received orders from Miss Vormolen that various materials were not to be booked in. These materials then disappeared from the factory.

Witness saw KRUPPA appear at the factory one Sunday with his car which he proceeded to fill up with rolls of materials belonging to the factory. Witness thinks the amount taken must have been some 10,000 metres. It was generally known in the factory that KRUPPA stole a very large quantity of materials belonging to the firm.

Witness van de Ven, carpenter, states that KRUPPA repeatedly ordered him to make packing-cases when these were ready he had to go to KRUPPA's house some days later and nail them down. He could not ascertain the contents as KRUPPA was always present on these occasions. He had about 60 of these cases to make.

Witness Linssen, painter, states that KRUPPA repeatedly had to go to KRUPPA's house and paint addresses on packing-cases which were there. Witness remembers one was addressed to a certain KRUPPA in the Sudetenland.

Witness Bulthaus states that he was store-clerk at the N.V. Elias. He several times had to reserve rolls of materials made in the factory for KRUPPA and load them into the latter's car. KRUPPA kept one of the small stores for himself in which material reserved for him was stored. No goods destined for KRUPPA were accompanied by a forwarding list. 10,000 metres was the quantity that KRUPPA took in this way. Witness also several times saw KRUPPA take away goods in his car after work hours.

An accountant's report giving clear evidence of KRUPPA's maladministration is attached.

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded at Eindhoven, 19th August 1946.

s/ P. Diepstraten
J. Staal.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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<td>21 NOV 1946</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 50
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals
Charge No. 92 (13-11-1946)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number.
41316/NE/16/316

Date of receipt in Secretariat.
5 NOV 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position.
(Not to be translated)

1. BEEMAN, Rexist, member of the S.S. and of the Sicherheitsdienst, Leeuwarden, October 1944.

2. REPO, Rexist, member of the S.S. and of the Sicherheitsdienst, Leeuwarden, October 1944.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.
Leeuwarden, October 1944.

Number and description of crimes in war crimes list.
No. III, Torture of civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

A Dutch railwayman arrested by the S.D. was brutally ill-treated by the accused for refusing to betray the persons who ordered the railway strike.

TRANSMITTED BY . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Political Investigation Department.
District: Leeuwarden.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by G. Visser, detective attached to the Political Investigation Department, Leeuwarden district and also special County Constable, in connection with a charge of ill-treatment.

The complainant T.S. Neuman, railwayman, living at Leeuwarden, states that in October 1944 he was arrested by the SD at Leeuwarden and shut up in the Savings Bank where he was badly maltreated by two S.S. men on duty there. They deliberately beat him on the head with their fists and kicked him with their shod feet in the stomach, causing him much pain. He was ill-treated in this way because he refused to say who had ordered the strike of the railwaymen.

From photographs shown him witness recognized the S.S. men BEEKLAN and REPRO as being those who maltreated him.

The investigator mentions that BEEKLAN and REPRO were Nazis.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed 2nd October 1945.

s/ F. Visser.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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ANDREAS, Karl Horst
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Charge No. 393 (14,
11-1946)
For the use ‘t the Secretariat.

Date of rooeipt in Secretariat.

Registered Number.

LA Nov 1946

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16/

Name of accused, his
rank and unit, or
official position.
(Not to be translated)

ANDREAS, Karl Horst, Reiohsdautseher,

GAtoplesegr nd member of the 3.).
Born 2nd Jul' 1907 at Haspe.
Brewer by trade, living at 105
Vorderstraat, Hagen-Haspe, Germany.

Place and dace of
commission of alleged crime.

Hagen,
1943 - 19!44.

Number and description
of crime in war crimes
list.

No. III, Torture of civilians.
ternment
No...5.13, Complicity •
under
an conditions.

References to relevant provisions of
national law.

Fc'cIl.

41.rt. 3007. 232, 47, 0.

SHORT STATEVENT OF FACTS
The accused was guilty of illgtreating foreign wrIcars awe of
complicity in sending one of them to a concentration camp.

TRANSMITTED

BY


Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J.B. Davids and J. Akkerman, police detectives, Amsterdam and also special County Constables, employed in the above office, in connection with a charge of maltreatment.

The complainant, J.A. van der Burg, was in 1943 forced by his firm to go and work for a short time in Germany. Once there, however, he was not allowed to return. He finally went to Hagen to work for a brewer called ANDREAS. The treatment was fair at the start but ANDREAS soon showed himself in his true colours. Without there being any cause for it he beat witness both with a stick and with his fists. He was always armed with a pistol and used the Gestapo as a threat. Witness knows that he handed over a Dutch worker called Marijnesen to the Gestapo after which Marijnesen was sent to a concentration camp.

He sometimes woke the workmen by throwing a bucket of cold water over them.

Witness de Rooij states that he also was sent to Germany and worked for the same man as van der Burg. He often saw ANDREAS beat and ill-treat foreign workers including Dutch, Poles and Russians especially ill-treated. Among the Dutch were van der Burg and Marijnesen. Witness confirms that Marijnesen was beaten by ANDREAS and handed over to the Gestapo and sent to a concentration camp for 3 months. He went there a strong, healthy man and returned looking like a corpse and with no strength left. In spite of this ANDREAS forced him to work, threatening him with the Gestapo and concentration camp again. In consequence he worked till he fell and couldn't go on any longer.

Witness personally saw ANDREAS beat a Russian worker so hard that the stick broke, he then exhibited this triumphantly to the other workers.

ANDREAS held a high rank in the S.S. and Police. He was a sadist without any feelings of pity. He sometimes woke workmen by throwing a bucket of cold water over them. This statement was confirmed by witness Plakke who also states that ANDREAS threw water over a workman who was ill in bed.

Witness A. Marijnesen confirms that it was through ANDREAS he was sent by the Gestapo to a concentration camp after they had first ill-treated him badly. On his return, though his feet were swollen and sore and he had been told to go to a doctor ANDREAS forced him to work, threatening him otherwise with a repetition of the Gestapo and concentration camp. Witness finally had to go to hospital, ANDREAS refusing to pay him anything during that time or for the preceding month.

Witness had suffered badly in the concentration camp and had ANDREAS to thank for this.

ANDREAS was a member of the S.S. and a zealous propagandist for it. He often convened meetings at which all the workers had to be present. An S.S. man spoke and tried to induce the men to sign on; if they did not they were shut up for the night. ANDREAS had a hand in this too as he was a Gauleiter.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, Amsterdam, 17th July 1946.

s/ J.B. Davids
J. Akkerman.

The case is complete.
No defence is possible.
<table>
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<td>21 Nov 1946</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 50
### UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

Charge No. 394 (14-11-1946)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number: 15 NOV 1946

**Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position.**
(Not to be translated)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Rank or Position</th>
<th>Place and Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ALBRECHT, Arthur Wilhelm</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>S.S. Haupsturmführer; Commandant of the S.D. Leeuwarden, September 1944 to April 1945.</td>
<td>Leeuwarden, 10th November 1944.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>VOGT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>GRUNDMANN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>RUDOLPH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>D'ITTE1JI</td>
<td>Belgian</td>
<td>S.S., Rottenführer, member of the S.D., Leeuwarden. Born 7th Sept. 1914 at Leuven, Belgium.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>KEIL, Rosef</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Wachtman&quot;, member of the S.D. and SDIPO, Leeuwarden. Born 23rd January 1918 at Antwerp, Belgium.</td>
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</table>

**Witnesses:**


2. **VOGT**, member of the S.D., Leeuwarden.


**Place and date of commission of alleged crime.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Leeuwarden</td>
<td>10th Nov. 1944.</td>
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**Number and description of crime in war crimes list.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Crime Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>No. III, Torture of civilians</td>
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**References to relevant provisions of national law.**

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<tr>
<th>Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Neth. Penal Code</td>
<td>300-302</td>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

The accused were guilty of brutally ill-treating an arrested person during the latter's interrogation. Albrect also ill-treated the victim's wife when he interrogated her.

**TRANSMITTED BY**
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by O. van Vijk, police sergeant, Sneek, now a detective attached to the Political Investigation Department, Leeuwarden, in connection with a charge of maltreatment.

Witness Rientu Schootstra of Leeuwarden, states that in November 1944, he and his wife were arrested by members of the Sicherheitsdienst under the command of ALBRECHT, a man well-known to him, and taken to the S.D. headquarters. They were charged with having a secret radio transmitter in the house and harbouring the operator.

During the interrogation of witness by ALBRECHT the latter ill-treated him, twisting his tie till he was nearly choked and hitting him on the face, as witness still refused to give the required information. ALBRECHT ordered VOGT to apply the water jet. This VOGT, who was accompanied by another S.D. man, did with a hose, directing the jet at his eyes, mouth and ears, this being accompanied with blows from a rubber truncheon on witness' naked body, as his hands were bound he was unable to defend himself. Witness still refused to confess and was then made to stand in a bending position and was beaten on his seat.

These interrogations and ill-treatment were repeated for three days, some of the interrogations being conducted by another member of the S.D., GRINDLACH, a violent Nazi, who also ill-treated witness. As a result of all this ill-treatment witness had to be treated by a doctor and later in a clinic.

ALBRECHT also interrogated witness' wife several times and on such occasions burnt her hands by extinguishing his cigarette on them.

Witness Bakker, one of the doctors who treated Schootstra, said the latter appeared to have been badly beaten. His face was swollen and he had difficulty in walking.

Witness D'HOLLANDER, a member of the S.D. now in custody at Leeuwarden, confirms seeing ALBRECHT strike Schootstra.

Witness KEIJL, a member of the Sicherheitspolizei and S.D. at Leeuwarden, now in custody at Gent, states that he saw ALBRECHT strike Schootstra on the face and kick him between the legs while he was interrogating him. He also saw RUDOLPH apply the water jet to Schootstra.

The accused AUGUR ALBRECHT, S.S. Hauptsturmführer and Commandant of the S.D. and SDIPO (Sicherheitspolizei) at Leeuwarden, now in custody in that place, states that he interrogated Schootstra, VOGT and RUDOLPH he thinks being present.

Schootstra persisted in denying the charge of harbouring a wireless operator with his secret radio transmitter. Witness lost his temper and shook the prisoner violently; he also made him do knee-bends in order to tire him and thus make him more ready to confess. He denies having ill-treated him in any other way. He states that after 1 or 3 hours as Schootstra still denied, he gave him to RUDOLPH orders, but did not order them to apply the water jet. As to Schootstra's wife, he denies having interrogated or ill-treated her.

The investigator states that Schootstra on being confronted with ALBRECHT recognized the latter as being the person who interrogated and
A witness also recognised Schootsra but did not remember ever having interrogated or maltreated him.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Leeuwarden, 6th September 1946.

s/ C. van Wijk.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
<table>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
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<th>LIST</th>
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<td>2 November 1946</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>4 April 1947</td>
<td>Addendum: 1: A 2: S</td>
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SCHREIDER, Goeff
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Netherlands Charges against German War Criminals. 18 April 1947

ADDITION to charge No.395 (A319) re the shooting by members of the Sicherheitspolizei, Zwolle, of 6 persons on the Geldersho Dijk near Hatters on 4th April 1945 and of 10 persons near Katerveer, Zwolle, on 10th April 1945.

Additional accused:


Further investigations carried out by J. Smit, R. Lohman and B. H. J. Kroese, members of the Zwolle municipal police, with regard to the above shootings have produced the following information.

The 6 persons executed near Hatten were shot by members of the "Polizei-Waffenschule" in the presence of the oldest-ranking officer of the Sicherheitspolizei at Zwolle, S.S. Untersturmführer Friedrich GENOWE.

After the shooting GENOWE ordered one of his subordinates to give the victims the coup-de-grace.

Another person also present at the above shooting was:

Johannes Reinhold DITTERS, Hauptscharführer of the G.P.P. (Geheime Feldpolizei), attached to the Sicherheitspolizei at Zwolle.

Both the above men also formed part of the firing-squad which shot the 10 persons near the Katerveer, Zwolle, on 10th April 1945.

Statement made on oath of office, concluded and signed at Zwolle, 28th October, 1946.

a/ J. Smit
R. Lohman
B. H. J. Kroese.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
## SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused recommended the shooting of 14 Dutchmen which duly took place.

See also Charge No. 371 (4/196).
Investigation of War Crimes Sub-committee.

Zwolle.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J. Smit, police inspector, R. Lohman, chief police detective and B. H. J. J. Kroese, police detective 1st class, all belonging to the Zwolle municipal police force, also special County Constables, in connection with war crimes committed in the province of Overijssel.

The following has been found out regarding:

JOSEF SCHREIDER,
Sturmbannführer and Kriminaldirektor, now in C.I.C., Germany.

On 9th March 1945 117 persons were shot near Woeste Hoeve in reprisal for the attack on Rauterin. Among these were 18 prisoners from the prison at Zwolle.

On 4th April 1945, 6 arrested persons from the same prison were shot on the Geldersche Dijk between Zwolle and Hattem.

On 10th April 1945, 10 persons from the prison at Zwolle were shot near the Katerveer.

Of these 34 people shot 14 were arrestees of "Abteilung IV - 2b" of the Sicherheitspolizei Staff. The leader of this "Abteilung" was JOSEF SCHREIDER. During investigations it has been found that SCHREIDER recommended these 14 persons to be shot.

Statement drawn up, concluded and signed on oath of office, Zwolle, 28th October 1946.

s/ J. Smit
R. Lohman
B. H. J. J. Kroese.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defence seems possible.
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**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

Charge No. 396 (14-11-1946)

For the use of the Secretariat.

<table>
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<td>4320/Ne/6320</td>
<td>15 Nov 1946</td>
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>Lageführer of the foreign workers' camp in the Lidöllschule, Karlsruhe, Germany, 1943 – 1944, then member of the Volkssturm.</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place and date of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>Karlsruhe, 3rd April, 1945.</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>No. I, Murder (complicity in).</th>
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</table>

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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

A Dutchman, doing forced labour in Germany, was shot dead without any reason. There are strong grounds for supposing that the author of the crime was NAGEL.

**TRANSMITTED BY**
War Crimes Commission.
Rotterdam.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

S.T.E.M.E.N.T.

submitted by M.J. Joosten, detective attached to the above Commission and also special police official, in connection with a charge of murder.

Witness H.G. Janlink states that in 1943 he was sent to do forced labour in Germany. He worked at Karlsruhe and was housed in a foreign workers' camp in the Liddellschule building there. The Lagerführer at that time was a German called Nagel.

While in that camp witness made the acquaintance of a certain V. Bemmel. On Easter Monday 1945 witness, who was then working at Ettlingen, heard that Bemmel had been murdered by Nagel. He went to the Liddellschule next day and found Bemmel's body lying in front of the door. Bemmel had been killed by two shots in the neck.

Witness R. Demontie states that he was sent to do forced labour at Karlsruhe in Germany. There he was put up at the Liddellschule camp of which Nagel was Lagerführer. A few months before the capitulation Nagel left and joined the Volkssturm.

On the night of 2nd-3rd April 1945 Nagel in the uniform of the Volkssturm, armed with an automatic pistol and accompanied by other men in uniform entered the room where witness was sleeping. A Dutchman, Bemmel, was ordered to help search for an unknown man but though he knew who the wanted man was he did not betray him. Nagel ordered Bemmel to dress and the latter was then taken away by the former and his companions. Nagel loading his pistol as he went. A few minutes later witness heard two shots and when he went down he found Bemmel lying on his back in front of the door and bleeding from two wounds in the neck.

During the time Nagel was Lagerführer he had several quarrels with Bemmel. He once said: "I am going to exterminate the Dutchmen before the Americans arrive."

As far as witness can remember a man called Gunther was Lagerführer in the Liddellschule some time before the capitulation. As far as witness knows Gunther was not in the room when Bemmel was taken away.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, signed and concluded at Rotterdam, 1st July 1946.

M.J. Joosten.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
REGISTERED

NOS.

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330
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**SLEYFERS**
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**NEVERLAND CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN M.R. CRIMINALS**

Charge No. 397 (14-11-1946)

For the use of the Secretariat.

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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated)</th>
<th>SLYFPER, German nationality, member of the S.D., Leeuwarden, 1943.</th>
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<tr>
<th>Place and date of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>Leeuwarden district. 29th October 1940 and 4th November 1943.</th>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
<th>No. I, Murder (complicity in). No. XV, Exaction of illegitimate or exorbitant contributions and requisitions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

The accused fined a Dutchman f.5000 for showing his loyalty to the Royal House and having a portrait of the Queen hanging in his house.

This man, Schuilinga, was arrested in November 1943 and found shot the same night near Oosterwolde, SLYFPER having previously warned the victim's daughter to prepare for the worst.

N.B. This latter incident appears to be identical with the murder of a baker named Schuilinga in a "Silbertanne" action as reported in Charge No. 368, (U.N.W.C.C. No. 4144). Belner and Kindel were the authors of that crime.

TRANSMITTED BY ................................
Political Investigation Service,
Leeuwarden.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

in connection with a charge of extortion and complicity in murder.

Witness Piet Schuilinga of Surhuisterveen, baker, states that on 27th October 1940, SLEYFER and Lt. SLAT of the S.D. searched his father's house. During this search SLEYFER tuned the radio in to a British station and then turned round to the father Schuilinga and said to him, "Your radio is tuned in to a British transmitter". The father answered: "You did that yourself". It had been SLEYFER's intention to indict father Schuilinga for this.

The family then had to go to Leeuwarden where they were interrogated by SLEYFER. After the interrogation he, his brother and sister were taken to the local prison where they spent three months. His father was released but had to pay a fine of Fls.5000 for having given evidence of his attachment to the Royal House and having a portrait of the queen hanging in the House.

On 4th November 1943 witness' father was arrested by unknown persons. That same day his sister asked SLEYFER where her father was and was told to prepare for the worst. That evening witness' father was shot dead near Oosterwolden. He was buried at Surhuisterveen a few days later, SLEYFER and three others being present.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
SCHUMACHER, Fritz Werner Christian
and Co.

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
--- | ---
1948 | 1: A for murder,
ill-treatment, spillage
2, 3: A for murder.
4: W

CARDS CHECKED LIST 50
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGED AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No.: 398 (19-6-1946)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number: 4333

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 29 Nov 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
(Not to be translated)


Witness:

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:
Rotterdam, March 1944.

Number and description of crimes in war crimes list:
No. I, Murder.
No. III, Ill-treatment of civilians.
No. XII, Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law:
Neth. Penal Code.

SHORT STATEMENT OF PROOF

The accused is guilty of the shooting of three Dutchmen, the stealing of money from safes, and of the ill-treatment of a pregnant woman.

TRANSMITTED BY
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by Gerard Jacobus Verwey, attached to the sub-commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, Rotterdam.

According to witness Pieter de Groot, FRITZ WERNER CHRISTIAN SCHUMACHER, ill-treated a pregnant woman by kicking her in the stomach with his shod foot while she was lying on the ground, until she became unconscious.

S.S. Oberscharführer Wilhelm SCHLEIN states that the accused looted the safe of a provision store.

Eduard Marinus states that the Sicherheitspolizei made a search of his house and stole F.7000 from his safe.

S.S. Unterscharführer Herbert ENGELSHOFEN and S.S. Oberscharführer Bernhard Heinrich SIEBERS both state that they took part with the accused in the shooting of three Dutchmen.

Statement drawn up under oath of office, concluded and signed 17th September 1946.

s/ G.J. Verwey.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 50
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 399 (20-11-1946)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number. Date of receipt in Secretariat. 29 NOV 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated)

SCHMIDT, Johann, S.S. Hauptscharführer, head of the prison at Scheveningen and S.S. Lagerführer, 1944, then deputy head of the prison in the S.D. camp at Vught concentration camp, June 1944.

WEICKE, member of the S.D., a guard at the S.D. camp, Vught, 1944.


GRIMM, Hauptscharführer, Member of S.D., Vught, 1944. Possibly the same as mentioned in U.N.T.C.C. list No. 44/64-172.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Vught, May - September 1944.
Ravenstein, 6th September 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

No. I, Murder (Complicity in ).
No. III, Torture of civilians.
(Complicity in ).

No. 1: all.
No. 2: I (Complicity), III (Complicity).
No. 3: III.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Neth. Penal Code.
art. 47, 48, 287, 289, 300-302.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

BARTHE was guilty of, or an accomplice in, the ill-treatment of prisoners during their interrogation as was also SCHWEIGER. The latter was also guilty of the murder of at least one person and was an accomplice in that of others.

SCHWEIGER too proved himself thoroughly inhuman in his treatment of prisoners under his charge.

WECKE showed himself to be a sadist through his treatment of prisoners and especially condemned men.

The other two accused acted against the laws of humanity by withholding Red Cross parcels or having them issued only when the contents were unpalatable.
STATEMENT

Submitted by W.J.J. Evertso of the Royal Mounted Police and also special County constable, attached to the above office, in connection with charges of ill-treatment and murder.

Charge 1.

Witness Willem C. Valstar of Delft states that on 15th May 1944 his brother Leonard Marinas Valstar of Maaldijk, a leader of the L.K.P. (a resistance organisation) in Westland, was arrested by the Sicherheitspolizei on a charge of illegal activities and eventually taken to the camp at Vught. Witness himself was also there but in another cell.

He met his brother one day when both were going to the doctor and his brother passed him a note describing the ill-treatment he had received during his arrest. He had sat bound to a chair for a whole week so that blood stuck to the chair. The men responsible were the Germans who had handled his case. Witness was told later that these must have been SCHWEIGER and BARTELS. The former was head of the S.D. camp. During the time witness' brother was bound like that he was several times visited by SCHWEIGER. Witness could see that his brother had been very badly ill-treated for nearly all his teeth were gone, his hair had turned grey at the temples and he looked terrible.

BARTELS during his interrogation of witness told him that he had spent 3 days interrogating the latter's brother.

Charge 2.

Witness Jansen of Rijswijk states that he was arrested by the S.D. at Rotterdam in 1944 on account of illegal activities and was taken to the prison at Scheveningen, the head of which was a German called Johannes SCHWEIGER.

On 6th June 1944 the prison was transferred to Vught where the S.D. kept it as a separate camp. During the transport which was guarded by about 300 members of the Grunde Polizei and directed by SCHWEIGER some prisoners escaped, a number of them being shot down.

In Vught SCHWEIGER carried on a reign of terror. He kept back Red Cross parcels intended for prisoners and when some were handed out they were at once withdrawn, kept by the Germans for some days and then handed out again in a mildewed and damaged condition, SCHWEIGER being to blame for this.

Food in the camp was very insufficient and had but SCHWEIGER refused food from the S.S. camp when this was offered. He also had all the windows in the huts kept closed for days on end so that some hundreds of prisoners were subjected to an intolerable heat.

SCHWEIGER, assisted by WEICKE, ill-treated witness. The latter had been put into a dark cell where he had to stand for 3 days. SCHWEIGER and WEICKE opened the door and when in answer to a question witness denied having been talking, WEICKE threatened him with his revolver then the two beat and kicked him back into the cell. As these kicks and blows were given with great force they caused witness pain.
d. Witness heard that a man called Stiger was hauled out of his cell one evening by SCHWEIGER and WEICKE and taken to the inner court to be shot. He was made to stand there for 3 hours with his face pressed against a wall then thrown into his cell again. This was related by Stiger himself. He was shot three days later.

e. Witness confirms the ill-treatment of Valstar. The latter told him that he had been very badly ill-treated during his interrogation which was conducted by SCHWEIGER, and witness saw the traces of this in Valstar's face which was emaciated and bruised. He personally saw Valstar sitting bound to a chair and was told by another person that he had already been sitting there two days without any food. He sat like that seven days then finally fainted when he went to the lavatory. Witness considers that SCHWEIGER and BARTELS, Valstar's Sachbearbeiter, are to be held responsible for all this.

f. Transfer of the prison camp Brendon (Breendonok), Belgium to the S.D. camp at Vught.

This took place at the end of August and beginning of September 1944 when the allies were advancing in Belgium. Witness personally saw the arrival of these prisoners among whom were Belgian staff officers and several political prisoners. The treatment they received was inhuman, several having their feet bound with a chain some centimetres thick. Very many were unable to walk and were brought in in wheel-barrow. Although several had wounds and were absolutely exhausted SCHWEIGER would not let them go to the doctor but had them put in the bunker at once. Some were shot and others sent to the Oranienburg concentration camp.

g. Coert van Haaren, a prisoner obviously considered a mild case, was sent to the bunker by SCHWEIGER for having rendered his fellow prisoners various services. He was shot in the mass executions on 4th September 1944. This would most probably not have occurred had he not been in the bunker.

h. SCHWEIGER and WEICKE were always present when people were shot and fetched those from the cells. WEICKE especially enjoyed this and laughed at the condemned man in a sadistic fashion.

SCHWEIGER himself helped take the prisoners away from the S.D. camp when the mass executions of hundreds of Dutchmen took place at Vught on 4th and 5th September 1944.

i. On 6th September 1944 those left in the S.D. camp and bunker, together with the women from the S.S. camp and the patients in hospital, were put on a transport from Vught to Oranienburg. SCHWEIGER was in charge of the transport and gave all the orders. He had about 80 persons put into each wagon.

Some of the prisoners attempted to escape near Ravenstein. SCHWEIGER entered witness' wagon, made everybody lie face downwards then, when no-one answered his question as to how many had escaped, he shot four or five times. A student, Harry Driessen, was killed and another man hit in the arm. A doctor asked for light and help to attend a badly wounded man, but SCHWEIGER answered that if the escaped men were not brought back all in the wagon would be shot and that being so it was not worth while.

When the Journey was resumed the prisoners suffered terribly from thirst but SCHWEIGER refused to have any water provided. In all witness spent three to four days in that wagon with nothing to drink and practically no food.

Witness considers SCHWEIGER to have been fully responsible for all these crimes and the many shootings that took place. He was a perfect brute and made life impossible for several people.

---
The accused, JOHANN SCHWEIGER, S.S. Hauptscharführer now in custody at 's-Hertogenbosch, denies any responsibility for the shooting of escaping prisoners during the transfer from Scheveningen to Vught. Two officers of the Grüne Polizei were in charge, he himself being only a passenger. The transport was done and ordered by DEFFNER.

The head of the S.D. camp at Vught was DIETRICH, witness being his Deputy.

When Red Cross parcels were sometimes not distributed, this was by DEFFNER's orders. Two guards at the camp, WEICKE and Volling, did once distribute parcels owing to a misunderstanding. When witness found this out he asked DIETRICH if the order against this had been cancelled but was told no and that the parcels must be taken back. Witness carried out this order of DIETRICH.

Witness denies causing all windows to be shut in the huts and says that he had nothing to do with the shortage of food.

Witness denies being concerned in the matter of the Breendonok camp, he also knows nothing about the case of Coert van Haaren.

Witness denies having ill-treated anyone. He did not know a prisoner called Stigter.

Witness knows that L.M. Valstar, nicknamed "Bertus", was interrogated by BARTELS but denies having seen him ill-treated or having himself beaten him.

Witness Hunkmans, now in custody in Holland, corroborates witness Jansen's statement regarding the Belgian prisoners from the Breendonok camp. He adds that some were put in the S.S. camp and others in the prison i.e. bunker.

The accused, WALTHER HERMANN EUGEN BARTELS, S.S. Untersturmführer, states that he was "Sachbearbeiter" for "Bertus" Valstar in the S.D. camp at Vught. When he interrogated him for the first time Valstar's artificial teeth were broken. He told witness this had been done in Rotterdam but did not say he had been ill-treated.

His first interrogation of Valstar was short, the second longer. This was by order of the B.D.S. at Zoist, he thinks DEFFNER. This interrogation, a "Dauervernehmung", lasted 2 to 3 days with some short pauses. Valstar had no chance of sleeping but he was given food. Witness was replaced for a time by, he thinks, Hauptscharführer GROTH so that he could go and sleep. Witness denies having ill-treated Valstar or knowing that he had been kept in a dark cell. He had never ordered this. It is possible that SCHWEIGER was sometimes present at the interrogations.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed 30th September 1946 at 's-Hertogenbosch.

s/ W.J.J. Everts

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
PEISART, Arthur Otto Rudler Hans
and L. S.

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<td>1-5: A</td>
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<td>HAVENETH W</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 50
The first accused, FEISERT, was one of a firing-squad which shot 5 Dutchmen as a reprisal for an attack on an enemy National Socialist. The squad was commanded by NEUMBIJER and PROBSTING ordered FEISERT to form part of it.
Extract of those statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

S T A T E M E N T

submitted by J. van den, detective-sergeant of police, Utrecht and also special County Constable, in connection with the shooting of five Dutchmen.

Witness J. van Jordaan, a Dutch member of the Sicherheitspolizei at Utrecht, now in custody in Holland, states that a Flemish member of the N.S.K.K. (Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahrkorps) was shot dead at Renswoude. In connection with this PYMBELIER, head of the Sicherheitspolizei at Utrecht, ordered him to make one of a firing squad which was to shoot 5 persons at Renswoude. PYMBELIER was in command and PERBERT was one of the Sicherheitspolizei forming the squad. They shot the 5 men.

Witness HERMANN PYMBELIER, now in custody in Holland, states that in 1944-1945 he was at the head of the Sicherheitspolizei at Utrecht. Their chief was LAGGS in Amsterdam and it was the latter who made the decisions, among others the shooting of arrested "terrorists".

Witness cannot remember having commanded a firing-squad which shot 5 persons nor can he state that PERBERT formed one of the squad, but supposes both must have been true if this has been stated by others. In any case the shooting would have been done on orders received from LAGGS in Amsterdam, who would have received his orders from RAUTER.

The accused ARTHUR OTTO GUSTAV HANS PERBERT, Kriminalsekretär, now in custody in Holland, states that in the autumn of 1944, his commander being PROBSTING. He once took part in the shooting of 5 Dutchmen. PROBSTING ordered him to form part of a firing squad composed of members of the S.D. and Sicherheitspolizei. The squad was commanded by PYMBELIER who told them that the victims were all men who had been sentenced to death. This was because a member of the O.T. had been attacked locally.

Witness intentionally shot at one of the persons with the object of killing him. After the shooting had taken place and the men were dead the firing-squad left but witness does not know what happened to the corpses. The men had been brought in a car from Utrecht to the place where the shooting was done. He supposes they were prisoners.

In taking part in the shooting witness considers he only did his duty in following orders received and is therefore not guilty of a punishable act. He had no part in any other shootings.

The interrogator here states that in November 1944 one or two members of the Wehrmacht were attacked, supposedly at Renswoude. On the spot where the attack took place 5 Dutchmen were shot on 14th November 1944. All the victims were from the German prison at Utrecht and some had been "underground" workers.

Witness WILLY LAGGS, Kriminalrat, now in custody in Holland, states that he was head of the amsterdamsaussendienststelle of the Sicherheitspolizei. The Utrecht post of the Sicherheitspolizei was under his orders and PYMBELIER was the so-called "Postenführer". All cases investigated at Utrecht for which decisions had to be taken were submitted to witness who then communicated with the Befehlshaber at The Hague. If any death sentences were carried out at Utrecht by the Sicherheitspolizei, the decision to this effect must have been given by him and received from the Befehlshaber.
Witness HANS RAUTER, head of the S.S. and Sicherheitspolizei in Holland during the occupation and now in custody at Scheveningen, confirms LAGB's statement.

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded 27th September 1946.

s/ J. van Dam.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defence is possible.
VAN LAERE, Ermien Gustaaf

and 16 4
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Netherlands Chargé against German War Criminals

Charge No. 401 (21-11-1940)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number

Date of receipt at Secretariat

Date of receipt at Secretariat

29 Nov 1946

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Leeuwarden, September 1944 - April 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

No. LIX. Ill-treatment of civilians (compliance in).

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 47, 48, 300-302.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The first accused ill-treated a Dutchman during the latter's interrogation, beating him with his fists, kicking and otherwise maltreating him.

The second accused was an accomplice.

TRANSMITTED BY
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by C. van Wijk, police sergeant now attached to the Political Investigation Department Leeuwarden as detective, in connection with a charge of ill-treatment.

Witness S. van Tuinen, burgomaster of Dokkum, states that being a reserve officer of the Netherlands Army he went into hiding to avoid imprisonment. He had a false identity card.

In March 1945 he was arrested and taken to S.J. headquarters. He was interrogated by a German in uniform, a Rexist also being in the room. He denied knowing the address of the man who had furnished him with the false identity card and said that the Rexist then beat him for fifteen minutes with his fists on the face, neck, chest and stomach. As he still denied he was taken by both men to the cellar, made to undress and lie down in a bath full of water, after his hands had been manacled behind his back. He had to keep his head under water. Each time he raised it the Rexist shoved it under again, and directed a jet of water at his face, finally getting into the tank and clothing witness. After an hour of this witness was allowed to go out and dress. He had about twenty flesh wounds on his body and head in addition to a black eye and later had to be treated for these in the prison hospital.

The accused HAND GOSLAF van LAERE, an S.J. man, states that he assisted at interrogations in his capacity as interpreter. Van Tuinen was interrogated by Sturmbannführer KLEBECK and witness, the object being to find out who had supplied him with a false identity card and whether he belonged to the "underground". Witness acknowledges having hit van Tuinen with his fists for fifteen minutes whilst KLEBECK looked on smiling.

The accused HAND KLEBECK says he does not remember the case of van Tuinen and denies ever having beaten anybody or given orders for a beating. He also denies the use of a jet of water jet, but adds that if the two previous witnesses say the case in question did take place it must have done so.

The interrogator states that he confronted Van LAERE with KLEBECK, van LAERE saying he recognised KLEBECK as the man who had ordered him to beat van Tuinen. Witness KLEBECK also recognised KLEBECK as being present whilst van Tuinen was ill-treated.

Witness Dr. Badker states that he treated van Tuinen for six weeks. Van Tuinen's body showed signs of bad ill-treatment and his back was covered with flesh wounds.

Statement drawn up under oath of office, concluded and signed at Leeuwarden, 9th July 1945.

C. van Wijk.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.

- 2 -
**Date Submitted** | **Decision of Committee** | **CARDS CHECKED LIST 50**
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Dec 4, 1946 | A | CARDS CHECKED LIST 50
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

ADDITIONAL TO CHARGE NO. 402 (437)  (29-5-47)

30 MAY 1947

to the murder of the Dutchman De RUITER near STERNWILK KERGOLD and the
shooting of 6 persons at the KALLENKOEVE shooting-range, STERNWILK KERGOLD,
both in October 1944, by members of the Sicherheitspolizei at STERNWILK.

Additional accused:

1. STEINER, KURT, German Hauptsturmführer,
   Einsatzleiter of the Sicherheitspolizei at
   STERNWILK, Sept. - Dec. 1944. Went to Ger-
   many in Dec. 1944. Present whereabouts
   unknown but wife lives at HIRSCHBERG am SEE,
   SARLAND.
   Description: aged about 35, height about
   1.90 m., heavily built, round face, large
   hooked nose, thick lips, fair hair, wore
   glasses. (See also Charges 496, 502 and 503)

2. SCHINNER, FRITZ WILHELM, Austrian,
   Obersturmführer, member of the Sicherheits-
   polizei Einsatzkommando Sept. - Dec. 1944.
   Born 11th Dec. 1912 at BRODY (Austria),
   lived at HOMPENDOERF (Austria). Now in
   WEEZEP Camp, OLDEBROEK, Holland.
   U.N.W.C.C. List No. 45/A-38
   (See also Charges 496 and 503)

3. HASENBERG, FRITZ, German, Hauptscharführer
   and Kriminal-Sekrelär, member of the
   Sicherheitspolizei Einsatzkommando
   STERNWILK, Sept. 1944 - April 1945.
   Born 17th May 1909 at HAMBURG.
   Now in WEEZEP Camp, OLDEBROEK, Holland.
   U.N.W.C.C. List No. 45/A-16.
   (See also Charges 496, 500, 502 and 503)

4. JURGENSEN, JOHANNES HANS, German, S.S. -
   Schafführer, member of the Sicherheits-
   polizei Einsatzkommando STERNWILK and
   Commandant of the Wachtzug belonging to it,
   Sept. 1944. Born 28th Oct. 1901 at Oster
   WITTKOENIGEN, lived at WITTKOENIGEN.
   Now in WEEZEP Camp, OLDEBROEK, Holland.

5. MAJORS, Serbian, Fachmann, member of the
   Sicherheitspolizei Einsatzkommando STERNWILK,
   Oct. 1944. About Jan. 1945 was
   transferred to the Staff of the Sicherheits-
   polizei at WOLLEN and went into hiding later.
   (See Charges 502 and 503)

6. RANCKE, Fachmann, member of the Sicherheits-
   polizei Einsatzkommando STERNWILK, Sept. -
   Oct. 1944. Said to have joined the Waffen -
   S.S. about Feb. 1945 and to have lost both
   legs in an air-raid on Berlin. (See also
   charges 500, 502 and 503)

7. VELSTIJT, Geert,
7. VIHITAS, Gara, Hungarian, Sturmmann, member of the Wachtaug of the Sicherheitspolizei Einsatzkommando Steenwijk, Sept.-Oct. 1944, Born 12th May 1925 at Szombatholy (Hungary), lived at Szombatholy. Now in Wesep camp, Oldebroek, Holland. (See also charges 496 and 500).

8. STRUBERT, Andrei, Romanian, Sturmmann posted to the Sicherheitspolizei Steenwijk, Sept. 1944. Born 26th January 1928 at Buziasch (Romania) lived at Buziasch, Carmen Silva 3 Banat. Now detained in Wesep camp, Oldebroek, Holland. (See also charges 496 and 500).

9. VIEN INTERNATIONAL, Roumanian, Wachtzog, member of the Sicherheitspolizei Einsatzkommando Steenwijk, Sept.-Oct. 1944, UNWCC-list No. 434/385. (See also charges 496 and 500).

10. MEREU, possibly Romanian or Hungarian, Wachtzog, member of the Sicherheitspolizei Einsatzkommando Steenwijk, Sept.-Oct. 1944.


15. HÜBER, Wachtzog, member of the Sicherheitspolizei Einsatzkommando Steenwijk, Oct. 1944.

16. JACQUES (JAKOB), Belgian, Wachtzog, member of the Sicherheitspolizei Einsatzkommando Steenwijk, Oct. 1944.


18. BRYGGEMAN
Witnesses:

18. BRUGMAN, Leo Andreas Fortuin, Belgian,

19. NOFFERDY, Ferdinand, German, Hauptscharführer, worked on the administrative side of the Sicherheitspolizei at Steenwijk; Sept. 1944-April 1945. Born 15th July 1902 at Six-la-Chapelle (Aken) Germany, lived at 68 Stolburgerstrasse, Six-la-Chapelle. Now in Wezep camp, Oldbroek, Holland. (See also charge 502).


21. DE MEULDER, S.S. Gruppenführer, was in Velp in Sept. 1944.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Steenwijk/Wold near Steenwijk, 2nd Oct. 1944.
Steenwijk/Wold (Kallenkote) 13th Oct. 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder (complicity in)
No. III - Ill-treatment (Complicity in)
No. XIII - Pillage (Complicity in)
No. 1 - I, II, XIII.
# 2 - I.
# 3 - I, III.
# 4 - I (acc.), XII.
# 5 - I, III (acc.)
Nos. 6 to 16 inclusive - I.
No. 17 - I (acc.)

References to relevant provisions in national law


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

STILLER, who claimed that he had received full powers of life and death, had people shot merely on the suspicion that they belonged to or favoured the resistance movement. He also employed "agents-provocateurs" to try and trace people in hiding who then, on the so-called evidence of these men, were shot by STILLER's orders.

De Ruiter was shot because he gave clothes to two men (agent-provocateurs) who said that they had dropped from an allied plane and were cold; and of the 6 men at Kallenkote shooting-range 4 were executed chiefly because they had gone into hiding and the other 2 because they had given 3 of these food and shelter. Before being shot, which was done by MAJORIS with STILLER giving the finishing shot, de Ruiter was beaten by STILLER and HECNISER also perhaps by MAJORIS in order to try and get a confession out of him after his death.
Live stock and grain were taken from his farm, presumably by Stiller’s orders.

In the case of Boa the pillaging of his farm was definitely ordered by Stiller.

The 6 men who died at the shooting-range were shot by a firing-squad composed of Alloys, Hantos, Vlamin, Stierons, Verme, Mithol, Meltis, Limber, Kelson, Both, Ylker and Joods. Here Rober and Hudder gave the finishing shots.

Being present, Jurgen on Stiller's orders arranged and placed the firing-squad and was one of those who obeyed Stiller and took away property belonging to Boa.

Sub-Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes Overijssel.

Extract of these statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT.

submitted by J. Smith, police inspector, R. Lohan, head detective-constable and H.J.J. Kroese, detective-constable, 1st class, all of the Zwolle Municipal Police and also special constables, in connection with war crimes committed in the province of Overijssel by members of the S.S.

Charge 1: The murder of R. de Ruiter on 2nd, October 1944, near Zwolle, Overijssel.

Witness Wardenier states that late on the night of 1st October 1944 he heard knocking. On opening the door he found two young men who spoke a foreign language but neither he nor his son could understand much more than the word "parachutist" and that the men wanted some clothing. They were badly dressed and one wore a pair of German uniform trousers. One of them also had a bandaged arm and acted as if he were wounded. Witness did not know what to make of it all he sent for his neighbour Renee de Ruiter who took the men back to his place. De Ruiter later returned and told witness that Jorna, a man hiding in his house had taken the men off somewhere.

At 2 o’clock that night witness was suddenly woken. Two German officers and a soldier entered and witness recognised the soldier as being one of the men who earlier had come to the house and asked for clothing. One of the officers asked witness why he had given clothes to a “terrorist” and when witness denied having done so they left. Later witness heard cars stop nearby and on being called to go out found a great number of German soldiers, including the two men who had asked for clothing. Both were now in old overalls. When witness did not understand something said to him in German by one of the officers the latter struck him in the face. Another officer shaved him the two young men and asked if he recognised the “parachutists”. Witness replied that he had not known that the men who had been to him the previous evening were parachutists. The officer then struck him across the face with a leather strap. Witness later heard shrieks coming from de Ruiter’s house and thought he recognised the latter’s voice. Some hours later his wife told him that the Germans had shot de Ruiter behind the latter’s house.

Next day the Germans returned, the two young men being among them. They took away part of the contents of de Ruiter’s house, also a pig and a quantity of grain. One “parachutists” came to witness’ place and took a number of rabbits although he pointed out that they were his own property.
Witness Aris Hulder, widow of Henne de Ruiter, states that Wardenier fetched them all to his house to help him find out what a couple of young men who had come there wanted. He could not understand them. As the men spoke French, she was able to understand them well but they managed to grasp that the two were spies who had jumped from an aeroplane. As the Wardeniers seemed upset the de Ruiter took the men to their own house. Here they were again given to understand that the men had jumped from a plane that night. A number of parachutists were going to land on the Havelte airfield. The men begged the de Ruiter not to hand them over to the Germans and kept repeating the word "Canada". They also made out that they were cold so witness' husband gave them an overall. Jorna who was hiding at the house then took them away in the direction of the airfield. Later that night Germans entered the house and witness saw one of the "parachutists" among them. This time the latter spoke perfect Dutch. Witness' husband was accused of supplying terrorists with clothing and that he denied this he was taken outside the house at the back while witness had to remain in the kitchen. Immediately afterwards witness heard the sound of blows and her husband cried out violently. From the kitchen window witness saw that one of the Germans, Fritz Harner (recognised from a photo shown her) was beating her husband with a leather strap. She heard her husband begging them not to hit him, she then heard a thump and supposed that her husband had fallen down unconscious. She next heard a bucket being filled from a tap and one of the Germans say: "Throw it over him" and heard her husband groan. The Germans searched the house but found nothing. After this her husband was again questioned as to where people were being hidden. When he said he did not know Harner again maltreated him. The "parachutist" said to witness that she could save her husband's life if she would point out the place where people hiding in the village. Witness answered that she did not know anything about it. The second "parachutist" then appeared and her husband was taken outside. He apparently knew he was going to be shot as he called out good-bye to her. Witness heard two shots and shortly after Harner and another officer entered the kitchen and told her that her husband had been shot because he was a terrorist. The other officer said witness must leave her house before 12 and could take nothing but her clothes. Witness found her husband lying dead on the ground.

Later that day the Germans returned and among other things took all the grain, a pig, chickens and rabbits.

Witness Leo Andreas Kermin Brugger, Belgian SS-Hauptsturmführer now detained in Holland, states that two Belgians from Ghent, Beck and Jânsergheen were posted to the Sicherheitspolizei at Steenwijk as "Wachtsmänner". Witness who worked in the administration department of the Sicherheitspolizei at Steenwijk knows that these men had pretended to be English parachutists with the result that a farmer had been shot by the Sicherheitspolizei. Witness was present when Beck and Jânsergheen were interrogated by Oberschutzführer Ringer in this connection. The latter dictated a statement which witness typed in which Beck and Jânsergheen described that they had done and how one of them was taken by Jorna to the airfield slipped away and reported the affair to the Dienststelle at Steenwijk. Hauptsturmführer Stillen ordered a search of the house where the man had been. The result was that a Dutchman was shot.

Witness Andreas Vanhouten states that on the night in question Jânsergheen dressed in a blue overall entered the Dienststelle. Later a number of the men were summoned to go out. Stillen, Hauptsturmführer Frank, and the "Wachtsmänner" Majors, Harner and Beck went off together. Later witness heard that Harner had shot a farmer.
Witnesses confirm. He was posted outside the house. Later witness heard a shot after which and left the house. On the return journey said it was and not the Dutchman who should have been shot.

The accused states that he was one of those who went to the farm. He heard the shot. Next day he returned with and some others to catch the pig and some chickens. These were taken to the Dienststelle.

Witness states that told him in October 1944 that had acted as allied parachutists and had found a terrorist who had helped them. Then ordered witness to accompany him, and to the "Terrorist"'s house. During the farmer's interrogation by and he saw that the man had to bend down and was then struck with a stick two or three times. This was done either by or who was also present. Some time later the farmer, was taken outside the house and made to stand near a wall. Then told him he would be shot as he was connected with terrorists. and another, who may have been , brought their rifles to the ready when gave the order and witness then heard one shot which appeared to come from rifle for the other lowered his and looked at it. Labor told witness that his shot had hit in the heart. witness thinks gave the victim the finishing off shot.

Witness thinks the live-stock taken from the farm was given to the Ortskommandant in Steenvijk, possibly in compliance with existing orders that farms belonging to terrorists could be set on fire and goods seized.

Witness refers to regulations issued at Velp to Sicherheitspolizie Einsatzleiters by SS-Cruppenführer himself was not present at the conference but told his later that had received a personal letter from in which he was authorised to give the Einsatzleiters verbal orders. At this conference had, among other things, ordered that very stern measures were to be taken against terrorists. If persons were guilty of only minor offences but were suspected of greater acts they could be shot immediately.

Witness states that at a service conference told them that as leader of the Einsatzkommando he was authorised to shoot both Dutch and Germans if he thought this necessary. In de Ruiter's case made out that by reason of the authority delegated to him he was justified in killing the man, but as it was an involved case where events had been deliberately provoked witness doubted whether was in fact justified in his action.

stated that when would not. He refused when was ordered to do it.

The accused states that when de Ruiter was interrogated he saw the man being ill-treated, chiefly by who gave him some blows on the face with his fist. De Ruiter's answers to the question as to whether or no weapons were hidden in the house and where went apparently not being satisfactory, then told accused to try and get a confession out of him. Accused thereupon struck him a certain number of times with his hand.
STILLER finally decided that De Ruitter should be shot and ordered him, HABENER, to do this together with MAJORIS. De Ruitter was not blindfolded nor bound. Accused and MAJORIS got their weapons ready and STILLER gave the order to fire. Only one shot went off, this from MAJORIS' gun. He himself found there was no cartridge in his. Directly de Ruitter fell STILLER shot him through the temple.

The investigators remark that BÖKER was shot as a deserter near the Katervoor on 10th April, 1945.

Charge 2: The shooting of 6 men at Kallenkote shooting-range, Steenwijk, Harrewold on 13th October, 1944.

Witness Dirkje Bouw, widow of Pier SCHIPPER states that on 11th October 1944 a number of Germans commanded by Fritz HABENER (recognised from a photo) came to the house. HABENER asked for Schipper and witness' husband came forward. Then witness' brother-in-law, de Jong who was hiding with them, was questioned and produced a registration card made out in his name. HABENER said this was false and would not believe de Jong who said he had got it from a comrade.

The Germans searched the house and found a small quantity of meat. witness' husband did illegal slaughtering and used to give some to people in hiding. They ordered witness to take her children to neighbours and then she, her husband and de Jong were taken to the Korenplein at Steenwijk and locked up. On 17th October witness was released by HABENER, not having been interrogated. She was told that her husband had been shot and she was ordered to leave Steenwijk. When she reached Hoornveen she was told that her husband, de Jong and four others had been shot at the Kallenkote shooting-range at Steenwijk on October 13th, 1944.

When witness returned to her house at Steenwijk after the liberation she found her house had been plundered. Witness' husband did not work for the underground.

The evening before the three of them were arrested two unknown persons who said they belonged to the "underground" came to the house and asked her husband to help by giving them food for people in hiding. De Jong told them he was in hiding and as he had no papers one of the men produced a blank registration card from his pocket and filled de Jong's name in. They promised to bring him an identity card next day. They left after her husband had given them some bread and meat.

When the S.D. turned up the following day and de Jong showed them the card she was struck by the fact that they immediately said it was false.

Witness Anna Terpstra, widow of H.G. Bies, states that on 11th October 1944 members of the S.D. from Steenwijk appeared at their house. Their leader was JOHANNES PETER JUDDENS (recognised from a photo) who had a list of names. He searched the house and found two men who were in hiding on the place. Johannes Anthonyus de Vries and Friedrich Hubertus Bergo. They acknowledged that they were in hiding and were taken off. Nothing incriminating was found during
the search of the house. Next day JURGENSEN returned and arrested her husband, searching the house once more. This time three bicycles and a quantity of bacon were seized and were taken away by the S.D. men at the same time that they took her husband off. The next day 13th October 1944 a number of Germans appeared at the house among them being FRITZ HABENDER (recognised from a photo). When one of the S.D. men was asked where witness' husband was he replied: "He won't return, he has already been shot". Later that day witness heard that her husband, the two men who had been hiding with them and three others had been shot at the Kallankote shooting-range.

That and the next day the Germans emptied her house of its contents and also took 30 head of cattle etc., and a great quantity of grain and hay. They also took towels, shoes, soap, tobacco and so on.

Witness JACO ANDREAS posten BRUGGELAN states that he was employed on the administrative side of the Sicherheitspolizei at Steenwijk. He saw the names of the victims in the register of arrests with the note, shot on such and such a date. He heard that HABENDER had given the order to fire and that HABENDER was present.

Witness was present when late in September 1944 STILLER told various Dutch members of the Steenwijk Sicherheitspolizei that they must make out that they were in hiding and in this way try to trace those persons who really were so.

Witness Ferdinand NOFFENB states that he also worked on the administrative side of the Sicherheitspolizei. He saw the complete statement including the final report that the 6 men had been shot, the reason being that they were members of the underground or were in hiding. An announcement drawn up by STILLER and stating that 6 persons belonging to the resistance movement had been shot, was posted up in Steenwijk. It also warned the population to refrain from taking part in the resistance movement.

The accused Gustav MULLER states that he was a "Sturmmann" and belonged to the "Nachtzug of the Sicherheitspolizei" at Steenwijk. One day at the end of September or early in October 1944 he and others of the "Nachtzug" received orders to parade from their commander JURGENSEN. Altogether there were 12 of them including himself, ROE, MERO, SHERBERT, KELNER, VLASICS and witness thinks, LEISER and JACOBS, Belgians. They all carried rifles and led by JURGENSEN went to the Kallankote shooting-range at Steenwijkerwold. HABENDER and BERINGER were there and a number of prisoners and witness then realised that an execution was to take place. They were told by HABENDER that each prisoner was to be shot by two men of the squad. HABENDER gave the order to fire and witness shot the man opposite him. All fell immediately.

It was the first time that witness had belonged to a firing-squad and he merely obeyed orders. He did not think afterwards whether the people were or were not guilty of anything punishable by death.

The accused Geza VLASICS states that he, PETERSEN, VIOLINSCHEN and PETERSEN were amongst those who accompanied JURGENSEN to Bos' farm. There they found two young men hiding in a barn. These were searched but nothing found on them. On JURGENSEN's orders they were taken to the Korputkazerne at Steenwijk. Some days later: the "Nachtzug" was assembled and then they paraded STILLE, PETERSEN and JURGENSEN appeared.
STILLER informed them that an execution ordered by the B.D.S. at Zwolle was to be carried out by them. MAJORS and accused were told to accompany STILLER and HABENER and to fetch the prisoners from the cells. The latter included the two young men found at the farm and a Jew. Witness and MAJORIS guarded the men on their way to the shooting-range and arrived there they had to place them in position after which they themselves joined the firing-squad. The firing squad consisted of: witness (VLASIS), CURTIS, VENNER, JACOB, JUNGBERG, LINKE, HANKS, STRUBERT, KÜHNE, ROTH, KELLNER and MAJORIS.

The prisoners were not bound or blindfolded, STILLER read something to them from a bit of paper to the effect that they were to be summarily ("Standrechtlich") shot by order of the B.D.S. at Zwolle. STILLER then said to HABENER that he now handed over the execution of the prisoners to him. HABENER gave the order: "Ready, present, aim, fire". Witness shot the man opposite him and all fell after the salvo. HABENER and BERINGER immediately gave the victims the finishing shot.

It was the first time witness had belonged to a firing-squad but in April 1945 he took part in the summary shooting of 3 Dutchmen at Hoogeveen.

The accused ANDREAS STRUBERT confirms the shooting. MAJORS KÜHNE, HANKS, MOLLISON, ROTH, VENNER, LINKE, KELLNER, MAJORIS, HABENER, HANKS, STRUBERT, LINKE, ROTH, KELLNER and MAJORIS all went to parade with helmet and rifle. MAJORIS and another, possibly VLASIS, went off in a car belonging to the Dienststelle and the remaining 7 under JUNGERSEN went to Steenwijk. On the way the car passed them and was there when they arrived. The squad was divided into groups of two and then the 6 prisoners got out of the car and were placed in front of them. Accused shot the man opposite him. HABENER, FRANK, and BERINGER were also present at the shooting-range.

It was the first time witness had taken part in a shooting but he later also participated in the execution of 3 Dutchmen at Hoogeveen in April 1945.

The accused STEFAN ROTH states that MAJORS and VLASIS joined them and formed part of the firing-squad. Witness shot at the man standing in front of him.

It was the only time he took part in a shooting and he obeyed orders without further considering whether the people were or were not guilty.

The accused Johannes Hans JUNGERSEN states that either STILLER or HABENER gave him a list of persons who were to be arrested and he was sent to bring them in. He found two men hiding while searching a house he had been taken to and as the name of one of them was on his paper as far as he remembers and the other had hidden himself he took them back to Steenwijk. Next day witness was ordered to arrest the owner of the house, this being the farmer Doe as far as witness can remember.

Witness then confirms the shooting but says he went off along the road after seeing that the squad was complete as he did not wish to be present. He heard the salvo and then saw the man fall.

That same afternoon he went with STILLER, some Wehrmacht officers and some of the men of the "Nachtstug" to Doe's house. STILLER told the latter's widow that the cattle and stooks were...
seized. He ordered witness to take a pig, meat which was in a cupboard and some bicycles, but apart from these neither witness nor his men took anything else.

Witness adds that when Bos' house was being searched nothing was found that could incriminate either Bos or the men hiding at the house.

The accused STERNicker states that this was the only occasion on which he took part in an execution. As a soldier he obeyed the order given him.

The accused FRIEDRICH WILHELM BEITZINGER states that STILLER ordered him to go to the barracks with HARBER to fetch the prisoners and to be present at the execution. When the prisoners were ready at the shooting-range HARBER told them that they were to be shot and the reason. Witness thinks it was for being in the possession of weapons. After HARBER had given the order to fire and the men fell HARBER and he gave them the finishing shot, witness giving the order of these.

The accused DESHILD JOHANNES FRANK states that he interrogated the two young men who were hiding at Bos' farm. One was the son of a watchmaker at Steenwijk and the other was a prospective brother-in-law of his who belonged to the merchant navy. De Vries, the watchmaker's son states that he had been arrested by the Wehrmacht and taken to Havelse to work on the air-field. He did not wish to work for the Germans so he had run away and gone into hiding. He intended to join the resistance movement and would always work against the Germans. He made his declaration voluntarily.

The other, ter Berge, stated that he had been in hiding for a couple of years as under no circumstances would he work for the Germans. Witness took down both statements which were then passed on to STILLER. Neither of the men carried arms.

Witness was present when Bos' house was searched. "Zollbeamten" and marines took part in this. Witness knows that by STILLER's orders a number of cows, two horses and a cart were seized and made over to the marines who were camped at Steenwijk. Later STILLER got a reprimand from the "Stellvertreter der Sicherheitspolizei" on this account. Cattle in such cases must be put at the disposal of the "Sonderführung für die Landwirtschaft" (Special branch for agriculture) and not made over to the Wehrmacht.

Witness heard a few days later that De Vries, Ter Berge, Bos Schipper, de Jong and a Jew whose name witness does not know (this man's name was Emanuel Verweer), had been shot by "machthaber" belonging to the Steenwijk Dienststelle. Witness knows of no facts on the grounds of which the shooting of de Vries and ter Berge could have been justified.

The accused FRIEDRICH HARBER states that BEITZINGER and WINTERSBERGION had said that there were a number of men at Terwischa's farm and STILLER thought they might possibly be terrorists or in hiding. He ordered witness to investigate the matter. As a result of Terwischa's statement giving the names of certain people who had been at his house witness sent JURGENSEN off with a list of four persons to be arrested. When JURGENSEN returned he brought five prisoners. Three were on the list, the other two had been found hiding at Bos' farm. Witness then stated that the Jew who was shot and whose name he cannot remember, had been arrested.
by the Zoll-Grenzschutz & from Amtsaluis. Witness interrogated him and found he had been in hiding for two years. He was in possession of notes and sketches of the IJssel fortifications being built for the Wehrmacht. These he said had been made in connection with work he was doing for a Netherlands firm which was engaged on the building in question. As the making of such sketches was forbidden and as he was a Jew who was hiding, he could be considered as doing espionage work. Witness took down his statement and gave it to STILLER.

There were two Netherlands policemen attached to the Steenwijk Dienststelle at that time and STILLER employed these men to go about among the population gathering information of various sorts. Witness knows that they used to give out that they were in hiding. In the latter role both had made contact with Pier Schipper who had a member of his family in hiding at his house. The policeman found out also that Schipper traded on the Black Market and also delivered meat to the Underground. This they reported, saying in addition that they had given de Jong, the man in hiding, a blank ration card. STILLER sent witness to search Schipper’s house and to arrest him and de Jong, Schipper acknowledged that he was a “black marketeer” but denied any political activities. De Jong acknowledged filling in the card given him by man he had met at Schipper’s house. There was no other evidence against Schipper except that contained in the policemen’s report.

Witness then confirmes the execution and that he and BERINGER gave the finishing shots. He supposes that before giving orders for the shooting STILLER had either received orders from the “Bezirkshaupt der Sonderheizpolizei” to this effect or else had consulted him, because the posters put up announced that 6 persons had been shot by order of the “Militäri-SS und Polizeiführung.”

With reference to the seizure of cattle etc., at the Bœ’s farm witness says that STILLER originally intended to fire the place but apparently changed his mind after consulting the Commandant of the Wehrmacht at Steenwijk, for while witness and FRANK were at the farm one of the marines from Steenwijk appeared with orders to seize all the cattle and straw. STILLER, BERINGER and the Wehrmacht Commandant arranged this seizure between them. While witness and FRANK were still at the farm “Zollbeamten” appeared from Steenwijk and started loading goods from the farm.

The accused FRIEDRICH WILHELM BERINGER states that STILLER ordered him to go along to the execution and to help give the finishing shots.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Zwolle, 13th November 1946.

s/ J. Smit,
R. Lohman
D. H. J. J. Kroos.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defence seems possible.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

On information supplied by Weinsberghen, several people who had gone "underground and their hosts were shot by the Sicherheitspolizei. Weinsberghen formed part of the firing squad for the second batch."
Sub-commission for the Investigation of War Crimes.
ZWOLLE.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT
submitted by Jan Smit, police inspector, Roelof Lohman, detective sergeant, and Barond Herm Jan Johannes Kroozo, detective 1st class, all belonging to the police at Zwolle.

On Saturday, 1st October 1944, two men came to the home of Rense de Reiter. They said that they were Allied parachutists who, with others, had jumped from an Allied plane that evening near Steenwijk, to prepare for a landing which was to take place that night in the empty airfield of Havelte. Soon after they left, a certain Jorna, who had gone "underground" and who was staying with de Reiter, went with them to show them the way to the airfield. On the way there, Jorna went into the house of Terwisscha to get a light for his cigarette. There were a number of "underground" people staying at that moment with Terwisscha, and Jorna told Jorna to the parachutists. Jorna and the two parachutists went as far as the neighbourhood of Havelte airfield, when one of the parachutists suddenly disappeared. That night there was no landing and so Jorna and the remaining parachutist went back to the home of de Ruiter. When they were nearly there near a house that there were Germans in de Ruiter's house. The parachutist said that he was prepared to give himself up to the Germans and left Jorna and went to de Ruiter's house.

That same morning de Ruiter was shot behind his house by members of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei, Steenwijk.

It appears, on investigation, that the parachutists were two Belgian S.S. men named WALTER van WEINSBERGHEN and Florimont Beeke, belonging to the Einsatzkommando. They had acted as previously described on their own initiative and had received no instructions to this effect. In the neighbourhood of the airfield of Havelte, WEINSBERGHEN returned to the "Dienststelle" of the Sicherheitspolizei and reported the facts to his chief. De Ruiter was shot behind his house after a short interrogation.

About a week later, a search was made by the Steenwijk Sicherheitspolizei on information supplied by WEINSBERGHEN and BEEKE, for the "underground people who had stayed in Terwisscha's house on Sunday, 1st October 1944. The result of this was that a certain Bos, living in Steenwijk, and two "underground" men living with him, were arrested. These three persons were, with three other arrested persons, shot on 13th October 1944. WEINSBERGHEN formed one of the firing squad on this occasion.

It is known that Florimont Beeke was shot as a deserter by the Germans near the Katervoer at Zwolle on 10th April 1945.

The whereabouts of WALTER WEINSBERGHEN or VAN WEINSBERGHEN are not known. He probably was transferred to the Waffen-S.S. at the end of 1944.

Statement drawn up under oath of office, concluded and signed at Zwolle, 7th September 1946.

J. Smit
R. Lohman
B.H.J.J. Kroozo.

CASE
The case is complete.
No defence is possible.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
4 DEC 1946 | A

CARDS CHECKED: LIST 50
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 403 (25-11-1946)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number... 4338/N4/G/327

Date of receipt in Secretariat... 29 NOV 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated)

DUBOIS, Offizier-Zahnarzt.

Description: aged about 35, height about 1,80 m, living at Adolf Hitlerstrasse 85, Schlangen (21) über Paderborn. Probably belonged to the "Dienststelle Feldpostnummer L.61133 L.G.P.... Unna."

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Arnhem, December, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

No. XIII, Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Neth. Penal Code.

art. 310, 311, 312.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused, DUBOIS, stole dental instruments to the value of F.6000 from complainant's house in Arnhem.

TRANSMITTED BY...
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by Jan Bijker, police detective, Arnhem.

Frans Wirix, dentist, living at Arnhem states that in September 1944 he was evacuated from Arnhem and when he went he left his dental instruments behind.

On 7th May 1945, he went once more to his former house in Arnhem and he saw that his instruments were no longer there.

In October 1945 he received a letter from a certain man, named H. Mans, who had found some dental instruments in a castle at Diepenheim. Amongst these instruments he had found a post-card on which was written Wirix's name and address, from which he gathered that the instruments had been stolen. A German dental officer had been stationed at the place where the instruments were found, the man presumed that the German had stolen the instruments from Wirix. The name of this German was Dubois.

The instruments stolen from Wirix were to the value of F. 6000.

Wirix had given no one permission to take the instruments.

Witness Johanna Everdina van Haagen, dental assistant, states that she stayed behind during the evacuation of Arnhem to save any goods left in Wirix's house.

In December 1944, when she went into the house she saw three Germans, one of whom was an officer belonging to the German Red Cross. The three men were in the room where Wirix kept his instruments. Some of these had been dismantled.

In a further statement submitted by Sjoerd Bijker Post and Harm Pater, both police detectives, Frederika Maas living at Diepenheim states that from the beginning of 1945 until the liberation there was a German dental officer quartered in her house. He was in close contact with the German soldiers stationed at Nijenhuis castle at Diepenheim. One day, witness does not remember the exact date but knows that it was during the evacuation of Arnhem, an army vehicle stopped outside her door. In the car were several Germans and the dental officer. He directed the soldiers to take a complete dental installation from the castle and up to the attic. After it had been in witness's house for some time it was sent to Bielefeld in Germany. Witness found out from her nephew that the installation came from Arnhem. The name of the German dental officer was Dubois.

The investigators add that the unit stationed at Nijenhuis castle at Diepenheim was "Bleistiftefeldpostnummer L 711 A L. O. A. Unna," the billeting officer of which was Rochel. EXTRAS generally belonged to this unit.

Statement drawn up under oath of office, signed and concluded 7th September 1946.

s/ J. Bijker.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defence is possible.
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**CARDS CHECKED LIST 50**
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**Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:**

1. **Saathoff,** German nationality.
   - Rapportführer at Vught concentration camp. Now probably in Leer, in the province of West-Friesland, Germany, where he is a cattle dealer.

2. **Tino** (real name **STUCKLER**), employed at Vught concentration camp.

3. **Gross,** employed at Vught concentration camp.

**Place and date of commission of alleged crime:**

- Vught
- 1943-1944

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list:**

- No. I, Murder (complicity in)
- No. III, Torture

**References to relevant provisions of national law:**

- Nether Penal Code
  - Art. 47, 48, 287, 289, 300-302

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Saathoff was guilty of hanging thirteen Belgians interned in the Vught concentration camp, the other 2 accused assisting him in this.

Saathoff was also an accomplice in the brutal treatment of 60 women internees who were shut into a cell, 9 by 9 ft., from which 16 were later taken out dead.

This has already been described in charge No. 85 (U.N.W.C.C. No. 273).
Political Investigation Department.
Post: Almelo.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by Jon Willem Maurik, police sergeant, Almelo, in connection with the ill-treatment of prisoners at the concentration camp at Vught by the German Saathoff.

Witness Jacob Teitelbaum of Almelo states:

"In 1943 I was imprisoned as a Jew in Vught concentration camp. I was in the camp until June 1944 when I was transported to Germany. During my imprisonment at Vught I got to know a German named SAATHOFF. I had to take off my rings and SAATHOFF told me I had to do it quickly and if I could not remove them he would cut off my fingers and he would have both my fingers and my rings. I noticed that SAATHOFF was Rapportführer in the camp because he took the roll-call three times a day. SAATHOFF was a beast. He was nearly always drunk and struck the prisoners whenever he felt like it. During my imprisonment in Vught I saw that SAATHOFF struck and ill-treated the prisoners in a shocking way.

"Once, in the women's part of the camp, about 60 women were shut into a cell, 9 by 9ft., from which several were later taken out dead. SAATHOFF helped in this inhuman treatment of the women, and the following shows that he considered himself to blame in the matter. Through shortage of air and space in the cell where the women had been kept it had become very soiled. SAATHOFF came to me and ordered 30 other prisoners and myself to clean up the cell, so that all traces of the recent ill-treatment of the women should disappear.

During my imprisonment in the camp, 13 Belgians were hanged. I heard through the prisoners that SAATHOFF had personally hanged them, assisted by TITO and GROSS.

SAATHOFF prepared the transports to Germany, and was then himself in charge. He behaved like a beast, striking and kicking the prisoners. I was personally struck and kicked several times by SAATHOFF."

Witness Paulus Maria Regmans of Almelo confirms the previous statement and in connection with the affair of the 60 women shut in a cell, adds: "I heard later that 16 dead were taken out of the cell and were unclothed and burnt by SAATHOFF personally."

Statement drawn up under oath of office, concluded and signed at Almelo, 21st October 1945.

J. J. Maurik.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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CARDS CHICKEN LIST 50
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
Charge No. 405 (25-11-1946)

For the Use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number: 4340/74/6/329
Date of receipt in Secretariat: 29 Nov 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)
1. BISCHOFF, Unteroffizier, Geheime Feldpolizei, (taken from 2nd of 6th Fallschirmjäger Division), Velp, January 1945.
2. STEINER, Unteroffizier, member of Geheime Feldpolizei as above.
3. ILLER, Unteroffizier, member of Geheime Feldpolizei as above.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.
Velp and Arnhem, January 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
No. III, Ill-treatment of civilians.
No. XIII, Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law.
Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 300-302-312.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused brutally ill-treated a Dutchman during his interrogation, robbed him of money and personal articles found on him and also took a bicycle and other things from his house when searching it.

TRANSMITTED BY ...
Investigation of War Crimes Sub-commission.
Arnhem.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J. Bijkor, police detective, Arnhem, and also special County constable, in connection with a charge of ill-treatment and theft.

Witness P.C. Heiser states that he was arrested by the Geheime Feldpolizei (G.F.P.) at Arnhem in January 1945 and taken to the G.F.P. headquarters at Velp. Here Unteroffizier BISCHOFF interrogated him and as witness refused to give the required information BISCHOFF hit him on the face with a rubber truncheon causing one of his eyes to bleed. MARTIN STEINER and ILLER, two other Unteroffiziers who were present, also hit witness with the truncheon and he was thumped and kicked by all three. He had previously been hand-cuffed and BISCHOFF twisted the fastenings of these tighter until they hurt badly. Witness will refuses to confess he was put into a bath filled with cold water and his head held under the water till he became unconscious. He was later interrogated again and once more beaten and kicked by the three men named till he finally confessed to having listened to an English broad-cast. Even after his confession BISCHOFF ill-treated him and again his head was kept under water in the bath. He bled from wounds on his face and BISCHOFF wiped this blood off when witness was taken away by the Fulgeddardmerie. BISCHOFF told the latter not to give witness anything to eat for three days.

Witness was later told by his mother that BISCHOFF and ILLER had searched his house at Arnhem and taken away a number of articles including a bicycle. When witness was being searched at G.F.P. headquarters at Velp STEINER and BISCHOFF took his purse containing £140, watch, fountain pen, and other objects which he supposes they kept for themselves. He never gave them permission to do this.

Statement made out under oath of office, concluded and signed at Arnhem, 16th August 1946.

s/ J. Bijkor.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defence is possible.
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<td>DEC 4 1946</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 50
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 606 (26-11-1946)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number: 4341 N. 6/330

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 29 NOV 1946


2. KARGER, Dr. Walter von, Reichsdeutscher, General Managing Director of Lippmann Rosenthal, Amsterdam, 15th August 1941 to 20th May 1943. Born 10th August 1899 at Berlin, lived at Huize van Berkel, 38 Prins Hendriklaan, Amsterdam.

3. WITSCHE, Ceder, Reichsdeutscher, Treuhändler-Stellvertreter then Verwaltungsreundler of Lippmann Rosenthal, Amsterdam, 19th July 1943 to 6th September 1944. Born 20th April 1892 at Lennep, Germany, lived at 67 Obrechtstraat, Amsterdam.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Amsterdam.

July 1940 to September 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

No. XIV, Confiscation of property (complicity in).

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused being in charge of the Lippmann Rosenthal Bank assisted the Germans in despoiling the Dutch Jews and were the key criminals actually responsible for the illegal confiscation of Jewish property and accomplices in the general pattern of the persecution of the Jews.

TRANSMITTED BY
The bank of Lippmann Rosenthal and Co., Amsterdam was put under German administration by two decrees issued by the Reich Commissioner for the Occupied Netherlands Territories. It was used as a deposit for all property belonging to Dutch Jews and assisted in the illegal confiscation of the same.

**STATEMENT**

submitted by D.G. Gagel, police detective 1st class, Amsterdam, attached to the "Collaboration" Section of the Investigation of War Crimes Dept., Amsterdam, in connection with a charge of collaboration brought against certain Reichsadlerstraktoren.

ALFRED FLESCHE was appointed Managing Director of the banking firm of Lippmann Rosenthal and Co., Amsterdam, in May 1941. FLESCHE alone had the right to commit the firm to any course of action.

WALTER von KARGER was appointed Director General in August 1941, with authority to represent the firm and sign all documents and especially to appoint directors, sub-directors and head clerks.

Resigned 20th May 1943.

OSCAR WITSCHER was appointed Deputy Managing Director in July 1943 and in August of the same year made full Managing Director together with FLESCHE.

From statements made by less highly placed officials of the bank (Dutchmen now in custody in Holland) it appears that von KARGER, FLESCHE and WITSCHER issued orders which they had received from their German superiors. Correspondence which WITSCHER had with the Germans in connection with these orders were always held in private and before he left (about 6th September 1943, "Dolle Dinsdag") he burnt all papers relating to them.

Witness J.J. Janssen, stock-broker and head of the Financial division of the Political Investigation Department, Amsterdam, gives a short account of the activities of Lippmann Rosenthal and Co. after the decree of August 1941 (No. 14E/1491) "The treatment of Jewish Funds and Securities".

Dutch Jews were compelled on pain of criminal proceedings to deposit with the bank all funds whether in cash or securities and to transfer to it all balances in other banks and financial institutions.

In May 1942, a further decree by the Reich Commissioner (No. 58/1942) enlarged the range of the bank's activities. It ordered all Dutch Jews to deposit with Lippmann Rosenthal, in addition to funds and securities, all works of art, precious stones, jewelry and objects made of precious metals. It also brought in smaller capitals and incomes which had not been affected by the first decree.

By this time any doubt which the personnel of Lippmann Rosenthal might have entertained as to the object of the bank was dispelled for this was obviously the confiscation of Jewish property.

About this time also the "Beauftragter für die Stadt Amsterdam" (Commission for the town of Amsterdam) ordered the "Columns" coming under his authority to see that all household articles belonging to Jews or information about the same were handed in to Lippmann Rosenthal. The latter
was authorised to give the members of these clubs instructions and it paid all their salaries and costs from a special account opened for the purpose. Any charges presented by the “Zentralstelle für Jüdische Auswanderung” (Central Office for Jewish Emigration) were immediately honoured.

A further decree appeared in June 1943 (No. 54/1943). This terminated all Insurance Policies taken out by Jews and obliged them to buy these in and to pay in the sums thus obtained to Lippmann Rosenthal. This order was misused by Lippmann Rosenthal who applied it in cases for which it was not intended, e.g. a Jewish barrister sold his practice to a non-Jew on the condition that the latter would pay the Jewish barrister F.1300 per annum for 10 years. The bank Lippmann Rosenthal would then misuse the said decree and force the non-Jewish barrister to pay in a lump sum of F.7500 to the Bank under threat of his otherwise being put under administration. (Verwaltung).

The value of all the various monies, securities, valuables, etc., mentioned in the preceding paragraphs amounted to approximately 350 - 400 million guilders.

Although there was never an official declaration of confiscation of Jewish property (though it probably was discussed in official German correspondence) Lippmann Rosenthal no longer kept separate accounts for the majority of their clients after 1st January 1943. Funds and stocks were all booked to a “Collective Account” from which all expenses connected with the “Special Accounts” were taken.

At the end of 1942 stocks belonging to so-called “full” Jews were transferred to a “Collective Account”. All these were sold the proceeds were booked in part to a “Profit and Loss Account”, in part to a “Special Account”, and in part to a “Profit and Loss Account”. All credit balances in the latter were booked by Lippmann Rosenthal to the “Vermögensverwaltung und Renteverwaltung”. This institution had been set up by the German authorities with a capital of F.100 and Jewish capital flowed into it both by way of Lippmann Rosenthal and also through the “Niederländisch Grundstücksverwaltung” (Netherlands Landed Property Administration).

All the above shows that though confiscation had never been officially declared the German authorities and their satillites, in this case the firm Lippmann Rosenthal and Co., considered the property of Dutch Jews as belonging to the German Reich.

The outstanding figures in this firm and those who were also responsible for its policy, FLEISCH, von KARGER and WITSCHE, worked exclusively in the German interest.

Statement made out under oath of office at Amsterdam, 29th August 1946.

S/ D.G. Gagol.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defence is possible.
REGISTERED NOS.

331 TO 340
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 407 (26-11-1946)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number. 	 Date of receipt at Secretariat.
4342/Ne/6/33/331 29 NOV 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

1. Baur, Kapitän-Leutnant. Description: Age about 50-55; Height about 1.75-1.80m. Broad figure, fat round face, dark hair. Lived at Swinemünde. Belonged to 2/10 M.K.A. 8 Zug, Texel.


4. Neumann, Oberst. Age about 50; height 1.70m, strongly built. Was Commandant of the Rustverdigring. Was stationed at Bloemendaal.


Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Texel 6th April 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

No. I, Murder (complicity in).

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Neth. Penal Code Art. 47, 48, 237, 239.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

On 6th April 1945, the Russians attached to the German army at Texel began to fight the Germans. 13 young Dutchmen, two alone of whom were armed, were arrested by BAUR, KESSLER and WIELHUCH. Ten of them were shot, three, including the two who had been armed, managing to escape.

TRANSMITTED BY
Sub-committee for the Investigation of War Crimes.
Haarlem.

Pro-Justitia

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by Hendrik Broekman and Christian Troffers, respectively police adjutant and detective, special state constable and police official and both members of the Sub-committee for the Investigation of War Crimes, Haarlem.

Witness Timothaeus van Heerwaarden of Texel states that on the morning of 6th April 1945 he heard that the Russians stationed at Texel as part of the German army had mutinied and were fighting the Germans, and that the Germans serving with the Fahrbereitschaft were helping them.

Witness and two friends, with the intention of fighting with the Russians, reported to what they thought to be a German belonging to the Fahrbereitschaft. He told them to report to a higher officer named BAUER. They were ordered by this officer to empty their pockets and their clothes were searched. A dagger was found on one of the boys and some exercising cartridges on another, the others were unarmed. Then they were ordered to sit in a car. While witness and his friends were sitting there, two other boys were arrested by Fritz WIEBUSCH and ordered to sit in the car. WIEBUSCH did this on his own initiative as he received no orders at that moment to do so.

The German KESSELER was also present.

At a certain moment there were 12 or 13 Dutchmen sitting in the car. Amongst those in the car there were only two who had been armed. One of the Germans then gave the order to drive to the Mok airfield. On the way there three of the boys, Kievitz, Mulder and witness, jumped from the car and escaped. The other 10 boys were all later shot by the Germans.

Witness Cornelia Johannes Maria Kievitz confirms the previous statement.

Witness Rijk de Vries, now detained at Den Helder, states that during the Russian rising against the Germans at Texel where he was the burgomaster, he heard about the arrest of the 13 boys. He asked NEUMANN and BAUER where these boys were and they told him that they had probably been taken to Alkmaar.

Witness Willem Johan Hendrik Mulder confirms the arresting of the 13 boys at Texel and that the ten shot were unarmed.

Witness Walther ALBERS, now detained in Amsterdam, states that about two weeks after the outbreak of the Russian mutiny he was sent by LAGES to investigate the affair. On arrival at Texel NEUMANN, who was in command there, asked why he had come. When Albers replied that he had come on LAGE's orders NEUMANN said that he had nothing to do with it and that if he himself would call witness if he needed him. ALBERS then spoke to the commandant of the Grenschutz, whom he does not know, but who he believes was killed at Texel. This man, who was under the orders of the Sicherheitsdienst, told ALBERS that he had had orders from NEUMANN to shoot Russians and Dutchmen.

Witness Dirk Eberhard Wilhelm Carol ROSSLIN states that on 22nd May 1945 the bodies of the 10 boys shot on 6th April 1945 at the Mok at Texel were found. All the boys had been shot in the back.

Statement drawn up under oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarlem, 2nd November 1946.

by H. Broekman
C. Troffers.

The case is complete.
No defence is possible.

NOTES. ON THE CASE

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WAGNER, and 63

CARDS CHECKED  L15  50

4-3-43/16/332
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
NEDERLAND CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
Charge No. 408 (29-11-1946)

For the use of the Secretariat.
Registered Number
Date of receipt in Secretariat, 29 Nov 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)
1. WAGNER, Oberseele (Navy), Attached to the army at Leeuwarden.
   Lived at Maagdenburg.
2. HOLLAND, Navy, attached to the army at Leeuwarden.
3. LITZ, Oberfeldwebel, Commandant of an army detachment at Leeuwarden.

Witness:

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.
Leeuwarden, 27th October, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
No. 1. Murder (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law.
Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 47, 48, 287, 289.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

During a raid (razzia) a Dutchman was shot at by WAGNER and HOLLAND and was severely wounded. He died as he was being taken away under arrest.

TRANSMITTED BY . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by Adriani Hoogesteger, detective belonging to the above service, also special state constable.

Witness Johannes Yos of Leeuwarden states that on 27th October 1944 he was arrested by the Germans during a raid (razzia) on the Groningerstraatweg. He was taken with other arrested persons into the town. At the corner of a street, a man who was crossing the road was called to by one of the Germans. Directly afterwards another German fired in the direction of the man, at which the German N.C.O. who had called to him, also fired his revolver in his direction. The man did not stop but turned the corner and was out of sight. The two Germans ran after him and witness saw them both shoot in the direction of the man. Then the German N.C.O. returned and took charge of the arrested persons to the place where it turned out the man had been shot and ordered them to carry him back to the group of arrested persons. Later he was put on a carrier cycle and in that way taken on with the prisoners. The man died under way. Witness was told that the German N.C.O. who had shot at him was called Wagner. Witness does not know the name of the other German. Both Germans were wearing naval uniform.

Witness Gerardus de Jong of Leeuwarden confirms the previous statement, stating, however, that the Germans fired in the air the first time.

Witness Bernard Reinier Beekman of Leeuwarden states that during the summer months of 1944, 8 to 10 German sailors were quartered in his house with Obermat Wagner as commandant.

In October 1944 these Germans left witness' house. On 27th October 1944 a raid (razzia) was made in Leeuwarden by these Germans under the command of Wagner. In this raid all the male inhabitants were arrested and later taken to Leeuwarden. Witness was also arrested and on Wagner's orders had to go with the prisoners to Leeuwarden. Witness then describes the shooting of the man, adding that the name of the second German who shot at the victim was Hollands. He did not see the second shooting.

The Germans who were quartered in witness' house, including Wagner and Hollands belonged to a military detachment which, for a time, was stationed in the school at the Amundastuin at Leeuwarden. The commandant of this detachment was Oberfeldwebel Litzz.

Statement drawn up under oath of office, concluded and signed at Leeuwarden 16th December 1945.

A. Hoogesteger.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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**SCHUH, Heinz**
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NEDERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No 4409 (5-12-46)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered number: 4353/NET/5/333

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 6 DEC 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position: SPREH, Heinz, SS-Unterscharführer, Verwalter of the N.V. Hol-lansche Papier Industrie, N.V. Looper & N.V. Alpak, Amsterdam.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime: Amsterdam, 1941 - 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: No. XIII, Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law: Neth. Penal Code, art. 47, 49, 310, 312.

Short statement of facts:

The accused, having been appointed "Verwalter" of a Jewish concern, proceeded to buy up the shares with money taken out of the business and then appointed himself director, paying himself a salary and travelling expenses also out of the firm's money. He bought goods for himself too with money from the same source and appropriated paintings, a carpet etc. belonging to the firm.

The accused also sold goods from the firm's stocks at Black Market prices, booking the normal price and pocketing the difference.
Prc Justitia.

Office of the Investigation of War Crimes,
Amsterdam.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by Jacob Akerman, head constable and detective of police, Amsterdam, employed in the above office, in respect of an enquiry held into the behaviour of Heinz SCHUH, S.S. Untersturmführer, during the occupation an administrator of various Jewish concerns in Amsterdam.

Dirk Gijsen STROOCK, manager-director, living in Amsterdam, states:

"As an Aryen I was in 1941, at a general meeting of all the Jewish shareholders, appointed director of the "Hollandsche Papiers Industrie Co., Ltd.", 474, Orinsegracht Amsterdam.

In view of the fact that it was a Jewish concern, the German Heinz SCHUH was appointed administrator of the company by the "Reichskommissar" in January, 1943 in accordance with German measures concerning Jewish businesses.

During his administration he took approximately F.200,000 out of the Company as shown by the following:

At the end of 1942 he bought all the company's shares so that he became the sole shareholder. He then appointed himself director. He paid chief clerk for those shares with money belonging to the company. This amounted to about F.100,000.

During his administration or directorship he took out of the company a sum of about F.100,000, being for salary and travelling expenses. Further for private purposes he bought a settee and chairs, carpet and paintings, all of which he paid for with money belonging to the company. He also appropriated goods belonging to the company, consisting of a carpet, vases and valuable paintings.

It can be taken as certain that he sent many valuable objects to Germany from Holland. This was always done by car.

He sometimes sold stocks belonging to the company at so-called Black Market prices. The normal price was then booked and accounted for by him, whilst the sum in excess which he received he used for his own purposes.

During the time in question he liquidated the "ALFAKIN", Algemaene Papierspanning Industrie Co., Ltd., 84, Nieuwe Keizersgracht Amsterdam and the "KOPAL", Co. Ltd., Goudsche kade, Amsterdam.

From various data in hand it is proved that SCHUH prejudiced the Company to the extent of a good F.200,000."

Witness Henri BLUM corroborates the liquidation of the "ALFAKIN" Co. Ltd., after SCHUH had been appointed its administrator in May, 1942, adding that following this his brother, the owner of the firm, was arrested in August and deported to Germany. He has not been heard of since.

Witness P. G. H. ELLENS, accountant, confirms the liquidation by SCHUH of the three firms mentioned above.

The liquidation of the N.V. ALFAKIN produced a sum of F.3603.30 which was transferred to the Lippmann Rosenthal Bank.

Witness states that
Witness states that a further amount of £4,636 is not accounted for in this liquidation and they advised their client to claim this sum from SCHUKIN.

Statement made out on oath of office.
Amsterdam, 19th September, 1946.
s/ J. Ackerman.

Notes on the Case.
The case is complete.
No defence is possible.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NAMES Dashing AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 410 (5-12-46)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 4354/Ne/6/334

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 6 Dec 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:

THA HIR, Kurt Michael Adolph, Leutnant with the German Airforce Reserve.

Manufacturer by profession, born 22nd September, 1895.

Lived at 14, 19 Neueslamm, Rotterdam. Now detained in Rotterdam, Holland.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Rotterdam, 10th and 11th November, 1944.

Number and description of crime No. VII. Deportation of civilians (coercion in war crimes list).

References to relevant provisions in national law:


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

The accused, THA HIR, assisted in the razzias made by the Grune Polizei by which many Dutchmen were taken against their will to work for the Arbeitseinsatz. He helped in the Lekhaven shipyard by selecting workers for deportation.

He was also responsible for the sending of people to concentration camps in Germany, where they died.

TRANSMITTED BY
Sub-committee for the Investigation of War Crimes, Rotterdam.

Pro-Justitia.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENTS

submitted by Gerard Jacobus Verwey, attached to the sub-committee for the Investigation of War Crimes, Rotterdam, also special police official.

Kurt Michel Adolf Hauser, lieutenant with the German airforce reserve, was guilty of assisting in the raids (razzias) of 10th and 11th November, 1944, made by the "Grüne Polizei" as a result of which many Dutchmen were taken against their will to work in Germany for the Arbeits einsatz. He helped in the Lekhaven shipyard by selecting workers for deportations.

Witness Jan van Splunter, Henricus van Oosterhout and Gerrit van Veen, all from Rotterdam, state that they had seen the accused on 10th and 11th November, 1944, working in a shipyard on the river Lek, in German airforce uniform, while he was obviously helping with the deportation for the Arbeits einsatz.

According to witness Jan Abraam Krijger of Rotterdam, accused told him, Krijger, that he had reported the two sons of Remijn because they had tried to avoid deportation.

Witness Marinus Remijn states that in September 1944 he and his wife saw the accused come up to their house and take their name and address from the card outside the door. The same night the "Grüne Polizei" came to their house and immediately asked after their two sons. Later on 11th November, 1944, their two sons were arrested during a raid to collect men for the Arbeits einsatz, and were sent with the other prisoners to the Lobsdorff concentration camp near Bremen, instead of being sent with the other prisoners to do forced labour. One of the sons died there as a result of ill-treatment, the other, in spite of bad treatment, later returned to Holland.

According to Bernhard Christoff Smiet of Rotterdam, the accused, before the war, had threatened a certain M. Pesaro, that if Holland entered into war with Germany he, TADGER, would see that Pesaro was sent to a concentration camp. In 1943, Pesaro, although of Portuguese-Jewish extraction, was arrested with his family and has not been seen since.

Statement drawn up under oath of office, concluded and signed 26th September, 1946.

s/ G. J. Verwey.

NOTE: IN THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NEERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 411 (5-12-46)

For the use of the secretary

Registered Number: 44355/Ne/G/335

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 6 DEC 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:

LEIFOLD, Ernst, "Verwalterin" of various Jewish concerns in Amsterdam, from November, 1941 till September, 1944, whom she fled to Germany, where she frequently stayed in Germany, 8/6 Schalke, 365, Hermsdorferstrasse, Hanover

Place and date of commissioi of alleged crime:

Amsterdam, November, 1941 - September, 1944

Number and description of crime in War Crimes list: No. XIII, Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law: Neth. Penal Code, art. 312.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

The accused, appointed "Verwalterin" of several Jewish concerns, proceeded to plunder these, transferring machinery and selling stock, withholding payments due to the owners and generally mismanaging the businesses entrusted to her care.

She also seized and appropriated private property belonging to the Jewish owners and their relatives and threatened them with deportation and concentration camps, the latter in fact occurring a little later in one case. Nothing has since been heard of the victims.

TRANSMITTED BY
Pro-Justitia.
Investigation of War Crimes Office,
AMSTERDAM.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the

STATEMENTS

submitted by J. Akerman, head constable and detective belonging to the
amsterdam municipal Police and also special County Constable, attached to
the above office, in connection with a charge brought by various Jewish
firms against the "Verwalterin" Erna LEUPOLD.

1. Witness J. Marcus states that he and his brother-in-law J. Marcus
were the owners of the "Wonenbo Houtenfabric" Amsterdam.
In November, 1941, Erna LEUPOLD was appointed their "Verwalterin".
The firm's assets at that time were:
stocks, approx. F. 50,000.-; bank and giro balances, F. 12,000.-; cash in
hand, F. 1,500.-; 36 factory machines.

LEUPOLD had the factory stripped of these machines and sent 20
of the "Verduin" Factory, Amsterdam. These have since been recovered.

When LEUPOLD became "Verwalterin" the partners had to make
everything over to her. She promised to pay Marcus F. 300 per month out
of the business for living expenses but never did so. On the slightest
provocation she threatened the partners with the S.D. and "Grine Polizei"
She appropriated everything for herself including private property, the
result being they were entirely ruined and had no income at all.

Witness fled to escape deportation but was eventually arrested
and sent to a concentration camp in Germany. On his return after the
liberation he found everything that LEUPOLD had taken over had disappeared.

Witness confers the previous statement, adding that
it appeared LEUPOLD sold various of their goods at cost price to her
Nazi friends. He did not know what became of this money. A sum of F. 11,000.-
was deposited with Lipmann Rosenthal for each partner but never paid to
them as witness had gone into hiding and his brother-in-law fled. He does
not know who deposited it or what had happened to it.

2. Witness Anna M.B. Thierry, non-Jewish wife and widow of J.de Haan,
states that her husband owned a wholesale Radio and Electro-technical
business in Amsterdam.

In May 1942 Erna LEUPOLD was appointed "Verwalterin". She at
once demanded all books, money and documents, including the life insurance
belonging to witness' husband. Then asked the reason she answered: "Jews
have no right to exist."

She later had all the goods in the warehouse taken away by the
N.V. Electro-Centrum. A sum of F. 1500.- was deposited with Lipmann Rosenthal,
as being the proceeds of the sale of those goods.

In December a man arrived with a removal van and an authority
signed by the "Reichs Kommissions" to take the writing desk, but in addition
he also took furniture, carpets and curtains from rooms in the warehouse
and the living-rooms attached to it.

LEUPOLD told witness this had been done on her orders. She also
sold the car. Witness thinks that the sale of the car together with the
furniture, outstanding claims and giro must have accounted for the presence
of F. 6000.-

F. 2,500.- (including the F. 1500.- mentioned above) was deposited with Lipmann Rosenthal; F. 915.- with the Rijnsche Bank for the benefit
of witness' son who was
of witness' son who was abroad, and a total of Fr. 246.- paid out to witness and her daughter through the Bank voor den Arbeid. The rest of the money was marked as being for various costs connected with the liquidation of the business.

Witness Kalischefes states that he was the owner of the "ILLIERS" hat factory, Amsterdam. When in May 1940, the Germans issued their regulations regarding Jewish-owned businesses, he registered the firm in his wife's name, she being non-Jew. In spite of this, Erna LEUPOLD was appointed "Verwalterin" in December, 1940 and she liquidated the entire business.

When she took over, the firm's assets apart from the inventory amounted to Fr. 247,131.2 of which Fr. 101,6 was the value of the goods in stock. LEUPOLD promised witness Fr. 200.- per month from the business for living expenses as he had no other source of income but never paid it and threatened him with the Gestapo when he reminded her of her promise.

Early in 1944, witness' wife received Fr. 20,000 through Lipmann Rosenthal, but the remainder of the money Fr. 39,153 and the inventory were never returned.

Witness E.Leeser states that he and Levenstein were partners in a hat factory in Amsterdam called "Firma Levenstein".

In August, 1941, Erna LEUPOLD was appointed "Verwalterin". She completely plundered the business during her administration. The firm's assets when she took over were of the value of Fr. 41,000 and in 1942 Lipmann Rosenthal informed witness LEUPOLD had transferred Fr. 10,000 to them, but witness never received this money.

Levenstein asked LEUPOLD for money for living expenses. This she refused and threatened him with arrest by the S.D. should he become troublesome. In September, 1942 he was arrested by an SS-Condono and deported with his entire family to Germany. Attempts to obtain his release failed, the parties concerned being told it was useless as it was a "special case". Witness supposes that LEUPOLD had a hand in this. No member of the Levenstein family has been heard of since.

After the liberation witness found that nothing remained of the business. LEUPOLD had appropriated everything and sold part of the goods in stock to "Gebroeders Gereon" Amsterdam.

Witness L.Leeser states that his brother E.Leeser was the director of the "Haison Bella" Co. Ltd., Amsterdam. In 1942 this brother and their mother were deported to Germany from where they have not returned. Witness then acted as the firm's representative.

In August, 1941, Erna LEUPOLD was appointed "Verwalterin" and everything had to be handed over to her. She threatened him with the S.D. and "Grüne Polizei" and a concentration camp in Germany should they bother her.

LEUPOLD stripped the business completely. Total assets were Fr. 154,331.2 and from correspondence found LEUPOLD paid out Fr. 32,829.29, leaving Fr. 121,501.91 unaccounted for. Witness does not know what happened to this.

When LEUPOLD became "Verwalterin" of the "Haison Bella" some goods of witness' own fur business were still stored there. Their value was Fr. 5641.2. These LEUPOLD also seized, saying she considered everything present as belonging to the "Haison Bella". She thus had at her disposal a total of Fr. 178,717.1.

The "Wirtschaftsprüfwelle" arranged that the management was to receive Fr. 120.- per month for living expenses but this was only once paid. Nothing was deposited with Lipmann Rosenthal as far as witness knows. If they ever asked for money LEUPOLD threatened them with the "Grüne Polizei", saying once: "You must not forget that the Jewish breed has to be exterminated and I am here to help with this."
Witness E. Müller states that he owned the hat business "Marina". In February, 1942 Erna LEUOLD was appointed "Vorwärterin". She stripped the business completely. Assets when she took over amounted to Fr. 33,000.-. She offered to pay witness Fr. 200.- per month out of the business. This he received once through Lipmann Rosenthal. Witness and his family went into hiding and had no further contact with her.

After the liberation witness found that Leupold had fled to Germany after "Dolce Dinsdag", 5th September, 1944, having appointed a friend of hers, Jan FRIEDRICH, as "Vorwärter" of the business which she had so-called "bought".

Witness received back Fr. 1200.- in cash from this person, also goods to the value of Fr. 366.65 making a total of Fr. 2066.65 recovered by him. A sum of Fr. 1933.65 is thus missing. LEUOLD seized also a typewriter and divan for herself.

LEUOLD used witness' business as her correspondence address and carried out her administration from there. Papers left behind show that in June and September, 1944, she sent cases containing furniture, ladies' hats etc. to Germany through the firm BRAJCH & ROHWESTEIN. These were addressed to KLEIN KLEINHABEN, Kreis FRIDEN. The September despatch amounted to 65 cases, 3 trunks and 2 bales.

It further appears that in addition to a bank account in Holland containing practically no balance, LEUOLD had a very large bank account in Germany. A total of Fr. 19,270.- was remitted at various times by the Rijnsche Handelsbank to the Commerz Bank, Munich, on her behalf.

Statement made out on oath of office and signed.

Amsterdam, 11th September 1946.

J. Kornman.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

4356/26/6/336

Date of receipt in Secretariat

6 DEC 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position

JUHL, FERDINAND, Hauptmann, one of a number of German soldiers in Hoogevorden in April, 1945. For a prisoner of war in England.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Ruinen and Beilen, 10th April, 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I. Murder. (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code, Arts. 44, 237, 239.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

On 8th April 1944 a number of French parachutists landed behind the front and started fighting against the Germans aided by Dutch members of the resistance movement. They had to retreat and the Germans then shot 15 civilians pointed out by a traitor, the majority of whom had not participated in the fighting. In fact it is almost certain that none of them had done so.

The accused was the commanding officer of these Germans and was personally present when the 15 persons were segregated.

TRANSMITTED BY
Extract of these statements had been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations for Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

Submitted by I.Offringa, police-sergeant and also Post-Commandant of the Political Investigation Department, Hoogevoen, and J.Hoogen, detective attached to the same, in connection with war crimes committed by Arthur JUNG.

From different statements it appears that French parachutists landed near Ruinen on 8th April, 1945 and received lodging in different farms. They were driven back however and the Germans then shot a number of persons.

Mrs. Strijker states, that the Germans murdered the family Scholink (including a boy of 14 years) in their farmhouse. This family had not taken part in any activities against the Germans. The latter also arrested a number of Dutchmen, about whom witness declares with certainty that they did not participate in the operations, and a further number of whom he cannot state with certainty that they did not participate in the operations.

He saw that 3 persons were taken to the woods and shot.

The Germans who had released him and his wife, later searched the house for weapons and took food, bicycles and clothing.

Mrs. Strijker confirms the previous statement. She does not mention the shooting of the 3 men in the woods.

Mrs. Lunenburg states that the person about whom the witness Strijker was not certain, had assisted the parachutists, at any rate she saw them cleaning and degreasing rifles.

Several civilians who actually participated in the fight retreated with the parachutists with the exception of le Duc, who was then arrested with witness, her husband and her son. She was released, but her husband and son of 16 and le Duc were taken away and shot in a wood. The bodies were put in a barn together with those of other inhabitants who were shot.

Mrs. Lunenburg confirms previous statement.

Similar statements were made concerning 5 other men (including a father and son) who were shot under the same circumstance and who had not participated in the operations either.

Di.kema, a teacher, states, that he was hiding in a shelter-trench. He was first knocked about by a German and then arrested together with others.

A traitor pointed out people who he thought had "aided" the parachutists in some way. Those persons were questioned by the Germans in the following way. The Germans shouted at one of them:"Do you shot at us and aided the enemy?" Then the alleged culprit wished to say something the German shouted again:"Keep your mouth shut!"

Most of the men who had not had weapons of any sort in their possession or in any way taken part in the fight, were nevertheless shot.

Di.kema confirms the latter statement, saying that 15 men were shot in all. He recognized JUNG in the photo shown him as being in command of the German at the "interrogation".

Witness also recognised...
Witness Kok recognised the person in this photo (former Jung) as being the same who selected a few people from among those arrested to be set free, and witness Streijker recognised the person on the photo (former Jung) as the man who had a conversation with the traitor.

Witness Groote, one of the members of the resistance, states definitely that all those who helped the French retreated with them and none of the civilians who were shot participated in the fight.

Witness Heppelink states that all who participated in the fight got away.

Witness Hoos states that the Commanding Officer of the Germans there was Major Jung.

The 15 civilians were brought to his farm and Jung threatened them with an automatic pistol. The next morning he found one shot in her barn and the others who had been shut up in the house were then taken away. It was probable that Jung did give the order to shoot them. He recognised the photo as his.

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded at Hoogeveen 6th August, 1946.

/ I. Offringa.

...Bloemijl.

NOTES ON THE CASE.
The case is complete.
No defence is possible.
MISSING

REGISTERED NOS.

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TESGEN, Henz
and 67
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 414 (5-12-46)

4358/Nr.6/338

For the use of the Secretariat. 5.6 DEC 1946

Registered Number: Date of receipt in Secretariat.

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<td>TEBEN, Hans, Untersturmführer, member of the Sicherheitspolizei at Zwolle and LUTZEBERGS' deputy, Zwolle, October 1944. Spoke Dutch. U.N.W.O.C. list No. 3044. See charges No. 169 and 371.</td>
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<td>SICKLINI, Karl, Sturmscharführer, Sachbearbeiter and member of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at Zwolle, October 1944. Born 24 November 1907 at Kirchhöfde, Kriminalbataillon 2. Lived at 69, Notweg, Klein Holthausen, Dortmund. Now in custody in Holland.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MOOS, S.S. Untersturmführer, Zwolle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BARTH, S.S. Untersturmführer, Zwolle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BECKER, S.S. man. Dutch nationality.</td>
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Place and date of commission of alleged crime: Zwolle, 13th October 1944.


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

As a reprisal for the blowing up of a railway line near Zwolle 7 prisoners were taken from the loco prison and shot. The first accused gave the order to fire to the commander of the firing-squad (name unknown).

TRANSMITTED BY: 

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0322
Extroct of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J. Smit, police inspector 1st class, R. Lohman and B. H. J. Kroese, detectives 1st class, all of the Zwolle Municipal Police Force in connection with the shooting of 7 Dutchmen at Zwolle.

Accused Karl STUDEHN states that he was a member of the Sicherheitspolizei at Zwolle in October 1944. The head of the Einsatzkommando to which he belonged was Untersturmführer and Kriminalkommissar LÜTKENHUS.

He was on duty one evening when he heard an explosion and was told an attempt had been made on the Zwolle-Hoorn railway line. He informed LÜTKENHUS or the latter's deputy, Untersturmführer TEGGEN. On investigation the report proved to be correct.

Next day - possibly 13th October, 1944 - LÜTKENHUS ordered him to drive a car to the prison at Zwolle. TEGGEN brought out 7 prisoners whose hands were tied behind their backs. Also present were S.S. Untersturmscharführer MOSE and BARTH and the Dutch S.S. men VISSER and BECKER as soon as he saw these prisoners he suspected that they were to be shot.

The prisoners were driven to the firing-range near Zwolle in cars belonging to the Sicherheitspolizei. 29 men belonging to the troops of the Marine-auffanglag at Zwolle were waiting. These marched on to the firing-range followed by the 7 prisoners accompanied by TEGGEN, MOSE, VISSER and others of the Sicherheitspolizei including the chauffeurs. The prisoners were placed at intervals from each other in front of the butts then were told by TEGGEN in Dutch that they were to be shot because an attack had been made on a railway line. This he read from a bit of paper he held.

As some of the prisoners wished to be blindfolded, MOSE helped with this.

TEGEN then ordered the man in charge of the firing-squad, a Feldwebel accused thinks, to carry out the execution. After the victims had fallen one or two of the S.S. men present gave them the coup-de-grace with a shot through the head. TEGGEN discharged the firing-squad but ordered that a couple should remain behind to guard the corpses.

Accused heard later that posters announcing that the execution had taken place were put up in Zwolle.

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded at Zwolle, 11th June, 1946.

s/ J. Smit.
R. Lohman,
B. H. J. Kroese.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
PREUSS, Intg
### UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIEWS**

Charge No.415 (5-12-46)

For the use of the Secretariat

<table>
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<td>4354/6/339</td>
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**Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position**

PREUSS, Fritz, Reichsdeutsches Verwalter of the N.V. "Nagum", De Bilt, 1941.

Lived at 3, Brauerstrasse, Duisburg.

Member of the N.S.D.A.P.

Description: aged about 65, height about 1m65, weight about 85 Kg., medium fair hair going bald on top, short thickset figure, broad nose, short arms, thick fingers, several gold-filled teeth.

**Place and date of commission of alleged crime**

De Bilt, 1941-1942.

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list**

No.VII. Deportation of civilians (complicity in).

No.XIII. Plunder.

**References to relevant provisions in national law**

Neth.Penal Code.

art. 47, 48, 279, 312.

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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

The accused prior to the war had attempted to buy the N.V. "Nagum", a Jewish-owned firm in Holland. He failed in this and remained on very bad terms with the proprietor.

When the Germans invaded Holland and measures were taken to dispossess the Jews of their property, PREUSS, for himself appointed the firm's Verwalter then proceeded to plunder it. He also caused the Jewish owner to be sent to a concentration camp in Germany where he was gassed.

**TRANSMITTED BY**
Extract of this statement has been made in its own words by the

Submitted by D. van Vliet, police detective at De Bilt also special
county constable, in connection with a charge brought against
Fritz PREUSS, Reichsdutschacher.

Witness H. Kleefeldt, director of the N.V. "Negum", De Bilt, states
that his father Isaac Klaffert, formerly director of the Company and of
the "Perfumerie Apollo" belonging to it.

In 1929 the Reichsdutschacher Fritz PREUSS of Duisburg had al-
ready imitated patents taken out by witness' father for various inven-
tions and the latter had taken proceedings against him.

In 1933 PREUSS became a National Socialist. Directly after the
German invasion PREUSS turned up at Utrecht and tried to buy the
business. He did not succeed as the firm had been "aryanised" and a
"sham" sale of it taken place to the Utrecht Provincial Bank, Utrecht.

PREUSS thereafter went to the "Devisen-Geschutz-Kommando" at Am-
sterdam where, through giving false information about the company's
affairs, he got himself appointed "Verwalter".

PREUSS had instigated the arrest of witness' father by the
Germans in October, 1941, which was followed by that of his mother in
1942 when she was sent to Westerbork. His father spent 33 months in
various prisons in Holland but was then acquitted by the "Landesgericht".
In spite of this PREUSS got him arrested again as a Jew and he was
finally sent to Auschwitz where he was gassed shortly before the libe-
r ration.

The Public Prosecutor at the "Landesgericht" had stated after
the acquittal that the S.S. and PREUSS had the matter in hand and that
he could bring no influence to bear.

PREUSS appointed a man called van Riet from Zeist as his deputy
in the business and the two men proceeded to plunder the concern at
De Bilt. Through PREUSS' efforts many of the machines were sent to
Germany and stocks disappeared, the business being ruined but PREUSS
enriching himself.

PREUSS was a fervent member of the S.S. and always wore
the party badge.

Witness D.H. van den Brink states that he worked in the N.V.
"Negum" factory. In October 1942 PREUSS told them he intended to trans-
fer the whole concern, including the personnel to Germany. This did not
take place as PREUSS' factory in Germany got bombed, but some time
later a start was made with taking the machines out of the factory.
Witness does not know where they went but it was said they were
intended for Germany. The factory was then shut by the German Wehrmacht.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at
De Bilt, 26th June, 1946.

a/ D. van Vliet.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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<td>19 Dec 1948</td>
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 418 (12-12-46)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 4465/Ne/G/3/27

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 1 DEC 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:

HORST, Leutnant, Fallschirmjäger Abteilung, stationed at Helenaveen, parish of Deurne, Holland, in September, 1944.

Address: 47, Raupstrasse, Kuchen-Gladbach, Germany.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Helenaveen, 25th September, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No. 1. Murder
No. XIII. Plunder

References to relevant provisions of national law:

Neth. Penal Code: art. 47, 83, 267, 269, 312.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

A Dutch civilian was made to dig his own grave and then shot and his skull smashed in by three young German parachutists.

The village was isolated from 22nd September, 1944 until the liberation and evacuated on 23 September, 1944. A unit of "Fallschirmjäger (Parachute Troops) was stationed there at the time. The murder took place on 25th September, 1944. On 23 September, 1944 accused ordered the troops to plunder the village, which was actually done on the 28th Sept.

TRANSM IT TED BY


Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

submitted by J.B.F. Versteegen, of the Royal Mounted Police, attached to the above group and service, in the matter of a war crime, viz. murder.

Witness J.T. Joosten states that going along a road near Helenaveen on 25th September 1944, he saw three German soldiers aged about 18 to 20 with a civilian who was digging a pit. The Germans called to witness not to come nearer whereupon witness returned the way he had come. On his way he stopped to speak to an acquaintance and while doing so he heard fly six shots but thought no more about it.

A few days later he went along the same road and saw a heap of sand where the pit had been dug. He dug into it and came on a body and at once suspected it must be that of the man whom he had seen digging the pit and who must be lying in it murdered. He dared say nothing of it to the police at the time but after the liberation told Toon Joosten about it.

Witness T.Joosten states that after receiving the above information he told a member of the Royal Mounted Police and the two of them, accompanied by a member of the L.F., went to the spot where they dug the body up. The skull had been smashed in, there was a shot wound in the neck and three in the chest. An identity card, still legible, gave the man's name, Johannes Antonius Kirchhunger.

The victim's wife told witness later that her husband, a worker for the "Underground", was said to have been taken by the Germans in Someren.

Witness van Dooren, sergeant of the Royal Mounted Police, confirms the previous statement.

The investigating officer adds that at the time of the murder a German Paratroop unit was encamped at Helenaveen. Witness knows that an order to plunder this place was given by Leutnant HERTZ whose home address was at Munchen-Gladbach. This man could probably furnish information about the matter.

Statement made out under oath of office, concluded and signed at Deurne, 1st October, 1946.

s/ J.B.F. Versteegen.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

Although no evidence has been given about HERTZ's guilt in connection with the murder, it is assumed that he was in command of the Paratroops in the village, as he gave orders to plunder this village three days after the murder took place and so would be responsible for the murder.

He could however be listed for plunder at any rate.
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"CARDS CHECKED LIST 81."
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

Charge No. 439 (12-12-46).

For the use of the Secretariat:

Registered Number: a406

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 1 DEC 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:

1. FISCH, Oberleutnant der Marine, in command of the "Noordbatterij" (North Battery) island of Texel, Holland, February 1945.

Description: aged about 40, height about 1m 75 - 1m 80; thin pointed greyish face, scar on chin, medium fair hair;avy drinker.

2. FISCH, member of the Noordbatterij (for Battery), island of Texel, Holland, February 1945.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Island of Texel, February 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No. 1. Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law:

Netherlands Penal Code Art: 47, 48, 237, 239.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

An Allied plane in distress, flying low over the island of Texel, dropped distress signals but in spite of this was shot at by a German battery under the command of accused until it fell into the sea.

The occupants climbed on to the wings and some of the Germans wanted to go to their help but were prevented from doing so by FISCH. Instead the airmen were shot at until they fell into the sea.

TRANSMITTED BY: .................................
Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by H. Broekman and C. Treffers, members of the above sub-committee and respectively special county constable and special constable, with respect to the shooting down of Allied airmen in distress.

Witness W. Benen, living at Den Burg, Texel states that while he was doing forced labour for the Germans on the island of Texel an aeroplane flew low one day above the "Noordbatterij" where he was working. No shooting was done from the plane but it was heavily shot at by the Germans. It fell into the sea and witness saw two of the occupants crawl on to the wings. The Germans then shot at these men both with machine-guns and rifles. They in no way tried to save them.

The "Noordbatterij" was under the command of Oberleutnant TEMANN of the Navy, and a certain notorious KRUIJN also belonged to the battery.

Witness E. Boon confirms and adds that he was told by German soldiers that they had shot at the crew of the plane after it had fallen into the sea.

Witness F. van der West, who had been arrested by the Germans and forced to work on the "Noordbatterij", states that the incident mentioned above occurred in January 1945.

He had seen orange balls fall from the plane and understood from this that the crew were in distress. In spite of these signals being repeatedly given the Germans shot at the plane which fell into the sea. He then saw men standing and sitting on the wings of the plane and Germans belonging to the battery wanted to do out to them but were forbidden to do so by the commander, TEMANN. Firing was kept up until the men on the plane fell into the sea.

Statements by four other witnesses confirm the above.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarlem, 19th October, 1946.

s/ H. Broekman.

C. Treffers.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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<td>19 DEC 1946</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 841.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 420 (12, 1246.)

For the use of the secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in secretariat

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position

(not to be translated)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

References to relevant provisions of national law

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

All three accused brutally ill-treated people who were being interrogated by them.

TRANSMITTED BY . . . . . . . . . . .
Investigation of War Crimes Office, Sub-Commission Utrecht.

Extract from these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

submitted by J. van Dam, Detective-Sergeant, Utrecht Police Force, member of the above sub-committee, and special county constable, in connection with charges of maltreatment brought against members of the "Geheime Feldpolizei" Utrecht.

Witness Missok states that a member of the "Geheime Feldpolizei" at Utrecht, Oberfeldwebel GLITZCHENAU, Otto, was a friend of hers and in consequence she was often in the office of the Headquarters of the "Geheime Feldpolizei", while there she frequently saw that arrested people were taken into Oberfeldwebel Reinhold HARBRÖCK's office. When they went in they showed no signs of being wounded but when they left the office after being interrogated by HARBRÖCK they appeared to be seriously wounded.

From the room next door she heard people shrieking and groaning, this apparently being from the ill-treatment they were receiving from HARBRÖCK while he interrogated them.

Witness van der Wielen, now detained in the Amersfoort internment camp, states that he worked for the "Geheime Feldpolizei" at Utrecht as interpreter. He saw Oberfeldwebel Reinhold HARBRÖCK deliberately give one arrested person several blows in the face during his interrogation of the prisoner.

Witness Father JANSSENS states that in January, 1945 he was arrested and taken to the "Geheime Feldpolizei" headquarters at Utrecht to be interrogated. During his interrogation, which occurred over a number of weeks, he was maltreated by the Geheime Feldpolizei, being beaten with a sort of rubber truncheon both on the face and back till once when this occurred he fell down unconscious. He was then thrown into the bathroom and later interrogated again. His interrogator on each occasion was a member of the "Geheime Feldpolizei" called "Otto" and a Dutchman named Hans SCHREUDER was always present as interpreter. Both men maltreated him.

Father Janssens' statement, made to and vouched for on oath by E. Jonkers, police constable at Tiel, was included in:

Statement made on oath of office, concluded and signed on 12th July, 1946 by:

a/ J. van Dam.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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SCHUT, Barnabas M.A.
and 65

CARDS CHECKED LIST 61
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position
(Not to be translated)

1. SCHUT, Cornelis M.A., Unterscharführer, member of the "Niederländische Legion" and German "Waffen SS." Employed by the S.D. "Aussendienststelle" Maastricht for whom he acted as "agent-provocateur. (V-man). Also helped with interrogations at Vught Concentration Camp. Dutch by birth, but lost nationality by serving the Germans. Comes from Utrecht. Married and has 2-3 children.

Description: Age about 41, height about 1.66 m, fair hair, blue eyes, rather protruding teeth, slim figure, wears glasses.


U.N.W.C.C. list No. 1/A-66 (under NIETSCHE) and 45/A-416.


5. GROOTJANS, Dutchman, served with the S.D., Maastricht.

N.B. All the members remaining of the S.D. "Aussendienststelle" Maastricht, which between 14th September 1944 and the liberation, retreated successively to Hoensbroek, Maastricht, Venlo, Sneek, Haarlem, were taken prisoner by the Allies at the latter place.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime
Linzburg, Brabant and Friesland 1944-1945

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. I, Murder (compl. in)
No. III- Torture of civilians (Compl. in)
No. XVIII- Wanton destruction and devastation of property (arson)

No. 1 - all
No. 2 - I, III
No. 3 - I, XVIII
No. 4 & 5 - I
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused KEBUT, a Dutch traitor, was guilty of shooting several of his fellow-countrymen and also of brutally ill-treating prisoners during their interrogation. He acted too as "agent-provocateur", so causing the arrest and sending to concentration-camps of members of the "resistance" movement. One of those betrayed by him died later at Bergen-Belsen.

A further crime in which he was concerned was the burning of houses and farms in Limburg.

NITSCHE also brutally ill-treated prisoners when he interrogated them and shot others.

STROBEL ordered the shootings and assisted in the burning of the houses.

CONRAD and CR-OJANS, another Dutch traitor, shot men on STROBEL's orders.
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by A. Dijkman, sergeant, State Police, member of above sub-commission, in connection with war crimes committed by members of the SICO & S.D., Aussemdienststelle, Maastricht.

Witness Miss Stoekebrand, formerly secretary to R.H.O. NITSCH, member of the SICO & S.D., Maastricht, the latter of whom is now detained at Maastricht (see further), states that Unterscharführer SCHUT (a Dutchman serving with the Germans) was a member of a special "Kommando" formed by Hauptsturmführer STROBEL, another member being Unterscharführer KLONEN, for the purpose of keeping an eye on the V-men (agents-provocateurs).

SCHUT so distinguished himself that he was transferred to the concentration camp at Vught in June 1944. There he assisted in the "continuous" and "3rd Degree" interrogations (Bauer- und Verschärfftenveermehmungen) where his innate brutality and sadistic tendencies displayed themselves to such an extent that NITSCH contemplated sending him elsewhere.

When Maastricht was taken by the Allies STROBEL ordered SCHUT to remain behind in the district as a civilian so as to pass on information.

Before that SCHUT, in his capacity as "agent-provocateur", had been the means of the capture at Eerst a. the heads of the Gulpen and neighbourhood "resistance" movement by the Maastricht S.D. Two were arrested and eight died later in German concentration camps.

The accused, Richard Heinrich Georg NITSCH, States that SCHUT helped him with the so-called "Verschärfftenveermehmungen" (3rd Degree interrogations). During those at Vught he SCHUT ill-treated the prisoners so badly that NITSCH had to warn him on this account.

After 14th September 1944 the Maastricht "Aussemdienststelle" moved on to various places and in some of these people were shot on STROBEL's (head of the "Aussemdienststelle") orders. SCHUT personally shot several of them.

1. At Grubbenvorst, October 1944, the Dutchman SCHAEFER was shot on STROBEL's orders by CONRAD and SCHUT, both members of the S.D.

2. Reuvew, October 1944, Comans and Janssen shot by SCHUT and GROOVANS also a Dutchman serving with the S.D.; again by STROBEL's orders.

3. On road between Heiden and Kessel, De Neef shot by SCHUT.

4. Same day, 9th October 1944, STROBEL, SCHUT and NITSCH drove towards E-carlo. Stopped at the farm "Hoppenhok" where two former disappeared for a while. On return NITSCH gathered they had shot somebody.

5. November 1944, Schoors shot at Venlo aerodrome by SCHUT, accused being present. STROBEL, had given the order.

6. 10 men executed in Friesland by members of Maastricht S.D. in the spring of 1945. SCHUT took part in these executions.

7. 15th November 1944, 4 Dutchmen shot and buried at Venlo aerodrome by CONRAD and accused. SCHUT was present.
In October or November 1944, several houses and farms in central Limburg, (Voorhuiservorst) were fired by members of the S.D., on STORZ's orders. SCHUT helped.

Witnesses Reijnders and Peeters state that they were prisoners in Vught concentration camp. A chaplain named Berix from Heerlen was also there. They twice from their hut saw Berix being brutally maltreated by the S.D. man NLBCH and a man in the uniform of the Netherlands police. The ill-treatment lasted at least an hour and took place in the so-called "flogging-room". It consisted in tying one of the chaplain's wrists to one of his chained feet so that Berix had to stand in a bent position. He only had a shirt and a pair of trousers.

NLBCH and the Dutchman then beat him, the former with a rubber truncheon and the latter with a wooden stick. This took place with only short intervals. After the two men had continued like this for a time the cords tying the chaplain were loosened and the interrogation started. While it went on the Dutchman repeatedly hit the victim in the face with a wooden stick. This ill-treatment followed by an interrogation was repeated more than once, and when the chaplain raised his hands begging for mercy both men hit him so hard that witnesses could hear it from their hut; when they later met the chaplain his head and face were swollen and the latter showed signs of bad bruising.

Chaplain Berix was one of the men arrested at Weert. He died in the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in March 1945.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Maastricht, 12th November 1946.

S/A. Dijkman.

NOTE ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defence is possible.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 81
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge 422 (12-12-46)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number Date of receipt in Secretariat

1. BUSCH, Rudolf Bernard, Kommandoführer Organisation TOOT (O.T.), Assen, November, 1944-1945. Had his office in the café KOOPS, 94, Groningerstraat, Assen. Taken prisoner at Assen by Allies on 13th April, 1945, but his whereabouts are unknown.
Description: aged about 48, height about 1m. 75; some teeth wholly or partially filled with gold; 2 or 3 fingers missing from one hand; always wore glasses, possibly in a dark frame.

2. ERLER (?), (Full name is not known, but it might be Heribert ERLER, born 1st Jan. 1897, who was deputy procureur of Taudenhäuser, Bühl, Germany)

3. HENKER, German, member of the Organisation TOOT, Assen, 1944-1945.

4. IBMEL, German, do.

5. SCHNEIDER, Hermann, German, probably connected with the Organisation TOOT.

Witness

6. JULIUS, Kolonnetführer Organisation TOOT, Assen, 1944.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Assen, 25th November, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I. Murder (complicity in).
No. IX. Forced labour of civilians in connection with military operations of the enemy.

References to relevant provisions of national law

Netherlands Penal Code.
art. 47, 48, 287, 289.
art. 52 The Hague Regulations.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused were guilty of or accomplices in the premeditated shooting of a Dutch slave labourer working for the organisation TOOT, the reason given being that he had refused to work and an example must be made to frighten others so that they did not refuse.

TRANSMITTED BY
INVESTIGATION OF WAR CRIMES OFFICE,
Sub-Commission Drenthe Province.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the

STATEMENT

submitted by S.de Jong, head detective, Assen Police Force, employed
by the above office, in connection with the murder of G.J.A.Hofman,
Dutchman; by Germans belonging to the Organisation T.O.T.

Witness van der Holder, states that for some time in 1944 he had to
work for a detachment of the O.T. stationed at Assen. This was in charge
of Kommandoführer Busch whose headquarters were in the café Koons. Next to
the café was a barn.

Early one November morning 1944, the labourer Hofman, well-known to
witness, was taken into the café by Kolonnoführer Müller. About three
quarters of an hour later a German member of the O.T., Henker, came to
witness and others working in the barn and told them to clear out and wait
in the street.

Witness thought Hofman was going to receive a punishment in the
barn as had happened to other workers. As they left the barn Hofman came
out of the café followed by Kommandoführer Busch and two O.T-men, Ehler
and someone whose name witness did not know but he had one arm in a sling.
His name may have been Bohl. They all went into the barn.

Witness suddenly heard a shot in the barn and at the same time
Hofman called out: 'Holy St. Anthony, I did not refuse to work'. Directly
afterwards another shot was heard. Müller and Busch came out of the barn
and went into the café, the other German, Henker presumably, also left the
barn. Then Ehler and Henker went into it again and another shot rang out.
The door was then opened and witness and his comrades had to go in. They
saw Hofman lying dead on the floor with a wound in his head. Henker then
made a short speech and told them they must say nothing of what had happen-
red in the barn otherwise they would suffer the same fate as Hofman. He
made them carry the body out and put it down in the street, A worker was
then ordered by one of the Germans to put a bit of cardboard bearing the
words: 'I refused to work' beside the body.

This notice must have been prepared in the café before Hofman was
shot as there was not time for the writing on it to have been done between
the body being put down and the notice put by it.

Witness was shown a photo and recognised in it Busch, Henker and
Müller.

Witness van der Heijen, one of the previous statement and that
Bohl was the name of the German whose arm was in a sling. He adds that
Ehler and another German, Hermann Schneider, entered the barn the second
time and while they were there he heard another shot. When they came out
he saw Hofman's body lying on the ground. Later when ordered to scrub the
floor of the barn he found three cartridge cases, probably from pistol carri-
drages.

Witness Henderika Iebershoff, wife of W.Koons, confirms that Busch
had his office in their café. One morning in November 1944, she was asked
for a bit of cardboard by Henker and gave him the lid of a box.

She confirms hearing shots come from the direction of the barn and
found later that a workman had been shot there and a notice on a bit of
board placed by the body when this was put out into the street. It was
quite clear to her then that a plan to shoot a workman had been talked
over beforehand for she remembers that Hofman was brought into the café
some time after she had been asked for the bit of cardboard.

Witness Elisabeth Krause
Witness Elisabeth Krause, a German, divorced wife of D. Tonte and now in detention at Assen, states that she cooked for some Germans belonging to the O.T. at Assen.

On 25th November, 1944, when they BUSCH, HENKER and UBEL came to her for their meal she asked BUSCH if he had shot the workman as she had heard about it. He denied but HENKER said that one of them had done it, orders for this having been given, the reason being that the workman refused to work and an example must be made so as to frighten the others, otherwise more refusals would follow. Some time later HENKER told witness BUSCH had killed Hofman.

Witness recognised BUSCH and HENKER on the photograph shown her.

Witness Rappmund states that he worked in the O.T. office at Assen. He confirms the preparation of the notice previous to the murder, this on BUSCH's orders. When he heard of the murder he realised it had been planned beforehand. This opinion was corroborated by the arrival of a German soldier, one of a guard set on the Grodingorbrug, who asked BUSCH to remove the corpse. This he did not wish to do and he telephoned to the Head Section of the O.T. at Assen who replied that the decision taken by them must be carried out to the letter. From this witness Rappmund that the matter must have been discussed beforehand with the Head Section.

The Investigator adds that the full name of HENKER is not known, but that it might be Herbert FRIED, who was deputy burgomaster of Teubenheim, Sachsen. This Herbert HENKER committed suicide in April, 1945. BUSCH was seen in Assen on 15th April, 1945, the day of its liberation, among a troop of German soldiers who had been taken prisoner. He may still be a prisoner in a prisoner of war camp.

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded at Assen, 28th February, 1946.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
Date Submitted: 2 Jan 1947
Decision of Committee I: 1-9 A

GEMMEKER, Albert Konrad
and 69

CARLS CHECKED 6/17 52
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No.423 (7-1-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 6 JAN 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

1. GHERZER, Albert Konrad, U.S. Obersturmführer, Commandant Westerbork Internment Camp, 1944, German.

BORN 27th September, 1907 at Düsseldorf. Police Inspector No. 2 in Amsterdam prison. (U.N.W.C.C. list No. 40/W-127).


5. LUEBBE, (LYUBBER) Fritz, S.S. Befehlshaber, Polizei, Division, Westerbork, German. Born 8th August, 1921 at Dalkon; unmarried, labourer, lived at 3, Jacobstrasse, Ensers. Now detained in Assen (Holland).

6. LEITZ, member of S.S. at Westerbork.

7. HERLING, van, Dutchman, serving with the S.S. at Westerbork.

8. DEPTNER, Sturmbannführer, Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei at Zwolle or Amersfoort, September, 1944. (U.N.W.C.C. list Nos. 11/1-50; 40/W-35; 41/W-36, and 42/addendum.


Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Westerbork, 7/8 September, 1944.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No.1. Murder (complicity in) 0347

References to relevant provisions of national law


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Four young Jews attempted to escape from Westerbork internment camp but were caught and after an interrogation but no trial were shot. One of the victims was not killed outright but having managed to get to the camp-hospital was there given an injection by order of Camp Commandant, and then taken to the crematorium where he was burned together with the other victims. The evidence is contradictory as to whether he was burned alive or shot dead prior to his cremation.

TRANSMITTED BY

Political Investigation Department
District Assen.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by D.J. Stool, police-sergeant, State police at Westerbork, attached to the above department, in connection with the shooting of 4 Dutch civilians.

Accused Emil Walter FREITZ-BEIJING, S.S. Sturmbannführer, now detained in Assen, states that he was at Westerbork concentration camp in the autumn of 1944. His commanding officer was S.S. Obersturmführer Albert OBERMEYER.

Arriving at the latter's office one morning he was told that 4 Jews, during an attempt to escape from the camp the previous night, had been shot dead. One of the four however was said to be still alive and was in the camp hospital. OBERMEYER ordered witness to go to the hospital and tell the head medical officer, SPANIER, to give the wounded Jew an injection if he was not yet dead. He ordered BREIL to accompany witness saying to him: "You know all about it." Witness gave SPANIER ORDERS'S orders and BREIL, and he left the building and waited outside. A minute later SPANIER and 2 Jews, the latter carrying the wounded Jew on a stretcher, came out and they all went to the crematorium. From SPANIER's manner and his urging of the stretcher-bearers to hurry, witness got the impression that the wounded man was only under an anaesthetic and not dead and that he (SPANIER) wanted to avoid the Jew regaining consciousness before he was killed.

The wounded man was taken into the crematorium where the three other corpses were lying. Witness later that though the men had made the attempt to escape it was only after their recapture that they had been shot. BREIL told witness he had helped with the shooting which was done on OBERMEYER's orders. Witness also was told that von HENNING, a Dutchman serving with the S.S. at Westerbork camp, had made one of the firing-squad. Witness considers that OBERMEYER alone was responsible for condemning the 4 Jews to death as he knows of no other German officers being in the camp that night.

- 2 -

Accused Fritz LUHRMANN.
Accused Fritz LUMAEC-E, S.S.Rotmfortführer, now in Asmum prison, states that together with BREIL and LE, of the S.S., he went to the fence round the camp, having heard shots, and found a man who had been shot at by the Dutch police guard outside. They took him to GE EKER who interrogated them next. Later GE EKER ordered BREIL, LE, Von HENNING, and witness to shoot the prisoners which they did.

Witness does not know whether GE EKER told the men they were to be shot. He heard next day that one had not been killed outright and was in the prison hospital. He saw him later in the hall of the crematorium where he had been shot dead.

He states that he was not present when the corpses were cremated, but was posted there as a sentry to prevent that photos or notes were made.

Accused Edmund Xaver BREIL, confirms the previous statement and states that on GE EKER's orders he told Dr. SPANIER to give the wounded Jew an narcotic injection and later he shot the wounded Jew through the head in the crematorium hall, killing him. FRENT,EL-BEIJME was present. Witness is sure the man was dead. He was then later burnt with the three other victims. The four Jews were Dutch citizens.

Accused Albert Konrad OMI EKER, S.S.Obersturmführer and camp commandant Lager Westerbork, states that the four Jews were brought to him by LUMAEC-E, LE, and BREIL, accused of having attempted to escape. He interrogated the man who confessed. This he reported by teleprinter to the Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei at Amersfoort or Woerden and received orders the same way that the four Jews were to be shot that night. The order was signed DEFFNECE.

He then ordered as far as he can remember, LUMAEC-E, LE, BREIL and FRENT,EL-BEIJME, four German S.S. men to shoot the Jews. He does not remember having given such order to Von HENNING.

Having been informed by the camp doctor, SPANIER, that one of the victims was wounded in the hospital, he sent FRENZEL-BEIJME to the doctor with orders that the man was to be anaesthetised so that he should not know he was to be killed and to avoid his feeling worried and frightened. FRENZEL-BEIJME was then ordered to shoot the man and later reported that he had carried out the order. Witness may have spoken of the matter to BREIL but he gave the order to FRENZEL-BEIJME.

Witness told the four men of the death sentence. All Jews in the camp, including the four, know that any attempt to escape would be punished with the death sentence.

In a statement included in the present, made out at Westerbork camp and signed on oath of office by the investigator L.A. Cohen, police inspector at Amsterdam, dated 20th April 1945 and concluded at Westerbork -

Witness Dr. Kuttner states that he gave first aid to a wounded man who told him that he and three comrades had attempted to escape from the camp, were caught and shot without any sort of trial. His wound was not fatal and he pretended to be dead, then under cover of darkness dragged himself to the hospital. Witness informed his chief Dr. Spanier who sent word to OMI EKER. The latter ordered that Goldstein, the victim, was not to be treated. Goldstein's wounds were not serious and could have been cured.

Witness Dr. Spanier states that the deputy camp commandant FRENZEL-BEIJME ordered him to give Goldstein an injection so as to kill him. He refused whereupon FRENZEL-BEIJME told him Goldstein would be shot. As he, being doctor, could not comply with the order to kill the man he asked FRENZEL-BEIJME if an injection to anaesthetise the man might be given so that he should not know of the coming execution. FRENZEL-BEIJME agreed to this.

Witness Dr. Nico Speyer states that he gave Goldstein an injection with a strong narcotic to save him the terror of being executed again. The dose was not lethal.

Witness Peter Hargleos
Witness Peter Margules states that he got an order from FRANZL BETE to fetch a man from the hospital and to take him to the crematorium. He and his brother put him in the hall of the crematorium.

FRANZL BETE then went with them to fetch 3 corpses lying in an open spot behind the crematorium and they took these also to the hall.

Witness Ir. Fontijn states that he was charged with the operation of the crematorium in the camp. He was told on the morning of 8 September, 1944, by his chief TURZ, to burn four corpses. When he reached the crematorium the two brothers Margules were leaving. They told him they had just taken the four corpses to be burnt there.

The S.D. men BREIL and LUBOCH helped witness burn the first body then left. He then noticed that 4 empty cartridges were lying on the floor in the hall of the crematorium and there were spatters of blood on the wall.

Before he started the cremations he got a message from TURZ that FRANZL BETE had given orders that the corpse from the hospital was to be burnt first. While this was being done he noticed it make convulsive movements. As he was not very experienced he gave no thought to at the time, but after some time when he had burnt more bodies he began to wonder if he had then burnt a living person. The body was clad in a shirt. He saw no bloodstain on this nor any wounds apart from a bit of plaster on the neck and cheek.

He saw the death certificates on which the Germans had written: "Shot while attempting to escape".

This statement is confirmed by TURZ.

The investigator Cohen adds that he has the impression that Goldstein was burnt alive on the orders of FRANZL BETE, because:
1. Goldstein was taken alive to the crematorium (statement Dr. Speyer);
2. Witness Fontijn arrived at the crematorium just as the brothers Margules left, so that the Germans had no time to kill Goldstein;
3. FRANZL BETE's order that Goldstein had to be burnt first presumably to prevent Goldstein regaining consciousness;
4. Fontijn's statement that Goldstein moved in the oven.

The four empty cartridges found by Fontijn were probably from the shots fired at the escapees, the bodies then being dragged behind the crematorium. One shot would have been quite sufficient to finish Goldstein in his condition.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Woestrobeek, 18th September, 1946.

s/ D.J. Stoel.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
SCHRODER, Heinrich

Date Submitted: 23 JAN 1947

Decision of Committee I:

CARLS CHICKEN LIST 52
SCHRÖDER, Hermann, German nationality, strong national-socialist, head of the Einsatzstab of the N.S.D.A.P., Hoevelaken, in 1944-1945. During this period lived at "Huize Waldon" C.t., subsequently moving to Amersfoort (5, Stephensonstreet) then Abcoude. Present whereabouts unknown. In 1923 parents lived at Barmen (Germany) where they owned 2 lace factories. Was commercial trader. Speaks Dutch. In 1920-1923 lived with family van Noutigom, 216, Oranjestraat, Holland.

Place and date of commission of Hoevelaken, Oct. 1944 - April 1945, alleged crime.

No. XIII. Pillage.

Neth. Penal Code, art. 47, 49, 310, 321.

The accused, having requisitioned a house, took a considerable number of articles from it with him when he left, some of those later being recovered in another house subsequently occupied by him.

TRANSMITTED BY
State Police,
District Arnhem,
Post Hoevelaken.

Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

Submitted by H.d. Graaf and H. Jansen, respectively police sergeant and constable at Hoevelaken, in charge of pillage brought against the German Hermann SCHÖDER.

Witness Melchior states that SCHÖDER, head of the Einsatzstab of the N.S.D.A.P., requisitioned his house at Hoevelaken together with its contents, promising faithfully to respect the latter. Instead when witness finally regained possession he found that a considerable number of household and other articles had been taken, some of these being found later in a house in Amersfoort subsequently lived in by the accused.

Witness found on the attic of his house after returning in May, 1945, 300 empty wine-bottles, mostly belonging to him.

Witness van Kethner confirms that accused lived for some time in the above house and that furniture was taken from it to Amersfoort when SCHÖDER moved there.

Witness van Neutigem states that SCHÖDER, whom he had known previously, is a strong National-Socialist.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, signed and concluded at Hoevelaken, 19th September, 1946.

/s/ H. do Graaf,
H. Jansen.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is reasonably complete.
No defence seems possible.
MISSING
REGISTERED
NOS.
349
FERTIG, Henry

23 JAN 1947

1-7: A except for passage

8-10: W

CARLS CHECKED LIST 52
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<th>Registered Number</th>
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**Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position (not to be translated)**

1. **FERTIG, Heinz**, Oberfeldwebel, belonged to the Infanterie and/or Feldgendarmerie. Commandant of the Sondereinheiten Haarlem. Head of Dienststelle A II-28, Droef, 16, Haarlem, replacing FRENZ in this post, November 1944. Belonged to the K.I.D. Comes from Heidelberg, married with children; had a glass business. Description: aged about 40, height 1.75 - 1.80m; broad, strongly built.

2. **FRENZ, Karl**, Oberfeldwebel, Head of Dienststelle A II-28 till replaced by FERTIG.

3. **LISSEN, Peter**, Oberfeldwebel, at one time head of the Wehrmachthaus, Haarlem. Lived at 110, Markt, Losheim, Bezirk Trier, post 22 (Germany).


5. **FUGGER, Oberleutnant Luftwaffe**, and Oberzahlmeister Bezirksverwaltung U II, Kenaupark, Haarlem. Married; paper dealer Bavaria. Description: age 40-45; height 1.90 m; pale face; dark eyes; thick lips; medium fair hair.


7. **LINDEN, van der**, Dutch member of the N.S.K.K., Haarlem.

**Witnesses:**

8. **SCHULTZ**, member of the Feldgendarmerie, Haarlem, 1944. Description: tall, wore glasses.


10. **PETERS, Oberzollinspektor**.

**Place and date of commission of alleged crime**

Haarlem, 1944 - 1945.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Murder.</td>
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<td>III.</td>
<td>Ill-treatment of civilians.</td>
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<td>VII.</td>
<td>Deportation of civilians (complicity in).</td>
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<td>XIII.</td>
<td>Plunder (complicity in).</td>
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<td>XIV.</td>
<td>Confiscation of property (complicity in).</td>
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<td>XVIII.</td>
<td>Wanton devastation and destruction (complicity in).</td>
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</table>

References to relevant provisions of national law

The accused PERTIG shot at random hitting a boy in his knee and during a razzia shot at a Dutchman who had left his house to warn neighbours when a street was being searched. The victim died shortly afterwards.

PERTIG also maltreated arrested persons when interrogating them, confiscated goods without giving a receipt and in certain cases sold them. He was also present when pillaging took place and wanton devastation caused to property.

FRÉLIG was concerned in cases of confiscation and pillage, and POTZLER gave orders to confiscate various contents of a garage and household articles and furniture belonging to the proprietor who had hidden to escape arrest also the contents of another house where the family had gone into hiding. LEIBEN was also an accomplice in confiscation accompanied by pillage.

HILBIG appears to have been responsible for the arrest and subsequent deportation for slave labour of a Dutchman and for the seizure of household articles and money found in the latter's house.

KLEINER took part in requisitionings and also gave orders for a house to be emptied of its contents in the absence of the owners.

Van der LINDET seized a car in a garage, accompanying this by threatening the owner with a pistol.

TRANSMITTED BY
Pro-Justitia,
Investigation of War Crimes,
Sub-Commission Haarlem.

Extract of theee statements has been made in his own words by the

STATEMENTS,

submitted by J. Reutenberg, police-sergeant and L. Both, police-constable,
Haarlem, both a local county constables and members of the above mentioned
sub-commission, in connection with charges of murder, theft and ill-treat-
ment brought against certain Germans.

Witness van der Wel states that on 5th May, 1945 during a demonstra-
tion at the place where illegal workers had been executed a boy went to
FERTIG’s office and tried to take away a notice board with a German in-
scription. FERTIG then came out and started to shoot at random with his
machine-gun.

Witness then saw that a boy was carried off who had been hit in his
knee.

Witness Ehring, a boy of 11 years old states that he was singing
the national anthem with more than 100 other children when he was hit in
the knee by a bullet. His father told him that the German who shot him
was FERTIG.

Witness Elsinga, a boy of 11 years old states that he was singing
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the national anthem with more than 100 other children when he was hit in
the knee by a bullet. His father told him that the German who shot him
was FERTIG.
Previous to this witness had seen Feldwebel Peter LÜHNER in company with van der Vout, a Dutchman working for the Germans, enter one of Smink’s garages. There cars, tyres and bicycles were seized.

Witness Huisman, a Dutchman now in custody, states that he accompanied POTGIETER. Smink’s garage had been requisitioned. As the family was not in the house POTGIETER seized the contents, furniture and food, distributing them among various German departments and an airforce unit. The latter took the furniture.

Witness van Wilpe also states that POTGIETER seized a car standing in his garage. POTGIETER gave a certificate for it which he signed with his name. Witness never received compensation for the car.

Witness van Baren states that POTGIETER having requisitioned a car which was needed for food distribution, witness tried to get it released. POTGIETER refused but sent him to the Haarlem Ortskommandant, Hauptmann DENIER. No result was achieved here either.

Witness J. van Velzen, wife of P. van Kemp, states that her husband was arrested by German soldiers who also took 6 electric stoves, an artificial sunlight apparatus, shoes, wireless and 150 guilders in cash from the house. Her husband was sent to work for the "Arbeits-Insasse" in Germany. Witness went to the Feldgendarmerie at Haarlem and first saw SCHUTZ, who then sent her to Oberleutnant HILDEG, The latter appeared to know all about her husband’s arrest, and she gathered from his conversation that what had taken place was done by his orders.

Witness Heullker states that an attack accompanied by shooting was made on his house. He and his wife fled. When he returned next day he found that valuable jewelry had disappeared. He complained to the Feldgendarmerie and was told that POTGIETER was said to have been concerned in the attack.

Witness J. van der Voot, a Dutchman in custody in Holland, states that POTGIETER and others of the Feldgendarmerie entered the house of a man called Wittman, in witness’ presence POTGIETER hit Wittman, later taking him and two others to headquarters at Haarlem, where POTGIETER interrogated them. Witness was not present during the interrogation but heard the arrested persons shrieking with pain, he thought because they were being beaten.

Witness Staffeleu states that he was one of the arrested persons mentioned in the previous statement. His teeth were broken during the beating he received from the non-commissioned officer conducting his interrogation. He heard later this man’s name was POTGIETER. He was in command of the attack.

Witness Neyerink states that POTGIETER ill-treated him during an interrogation by beating him with a stick, so that he could not lie down for three days.

Witness D. van Hoof also says that he was beaten by POTGIETER during an interrogation.

Witness SCHREURS now in custody states that his job was to value cars requisitioned by the Germans. The requisitioning at Haarlem was done by a Sonderkommando under FRENZ and later under POTGIETER. He heard POTGIETER often say, "He will get nothing because he asks too much". POTGIETER was very brutal. He states that he saw POTGIETER more than once beating people.

Statement made out under oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarlem, 3rd September, 1946. 

s/ J.P. Meulenberg. 
L.Both.
In a statement submitted by L. Both, additional charges have been brought concerning the accused FRERG.

Witness J. de Roode, wife of E. Kwaadgras, states that a man in German uniform seized a car in their garage. Parts of the car had previously been hidden by her husband and these were found by the above German who threatened her husband with a pistol. It is as heard later that this man's name was VAN DER LINDE.

Witness Barbee states that he saw FRENG go into his witness garage. Witness made off as he had various "hidden" cars there. Next day two members of the N.S.K.K. fetched a trailer from the garage. One of these men was VAN DER LINDE.

Witness Koelmeper, now detained in Amsterdam, states that he worked at the Dienststelle, Droog 16, Haarlem, his immediate chief being Oberfeldwebel FRENG, later replaced by KLEINER. Witness heard at the Dienststelle that FRENG was sent back to his unit in connection with the theft of food from places where he was requisitioning cars.

Witness was present when goods belonging to the Netherlands Railways were seized. FRENG was in one end of this action and seized tools, material, leather, oils and anything else that took his fancy.

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded at Haarlem, 3rd September 1946.

Further statements with additional charges have been submitted on oath of office by H. Broeckman (5th July 1946) and L. Both (25th September 1946), both of Haarlem, against FRENG.

Witness J. ter Hof states that he was at the de Vries place when two German officers and two soldiers belonging to the N.S.K.K. drove up. One of the officers said that there were motor-bicycles on the premises which must be produced within five minutes otherwise the de Vries, father and son, would be shot and their belongings confiscated.

They stood there with drawn pistols and watch in hand. Young de Vries finally gave way and the Germans seized three motor-bicycles. Witness heard later from the Dutch N.S.K.K. man Huisman, who acted as interpreter, that the officers were Stabsintendant KLEINER and Oberzahlmeister FOULER.

Witness L. de Vries confirms, adding that he later received a requisitioning slip for the motor-bicycles but it was taken back again some time later by a German.

Witness B. M. Buyse, wife of Mr. Kousemaker, states that her husband, director of the A.T.O., was warned by his head stables-man that he had better disappear as he was expecting the Germans to take measures, the A.T.O. personnel having gone into hiding. In consequence of the warning her husband also went into hiding.

Two officers arrived next day and asked for her husband whom she answered was away looking for his personnel. One of the officers said her husband was to report at the Bezirkverwaltung at the Kenaupark, Haarlem. In his absence the other, an older man said to her "Think, if you come you will be arrested." This she took as a warning so went into hiding herself. Apart from some household articles which neighbours took care of for her, the rest of their furniture etc. was taken away by men in German uniform, there being eye-witnesses of this. Nothing of this has been recovered. WAESS supposes that it was seized by the first German officer. (A long list of the missing articles is attached.)

Witness Busar confirms that he had warned his director Mr. Kousemaker that he had better look out owing to the personnel's disappearance. The
Germain officer appeared and took him, witness, off to the Bezirkverwaltung in the Konopark where he was searched. He was then taken back to his director's house but neither the latter nor his wife were there.

The following day witness went into hiding and when he returned after the capitulation he found his house had been emptied of all furniture and food-stocks. Neighbours told him men in German uniform had been quartered there. The name of the German officer was, he thinks, POTZLER.

Witness Huismen, now in custody at, , confirms the seizure by POTZLER and KLEINER of motor-bicycles at the De Vries' place. Some time later he had to take Oberschluessel Peter to the De Vries. He learnt during his interrogation by the P.R. that POTZLER had taken back the requisitioning slips which had been given for the motor-bicycles.

Witness confirms that he took KLEINER and POTZLER to Kousemaker's house. KLEINER ordered POTZLER to have what furniture remained in the house and office taken away. He does not know what happened to it but supposes POTZLER used some of it for his own purposes.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is reasonably complete.

No defence seems possible.
360 TO
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351 TO 360
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 32
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 427 (9-1-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 444430/6, 6/357

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 8 JAN 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:


2. LAU, Friedrich, Oberwachtmeister der Schutzpolizei, Rotterdam, 1944-1945.


4. SCHOLZ, Major, Schutzpolizei, Rotterdam.

5. VERJANEN, Oberwachtmeister Schutzpolizei, Rotterdam.

Witnesses:

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Rotterdam, 12th April, 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No.1. Murder (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law:


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

The accused LAU deliberately shot a Dutchman who was being taken to a prison, reporting later that the latter had been "shot while attempting to escape". This statement was false and accused had previously indicated that shooting would take place.

HÜLLE is accused of having given the order to shoot.
Investigation of War Crimes Office
Sub-Commission Rotterdam.
Pro-Justitia.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by
the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by G.J. Verwey, attached to the Investigation of War Crimes Sub-commission, Rotterdam, also special police-constable, in connection with the murder of J.A. Aeedijk.

Witness Cornelis Johannes Dirk Liveen, Oberwachtmeister der Ordnungspolizei, Rotterdam, (now in custody in Holland) states that a short while after 20 Dutchmen had been executed in the Hoflaan, Aeedijk was brought in to the police point. Witness was told that he had attacked Kok, a Dutch sergeant in the Ordnungspolizei. Witness does not know whether Aeedijk was officially interrogated.

The same evening witness was instructed to accompany Revieroberwachtmeister LAU, who had been ordered by Meister (chief of police) HOLIE to take an arrested person (Aeedijk) from the police point to the police station at the Haagse Veer.

LAU was given two covering letters, one of which was to be signed by an officer as evidence that the prisoner had been handed over. LAU pretended to be upset at having to carry out this commissio so late in the day (9 p.m.) but when he had received his orders looked significant-ly at witness and crooked his finger as if drawing the trigger of a gun.

As they left LAU pointed at Aeedijk, saying to witness: "He is a troublesome fellow, he will be shot"...at the time witness took this to mean that Aeedijk would be sentenced to death for the attack on Kok.

He did not then know that LAU had received orders to shoot prisoners while they were being taken to the Haagse Veer and did not know who had given LAU such orders.

Before leaving the police point witness warned Aeedijk that he would be shot if he tried to escape. Arrived at a certain point LAU called out in German to witness to look out for a bit of barbed wire hanging over the pavement.

He and LAU both stopped but Aeedijk walked on. LAU suddenly started shooting at him with his automatic and Aeedijk fell. Witness received a shock, not having expected this to happen, but when he told LAU so the latter looked surprised and said that he was carrying out orders. It then dawned on him what LAU had meant with the gesture with his fingers and with the words: "He is a troublesome fellow and will be shot". Aeedijk appeared to be dead but LAU ordered witness to shoot him through the head which he did. The body of the victim was left in the road.

As they returned to the police point LAU, who was witness’ superior, ordered him to say if questioned that the prisoner had been shot while attempting to escape. That was what they reported to HOLIE who did not appear in the slightest surprised or upset.

LAU made out a report for his chief, Major PETZSCH and HOLIE sent Oberwachtmeister VERMALEN to head quarters to report...what had happened.

Witness supposes that LAU gave him the order to shoot the presumably dead man so that no doubt could exist that Aeedijk had been killed pursuant to orders. He cannot say for certain whether HOLIE knew of the order when he wrote the covering letters, but LAU in any case know that this was only done for show.

Witness Alfred REI, Revierleutnant der Schutzpolizei, now in custody in Rotterdam, states that at the end of 1944 he received a secret order from the
order from the Höhere S.S.-und Polizeiführer that anybody found in the possession of a weapon might be shot on the spot. Witness read this order out to the Dutch and German policemen at the Stützpunkt (Police point).

On 12th April 1945 Zweedijk was brought in accused of being in the possession of a weapon. Witness was told this, he thinks by HOLLÉ. Zweedijk had once before brought before witness who released him after a warning. This second time however witness said to HOLLÉ: "He won't get off like that this time", or words to that effect, and ordered him to have Zweedijk escorted to the prison.

Witness supposes that HOLLÉ must have interpreted his words wrongly, this in connection with the secret order previously referred to, if he did give HOLLÉ orders to shoot Zweedijk during the latter's transfer to prison, as suggested by witness Neven. What witness had ordered was that one prisoner was to be shot if he made any attempt to escape.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed on Tuesday, 26th November, 1946.

s/ G.J. Verwey.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST: 52
UNIVERSAL CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 4431

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 6 JAN 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. HUBERT, André, Belgian, Jachtman-chauffeur, attached to the S.D.Kommando
   ERKELERD, (Z.V.B.Kommando 14), Heerenveen, October 1944—April 1945.
   Born 20th March 1915, chauffeur, lived at 43, Gijlstraat, Antwerp. Now in
   the internment camp at Homiksen near Antwerp.

2. ROSEN, Horst, German, Kriminalsekretär S.D., Heerenveen, 1944—1945.
   Born 2nd May, 1907, lived at Essen. Now in Heerenveen prison, Holland.
   U.W.C.C. list No. 643/8—438.

3. SVENSSON, Emile, Belgian, member of the
   Z.V.B.Kommando 14, Sipo and S.D., Heerenveen. Born 23rd October, 1921, lived at
   Heerenthals (Belgium). Now in the internment camp "Het Kasteeltje", Brussels.

4. FELDSTEIN, Walter, German, S.D.Kriminalsekretär. Born 12th March, 1904, lived in

5. KROGNER, Hauptsturmführer, head of the
   U.W.C.C. list No. 643/8—400.

6. DE RIJCK (DEREYCK, DE RIJCK), Adolf, Belgian
   Unterscharführer S.D. member of the Z.V.B.
   Kommando 14, Sipo and S.D., Heerenveen.
   U.W.C.C. list No. 643/8—122.

7. DE VOS, Hendrik van, Belgian, member of the
   S.D., Heerenveen 1944. Born 8th March, 1909, lived at Borcherhout (Belgium).
   Now in Antwerp prison. UNWCC-list No. 643/8—514.

8. DE RUIJTER, Belgian, member of the S.D. in
   Heerenveen. Born 13th January, 1899, lived at Iechtages (Belgium). Now in Rotterdam

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Case 1: Heerenveen, 13th December, 1944.
   " 2: Stobbegeat, near Heerenveen, end of 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I. Murder (complicity in )
   No. III. Torture of civilians.
   No. IV—III. (and witness for No. I.)
   " 2, 3 and 6—III.
   " 4, 5, 7 and 8—I.

References to relevant provisions of national law

Both Penal Code


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

The accused 1, 2, 3 and 6 were guilty of ill-treating an old man during
his interrogation. HUBERT was also a witness in a murder for which the re-
mainder accused were responsible, i.e. the shooting of two innocent Dutchmen
in reprisal for the blowing up of part of a railway line.
Political Investigation Department, Drachten.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

S.P. TENIERT

submitted by G.P. de Vries and H. Bruij, sergeants in the Royal Mounted Police and attached to the Political Investigation Department, Drachten, in connection with charges of ill-treatment and murder brought against members of the Sicherheitspolizei and S.D. at Heerenveen.

Case 1.

Witness J. Boonstra states that he was arrested during a "raza" (raid) by the S.D. in December, 1944 and taken to the prison at Heerenveen. There he was interrogated by ROSEN, TIL, DER CR, and STEYTERT.

When witness did not understand what was said to him he was struck on the face and received several blows on his body, to such an extent that he was knocked over and fell, hurting his back. He still suffers from the ill-treatment he received from the four men, all of whom hit him. After each ill-treatment they laughed, obviously because they could treat a man of 70 in this way.

The accused ROSEN states that he remembers having interrogated the previous witness but does not remember the latter having been beaten.

The accused Emile STEYTERT, a Belgian, states that he saw ROSEN beating Boonstra.

Case 2.

The accused Walter PELZA, a German, formerly Kriminal Sekretär in the S.D. and now detained at Heerenveen, states that at the end of 1944 he was sent to investigate a case of sabotage to the railway between Heerenveen and Akkrum at a place called Stobbegat. He found that part of the track had been blown up.

The same day he was ordered by his chief, KRONBERGER, to fetch two prisoners from the prison at Heerenveen, take them to the place where the sabotage had been committed and there have them shot. He was given a car and three men, HUBERT, van MOL, and someone else, all Belgians.

The prisoners Astor and Bol, Dutchmen, who had been arrested before this took place, were then driven in a car of which HUBERT was the chauffeur, to the spot where the line had been sabotaged. There the accused told them an order had been given to shoot them as a reprisal for the sabotage, then having given them time to say their prayers, he ordered van MOL and the other Belgian whose name he did not know, to fire. They did so and both victims fell dead.

The two accused Karel WNY and Harren Lodovik van MOL confirm the above statement, WNY saying he took part in the execution, this being confirmed by van MOL. Karel HUBERT drove the car.

The accused Karel HUBERT states that he was employed by the S.D. at Heerenveen as guard and chauffeur. He served with the S.D. Kommando KRONBERGER and had to do driving for the raaza etc.

He does not remember the case of Boonstra but denies having been guilty of any ill-treatment.

He confirms PELZA's statement of the shooting of the two prisoners. He had driven the party to a spot outside Heerenveen, then as guard accompanied them on foot to the damaged part of the railway line. It was only then when he heard what was to take place as he heard the victims being told they were to be shot.

He walked away but heard PELZA give the other two Belgians orders to shoot, heard shots and saw both prisoners lying on the ground. He never knew who the men were or why they were shot.

The interrogators add that they have not found out that HUBERT was guilty of
was guilty of any other criminal acts.

Statement made out on oath of office and concluded at Drachten, 27th April, 1946.

s/ P.de Vrace
M. Brill.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
TEMMLER, Helmut

and co 10

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Additional accused:

1. WESTHOLTER, Rudolf, Pvt., member of the "Bergungskommando des Gaues Düsseldorf". Worked at 62, Boerhavelaan, Arnhem, 1944-1945, where he was in charge of silver and other objects brought in by members of the salvage corps. Born 21st May (Sept.) 1906, comes from Ahlen i./West. (Germany).


Additional witnesses:


9. BENTLE, Dr., Oberlandesgerichtsrat, Beauftragter Staatsanwalt. Address 16-2-45, Volkerweg, Arnhem.

10. Plutzar, Dr., Hauptabteilungs-
Additional witnesses (Cont.)

10. FLÜTZER, Dr. Hauptabteilungsleiter,
   Apeldoorn, 12-2-45.

11. ZELGER, Pz.- Apparately took part in the
    "Räumungsaktion" carried out in Arnhem,
    1944-1945.

12. FRIEDRICH, Dr. Gaumsohleiter der N.S.V.,
    Düsseldorf, 1944-1945.

Additional data to previous accused is as follows:

TEMLER, Helmuth, Kommandoführer of the
"Sonderabteilung Temmler", Bergungskommando
des Gaum Düsseldorf.
Born 5th August, 1916, lived at Ratingen.

SCHRÖDER, Wilhelm, Ortsgruppenleiter,
Temmler's deputy. Born 19th March, 1892.

KARN, August Born 27th January, 1887,
lived at Weimar.

ROSSBACH, Helga, Born 30th December, 1925,
lived at Re Lennep.

A detailed examination of the dossier in this case compiled by various
German authorities in February, 1945, shows that the accused were suspected of
being guilty of bankbreaking and theft both the "Amsterdamsche" and "Twentsche"
bank at Arnhem having been forcibly entered.

Included is an order for the arrest (Haftbefehl) of TEMMLER, SCHRÖDER,
TEMLER, WESTHÜLTER, and Ingrid (?) ROSSBACH.

A secondary charge brought (as shown in the above dossier) was that
of attempting to steal cases of china from the strong room of the armens
branch of the "Amsterdamsche" bank. The accused here were 4 members of the
"Räumungsstab V des Luftgaukommando VI, Kommando Arnhem", PREUM, KAUFER,
VELEMEIJ and UEBERSCHÜR.

An entry (Vermerk) from Hauptabteilungsleiter Dr. FLÜTZER, Apeldoorn,
states that having heard of the robbery at the "Amsterdamsche" bank, he went
there accompanied by Pz. ZELGER.

He found the strong-room had been broken into and the contents of
safes lying all over the floor. It was discovered next day that without
having given previous notice the "Gaukommando Düsseldorf" had abandoned its
quarters early in the morning. The quartermasters showed all signs of having been
hastily broken up. TEMMLER later that day came across the column of lorries
belonging to the "Gaukommando Düsseldorf" in the neighbourhood of Stenderen
where it had been the object of an air attack. TEMMLER was one of the men
there.

The S.D. at Düsseldorf searched the lorries and found two chests full
of money, coins and notes. A quantity of the latter were original bundles
of the Netherlands Bank.

Witness questioned SCHRÖDER who told him that TEMMLER had shown him a
letter notifying the latter of his removal as leader of the "Gaukommando" and
the appointment of someone else. TEMMLER said he thought this was the doing
of Dr. FRIEDRICH, "Gaukommando der N.S.V.", who had been annoyed that
TEMMLER had not taken all his transports to the "Gauamt" but had taken some
of them directly to the "Kreisamtleitung". The latter demanded TEMMLER's
presence at Düsseldorf.

SCHRÖDER stated that money, pictures, silver and other valuables were
collected by the "Gaukommando". The silver and pictures were to be boxed and
sent to the "Gauamt" of the N.S.V. in the Reich. Witness did not know whether
chest of money had already been sent there. He had intended to deliver the
two chests found in the lorry to the "Gauamt".

Witness C. vonanten de Hoog
Witness C. von Santen de Hoog in a statement to the Gelderlandmero says that she was employed at 80, Boerhavelaan, where TEMMLER and SCHRÖL lived. Her salary was to be F.130. per month. No.62 was where the cashier worked. In January, 1945 this latter had given her a closed envelope in which she later found F.262.50 made up of 50 guilder and other notes and a 50 cent silver coin. On 13th February the cashier sent for her, opened a tin case and without counting handed her over a handful of 1 guilder notes. When witness asked what that was for the cashier answered:"We already have such a lot of money and perhaps tonight I shall get even more Dutch money. If I do, I will bring it to No.80."

A Frau Wayler told witness the cashier had also given her a handful of 1 guilder notes.

Witness then refers to the table appointments at 80, Boerhavelaan, saying that the spoons and forks in use there were of real chased silver. Some bore monograms. Most of this silver was transported to Germany by WESTALTER.

Witness Wilhelm PLOSS states that certain objects, including silver, found in houses they were salvaging were handed to 82, Boerhavelaan, where they were in the care of WESTALTER.

The accused Wilhelm SCHRÖL confirms that valuables found were put in the care of WESTALTER. He states that the name of the cashier at 62, Boerhavelaan was SCHÖLLER.

An entry (Vermerk) by the "Devisenschutzkommando Niederlande", Almelo, describes how the strong-room of the "Twentsche" bank at Arnhem had been broken into. Director de Winkel reported that several locked strong-boxes had been taken from it. The steel doors of the strong-room at the "Amsterdamsche" bank had also been forcibly opened. Bank-notes and documents of all sorts were lying about on the floor. They obviously came from safes which had been broken open.

Witness G. van der Elst, director of the Arnhem branch of the "Amsterdamsche" bank states that while he, his fellow director Vos and various officials of the "Devisenschutzkommando" were in the damaged strong-room at the bank some soldiers appeared, one of whom tried to pass them to go into a small inner room. Witness asked what he wanted and was told they were from the "Räumungs-kommando" and had come to fetch two cases filled with china. The soldier obviously knew where the cases were for he made straight for them. A member of the "Devisenschutzkommando" then appeared and forbade the man to take the cases away.

In a letter to the witness Dr. REIFF, F.W. van der Haagen, who accompanied the "Amsterdamsche" bank directors when they were investigating the robbery, says that some middle-aged soldiers arrived in the strong-room. They knew where the china was to be found and when v.d. Haagen and the others went into the matter further they found that several things had already disappeared out of the cases and thus supposed that the soldiers had already been there several times to fetch things.

Four men belonging to the "Räumungstab z.b.V. des Luftgaukommando VI, Kommando Arnhem (Arnhem)" were interrogated by their captain, Hauptmann SCHÖLER. In their statement these men, the accused Erich BRENG, Arthur KRAUSE, Hermann FLEMMING and Arthur UEBERMEIER all state that they went to the "Amsterdamsche" bank to control whether civilians present there had permits to enter. During conversation with the latter the accused were told by one of them that if they themselves were unable to take the china away, the accused had better do so to prevent its being trodden underfoot and smashed.

Witness Vos contradicts this statement saying that one of the soldiers told him they had been sent to fetch the china so that it should not be damaged by soldiers.

Another entry (Vermerk) states that Oberlandesgerichtsrat Dr. REIFF telephoned from Arnhem that he had interrogated the four Luftwaffe men who said they had wanted to take the china for the use of their own people who had suffered from bombing. They
suffered from bombing. They were stationed in the FHL®-building next to the "Amsterdaashoe" bank and from there had often noticed TEMMER coming out of the bank and things being taken from it by the latter's men.

A further document states that it had been established that DREWS, KRUSE, PIRNTHOD and KLITBROCK had taken silver objects from the strong-room at the "Amsterdamse" bank and had later tried to carry off some china.

Hauptmann SCHIER had previously told Dr. REIFF that no one belonging to his unit had taken anything, but at a later date SCHIER handed over to REIFF two cardboard boxes in which were several silver articles, he also conceded that they had been taken by the soldiers from the bank on 9th or 10th February.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NORTH AMERICAN CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 429 (9-1-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 1

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 10 JAN 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position (not to be translated): 1. FLORIAN, Gauleiter, lived at the "Jugendherberge", Ratingen.
2. SCHRÖDER, Wilhelm, Stadtkommandant, lived at 15, Teubenstrasse, Dusseldorf.
3. KERN, August, S.S. Sturmführer, lived at Kohlstrasse, Weimar, Thuringia.
4. BOSS, Franz, Dutch, member of the N.S.B., Venlo (Holland).
5. BÖHME, Piek, Dutch, member of the N.S.B., Venlo (Holland).
6. SLAATS, Jacques, Dutch, member of the N.S.B., Venlo (Holland).
7. ROSSBACH, Helga, TRÁDLER's secretary.
8. REICH, Dr., Leyss Inquart's secretary.

Witnesses:

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: No. XIII. Pillage (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law: Netherlands Penal Code, Articles 47, 48, 310-312, 321, 416.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

During the evacuation of Arnhem, the branch of the Amsterdam Bank in that town was broken into, the safe doors blown open and money, jewelry and other valuables stored there stolen. There is strong reason to suspect the accused of being concerned in the matter.

Transmitted by...
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT.

Submitted by H.J.H. Diks, detective-constable, Arnhem, also special State constable, in connection with a charge of pillage brought against certain Germans and members of the N.S.B. (Dutch National Socialist Movement).

Witness C. van Santen de Hoog states that in January and February 1944 she was compelled to work for the N.S.D.A.P. at a house in Arnhem. The following German soldiers charged with the "Ermuungs-Aktion", were working in the house: Helmut TELEMER, Gauleiter PETER, Helga BOSCH, secretary, Stellatoiteur Wilhelm SCHROEDER, and S.S. Sturmführer August KAHN, also the Dutchmen BOS, BOLS, and SLaats, members of the N.S.B.

Witness saw several gold rings set with diamonds and a diamond bracelet lying in TELEMER's room and in a cupboard were new ladies' handbags; new woollen garments, a fur coat and a black coat with a fur collar. TELEMER gave Helga BOSCH the latter, and also a pendant set with a black onyx.

Witness was paid her salary three weeks after starting work. The cashier took the money from a tin case and witness saw a note in the box on which was written F.11.120.000. She was paid in new guilder bank-notes, as she left that evening the sentry stopped her and took her pass from her as the "Ermuungsaktion" was leaving.

A week earlier witness had overheard various conversations from which could be made out that the Amsterdam Bank either had been or was going to be broken into. When witness told BOTS that TELEMER had some lovely diamonds in his room, BOTS said: "Then they have got the strong room open", and proceeded to curse TELEMER.

Some days later TELEMER and his secretary left for Ratingen in a car filled with valuable articles, including diamonds. That same night BOTS went off with a lorry full of paintings, Persian rugs and other goods to TELEMER's address in Germany. Three days later SCHROEDER, PETER and the others left with the tin box full of money and several other goods, also for Ratingen, at the time of the Allies' invasion SLaats, who was in Germany, fled to Arnhem and said that the others had arrived with their booty.

When witness was stopped by the sentry as previously described, the new bank notes were found on her. On account of that she was questioned by Dr. REICH, Seyss Inquart's secretary, and later by the S.D. man HUE from Veip, as the burglary had become known and the numbers of the notes given to witness proved that the money had come from the Amsterdam Bank. On being told this witness then realised that the money, jewels, paintings, etc., were from the burglary at the bank. She told the S.D. man everything and he said the authors were already arrested, but according to SLaats' story this was not the case.

The investigator here says that F.110.000 was returned to the director of the Amsterdam Bank at Arnhem, but the remainder of the money, the jewelry and goods were still missing.

Witness Hupkens states that he is the director of the Arnhem branch of the Amsterdam Bank. The safe at the bank was blown open during the evacuation and witness found the strong-room door open when he went to the bank once during the evacuation.

A sum of F.140.000 in cash had been in the safe. The S.D.

- 2 -
returned him P.110,000, leaving P.30,000 still missing. There had also been paintings, Persian carpets and silver jewelry belonging to private individuals in the safe amounting to P.70,000.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Arnhem, 29th December, 1945.

s/ H.J.H. Diks.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tr>
<td>2 3 JAN 1947</td>
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<td>2 6 FEB 1947</td>
<td>2-4 A S for treatment resulting in death 1. 5. Was before 3. no change</td>
</tr>
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*CARDS CHECKED LIST 52*
Dear Dr. Litawski,

I have received information from Holland that the correct name of WOLFF, charge 4534, list 52/ W-700 is:

WOLFF, Hans Helmuth
born 2-2-1910 at Wiehl.

Would you please insert this change in the next list to be issued by the Commission?

Yours sincerely,

(Commander M.W. Mouton)

Dr. J. Litawski,
Room 302
APPENDIX to charge No. 470 (UNCG No. 4650b)

re ill-treatment during his interrogation of a Dutchman who died shortly afterwards.

From a further statement taken from witnesses it appears that after his interrogation the victim Boezeman was thrown unconscious into his cell. He was bleeding from the nose and mouth and in very serious condition. He recovered consciousness once that night and told the guards that he had been mercilessly beaten and both wrists cut. He had bandages on both wrists and these were soaked in blood. He died that night.

Witness Basting states that he laid Boezeman out and saw that his back was open due to beating and his whole body covered with bleeding wounds.

Witness JAKOVSKY confirms his statement as made in the former charge. Hauptkriminalrat WOLF ordered him to hand over the interrogation of Boezeman to HAMACHER, KRÄMER and MINGE. Witness was not present during this interrogation. He had not maltreated Boezeman.

An investigation at the crematorium where Boezeman's corpse was cremated produced certain documents; among them being:

1. a statement from DR. FORSTEINZ, doctor at The Hague, that Boezeman had not died a violent death;
2. a "Fotoschein" issued by the "Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und i. S. d. S.D.", The Hague, in which it was stated that Boezeman died from heart-failure;
3. a report of the committal of the corpse to the furnace made out by J.v.Dijk, director of the crematorium in the presence of HAMACHER, KRÄMER and MINGE;
4. a filled in crematorium form stating that DR. FORSTEINZ, HAMACHER and MINGE were present when the corpse was put in to the coffin.

In view of JAKOVSKY's statement and the documents from the crematorium, HAMACHER, MINGE and KRÄMER would appear to be the authors of the ill-treatment which caused the victim's death.

Further data re accused:

1. KÄFER, Hans, born 14th February 1906 at Elberfeld (Germany) Before 1933 was member of the Dusseldorf police. His family lived there.
   Description: height about 1.80m, dark complexion, curly hair, slender, wore glasses.

2. HAMACHER, Herman, aged about 47, also a member of the Dusseldorf police force

3. MINGE, J., probably member of the police at Darmstadt, Coblenz.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at The Hague, 2nd October, 1946.

s/ J.H.L. Janassen.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 430 (9-1-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 10 JAN 1947

Names of WITNESSES, their rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. JOHN, Reinhardt, Kommissar der Sicherheitspolizei and head of Abt IV (resistance), 7 Simonshof, The Hague, 1941. (See 2.1.6 of Exhibit)

2. MAIER, member of Sicherheitspolizei, The Hague, 1941.

3. KRAMER, member of Sicherheitspolizei, The Hague, 1941.


Place and date of commission of alleged crime

The Hague, 12th January, 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. III. Ill-treatment of civilians

References to relevant provisions of national law

Netherlands Penal Code. art. 47, 49, 300 - 302.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

A member of a Dutch illegal group, having tried to commit suicide during his interrogation, hung himself next day in his cell, the supposition being that he was driven to this as a result of the treatment he received during his interrogation by MAIER, MAIER, an ICHER who had been ordered by WOLF to take this over from MAIER.

The presence of these witnesses is desired in connection with an investigation going on into the affair.
Statement


Witness Ernst KOSCHKE, now under detention in Scheveningen, states that in January 1944 he was working in "Abteilung IV (resistance)" of the Sicherheitspolizei in The Hague. His chief was Commissioner WOLFF.

On 8th January 1944 witness fetched a man called Boezeman from the prison huts so that he might be interrogated. Boezeman was a member of an illegal group. During the interrogation WOLFF entered the room, asked how it was going on and ordered witness to hand Boezeman over to HAMACHER, MIJNEN and KRÄMER, colleagues.

Witness cannot say what then took place but HAMACHER and KRÄMER told him next day that Boezeman had hung himself and was dead, also that he had tried to cut his wrists during the interrogation.

Witness denies having ill-treated Boezeman but confesses to having struck a suspect when interrogating him, but not until he had received permission from his Dienststellenleiter who was presumably WOLFF.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at The Hague, 30th October, 1946.

s/J.H.H. Jansen.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The presence of the witnesses is desired in order to secure the necessary evidence and to find out the names of the responsible persons.
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.**

**Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.**

Charge No. 431 (9-1-47)

4535/Ne/6/353

For the use of the Secretariat

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**Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position**

RODENBACH, Fritz Ludwig Leonard, Verwalter, also employed in Amt I Arbeits einsatz G.K., Dienststelle Dr. H. Hellwig, Reichskommissariat. Member of the N.S.D.A.P., No. 1643027, since 1st May, 1931.

Born 27th February, 1890 at Werdingen am Rhein, merchant, lived at 5 Duisburgerstrasse, Berlin W.15.

**Place and date of commission of alleged crime**

Rotterdam, 1942-1944.

**Number and description of crimes in war crimes list**

- No. VII. Deportation of civilians (for the Arbeits einsatz).
- No. XIII. Pillage.
- No. XV. Exaction of illegitimate contributions.

**References to relevant provisions in national law**

Neth. Penal Code, art. 47, 48, 278, 310.

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

The accused boasted of being responsible for thousands of young Dutchmen being sent to the Arbeits einsatz in Germany. He also, as Verwalter of various concerns in Rotterdam, took large sums of money from their resources, using these either for his own benefit or for that of German sponsored organisations, in one case compelling the firm itself to pay over a large sum to the Netherlands Winterhilf.

**Transmitted by**

[Signature]
InvesLigation of War Crimes,
Sub-Commission Rotterdam.
Pro-Justitia.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the

STATEMENT,

submitted by G.J.Verwey attached to the Investigation of War Crimes Sub-
commission, Rotterdam, also special police constable, in connection with
charges brought against the German Fritz Ludwig Leonard BODENBACH.

The accused, Fritz Ludwig Leonard BODENBACH, member of the N.S.D.A.P.,
was according to a document found and made out in his name, employed in the
"Arbeitsdienst Department" at the Reichskommissariat.

Witness C.Buyser states that the accused boasted to him that through
his post in the Reichskommissariat he had been able to send thousands of
young Dutchmen to Germany for the "Arbeitsdienst".

A letter of appointment (bevollmächtigungsaufnahme), dated 14th October, 1942,
gives BODENBACH's appointment as "Verwaltungstruchändler" of the N.V.Heeren-
en Kinderkonfektiwerk Fabrik v/h L.de Vries en Zoon (de Vries and Sons Men's
and Childrens' Clothing Factory Co. Ltd, Rotterdam).

Witness L.H.de Vries, director of the above factory, states that during
his administration the accused embezzled large sums of money from the cash
resources belonging to the company, using these either for his own purposes
or for the Netherlands Winterhelp and other camouflage nationalist-socialist
organisations of the sort.

In 1944, but with effect as from 1st January 1943 he also bought the
company while still its administrator, paying the N.A.G.V. F.175,730,39
for it and taking this sum out of the Company's funds. The total amount
he took from the company was F.321,441,01.

Witness A.Breeman, also director of the N.V.L.de Vries en Zonen,
confirms the above statement.

Witness C.Buyser, mentioned above, general managing clerk of the N.V.
von Cleeff Hessian Compagnie, states that from the time, September, 1942, that
BODENBACH was appointed "Verwalter" of the company by the Wirtschaftsprüf-
stellle of the Reichskommissariat in the Hague, he took a total sum of
F.11187.-- from the firm's cash. He also placed sums of money taken from the
firm's cash resources at the disposal of the Netherlands Winterhelp and
German Chamber of Commerce.

A letter from the "Generalkommissar für Finanz und Wirtschaft", dated
8th April 1943, gives the accused's appointment as "Verwalter" of the N.V.
Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad, Rotterdam.

Witness D.Broeren, deputy director of the N.V.Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad,
states that accused during his administration took a total of F.998,79 from
the company's cash. Accused also compelled the company to pay over a sum of
F.300,-- to the Netherlands Winterhelp. He also made the company pay the
"Deutsche Treuhand A.G." two sums of about F.1000.-- each, for going over
its books in June 1943 and again in December 1943.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed, Saturday,
12th October, 1946.

S/G.J.Verwey.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defense seems possible.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 52
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

Charge No. 1 (9-1-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 4536/NE/6

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 10 JAN 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:

Born 18th March 1905 at Ennigloh, Germany. Member of the German police force. Lived at 11, Jaserbreite, Bünde, Westphalia. Now detained in Port Blauwkapelle, Utrecht, Holland.

Witnesses:


Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Overschie, December, 1944.
Scheveningen, 1944 – 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

1. Murder (complicity in)
2. Ill-treatment of civilians (and complicity in)
3. Ill-treatment of wounded (complicity in)

Reference to relevant provisions of national law:

Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 47, 48, 287, 239, 300-302, 310.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused was guilty of brutally ill-treating persons when interrogating them and also of compelling one by threats to make and sign false self-incriminating statements. He also falsified other statements as the result of one which the victim was sentenced to death and shot.

HAUBROCK also stole property belonging to one man whom he was interrogating and was deliberately responsible for theft of other property.

Transmitted by:..................
Investigation of War Crimes Office
Sub-commission Rotterdam.
Pro-Justitia.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Submitted by G.J. Verwey, attached to the Investigation of War Crimes Sub-commission, Rotterdam, special police constable, in connection with charges of ill-treatment and pillage brought against Otto Heirich Karl HAUBROCK.

Witnesses N. and A. Bak state that a farm belonging to them was being searched for a wireless transmitter. The search was conducted by Dutch workmen on HAUBROCK's orders. HAUBROCK spurred the men on to steal whatever took their fancy at the farm. He also ordered the removal of cattle. About 5,000 guilders in cash and various pieces of gold jewelry were also taken.

Witness de Ridder recognised a photograph of the accused as being that of the man mentioned in the previous statement. When witness, one of the farm workers, refused to take part in the search he was kicked by the accused.

Witness Bakies states that he was shut up by the Sicherheitspolizei in the prison huts at Scheveningen, a fellow-prisoner being Arie van der Maas. Witness was informed that the accused had forced van der Maas under threats to sign a statement making out that he, van der Maas, had admitted having committed offences on a date when he had already been imprisoned by the Sicherheitspolizei.

A Court-martial at Utrecht sentenced van der Maas to penal servitude and he died in the prison at Hamelin, Germany.

Another fellow prisoner, Jan Kwak, was also compelled by the accused to sign the last sheet of a lengthy statement, the accused then substituting other unsigned pages for some of the previous ones. As a result Kwak was charged at the court-martial with matters upon which he was never interrogated. Witness was at the trial as an accomplice. Kwak was sentenced to death and shot.

Witness Keggo confirms the above in relation to Kwak and adds, that during his own interrogation accused threatened him with a pistol.

Witness Rietveld states that after his arrest he was interrogated by the accused who read him out signed statements made by men called Schouwenberg and van Olden arrested in connection with the same affair as himself. The statements contained confessions. Van Olden told witness later that an agent-provocateur had induced him under various pretexts to sign a piece of blank paper. It was on this piece of paper that the statement had been made out either by HAUBROCK or by somebody acting under his orders, the object being to obtain a confession from witness.

Witness Rust, wife of G.A. Visser, widow of S.C. Wagemaker who was arrested by the Sicherheitspolizei and later shot, states that Wagemaker would not confess when being interrogated by the accused who then had him shut up for three weeks in a cell where there was no light. He also ill-treated Wagemaker while interrogating him by throwing a typewriter at him and wounding him rather severely. Wagemaker personally told witness this when she was paying him the last visit.

Witness Bijsterveld states that accused arrested a man called Elsinger who was taken to Germany and nothing more heard from him. Accused was said to have stated that Elsinger had become mad. A man called Girk was also arrested at the same time and later shot in the street.

The accused states that he was "Sachbearbeiter" in the "Intelligence Service", Hattem group, case.
In connection with this affair witness Blauw states that the accused ill-treated Johan van Hattum, a member of the above group, when interrogating him. The accused also treated another member R. Blauw in such a way while he was imprisoned that Blauw got frozen feet and hunger oedema.

Another member van Lanschot, was also ill-treated either by HAUBROCK or by his orders, being among other things subjected to a "Dauervernehmung" (non-stop interrogation), which lasted 100 hours. Accused also made van Lanschot stand for 36 hours and ill-treated him in various other ways. Witness saw van Lanschot lying in one of the cells in Scheveningen prison obviously unable to move. Warders at the prison told witness that van Lanschot had been badly maltreated, blood being found on his undergarments.

Accused also seized for himself private property belonging to van Lanschot.

Witnesses Wilhelm Linus OTTMANN and Ernst DAX, both S.S.Untersturmführers under detention in Holland, state that A. van der Blessen and J.J. van Riet-schoten, arrested and shut up in the camp at Haaren, were shot dead in a so-called "attempt to escape" while being taken on a specially arranged transport during the summer of 1944. The accused was one of the German police officers accompanying the transport.

Early in 1945 Willem Frederik Hoogewerff was arrested during a raid by accused and other German policemen. He was later shot as a reprisal for the attack on Rauter. The accused, who was his Sachbearbeiter, would have prevented this.

Nico Stranders was also arrested at the same time and during the arrests which were carried out under HAUBROCK's leadership, he was shot at and wounded. He was then shut up in the prison huts at Scheveningen, denied any medical treatment on HAUBROCK's orders and died as a result.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed 17th October 1946.

s/ G.J. Verwey.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
<table>
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**CARDS CHECKED**  LIST 52
United Nations War Crimes Commission,

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

Charge No.433 (9-1-47)

Charge No. 433 (9-1-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat 10 Jan 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position

KRAUL, Hauptmann, probably belonging to the S.S.

(not to be translated)

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Nijmegen, 18-20 September, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

Pillage (complicity in) No.XIII.

Wanton devastation and destruction of property (complicity in) No.XVII.

References to relevant provisions of national law


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Retreating S.S. troops deliberately set fire to several houses in Nijmegen with the avowed intention of burning the town down. The soldiers were under the command of the accused.

TRANSMITTED BY
Pro-Justitia.
General Directorate for the Administration of Justice in Special Cases,
Political Investigation Department.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the

STAMENT.
submitted by R.J.A. Hondelink, police constable, Nijmegen, also special
constable, in connection with the burning of houses in Nijmegen by German
soldiers.

Witness A.C. Hockers states that on 18th September 1944 she, her servant
and others spent the whole day in the cellar owing to the danger, the war
having come very close. That evening they heard a lot of noise in the house
and found an S.S. soldier had opened the shutters of the living room and was
crying: "You must get out, the house is going to be set on fire". They were
given an hour to pack, this being due witness thinks to her maid being German.
A young soldier then told them to leave. They found that the Batavierenweg
was burning and saw several German soldiers.

Witness says she knew for certain that it was soldiers belonging to
the German Wehrmacht who set fire to the Batavierenweg. She heard that the
soldiers who carried her suitcase had asked Hauptmann KRAUL for permission
to do this, so witness supposes that the soldiers who had started the fires
in the neighbourhood of the Batavierenweg were under his command.

Witness A. Kuypers says that on 20th September 1944 she was in the
Barbarossastraat. It had been quiet all day and no shells had fallen. She and
her companion saw a house burning so started to try and put out the flames.
Two German soldiers came up and forbade them to do this, saying: "Everything
in this damned town has to burn".

The civilians had left their houses two days before. The only people
to be seen in the street were the two German soldiers.

Witness P. Glansbeek states that on 19th September 1944, a German
soldier set up a rocket-gun in front of his house, fired, and immediately
afterwards the curtains and window-frames were alight. A little while later
fire broke out in another house in the street as also in other streets.
Witness cannot say whether the soldiers belonged to the S.S. or Wehrmacht
as they were camouflaged with fir branches.

Witness Bartels said he saw 5 soldiers in the street where he lived,
5 of whom made for the block where his house was. These soldiers had a box
on their back and after breaking the panes of glass sprinkled the curtains
and soon the buildings were in flames. The soldiers were camouflaged.

Witness Woltering states that he heard shouts of: "Set the houses on
fire", and saw 2 German soldiers force the door of a building opposite and
set fire to the curtains. He found that his own house had been set on fire
but put out the flames. When the Germans noticed this they shot into the
house so witness and his family went down to the cellar. They were then
called to come out, but on doing so he saw rifles pointed at him and fled
again, being followed by shots. He and his daughters escaped from the
house which was burnt out.

Several witnesses testify to having seen German soldiers set fire to
houses in Nijmegen.

The investigator adds that from enquiries made by him it appears that
retreating S.S. troops were responsible for the fire.

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded at Nijmegen,
31st July 1946.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete. No defence seems possible.
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SCHNEIDER, Otto  
and G7
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.
Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

Charge No. 434 (9-1-47)
For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 434
Date of receipt in Secretariat: 10 JAN 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position (not to be translated)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. SCHNEIDER, Otto, member of the S.D., Utrecht 1941, later that year transferred to the frontier police at Cleve (Germany). He used to live near Cleve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. NAGEL, Gustav, member of the Sicherheitspolizei (possibly with the rank of Untersuchter) and head of a Sipo-commando from Velp (Holland) 1944. Description: shortish, broad (rather the type of a boxer), smooth hair combed back. Always very neat in his person. Was seen in transit with other members of the S.D. at Westerbork Concentration Camp in September, 1944 (about 5th, &quot;Dolle Dinsdag&quot;&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. THEER, member of the Sipo, Utrecht. Now in Utrecht prison, Holland. UNWOC-list no. 44/1-11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. SCHOEMANN, Karl, Sturmführer, member of the Sipo, Utrecht, September, 1940. Now in Amsterdam prison, Holland. (See charge No. 414, your number 4358.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. WURITH, member of the Sipo, Utrecht, 1940. (Possibly identical with WORTH, assistant Obersturmführer S.S. - UNWOC-list No. 7/184). Said to be dead but this not established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. BRÜHR, member of the Sipo, Utrecht, 1940. Said to be dead but death not established.</td>
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N.B. It is desirable that a search be still made for these two last men, this in connection with an investigation now going on.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime: Utrecht, 1940 - 1942.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
No. XII - Torture of civilians (Complicity in)
No. XIII - Pillage (Complicity in) (SCHNEIDER)

References to relevant provisions of national law:
Netherlands Penal Code, arts. 47, 48, 500 - 502, 312.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

The accused were guilty of brutal ill-treatment of persons being interrogated, one victim a man of 70, being afterwards carried away on a stretcher. SCHNEIDER was also concerned in the pillage of a bakery and of goods taken from a house belonging to a Dutchman seized for interrogation.

TRANSMITTED BY.
Investigation of War Crimes Office
Sub-Commission Utrecht.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the

STATEMENT,
submitted by T. Holwerda, police sergeant, member of the Utrecht sub-commission
for the Investigation of War Crimes, in connection with charges of ill-
treatment brought against members of the S.D. at Utrecht.

Witness Rujs said that in the spring of 1941 he was arrested by two
German members of the S.D. at Utrecht. He was interrogated by them at their
headquarters and deliberately struck on the head and face. As a result of
this he was caused great pain and lost the hearing of one ear.

On being shown a group photograph witness recognised Otto SCHNEIDER and
NAGEL as being the men in question. NAGEL was the worst of the two.

Witness was detained at the S.D. headquarters for two days without
anything to eat, discharged, but later re-arrested. This time the key of
his bakery was taken.

Witness accuses the S.D. of having taken the entire contents,
machines and supplies, valued at between f.8000.- and f. 9000.- from the
bakery as he knows for certain the key was taken to their headquarters.
The machines and other goods were witness' own property and he never gave
permission to remove and appropriate them. He does not know whether they
were taken by SCHNEIDER and NAGEL, but it certainly was done by members
of the S.D.

Witness Beekhof states that he was interrogated by an S.D. official
and as he denied the charge brought against him, the latter beat him un-
mercifully with a rubber truncheon, among other things upon his mouth so
that blood flowed from it and his face later showed black stripes. He was
also made partially deaf by this treatment. Witness suffered great pain
from all this.

Shown a photograph he recognised SCHNEIDER as author of the above,
adding that while he was under arrest his house was searched, presumably
by the same official and various sacks full of things taken.

Witness Minkelman, wife of the previous witness confirms. She re-
ognised SCHNEIDER as one of the persons who took the goods away during the
search. Presumably NAGEL was present too.

Witness Roelofs states that SCHNEIDER arrested him in September 1940.
His interrogation was conducted by SCHNEIDER and NAGEL, also present being
HAVENETH, HAVENETH, HAVENETH, and BAUER. Witness was interrogated several
times and very often badly ill-treated during these interrogations being
beaten and kicked till he was black and blue all over.

SCHNEIDER and NAGEL were responsible for most of the ill-treatment.
HAVENETH also struck him hard with the but of his rifle on the shoulder
and kicked him at various times, sometimes for quite trivial causes.
Witness also saw HAVENETH kick a woman in the stomach, causing her
to fall down the stone stairs. HAVENETH too hit and kicked witness during
interrogations. SCHNEIDER kicked him hard on the legs just as he left after
one interrogation. BAUER too kicked witness. Once when SCHNEIDER interrogated
him the former was only prevented by a guard from shooting witness. After
being kept in Utrecht prison for six months witness was taken to the
Amersfoort concentration camp for another months. He was never sentenced by
a court.

Witness van Noord makes a similar statement with respect to ill-treat-
ment. From a photo he recognised SCHNEIDER, NAGEL and BAUER as being the
authors.

Witness Braun states that he and other Jews were arrested by a Sipo
Commando from Velp under NAGEL. Among those Jews was a man of about 70
called Roos, who was very badly ill-treated when in NAGEL's room. There
were several Sipo men...
were several Sipo men also in the room. Witness did not see the ill-treatment but did see Roos being carried away on a stretcher after his interrogation. Witness and the others were taken to Westerbork camp where witness remained though the others were sent on to Poland.

While in Westerbork witness saw NAGEL there. This was about "Dolle Dinsdag", September, 1944. NAGEL was then on his way through to Germany with other comrades.

The investigator adds that from information received WURLEIN and BAUER are probably dead, but in case this is not so their presence is required in connection with the investigation now going on.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Utrecht, 3. September 1946.

s/T. Holwerda.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 34
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals

Charge No. 435 (9-1-47)

Registered Number: 0396

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 10 JAN 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position

(1) PETRI, Kriminalkommissar S.D. from 15th February 1945 head of the Einsatzkommando at Assen, headquarters 6, Ijepuslaan. Now detained in Holland. UNDOC-list No. 43/A-400.

(2) HOFMANN, Karl, Kriminalsekretär and Sachbearbeiter S.D., Assen. Born 8th June 1897 at Murnau, lived at Berlin. Now in Assen prison, Holland.

(3) SISNOPO, Member of S.D., Assen. Sachbearbeiter.


(5) JEBER, Willy, Kriminalsekretär and Sachbearbeiter S.D., Assen, member of the Einsatzkommando. Was in charge of execution squad when 14 men were shot. Born 1st July 1900 at Louisendorf, lived at Krefeld. Now in prison at Rotterdam. UNDOC-lists No. 41/A-526, 43/3-854.

(6) SANTING, H.J., member of S.D., Assen.

Witnesses:


(8) LANDORSE, H.J., member of the S.D. with headquarters at Prins Hendrikstraat, Assen.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Assen, 10th April, 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. 1. Murder (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions in national law

Netherlands Penal Code.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Fourteen persons were shot by the S.D. at Assen among them being three English parachutists.
English parachutists prisoners of war.

PETRI was directly responsible for ordering the shooting and for adding the parachutists to the list. WEBER was in charge of the execution squad of which SANTING was a member. HOFFMANN, STIEBOP and KLANDERL furnished names to be added to PETRI's list.

Before being shot the parachutists called out in English that they were prisoners but in spite of this WEBER carried on with their execution.

TRANSMITTED BY


Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT.

Submitted by S. de Jong, detective-in-chief, Assen police force, employed in the above office, in connection with the shooting of 14 persons at Assen.

Witness van Gorkum states that on 10th April 1945 the police at Assen were informed that a number of corpses had been found in the "Stadbosch". Witness went next day to the spot indicated where he found 11 corpses lying about in various positions and nearby a place where something had been burnt. From the remains this proved to be khaki uniform material and close to was a red parachutist's beret. Nearby was a spot where digging had taken place and when the sand was partially removed three more corpses were found. These were then covered up again and the remainder taken to the cemetery in Assen. The day Assen was liberated (13th April 1945) the Allies were informed and the bodies re-interred in Assen cemetery.

Witness Verkerk states that ho, a member of the Assen municipal police, had been arrested and imprisoned by the S.D. On 10th April 1945 he was told he would have to act as chauffeur to the captain of police at Assen. He arrived at the hall at the prison he saw several persons there, obviously under arrest, among them three in a uniform he knew. He at once got the impression that they must be Allied soldiers namely parachutists because they wore red berets.

He saw the men in the hall, including the parachutists, put into two cars. Witness did not know any of the Germans present but saw H.J. LAUER, who was attached to the S.D. at Assen. Witness heard later that the men had been shot.

On the day of the liberation he took an allied officer to the place where the parachutists lay. He, witness, recognised them definitely as being those he had seen in the prison. He had the impression they had been in the latter place for some time.

Witness van Dijk, a Dutchman who served with the S.D. and is now in Assen prison, states that on 10th April 1945 he was in a building used by the Einsatzkommando which was under PETRI who had his own room there.

Witness heard PETRI in conversation with certain "Sachbearbeiter" and heard him ask if there were any arrested persons who could be added to the others on PETRI's list for execution. SISENOP named two whom he said were guilty of robbery. PETRI at once said: "To be put away", which meant to be shot.

Witness knew an execution was to be taken place, WEBER with his squad being assigned to this. H. SANTING, a colleague, was also chosen for this and did not wish to refuse.

After the execution SANTING told witness that three parachutists had also been shot.
also been shot. They had protected before they were executed calling out in English: "We are prisoners", or words to that effect. WEBER did not answer but simply pointed to the order he held.

It was generally accepted that the parachutists were shot as a reprisal for the death of the S.D. man Noordennon and Pröhnuppel in a fight with parachutists a few days previously. Witness is convinced that PETRI gave the order for the shooting.

The accused Karl Hoffman, Kriminalsekretär serving with the S.D., now in Assen prison, states that PETRI called him and other "Sachbearbeiter" to his room and told them that before the Einsatzkommando left a number of persons had to be executed. They were asked if they had any prisoners who came into consideration for this. PETRI had a list to which were added names given him. Witness gave two, de Ruiter and his son, who had hidden a Dutch secret service agent working a transmitter in their house.

Other "Sachbearbeiter" gave in names as well. WEBER was ordered by PETRI to carry out the execution.

Witness heard later that three parachutists had been shot in addition to those whose names had been given. There was no mention of these during the conference so that PETRI himself must have given orders that they were to be shot and added then to the list.

Witness does not know what these men were accused of.

Witness Karl Werner Koeny, a member of the S.D. at Assen, now in prison there, confirms the above. He did not take part in the execution but knows that three parachutists, whose names were not put forward by the "Sachbearbeiter", were also shot.

The accused Karl Hermann Otto Klingbeil, Kriminalsekretär, now in Assen prison, states that he, one of the "Sachbearbeiter", gave PETRI two names. After the execution WEBER told him the parachutists were on the list given him by PETRI.

KLINGBEIL is certain that WEBER did not act on his own initiative shooting them. PETRI's mentality was such that he was quite capable of having given orders to that effect.

The accused Willy Weber, Kriminalsekretär, now in prison in Rotterdam, confirms the previous statements. He did not act on his own initiative. The parachutists were on the list and WEBER is certain that PETRI put them on it.

WEBER does not remember having heard their execution mentioned during the conference.

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded at Assen, 15th March, 1946.

a/ S.de Jong.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
GOEHMER, Hans Otto Karl
and 16 13

Date Submitted       Decision of Committee I
2 3 JAN 1947         1-7: A
B-13: W

CARDS NUMBER 117 32

UNITED STATES ISSN 0052 5086 MAY 12, 1940

0399
# UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.**

Charge No. 436 (16-1-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. HOFFER, (HÖFFER, HÜFFER), Hans, Otto, Karl, Oberst der Schutzpolizei, Kommandant, Polizeiregiment No. 3 (S.S.Pol.Reg. 3), stationed at Tilburg, April 1943 - September 1944. Born 16th June 1889 at Weilburg (Oberlahn). Description: tall, stout, wears glasses. Now in No. 2 C.I.C., Sandbank, where his number is 361271.</td>
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<td>2. FURCK, (FURK, FURKS) Herbert, Major, Kommandant 1st Bn., S.S. Pol. Reg. 3, Tilburg. Returned to Germany October, 1944, on account of illness. Wife, Frau Irmgard FURCK, lives at 3, Neukirchstrasse, Rensburg. FURCK may still be a p.o.w. in Russian hands.</td>
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**Witnesses:**

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>9. HOFF, Otto,</td>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime</th>
<th>Place and date of commission</th>
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<tr>
<td>No. I. Murder (Complicity in)</td>
<td>Tilburg, 5th September, 1944.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. III. Ill-treatment of civilians.</td>
<td>Wageningen, Venray, 1944.</td>
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<td>No. XIII. Pillage.</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Two young Dutchmen, Bogors and Bergmans were shot at Tilburg without any form of trial. The accused were all apparently implicated in this.

In addition, KORR, KUHR and HECHINGER were guilty of pillage at Wageningen and other places.
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by various investigation officers of the War Crimes Branch, Netherlands War Crimes Liaison Detachment, U.S. Army, A.P.O. 633, in connection with the murder of the Dutchmen P.B. Bogers and W.P.F. Bergmans and also of pillage conducted at, among other places, Wageningen.

Witness Otto PFISTER, heard at Stuttgart, states that he was an Oberwachtmeister of the Ordnungs Polizei at Tilburg. The Commandant of the "Regiment der Ordnungs Polizei" then stationed at Tilburg was Oberst BOEHM.

On 5th September 1944 witness was told by Petrus Donders that 2 Dutchmen had been arrested by men of his regiment for plundering and would probably be shot. Witness immediately went to the barracks in the Bredascheweg and found two corpses lying on open ground at the back. These were Wim Bergmans and a young man witness did not know. Both were blindfolded and shot through the head. The firing-squad was still there; it was commanded by Leutnant-Adjutant Fritz HECHINGER. Others present were Major FURK and Hauptmann KUHR. KUHR had beaten the two Dutchmen and then taken them from headquarters to the barracks.

Witness considers that BOEHM was responsible for these murders as well as HECHINGER.

A few weeks later two more Dutchmen were murdered on land behind the barracks and buried on the spot. The same officers were responsible for this further murder.

During a second interrogation PFISTER now says that having returned from a journey in connection with duty on the 5th September, 1944 he reported to the Regimental office and was told by Wachtmeister MUNCH that 2 Dutchmen had been arrested and brought to the office by a Dutch police lieutenant, Bowman. Here they were ill-treated by Hauptmann KUHR and then taken to the Willem II barracks to be executed. While witness was in his room at the barracks he heard shots, went to the place of execution and saw two corpses lying on the ground. No member of the police was still there. Witness cannot remember having seen HECHINGER in the barracks that day.

Witness P. Donders states that PFISTER came into his office one evening in September 1944, possibly the 7th, crying out that two men, one of them Bergmans, whom PFISTER knew at the office, had been shot. PFISTER said he had seen these men suddenly shot down by a Feldwebel as they were being taken into the barracks. PFISTER was very excited and said he would shoot that Feldwebel.

N.B. In view of the discrepancies to be noted in the above statements PFISTER does not appear a very reliable witness.

Witness M. Vuijies, wife of J. de Bruijn, states that on 5th September 1944 a German officer came to her house and showed her a pair of women's shoes. She recognised them as a pair of her's which were being repaired by Bogers who had promised to see that she had them at her house that day.

The German said the man from whom he had got the shoes had plundered the house of a member of the N.S.B. who lived next door. Witness then saw Bogers and an unknown man going with two Germans in the direction of the Bredascheweg.

The accused Fritz Ferdinand Friedrich HECHINGER states that he was Leutnant-Adjutant to Major FURK, Commandant of the 56 Polizeibataillon at Tilburg. The battalion was quartered at Willem II Barracks. The Regimental Commandant was Oberst BOEHM whose office was in the Bredascheweg.

HECHINGER says that on the afternoon of 5th September 1944 he returned from a patrol. At that
from a patrol. At that time nothing was known of the arrest of two Dutchmen. Major FURK(s) gave him leave of absence for the evening and when he returned at 10.30 p.m. he again saw FURKS who told him that there was a great deal of trouble going on in Tilburg accompanied by plundering. FURKS had ordered him, FURKS, to execute two Dutchmen who were said to have taken part in the plundering. He passed the order on to Hauptmann KOOPS.

Witness does not know if KOOPS was an command at the execution. As witness was absent he was not himself concerned in the affair. He considers that the Regimentskommandant was responsible for the murder.

The order for the execution must have come from the Bredaschoweg and Oberst BÖHMER and Hauptmann KRUP presumably knew all about it. Witness considers that BÖHMER would not have acted on his own initiative but first have telephoned Reuter or Schütting at The Hague.

The following officers among others belonged to witness' unit:

- Oberst BÖHMER, Regimentskommandant;
- Hauptmann KRUP, Adjutant;
- Major Herbert FURCK, Bataillonskommandant;
- Hauptmann KOOPS or KOOPS (Christian name Karl?);
- Leutnant HECHINGER;
- Oberleutnant Rudolf KOMP.

Witness knows nothing of the second murder, the battalion having been transferred to Best on 17th September, 1944. Oberleutnant KOMP and some 60 men remained in Tilburg.

Witness Georg BAUERSFELD states that he was a member of the S.S.Polizeibataillon at Tilburg. He was Hauptmann KOOPS' batman. On 5th September, 1944, witness was at the barracks and saw two civilians brought in. A short time later KOOPS arrived and had spades given to the two men who then, carrying the spades and accompanied by KOOPS, passed by witness.

Witness does not remember having seen HECHINGER in the barracks that day. He heard shots and saw the bodies but does not know who composed the firing-squad.

The accused Hans Otto Karl BOEMER states that he was commandant of the 3 Polizei-Regiment. He, his staff and the 1st Battalion were stationed at Tilburg.

Accused knows that some Dutchmen were shot in September, 1944. They were members of the resistance movement and as the tension was very great among the troops at that time in connection with the Allies' advance in Belgium, they were shot without any form of trial for acts of sabotage committed by them, this by order of the Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei.

Accused never gave any order for these murders.

Witness Otto HERMES, a member of the Polizei-Regiment, states that he heard about the second shooting in the Willem II Barracks at the end of September, 1944, when 3 people were shot. He thinks that Lieutenant KOP was the only officer still present. The S.D. had brought the Dutchmen in.

In witness opinion BOEMER was one of the greatest "organisers" there had been in Holland. Several times a week he sent a registered parcel to his home address in Germany. Every week too a lorry went to Berlin on the B.d.O.'s orders, which was often to a considerable extent filled with goods which BOEMER had "organised".

HECHINGER and KRUP also took an active part in these robberies.

One day witness and others were ordered to go to a monastery at Venray. They seized a large quantity of wine and boxes of cigars. HECHINGER was present. The seized goods were divided among the persons mentioned above. Another time three lorry loads of tins of sardines were seized. At least one lorry full went to BOEMER's house.

When they were in the neighbourhood of Wageningen let them take furniture from evacuated houses in order to furnish their
quarters. Witness knows that among other things HECHINGER stole carpets from these houses and sent them to his home. He made his batman, Philip MÜLLER pack two cases with goods stolen from Wageningen. These cases were sent to Leutnant HILLERANDS's address. The latter lives somewhere on the Rhine.

HECHINGER also several times sent trunks to his aunt at Remagen. The former Wachtmeister, Kurt MÜNCH, could give information in connection with this.

Statements made out, concluded and signed.

a/ A.J.J. Hoevemans.
   K.G. Smidt.
   L.v.H.Montfoort.
   Dr.J. H. ter Spil.
   A.J. Leijs.
   A.G. Ronson.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
REGISTERED NOS.

361 TO 370
REGISTERED NOS.

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SCHENDEL

and 2
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION,
NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 437 (16-1-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position

( not to be translated)

1. SCHUNDEL, Rottenführer, Kommandant Deutsche Grenzpolizei, Stadskanaal, October-November, 1944. (Transferred immediately after the incidents in this case).
   Lived near the Polish frontier. Wife and children were in the Russian zone; had four brothers killed at the front.
   Description: aged about 40, normal figure and no known descriptive marks.

2. BRÜNNER, (BRÜRMER, BRÜMER), member of the Grenzpolizei at Stadskanaal, October, 1944.
   Rejoined his troop before the end of the war.
   Description: rather tall, strongly built, wore glasses.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Musselkanaal (Ontswedde), 4th November, 1944.
Kielstrockterweg (Wildervank), 6th November, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. 1. Murder (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law

Netherlands Penal Code
Art. 47, 48, 287, 289.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, members of the Grenzpolizei, helped a Dutch traitor, member of the N.S.B., murder three young Dutchmen. Each was responsible for the killing of a victim.

Transmitted by: .....................
State Police,
District Groningen,
Group Stadskanaal,
Post Musselkanaal.

Extract from this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT,
submitted by A.J. Biebber, constable in the State Police, belonging to the above group and formerly member of the Interrogation Office of the Political Investigation Service, Musselkanaal, in connection with the murder of Wolter Krans and Jan and Jacob Borchers.

Witness Johan Alesma, now detained in Groningen prison, charged with participation in the above murders states that, when the Krans and Borchers affair took place SCHEDEL was commandant of a unit of the German Grenzpolizei, stationed at Stadskanaal in October, 1944. He was transferred elsewhere after the murder. BRUGER was also a member of the same unit.

In a previous statement Alesma, a member of the National Socialist Movement in Holland, stated that he had joined the German Grenzpolizei at Stadskanaal in an auxiliary capacity. Headquarters were in the Hotel Dopper.

One day early in November 1944, on arrival at headquarters witness was given a letter in which it was said that Jan Borchers and Wolter Krans were in hiding near a certain spot. Witness and some members of the Grenzpolizei went there and saw the two men running away. The pursuing party were under the general command of Rottenführer SCHEDEL, but split in two so as to catch the fugitives.

Witness came on Jan Borchers who, when summoned to stop did so, saying that he gave himself up. At the same moment witness fired hitting Borchers in the body and the latter sank to the ground groaning.

Witness and one of the German policemen then rode on till they met SCHEDEL and his men. SCHEDEL told witness that he had already shot Walter Krans dead, whereupon witness replied that he had shot Jan Borchers who was still alive and lying in the street further on. They all went back and found the victim still groaning. SCHEDEL ordered witness to give him his, witness', pistol and then shot Borchers through the head. He died shortly after.

The day before witness and the German Grenzpolizei had raided a café where "black market"-ing was said to be going on, among others arrested was Jacob Borchers, a brother of Jan. After the latter's murder witness felt that his life would not be safe once Jacob was free again. It was talked over what was to be done with the latter and finally agreed that he should be fetched from the police barracks at Stadskanaal where he was shut up and shot on the way. This decision was taken deliberately.

On the Monday BRUGER, a member of the Grenzpolizei, and witness drove to Stadskanaal to fetch Jacob Borchers. On the way back witness told him of his brother's death then ordered him to get out of the car. BRUGER, who had volunteered to take part in this murder, stood behind witness with his rifle at the ready. Witness hit or kicked Borchers who walked on some paces. Witness fired hitting him in the back. BRUGER then shot and Jacob fell. He still lived. BRUGER suggested that witness should give him a neck shot but instead he shot him through a temple and as he remained still they thought that he was dead and put him into the car. On the way they heard him make a rattling noise in his throat and stopped the car and BRUGER pulled the body so that the head was lying outside he then shot Borchers through the forehead. This time he was killed.

They drove the body to the mortuary at the cemetery and witness went through the pockets to prevent the victim's identity being established by the police, some of whom were present at the mortuary.

Witness then reports that SCHEDEL shot Jan Borchers as he lay on the ground wounded by witness. This was done on account of directions issued by the S.D. that no arrested person who had been wounded was to be taken to Groningen, he must either be whole or dead. Jacob Borchers would not have been shot had his brother not been, but his death followed as a result of the other.
Witness Nieborg, detained in the "Bendorribbon"-internment camp, Blokzijl, states that he was a member of the N.S.B. He often helped Alasse make arrests. One day they and the Gronopolisai were hunting for a man called Kamminga who had gone into hiding. The latter tried to escape and was shot at, falling to the ground. Schendel, the commandant of the Gronopolisai, then hit Kamminga hard on the head with the butt of his rifle with the intention of killing him. Witness prevented Schendel repeating this and the wounded man was taken to hospital. Alasse took him, witness, to task for this, saying: "The S.D. at Groningen only wants dead or healthy men but no wounded."

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Musselkanaal, 9th October, 1946.

s/ A. J. Blomberg.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 438 (23-1-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 141111

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 23 JAN 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:

WOLK, Bernard, member of the N.S.D.A.P., Lagerführer at the "Oranjeschool", Arnhem, 1944-1945. Lived at that time in a private house in the Sloetstraat, Arnhem; last known address, Elisabethstrasse, Bielefeld, Germany. Born 22nd January, 1900 at Bielefeld; occupation, agent.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Arnhem, in or about February, 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No. XIII.- Pillage (Complicity in)

References to relevant provisions in national law:

Neth. Penal Code. art: 310.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

The accused, Lagerführer of a camp of forced labourers, made the latter steal shoes to a value of P.8,000, at any rate 800 pairs of shoes, out of a shop in Arnhem which the manager had been compelled to leave when the Germans ordered the evacuation of the town.

He also was responsible for looting goods to the value of P.4,000 from the Institution for the Blind and himself stole gin, food and cigarettes from empty houses.

Transmitted by:..................
Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATIONERY

submitted by B. van der Woude, detective-constable municipal police, Zoist, also special constable, in connection with a charge brought against the German Bernard WOJK.

Witness N. A. van Nes states that having been arrested by the Germans during one of their "razzias" (raids) in Zoist, he was sent to Arnhem where he had to work for the Germans. He was housed in the "Oranieschool" where Dutchmen forcibly taken to Arnhem were put up.

The Lagerfiihrer at the school was a member of the N.S.D.A.P. called Bernard WOJK, a German. The latter had commandeered an evacuated house in the Bloostrat for his private use.

At the time the inhabitants of Arnhem had been evacuated and the so-called "Bergingskommando" (salvage commandos) were clearing houses of their contents and sending these to Germany, WOJK had nothing to do with these commandos and so had no orders from higher German authorities to go in for plundering on his own account in Arnhem. Nevertheless in or about February 1945 witness saw that WOJK made the Dutch "deportees" empty the shoe-shop belonging to the firm Hassels in the Rogestraat and take the booty, about 300 pairs of ladies' shoes, to his private house. Witness saw that WOJK gave away nearly all these stolen shoes to other members of the party staying in Arnhem.

Witness also saw about the same time that a large stock of shoe-leather was stolen from the Institution for the Blind. Some of this leather was used to sole the shoes of the "deportees". It was also known to witness that WOJK regularly stole gin, cigarettes, tobacco and edible goods from uninhabited houses and appropriated them for his own use.

Witness G. Bakker states that he was one of the men seized in a "raszia" and taken to Arnhem. He confirms the previous statement with respect to the theft of shoes and says that WOJK was present when they were being taken to his house. He also confirms that WOJK searched the deserted houses for smoking materials, gin and bottled fruits. He also granted leave to workers who had stolen gin and brought it to him.

Witness A. L. Hessels, manager of the shoe-shop previously mentioned, states that when he was evacuated from Arnhem in September 1944 there were about F. 9,000 worth of shoes (900 pairs) left in the shop. Next month he managed to return secretly and took away 100 pairs. In December 1944 and January 1945 he again secretly went to the shop and took the remaining 800 pairs in the cellar. He took none away with him. He finally returned on 3rd May 1945 and found the cellar entirely plundered and the 800 pairs of shoes worth F. 8,000 gone. He never gave anybody permission to take and appropriate the said shoes.

Witness Antonia Bitter, working for the blind in Arnhem, states that when she had to evacuate all the blind and the building in the Unwohlsche Weg was left without anyone in charge, a quantity of shoe leather and curtain machines were left in it. The total value was about F. 4,000.

On returning to the building in May 1945 witness found that all the above goods, the property of the Institution for the Blind, had disappeared. Witness had never given anyone permission to take and appropriate the said goods.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Arnhem, 2nd August, 1946.

a/ B. van der Woude.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>30 JAN 1947</td>
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MARKS,

CARS CHECKED LIST 33
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 439 (23-1-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

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Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position
MARKS, member of the "Einsatzkommando" of the S.D. at Leeuwarden

(not to be translated)

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No.III. - Ill-treatment of civilians

Reference to relevant provisions in national law
Neth. Penal Code, art. 300 - 302.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

A member of the Netherlands Royal Mounted Police was arrested by the S.D. and interrogated by the accused MARKS who struck him violently and otherwise ill-treated him.

Transmitted by...
Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT,

submitted by W.F. Altena, investigation officer of the Royal Mounted Police, Grouw.

Witness, the above-named W.F. Altena, states that he was arrested on 23rd December, 1944, in connection with the rescue of two railwaymen from the police cells at Grouw. They had been arrested by the S.D. for striking. Witness was taken before the S.D. at Leeuwarden and early in January, 1945, interrogated by HARKS, a member of the "Einsatzkommando". When witness did not answer MARKS' questions to the latter's liking, MARKS struck him so heavily with his clenched fist on one temple that witness became dizzy and fell. When he got up again he was questioned with threats for another half-hour then, as he still did not confess, MARKS took him to the lavatory where he was forced to undress completely and a continuous stream of ice-cold water was played on him by a subordinate. This was chiefly directed against his eyes causing them to become blood-shot. Witness was forced to face the jet while MARKS continued his interrogation. This treatment continued for about a quarter of an hour in a temperature below freezing point - the streets were covered with snow and people skating on the canals - and witness felt the effect of it for some time.

On enquiry it was found that the person who actually directed the jet of water was most probably a Dutchman called MEEKHOF, a member of the Leeuwarden police force who had been attached to the S.D. He appeared to be thoroughly enjoying what he did. Witness could recognise both men were he to see them again. MEEKHOF is now detained in Holland.

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded at Grouw, 14th December, 1945.

s/W.F. Altena.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
SCHREIBER

and 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 440 (23-1-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: Date of receipt in Secretariat: 123 JAN 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:

1. SCHREIBER, member of the S.D. at Amsterdam.
   U.N.W.C.C. list No. 40/A-110.

   (not to be translated)

Witnesses:

2. KILL, Peter Josef, Reichsdeutscher. Born at Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), 13th June, 1892. Was living at 6, Heerenstraat, The Hague, in 1944. Was one of the Germans in the possible blowing-up of the PMO-transmitters at Huizen, N.H. A frequent visitor at the bicycle shop in the Beemsterhoerstraat, Huizen, belonging to Jacob Brands, a victim in this case.
   Probable description: fairly short and stout.

   U.N.W.C.C. lists Nos. 28/A-151, 40/A-85, 41/S-2 and 50/W-1.

   Arrested by 1st Canadian Corps G.I. and transferred to Esterwegen.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Huizen, N.H. (Holland), 23rd September, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No. 1: Murder. (Complicity in)

References to relevant provisions in national law:

Neth. Penal Code: art. 47, 48, 287, 289.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Three Dutch members of the resistance movement at Huizen, N.H., one of them a police-man, were betrayed by a German and shot by the S.D.

There is reason to suppose that the man who betrayed them was a certain Peter KILL. His presence is desired as witness so that his share in the crime, and also the identity of the actual perpetrators, may be established.

Transmitted by...
Excerpt of those statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement.

Submitted by G. Hetebrij, detective attached to the Political Investigation Department for the district of Hilversum, Huizen, N.H. section, also police-constable 1st class and special constable, in connection with a further investigation into the shooting of those Dutchmen at Huizen, N.H.

Witness, the above mentioned G. Hetebrij, status that he was in the police-station at Huizen, N.H., on 27th September, 1944, when a man called Bakker appeared and warned police-constable Arie de Waal that the S.D. had searched the bicycle shop and house belonging to Jacob Brands, had found nothing but had taken Brands with them.

A short while later witness saw de Waal, who had just ridden off on his bicycle, stopped by a man in German uniform who had his gun pointed at de Waal. Another S.D. officer took de Waal's revolver from him and then the latter was driven away in the direction of the PHOIL-broadcasting station at Huizen, or towards Hilversum. Witness was told next day that Arie de Waal, Jacob Brands and Klaus Snol had been shot by the S.D. in the sandpit belonging to the "Rijssbergen" brick-works at Huizen, N.H., which were near the PHOIL-broadcasting station.

The persons mentioned belonged to the Huizen resistance movement.

Witness Bakker confirms the above. He states that some days before the arrest and execution Brands had asked him to fetch a certain German from the broadcasting transmitters at Huizen. An order had been received from higher up that these transmitters were to be moved and Arie de Waal must see to this. The German in question had been in the shop two days before to have repairs done to his bicycle and had made a good impression on Brands who thought he was to be trusted.

Witness did not catch the German's name properly but knows it was a short one. He carried out his mission and the man in question proved to be a comrade. Witness did not trust the man who looked too much like a soldier, but de Waal and Brands were not of his opinion and wanted to talk to the German about the transmitters so that they should not be blown up but made over to the "Underground movement" instead.

The German turned up but not alone as he had promised, he was accompanied by a Feldwebel who was also attached to the transmitters. Brands and de Waal seemed so sure of these men that they consulted with them each day as to what they should do, but on 27th September, 1944 Brands said that he had been betrayed and that the Grün Polizei would raid the place that day. This latter occurred the following day when two Germans in S.D. uniform one an officer and the other armed with a rifle, suddenly burst in. They searched the house and found none of the illegal material stored there, but all the same took Brands away with them.

Witness then went to warn de Waal. The latter's arrest followed as mentioned in the previous statement.

Witness was told next day that Brands, de Waal and Snol had been shot. It was in the latter's house that the "Underground Movement" was to meet and the Germans got to know this.

The interrogator here declares that in connection with the above statement and from letters received the German in question must have been Peter KILL. He was the man who had his bicycle regularly repaired by Brands.

Witness Walter J. JENNS, Hauptsturmführer in the Sicherheitspolizei in Amsterdam prison, states that he remembers the case of three men, including a police-man, being shot at Huizen.

JENNS, Referatsleiter and Kriminalsekretär belonging to the Sicherheitspolizei, was in charge of the Dienststelle and had ordered SCHREIBER
to enquire into the activities of the members of the Resistance (de Waal, Brands and Snel).

SCHREIBER was in command when three men were shot. ALBANI knows what other men were also present. SCHREIBER was killed at Amsterdam during the bombing of 26th November 1945 (sic).

The Interrogator adds that Arnold ALBANI is now in custody at Esterwegen.

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded at Huizen, N.H., 31st May, 1946. 

s/ G. Hetebrij.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is reasonably complete as far as the prima facie guilt of SCHREIBER is concerned. No attention should be paid to the statement of the German ALBERS that SCHREIBER was killed as this was more than probably an attempt to save him from being found and tried.
AUS DER FUNIEN, Ferdinand
and G. B.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Two Jewish institutions in Apeldoorn, one for childless children and the other for the mentally afflicted, were forcibly evacuated by the Germans, the inmates deported to Germany, the greater number to Auschwitz, and the buildings emptied of their contents valued at F.675,000. Private property belonging to the patients was also stolen.

All the accused were implicated.

Transmitted by...
Jar Criles Investigition Office,
Amsterdorn.

Extract of those statements has been made in his own words by the Nether-

submitted by J.B. Davids and J. Kokman, both police-detectives belonging to the
Municipal Police, Amsterdam, and also special constables and attached to the
above office, in connection with the confiscation of the Jewish institutions,
"Paedagogium Achisomog" and "Het Apeldoornse Bosch" and the transportation of
the greater number of their inhabitants to Auschwitz.

Witness P.A. Vomberg states that she is the secretary of the society called
"Central Israélietsch Krankenhuissentch in Nederland" (Central Jewish
Institution for the Mentally Afflicted in the Netherlands), with its office in
Amsterdam. Among institutions belonging to the society are the "Paedagogium
Achisomog" for weak-minded and difficult children and "Het Apeldoornse
Bosch", both at Apeldoorn.

On 21st January 1943 at 6 p.m. AUS DER FUNTEN, head of the "Zentralstelle
für Judische Aus wanderung", visited the two institutions, accompanied by members
of his staff including Obersturmführer GERBER, head of Westerbork camp at the
time and Sturmbannführer DRAYER.

He told the director that the entire institution would be evacuated by them
before next morning. This took place, about 1200 patients being taken in lorries
to the train where they were loaded into goods wagons. No distinction was made,
and old and young, ill and well, violent and demented were mixed up together.
The doors of the wagons were bolted and the whole transport taken to Germany.
Twenty volunteer members of the staff and thirty picked out by the Germans
accompanied the transport. These had a coach to themselves. The rest of the staff
with the exception of about 30 and a few who had meanwhile managed to escape, were
taken to Westerbork.

During 1943/44 nearly all of these latter were deported to Germany as were
also the remaining 30 who had meanwhile been taken to Westerbork.

On 22th January, 1943 AUS DER FUNTEN handed over the further evacuation of
the institutions, that is of the equipment, to HASSER or HASSER, a colleague. The
letter was in charge of the removal of the contents of both institutions. Through
this removal the society has suffered a loss of F.675,000.

Witness A. Querido states that he was employed by the Central Jewish Insti-
tution for the Mentally Afflicted in the Netherlands as doctor and worked in their
above named institutions in Apeldoorn. He describes the evacuation of the inmates
by armed S.D. soldiers who drove them into the lorries. Packages of food and
clothing had been made up for the unfortunate people to take with them but when
witness had to accompany AUS DER FUNTEN round the various wards so that he could
see how the evacuation was going on, he, witness, found that all the baggage and
food had been left behind. Witness knows that seriously ill patients were mixed
up with old people and rowdy ones in the lorries and is certain that the same
 thing happened in the train which was composed of cattle trucks.

In the children's pavilions witness pointed out to AUS DER FUNTEN that the
inhabitants were not patients but only cases there for education, to which he
replied: "That does not matter, they are all anti-social".

In the hospital ward reserved for the staff AUS DER FUNTEN announced that
anyone who could not look after themselves would be sent away with the patients.
At this some dressed and joined the rest of the staff but those seriously ill,
among others a consumptive and another with internal haemorrhage, were pilled into
the lorries and taken off. The director had made a list of patients who should
not be removed and given to AUS DER FUNTEN who said: "I don't recognise any patients
not taken away. They are useless mouths which can no longer be fed".

After the patients had gone AUS DER FUNTEN asked for volunteers from among

- 2 -
the nursing staff to
the nursing staff to accompany the patients. Twenty volunteered but as this was not enough the Red Cross himself selected thirty more.

Witness heard later that the transport had been sent to Germany and from there to Auschwitz.

The rest of the staff were sent to Westerbork, together with the Jews living in Apoldorn.

During the evacuation the SS-soldiers stole right and left and anything of value possessed by the patients went into SS pockets.

The accused Ferdinand Ulsolf selected thirty more.

The rest of the staff were sent to Westerbork, together with the Jews living in Apoldorn.

During the evacuation the SS-soldiers stole right and left and anything of value possessed by the patients went into SS pockets.

The accused Ferdinand Ulsolf, now in prison in Amsterdam, states that he worked at the "Gremium für Jüdische Emigration" in Amsterdam.

In January 1943 Sturmbannführer Dr. in The Hague pressed him on an order from Dr., "Behördenhöher" of the S.D., to visit and report on the Jewish Mental Institution at Apoldorn. The result was a further order from the "Behördenhöher" to have the institution evacuated and to assist in this a detachment was sent from Westerbork under the command of Obersturmführer Dr., commandant of the Jewish camp there. The train which had been prepared for the transport consisted of 25 or 26 goods wagons so that it was impossible to separate the patients who numbered about 1200. As far as witness knew its destination was Auschwitz.

The emptying of the institution and removal of the inventory was confided to Dr., The inventory had been made out by Dr., in charge of guarding it.

Witness considers that Dr., "Behördenhöher" of the S.D., was responsible for all the above as it was he who gave the order.

Dr. in his turn had probably received his instructions from in Berlin.

The accused Albert Konrad Gziek, now in prison in Amsterdam, admits his share in the above. His orders to assist came from Sturmbannführer Dr. in The Hague. The actual removal of the patients and their transport was done by a detachment of the Schutzpolizei under Untersturmführer Dr.,.

The patients and 50 men hospital-personnel were moved to Auschwitz.

Part of the inventory was taken to Westerbork but the medical apparatus was removed by Dr.,

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Amsterdam, 11th June, 1946.

a/ J.B. Davids.
J. Skramm.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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1: A for murder
2: W + treatment

DARLS CHECKED LIST 53
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

46/21/N-10/6/566 Charge No.442 (30-1-47)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number: Date of receipt in Secretariat.

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position (not to be translated)

1. KETTNER, Feldwebel, member of the Nordbatterie (North Battery) on the island of Texel, 1945. Said to have belonged to the Vienna police. Description: age 40 - 45, height 1.70 - 1.75 m, dark hair, small dark mustache, slim. (UNCO-list No.51/1-130.)

Witnesses:

2. TIMMANN, Oberleutnant der Marine, in charge of the Nordbatterie (North Battery, Texel, 1945. (UNCO-list No.51/A-315).

3. VIOLIER, Oberst, member of the Nordbatterie (North Battery).

4. DEBRUY, Paul, German soldier (?), presumably member of the Nordbatterie (North Battery,... said to have been killed).

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Island of Texel, April, 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I.- Murder.
No. III.- Ill-treatment of civilians.
No. XIV.- Pillage (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions in national law

Neth. Penal Code, art: 337, 239, 300-302, 310.

STATED ON FACTS.

The accused according to his own statement first stabbed then shot an arrested person. He was also guilty of having previously ill-treated the victim as well as others, and is suspected of having robbed the body before it was buried.

Transmitted by.......

31 JAN 1947
Extract of those statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded at Haarlem, 14th October 1946.

S/ H. Broekman.
C. Treffers.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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<td>17-25: W</td>
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<td>4 SEP 1944</td>
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<td>1-7, 9, 11-12: A</td>
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<td>4-8: B</td>
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<td>10: W</td>
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<td>8: C</td>
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**RÖHRIG**

and 6 25
Additional Witness

10. Tempels, Frau Hans, End of 1944 and probably early 1945 was living at 51, Millingen über Emmerich (Ger.), having been evacuated from Oberhausen/Sterkrade.

Former witnesses now made Accused

11. Noldt (Nordt), German, Bauführer or Baurleiter at Empel-Rees camp, Dec. 1944. Description: aged 39-40, height 175-180cm, slim, narrow face, dark type, UNWCC list No. 53/1-934.
12. **HAGNER, "Tausendschaftführer"**
   Description: aged about 57, height 180cm, grey hair.

Additional data reformer accused:

- **REINER, Dr., Medicinalrat, Head doctor of the psychiatric clinic at Idstein; aged about 38-40, height about 1.80-1.85m., slim, dark complexion. Is now in custody in Holland.**

- **ALMAYER, "Tausendschaftführer"; aged about 55, height about 1.70m, stout**

- **SCHNEIDER: S/S, Chargruppendführer; aged about 45, height 1.70-1.80m, fairly large nose, fair or grey hair, thickset, had a Hitler moustache, wore glasses.**

- **RAUSCH: Kreisleiter; aged 45-50, height about 1.85m., very fat, probably Jewish typo, wore uniform of NSDAP.**

- **SCHMIDT (Smidt or Snit); "Tausendschaftführer or Bauführer; aged 55-60, height about 1.70m, broad thickset, grey hair, brown face.**

- **HEINZE: Lagerführer, aged 45-50, height about 1.75m., darkish fair hair, small moustache, one eye has white streak in pupil.**

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<th>Number and description of crime on war crimes list</th>
<th>No. III - Ill-treatment, in many cases leading to death.</th>
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Investigation of War Crimes Sub-Commission Haarlem

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by H. Brockman, inspector working with the Political Investigation Dept. Haarlem, member of the above sub-commission, also special constable, in connection with ill-treatment carried out in the German prison camps Eppel-Rees and Bienon.

Witness Hagan states that on 6th December 1944 he was seized in a "Razzia" (raid) at Haarlem and taken to a camp at Eppel-Rees (Ger.) being transferred from there to Bienon. One of the Lagerführers at this latter place was the German SCHWERIN. Witness saw SCHWERIN kick a man of about 55 who wanted to go to the doctor and made him go off with the gang though he was not in a fit state to do so, having great wounds on his feet. SCHWERIN never gave the prisoners the food sent to the camp by the Apeldoorn Red Cross, although the food they got in the camp was very insufficient. People who were seriously ill, were injected by two young (about 25 year old) German doctors, and invariably died two hours later.

Witness van Gend states that he was in Eppel-Rees camp. One day he seized a handful of potato-peelings at a farm and ate them. ALTMEYER saw it and ordered him to go to the "block-hut" that evening. There he was severely beaten with cudgels by ALTMEYER and the German ROHDE, chiefly on his back. Witness several times saw MUGER hitting people with a stick.

Witness Storm states that he several times saw ALTMEYER, NORDIK and SCHULZE ill-treating prisoners by hitting them with a stick on whatever part of the body they could reach.

Witness Otten states that when Eppel-Rees camp was condemned they were all transferred to Bienon. In Bienon Camp he saw a sick man who was going to the doctor being very badly beaten in front of SIEBEL's house by the latter's orders. The sick man, Felix, died the same day though he was not ill enough that evening to have died as a result of illness. Similar ill-treatments took place every day and witness is convinced caused many people to die. He helped to bury 27 persons in two days. When he himself went to the doctor members of the S.S. gave him a fearful beating in front of SIEBEL.

Witness J.J. Lohman states that MUGER was one of those who ill-treated people by hitting them with cudgels.

Witness Hoogvorst states that HEDDEE and SCHULZE gave orders from the "block-hut" to be built where various prisoners were ill-treated. Among those was a police fireman from the Hague when witness saw being carried out of the "block-hut" on a stretcher. The German NORDIK also took part in this last ill-treatment. The victim died. This incident took place on Christmas Day 1944. The first day that witness and the others seized in the "Razzia" on 6th December started work at Eppel-Rees NORDIK struck a Dutch policeman when he had sought getting some food from a farmer. The policeman hit back. Shortly after this the Burgomaster of Eppel with his adjutant turned up and when the burgomaster heard that the prisoner had hit back, he, his adjutant and NORDIK beat the man so long that he lost consciousness. He was then thrown on to a heap of boots and left lying - 4 -
there all day. He died when being taken back to camp.

Witness Winkelman states that he saw SCHNITZLANN unmercifully beat a man of about 65 who was lying down on the straw, the doctor having prescribed rest in camp for him. The victim died next day.

Witness Feboema states that he saw the German HANKE repeatedly beating prisoners.

Witness Lones states that a lad of 17 who had a pain in his stomach was made to go to work. Soon he arrived at the spot he was unable to do any work whereupon SIEBERT gave him several blows with a cudgel, followed by the S.S. who hit the boy at least 40 times after which he lost consciousness. He was left lying in the snow for some hours then still unconscious, was carried back to camp. He died later from all the blows he had received. Another comrade who was absolutely worn out and in consequence was allowed to rest in the camp, asked witness to take a message to the Lagerführer BUSKES, asking for permission to go to the sick-room as he felt he was dying. BUSKES' answer was: "Just let him die". The man died next day.

Witness Koudt states that he saw several floggings, one by the S.A. men KORDON or KONRIET, the victim here being Korporalshock No. 261 of Group 52.

Witness Brinkelman says he saw Schneider, SCHREIBANN (BOUMAN or BROODER) a Bauführer, and SCHMIDT, a Bauführer hitting people with spade handles. SCHREIBANN beat one elderly man so badly that he died next day.

Witness Griethuysen, a medical practitioner states that out of 300 previously healthy men in the Emsel-Roes and Diemen camps after two months one third were either dead, maimed for life or seriously ill. This was not a concentration camp for political prisoners but a normal O.T. (Organisation Todt) one, in which were Dutchmen seized during raids and forcibly taken there. The man responsible was Dr. BRUINER who refused the evacuation of patients and refused to admit sick who were absolutely unfit for work.

In a copy (attached) of a letter from a former prisoner in Roes camp, Witness J.J. Lehman (See statement) to a Dutch after-care Committee for the victims of Roes, the writer says that Frau Hans TERPELS can possibly give more information about the camp, names of camp authorities etc. She always helped the inmates with food and clothing as far as she could.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarlem, 29th May, 1947.

s/ H. Brockmann.
For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

1. RÖHRIG (ROHREIC), Burgomaster of Rees. Head of Rees camp.

2. KENTRAT, NSDAP-Kreisleiter. Hauptabschnittsleiter, sector Kessel to Rees. Kastell Organisation. Rees camp came under his authority. Said to be dead (suicide) but this very doubtful.


4. KOCHSWINDE, Dr. belonged to the „Leiter der Sanitätswesen beim Einsatzstab FISCHER“, Kastell Organisation. Came from Rheineberg. Was physician at Lessesbeck bei Bonn. May be in No.4 C.I.C.

5. HEINZ, Arnold Friedrich, member of NSDAP, NSDAP, Lagewärter at Rees camp. Born 7th June 1904 at Hameln, lived at 47, Ruprechtstrasse, Hameln. Minor, technical employee. Married, 2 children. Now in Esterweg Prison, under No.400006. (May be identical with No.10.)


7. SCHRIZ, S.A. guard at Rees camp.

8. SCHRÜTER, S.A. guard at Rees camp. Said to have been employed in a paint shop at Esmarich. (May be identical with No.23)

9. SCHRÜTER, S.A. guard and Untleriagerführer at Rees camp.

10. NEUTEN, S.A. guard at Rees camp. Had a small wart over one eye. (May be identical with No.5.)

11. NEUTEN, S.A. guard, a head guard at Rees camp.

12. LEYER, (LEHR), a guard at Rees camp. Certified engineer from the Esmarich Bezirk.

13. SÜDALL, Fritz, a guard at Rees camp. Was in charge of the "Kaltverpflegung". Came from the Esmarich Bezirk.
Accused (contd.)

14. JEVER, Jurgen, HUHN's deputy at Rees camp. Came from the Jacobi.

15. ALTMANN (ALTMANN), Commandant of a "Strafkolonne" (punishment gang) in Rees camp. Came from the Jacobi.

16. BERGHARD, employed at Rees camp, probably as guard.

Witnesses:

17. JUNA,

18. JÖRES,

19. POLAYER, Works overseers at Rees Camp.

20. BLAAB,

21. KUPES,

22. WAGNER, Works overseer at Rees Camp. Inspector of lines, Aacho Osterfeld.

23. SCHÜLL, Wilhelm, preisdemann D.A.F., HUHN's deputy at Rees camp. Born 29th July 1899 at Jesol, lived at När, Grünervogel, Jesol, now in No. 5 C.I.C. (May be identical with No. 5).

24. HERNSE, Ernst, Dr. med.; doctor at Rees camp 15-11-44 to 16-2-45. Born 15th December 1888 at Gomser, Aachen. Address: Kronehaus, Haiden, Rheinland.

25. OTTO LINN, Ernst, Karl, Ludwig, Hermann, Dr. med.; doctor at Rees camp, January-February, 1945. Address: 8, Fürstengartenstrasse, Detmold, Lippe.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.

Rees camp (Germany), 1944 - 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder (complicity in)
No. III - Ill-treatment of civilians (complicity in)
No. VIII - Intentional killing of civilians under inhuman conditions (complicity in)

No. 14 - III.
No. 15 - I (Complicity in), III.
No. 16 - III.

References to relevant provisions in national law

SOME 3000 Dutchmen, seized by the Germans in "raids" (strikes) in The Hague, Haarlem and Apeoldoom, were transported to Germany under inhuman conditions and set to work on the "Westwall" fortifications. Their camp at Rees was absolutely unfit for human occupation. The barest necessities for housing, warming and hygiene being absent. The feeding too was on a "slow starvation" scale but in spite of it the men had to dig and do labour of the heaviest sort under appalling conditions. They were also treated with the greatest brutality by several of their guards, this leading directly to their death in many cases.

The men chiefly responsible for the conditions in the camp were first four accused, these for ill-treatment No.3 and Nos 5 - 15 inclusive. The brutal treatment noted out by six of these latter led to the death of the victims.

Netherlands Tar Crimes Commission,
H., Investigation Teams B.N.O.R.
Herford - Westphalia.

Extract of these statements have been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations Tar Crimes Commission.

submitted by various investigation officers of the Netherlands Tar Crimes Commission in Germany and others in connection with charges of ill-treatment in Rees camp of which Dutch slave labourers were the victims.

Fitness Ernst Karl Ludwig Hermann STEGAN states that in January, 1934 he was sent as medical officer to Rees where there was a camp of 3000 Dutch slave labourers doing very heavy work. Housing conditions were bad, especially from the point of view of hygiene and climate, and the workers were in rags and at least 75 were in a bad state of health and in no condition to do the work demanded of them.

The administration of the camp was in hands of S. loaders and the whole was under the command of Hauptabschnitts-Vertrauener PRUNNER who was also Arbeitsleiter of the N.S.D.A.P.

Dr. KONDRING was witness superior medical officer. KONDRING was also employed in the camp administration and in witness' opinion was the type of man who would make life as difficult as possible for the Dutchmen.

The accused Hans BRUNNER, was in Nov. 1944, Boellinghausen, states that he was Hauptsachschritts-Vertrauener at Rees. The sick quarters for the Dutch workers in Rees camp were at Empol. Those, which had a maximum capacity of 120, were always overcrowded and the R.M.B. hospital barrack had regularly about 1000 patients in it. Witness had personally convinced himself several times that the buildings in which the men were accommodated were completely uninhabitable. It smelt through the roof and there was no heating. He had talked over conditions with his own chief, Dr. KONDRING and with PRUNNER in order to get them improved but obtained no results.

Witness Ernst HENNSER states that he was sent to Rees as medical officer. Early in December, 1944 Dutch slave labourers seized at The Hague, Haarlem and Apeoldoom started to arrive and were housed in a tile-works at Groin near Empol in the neighbourhood of Rees. Witness was in charge of the sick-quarters arranged for them and took his orders from Hauptabschnitts-Vertrauener PRUNNER. Each time that witness went to PRUNNER with plans to improve the bad conditions in which the...
conditions in which the workers found themselves, the former obstructed him. BRUHLER's chief BRUHLER also would hear of no improvements.

Atmos repeatedly pointed out that inhuman conditions existed in Rees camp but even the simplest measures which might lead to an improvement were rejected on some pretext or other. Atmos finally went to BRUHLER and told him that the men's health was extremely bad due to under-feeding etc., he also wrote but nothing came of it except vague promises.

In conjunction with other doctors witness managed to have some of the Dutchmen repatriated, but then BRUHLER took upon himself the sole right to decide who was or was not to go with result that numerous requests for repatriation were refused.

BRUHLER had several assistants at his disposal but never gave them over to witness and his fellow medical officers. Those later had to go to private individuals and army authorities to get what they could so as to enable them to carry out their duty as doctors as far as possible. The food the men received was definitely insufficient. The head of Rees camp was unmercifully ROSSNER.

Witness knew of over 30 deaths in the camp but it is very probable there were several more.

A description of the accommodation provided for the 3000 Dutch slave labourers rounded up in November, 1944 as given further by witness is as follows:

two large sheds used for drying tiles and a large army tent. The roof of the sheds was very light and let in rain and snow, the side walls were such that the wind whistled through the holes and cracks. There were no heating facilities. The accommodation was completely unfit for human beings in winter time. The wooden floor in both sheds and tent was damp and cold; bedding consisted of a thin layer of straw. Cooking and lavatory facilities for so many did not exist at all. They were gradually provided but remained primitive and insufficient for the needs of the always over-crowded camp.

The food was supposed to be the same as that given the German workers on the Westwall fortifications but was only two-thirds the quantity. This was much too little so the unfortunate were always complaining of hunger, but if they ever accepted food from the German population they had to expect severe punishment.

As a result of these inhuman and insanitary conditions the men suffered from every sort of illness and disease and were covered in vermin. They had no powers of resistance and often died on admission to hospital before any treatment could be begun.

In spite of all this the "Einsatzstab" and Campadministration demanded the utmost effort from the weak and half-starved men. They were driven to work by S.A.mon with threats and blows from their truncheons.

Witness Faux, one of the Dutch slave labourers, states that SCHULZ and HEINZE, two of the German guards, both armed with a revolver and a wooden truncheon, used to beat the prisoners in a brutal fashion, continuing until the latter collapsed.

Food consisted of a small quantity of cabbage soup and a few slices of bread per day. At night there were so many people sleeping in the sheds that there was not enough space for each one to lie properly. They were packed together like herrings in a barrel. An average of two prisoners a day died from exhaustion and starvation.

Witness Sneek states that he several times saw SCHULZ and KELLER forcibly hit prisoners on the face and body with a stick.

Witness Gorree states that SCHULZ, was in charge of those prisoners who were not suitable for digging, such as those with open wounds on their feet and stomach trouble. They were given the filthiest jobs to do in the camp and if they did not do them quick enough SCHULZ beat them brutally with a wooden truncheon. He was generally known throughout the camp as a brute.

Sometimes when food was being dealt out and the prisoners stood in a row to receive anything that might remain from what the guards were getting SCHULZ used to go among them beating right and left.

NEURITH, one of the head-guard, was always after the prisoners trying to get more work out of them. He ill-treated them in all sorts of ways. If a prisoner could no longer walk NEURITH used to kick the men's heads with his heavy boots. He once hit witness' jaw with his clenched fist because he, witness, had shown him that his hand was hurt. This blow caused his great pain.
Witness Boersma states that there was a punishment gang in Rees under the command of the guard ALTMEIJER. If any prisoner left the camp to try and get some food, or rested on account of exhaustion when working, he was sent to the punishment gang. Witness several times saw ALTMEIJER beat a prisoner so badly that he died as a result. In this way ALTMEIJER practically wiped out the whole gang and any prisoners who survived were wrecks when they returned.

The guards BELT and SUMU and their chief, Lagerführer HENZE, used to beat the prisoners with wooden truncheons till they fell on the snow badly wounded or unconscious. They were then left there till they died. Witness saw this happen on several occasions.

The accused Arnold Friedrich HENZE, now detained in Esterwegen, states that he was a Lagerführer at Rees camp. He acknowledges that he struck Dutchmen with his hand and beat them with a stick taken from a bush. He hit them on the back and legs but not on the face. ROEBIG had given orders that if people left the camp they were to be beaten when caught; they were also to be beaten if they did not work, worked badly or left their work. ROEBIG used to be there himself when the men were going off from the camp and he would hit them with a stick who did not move fast enough. The following followed ROEBIG's example in this; KELLER, JAMER, SCHROEDER, ALTMER, SCHMIDT, JENNER and SUMU.

Witness Bonning states that he was arrested because as Burgomaster of Gennep he refused to order the population to work on the fortifications for the "Westwall-Einsatz".

He was working one day near Geoch (Rees) when KIRMES announced he was to be executed next morning and ordered him to dig his own grave. As he did not wish to do this KIRMES beat him with a spade, causing extensive bruising, actually smashing the spade to pieces on his victim.

Witness van der Leen states that he had seen ROEBIG kick and beat men till they got up from the straw where they were lying ill and then make them report for the roll-call. Witness was himself ill in hospital when he saw a man brought in who had collapsed during work the previous day. The other Dutchmen had been forbidden to carry him off and in spite of there being 10 or 12° of frost the man was left lying there for some hours. He was dead when taken to hospital. Witness also saw another man brought in whose whole leg was in a state of putrefaction on account of a neglected infection.

Witness Albersen states that among other guards who behaved brutally were ROEBIG, HENZE and BERNHARDS.

Witness Slijkhuize states that among their tormentors were MEYER, who commanded the punishment gang and ROEBIG, the Burgomaster of Rees who was a frightful person. About 160 Dutchmen died from privation, sickness and ill-treatment.

Witness Wientjes states that as they were marching to work one day he saw a man faint. He was taken into a cottage and later fetched by a guard. He was absolutely exhausted and could hardly walk and the guard kept thumping him in the back with a truncheon almost causing him to fall. The man suddenly turned and struck the guard's face whereupon the latter flung him to the ground and beat him so brutally that he shrieked out. The guard finally stopped the beating and sent the man back to work. Later ROEBIG and a S.D. man paid them a visit and the guard told what had happened. The man in question was then called out and others working with him had to go and fetch thick sticks. (If anyone brought a thin one he was beaten with it). The victim was ordered to lie on the ground and then beaten for five minutes without stopping by a number of the guards. No attention was paid to his shrieks of pain. When the flogging was over he had to spend the rest of the day digging in a tank tret. Where the water reached nearly to his knees, and while the flogging took place ROEBIG and the S.D. man watched laughing.

While the prisoners were working the guards generally stood by talking to each other. There was always great pleasure when they had flogged anybody

...and they talked over...
and they talked over with each other as to which object caused the most pain and what part of the body hurt most.

Witness Robert states that the straw put down their first day at Rees was never changed as long as he was there. The drying sheds in which they slept were very bad during the winter. It often happened that when there was a snowstorm the men woke in the morning to find themselves covered with snow. If anybody could no longer work because of illness or weakness the German guards always considered this as sabotage.

The food was very bad and the quantity, 5 slices of bread and a litre of cabbage or turnip soup per day, was insufficient. The men on this account used to go outside the camp and ask for food. This was strictly forbidden and those who did so were brutally ill-treated by the guards and if they repeatedly went begging they were sent to the punishment gang where their heads were shaved. They had to take their jackets off while working and generally were set to dig in a tank trap with their feet in water, this during bitterly cold weather. They were also made to run hard and those who could not keep up were flogged by the guards. Witness also several times saw men fall over a tin tub turned upside down and then mercilessly flogged by a guard in spite of their groans of pain.

In addition to the guards who were S.S. men, there were works overseers who too were armed with a truncheon. They too used these latter freely but were not as bad as the S.S. men. The following were some of these overseers: MÖRGEN, MOLSTER, MEYER, KUPERS, KUJAW and LUGER.

The commandant of the camp, RÖHRIG, was very largely to blame in witness opinion for the great amount of misery which was suffered in Rees camp.

Witness Kollenhof stated that an S.S. man named SMIT was one of the worst bullies. He beat witness once with a rubber truncheon with a copper end to it so that witness nearly fell. Witness saw SMIT hit one man so hard with his truncheon that the victim crawled about in the snow and with pain. SMIT then kicked him into a 15 foot deep tank trap, ordered him to come out of it again and then started the beating once more till the victim finally collapsed unconscious. He was then left behind like that in the snow. He died next day.

On another occasion witness saw SMIT beating a prisoner who died half an hour afterwards.

Witness Wilhelm SCHULZE, now in custody in No. 5 G.I.C., states that he had to make arrangements for the clerical work of KENNERL's staff. He emphasised that he was only responsible for seeing that the work in the offices was properly carried out.

Witness says that he heard that the treatment in the RÖHRIG "Abschnitt" was not what it should be and had asked KENNERL to go into the matter. He denies having himself had anything to do with the ill-treatment.

Statement made out, concluded and signed by various investigation officers of the Netherlands War Crimes Investigation Teams, Germany.

a/ P. van Es
G. J. Knoop
J. v. H. Wouda
...Bookhuis.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tr>
<td>6 FEB 1947</td>
<td>1: A</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 88
Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge your letter (Ref. 02.15/26/184) dated 9th January, 1948, enclosing copy of a letter Legal/LAY/524/III/477 of the 23rd December, 1947, from the Legal Division, relating to the case of Fritz Knuth.

The contents of your communication have been noted, and I enclose herewith copy of the Netherlands charge no. 4603 on which Fritz Knuth was listed by the Commission as a war criminal, for your information.

Yours faithfully,

J. LIWANSKI
Legal Officer

W. Tatham Esq.,
Foreign Office,
S. W. L.
FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

9th January, 1948.

(CG. 35/26/184) 0437

To Colonel G. A. Ledingham,

I enclose copy of a letter Legal/LAD/524 EX/977 of the 23rd December, 1947, from our Legal Division, relating to the case of Fritz Knuth, listed with you as a War Criminal, for your information.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Stamp: Received 14 JAN 1948]

Colonel G. A. Ledingham, D.S.O., M.C.,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 444 (30-1-47)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered Number: Date of receipt in Secretariat:

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. Fritz, Fritz, Reichsdeutscher. Appointed "Treuhänder" of the "N.V. Damesconfectiefabriek A. Cohen" (A. Cohen's Woman's Ready-made Clothing Factory, Ltd.), Amsterdam, on 4th August 1941, and later of H. Lohwitzki, 4, Wijdesteeg, Amsterdam-C. From March 1943 until the capitulation served with the Wehrmacht, having the rank of "Gefreiter" and "Feldpostnummer 48057 D". May have been member of the Gestapo.

Born 21st April 1905. Went to Holland in 1927. Was buyer in the ready-made clothing department of "N.V. Vroom and Dreesman" Amsterdam. Married, wife's name being Emmy KNUTH-FEN; born 19th April 1903 in Vienna (a fanatic Nazi, said to have worked for the Gestapo and to have been in close contact with Prof. HESSEL, the S.D. man LAGS (UNWOLIST 4/4-30, 42/S-355.), Dr. SCHÜSSEL (UNWOLIST 40/S-34), and other military authorities.

Address in Holland: 82 II/11, H. den Boer, Amsterdam. Now living in Germany.

2. HESSEL, G., Prof., Oberstabsarzt of the Luftwaffenzorea, Alkmaar, Amsterdam, in 1944.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime Amsterdam, 1942 and 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list No. XIII. Pillage.


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, a Reichsdeutscher who had lived in Holland previous to the war and apparently carried on spying activities, was appointed "Treuhänder" of certain Jewish ready-made clothing businesses. Those he proceeded to acquire for himself for a price much below the real value, in one case even using the firm's profits to pay the purchase price. He was also responsible for the despatch to Germany of equipment and materials etc. belonging to firms.

Transmitted by: ________________________________
Extract of this statement has been made in the name of the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations for Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by H.L. Kniese, detective-inspector 1st class, attached to the above department and section, in connection with a charge brought against the Reichsdeutscher Fritz KNUTH.

The accused Fritz KNUTH, formerly employed by a firm in Amsterdam, was appointed "Trouhhaler" by the "Wirtschaftsprüfstelle" of the Jewish concern "N.V. Droesem Confectiefabriek M. Cohen" ("Cohen’s Women's Ready-made Clothing Factory Ltd") on 7th August, 1941.

On 1st July 1942 KNUTH bought the business for a price very much below its real value and used the profits it had made during the preceding year to pay for it, thus in reality paying nothing himself.

In November 1942 he next obtained possession of the business of H. Lochotzki, Amsterdam, who had requested him to act as their "Trouhhaler" after he had promised to help them.

He also managed to acquire a considerable amount of material and practically all the machines and other working necessities of "Stork’s Confectie Industrie", again at a much too low figure.

KNUTH was very intimate with prominent members of the N.S.D.A.P., and appears himself to have been influential in the "party".

In October 1944 KNUTH started the despatch to Germany of about 200 sewing and other machines previously dismantled, and equipment of various sorts, materials, thread and trimmings. He appears to have been in possession of an order to this effect from the "Oberkommando der Wehrmacht" in Holland probably obtained for him by Prof. G. Hasel, Oberstabsarzt of the "Luftwaffe" hospital in Amsterdam.

It is very possible that KNUTH was also a member of the Gestapo. He had lived in Holland since 1927 but even before 1939 was known by the police to be a spy.

From March 1943 until the capitulation KNUTH served with the Wehrmacht, his rank being "Gefreiter" and fieldpost number 48057 D.

Statement made out on oath of office and concluded at Amsterdam, 14th December, 1946.

s/ H.L. Kniese

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No confonco seems possible.
Date Submitted: 6 FEB 1947
Decision of Committee I:

ZÜHLKE, Willy

[Handwritten notes and numbers]
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

During the German occupation of Holland the accused was posted as warder in a prison in Amsterdam. There he ill-treated prisoners, striking them on the face and otherwise beating them. He also refused the requests of men condemned to death that they might communicate with a priest.
Office of National Security,  
(Pres. - Justitia)  
Amsterdam  
-----------------------  

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the 

STATEMENT,  

Submitted by P.J.B. Schenk, police detective and also special constable  
attached to the above office, in connection with a charge of ill-treatment  
brought against Willy Juhlke.  

Witness Albers states that Willy Juhlke acted as prison warder in  
No. II Prison in Amsterdam. He was commanding officer of the German prison staff there  
and worked in the office. He always threatened any political prisoner brought  
before him with his rubber truncheon. Witness saw him once open a cell door  
and then beat the occupant with his truncheon so hard that it could be heard  
all over the building.  

Witness Berkeljon states that he saw Juhlke beat a Jew who had smashed  
a pane of glass in his cell.  

Witness Kerkwijk states that he saw a political prisoner in the above-  
mentioned prison. He was waiting with others to see the doctor when Juhlke  
struck him and forbade him to report sick, saying you are going to die anyhow.  

Witness Pontyn states that he once saw Juhlke throw buckets of water  
over the heads of four Jews who had been made to clean the prison corridors  
with a tooth-brush. Witness also saw accused ill-treat Jewish prisoners with  
his bunch of keys and a strap, and strike another one over the head.  
The prisoners were to be allowed to receive a parcel of food at Christmas but Juhlke  
prevented this. He often punished unjustly and was the most hated man in the prison.  

Witness Robert confirms the previous statement. He had several times  
seen innocent prisoners hit on the face by the accused with his bunch of keys,  
blood flowing from their faces in consequence. He had also seen accused so  
unmercifully beaten some men on whom a note or something of the sort had been  
found that they could not stand. They were then thrown into their cell and  
buckets of cold water poured over them.  
Witness was also present when Juhlke refused men condemned to death  
when they asked for a priest to be sent for.  

The accused Willy Juhlke, now in prison in Amsterdam, denies all the  
charges brought against him. With regard to the last charge he says that he  
was off duty at the time the condemned man asked if he might telephone to the  
priest. He refused as he was not on duty and it was the guards' duty to  
ring up a priest in such an event.  

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at  
Amsterdam, 12th February, 1946.  

/s/ P.J.B. Schenk.  

NOTES ON THE CASE.  

The case is complete.  

No defence seems possible.
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<td>1-5: A for pillage &amp; confiscation of property</td>
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**SCHMIDT-STAHLER, Allen and Co.**

Date Submitted: 1-6 FEB 1947

Decision of Committee I: Cards checked 11-5-3.
Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position  
(not to be translated)


2. KANITZ, Horst Schult-Stähler's deputy. Member of the Hauptarbeitgruppe Niederlande of the Einsatzstab Rosenberg. Came from Hamburg where he was a teacher.

3. FEUSCH, administrator belonging to the Hauptarbeitgruppe Niederlande of the Einsatzstab Rosenberg, Amsterdam.

4. KRAFT, Heinrich, Dr., an expert attached to the Hauptarbeitgruppe Niederlande of the Einsatzstab Rosenberg, Amsterdam.

5. DF X., Dr., Professor of Theology, Berlin and author of books "Der heilige Berg Athos".

Witnesses:

6. GUERTZ, Werner, an especially authorised agent of Rosenberg's. Was in charge of the shipping to Germany of the library of the "Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis", (International Institute for Social History), Amsterdam, November 1944.

7. EBEL, Gummert's assistant. Came from Berlin.

8. GÜNLICH, Dr., Hauptinsatzführung. Formerly librarian of the "Weltwirtschaftliches Institut" at Kiel. Was in Lübeck in Spring 1945.

9. PRINZING, Dr.


Place and date of commission of alleged crime  
Amsterdam, 1944-1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list  
No.XIV - Confiscation of property.

References to relevant provisions in national law  
Neth. Penal Code: art. 47, 48, 310 - 312, 321, 416.
The "International Institute for Social History" in Amsterdam was seized by the Germans and its contents among others the valuable manuscripts and works of two celebrated Dutch authors and a unique collection of newspapers, were sent to Germany.

Although part of the library has been recovered the works mentioned above and the newspapers and which are extremely valuable, are still missing.

The "Hauptarbeitsgruppe Hielerlands" of the "Einsatzstab Rosenberg" of which accused SCHINDLER was head, also plundered other institutions and private houses, Jewish and otherwise, including a Trappist Monastery, and sent the valuable contents to Germany.

The "Hauptarbeitsgruppe Niederlande" of the "Einsatzstab Rosenberg" was head, also plundered other institutions and private houses, Jewish and otherwise, including a Trappist Monastery, and sent the valuable contents to Germany.

Pro-Justice.
Investigation of War Crimes.
Amsterdam

Extract of these statements has been read in his own words by the Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

In 1940 two Germans, Dr. GÖHLICH and Dr. FRONTSCH, visited the Institute. Three days later the Institute was closed by members of the S.S.

In 1944 the entire library with its inventory was shipped off to Germany by the Einsatzstab Rosenberg. S.S. Obersturmführer SCHINDLER was at the head of this "Einsatzstab", with KANTZ as deputy, Pouwens as a supervisor and Dr. KRAFT as expert.

Since the German capitulation the Institute has regained a large part of its library but a number of books were destroyed through careless handling during their shipment to Germany and a lot of stealing had taken place.

A number of valuable manuscripts and works by Dutch authors, as well as about 700 issues of newspapers, are still missing. They were of inestimable value to the Institute, the possession of the newspapers being something unique.

It is requested that the accused be traced in order that these valuable manuscripts and newspapers may be recovered.

Witness Vervoort, in custody in Holland, states that he was employed as chauffeur by the Einsatzstab Rosenberg in Amsterdam, the head of which was SCHINDLER. Witness discovered that the office where he was employed was occupied with the despatch to Germany of the contents of houses belonging to Jews who had been deported. The leader of this so-called "Möbel-aktion" was Horst KANTZ, who in witness' opinion must have enriched himself to a considerable extent. Witness entered several times Jewish houses to take things which KANTZ wanted to be moved to the house Rembrandt street.

Witness confirms the removal to Germany of the contents of the Institute in question and says that the arrangements for its transport by ship were in the hands of a man called Werner GÖMMERT, who had special powers from Alfred Rosenberg.

Witness also mentions that the library of the Trappist Monastery at Echt-Peij in Limburg was declared confiscated by Seyss-Inquart and the Einsatzstab Rosenberg had the packing and sending off of the books. Before this took place a Dr. DREIDE, professor of theology in Berlin and author of the book "Der heilige Berg Athos", inspected the books. He said he would need a certain number for his own use. 36 to 38 boxes were then packed and sent to Echt station and were to be dispatched to DREIDE when he notified the authorities. The rest of the library...
was sent to the "Central Bibliothek der Reohen Schulen" (High Schools Central Library) at Villach in Austria.

Other places and collections plundered were:

1. the Great Synagogue in the J.D. Meijerplein. Religious objects in gold and silver. Most sent to the Julen-Institut (Jewish Institute), Frankfurt a/Main, ausweichstelle Schloss Hungen in Hessen.

2. the valuable art collection, including a gold dinner service, belonging to the Jewish banker May in Amsterdam. Sent to Schloss Hungen or Villach, also possibly to Schloss Königstein (Taunus).

3. The last despatch of packing cases from Holland went to the "Dienststelle Westen, Leiter von Rü(n, former head of the Einsatzstab in Paris), address Schloss Banz, Franken.

4. 62/64 Rubensstraat: works of art, paintings, carpets, refrigerators, new bed linen, as well as all food-stocks in 37/41 Vondolstraat. All these were sent to Berlin Depots, "Stabsführung Margarethenstrasse 17 (or 37)" and that in the Bismarckstrasse.

The rest of the articles collected by the Einsatzstab Rosenberg, including a Morris car, 50 cases of clothing, linen etc., a case of silver, a bed-room suite, a refrigerator and 600 cases of books were stored in a warehouse in Amsterdam but not much of this remained at the time of the German capitulation as three weeks before Schmidt suggested to a certain Dutchman that he should buy some of the stored goods. This man offered F.30,000 which was accepted but never paid.

Statement made out on oath of office, Amsterdam, 20th December, 1946.

J. Ackerman

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defense seems possible.
REGISTERED NOS.

371 TO 380
REGISTERED NOS.

371 TO 380
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GOTTSCALK, E.R.
and t6
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 447 (6-2-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat FEB 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position

(not to be translated)


2. ABEN, member of the S.D. and "Sachbearbeiter" in the case of van der Park, Haaren-Camp, Holland (UNWCC-list No. 30/A-137).

3. ROHR, Fritz, a guard at Haaren-Camp, December 1943. Nickname "De Schele". Probably identical with ROHR, S.S.Scharführer, now detained in Holland (UNWCC-list No. 30/A-341).


5. WACKER, Commandant of Haaren-Camp, December 1943.


Witnesses:

The accused were guilty of ill-treating a prisoner during his interrogation by GOTTSCHALK, the ill-treatment being particularly brutal in the case of the first two who were the victims "Sachbearbeiter". By GOTTSCHALK's orders the victim was also kept in a cell under inhuman conditions.

Transmitted by
Aft's Flertogunb Eech Police,
Political Investigation Department,
War Crimes Office.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT,

submitted by P. van der Perk, Investigation officer of the Political Investigation Department, also special constable in charge of maltreatment brought against certain Germans.

Witness van der Perk, states that he was arrested by the S.D. in November 1943 and taken to Haaren-camp where he underwent interrogation. Witness learnt that the S.D men GOTTSCHALK and ARN were his "Schleiberbeiter".

The first time he was interrogated everything was normal, but after the second, which took place at night, he had to stand with his feet to the wall from 2 a.m. till 6 a.m. He was then immediately subjected to another interrogation by GOTTSCHALK and ARN. This lasted one hour.

The next evening GOTTSCHALK again questioned him and as his answers were not satisfactory, GOTTSCHALK made him stand from 6 p.m. till 11 p.m. The following day, at this point witness fainted, was brought round by water being thrown over him, and then GOTTSCHALK, ARN, and an S.S men witness did not know dragged him into the room where GOTTSCHALK conducted his interrogations and there the three men ill-treated him mercilessly, kicking and flogging him all round the room. Through this some of his teeth were loosened, later falling out, and his face was all swollen.

For two months at least he suffered from noises in one ear. Also during this last period of standing BOHLEN and HILLER, two of the guards inside Haaren-camp, made him do gymnastic exercises.

In the last examination of all conducted by GOTTSCHALK, the latter spat in witness' face.

For the first month witness had no chair or table in his cell and for the first six weeks was alone. No privileges or exercise in the open were allowed him, he was never allowed to read, write, smoke or receive Red Cross parcels.

From 8th March to 15th July he still was not allowed to go into the fresh air but did receive other favours, being allowed in May to receive a letter from his wife for the first time and to write himself. After a further period of imprisonment in Utrecht witness was sentenced by the "Obergericht" to penal servitude and sent to Germany.

The treatment witness received in Haaren, and which was carried out on GOTTSCHALK's orders, was inhuman and brutal.

In a further statement witness declares that during the last period in which he was made to stand the commandant of Haaren-camp, WACKER, tried to induce GOTTSCHALK to let witness go off and sleep but GOTTSCHALK would not permit this.

Fritz BOHLEN kicked witness' feet during the standing period if he did not remain immovable. Witness knew for a certainty that it was by GOTTSCHALK's orders that he was deprived of privileges and airings.

Shown a photo of Frans VOSS witness recognised him as an ex-S.S. guard at Hanover. He cannot say with 100% certainty that VOSS was one of those who after witness had fainted, dragged him into GOTTSCHALK's room and ill-treated him there.

Witness de Rees states that Frans VOSS, one of the prison guards at Hanover, smoked his face once, but this witness considered he had earned as VOSS caught him tapping out signals to somebody else.

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded 21st November, 1946.

NOTE ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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Cards checked - List 55

NITSCH, Richard

and 2
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 448 (6-2-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number 4638/44/6/372

Date of receipt in Secretariat 6 FEB 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position (not to be translated)


Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Maastricht, 1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. III.- Ill-treatment of civilians (Complexity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused NITSCH was guilty of brutally ill-treating people whom he was interrogating and his secretary, Irmgard STOCKERAND, who was present during many of those interrogations encouraged him, at least on one occasion. She also herself put questions and tried to obtain confessions from persons being interrogated.
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT,

submitted by by A. Dijkman, police sergeant-major 1st class, attached to the Political Investigation Department Maastricht and member of the War Crimes Sub-Commission for Limburg, and H. van Bem, police constable 1st class also special constable, in connection with the activities of the German, Fraulein I. STOCKEBRAND.

Witness Horbach states that in August 1944 he was sent to Vught concentration-camp. A fellow prisoner, the chaplain Penders, a member of the same resistance group, told him that during his interrogation NITSCH ill-treated him badly, his secretary STOCKEBRAND also being responsible. During the interrogation STOCKEBRAND herself put questions and at certain moments said to NITSCH: "He is lying. Hit!" NITSCH then hit the chaplain with a wooden stick wherever he could reach him.

The arrested persons (ten) were later taken to German concentration camps; never having been sentenced by a German court. Of the ten only three returned. Chaplain Penders died in one of the camps.

Witness Ortmans states that STOCKEBRAND was present when NITSCH ill-treated him. She often interrupted during the interrogation and put some of the questions.

Witness Jansson confirms STOCKEBRAND's presence during the interrogations. She took an active part and put even more treacherous questions than NITSCH did, and drew NITSCH's attention to parts in witness' statement which were not correct, passing him notes to this effect.

Witness Irmgard Maria Josefa Johanna STOCKEBRAND, now in custody, states that she worked as a stenotypist for the S.D. and Sipo in Maastricht, first with Wilhelm Holger of the Kriminalpolizei department then when the latter's own typist, Hanne Piss, returned, witness worked for Richard NITSCH, S.S.Hauptsturmführer and a member of the Staatspolizei.

Witness was present during interrogations, some of which were the so-called 3rd degree ones (Verschärfte Vernehmungen). The object of these was to tire the persons under interrogation out, mentally and physically, so that they would then confess.

Shortly after witness started with NITSCH a great number of persons arrested for illegal activities were interrogated by the latter. Witness saw these men being subjected to the 3rd degree interrogations and also saw NITSCH beating them unmercifully.

Witness acknowledges that she helped NITSCH by passing him notes when statements made did not accord with previous ones. It is also possible that she mentioned these facts aloud and put questions herself to the accused persons. She also sometimes advised the latter, NITSCH being absent at the moment, to confess. This she did entirely in the interests of the persons in question as she thought it terrible that they were being ill-treated by NITSCH day after day.

Witness states that she had never heard of the Hague conventions concerning the laws and customs of war on land nor of the Geneva conventions.

Witness confirms that all the members of the resistance movement arrested by NITSCH were, after an enquiry, sent to Vught concentration camp without having been sentenced to any punishment by a German court.
She further states that she had never realised that by her active co-operation with NITSCH during the interrogations she was partly responsible for the treatment which the prisoners underwent as a result of these interrogations. It was only later that it dawned on her that the members of the illegal movement were not criminals but good Dutchmen. At the time she was working for "Great Germany".

Confronted by witnesses, STOCKERAND was recognised as being the S.D. secretary in question.

The interrogator adds that NITSCH sent a great number of illegal workers to concentration camps from which only a few returned alive.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Maastricht, 26th November, 1946.

a/ Dijkman.
H. van Bun.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
HOFMANN, Karl
and 104
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

Charge: No. 449 (6-2-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number Date of receipt in Secretariat: 6 FEB 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

(not to be translated)

1. HOFFMANN (HOFMANN), Karl, head of the Sicherheitspolizei at Terneuzen from 8th June, 1940 to 4th September 1944. Born 8th June 1897 at Murnau. Married; profession, Kriminal-Sekretär at the Polizei-Präsidium, Berlin. Now in custody in Holland. UNWCO-list No. 40/A-93 and charge No. 435 (UNWOC-number 4539)

2. TOLLENAAR, Benny, Dutch by birth, worked for the S.D. at Terneuzen, 1943-1944. UNWCO-list No. 40/W-1344

3. HAASS, Friedrich Hermann, member of the S.D. at Terneuzen, 1943. Now detained in Rotterdam, Holland. UNWCO-list No. 40/A-92

4. SCHRIJVER, head of the N.S.V. (National Sozialistische Volkswohlfahrt) warehouse at Terneuzen August, 1944.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Terneuzen, 1943 - 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. III - Ill-treatment of civilians,
No. XIII - Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code:
Art. 47, 49, 300-302, 310, 312, 321, 416.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

HOFFMANN, several times struck and ill-treated persons while interrogating them and on one occasion HAASS, who was present, made himself an accomplice by not taking any steps to prevent this ill-treatment.

HOFFMANN and TOLLENAAR took a car, carpet and other articles from the house of a man who had gone into hiding, causing the latter a loss of F. 2500.

Transmitted by...
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission

STATEMENT

submitted by C. Lagendijk, detective attached to the above section, in connection with charges brought against certain members of the S.D. at Terneuzen, V.

Witnesz Wei jns states that in October, 1943 he was arrested and taken to Terneuzen where he was interrogated by the S.D. man HOFFMAN, Benny TOLLENAAR being present. At a certain moment HOFFMAN put on his gloves then deliberately struck him forcibly on the face, causing him great pain. The next day witness was taken off to Amersfoort where he spent three months in the camp, then was sent to Germany for the "Arbeitseinsetz".

Witnesz Hough states that in November 1943 his house was searched by two members of the S.D. at Terneuzen and by the Dutchman Benny TOLLENAAR. They seized a wireless set and a tun of petroleum. For not delivering up the former witness was sentenced to four months imprisonment but never heard anything more about the petroleum so supposes the S.D. kept it. Witness had never given anyone permission to take and keep this petroleum which was his own property.

Witness Schijwe confirms. The name of one of the S.D. men was HOFFMAN.

Witness Arbroschew states that he went into hiding in August 1944 and two days later HOFFMAN and TOLLENAAR of the S.D. took his car from his garage. They also took certain articles, including a carpet, out of his house. Witness considers he suffered a loss of about $2500 through all this.

Witness Verveeck and Bracke both state that HOFFMAN struck them violently with his clenched fist when interrogating them. He stood on the former's toes while he struck him several times under the chin and hit the latter on both sides of his mouth causing it to bleed and loosening some teeth.

The accused Karl HOFMANN now in custody, head of the Sicherheitspolizei in Terneuzen from June 1940 to September, 1944, acknowledges that he struck Wei jns, Buijze and Bracke, but cannot remember the case of Verveeck. He acknowledges that the articles mentioned by witness Arbroschew were seized by the S.D. and says that apart from the car and carpet the goods were taken to the store-house belonging to the N.S.V. (National Sozialistische Volkswirtschaft) store-house of which a man called SCHRÖDER was the head.

He says that TOLLENAAR drove the car to Germany and the carpet was used in the S.D. office. He denies he struck Vooi.

Accused acknowledges that he seized a wireless set and tun of petroleum found on witness' Hough's premises, and remarks that when goods were seized they were all accounted for to Harden, "Hauptsturmführer der S.D. Auseinastelle, 's-Hertogenbosch.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed, 16 Nov. 1945.

C. Lagendijk.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete. No defence seems possible.
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**Boss, Friedrich**

Card checked LIST 53

Card checked LIST 63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Netherlands - Charges against German War Criminals

4/450/461/374 Addendum to Charge No. 450 (4640) (31-7-47)

3 JUL 1947

Re: the blowing up and looting of the strong-room of the 

WAGENINGEN NEDERLANDSche Bank

Additional accused:

1. QUANT, Hauptmann, Reichsdeutscher.
   Commandant of a unit of the 12th Feld-
   schirmjäger regiment stationed at 
   WAGENINGEN Dec. 1944 (Feldpostnummer 32277 G.)
   Had lived in Holland for several years and
   came from MAASTRICHT.
   Description: aged 35-40, spoke fluent
   Dutch.

2. GROLL, ALBERT, Hauptbereichsleiter, head
   of the N.S.D.A.P. at EDE (1944-1945) and
   commandant of the Organisation TOTT (O.T.)
   on the section OOSTERBERG - RHENEN.
   Aged about 60. Came from MUNCHEN - HENNEKENSCHEN where he was milkery-man.

3. BENDER, Politische-Führer and Stabsleiter
   of the N.S.D.A.P. at EDE, Nov. 1944.
   Said to have come from a BERLIN suburb and
   to have a house at BERNBRORCK, 60 K.m.
   above MAADENBURG. Had his office at
   28 NEDERLANDSche WEG, EDE, which was also
   the headquarters of the "Politischen-Führer".

4. BENDIX, FRIEDRICH, N.S.D.A.P. Politische-
   Führer and Lagerführer of the O.T. Camp
   "GERMEN" at WAGENINGEN.
   Probably lived in the village of KUOLLEN
   on the LUNEBERGER HEIDE.

5. NAUMANN, HEINZ, N.S.D.A.P. Politisiche-
   Führer and Lagerführer of the O.T. Camp
   in the main building (Hoofdgebouw) of the
   LUNEBERGER SCHOOL (Agricultural College)
   in the HUSENSTRASSE, WAGENINGEN, Oct. 1944 -
   April 1945. Was very friendly with a
   member of the Feldgendarmarie also stationed
   at WAGENINGEN whose name was probably
   SCHULZEN (see below).
   Born 11th. or 13th. March 1912, lived at
   99 JACOBSTRADE, LUNEBURG (English zone).
   Description: middle and third fingers of
   right hand missing.

6. KUEHLER, HEINRICH, Reichsdeutscher, N.S.D.A.P.
   Politischen-Führer in the O.T. at WAGENINGEN,
   Born 28th. Aug. 1907 at GÖRINGEN feld bei
   RHENEN; coalheaver, had worked in a
   Netherlands mine in the neighbourhood of
   HIERLEN; lived at 147 HIERLEN; married to HEDWIG KORNICH; son of AUGUST.
   KÜHLER and KLAUS BÖCKER

J. KOULEN, ANTON.
7. KOULLEN, ANTON, Reichsdeutscher, N.S.D.A.P. Politische-Führer in the O.T. at Wageningen, Oct. 1944 - April 1945. Born 27th Aug. 1903 at BARDEMBERG, (jewish LÜCHEN); miner and fitter, had worked in a Netherlands mine near HEERLEN; lived at 15 MILLGROVE, HEERLEN, married to GERRITJE DOVEND; son of HENRICH KOULLEN and JOHANNA GOBENS. Probably lived at BARDEMBERG. Now detained at Wageningen. (See also charge No.539).

8. KRÜGER, FRIEDRICH (Martin Ludwig ?), Reichsdeutscher, N.S.D.A.P. Politische-Führer in the O.T. at Wageningen, Nov. 1944 - April 1945. Born 20th Dec. 1909 at MAY bei ESSEN; miner, lived at 79 CARBOGISTRAAT, HEERLEN, Holland; married to GERDA MGM; son of MARTIN MATZ and ELISABETH KEG. Also wanted for a murder committed at RENKUM about March 1945.

9. MANHEIMS, ENGELBERT, N.S.D.A.P. Politische-Führer in the O.T. at Wageningen, Nov. 1944 - April 1945. Born 16th Jan. 1900 at ALSDORF (Kr. AACHEN); Superintendent in the ORANGE4TASAU mines; lived at 28 RENNEMIGSTRAAT, HEERLEN, Holland; married to CHRISTINA WALGENBACH; son of JOSEF MANHEIMS and GERTRUDA SCHULTERS.

10. LANGE, WILHELM, German. Probably a member of the N.S.D.A.P. as replaced WIL at EDE in March 1945 while the latter was away on duty journey. Came from BERLIN-RATHENAU.


12. HENNIGS, N.S.D.A.P. Politische-Führer with the O.T. at Wageningen, Dec. 1944 - April 1945. Was arrested in Amsterdams in June 1945 together with RUTHER's Dutch secretary, Maria Goekle, whom he was on very friendly terms. (Later's address: 26, Kanaalweg, Scherpenzeul, Holl.)

13. SCHMIDT, Officer in a "Fallschirmregiment," was also member of a "sprengkommando" at Wageningen, 1944-1945. Wife's address at the time: o/o Frau UNGER, 33, Albertstrasse, Linbach-Sachsen.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime: Wageningen, Oct. 1944 to April 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

| No. XIII | - Pillage (compl.) |
| No. XVIII | - Wanton devastation and destruction of property (compl.) |

References to relevant provisions in national law:

Neth Penal Code,
Art. 310-312, 157, 350.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused all took part in looting at Wageningen. This looting was especially bad in connection with the strong-room at the "Twentsche Bank" which had been blown up by order of some of the N.S.D.A.P. "Politischo-Führere", KONIK being named in this connection.

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Wageningen Police,
Pro- Justitia.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J.W. Beersma, police constable, Wageningen, alias special constable, in connection with the destruction and looting of the strong-room of the "Twentsche Bank" at Wageningen.

Witness KNOBLER states that having previously been arrested by the g.d. he was transported to Wageningen in Oct. 1944 and forced to take part in the construction of entrenchments in the front line territory. He was put to work in the administration office, the "Lagerführer" in the building where this was situated being "Politischo-Führer" NEUWIRT. Wageningen had been completely evacuated of its civilian population and a lot of stealing from the empty houses took place. Among those who took an active part in this were the "Politischo-Führer" NEUWIRT, BENDIX, KERGER and KOULLEN.

Early in March 1945 NEUWIRT entered the office in great excitement and said that the strong-room at the "Twentsche Bank" had been blown up and he had taken part of the booty found in it.

The supplies store was in the same building as the office and at the head of it was "Politischo-Führer" WILHELM LANGE. He had a number of valuable pictures and stamp collections in his office.

Witness van NUG states that he was compelled to work for the Organisation TODT at Wageningen from the end of Jan. 1945 till the end of March that same year. From his own observations witness knows that looting was extensively carried out in the evacuated town, the worst thieves being NEUWIRT, KNOBLER, BENDIX, KOULLEN and LANGE. About March witness heard that the strong-room at the "Twentsche Bank" had been blown up by some of the "Politischo-Führer" including NEUWIRT and KNOBLER. As he, witness, was acting as post-man he knows that the "Politischo-Führere" sent home a great number of parcels. NEUWIRT and KNOBLER stole several bicycles from one house.

Witness HENSEN states that he had to work as a chauffeur for the organisation TODT (O.T.). His boss was "Hauptoberstabsleiter" GROLL whose headquarters at that time were at EDE. Accompanied by witness he used to inspect the construction going on between COPPERBEK and RHEIN. Witness then repeats the names of the "Politischo-Führere" at WAGENINGEN, who went in for looting adding that of KONIK.

The N.S.D.A.P. "Stabsleiter" at EDE was the Politisch-Führer RODERO. By the latter's orders witness had to drive a private car full of valuable objects packed in cases to RODERO's house at HENNERSBURG. These cases contained silver and china etc. some time after this trip to Germany another car was driven off to the same country. It carried 3 harkaia filled with valuable objects and was driven by a German who had come specially from Germany for this purpose. RODERO accompanied the latter, and another who went along too was an officer in a "Polischirmjäger-regiment" who witness thinks was called SCHUMANN. The latter was often in WAGENINGEN where he was the commandant of a "Sprengkommando". The commandant of the "Polischirmjäger" at WAGENINGEN at that time was Hauptmann WILL from LUSBRINK.

He too and a number
He too and a number of his men did a lot of stealing.

Witness De Valk, wife of J. van GILDER, states that BENDIX told her about March 1945 that he and some others had had the strongroom of a bank in WAGENINGEN blown up and that they had taken out an enormous quantity of valuable things. After this BENDIX deposited 2 cases full of goods with a certain man and they were shortly after fetched away by another "Politische Führer".

Witness SCHULKE states that she was obliged to act secretary to RÖHREN, "Stabsoffizier de N.S.D.A.P.", who worked at EDE. While she was there valuable things were regularly brought in by other "Politische Führer" These being meant as presents for LIPPERT GROEL who was "Hauptstabsleiter" and head of the N.S.D.A.P. at EDE. GROEL regularly sent large cases to his home and so did RÖHREN. WILHELM LAMM, who for a time replaced GROEL, while the latter was away in March 1945, also sent several cases home to Germany.

Witness became an intimate term with another of the "Politische Führer" HENNIGS, when all the Politische Führer" retreated to WAGENINGEN near Utrecht on the approach of the Allies in April 1945, witness accompanied HENNIGS and the two of them went on to ALTEBURG where they were finally arrested.

The investigator states that while the accused NEUWIRT was in WAGENINGEN he was very friendly with an Stabsführer of the Feldgendarmerie also stationed there. This man's name was probably SCHULKE.

statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at WAGENINGEN, 15th May 1947.

/ J.W. HENNIGS.

NOTES ON THE CASE

This case is complete
No defence seems possible
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals

Charge 450 (6-2-1947)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 4640/NE/G/374

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 6FEB 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position (Not to be translated)

1. **BOSS, Friedrich**, Feldwebel of a Fallschirmjäger regiment. Had a group of 20 men under his and supervised the ferries between Rheden and Wijk. Was billeted at 11, Arnhemsche Straatweg, de Steeg, owner Willem Brinkman, in January 1945. Came from WÜRZBURG.


3. **LIPPERT, Richard**, Deutscher, SS Standartenführer, Commandant of the 88th Regiment Waffen SS, Division "Landsturm Niederlande", "Kommandant" of Wageningen and district, 1945. Lived in the Hertenlaan. Formerly a bank director in Dortmund, now in Estorwegen camp. (UNWCC list No. 34/378)

4. **HEGEL, Volksdeutscher (naturalised German)**, member of the "Landsturm Niederlande", Division of the Waffen SS, Commandant of 6 men working the ferry near Leekhoven, Wageningen, February-March 1945. (UNWCC list No. 44/A-199)

Witnesses:

Wageningen, January - April 1945

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. XIII - Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law

Art. 310-312, Penal Code.

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

During the time the town of Wageningen was evacuated by order of the German military authorities the strong-room of the "Twentsche Bank" there was blown open and cases filled with valuables, also securities, stolen from it. Individual cases were also broken open and there were signs of documents having been burnt.

There is strong reason to suspect the accused of having been concerned in the affair.
Statement submitted by J.W. Bezemer, police-constable Wageningen and alco-constable, in connection with robberies committed in certain banks during the evacuation of Wageningen.

Witness van Kraaikamp, director of the Twentsche Bank at Wageningen, states that on 16th September 1944 he locked the strong-room of the bank for the last time. In addition to the usual articles of value to be found in a bank's strong-room were cases and packages filled with valuables belonging to clients which had been brought there in view of approaching hostilities. Some of these cases contained gold and silver objects and jewelry. Witness estimates there must have been several million guilders' worth of valuables in the strong-room.

On 1st October 1944 the Germans ordered the evacuation of Wageningen.

When witness returned directly after the liberation he found the bank in an indescribable state. The front wall of the strong-room had been blown open, the entire contents had disappeared and the private safe-deposits broken open. There appeared also to have been a fire in the vaults as shown by charred beams and a quantity of charred paper. All this must have happened between January and May 1945, as witness knows from an employee who kept him posted during his enforced absence that the strong-room was still intact in January. A quantity of stocks and shares as well as gold and silver articles have since been recovered.

Witness van Venrooy, now in custody, states that he was a member of the "Landsturm Niederlande" Division of the Waffen SS, his group was in charge of the ferry over the Rhine at Lekkerkerk. Their Commandant was a Volksdeutscher called Heggen. The supervision of the ferry was carried out by an N.C.O. belonging to a Luftwaffe parachute regiment. This N.C.O. was billeted in a house in Wageningen. Witness knows that the parachutists had explosives.

Witness Keuter, now interned in a camp for Dutch members of the Waffen SS, states that the Commandant of the 84th Regiment of the Division "Landsturm Niederlande" was SS. Standartenführer Lippert, who was also "Kampfkommandant" of Wageningen and district, Lippert (he was a bankdirector in peace time) lived in Wageningen and once when witness was in the latter's room he saw a great quantity of gold coins lying on the table. Witness things Lippert may know something of the blowing open of strong-rooms in Wageningen.

Witness van Ronkel states that a German called Boss was billeted in the house of the Brinkman family at de Steeg. Boss was commandant of a group of men guarding the ferry. He brought all sorts of things back with him to the house and witness was shown a ring and a gold watch by various members of the family who had been given them by one of the Germans. Witness was also taken into Boss' room where he saw two large cases full of stocks and shares and other securities. He was asked to make out a list of these which could be sold after the war. This he refused to do, but one of Brinkman's sons made such a list out in duplicate, one being for Boss.
Witness was also told that securities considered to be valuable were hidden in a German kitchen set up on a certain property. Witness later heard BOSS and the others talking about sinking a chest full of silver in the IJssel. BOSS had arranged for this to be done next to the ferry-boat. BOSS seemed to witness to be the author of the robbery. Witness, who was bookkeeper to Brinkman, put the value of the securities reserved by BOSS and Brinkman for themselves at roughly fl. 1,500,000.

Witness G. Brinkman states that from September 1944 to April 1945, German soldiers were quartered in his parents' house. BOSS a Feldwebel of a parachute regiment arrived in January 1945. It was he who had the supervision of the various ferries between Roden and Wijk. Those ferries were worked by German soldiers.

In the house next door 20 German soldiers were quartered who were under BOSS' direct orders. One of these was Herbert WEISZ, who was BOSS' orderly. BOSS generally took about 6 men with him when he went to inspect the ferries.

In March 1945 BOSS brought witness a bundle of securities. He and van Ronkel sorted them and those considered to be of value amounted to about fl. 300,000. Witness supposes that BOSS had got hold of these unlawfully.

Witness W. Brinkman states that one of the German soldiers quartered next door, Christian name "Herbert" asked if witness would exchange a telescope for a gold watch he, "Herbert", had. At the end of March 1945 two German soldiers belonging to BOSS' group asked if they might bury a chest in witness' garden for a few days. Witness recognised the gold watch shown him and which had been seized in his house as the same he got from Herbert WEISZ.

The investigator concludes by saying that a number of securities were found in the house which had been occupied by the staff of the SS. Standartenführer (LIPPERT) who can probably give more information about the matter. These were securities which had been in the strong-room of the Nederlandsche Bank at Wageningen.

In view of the enormous quantity of valuable objects stolen it can be assumed that several persons were concerned in the robbery.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Wageningen, 18th May 1946

s/ J.W. Bezemer.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete

No defence seems possible.
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KIRSTEN, Paul

and to 3

CARDS CHECKED LIST 54
**United Nations War Crimes Commission**

**Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals**

**466/5/13/175** Charge No. 451 (13-2-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

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<td>Riesa.</td>
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<td>2. DEDETICHEN, Hauptmann, 40 Kompagnio, 396ste</td>
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<td>Landesschutzsotellen. Control officer for the</td>
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**Short Statement of Facts**

A German auxiliary guard in a prisoner of war camp, KIRSTEN, shot and killed a Dutch prisoner whom he imagined had insulted him. This took place in the presence of the German officer DEDETICHEN, who gave as his only excuse for not preventing this that he himself would have been liable to punishment if he stopped KIRSTEN from shooting.

Transmitted by ........................................

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**United Nations War Crimes Commission**

**Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals**

**466/5/13/175** Charge No. 451 (13-2-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

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**Short Statement of Facts**

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Transmitted by ........................................
Investigation of War Crimes Office,
Sub-Commission Rotterdam.
Pro- Justitio.

Extract of those statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT,

submitted by A.D. van Dorp, detective attached to the above office, also special constable, in connection with a charge of the deliberate murder of a Dutch prisoner of war brought against the Reichsdeutscher Paul STEN.

Witness Huisken states that he was in the prison camp at Riosa on the Elbe to wit the "Arbeitakommando Behandlungskommando Riosa Nr. 460". On 24th March 1945 a prisoner having refused to work was brought back to the commando by the "Hilfswohlfahrt" Paul KIRSTEN. An enquiry into the matter was postponed till the control officer for the prisoners of war, Hauptmann DEDTCHOB, arrived. Meanwhile the p.o.w. Tjebbo C.J. de Groot, No. 107567, who was crossing the camp ground saw KIRSTEN. The latter was in civilian costume but armed with a rifle.

De Groot said in a fairly loud voice to a comrade: "Look there is a partisan". KIRSTEN heard this and appeared to consider it a great insult. As a result of the argument which followed the Kommandoführer decided to bring this case also before DEDTCHOB.

Witness was not present when the latter arrived but was told by fellow-prisoners that DEDTCHOB asked de Groot what he meant by a "partisan". De Groot answered: "All persons who wear civilian dress and carry weapons are partisans". He stuck to his words even when KIRSTEN brought his gun to the ready by his hip. Hauptmann DEDTCHOB pushed the other German soldiers present back so that they should not be hit by a possible bullet. KIRSTEN once more asked de Groot if he stood by his assertion to which de Groot, standing stiffly to attention, answered: "Yes". KIRSTEN then shot him dead from a distance of three yards.

When witness returned he saw the body lying on the ground and was told what had happened. As "Vertrauensmann" for the camp he asked DEDTCHOB if that had been the only way to punish de Groot, to which DEDTCHOB replied that had he prevented KIRSTEN from shooting he would have been liable to punishment himself.

Witness Pols states that KIRSTEN shot de Groot in the presence of the "Vertrauensmann", Unteroffizier FRIEDRICH and Hauptmann DEDTCHOB. KIRSTEN was dressed as a civilian, but wore a band with "Deutsche Arbeitseinsatz" carried a rifle.

Witness Hogendoorn states that on 24th March 1945 KIRSTEN, who was the foreman of the group to which witness belonged, appeared for the first time carrying a gun. As witness did not at once go on working when ordered to, KIRSTEN took him back to the camp, prodding him repeatedly in the back with the butt of the rifle. De Groot saw them arrive and said to him in German, presumably so that KIRSTEN should understand: "You look just like a partisan".

Witness supposes he said this because witness had been brought in by an armed German, a thing which never happened. KIRSTEN thought that the word "partisan" was applied to him and called to de Groot that he would remember this. When de Groot was asked by DEDTCHOB if he knew what a partisan was, the latter answered: "Anyone dressed as a civilian and carrying a gun is a partisan". He then tried to explain that by "partisan" he had not meant KIRSTEN, but was not allowed to finish speaking. The Germans only asked him if he stood by his assertion and on his answering, "You", KIRSTEN shot him dead.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed, 16th January, 1947.

A.D. van Dorp.

NOTES ON THE CASE.
The case is complete.
No defence is possible.
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CAMS CHECKED LIST 54
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 432 (13-2-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position

ZAUCHMANN, Annie, German, "Verwalter" of the firm Trautmann-Henke, Enschede, from 4th August 1942 to September 1944. Formerly manageress of a department in the clothing factory of P.J. Blom, Longeestraat, Enschede.

Address at Enschede possibly 4, Waldekstrat.

Fled to Germany in September, 1944.

Address in Germany on 16th September 1945: c/o Droste, 13, Neue Gasse, Nordhorn.

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 13 FEB 1947

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Enschede, 1942 - 1944.

Number and description of crime on war crimes list

No.XIII. - Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth.Penal code.

art: 310, 321, 416.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, who was appointed "Verwalter" of a Jewish clothing firm in Enschede, used the firm's money to buy things for herself. She also when she fled to Germany in September 1944, took clothes and materials to a value of F.5855.- with her. These she took from the business as well as a sum of F.2950.-, the cash available in the firm's account at that time.

The accused also "bought" the firm, partly paying for it with the firm's own money. The amount concerned here was F.20,703.-.

Transmitted by...
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

S T A T E M E N T

submitted by G.J.L.Krabbe and B.van der Kamp, detectives attached to the Political Investigation Department at Enschede, also special constables, in a charge of pillage brought against the German Annie TAUCHMANN.

Witness N.Kuyper states that on 4th August 1942, the German Annie TAUCHMANN was appointed "Verwalter" of the firm Trautmann-Menko, Enschede of which he was acting manager. This firm dealt in women's clothing. TAUCHMANN used the firm's money for her own purposes. Witness knows of her having taken F.3000.- to buy a set of furniture, F.375.- for a vacuum cleaner and he thinks F.350.- for a lamp. She also did not pay in certain monies received for goods sold in the shop but put this in her own pocket.

TAUCHMANN also "bought" the firm from the N.R.G.U. (Niederlandische Aktiengesellschaft für Abwicklung von Unternehmungen), using the firm's money to make the first payment. The second payment could not be made in the same way as only a sum of F.2500.- was paid in cash. She borrowed money to make the second payment and did not pay a third.

When witness returned to the business directly after the liberation of Enschede in April 1945 (he had been dismissed by TAUCHMANN in July, 1943), he found the place almost entirely cleared out.

Witness G.H.Oosterveld states that she worked for the firm Trautmann-Menko. She confirms the "buying of the firm" by TAUCHMANN who took F.20,703.20.- from the firm's money to make the first payment. This occurred on 1st April 1944. For the second installment she borrowed F.15,000.- and entered this amount in the cashbook as borrowed money. Twice an entrance appeared in the cashbook as an expenditure "paid back borrowed money" each time for F.500.- and witness had to hand this money over to TAUCHMANN during the time the latter was "Verwalter".

TAUCHMANN also appropriated considerable sums for her own purposes, and bought pictures and furniture, putting them down to the firm's account.

TAUCHMANN also was in close touch with prominent Germans, among others Dr. Franz REIBLE, the N.S.D.A.P.-press and propaganda leader at Enschede and "Verwalter" of some of the factories there (U.N.W.O.-list No.30/a-31).

Witness Voogd states that he lent TAUCHMANN F.5000.- but only got F.1000.- back. The remaining F.4000.- was never repaid.

Witness Bla states that TAUCHMANN formerly worked for the firm R.J.Blau. During that time she was often in contact with members of the S.D. at Enschede. Witness' partner in the firm, Peteri, was arrested by the Germans as a hostage and taken to a camp at Amersfoort. Knowing of TAUCHMANN's relations with the S.D., witness asked her to try and get Peteri released. This latter occurred and Peteri thanked TAUCHMANN, promising to help her if she got into difficulties. TAUCHMANN took advantage of this to ask Peteri to lend her F.10000.- to help buy the firm of Trautmann-Menko and let it appear in the conversation that if he did not do so he would be arrested again. TAUCHMANN knew how Peteri feared any further arrest.

Witness and Peteri only got back a part of this sum F.6500.- was never repaid.

Witness Schouwink states that TAUCHMANN fled to Germany in September 1944, taking about F.2000.- with her and as he was told, materials also.

A list is attached of goods, clothes and materials, value F.5555.- taken with her by TAUCHMANN when she fled to Germany.

Statement made out on oath of office and signed at Enschede, 3rd June 1946.

J.G.L.Krabbe.
B.v.d Kamp.

NOTES ON THE CASE.
The case is complete. No defence seems possible.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 54
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.
Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

Charge No. 453 (13-2-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number
Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position.
(not to be translated)
Date of receipt in Secretariat: 13 FEB 1947

Place and date of commission of alleged crime
Nieuwe Pekela, (Holland) 24th and 25th October, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. I. - Murder (attempt at)
No. XIII. - Pillage (Complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law
Neth. Penal Code, arts 237, 239, 310-312, 321, 446.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused SCHENDEL shot at and wounded a Dutchman who had gone into hiding on a farm and was trying to escape arrest. When the man was finally caught SCHENDEL tried to kill him with the butt of his rifle, only being prevented from doing so by a Dutch traitor who was assisting in the capture.

The following day German soldiers including SCHENDEL appeared at the farm, looted all the livestock and stole farm implements, foodstuffs and other articles.

Transmitted by: ..........................
Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by K. Apotheker, police-sergeant belonging to the above group and post, in connection with a charge of attempted murder brought against the German

Witness H. Boels, wife of J. Dronth, states that on 24th October 1944, J. Alssema and A. Nieborg arrived at their farm at Nieuwe Pekola accompanied by a German officer "of something of the sort". Witness sent her boy to warn K. Kamminga who was hiding with them under the name of "Jaap Meijer". "Jaap" fled and after the other two men had both shot at him the German (SCHENDEL) took the rifle and shot 18 times. Witness saw "Jaap" fall but got up and run on. She finally saw the German rest his rifle on something so as to be able to shoot better and heard Kamminga cry out. Kamminga was finally caught and brought back to the farm and witness saw that he had been wounded in the head, neck and left knee. He and her husband whom the men also arrested were then taken to the "Schootenhuis" at Groningen.

After Kamminga's wounds had healed he was sent to Germany for the "Arbeitseinsatz". On his return after the liberation he told witness that when arresting him in the field the German in question tried to kill him.

The day after witness' husband was arrested Alssema, Nieborg, and some 15 Germans, including the one previously mentioned (Postenführer SCHENDEL, K.A.), came to the farm and robbed it of all its live-stock, two farm-carts, various tools, a quantity of foodstuffs, and the motor etc. which provided their light.

Witness J. Dronth, husband of the previous witness, confirms the shooting of Kamminga. When the two of them were being taken to Groningen Kamminga told him that the German had tried to kill him but had been prevented by Nieborg. Kamminga was finally caught and brought back to the farm and witness saw that he had been wounded in the head, neck and left knee. He and her husband whom the men also arrested, were then taken to the "Schootenhuis" at Groningen.

Witness Johan Alssema, a Dutch member of the S.D. now in Groningen prison, confirms, adding: "When they finally laid hands on him witness saw that SCHENDEL wanted to hit the prisoner with the butt of his rifle, but does not know whether the intention was to kill him. He does know however that Nieborg restrained SCHENDEL. Kamminga had a shot wound in one knee which he had received from SCHENDEL's rifle. When he had recovered he was sent to work for the "Arbeitseinsatz" in Germany.

Witness Nieborg, presumably in custody, confirms the previous statements regarding Kamminga and SCHENDEL's attempt to kill him with his rifle after he had been caught. SCHENDEL, says witness, shrieked at the lad in German which witness understood "I am going to kill you". Witness gripped the rifle and received the blow himself. Alssema later told witness that he was not to meddle in their affairs. They took no wounded people back, only those dead or alive.

With regard to the plundering of the farm witness says they looted it the day after the Kamminga incident. All the Dronths' belongings were taken. Witness thinks the Germans slaughtered the cattle. He cannot say whether the S.D. at the "Schootenhuis" gave the orders for this seizure.

In a further statement by witness Alssema, the latter says that an order came from the "Schootenhuis" that the Dronths' farm was to be evacuated and everybody leave. Witness objected to this as the people had a large family, the result being that in the end it was decided that only the cattle was to be seized. That was to be taken to the military slaughter-house at Stadskanaal and killed for the use of the German soldiers. Witness, Nieborg, SCHENDEL and some other German soldiers carried out the seizure, taking the cattle and other animals to Stadskanaal where everything was placed at the disposal of the German military posted there.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Onstviedde, 16th November, 1946.

S/ K. Apotheker.

NOTES ON THE CASE

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CARDS CHECKED "LIST" 54
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 454 (13-2-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

1. SCHILDT, Peter, German, Feldpostnummern 4671/36127. Technischer Inspektor (presumably a member of the N.S.K.K.) Leeuwarden, 1944.

When in Leeuwarden lived at 10, Pelikaanstraat; was engaged to Annie van Renzen, Sweelinckstraat, Leeuwarden.

2. SIEFFER, Hans, Schilt's chauffeur, presumably a member of the N.S.K.K.) Leeuwarden, 1944.

Place and date of commission

Leeuwarden, (Holland) November, 1944.

Number and description

of crime on war crimes list

No. XIII.- Pillage (Complicity in).

Provisions to relevant

provisions in national law

Neth. Penal Code.

Art: 41, 43, 310-312, 321, 416.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused SCHILDT was seen to take articles from houses of people who had gone into hiding, some of which articles, according to his chauffeur SIEFFER, who in one case helped to remove them, were sent to Germany. Others were kept by SCHILDT for his own use or given to his fiancée.

Transmitted by...
Political Investigation Department,
Leeuwarden District.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by A. Hoogstegor, detective attached to the Political Investigation Department, Leeuwarden, and also special constable, in charges of theft brought against the German Peter SCHMIDT.

Witness Klaver states that he was employed by a firm in Leeuwarden as a motor-mechanic. In September 1944, he was ordered to report at the office of the H.K.F. (Heeres-Kraftfahrpark), but as he was afraid he would be forced to work for the Wermacht he went into hiding, taking his family with him. A week later his wife returned to their house to fetch something and found German soldiers quartered there. When the family returned home after the liberation, they found that bed linen, clothes, a sewing-machine and various other articles had disappeared. Witness was told by a neighbour that he had several times seen Technical Inspektor Peter SCHMIDT taking things out of witness' house. Witness found some of the things after the liberation in the house where SCHMIDT lived. Witness never gave anyone permission to seize and appropriate goods from his house.

Witness R de Groot, wife of J van der Veen, Leeuwarden, states that in August 1944, fearing that one of her sons would be sent to Germany, he having been forced by the Germans to sign that he would join the H.S.K.K., the whole family went into hiding. As they lived in a flat above the garage where Germans were quartered, it was impossible to take their household goods with them. Halfway through November 1944, Inspektor Peter SCHMIDT, helped by his chauffeur, Hans SIEPER, took away furniture and pictures from the flat. SIEPER told a neighbour of witness' who in his turn told her, that SCHMIDT then sent some of the furniture to Germany. After the liberation she found other bits of it in the house where SCHMIDT lived while in Leeuwarden, but practically nothing of that which was stolen by SCHMIDT has been recovered. Witness never gave SCHMIDT or anyone else permission to remove and appropriate goods from her house.

A list of the goods, value F.3000.----stolen from the last witness is attached.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Leeuwarden, 10th December, 1945.

A. Hoogstegor.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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<tr>
<td>27 FEB 1947</td>
<td>1, 2: A</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4-7: W</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 54
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 455 (12-2-47)

for the use of the Secretary

Registered No. 40114; -

United Nations Secretariat

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 13 FEB 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position (not to be translated)

1. LAMB, Armin Gustaaf van, Belgian, member of the S.S. and Sicherheitspolizei at Leeuwarden, September 1944 to 14th April 1945. Acted as 'Dolmetscher' (interpreter) and 'Wachtman'.

Born 15th March 1923 at Ghent, Belgium, last address: 65, Grenstraat, Ghent. Now in Ghent prison. (UNWCC-list No.50/A-228.

2. RUDOLPH, member of the S.D. at Leeuwarden, presumably identical with Wilhelm RUDOLPH, Befehlshaber of the Sicherheitspolizei at Leeuwarden from September 1944 to 14th April 1945. Now detained in D.C.O., Fallingbostel. (UNWCC-lists Nos.43/A-650 and 50/A-

3. GENOT, Rudi, member of the S.D. at Leeuwarden, February 1945.

Witnesses:

4. KLEBER, member of the S.D. at Leeuwarden, February 1945. Now in custody in Belgium (Gent). UNWCC-list No.50/A-197.


6. WOOG, member of the S.D., Leeuwarden, February,1945. (UNWCC-list No.50/A-422.

7. FRANG, Robert, member of the S.D. at Leeuwarden, February,1945.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Leeuwarden, 8th February, 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. III. - Ill-treatment.

Referrers to relevant provisions of national law

Neth.Penal Code: art. 47, 48, 300 - 302.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In order to try and force a Dutchwoman to reveal the whereabouts of her husband and the place where she herself took refuge at night, the first two accused, after interrogating her and her strip in front of them, gave her an old dress to put on and then played a jet of water on her from a hose for some length of time. She was next made to sit in a tub full of water and her hand pushed under several times till she finally gave part of the required information. Previous to her arrest and while her house was being searched the third accused slapped her face for calling out a warning.
Extract of those statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT submitted by C. van Vijk, police-sergeant, now attached to the Political Investigation Department at Leeuwarden, in connection with a charge brought against former members of the S.D. at Leeuwarden.

Witness Elisabeth Camping states that on 8th February 1945 four members of the S.D. at Leeuwarden, recognized from a photo shown to her by the interrogator to be Emil do Gendt, Alphonse d'Hollander, Robert Franq and van Laer, came to her house. She refused to say where her husband was and called out loudly so that her visitor upstairs should not give the wrong answer. "He has been away a good time now", whereupon do Gendt struck her on the face. d'Hollander then shot four times through the window in the room but without result.

Witness was then arrested and taken to the "sendleind" where she was shut up in a cell about a yard square for a short time. She was then interrogated twice by van Laer. The first time everything passed pleasantly but when the second time had to say where she had spent the night van Laer made her go with him to a sort of wash room where she had to undress fully in van Laer's presence, another man with paper and pencil in his hand being outside the half opened door. When undressed she was given an old dress to put on and van Laer then kept a stream of water directed on her from a hose while she was being forced to sit down in a tub full of water. Finally as she still refused to speak the men held her arms behind her back and pushed her head underwater. They repeated this till witness began to feel choked and said where she had slept the night before. van Laer then allowed her to dry and put on her jacket but had to remain in the cell again.

Van Laer once more fetched her out and pressed her to say where her husband was. As she still refused he ordered her to return to the bath-room with him and undressed. This she refused to do and started to scream. Van Laer tried to tie a cloth round her mouth to prevent her from screaming and they struggled till van Laer gave up and turned the hose on her again. This lasted for nearly an hour. She was then left sitting in the bath-room while some of the water dripped from her clothes after which she was taken back to the cell. There she stayed till the next day when she was taken to Leeuwarden prison, where she stayed 6 weeks. She was then transported to Grüningen and eventually set free because the Canadians were approaching.

Witness Alphonse d'Hollander, a Belgian and former S.S. Rottenführer in the Sicherheitsdienst at Leeuwarden, now in prison there, states that he, van Laer and do Gendt went to Mrs. Camping's house to arrest her husband. d'Hollander was their interpreter. Witness confirms that do Gendt slapped Mrs. Camping's face and that he himself shot into the cupboard, this at Vogt's orders.

Witness knows that van Laer handled Mrs. Camping's case, together with Kneebek and Rudolph. A few days later a colleague told him that Mrs. Camping had been subjected to the "water-jet". He strongly suspects that this ill-treatment was the work of Kneebek and van Laer.

The accused Firmin Gustave van Laer, a Belgian and formerly an S.S. man and member of the Sicherheitspolizei and S.D. at Leeuwarden now in Ghent prison, states that the commandant of the Sicherheitspolizei at Leeuwarden was Hauptsturmführer Albrecht. Accused acted as interpreter and "Wachtman" and helped with the examination of S.D. prisoners. He once accompanied Unterscharführer Vogt to arrest a man called Camping but the latter was not there. Some time after their return witness was called to Rudolph's office where he later heard Mrs. Camping was sitting.

Witness had to act as interpreter. The object of the interrogation was to find out the whereabouts of Camping and where Mrs. Camping had spent the previous night as she persisted in refusing to give the required information. Rudolph ordered her to go with him and witness to the wash-place. Witness corroborates Mrs. Camping's statement as to her being ordered to undress and the hose played on her, but says it was...
but says it was Rudolph who directed the jet while he himself, holding pencil and paper, questioned her. Witness cannot say whether Mrs. Camping's head was pushed under water or not but in any case he did not do it. After the victim gave way and confessed where she slept Rudolph went, witness then hosing her in his turn. When he had finished he took her back to her cell.

Rudolph told witness he wanted to frighten her so they arranged to take her back to the so-called "bath-room" where witness gave her the order to undress, this in order to frighten her. She refused so he turned the water jet on her again. The victim sprang at him so that he got the jet in his face, whereupon he turned the tap off. He does not think she was wet through after this second treatment. He denies having tried to tie up her mouth.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Leeuwarden, 28th September, 1946.

s/C van Wijk.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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**CARDS CHECKED LIST 54**
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Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. **SAUER** (WUNDER), Fritz, Untersturmführer S.S. Regiment "Germania", Instructor at the S.S. school "Avegoor", Ellecom near Rheden, 1940 to October 1944, also Commandant of the Jewish work camp "Palestina" attached to "Avegoor".
   Age about 35. Came from Berlin, is possibly living near Hanover.

2. **LINDE**, (LINDE), Alf, (Unter-)Oberscharführer S.S. Regiment "Germania" (successively Stursharführer and Hauptsturmführer). Instructor at the S.S. school "Avegoor", Ellecom near Rheden, 1940 to October 1944. In command of the outdoor work done by the forced labourers of the Jewish work camp "Palestina" attached to "Avegoor". Age about 40. Came from Hanover.

3. **FRIEDRICH**, Franz, Unteroffizier S.S. Regiment "Germania", Instructor at the S.S. school "Avegoor", Ellecom near Rheden, 1940-1944(?). Was under LINDE and had to supervise the outdoor work done by the forced labourers of the Jewish work camp "Palestina" attached to "Avegoor". Age about 25, farmer, lived near Gras...

Witnesses:


Place and date of commission of alleged crime

2. Dierhagen, May 1943.
3. Arnhem, May 1943.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

<table>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Crime</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Murder of civilians</td>
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<td>III.</td>
<td>Ill-treatment of civilians</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The three accused were guilty of brutally ill-treating Jewish forced labourers, mostly Dutch nationality, in a work-camp attached to the S.S. School "Avagoor" at Ellecom in Holland. As a result of this treatment some of the victims died.

SANDER and LINNE, also maltreated Dutch civilians and LINNE in addition, after having arrested some men at De Stueg in connection with the pop. 1943 strikes, shot one of them himself when they were executed at Arnhem the same day.

Transmitted by

In April 1945, General de H"an, police-detective Arnhem, also special constable, now attached to the above sub-commission, in connection with a charge of ill-treatment of Jews in the camp "Avagoor", Ellecom, brought against certain members of the Waffen S.S.

Witness Lbiddenburg states that on 2nd October 1942 he and a number of other Jews were sent from The Hague to a work camp near Dieren. While their train arrived at Dieren they found the platform cordoned off by S.S. men armed with loaded guns and bayonets under the command of an officer who carried a driving whip. The first thing this man, Untersturmfahrer SANDER or SANTER, did was to beat the official of the labour exchange in charge of the Jews over the head as he was looking through his papers, then slashed the faces of all those who looked out of the train with his whip. These latter were then forced up by cursing S.S. men under the direct command of S.S. Sturmbannf"hrer MINZER and loaded with all their luggage, driven in front of them by the S.S. to Ellecom.

Ages of the Jews varied between 17 and 66 and a great number had already been turned down for other work camps on account of hernia, stomach ailments, paralysis etc.

Arrived at their destination everything was taken from them, all papers and documents being torn up and suit-cases emptied on to one great heap. All they were allowed to keep was one set of underwear, one pair of trousers with a jacket or overall and one pair of socks. They were given one pair of wooden shoes each and as these were mostly too large walking was almost an impossibility for most.

Witness was made camp leader and told to organise the others into work gangs. If anyone worked unsatisfactorily his food was to be withheld and any breach of orders was to be punished with blows from a stick. When witness said he refused to carry out this latter order he was told by SANDER that he would himself then receive 200 blows for each breach committed. There were no beds-stands or mattresses in the house so they had to lie on the ground. They were given one bale of wood-shavings for all and one blanket each - this was their bed. Space was short for the 70 men then present but more transports were announced and in the end there were 139 Jews in the house.

There was a school for S.S. men at Ellecom "Avagoor" among the instructors being SANDER, Obersturmf"hrer LINNE, Rottenf"hrer MUNGER and DOMINGER. The training the men received in addition to their military one was how they were to behave to Jews and witness said he in the Jewish work-camp were destined to be used as their "guinea-pigs".

SANDER used to turn up armed with a whip and riding his bicycle over the field struck of the men right and left as they worked.

The greatest terror the Jews had was how to send news home. The commandant SANDER finally sent for witness and gave him previously typed forms on which they were to fill in their names, that of the recipient, the date and signature. Nothing might be crossed out or underlined. The contents were as follows: "Jewish camp "Palestina" near Dieren."

To...
I have been in a work-camp since ... I am getting on very well. We go
sufficiently to eat and drink and it tastes delicious. For the moment I am
not allowed to receive any letters. We have been told we shall only be
here for a short time so you need not send anything. They see to
our laundry for us here in the camp so you see you need not worry about
me at all. All best wishes and greetings.

The letters were to be handed back to the head guard, and they were in fact
despatched and received. One day SANDER said he had found a note written
demandingly by someone who had given him the pencil with which the note was written.
Only three people were officially allowed to have a pencil, one being the camp-
doctor, a fellow prisoner Dr. Frieder, knowing that the whole gang would be
heavily punished as nobody confessed, reported that he had done it, whereupon he
was made to strip naked in the presence of all and was given 50 lashes and then
an extra 10 "as a contribution to the Anti-Hitler! He was unable to lie down for
several nights and months later the whip marks still showed on his body.

The punishment most favoured by the guards for the slightest thing was, in
addition to a beating, no food, no warm food for three days, no supper etc., and
the person being punished had to stand up outside in all weather, either
during the meal, afterwards till bed-time or longer. If one gang worked a bit
less than another the gang "boss" was then given no food. One such, Fresco, while
being punished in this way was caught eating something. For this he was shut up
for three whole days in a dark cell without any food or drink and each guard as
he was relieved went down and beat him.

A similar punishment took place three times, the last being that of the gang
"boss" Lions, the strongest man in the camp. He suddenly collapsed and could not
go on. This was called "Dienstweigerin," (refusal of duty), and Lions was sent to
the cell for the three days punishment. Next morning he was found lying dead in
the water on the floor.

If any man was too ill to remain in the camp they were sent to Westerbork and
free there to Poland. One such, an old man suffering from the beatings and
privations died a few days after reaching Westerbork.

In addition to the work on the sporting ground, there was also work to be done
for the S.S. Whatever it was it was accompanied by blows, and during the time it
was being done the S.S. men sat by eating fruit and other things and drinking beer
while the thirsty Jews were refused even a drink of water.

Witness had orders that all with the exception of ten, this number including
the cooks and those doing cleaning jobs for the S.S., must go to work. When owing
to underfeeding and overworking many began to fall sick. Only four or five were
allowed to remain behind as part of the punished ten. Those who could not walk
to work had to be carried and if they collapsed when working, they had to remain
lying there unattended. When gangs could not carry out their work to time, owing
to people falling out, they were punished: no food for 8 hours, of overtime, 100 knee-
bends holding a pick-axe straight out in front, 40 or 100 blows from a stick dealt
by the guards on return from work, thighs kicked etc. The guards watching over
them gave full vent to their sadistic tendencies and tried to get the work done
quicker by beating and kicking, or giving orders that they were to receive no food.

There were always volunteers found for work at the back of "Avogor" in spite
of the blows given them by the S.S. men there who were the commandant's groom. For
there was a rubbish-bin where the soldiers put scraps of food, peels etc. The
starving men wolfed these as also any potatoes, peel and cabbage leaves they
found in the street. They ate leaves from trees too.

From the first the Jews had been told that they had only been sent to Ellecon
for a certain job of work and when this was finished they would be discharged.
Just before the end of their time the S.S. had prepared them a speech in
which he said they would be given back all their property which the S.S. had been
keeping for them. Each one would also be given a certificate from the S.S. that
he could leave as a free man. When the day for their departure 21st November 1942
finally arrived they had to hand in their blankets, eating utensils etc. to the
storekeeper who then began to throw a certain number of trousers, jackets, shoes,
suit-cases and so on among the throng of men who flung themselves on the articles
like wild animals. The guards started beating them, then SANDER arrived and said
they would not need the things after all and everything was to be given back.

Of the original 139 only 106 were left when they went to Westerbork; the
others having died or already been taken away. Of those several were died at
Westerbork but the greater number were sent to Poland.
Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Arnhem, 27th October 1946.

S/J.J.de H.,

The following are taken from reports sent to the Chief Inspector of Police at Volp.

Witness Brull, head constable, Ellerco, states that in the summer of 1942 about 120 Jews were housed by the German S.S. of the S.S.Scho "Avegoor", in an empty villa nearby.

They had to work on a bit of land belonging to "Avegoor" and when they could not push their loaded barrows through the loose sand S.S.Unteroffizier Willy LINNE would beat them with a thick stick on the back. He also knocked one down and then continued kicking him till he got up.

SANDER was in command of the work-camp. He was always present when work was being done and used to go round with a big dog-whip which he often hit the Jews on the back.

Witness Brun, head constable, Elleco, states that in the summer of 1942 rob uvid 120 Jews were housed by the German S.S. of the S.S.Scho "Avegoor", in an empty

nearby. They had to work on a bit of land belonging to "Avegoor" and when they could not push their loaded barrows through the loose sand S.S.Unteroffizier Willy LINNE would beat them with a thick stick on the back. He also knocked one down and then continued kicking him till he got up.

SANDER was in command of the work-camp. He was always present when work was being done and used to go round with a big dog-whip which he often hit the Jews on the back.

Witness Drenth, head constable, Rhoden, states that at the time of the strikes in 1943 he was ordered by SANDER and Willy LINNE to accompany them one day when they were making arrests. S.S.Scharführer BRINK was Dutch nationality was also present.

A man called Busch was arrested and, only partially clad, kicked into the waiting motor by LINNE. SANDER and LINNE entered another house belonging to a certain Verna. Shrieks and cries were heard and those outside were at once convinced that a man was being ill-treated. Verna was not arrested but as it turned out later he was very badly treated to LINNE and SANDER.

Witness also stated that on the arrival of a Jewish transport in the summer of 1944 for the Jewish prison camp set up by the S.S. at Ellerco, he saw SANDER thrashing a Jewish belonging to the transport with a riding whip. The man, who was carrying two heavy suit-cases, was exhausted and fell to the ground. SANDER beat him repeatedly on the body and face.

Witness Heijmen of the Rheden police, confirms regarding Verna. He also states that in the autumn of 1942 he saw LINNEN ill-treat a Jewish who was among others being taken to "Avegoor". LINNEN kicked him as if he were a dog.

Witness Westerdijk states that he several times saw LINNEN and SANDER whipping and ill-treating Jews working at "Avegoor" camp till they collapsed from the pain.

Witness Jong, police-sergeant, Rhoden, states that he saw a Jew wheeling a laden barrow up a plank. He was followed by the S.S. man Frans DÖRINGEN who beat him at regular intervals. He finally collapsed with a stick or riding whip till he finally did his work at the run. This was repeated till the Jew fell down groaning. DÖRINGEN tried by beating to get him on his feet again but could not manage it and the groans finally ceased. The man was then carried off on a stretcher by some other men. The whole scene was done under the supervision of the S.S. officers SANDER and LINNE, who did nothing to put an end to the ill-treatment so that it can be presumed that they had their approval.

Witness Uebel, police officer, Dieren, states that Obersturmführer SANDER and Hauptsturmführer Willy LINNEN were members of the S.S. at "Avegoor" from 1940 to October 1944. They started in lower ranks when they arrived at Ellerco but were repeatedly promoted for their "extraordinary services".

They both ill-treated many inhabitants of Dieren who were sentenced to "Avegoor" to answer charges brought against them.

Witness says that he saw SANDER beating one of the Jews employed on the sports-ground at "Avegoor" while they were being taken to work. He beat him so unmercifully that he remained lying on the ground being later carried by fellow prisoners to "Avegoor" where he was left lying on the open till he died.

During the May strikes in 1943 some men were arrested in a factory at De Steeg, LINNEN being in command. They were shot the same day at Arnhem. LINNEN showed witness the name of one of them on the proclamation and said: "I shot him".

Frans DÖRINGEN was under LINNEN and together with him had to supervise the work on the sports-ground.
work on the sports-ground. Witness several times saw him beating Jews working there with a truncheon or stick.

Witness O. Huters, police constable, Rheede, confirms witness Jordi's statement regarding DÖNTHEN's treatment of a Jewish labourer. The blows dealt the latter were given with such force that witness heard them clearly from a distance of 50 yards. LEHN and SCHÜBER were present.

This statement made out on oath of office, enrolled and signed at Dieren, 29th October, 1946.

\[ \text{O. Huters} \]

\[ \text{NOTES ON THE CASE} \]

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
REGISTERED NOS.

381 TO 390
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.
Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

Charge No. 457 (13-2-47)

Goetz, Paul, Zollsekretär, stationed at Harlingen October 1944. Possibly had rank of adjutant and belonged to the Wehrmacht age about 40.

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 381

Name of witness: Goetz, Paul, Zollsekretär, stationed at Harlingen October 1944. Possibly had rank of adjutant and belonged to the Wehrmacht age about 40.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime: Workum, 19th October 1944.

Number and description of crime on war crimes list: No.XIII.—Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law: Neth. Penal Code, art. 310.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Three Germans in uniform entered a bicycle shop in Workum belonging to a certain de Jong and after having taken bicycle parts proceeded to search the owner's house adjoining the shop. They seized tobacco, soap and other things and after looking the building, took these together with the owner to Harlingen. When de Jong was released some days later he found his house and shop had been ransacked and among other things a cash box containing some F.24,000— in silver and bank-notes had disappeared as well as Savings Bank books.

In view of a receipt signed P. Goetz, dated Workum, 20th October 1944, and addressed to the Burgermeister of Workum in which Zollsekretär Paul Goetz states that he received F.15,987.60— in bank-notes F.925.50 in silver and small change and 8 saving bank books showing a balance of F.1,890.45 from the family de Jong, it can be presumed that he can give the names of the Germans concerned in the pillage.
Extract of the statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by W. Kelderhuis and H. van der Horst, respectively sergeant and constable of the Royal Mounted Police, in connection with a charge of looting brought against three Germans.

Witness de Jong states that on 19th October 1944 three German soldiers in uniform appeared in his bicycle shop. One of them told him they had come to fetch the "stuff" and were not going to pay for it, but gave no reason.

They emptied cupboards in the shop, taking bicycle saddles and other parts, then went through the whole house collecting everything they could make use of. They also took a drum of oil and one of benzine from the cellar under the shop. Among the things they seized were ordinary and shaving soap, wheat and pulses and tobacco. They then locked the house and took witness with them to Harlingen where he was threatened with shooting if he did not say where his sons were. They kept him there for four days after which he was released.

In the meantime the Germans, using a lorry, had looted witness' house. Nearly everything belonging to the bicycle shop had disappeared and the German had also taken a money box containing some F. 24,000.... They also took saving books but witness recovered these later.

If the Germans were authorised to confiscate the bicycle parts and the silver money witness does not consider they had any right to take the remaining money which considered of bank-notes, nor the tobacco, soap and wheat.

One of the three Germans appeared to hold the rank of "Ajudant".

Witness does not know what happened to the confiscated articles but does know that the money in the money-box had been in the town clerk's department: Workum so that it could be counted.

Attached is a copy of a receipt in German addressed to the Burgomaster of Workum, dated 20th October, 1944, signed "GOETZ, PP" and reading as follows:

"H. Kelderhuis

20th October, 1944

2 tollsecrets Paul GOETZ has today received the following money from the family de Jong, Workum.

In bank-notes F. 15937,60
8 Saving Bank books showing a balance of F. 18901,45
Silver coins and small change F. 826,30

Statement made out on oath of office and signed 15th December, 1945.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The witness will be necessary to find out the names of the guilty persons.
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<td>7 FEB 1947</td>
<td>1-3; A for illtreatment only adjourned as to first count</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 54
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 458 (20-2-47)

Registered Number Date of receipt in Secretariat 21 FEB 1947

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<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</th>
<th>Reference to relevant provisions of national law</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. SCHMITT, S.S.Oberjunkerp member of the S.D. at Gronau (Ger.), 1944-1945. Description: age 45, height 1.60m, thickset, black hair combed straight back, swarthy complexion, southern German type, speaks with S. German accent.</td>
<td>Vreden (Ger.) January 1945.</td>
<td>No.III. - Ill-treatment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LINK, member of the S.D. at Vreden (Ger.) January 1945.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

All the accused were guilty of maltreatment when interrogating prisoners, the first two being especially brutal. PRINS also, according to his own statement made to the bringer of the 1st charge, had shot two Dutchmen shortly before. A witness in the charge states that the shooting was done in a cellar at Gronau (Ger.) and that SCHMITT was also guilty here.
Investigation of War Crimes
Sub-Commission Rotterdam,
Mr. J. Justitia.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by A.J. Joosten, detective attached to the above commission, also special constable, in connection with a charge of ill-treatment brought against the Germans PRINS and SCHMIDT.

Witness Busman states that he was arrested by a member of the Gestapo when trying clandestinely to get back to Holland from Germany, and taken to Gronau where on 14th January 1945 he was interrogated by S.S. Hauptsturmführer PRINS, a member of the Gestapo in that town. As witness would not tell PRINS how he had come by various ration books and "leave permits" found on him, the latter beat him on the face with a truncheon, causing bruises on the face and making him bleed. The blows on his back were such that witness could neither lie nor sit for some days. The interrogation lasted from 9 am till 2 pm, then with half-an-hour's pause, continued till 11 pm. When the hearing was resumed after the interval S.S. Obergrenadier SCHMIDT was there too.

The first thing he did was to give witness such violent kick that he fell senseless, being brought round by a bucket of water thrown over him. During the interrogation that followed PRINS hit witness in the face with his fist, knocking out three teeth. He also beat him with the truncheon again.

On 21st January 1945 SCHMIDT and PRINS again beat and struck him during an interrogation, repeating their ill-treatment during a further interrogation a month later. This time both beat him to such an extent that he was in bed for three weeks. Fellow-prisoners, Pronk and Scheelde, saw the wounds caused by this ill-treatment.

During the second interrogation PRINS said he would shoot witness in the same way he had shot two Dutchmen shortly before. When witness asked Scheelde (or Schelte), whether Dutchmen had been shot by PRINS, Scheelde replied that both PRINS and SCHMIDT had shot some in the cellar of the "Rathaus" in the Behnhofstraat. Scheelde also knew that various Dutchmen trying to escape to Holland were ill-treated by PRINS and SCHMIDT between 13th January and 28th February 1945.

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded 15th July 1946 at Rotterdam.

s/ A.J. Joost.

STATEMENT II.

submitted by B.van der Kamp, detective attached to the Political Investigation Department, Enschede, in connection with the same and a further charge of ill-treatment by the afore-said Germans.

Witness Pronk states that he was employed in Germany and took advantage of his position as motor driver to smuggle workers and food over into Holland. On one such occasion, 8th January 1945, he was arrested by LINK, a member of the S.D. at Vreden (ger.), the latter interrogated him at the S.D. headquarters, kicking him and slapping his face when he would not give the required information. Witness was then taken to Gronau and in the prison there met the previous witness, Busman. Witness at once saw that Busman had been badly maltreated, his eye being swollen and face bruised. Busman said this had been done by a certain PRINS when the latter was interrogating him. Busman underwent two further interrogations, this time by SCHMIDT and PRINS who beat him and also struck him with their fists. He showed witness the welts made on his back by the "truncheon" and had returned from the interrogations looking terrible and flecked with blood.

The S.D. men, SCHMIDT and PRINS, were well-known for their brutal behaviour to Dutchmen.

Statement made out on oath of office at Enschede, 21st November 1946.


NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
<th>CARDS CHECKED LIST 54</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27 FEB 1947</td>
<td>1-4: A</td>
<td>CARDS CHECKED LIST 54</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-7: W</td>
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<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
<td>Addendum 1:</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2: W</td>
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<td>20 JAN 1948</td>
<td>Addendum 2:</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>W</td>
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</table>
In connection with several reports drawn up against war criminals who belonged to the "S.D. Kommando Paul THIELE" in 1944-1945, we, Jillem Lenstra, head of the Special Investigation Department of the above office and Gerrit Gumnik, both police-detectives and special constables, from statements by other members of the above "Kommando", amongst others by Raimond DEMSART and Marcel FALLEYN, have established the fact that Johan HARTMANN, Romanian nationality, S.S.-man, no other particulars known, was a "Wachmann" with the above "Kommando".

From the statements made by DEMSART and FALLEYN it appears that he acted as a guard for the S.D. buildings in Hoppel, in which buildings many Dutchmen were ill-treated in a brutal fashion by the S.D.

HARTMANN also took part in the searching of houses, tracing and arresting of people who were in hiding and of people who were suspected of belonging to the underground movement.

From this it appears that HARTMANN ought to be considered an important witness in connection with war crimes committed by the "Kommando THIELE."

Further it must be considered very probable that HARTMANN was present at the shooting of 5 political prisoners who were imprisoned in the S.D. prison at Hoppel, which shooting took place in the first week of April 1945 on the main road between Stephorst and Hoppel as a reprisal for sabotage on the railway near Zwolle.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Hoppel, 12th September 1946.

S./ J. Lenstra.
G. Gumnik.

NOTES OF THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
APPENDIX to Charge No.459 (4701)(14-8-47)

Crimes committed by members of the S.D. at Meppel including the "reprisal" shooting of 5 political prisoners between Staphorst and Meppel in April 1945 mentioned in last paragraph of above charge.

Additional accused:

1. HOFFNER, member of the S.D. at Meppel Dec. 1944-April 1945. UNWCC-list No.54/W-185.

Witness:

2. DELSAERT, Raymond, Belgian, served with the S.D. at Meppel as "Wachmann", 1944-1945.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Between Staphorst and Meppel, first week in April 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No. I - Murder.

References to relevant provisions in national law:


Political Investigation Department.
District Meppel.

Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT.

submitted by W.Lenstra, detective-sergeant of police, special constable and head of the Special Investigation Section of the above department, Meppel and G.Gunnink investigation officer also special constable, in connection with a charge of murder brought against the S.D. man HOFFNER.

Witness Raymond DELSAERT says:

"Among those who participated in the shooting of the five arrested persons who had been shut up in the S.D. prison at Meppel, which shooting had taken place on the highway between Staphorst and Meppel in the first week in April 1945 as a reprisal for an attack on the railway near Hooge, was HOFFNER who was one of the firing-squad". (See last paragraph of charge No. 459 (4701) for connection).

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Meppel, 9th September 1946.

S/L.Lenstra.
G.Gunnink.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.
No defence is possible.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION,

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 459 (20-247)

Registered Number: 414701/NE/6/383

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 21 FEB 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:


2. DETAND, Henri, Belgian, Member of the S.D. commando at Heppel 1944-1945. Comes from Flanders, Belgium (UNWCC-list No. 27/A-652).

3. WALTERIAN, nickname "Alex", Adjutant, member of the S.D. commando at Heppel, 1944-1945.

4. HANOT, member of the S.D. at Mappel, December, 1944.

5. HOFFER, member of the S.D. at Mappel, December, 1944.

6. NOVITZ, Member of the S.D. at Mappel, December, 1944 (UNWCC-list No. 27/A-666).

7. CINOWSKIT, presumably a member of the S.D. at Mappel, December, 1944.

Witnesses:

Plane and date of commision of alleged crime:

Meppel, Holland, December 1944-March 1945

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No.III - Ill-treatment (Complicity in)

No.XIII - Pillage.

References to relevant provisions in national law:

Neth. Penal Code, Art: 47, 49, 300 - 302, 310 -312, 321, 416

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

The five accused were guilty of brutally ill-treating people when arresting them and also during the ensuing interrogations. In one case a specially trained dog was set on the victim who was severely bitten.

DETAND was also concerned when an arrested person had his money, watch and chain and rings taken.

Transmitted by: ..................

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete. No defence seems possible.
STATEMENT
submitted by T. Lenstra, detective-sergeant of police, special constable and head of the Special Investigation Section of the Political Investigation Department, Mellep and G. Gunnink, detective attached to the above, also special constable, in connection with a charge of ill-treatment brought against certain members of the S.D. at Mellep.

Witness do Wolde states that on 19th December, 1944, he went to 55, Woordstraat, Mellep, where the previous day certain persons and 2 American pilots had been arrested (see charge No. 147, UNNO number 2421).

The door was opened by CzINOWACI, who took witness to a room where three other men were also brought, Tor Bruggen, Kees Hendriks and the latter's son, who was later sent away again by HUYTENS. Later three more Germans appeared, one being HANOW, the second S.D. man (HAPPENBERG) was dressed as a civilian and wore a leather jacket, the third S.D. man being in uniform. This latter (WALTER) was addressed by the others as adjudant. As soon as these men arrived witness and those with him had to stand facing the wall.

Witness was then taken to another room where the adjudant immediately dealt him a blow in the face that it made his nose bleed and three teeth were knocked out. He then passed witness' face with his hands while he questioned him.

HANOW also came in and beat witness on the head with his revolver. After that he put a tie round witness' neck and tried to throttle him, nearly choking him.

Ter Bruggen was brought in and witness was hit in the head with something.

Witwess was unable to work for a week owing to the maltreatment he had received.

Witness de Konig states that on 27th March, 1945, he was arrested by the S.D. at Mellep and shut up in their prison in the Stationsweg. He was examined there by Helmut DETAND in the presence of Heinrich KROMMEIJER and WALTERIUNN, nicknamed "Alex", and another man witness did not know but who had a dog with him which was specially trained to help when prisoners were being examined. This man was small, wore a black leather jacket and had two gold eye teeth.

When witness refused to give the required answers the dog was set on him. It tore his clothes off and bit his legs and other parts of his body, causing great wounds. On witness release a few days later he had to be treated by a doctor.

Witness de Konig states that on 30th January, 1945, he was motored by the S.D. man Helmut DETAND from Steenwijk, where he had been shut up by the S.D., to Mellep. There were two others in the car, a German and a Dutchman. Witness was searched and his gold watch and chain, wedding ring, another ring and a purse containing 35 guilders were taken from him. Already during the drive he was so badly maltreated that his face was wounded and bleeding, but shortly after he arrived at the S.D. in Mellep he was again ill-treated, being stripped naked and then beaten with rubber truncheons and leather belts. In addition to the three previously mentioned, two more took part in this treatment, Heinrich KROMMEIJER director of the S.D. prison at Mellep and an unknown member of the "Landmacht".

This ill-treatment lasted about an hour and a half and witness fainting several times. He received wounds which bled, this on various parts of his body. Witness adds that from personal observation he can say that other people were even worse maltreated in that S.D. prison, namely two companions in the cell, Joop Stoop and Hendrik Thiessen.

The interrogators observe that the above constitute only a small portion of the crimes committed personally by KROMMEIJER and WALTERIUNN together with other members of the S.D. at Mellep.

WALTERIUNN together with all the S.D. at Mellep was present when 5 political prisoners were shot. The shooting took place during the first week of April, 1945, on the "Rijksweg" between Steenwijk and Mellep as a reprisal for an attack on a railway which took place near Zwolle.

Statement made out on oath of office and concluded 11th September, 1946.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>27 FEB 1947</td>
<td>1, 4: A</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6: W</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2, 3, 5: adjourned</td>
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<td>6 MAR 1947</td>
<td>2, 3, 5: remain adjourned</td>
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BRION, Marcel
end to 6

CARDS-CHECKED LIST 54
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**NETH. CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**Charge 460 (20-2-1947)**

**For the use of the Secretariat**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position (not to be translated)</th>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</th>
<th>Place and date of Commission of alleged crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>BRION, Marcel, Belgian nationality</strong> Employed by the S.D. at Heerenveen (Holland) as spy and V-man (secret agent), 1944.</td>
<td>No. VII - Deportation of civilians</td>
<td>Diever, November 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>HAHN, Gerhard Johannes, German nationality, criminalsekretär. Took part in a &quot;Razzia&quot; (raid) at Diever in No. 4, 1944, carried out by the S.D. at Heerenveen. Born 12th September 1903 at Dresden. Lived at 74, Neudorfstrasse, Leipzig. Now detained at Zwolle.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. <strong>KROEBERGER, Commandant of the S.D. at Heerenveen; No. 1944.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. <strong>VERBRUGGEN, Dutch national; member of the S.D. at Heerenveen, Nov. 1944.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. <strong>PAASBAAN, Member of the S.D. at Heerenveen, Nov. 1944.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DELSAERT, Raimond, Belgian nationality. A former Wachtmann of the S.D. Comando at Heppel. Born 30th November 1920 at Hoeilaart, near Brussels. Lived at 30, Kortestraat, Hoeilaart.</strong></td>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

The accused took part in a raid made by the Heerenveen S.D. at Diever and in its neighbourhood. During this raid 9 people were arrested and later sent to a concentration camp in Germany from which most did not return.

**BRION also acted as a secret agent for the S.D. and by pretending to have gone into hiding betrayed those who helped him.**
Political Investigation Department  
District Leppel  
Special Investigation Section.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by W. Lenstra, police sergeant detective and special constable, head of the Special Investigation Section of the Political Investigation Dept., Leppel district, and G. Gunnink, detective attached to the above department and also special constable, in connection with the activities of the S.D. Commando van Meekel at Leppel during the years 1944 and 1945 and also of those as spy and V-man (secret agent) of Marcel BRION, a Belgian.

Witness Raimond DELSAERT, Belgian nationality, a former Wachtman belonging to the S.D. Commando at Leppel, stated during an interrogation that Marcel BRION was chiefly engaged in tracking down members of the underground movement and seeing that the S.D. got hold of them. In order to do this BRION pretended that he was in hiding and induced people to shelter him and provide him with the necessary ration cards, the result being that several people fell into the hands of the S.D. BRION, who was in close touch with members of the National-Socialist Movement in Holland. Witness tells us that one of the latter had pointed out houses where members of the underground and others were in hiding.

Witness Gerard Johannes PRAX, German nationality, Kriminalsekretär, stated during an interrogation that he was personally present when, about November 1944, the S.D. at Herenveen made a "razzia" (police raid) in Diever and the surrounding neighborhood. The whole of the Dienststelle at Herenveen took part, also the Ortskommandantur, Feldgendarmerie and a detachment of the Zoll-Grenzschutz. Four men were found and arrested in a bunker which had been betrayed in the woods near Diever. They belonged to the underground movement. Witness was present at this arrest together with the S.D. Commandant KROOBERGER, the Ortskommandant, the S.D. man VERBRUGGEN, PAASBANN, MARCEL BRION and a number more. They then went to another bunker which a prisoner from the first pointed out to them. BRION, PAASBANN and VERBRUGGEN remained behind to guard the first bunker and arrest anybody who might go there. Three bunkers in all were searched.

The interrogators add that nine people were arrested during this "razzia" and later sent to a concentration camp in Germany. Most of them did not return.

Marcel BRION in addition to being a war criminal, must also be considered as an important witness in crimes committed by other members of the S.D.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Leppel, 11th September 1946

s/ W. Lenstra  
G. Gunnink.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.  
No defence seems possible.
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
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<tr>
<td>27 FEB 1947</td>
<td>1: A for complicity in murder.</td>
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<td>2, 4: A for complicity in illtreatment of civilians</td>
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<td>6, 7: S for complicity in murder</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 54
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<th>Registered Number</th>
<th>Date of receipt in Secretariat</th>
<th>21 FEB 1947</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> SCHERMULY, Major der Infanterie, Feldpostnummer 42935 A.B.O., Bataillon-Kommandant of the so-called &quot;Tartarenregiment&quot; stationed at Brielle (South-Holland), Commandant of the Island of Voorno, 1944.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong> SCHERMULY (SCHERMULY, SCHERMULY), Oberleutnant der Infanterie, Ordonnanzoffizier, Feldpostnummer 42935 A.B.O., Worked at the Ortskommandantur at Brielle (S-Holland) 1944.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong> HÖLDER, Rudi, Leutnant der Infanterie, Feldpostnummer 42935 A.B.O., Worked at the Ortskommandantur at Brielle (S-Holland) 1944.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>4.</strong> STEIN, Stabsoffizier der Infanterie, Feldpostnummer 42935 A.B.O., Worked at the Ortskommandantur at Brielle (S-Holland) 1944.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>5.</strong> FISCH (FISCH), Paul, Unteroffizier, secretary to the Ortskommandant and the latter's representative at Oostvoorne, 1944. Feldpostnummer 32618. Now living at Enkessel in Klei 14, (218) Kreis Soest 7, Westphalia.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>6.</strong> RURCHOFF, Paul, German nationality, Member of the S.D. Kriminalsekretär, Born 23rd January 1898 at Danzig, lived at 22, Tillmann-Stolzstrasse, Westphalia. Now detained in Rotterdam prison (UNWOC-list No.41/A-92).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>7.</strong> HOFFMANN, Johannes Wilhelm, German nationality, S.S.Stabscharführer, member of the S.D. Born 22 May 1904. Now detained in Rotterdam prison (UNWOC-lists Nos. 25/A-1267, 41/A-179).</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Witness</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. RÜCH, Leutnant, Presumably belonging to the battalion of the &quot;Tartarenregiment&quot; of which SCHERMULY (Major) was Commandant and which was stationed at Brielle (S-Holland) in 1944.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

| Place and date of commisssion of alleged crime | Island of Voorno (Holland), December 1944. |

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list | No.1 - Murder (complicity in)  
No.11 - Ill-treatment of civilians (complicity in)  
No.XVIII - Wanton devastation and destruction of property (complicity in) |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| No.1 - I, III and XVIII (all new)  
No.2 - III  
No.3, 7 - I (new)  
No.4 - I (new III)  
No.5 - I, III (both new)  
No.6 - I |
References to relevant provisions in national law

Neth. Penal Code
Art: 47, 48, 28, 282, 300–303, 157, 150.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Several Dutchmen were shot by the Germans on the Island of Voornse in December 1944, many of them without having committed any act which could justify this. With exception of SCHEERLASE, all the accused were directly or indirectly concerned in these murders.

SCHERLASE, SCHEERLASE, STEIN and PITZEL were also guilty of ill-treating their prisoners or of not preventing such ill-treatment.

SCHERLASE appears also to have been responsible for burning down the houses of some of the victims.

TRANSMITTED BY ..............................................

Political Investigation Department.
Sub-Commission Investigation of War Crimes in South-Holland.

Extract of these statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT I,

submitted by C. van den Berg, member of the above sub-committee and special constable The Hague, in charges of murder and ill-treatment brought against certain members of the German Wehrmacht on the Island of Voornse.

Witness C. van Toledo of Oostvoorne states that on 1st December 1944 he had to report to the Ortskommandantur at Brielle where he was interrogated by the German lieutenant SCHEERLASE in connection with some horses he was hiding for his brother-in-law who was also in hiding at his farm. As witness refused to give the required information SCHEERLASE hit him on the head with a revolver, beat him with his fists and kicked him on the legs with his booted foot. As a result of this treatment nerves were damaged in witness' face for which he is still under doctor's treatment. He was also unable to do any work for a year, a lieutenant KUNE was present while witness was being ill-treated in this way.

Witness was told by SCHEERLASE that he and his family must leave the island that evening, that his farm and all that he owned was confiscated and that he might take nothing with him.

When witness returned home after the liberation in May 1945 he found that property belonging to him valued at P. 34,000 had been stolen.

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded at the Hague
10th October 1946.

s/ C.v. C.Berg.
STATEMENT II

submitted by R. de Kruif, police-sergeant, Oostvoorne also in connection with the above charges.

Witness Verhagen states that on 9th October 1944 he was listening to the "Radio Oranje" broadcasts in the house of Leendert van der Beer, an evangelist of the Netherlands Reformed Church at Oostvoorne. The Germans arrived, searched the house and church building and found in the latter a wireless set. All in the house were arrested and taken to Hees ter Hof where there was a German post. Here they were shut up separately in a bunker. Witness was kicked into his cell by the Stabsfeldwebel who repeatedly kicked him in the stomach, on the shins and back, in all nearly twenty times. The result of this was pain and difficulty in walking for some days.

Witness was confronted with van der Beer next day and saw that he had been bleeding from the ear and that his face was covered with bruises and welts. Witness got the impression that van der Beer had been severely beaten in order to make him confess to having listened to the English transmitter. Van der Beer made his statement in front of witness, STEIN (the Stabsfeldwebel) standing by holding a dogs-heat. Major SCHERLULY was also there and taking the whip from STEIN threatened witness with it.

The following day, 11th October 1944, STEIN fetched witness and two of the others who had been arrested at the same time. A firing-squad was drawn up outside and SCHERLULY told the members of it the Schubisman had been working for the underground etc. A tall S.D. man then told witness that he and the two others were sentenced to a fortnight's compulsory labour in the camp. After that van der Beer was brought out and in the presence of witness and his compeakers he was shot by the firing-squad. A German and a member of the S.D. examined the body then the S.D. man shot van der Beer once again through the head.

Witness Louwerens, one of the arrested men of the previous statement, confirms the shooting of the victim whose face when he was brought out for execution showed signs of the ill-treatment to which he had been subjected.

Witness van Holstein states that SCHERLULY was in charge when they were arrested and that they were being put into the bunker Stabsfeldwebel STEIN kicked and beat him.

The accused JOHANNES WILHELM HOFFMANN, former SS Scharführer and now in Rotterdam prison, was confronted by the three previous witnesses who recognised him as being the man who had told them of the sentence passed on them by the so-called "Polizeistandgericht" (security police court-martial).

The accused states that he was present when a "Preacher" was executed about October 1944, having been ordered by his chief to accompany his superior BURCOFF. Arrived at the Kommandatur at Oostvoorne Major SCHERLULY said that he wanted to shoot four "terrorists" arrested by the Wehrmacht, but after consultation with the Burgomaster it was decided that the "Preacher" only was to be shot and the others given a fortnight's hard labour.

The accused confirms the shooting and says it was BURCOFF who gave the victim the coup-de-grace. In the prescriptions for fighting the underground movement it was laid down that houses where the wireless news was listened to and from which it was spread were to be burnt down. It was for that reason that the church building, and dwelling-house were set alight and destroyed.
The accused P. BURGHOLY, criminalsekretär, now in Rotterdam prison, states that the Kommandant of Voorne asked for the S.D. men to be sent for a trial and he and ROBARTS were ordered to go. EMILIO said that he had four "terrorists" whom he wanted to have shot as a deterrent to the population, there being a local organisation which was working against the occupying troops. These troops were Tartars and the Wehrmacht did not fully trust them. A dossier witness was shown made out van der Peer as being the most active member of the organisation. On this ground and his own confession he was sentenced to death by the Wehrmachtskommando "Standgerichtlich". Van der Peer was shot immediately the decision was given. The firing-squad was under the command of a lieutenant who in accordance with the prescriptions laid down should have given the coup-de-grace but as he failed to do so witness shot the fallen man himself through the head.

The Island Commandant, his territory being in the front line as it lay on the sea, had full police and executive powers. The house was set on fire to frighten the population.

Witness Padmos states that early in December 1944 he was arrested and interrogated in connection with an SS deserter who was in hiding. Lieutenant CHILDEs was the interrogator and he beat witness and threatened him with shooting till witness owned that he had taken the SS man, his brother-in-law, to the house of C. Langendoen on the Noordwijk.

Witness Cornelia Langendoen states that her father agreed to take in a man, C. van Noord, who was hiding. They knew nothing about him or where he was. On 4th December 1944 van Noordt was taken off by a Dutch German and a Dutch traitor and a while later witness and her father were arrested by ARNOLD PITSCH who came from Oostvoorne. Witness, her father and some others were then shut up at Brielle. On 6th December 1944 witness, her father, C. van Noordt and van der Zee with his two sons, were all shot.

Witness Stok said that during the night of 4th - 5th December 1944 he was arrested by the Ortskommandant from Oostvoorne and taken to Brielle. He was at once interrogated with regard to C. van Noordt and was beaten when he denied knowing the man. However he was then taken to Brielle where witness regularly listened to the English transmitter at the house of Johannes Groenewold and witness on account of the blows he received finally owned up. Witness was forced to show where Groenewold lived and the latter together with his wireless set was taken to Brielle as was witness also. The next day he and those who were released were called together and informed that C. Langendoen, de Waal, Johannes Groenewold and van der Zee with his two sons, were all shot.

Witness Jan Groenewold states that after the Germans shot his son Johannes they burnt the latter's house down.

Witness Spinks, now interned at Holl count, formerly living at Rockanje, states that his sister gave him details about the SS man C. van Noordt, who had gone into hiding and these he repeated to Lieutenant JAMIESON. The latter reported it to Brielle and witness then told Ortskommandant C. STEPhAN at Brielle what he knew. On 8th December 1944 PITSCH and witness went to the house of C. Langendoen where van Noordt was found. The latter then betrayed all those who had helped him and having accused the municipal secretary of Rockanje, de Waal, of being one of the leaders of the underground, the latter was arrested and taken to Brielle. The man of the van der Zee family were also arrested. Later van Noordt and major SCHMIDT went off to the van Hoomen's house in Oostvoorne where three...
Italians were in hiding. Witness was not present but SCHEIMUHY and van Noort returned a bit later and as the three of them were driving back to Brielle witness saw a house burning and was told that hand-grenades had been thrown into the cellar where the men were and the owners and the Italians shot dead. After this the Germans arrested C. Langendoen as they could not find Jan Langendoen, the man actually responsible for taking van Noort to the former's house to be hidden.

Witness Zeeeman, burgomaster of Rockanje states that Lt. MADISON sent for him and told him that de Waal had been shot that day for being a leader of the underground movement.

Witness E. Strick, widow of R. de Waal, states that as far as she knew her husband did not belong to any section of the underground movement. He was fetched from their house on the night of 4th December 1944 by a lieutenant and other Germans and on 6th December she heard he had been shot as "chief terrorist". The house had not been searched and witness had not been interrogated.

Witness van Soest, a medical man living at Rockanje, said he saw the corpses of de Waal, Groeneveld, Langendoen and one of the de Zoos the day after they had been shot. The impression he got was that they had been shot in the back, presumably with a machine gun. Witness knows for a certainty that de Waal had nothing to do with the resistance movement.

Witness G. van Noort, now detained at Scheveningen, corroborates that he gave all the information referred to in previous statements and that the family of C. Langendoen did not know who he was or that he was an SS deserter. Witness accompanied Major SCHEIMUHY, some soldiers and a Lieutenant to Zwartezaal where he pointed out the van Koene's house. This he knew as he was hiding there when three Italian deserters arrived. The two van Koene sons were arrested and remained in the kitchen guarded by SCHEIMUHY while the lieutenant, having found the hole in the floor leading to the hiding place where the Italians were, began shooting into it. SCHEIMUHY left the van Koene's for a moment and the latter escaped but were pursued by SCHEIMUHY. The lieutenant then threw a hand grenade into the hiding place. Major SCHEIMUHY returned a bit later with a soldier and said: "They must certainly be dead. I saw them both fall and they did not get up again." He then ordered the house to be fired.

The interrogator then refers to another case of persons being arrested for "illegal activities". This was on 19th December 1944 when SCHEIMUHY and a section of the Schermacht arrested among others a man called Hoogvliet who was hiding an English pilot.

Witness Zeeeman, burgomaster of Rockanje, states that on 49th December 1944, he was sent for by the Germans and found Hoogvliet and the latter's son under arrest. Arthur FITZCR, secretary to the Ortskommandant at Westvoorne, acted as interpreter. FITZCR asked both Hoogvliets if they knew they had done an act which was punishable by the rules of war. The father answered that he knew but would not have done it had he known it would be looked on so severely, the son merely replied: "Yes" Later ten inhabitants of Rockanje were ordered by SCHEIMUHY to be present at the execution of the two men.

Witness de Grijp states that he was sent for and together with nine others taken under guard to the Hoogvliets house. Here lieutenant MADISON and Arthur FITZCR read out the accusation to the two Hoogvliets who were then blindfolded and placed before the firing squad. Witness cannot say whether it was MADISON or FITZCR who gave the order to fire.

The interrogator, returning to the murder of the van Koene's, gives the text of a letter written by G. Burger, doctor at Roemvliet. The latter says he saw the bodies of Jan and
Pieter Koene in the mortuary at Zwartewaal. Jan was killed by a blow from a heavy object given on the back of his head. Pieter had been shot in the body and the back of his head smashed, probably by a blow from a heavy object, thus causing his death.

The interrogator sums up by saying that if from the German side there was any excuse for killing several of the victims, this could not possibly be said in the case of the shooting of the van der Zee's and du Waal which took place without any previous enquiry and in an entirely arbitrary fashion. No evidence has been found that they ever did anything against the Wehrmacht which could possibly demand punishment.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Oostvoorne, 8th August 1946

R. de Kruif.

NOS/08 ON THE CASE

The case is complete
No defence seems possible.
**Date Submitted** | **Decision of Committee I**
--- | ---
2-7 MAR 1947 | adjourn

1. A
2-5: W

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 58
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 462 (27-2-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat 28 FEB 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. BOLKE, Hauptmann, German nationality. Polizei-offizier in the province of Noord-Holland (North Holland), 1944.

2. NOOT, German nationality. Was in Noord-Holland, neighbourhood of Alkmaar, autumn 1944.

3. KUIPER (KUYPER), Flieger-offizier, Dutch nationality. Was with the German occupation authorities in Noord-Holland, neighbourhood of Alkmaar, autumn 1944.

4. TUDWELA, Commandant in the Landwacht, Dutch nationality. Was operating in the neighbourhood of Alkmaar, Noord-Holland, autumn 1944.

Witness:


Place and date of occurrence of alleged crime

Alkmaar, 11th October, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I. - Murder (Complicity in)
No. XVIII - Wanton destruction and devastation of property (Complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code:
Art. 47, 48, 287-239, 157, 350

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

A patrol of the Landwacht clashed with members of the N.B.S. (Neth. Forces of the Interior) near Alkmaar, this being known as the "Battle of Ursum". As a reprisal the accused BOLKE caused a farm to be burnt. People escaping from the burning house were shot down, seven losing their lives. All the accused were concerned.

Transmitted by:.............
Political Investigation Department
Amsterdam.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT.

submitted by M.H. Schrader, police constable 1st class, also detective attached to the Political Investigation Department, Amsterdam, in connection with a charge of arson and murder brought against certain Germans and Netherlands traitors.

Witness A. Hofman states that in the autumn of 1944, a "Landwacht" patrol and a group of illegal workers belonging to the N.B.S. (Netherlands Forces of the Interior) came to blows in the neighbourhood of Alkmaar.

As a reprisal the German police officer Hauptmann BOLDT ordered a farm where apparently other illegal workers were gathered, to be set on fire and as the people rushed out of the burning house they were summarily shot down, several losing their lives.

Willy LAGES was also concerned here.

Those responsible were among others, the Germans BOLT and LENKE and the Dutchman, Flying-officer JUIPER (or JUYPER) and the Commandant of the "Landwacht" JUFKES.

The skirmish referred to took place on 11th October 1944, near Alkmaar and is known as the Battle of Ursum. Seven people were killed, among them a certain van der Lijden.

Statement made out, concluded and signed at Amsterdam, 29th January 1947.

a/M.H. Schrader.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
6 DEC 1947 | 1, 2 + Rauter: A
| 3 - 8: S
| 9 - 12: W
30 OCT 1947 | Addendum 1: -
| 1 - 11: A

CARDS CHECKED LIST 54

CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
The charge contains the same names, which are submitted for "promotion" to "..." in connection with further evidence supplied herein.

Name of accused: 1. RAUTER, Hans, now in custody in Holland. UNWCC-lists /169 etc.
2. RUES, Hauptsturmführer at Vught concentration camp in 1944. UNWCC-list 54/8-418.
3. RALPH, Obersturmführer at Vught concentration camp in 1944. UNWCC-list 54/8-36.
4. Van der LINDEN, Unterscharführer at Vught concentration camp in 1944. UNWCC-list 54/8-266.
5. SUHNL, Unterscharführer at Vught concentration camp in 1944. UNWCC-list 54/8-446.
6. SLEEP, Unterscharführer at Vught concentration camp in 1944. UNWCC-list 54/8-409.
7. PALLA, Unterscharführer at Vught concentration camp in 1944. UNWCC-list 54/8-330.
8. ZWIEMSEL, Obersturmführer at Vught concentration camp. UNWCC-list 54/8-36.
9. NUEMHAN, Hauptscharführer at Vught concentration camp in 1944. UNWCC-list 54/8-319.
10. QUINN, Unterscharführer at Vught concentration camp in 1944. UNWCC-list 54/8-356.
11. LEIBNER, "Spion" (aliasname for a Haupt-Polkasboel in his capacity as Coy. sergeant) at Vught concentration camp in 1944. UNWCC-list 54/8-160.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Vught, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. I - Murder (c.q. complicity in ?)

References to relevant provisions in national law
Neth.Penal Code.
Law 16th July 1947 (St.Book H.233)

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Several shootings took place in the Vught concentration camp in August and September 1944. The accused were all involved in one way or another.
STATEMENT.


When taking back the accused BURDERS to his cell, the investigators heard another prisoner say: "That is the man who called out the names of the men when I had to shot at Vught."

Witness VERSCHOS then examined states that he was an S.S. guard at Vught. One day, just before the camp was going to be evacuated because of the approach of the Allies, to Omont, their company had to line up in front of Hauptsturmführer KUPFER. 50 names were called out, among them that of witness. This was the firing squad, and a number of prisoners had to be shot; if they did not shoot these prisoners then they would somehow be shot themselves by these prisoners.

They then marched to the rifle-range under the command of Obersturmführer BAUMANN. The 48 prisoners then arrived. At the place he was served with the Sicherheitspolizei men then from the Dutch Obersturmführer BRECKER and von der LINDE.

When the prisoners alighted BURDERS read their names out and they reported "present". BURDERS then told each prisoner that he was to be shot "Sicherheitspolizei" on the orders of KUPFER for sabotage and similar acts. BURDERS then handed the prisoners to the commandant of the firing-squad for execution. The prisoners had to strip to the waist.

BAUMANN gave the order to fire. The prisoners stood hand in hand.

One of them cried out "Long live the Queen!" another "Heil Moscow". Then the shots rang out.

Then the squad marched off to another spot and the story repeated itself with another batch of prisoners, BURDERS again reading out the names of the prisoners and handing them over to the firing-squad.

After that a third batch was shot that evening, about 50 were shot.

BAUMANN was present at the shooting and read out the names of the prisoners and told them that they would be shot because of an attempt at sabotage, and he (Burders) then went with BAUMANN to the firing-squad. BAUMANN was present at the shooting and read out the names of the prisoners and told them that they would be shot because of the attempt at sabotage.

Witness BECKER (Dutch) states that he was at the "Einrichtungsteam Zwolle". He heard BURDERS saying that he heard an execution of 60 and another time of 80 persons in the camp at Vught.

Witness BECKER states that one day in May 1944 KURTS told him that he had received a telegram from BRECKER that about 16 prisoners were to be shot as a reprisal for the killing of 2 men belonging to the Sicherheitspolizei. BRECKER told him that he had to be present at the shooting at 8 p.m. and he had to hand the telegram with the names to the commandant of the firing-squad.

KURTS was present at the shooting and read out the names of the prisoners and told them that they would be shot because of the attempt at sabotage in 2 Sicherheitspolizei officials. Possibly this reading was done by the commandant of the firing-squad.

He (Burders) then went with BRECKER to the second group. That evening about 15 or 18 persons were shot.

He denies the statements made by Verhooks.

Witness BRECKER (Dutch) states that in Aug. 1944 KURTS told him to guard the place of execution together with the Obersturmführer BRECKER and RÜHR in order to prevent the escape of the prisoners. At the place of the execution Hauptsturmführer KURTS, Obersturmführer BRECKER, Haupt-
were present also with a doctor.

SCHRAEFF loaded the rifles for the firing-squad.

RAINELS then read out the names of the prisoners who had arrived. He said something like: "Ich gebe Ihnen den Befehl" (I give you the order) to KUHNE who then gave a sign to NEULIN.

KUHNE ordered the prisoners to strip to the waist.

NEULIN gave the order to fire. SCHRAEFF and GUTGESEL gave the finishing shots with the approval of the doctor. He thinks RAINELS was present during the firing. He did not see him leave. No more prisoners were shot on that occasion.

After sometime another execution took place at the camp.

Witness recognizes RAINELS from a photo.

Witness KAWELLAR (Dutch) states that at the end of July or the beginning of August 1944 the "Spies" NEUMANN made out the names of some members of witness' company amongst them his name. These men, 36 in all, marched to the rifle range. They were divided into groups of 3 and lined up opposite some prisoners. They were each given 3 cartridges.

RAINELS gave the order to fire. Witness has already been tried for his part in this shooting.

Witness HUBNICH, Hauptscharführer and Kriminal-Assistent, states that he met RAINELS at Zwolle. RAINELS told him that he had several times led executions at Vught. He remembers RAINELS saying that he received lists with the names of the prisoners to be shot. RAINELS nerves had suffered a lot as he had been charged with conducting these shootings. RAINELS had read out the names and had to tell the prisoners that they were going to be shot.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Zwolle 3 Dec. 1946.

s/A.H.J.Kroese.
J.Sutt.
B.H.J.Kroese.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 463 (27-2-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat 28 FEB 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position
(Not to be translated)

1. BARTHES, Walter Hermann Eugene, SS Untersturmführer and Criminal-Sekretär, Sicherheitspolizei. Born 2-4-1905 at Duisburg (Gwr.) lived at 12 Blucherstrasse, Oberhausen. Now in Woerup detention camp, Holland. UNDOC list Nos 30/338, 45/W, 45/A-23, 50/A


3. KURK, SS Hauptscharführer. Was at Vught concentration camp August 1944

4. HEINRICH, SS Hauptscharführer. In command of a firing-squad at Vught concentration camp which shot 36 Dutchmen one day in August 1944

5. BAUMANN (BALLMANN??) SS Oberscharführer. Gave the command to fire when 36 Dutchmen were shot one day at Vught concentration camp, Aug. 1944.

6. FALLA, SS Unterscharführer, possibly Ukrainian nationality. Was at Vught concentration camp August 1944.

7. SCHIDT, SS Unterscharführer. Was at Vught concentration camp August 1944. Gave the coup de grace when 36 Dutchmen were shot at the camp.

8. GUTHERZ, SS Unterscharführer. Was at Vught concentration camp August 1944. Gave the coup de grace when 36 Dutchmen were shot at the camp.

Witnesses:

9. SPRAD, SS Unterscharführer. Was at Vught Concentration Camp August 1944

10. HEINRICH (KEL), Hauptfeldwebel (don "STRESS") was at Vught Concentration Camp Aug. 1944

11. LINDE, van der; Dutch nationality, Unterscharführer Sicherheitspolizei. Was at Vught Concentration Camp August 1944

12. KOSTERING, Dutch nationality, member of the SS. Was at Vught Concentration Camp August 1944
**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

In August 1944 thirty-six Dutchmen were shot at Vught Concentration Camp as a reprisal for an attack on two members of the Sicherheitspolizei. All the accused were concerned in this murder.
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by J. Smit, police inspector, R. Lohman, Chief detective-constable and B.H.J.J. Kroese, detective-constable, 1st class, all belonging to the Zwolle Municipal Police, also special constables, in connection with the shooting of 36 Dutchmen in the concentration camp at Vught.

Witness Verhoeven, Dutch nationality, now in Wexep Detention Camp, Holland, states that as a member of the Waffen SS he was made a guard at Vught Concentration Camp. One day, shortly before the camp was evacuated in September 1944 on the Allies' approach, the 5th SS company to which he belonged was ordered to assemble by Hauptscharführer Kuhne. The SS man Kosterling, a Dutchman, had a list of names of various SS men belonging to the company and then Kuhne, Kosterling, or Heegshardt, read out names of men who must step forward, some 30 in all, witness being one. Kuhne then told them they were to form a firing-squad to execute a number of saboteurs and partisans. Kuhne said that if these partisans were not shot they in their turn would shoot the SS men. The squad, under the command of Oberscharführer Baumann, a German, then marched to the shooting-range. Arrived there a lorry drove up with some 12 civilians guarded by Ukrainian SS men who were also acting as guards at Vught at that time. At the shooting-range some German officials of the Sicherheitspolizei and the Dutch Unterscharführer Beck and van der Linde were also present. An Unterscharführer of the Sicherheitspolizei was standing by the lorry as the prisoners got out. This was Walter Bartels, Bartels read out the names and prison numbers of each man then told him that he was to be shot "standrechtlich" for sabotage or other acts by order of Baumann. He then told the commander of the firing-squad that he handed the men over to him for execution.

Unterscharführer Pallua ordered the prisoners to remove the clothing from the upper part of their body after which they had to place themselves opposite the firing-squad. One of the prisoners fell on his knees and begged for mercy and witness heard someone say - a number of Unterscharführers armed with automatic pistols were guarding the prisoners: "We'll do it this way. Out with the automatic." An Unterscharführer standing behind the squad loaded the latter's rifles, returned these to them and Oberscharführer Baumann gave the order to fire. At the same time as the salvo witness heard the rattle of an automatic pistol and saw the kneeling prisoner collapse.

After this the squad had to go to another part of the range. Here another lorry drove up and a similar execution took place, followed by a third one in yet another spot. Bartels was present at each and carried out the same role. In all about 36 men were shot. The squad finally marched back to barracks, leaving the men of the Sicherheitspolizei, including Bartels, behind. After each of the three executions witness heard the coup-de-grace being given but does not know by whom.
Confronted with Untersturmführer Walter Hermann Eugen BARTELS, he recognised him as being the man referred to by him in the above statement.

Witness states further that a short time after the events described above he was on guard near the shooting-range. He saw more men brought out and shot and was told by a German official that he was to help take the corpses to the camp crematorium. He did this with the help of other SS-men and before the corpses were put into the furnace he saw an unknown German take the rings off the fingers and break the gold teeth of the corpses' mouths. BARTELS was not present at that shooting.

The accused Walter Hermann Eugen BARTELS, now in custody in Westerp Detention Camp, Holland, states that Untersturmführer DIETRICH was working in Vught as Kriminal-Kommissar. DIETRICH told him one day in August 1944 that a telegram had arrived from RAUTER saying that a number of prisoners, 16 witness thinks, were to be shot that same evening. This was to be a reprisal for the shooting of two members of the Sicherheitspolizei. The Commandant of Vught, a Sturmbannführer, received a similar telegram which contained the names of the persons to be shot. DIETRICH told witness that he was also to be present at the execution and hand over the telegram with the names to the Commandant of the firing-squad. DIETRICH arrived at the shooting-range shortly after witness. The Commandant of the firing-squad was an Obersturmführer. It was either DIETRICH or this Commandant who checked the prisoners as they got out of the lorry and who told them they were to be shot in connection with the attack on the two men of the Sicherheitspolizei. DIETRICH then turned the prisoners over to the commander of the firing-squad for the shooting to be carried out. Witness was not present when this was done, having gone with DIETRICH to another part of the wood where a second group was to be shot, but he heard the salvo.

The second execution took place in the same way but witness does not remember a third one that night. Neither he nor DIETRICH were present at the second shooting, having left before it was done. Witness reckons that 16 or 18 were shot that night. He denies witness Verhooks' statement that he was present when 36 were shot, that he read out the victims' names and informed them of their fate or that he handed the men over to the commander of the firing-squad for execution.

The carrying out of the sentence was a matter for the SS and DIETRICH's presence was only necessary for the checking up of names and handing over of the men to be shot.

Witness BECKER, a Dutch member of the Waffen SS now in Arnhem prison, states that KUHNE ordered him to accompany Unterscharführers SUNDAL, SYDST and PALLA. They were to act as guard at the place of execution to prevent any attempt by the prisoners to escape. At the range they found KUHNE, Oberscharführer RALLMAN (BAUMANN?), Haupst-\[\ldots\]

\[\ldots\]
gave them the coup-de-grace, this with the approval of the doctor who was there.

Witness KWAKELLAAR, a Dutch SS guard at Vught concentration camp now detained there, states that it was HOFSTEEDE who read out the names of the men of the 5th company who subsequently formed the firing-squad.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Zwolle, 3rd December 1946.

s/ J. Smit
R. Lohman
B.H.J.J. Kroezw.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defence seems possible.
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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WRENCH, Alfonso Hermann

CARDS CHECKED LIST 54
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charge No.</th>
<th>4750</th>
<th>382</th>
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**For the use of the Secretariat**

<table>
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**Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)**

| WREDEN, Alfred Hornmann, Kriminalbeamt, member of the Sicherheitspolizei at Utrecht, 1942-1943. |
| Born 6th May 1907 at Barmen (Ger.), lived at 25 Badenstraße, Tramsweg, Hanover, now detained in Utrecht prison. |

**Place and date of commission of alleged crime**

| Woerden and Utrecht, 6th March, 1943 |

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list**

| No. III - Ill-treatment of civilians |

**References to relevant provisions of national law**

| Neth. Penal Code. |
| Art. 300-302 |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

A number of the inhabitants of Woerden were accused of thefts from the State Clothing Stores there. The interrogations were conducted by the accused who in several cases kicked those whom he was interrogating and hit them with an iron ruler on the head.
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by A. Burggraaf, police sergeant, Woerden, in a charge of ill-treatment brought against the German Alfon Hermann WREDEN.

Witness de Jong states that in March 1945 he was in the police-station at Woerden. A number of the Town's inhabitants were there being interrogated in connection with thefts of goods from the State Clothing Stores. A German soldier called WREDEN was conducting the interrogations. Witness saw several of those people being struck and kicked by WREDEN. One received such a kick that he shot across the floor and landed up with his head wedged between a cupboard and the wall. The people were being so badly ill-treated that witness could not bring himself to watch it any longer so left.

Witness Doerhof states that on 6th March 1945 he was sent for to the police station at Woerden. He was interrogated by a German soldier whom he later heard was named WREDEN, and accused of having sold goods stolen from the State Clothing Stores. WREDEN bound witness' hands then deliberately struck him several times on the face and neck with an iron ruler. Witness continued to deny the charge whereupon WREDEN gave him a kick which hurled him across the floor, and his head got wedged between a cupboard and the wall. Witness tried to get his head out but the German forbade him to do so and he had to remain in that position for some time. Witness was later taken to Utrecht prison where the same soldier gave him even worse ill-treatment than he had at Woerden.

Witnesses van Dijk, Hensel and Ravensbergen each testify to having received similar ill-treatment from WREDEN, been kicked by him and hit on the head and face either with his hand or a hard object.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Woerden, 14th August 1946.

s/ A. Burggraaf.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete
No defence seems possible
HECHINGER, Ferdinand and Friedrich
and co

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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Netherlands Charges against German War Criminals.

4772/Ne/6/399 Charge No. 465 (6-3-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Date of receipt in Secretariat 6 May 1947

Registered Number


2. JURR, (JUR), Hauptmann, Commandant of the Ordnungspolizei (S.S. Iten Bn. Pol. Reg. 3) encamped at the Convent in the Bredascheweg Tilburg, Sept.-Oct. 1944. Address at Tilburg, 300 Bredascheweg. Lived for some time also with other officers in a villa in the Burgemeester van Walsumlaan, Epe (Gld.) Comes from Berlin or Lampertheim. Married, is musical, wife sang several times for the Hilversum radio. Description: age about 32, height approx. 1.75 m., fair wavy hair (thin), gold front tooth upper jaw, gun-shot scars on right lower half of leg. (UNWCC-list No. 52/A-349).


4. JUBERT, Hauptmann, Ortskommandant Breda Sept. 1944.

5. KAST, Feldwebel, Feldgendarmerie. Detachment quartered in a house in the "General von der Planckenstraat", Breda, Sept. 1944. Description: age about 35-36, height approx. 1.70m., dourish fair hair, narrow face, high forehead, thin.

6. JURIS (JURIS), Hauptmann, Ortskommandantur Tilburg, Sept. 1944.

7. HUBER, Stabsfeldwebel, Feldgendarmerie Breda, Sept. 1944.


9. LOFT, Paul.
9. **LOOS, Paul, Zugmeister, 1st Panzer Jägerzug, Niederländen, Tilburg 1943-1944.** Possibly lives in Gross-Ostmark/Badenburg (Cor.)

10. **MÜLLER, Hauptmann, head of the Feldgendarmerie, Breda, 1944.**

11. **HATTENKAFFER (HETTENKOFFER) Sopp, Oberleutnant, 5. B. 1 Pol. Reg., encamped at the Convent in the Brodenscheweg, Tilburg, Sept. 1944.** Came from Boisdon, butcher by trade, spoke Niederdeutsch, was friendly with Corry Briels, 233 Brodenscheweg, Tilburg. Description: age about 40, height approx. 1.70m., darkish fair hair.

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**Place and date of commission of alleged crime**

Tilburg, 24th September 1944

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list**

No. I. - Murder (complicity in)

**References to relevant provisions in national law**


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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Three Dutchmen were fetched from their home at Tilburg and shot at the barracks (Kaserna) the same evening.

There is reason to suppose that all the above witnesses were in some way connected with the murder or could give information which might lead to the tracing of the authors.

Attention is drawn to charge 436 (UNWC.No.4572) were a number of persons mentioned in this case, were listed by the U.N.W.C.C. for a similar offence, which was supported with sufficient evidence.
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

S.T.A.T.E.B.M.E.N.T.

submitted by J.C.Kosten, police constable, Tilburg and also special constable, attached to the Political Investigation Department, Tilburg, in connection with the murder of three Dutchmen.

Witness Cornelia M.Hanna, wife of J.P.C.H.Appels, Tilburg, states that on 24th September 1944 a "Jahrmacht" car containing an officer, three other members of the "Jahrmacht" and a certain van de Voort arrived at her house. They asked for her husband. The latter had to go with them, the car being then driven to the house of her husband's brother, M.Appels who was also arrested after which the car drove to the Convent of the Sacred Heart in the Bredascheusweg, Tilburg, where the "Ordnungspolizei" were quartered.

A week later witness accompanied by a friend went to the "Feldgendemerie" at Breda. There they were told that the two Appels and van de Voort, had been put on a transport for Germany. At witness' request one of the members of the "Feldgendemerie" telephoned the Commandant of the "Ordnungspolizei", KWAST. KWAST who had done the telephoning, then advised witness to ask "Hauptmann" KIRSTEN for information. They were unable to speak to the latter, but he sent word that they must ask if witness' husband was on the list, if not there was no need for them to come back again. At the "Feldgendemerie" they found the names of the three men were not on the list so they left. They had previously been to "Hauptmann" KWAST who referred them to KIRSTEN.

Witness never heard anything further of her husband after his arrest.

Witness van Asdon, wife of G.Lohmann, states that Mrs.Appels told her her husband had been arrested by the "Feldgendemerie" from Breda in connection with the non-surrender of some motor-tyres. Witness went with Mrs.Appels to the "Feldgendemerie" at Breda and there asked Feldwebel KWAST if he could tell them what had happened to the three men. A "Stabsfeldwebel" replied: "They have been shot". KWAST took witness to another room and there told her the men had been arrested in connection with the finding of a quantity of weapons at the Appels' place of business and in view of the situation he knew for certain they would be shot immediately after arrest. This statement was confirmed by other members of the "Feldgendemerie". The Stabsfeldwebel previously mentioned then telephoned Tilburg, and asked the adjutant of the "Hauptmann" there what had happened to the three men arrested on a charge of hiding weapons. Witness then heard a voice from the other end of the line say: "Are you alone?". The Stabsfeldwebel beckoned witness to come closer and she then heard: "They have been shot, you know that". To the query: "When?" the answer came: "The same evening". KWAST then advised witness to tell Mrs.Appels for the latter's sake that the men had been sent to Germany, so that it would be possible to say later, that they were killed in an airraid.

Witness Lodewijk C.J.van Pelt, wife of A.Appels, said she saw her husband, his brother and van de Voort driven to the Convent where the "Große Polizei" were stationed, from where, about half an hour later, a lorry belonging to the "Ordnungspolizei" at the Willem II barracks fetched them. They were driven off in the direction of "Hortagenbostel". Witness went to the "Ortskommandantur" at Tilburg and saw "Hauptmann" JURES. He said her husband was at Breda but after enquiring from all the German authorities at the latter place witness was told he was not there.

Witness North, wife of P.G.O.Verhoed, states that she worked as telephonist at the "Ortskommandantur" at Tilburg in September and October 1944. During that
time Mrs. Appel's maid came to ask where Mrs. Appel was. Witness phon ed to the
"Ordnungspolizei" stationed at the Convent and was answered by "Hauptmann" KUHR
who contacted her with Major BEUER, commandant of the "Ordnungspolizei". Witness
asked the latter what had happened to the brothers Appel and where they were.
She was told it had nothing to do with her. Mrs. Appel herself then went to the
"Ortskommandantur" and was referred to "Hauptmann" JORIS.

Witness Nucholmans, wife of M.E. Govers, Breda, states that she was often
at the "Ortskommandantur" in Breda before October 1944, date when the officers and
non-commissioned officers were transferred to Aardenburg, among the members of
the "Ortskommandantur" or the "Feldgendarmerie" were: AST, (Foldwebol), PRIE1
(Stabsfoldwebol), KIRSTEN, (Hauptmann and Ortskommandant), KUHR (Hauptmann, head of the Feldgendarmerie).

Witnesses Johanna and Josephine van Bourden state that the following belonged
to the 1st Polizei Regiment 3 stationed at Tilburg in the convent at 291 Bredascheweg,
Oberst BEUER and Hauptmann KUHR.

Witness Hoons adds the name of Oberleutnant HATTENKLUFT to those of BEUER
and KUHR as belonging to the detachment of the above Polizei Regiment encamped
at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in the Aardenburgweg. (This witness was interro-
gated by J. Verwey, special police constable, Rotterdam, who submitted his
statement on oath of office.).

Major Jan Hendrik ter Spill, Netherlands War Crimes Liaison Officer U.S.
army, submits a statement made by Karl DEL, Wiesbaden.
DEL states that he was an "Oberwachtmeister" in the S.S. Polizeireserve
Regiment which went to Tilburg in 1943. In Tilburg he became acquainted with
"Oberwachtmeister" Paul LARIU, a very active policeman belonging to the 1st
Feldgendarmerie, Niederlanden, but does not know anything definite" about crimes
he is supposed to have committed. Witness also knew "Hauptmann" KUR of the S.S,
Pol.Reg.3.

Witness remembers that one evening in September 1944 three Dutch civilians
were brought into the "Kazerne" and shot. Witness suppose s that "Hauptmann" KUR
was responsible for this shooting. Witness also knew "Oberleutnant" HECHINGER.
The latter was very free with his threats of the S.S. Polizeigericht.

Copy of a statement made out on oath of office by the interrogator J.G. Keston
at Tilburg, 6th November, 1946, but not signed.

Certified a true copy.
s/ A. van der Tang,
Warrant Officer 1st Class,
Royal Mounted Police,
Head of the Investigation Department.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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BROCKMANN and Co
Dear Dr. Litawski,

I hereby wish to inform you that BROENELI, mentioned in charge No. 166 (UNWCC No. 4773), UNWCC-list No. 55/4-50 is no longer wanted by the Netherlands Government. Would you please have his name removed from that list.

Yours sincerely,
for Commander Nouton,

(J. Sweeny, Secretary)

Dealt with C.W.i.

Dr. J. Litawski,
Legal Officer UNWCC,
Lansdowne House, 3rd floor,
Berkeley Square,
**Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals**

4773/Ne/6/390  Charge No.466 ( 6-3-47)

<table>
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<th>Registered Number</th>
<th>Date of receipt in Secretariat: 6 May 1947</th>
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**Names of accused, his rank and unit or official position**

(Not to be translated)

1. **BROCKMANN, Hauptmann, Commandant of a German army group stationed at Laren, April 1945.** Left with his detachment for almost a few days before the capitulation. Was said to have been admitted to the Wilhelmina Hospital, Amsterdam, as the result of a motor accident a few days before the German capitulation. In 1940-41 was also stationed at Laren, then transferred to the Russian front where he was promoted from Leutnant to Hauptmann. Is married and was said to have been Burgemeister of a German municipality. Description: aged about 39, height approx. 1.75m., blue eyes, darkish fair hair parted on the left, scar on forehead.

2. **RUNGE, Hauptsturmführer, member of the Sicherheitspolizei, Amsterdam, April 1945.** Is in a camp in Germany; extradition been asked for. (UNWCC-list No.4/6-401.)

3. **FILSCHERITZ, Helmut, Kriminalrat, member of the Sicherheitspolizei, Amsterdam, April 1945.** Born 9th May 1907 at Jaschend (Ger.) Now in Vught prison. (UNWCC-list No.41/S-37)

**Witnesses:**

4. **VIERECK, Friedrich, Kriminalrat, member of the Sicherheitspolizei, Amsterdam, April 1945.** Born 13th June 1899 at Elstrecht bei Minden (Ger.) Now in prison in Amsterdam. (UNWCC-list No.3/4-33.)

5. **LAGEK, Willy, Kriminalrat, head of the Amsterdam Massenvernichtungskommando of the Sicherheitspolizei.** Now in custody in Amsterdam. (UNWCC-lists Nos. 3/4-430 and 42/3-355.)

6. **TULLIUS, Wolfgang, Unteroffizier in the Wehrmacht detachment commanded by BROCKMANN.** Lives at 93, Hasselbroekstrasse, Kreis 22, Hamburg.

**Place and date of commission of alleged crime**

Laren, 11th April 1945.

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list**

No. 1. Murder (complicity in)

**References to relevant provisions of national law**

Neth. Penal Code,

Art: 47, 48, 287, 289.
Two German soldiers were shot at and killed by members of the B.S. (Netherlands Forces of the Interior). Another member of the B.S. who had had no part in the shooting but had gone to see what was happening was arrested, together with an innocent man on whose land a weapon was found. Both men were shot the same day; the accused all being concerned.

Pro-Justice
War Crimes Sub-Commission
Haarlem

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

S.T.E.M.E.N.T.

Witness Johanna Ovonta, widow of M.C. Vlasman states that on the night of 10th-11th April 1945 her husband was arrested by the Germans at their house at Eemnes during her absence. She was told the next day by neighbours that two Germans had been shot by members of the B.S. (Netherlands Forces of the Interior) and one of the latter wounded by a German patrol. The Germans then searched the neighbouring ground, found a stengun on the land where their house was and proceeded to arrest her husband.

Witness went to Laren and tried to see the Commandant of the German military forces there but was refused access to him. The soldiers there denied that any prisoners had been brought in and it was only some days before the information that she heard from one of them that her husband was no longer alive.

The Commandant of the military forces stationed at Laren was Hauptmann BROCKLUND. He was said to have ordered the S.D. men RUNGE, EHLSCHLEIDT and Hollis to shoot her husband and Buis.

Witness van der Zaan, a member of the B.S. (Netherlands Forces of the Interior), states that on the night of 11th April 1945 they were expecting a "dropping" near Eemnes and were ordered by their section commander to shoot any Germans coming along. Then two of the latter appeared they were fired at, one being hit and then killed by the men of the B.S. while the other made off in the direction of Laren where he later died from his wounds.

Later witness was told by his section commander that he and Buis had gone along to see what had happened, had been arrested by a German patrol, were shot at as they escaped and Buis hit. The latter was refused shelter at a neighbouring house and threw his stengun away. A number of Germans arrived later at Eemnes to investigate and arrested Buis and Vlasman. The latter had nothing to do with the "dropping" and was not a member of the K.P. (Kampfkommando), the fighting section of the Netherlands Forces of the Interior.

Witness Hollis, a Dutch member of the S.D. now in prison at Amsterdam, states that about 15th April 1945 Kriminallakruffizt EHLSCHLEIDT, RUNGE and he went to Laren where EHLSCHLEIDT told him they were to fetch two men who had been arrested in connection with the shooting of some soldiers belonging to a German convoy. They found two men, one badly wounded, sitting guarded in the garden of the villa serving as German headquarters.

Some time later EHLSCHLEIDT, RUNGE and some German officers came out of the house and took the two men to the back where, according to RUNGE, they shot them. EHLSCHLEIDT, RUNGE and he then returned to Amsterdam.

The accused Helmut EHLSCHLEIDT, ex-Kriminallakruffizt now detained in Vught prison, states that early in April 1945 VERELJN sent him and some other members of the Sicherheitspolizei
of the Sicherheitspolizei to Laren where they held an inquiry into the shooting of two German soldiers belonging to the detachment stationed there. Two men had been arrested in this connection. The commandant asked for reprisals to be taken immediately. Amsterdam was rung up and orders given there that the prisoners were to be shot "stummerlich". Witness was ordered to carry out the execution.

Witness Friedrich VIESELIN, ex-Kriminalsekretär now in prison in Amsterdam, states that he was rung up from Laren early in April 1945 by a Hauptmann whose name he does not know. Two Dutchmen had been arrested as being concerned in the shooting of two German soldiers who were killed. LARES ordered witness to send a commando to Laren to enquire into the matter. EHLSCHEIDT, in command, RUNGE and Hollis were sent.

EHLSCHEIDT later phoned that the men were guilty and that the commander of the two Germans killed demanded that the arrested men should be shot otherwise he would take measures against the civilians and against him, EHLSCHEIDT, who as a non-commissioned officer must obey the orders of an officer.

Witness replied that EHLSCHEIDT must do what was right and deal with the case himself and that he knew what the regulations were. On his return EHLSCHEIDT informed witness that the Hauptmann had indicated that the two men were the authors and they were shot. Witness cannot now remember whether it was EHLSCHEIDT or RUNGE who did the shooting.

The investigator adds that the army group commander who had arrested Buys and Vlasman was Hauptmann BROREN and that possibly one of his "Unteroffizieren", Wolfgang RUNGE, living at Hamburg, could give further details.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarlem, 31st January 1947.

a/ L. Both.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
REGISTERED NOS.

391 TO 400
REGISTERED NOS.

391 TO 400
Date Submitted: 20 MAR 1947

Decision of Committee I:
1: A
2: W

CARDS CHECKED: LIST 55
Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position
(not to be translated)

1. Poll, Heinrich, Feldwebel, belonging to the Wehrmacht unit "Safel Book 7" (probably Flak or Infanterie).
   Address: 14 Nieder(n)strasse, Stadthagen bei Hannover (Gor.)
   Description: age about 28, height approx. 1.70m., narrow pale face, clean shaven, dark hair, pointed nose, slender figure.

Witness:

2. Avven, Peter, probably belonging to the Wehrmacht unit "Safel Book 7" (Flak or Infanterie).
   Address: Panzerkaserne, Block II, 49, Duren.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime
Koijenburg nr. Hengelo (Old), Holland
1st April 1945

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. XVII - Wanton devastation and destruction of property.
No. I. - Murder.

References to relevant provisions in national law
Neth. Penal Code.
art. 157, 287.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

A Wehrmacht troop which had spent the night at Koijenburg left hurriedly when it was reported that the Canadians were approaching. The accused who was directing the departure of his unit, placed a charge of dynamite with a time-fuse there, deliberately omitted to warn the onlookers and then watched the resultant explosion from a safe distance.

Six people were killed in the neighbouring houses as well as a German soldier who was behind the building.

Transmitted by: ...............
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the

STATEMENT

submitted by H.G. van Suntenmaartensdijk, police-sergeant and special constable,
post-commissioned Keijenburg, Hengelo (Gld.), parish and member of the afore-mentioned
group, in a charge of the wanton blowing-up of a building at Keijenburg by
the German Heinrich Rill, Feldwebel, with the consequent loss of 7 lives.

Witness Seesing states that a group of Wehrmacht soldiers (anti-aircraft
and Infanterie) arrived at Keijenburg during the night of 31st
1st April 1945 and camped in the mill attached to a Co-operative stores in the
St. Jansstraat. They had ammunition carts with them, and among the ammunition was
dynamite. This group was said to belong to the so-called "destruction" troops,
mostly composed of paratroopers.

On the morning of 1st April 1945 the troops left suddenly after news
had come that the Canadians were approaching. A Feldwebel who had been supervising
the departure of the ammunition carts returned on his bicycle, entered the build-
ing (co-operative stores), placed a charge of dynamite with a time-fuse, made
reassuring gestures to the onlookers then bicycled off without warning the
onlookers or inhabitants of the neighbouring houses about 300 yards away he
stopped and waited. The result of the explosion was terrible and seven people
were killed.

Witness van Uum states that he saw the Feldwebel return and enter the
co-operative stores and sensing that something was wrong went to his house next
door to warn his family. Suddenly there was an explosion, witness' house as well
as the co-operative stores was destroyed and his wife and two children killed.

Witness Lents states that some of the soldiers referred to above camped
at his farm and when they left suddenly witness found chalked on the wall of the room where
the officers had slept "Saful Beck 7". This was the
detachment to which the troops camped in the co-operative stores belonged.

The interrogator adds that a German soldier who was behind the building
when the explosion took place was killed. His name was Johann Ohlen, Gefreiter,
grenadier.

Witness Selmink states that he saw a German soldier enter the building
referred to then leave hurriedly a few minutes later, riding off in the direction
of Hengelo. Witness and his family went into their cellar, an explosion took
place destroying the house, two of witness' children were killed and the others
of the family injured. Witness was later told by a man named Selsink that after
the explosion he saw a number of German soldiers standing at a distance laughing.

Witness Korsink, municipal secretary, Hengelo (Gld.), states that in May
1946 he received a letter from the wife of the German soldier who had been killed
by the Keijenburg explosion asking for a death certificate. Witness replied
asking for the address of the German soldier who had told her of her husband's
death during the destruction of a mill at Hengelo and got a second letter from
 Frau Ohlen. This gave the name of Peter Ohlen as being the man who had been present
and that of Heinrich Rill, Feldwebel, as the author of the explosion (A photo-
copy of Frau Ohlen's letter was attached to the statement).

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Hengelo
(Gld.), 2nd October, 1946.

S/ H.G. van Suntenmaartensdijk.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defence is possible.
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HAND(T)KE  Dr. Edmund
and to S
### UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMITTEE

**Reference:** 4712/NE/L/392  
**Charge No.:** 468 (13-3-47)

**For the file of the Secretariat**

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**None of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)**

1. **HAND(1/2/36). Edmann, Dr. German Jew.**  
   - Emigrated to Holland where he lived as a stateless person. Came from Berlin, where he was a lawyer, was employed by the S.D. in Holland, his chief being Kriminalrat WOL who was stationed at The Hague from 1934-1942.  
   - Was living at 121, Baurlooskrant, corner wider 26, van Beulcke, Amsterdam, Sept. 1940 to March 1944. Left suddenly about 22 March 1944, probably for the former. It is likely to have accompanied WOL to Norway sometime in 1944. Aged 40.

2. **DEHL (375). Huron, Dutch nationality.**  
   - Number of S.D. Amsterdam, March 1944, shortly after joined the S.D. and was sent to Germany for training.  
   - Born 5th October 1892 at The Hague, lived at various addresses in Amsterdam. Was married to a German and had a daughter.  
   - In 1942 lived at 25, van der Kuyl, van Sassenhovenweg, Amsterdam. Left with her child for Germany in September, 1944.

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**Witneces:**

3. **ZEEBOOM, J.J., member of the S.D., Amsterdam.**  
   - March 1944.

4. **ZACHER, Willy, Kriminalrat, head of the S.D. Amsterdam, 6th in authority.**  
   - (WITNESSES Nos. 1A/4-20 and 12/2-22.)

5. **WOL, Kriminalrat, member of the S.D. in The Hague, 1941-1942.**  
   - In charge of the "Illegal activities" investigations. Left for Norway in 1942.  
   - UNCO-2nd No. 3/17-7C9.

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**Place and date of conviction of alleged crime:**  
Amsterdam, 24th March 1944.

**Number and description of crimes in war crimes list:**  
No. 1  
(see list in.)

**References to relevant provisions in national law:**  
Netherlands Code.  
Art. 220  
(see list in.)

---

**SIGNATURE: WIT: D.D.**

A Dutch Jew was found murdered in the Jewish quarter in Amsterdam. Upon exhuming it was proved that the murder was committed by Dutch members of the S.D. and that RJD was not concerned in the matter, and was probably an instigator. One of the Dutch S.D. was in custody in Holland at the time. Murder is still at large and is being sought by the Dutch authorities.

**Transmitted by:**...
Extract of these statement have been made in his own words by the

STATEMENT

submitted by Edel, nor, police constable, Amsterdam, also special constable, attached to the above service, in connection with the murder of S.I. de Winter.

Witness H. Koolhoven, wife of H.R. Koot, and widow of Simon de Winter, states that she and her former husband Simon lived in a boarding-house in Amsterdam where a German Jew named HAN钲ER was also living.

They were not on good terms and after HANޟER and her husband had come to blows on one occasion the former uttered threats against her husband.

On 21st March 1941 at about 3.30 p.m. the front door bell rang and when witness answered it an unknown man said that the warehouse in which her husband worked on his business had been broken into and a light loft burning. He asked her husband to accompany him to find out what had happened. When her husband did not return that night or the following day she went to the police who informed her later that her husband had been shot dead in the street.

HAN钲ER was not at home when her husband was killed but returned about an hour later and witness heard him walking up and down his room and coughing in a nervous fashion. It turned out that the warehouse had not been broken into so that her husband was enticed away under a false pretext. HAN钲ER left the next day for an unknown destination.

Witness A. P. van Tol, Dutch nationality, now in Amsterdarn prison, states that he worked in a garage in Amsterdam which had been seized by the Germans.

Among others he had to alarm the car of a man called KENNEDY of the S.D.

Three Dutch members of the S.D., van Campon, DERNER and Mulder knew that witness was employed in this garage.

One day in March 1941 his wife said he had been rung up to do a driving job for the S.D. Witness asked KENNEDY if it was he who had rung but was told not and that KENNEDY did not know that he witness was supposed to do any driving.

A week later van Campon told witness it was he who had rung and that by order of a German named HAN钲ER he and DERNER had fetched a Jew from the house where he was living and they had wanted witness to drive them. He also asked if witness had not heard of the disappearance of a Jew, in that case he must read about it in the newspaper of a few days earlier. Witness found the report of a Jew who had been shot in the Haarlemmerweg and van Campon said he was pleased at the time and it had been done by order. He also said he had fetched the Jew on the pretext that a light was burning in his shop. He did not say who had shot the man but witness knew that he, DERNER and Mulder all had pistols.

A few days later van Campon's wife told him that her husband and the two others had been arrested, that they were in the German section of one of the prisons, that the Germans had searched her house and imposed silence on her.

She supposed this was in connection with the disappearance of a Jew. Some weeks later witness mentioned the matter to KENNEDY who said it was a service matter and he must keep out of it.

A little later witness was sent for to the S.D. office in the Haarlemmerweg and there a statement as to what he knew of the affair was taken down by four Germans, KENNEDY being one. He was then told he would be killed if he talked about it to anybody.

Sometime later Mrs. van Campon told him her husband, DERNER and Mulder had joined the S.D. Witness received a visit from van Campon in S.D. uniform and was told the three of them were undergoing training in Germany.

The interrogator says he questioned the police detectives Hamphuis, Moes and Roosvelt who were charged with the original enquiry into the murder of S.I. de Winter. They said they remembered that they were going to arrest HAN钲ER but who prevented them from doing so by the d.o. who said they would undertake the arrest and enquiry themselves. According to them HAN钲ER was in fact fetched by the S.D. but not arrested. On the contrary he was removed to where he would be safe.

Witness Mulder, now in
Witness Hulders, now in custody in Holland, states that in March 1941 van Campen asked him one evening to go with him to fetch something. They drove off in a car, DERLAGEN being the chauffeur. Having stopped at a house van Campen and DERLAGEN returned a few minutes later with an unknown man. Witness heard mention of a light burning in the said man's place of business but later van Campen told the unknown that he was arrested by the S.D.

The three other men got out of the car and disappeared, witness remaining behind. Soon after he heard four shots than van Campen and DERLAGEN reappeared, but without the unknown man. They told witness everything was now in order and that he was never to say anything about what he knew. They stopped at a certain house and the two men went upstairs, followed by witness. A German in officer's or non-commissioned officer's uniform was there and DERLAGEN said that he would give evidence that they had spent the entire evening at that house to which the German agreed.

Two days later van Campen and DERLAGEN came to witness and asked if he had heard of a Jew having been shot in the Haarlemmerweg and threatened that if he spoke about it he would go the same way. Witness went to the S.D. and gave LAGERS, the head of it, a full description of what had happened.

A week later witness was sent for by the S.D., asked what he intended to say if questioned about the murder by the Dutch police and having replied that he would tell everything, was informed he was under arrest. While in prison he was told that he would have to leave Holland, that van Campen and DERLAGEN were also in prison and that the Germans would provide the means for the three of them to leave the country. The day the three of them were being taken from Amsterdam to the Hague witness got the impression that van Campen and DERLAGEN had been taken under German protection.

Witness Willy LAGERS, Kriminalrat and head of the S.D. in Amsterdam, now in prison in that town, states that Hulders appeared at his office in the spring of 1941 and told him a murder had been committed in the Haarlemmerweg by van Campen and DERLAGEN acting on orders from the S.D. During the subsequent investigation witness found that the German Dr. HANDTKE was concerned in the affair. Witness did not know that HANDTKE was working for the S.D. but the facts came out during the enquiry.

It was proved that van Campen and DERLAGEN had shot a Jew in the Haarlemmerweg and witness remembers that this Jew lived at the same house as HANDTKE. Witness reported the matter to his chief at The Hague and was told to stop further investigation as the people concerned were working for The Hague and must be handed over to The Hague. He was also told to arrest Hulders.

Witness had arrested HANDTKE who was also taken over by The Hague. Witness remembers that van Campen and DERLAGEN had to sign as volunteers for something in connection with the service. He got the impression from all this that they were being helped by his chief.

The interrogator adds that according to LAGERS, HANDTKE, a lawyer from Berlin, was working at the time for Kriminalrat WOLF, then stationed at The Hague. LAGERS thinks that WOLF took HANDTKE with him when he went to Norway in 1942.

The Political Investigation Department in Amsterdam is looking for DERLAGEN in order to arrest him.

Statement made out on oath of office, Amsterdam, 5th December 1946.

S/ Elkeijer.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 55
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 469 (13-5-47)

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 3 MAR 1947

Registered Number

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)


2. POPEE, (POPPE), (Obor-)Leutnant, Herr Straße G.K.W. was in command of a so-called "Ziagona Kommando" operating at the end of 1944 and beginning of 1945 in Rotterdam and district. Stayed at the Hotel Royal, Beenstraatweg, Rotterdam. Possible description: age about 30-32, height approx. 1.75-1.80m., slight, fresh complexion, fair hair. Dressed in German Wehrmacht uniform with flat cap.


Witnesses:

4. HERTZOG, Hauptmann, in command of a Wehrmacht detachment stationed at Rotterdam 1944.

5. GROOCHMAN, Unteroffizier, belonged to the Wehrmacht detachment commanded by Hauptmann HERZOG stationed at Rotterdam 1944.


7. STRAUCH, Peter, member of a Wehrmacht detachment commanded by Hauptmann HERTZOG stationed Rotterdam 1944. Himself probably quartered at 20 Bergweg, Bergschonhok, Oct. 1944. Lives near Euren (Ger.)

8. LEITZEL, Oberfeldwebel, Reichsdaschutz, member of a Wehrmacht detachment commanded by Hauptmann HERTZOG stationed at Rotterdam 1944. Came originally from Beieron (Ger.) Lived at Amsterdam.

9. HOLLANDER, Unteroffizier, member of a Wehrmacht detachment stationed in Rotterdam from 1942 some of whom, including HOLLANDER, were quartered at 251 Turwegschaweg, Rotterdam (former suburb Hillegarenberg) owned by A.A.v.d.Velde. Was in command of these latter.

10. CREDER.
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<th>Witness cont.</th>
<th>Place and date of commission of alleged crime</th>
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<tr>
<td>10. OBERER, Unteroffizier, member of a German detachment quartered at 251 Torbregeschweg, Rotterdam (former suburb of Hillegersberg) from 1942. Lived at Mux-In-Chapel.</td>
<td>Berkel and Rodenrijs, October 1944 and January 1945.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. FRRI, Erich, Bootsmann, member of a German detachment quartered at 251 Torbregegeschweg, Rotterdam (former suburb of Hillegersberg) from 1942. Lived at Leipzig.</td>
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<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</th>
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<td>No. XIII- Pillage (Complicity in)</td>
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<td>No.XVIII- Wanton devastation and destruction of property.</td>
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<td>No. 1 and 3 - All.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 2 - XIII and XVIII (complicity in).</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

German soldiers stationed in Rotterdam made raids in the district, stealing from factories, houses and farms, at Berkel and Rodenrijs principally, destroying the contents of some houses and burning others down.

Some men were also shot at Berkel and Rodenrijs.

The accused BLASS and RUPPRECHT were definitely guilty and POPE as head of a Wehrmacht detachment concerned in the later raids must be held responsible for the pillage and destruction committed by his men, presumably by his orders.

Transmitted by: ____________________________
Pro-Justitia
Political Investigation Department
The Hague,
War Crimes Sub-Commission d'Uld-Holland.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J.H.J. Janssen and P. von Aalst, members of the above Sub-commission and also special constables, in connection with charges of pillage and wanton destruction at Borkel and Rodenrijs committed by certain Germans.

Witness Curt Paul Hans BLASSE, Obersekretar of the German Criminalpolizei, now in Rotterdam prison, states that at the end of 1944, a so-called "Flying squad or commando" of the Wehrmacht was drafted to Rotterdam. Its commander was Ober-Lieutenant POPPE and it was active for about six weeks in Rotterdam and neighbourhood in connection with the Arbeitsdienst.

The interrogators then submit statements made out on oath of office by C. Legendijk, police-sergeant, Rodenrijs, who in August and September 1945 interrogated various witnesses in connection with the above charge.

Witness J. Neel, shopkeeper, Rodenrijs, states that on 25th January 1945 he and P. van Dam, a fellow-shopkeeper, having purchased goods at G. a for their shops brought these back to Borkel and Rodenrijs, witness using a delivery-tricycle and van Dam a delivery bicycle for the purpose. A number of German soldiers were in the factory belonging to G. Hordijk at Borkel and Rodenrijs and when witness arrived at that point with his tricycle he was stopped and the Germans found the food-stuff he was transporting.

A Wehrmacht lieutenant ordered him to take the tricycle and goods into the factory in spite of his protest that the food was intended to be sold to the public. The same thing occurred to van Dam, and although witness eventually received his tricycle back, van Dam's bicycle was kept as was also the food.

He and van Dam were also shut up in the factory for an hour and made to wait outside for some hours under guard, finally being released.

The loss sustained by witness and van Dam amounted to between F. 230 - 300 in food and goods and F. 60 for the bicycle. All these were the property of witness and van Dam and nobody was given permission to take and appropriate them.

In a further statement Neel described the lieutenant who was present at Hordijk's factory when the soldiers took goods from it (see below) during the time he and van Dam were under arrest there. This officer was an German uniform with a flat cap, aged about 30-32, height 1.73-1.60m, slight, fresh complexion, fair hair.

Witness G. Hordijk, factory owner, said that on 25th January 1945 a detachment of German soldiers appeared near his factory and as he had a quantity of food belonging to the Netherlands Forces of the Interior Police Force, as well as a lorry and car both belonging to him, he and his family went to avoid his being arrested. When he returned on the 27th he heard that the soldiers using a lorry, had taken away a great quantity of goods from his factory and private dwelling. The missing goods included factory and office equipment, a lorry, a private car, tyres, and F. 1400.10 in cash, a total value of F. 24,000. Clothes, bed-linen, wine, food and other stores, also F. 22,30 in cash, the total value being F. 4,000, were taken from his house.

Though witness did not himself know any of the Germans concerned he was told that that particular detachment was under the command of Lieutenant POPPE (POPE).

Witness L. Hordijk, son of the previous witness, said that when he returned home on January 29th, after the Wehrmacht had left his small goods to a total value of F. 1200 missing from his house, taken he supposed by the Germans, witness knows that the Germans took goods from his father's factory on the 25, 26 and 27th January and that they were under the command of the above-mentioned Lieutenant POPPE, Heere Streife C.K.W., who was staying at that time at the Hotel Royal, Rotterdam.
The interrogator here says that he personally saw a German detachment taking things from the Hordijk's factory and house on the dates mentioned.

Witness W.H. Roosman, Dutch nationality, a former volunteer member of the N.S.K.K., now in custody, states that he worked for the Ortskommandant in Rotterdam. In January 1945 he went to Berkol and Rolenrijks by order of his superior Unteroffizier RAUBERCHT. There on instructions given him by RAUBERCHT he took a private car belonging to G.Hordijk from the latter's factory and drove it to the garage of the Ortskommandant in Rotterdam where he left it.

Witness J.J. van der Burg states that on 5th October 1944, three German soldiers appeared at his farm. One of them demanded the loan of three horses with their harness and also a cart. They were to be returned later. As witness, who was an active helper of the resistance movement, feared counter-measures should he refuse he let the men take the horses etc. on loan. As the animals were not returned witness started a search for them and a fortnight later found them on a farm in a suburb of Rotterdam. Witness tried to get his horses back but could not manage to do so, he was also unable to get at any officer to whom he could speak.

Witness puts his loss at F.4.300.

Witness J.J. van der Burg confirms his father's statement, adding that he saw two of the missing horses being used by German soldiers at van der Valde's farm. Witness considers that the seizure was on account of his father having helped the 'resistance'.

Witness H.J.van Ruiton, forwarding agent, Borgschenhoek, states that during part of the German occupation his premises were occupied by some members of a Wehrmacht detachment, the headquarters of which were in Rotterdam. On 3rd October 1944 this detachment was under the command of Hauptmann HERTZOG and Unteroffizier RAUBERCHT.

On 2nd October 1944, members of witness' household overheard a conversation between a Dutch girl from Berkol and Rolenrijks and the German Bootsmann ROUILLER. The girl was telling ROUILLER about weapons being dropped at Berkol and Rolenrijks and mentioned names of people carting them away. A German soldier belonging to the detachment, PUTZ SCHAUERL, told witness that RAUBERCHT, a violent Nazi, would pass the above information on to the Sicherheitsdienst in Rotterdam. A little later witness came to know that the German Wehrmacht intended to arrest and take off all male persons in Berkol and Rolenrijks, they were also going to burn the place down.

On 3rd October 1944 Wehrmacht reinforcements arrived from Rotterdam and as witness learnt later, four men were shot dead that day by the Wehrmacht at Berkol and Rolenrijks and next day, 4th October 1944, houses burnt down and cattle and goods stolen. On one of the two days some of the soldiers quartered at his place turned up with three horses and a cart, also a live pig. This was slaughtered on the spot and then the soldiers took half the pig, the horses and cart and went witness supposes to van der Velde's place near Rotterdam where they had an other base.

Among others belonging to the detachment in question was the Reichsdeutscher Oberfeldwebel LEITBL, Unteroffizier RAUBERCHT, whom witness knew well, was one of the reinforcements mentioned in the previous paragraph.

The interrogator here says that the action against the resistance movement referred to above was conducted under the leadership of Oberplatinenleiter Court MAUSE of the Sicherheitsdienst, Rotterdam. He was supported by the S.D., S.S. officers, Grune Polizei and the Navy. MAUSE is accused of several murders.

Witness van der Valde, farmer, states that from about 1942 a detachment of German soldiers belonging to forces in Rotterdam and varying in numbers from 10 to 25 was quartered at his farm. Unteroffizier HOLZER was in command of them and among others were Unteroffizier CRUGER and Bootsmann Erich ROH.

On 5th October 1944 German soldiers not among those quartered at his place arrived with a cart and three horses which they proceeded to turn out in one of his fields. Witness heard later these horses belonged to van der Burg of Berkol and Rolenrijks. The horses were taken away some weeks later.

Witness B. Roosman, wife
Witness B. Rozendaal, wife of J. van der Kaaden, Berkol and Rodenrijs, states that on 25th January 1943 three German soldiers arrived to search her house. Her husband, an "illegal" worker, was not at home. The soldiers left but reappeared with an officer. Witness was warned by a soldier that she had better leave which she did and on her return some three hours later she found her furniture and kitchen equipment had been deliberately destroyed, apparently with hatches and knives, and the chimney appeared to have been blown up. Witness also missed clothes, blankets, money and other things which she supposed were taken by the soldiers.

Witness M. Molenaar confirms the above. She saw German soldiers throw hand-grenades into the windows of the van der Kaaden's house and also saw them hacking and destroying the furniture. She also saw them take things from the house, articles as mentioned above, and carry them off in a Wehrmacht car. They ended by blowing up the chimney.

The interrogator says that he saw German soldiers stop at the van der Kaaden's house on the date mentioned. They went through the damaged furniture and took away what they fancied. Some of them wore a flat cap with a "death's-head" on, so these presumably belonged to the Sicherheitsdienst.

Witness Haak states that opposite his house at Berkol and Rodenrijs was one inhabited by the widow Rozendaal and her son Gerrit, the latter belonging to the "illegal" movement. On 25th January 1945 German soldiers appeared, broke into the Rozendaal's place, searched it and, as an unknown German officer told witness, found an anti-tank weapon.

The officer said that "terrorists" lived in the house and he would burn the whole street down for that reason. However he later told witness he had renounced that idea.

That same afternoon witness saw the same officer throw one or more hand-grenades into the building in question, deliberately setting fire to the house in this way, the furniture being destroyed and the house burnt to the ground. Witness' own house was endangered by this. The fire brigade which was on the spot was forbidden to put out the blaze.

The officer's description was: height about 1.75m., slight build, fair hair, dressed in a German uniform with flat cap.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at The Hague, 8th January 1947.

P. van Aalst.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
Date Submitted: 12 JUL 1947
Decision of Committee I:

STEIN, Hans
and 65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

4840/NC/5/374 Charge No.470 (20-3-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat 20 MAR 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

(1) STEIN, Hans, member of the German motorised infantry battalion "Zur Besonderen Verwendung (Z.B.V.)" commanded by Hauptmann FLECK and stationed at Wahn near Cologne in November 1939, moving in January 1940 to Landshut near Aix-la-Chapelle and on 9th May 1940 to Hillensberg.

Born 21 November 1903 at Neukirchen.

Schoolmaster by profession, lived at 57, Wurden, Winterswijk. From 1930-1934 was master at the "Hera Jesu Priestor" mission at Sittard (Holland) and later master at two schools in Germany. Now in custody at Maastricht (Holland).

(2) LARBEELS, member of the motorised Infantry battalion "Zur Besonderen Verwendung" commanded by Hauptmann FLECK as above.

Schoolmaster by profession, was master at the German Franciscan monastery at Sittard 1930-1933, then at the German School at Heerlen (Holland) 1933-1936. In 1940 became head of the German school at Utrecht.

(3) FLECK, Hauptmann, Commanded the motorised Infantry battalion "Zur Besonderen Verwendung (Z.B.V.)" stationed at Wahn near Cologne in November 1939, moving in January 1940 to Aix-la-Chapelle and on 9th May 1940 to Hillensberg on the German-Dutch frontier.

(4) BACKES, Feldwobel, motorised infantry battalion "Zur Besonderen Verwendung (Z.B.V.)" was in command of a motor-cycle group which entered Holland in Dutch uniform on 10th May 1940.

Witness:

(5) MARWEDE, Major, head (?) of the Cologne "Abwehrstellten" situated in a house in the Belfortstrasse, Cologne in November 1939.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

South Limburg, 10th May 1940.

Description of Crime

Violation of the International Rules of Land Warfare.

References to relevant provisions of national law

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused all belonged to a motor-cycle unit which crossed from Germany into Holland on 10th May 1940 wearing Dutch uniforms and with orders to seize the Maas bridges.

Limburg Sub-commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, Maastricht.

Extract of these statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT...

submitted by A. Dijkman, police-sergeant attached to the Political Investigation Department, Maastricht, member of the above Sub-commission, in connection with a charge brought against the German Hans STEIN.

The accused Hans STEIN, now detained at Maastricht states that from 1930-1934 he was a master at a Mission school at Sittard, Holland. In 1939 he was called up for his military service in Germany with an infantry battalion and in November of that year was ordered to report to a certain Major MARFORD in Cologne. The latter had his head-quarters in a locked house and not in a military building and witness found out gradually that this was the Cologne "Abwehrstelle". MARFORD who appeared to know all about witness' stay in Holland, questioned him about the roads in the Sittard and South Limburg districts and the bridges over the Maas near Maastricht.

Witness was then sent by him to Hauptmann FLECK at Wahn near Cologne whose motorised infantry battalion, "Sur Besonderen Verwendung" (Z.B.V.), he witness joined.

LAFRELL also formerly a master at a German school in Sittard joined the battalion shortly after.

Training chiefly consisted in learning how to assault and take bridges.

A few weeks later LAFRELL and witness were sent for by FLECK, shown a map with the block-houses and road blocks on the Sittard-Maastricht road and then, dressed as civilians and riding bicycles, they had to see whether the defences mentioned were still there, reporting this back to FLECK.

In January 1940, LAFRELL and he were again sent over the border to find out what side roads would enable the road-blocks etc. to be by-passed. Meanwhile the battalion was transferred to Limich near Aix-la-Chapelle.

On 9th May 1940 FLECK told a number of men from the battalion called for a conference "how we got going" ("Jetzt geht's los") Witness and one company had orders they were to make straight for the Maas bridges near Maastricht directly the word was given and they were to seize both, or at least one, in an undamaged condition. That evening they were taken to Hillensberg on the frontier and uniforms they had already received in December 1939 were handed out to them. These uniforms were very similar to those used in the Dutch army and any man who did not receive one were given dark grey coats of the same shade as the uniforms.

The helmets were copied from the Dutch but without the crest. When they originally were given these uniforms they had to sign a document promising the strictest secrecy. One man who spoke about them in a fit of drunkenness disappeared next day without leaving a trace.

Witness was posted to the first motor-cycle group as guide. This group was under Feldwebel RACKE and LAFRELL also joined it in the same capacity.

At 5.35 a.m. on 10th May 1940 shortly before the frontier was crossed the uniforms specially intended for the purpose were put on, the proper ones being hidden in side-cars attached to the motor-cycles then with stopped engines the group crossed the frontier. There were no skirmishes on the frontier and witness saw no Dutch soldiers but at Sluis near Maastricht the two groups came under a fierce machine-gun fire, about half of them being killed. Witness supposes it was the machine which betrayed them.

Witness concludes by...
Witness concludes by saying that he was not acquainted with the Hague Regulations on the rules of land warfare.

Statement made out on oath of office on 25th September 1946 at Maastricht.

S/A. Eijkman.

NOTES ON THE CASE :

The case is complete.

No defense seems possible.
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**ROHR**

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 56
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 471 (27 - 3 - 47)
For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Name of accused, his rank, and unit or official position

(Not to be translated,)

1. ROHR, Leutnant, 331 Infanterie Division, Adjutant to General Diesel or Distel. Ortskommandant of Oud-Beijerland, Holland, from 15th September 1944 to 10th November 1944. From there apparently to Alkmaar and Arnhem (or districts) returning to Oud-Beijerland in March 1945. Went from there on 8th April 1945 to Ridderkerk where he remained until the capitulation of Germany. Comes from Silesia, is a clergyman by profession and was appearing again in Germany as such in 1946.


3. CLASSEN, Vally, presumably member of the 331 Inf.Div. detachment stationed at Oud-Beijerland, Sept.-Nov. 1944. May be living at Neuss (er.) A friend of GÄRHAUSER with whom he corresponds.

References to relevant provisions of national law

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The Burgomaster of Oud-Beijerland in Holland went into hiding as he no longer wished to carry out orders given by the Germans. The day following his disappearance his house with all its contents was burned to the ground by order of the accused. Before this was done German soldiers present took a car and bicycles belonging to the Burgomaster and his family, this presumably also by accused's orders.

Transmitted by.
State Police,
Detachment and Group: Oud-Beijerland.

Extract of these statement has been made in his own words by the

STATEMENT,
submitted by Th. de Grand, police-sergeant 1st class, Oud-Beijerland, in
connection with a charge of arson brought against the German, Lt. ROHR.

Witness A.C. Diepenhorst, wife of J.J. van 't Sant, states that on 16th
October 1944 her father, at that time Burgomaster of Oud-Beijerland, went into
hiding as he no longer wished to obey the orders given him by the Germans.
The Germans came to the house several times that evening and next morning
trying to find her father, and later that day, 17th October 1944, Dr. Kroesen
from Oud-Beijerland appeared and told witness that he and her sister who was
ill, must leave the house. While they were preparing to do so the Germans
again turned up and forbade them to take anything away except a couple of
blankets for the sick girl. The Germans themselves took the Burgomaster's car
and the two bicycles belonging to the daughters but were forbidden by their
Commandant to take anything else.

As witness left the house she noticed a strong smell of petrol and just
after she got outside heard the tinkling of glass as if the window-panes had
been smashed. As soon as she reached the building where she was to stay she
saw her parent's house was in flames.

In addition to witness' personal property she lost P.4,000 worth of
securities in the fire, her father's loss amounting to about P.50,000.-.

(A note attached to the statement and signed F.C. Diepenhorst, Burgo-
master of Oud-Beijerland, gives details of the loss sustained by the members
of his family which form a total of P.51,473.50).

Witness E. Lulofs, wife of Dr. P. . Kroesen, states that after the
Burgomaster of Oud-Beijerland went into hiding her husband received orders
from the Germans to go to the Burgomaster's house.
She accompanied him and found a number of German soldiers standing in
front of the house. The Commandant told witness' husband that the house
would be set on fire in half an hour's time and he, Dr. Kroesen would be responsible
for the diphtheria patient who was in it.
The district nurse took charge of the patient and witness helped
Mrs. van 't Sant rescue a few clothes. Apart from that they were only allowed
to take two blankets. Ten minutes later they heard the house was already in
flames.

 Witness Stolk, wife of P. de Koning, states that she had just left the
Burgomaster's house when two or three German soldiers entered it. Mrs. van 't
Sant told witness later that they were after the bicycles. They had also taken
the car. A little later more soldiers arrived and carried a large can into the
house. They were barely inside when smoke started and shortly afterwards
flames came from the house which burned to the ground.

Witness J.C. Diepenhorst, former and present Burgomaster of Oud-Beijerland,
states that he and his wife went into hiding on 16th October 1944, leaving his
two daughters in the house. He heard shortly afterwards that his house with all
its furniture had been burnt to the ground by order of the Ortskommandant who
was named ROHR.

Witness A.J. Amarythoff, owner of the house in question states that it
was insured for P.25,000. He has never received any compensation.

The investigator adds that a
The investigator adds that a further investigation shows that the order to burn down the house was given by the Ortskommandant Leutnant ROHR of the 331 Infanterie Division. A letter received in 1946 by an inhabitant of Oud-Beijerland and attached to the statement, is from a certain Heinz OEHNAUSER who served under ROHR at Oud-Beijerland and so can supply information as to the latter's behaviour. In his letter OEHNAUSER expresses his horror at ROHR's action in burning the house and also that he, a former clergyman, has returned to his preaching.

He also refers to another of the company, Filly CLASZEIT, now apparently somewhere in Germany, who the interrogator suggests might also give valuable information about ROHR.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Oud-Beijerland 16th January 1947.

s/ Thule Grand.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee</th>
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<tr>
<td>18 April 1947</td>
<td>1-3: A</td>
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<td>4, 7: W</td>
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<td>5, 6: to be left out</td>
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<td>(see Minutes No. 95)</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 56
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION:

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 472 (27-3-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number
Date of receipt in Secretariat 8 APR 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. CLAPEK, Karol, German nationality, Unteroffizier of a mixed German and Polish unit stationed at Luijkgestel, Holland, September 1944.

2. SCHUBACHEN, Kurt German nationality, Unteroffizier of a mixed German and Polish unit stationed at Luijkgestel, Holland, September 1944.

3. JEG, Hauptmann, Commandant of the F.H.v. a. (?) battalion (number presumably 347), composed of Germans and Poles which was stationed at Luijkgestel, Holland, September 1944.

Witnesses:

4. BENZAUER, Max, Oberfeldwebel (of a mixed German and Polish unit stationed at Luijkgestel, Holland, September 1944?)
   Address November 1944: Straße der Tote, Todtnau, Baden.


6. AAYOVI, Bruno, Polish nationality. In September 1944 was serving with a German-Polish unit stationed at Luijkgestel, Holland. Deserted this unit and surrendered to the British at Luijkgestel 13th Sept., 1944, probably being taken to a camp at Bouv-Leopold (Belgium).

7. PULLEPOLO, Russian nationality, soldier serving with the German-Polish unit stationed at Luijkgestel in September 1944.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Luijkgestel, Holland, 3rd September 1944.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions in national law

Nethenal Code,
Art. 47-48-237, 239.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

A Belgian was arrested by German soldiers on the grounds that the population was forbidden to be out of doors after 9 p.m. He was taken over the frontier into Holland from where the Germans were operating and there shot by the non-commissioned officers HARCZ and SCHIRLICHER after the men under them had refused. SIEG appears to have approved of and ordered the shooting.

TRANSMITTED BY

Royal Mounted Police,
District 's-Hertogenbosch,
Group Luijksgestel.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by A. Tak and J. Klessens, sergeants in the above corps and belonging to the Luijksgestel group, in connection with the murder by certain members of the German lehrmacht on Dutch soil of P.J. Vromans, a Belgian.

Witness van der Landen states that early in September 1944, he met two German soldiers near some woods in Luijksgestel who had a civilian, obviously a Belgian, with them. One of the soldiers had his rifle at the ready. They called to witness to stop otherwise they would shoot. They then asked the way to Turnhout (Belg.) and witness having told them hurried away. He had only gone some 200 metres when he heard three shots which came from the direction where the soldiers were. witness recognised a photo shown to him as that of Vromans (the Belgian).

Witness Schoerens states that early in September 1944, several German and Polish soldiers were encamped in the "Beachend" at Luijksgestel. Two of the Poles, "Johan" and Bruno KRAJISKI, told witness that two German non-commissioned officers camped on the Lommel schondijk at Luijksgestel had shot a Belgian at the latter place about 8th September 1944. These were the only two of the unit to which the Poles belonged who were prepared to kill the Belgian. Their names are given by the Poles as Unfr. Karel CLADE and Unfr. Kurt SCHIRLICHER.
Witness adds that the Poles were anxious to be handed over to the Allies so he hid them till 13th September 1944 when he gave them up to the English. He supposed them to be in a camp near Bourg-Leopold (Belgium). They said they would like to give evidence against the Germans guilty of this crime.

Witness Hendriks, Belgian, member of the White Brigade, living at Lommel, Belgium, states that on 7th September 1944, he and Peter Josef Vromans, also of Lommel, were out in the neighbourhood of Lommel when they were stopped by German soldiers and told they were not allowed to be out after 9 p.m. They made the two Belgians get on a German tank which then drove them into the direction of Luijksgestel, Holland. In a bag on witness' bicycle seized by the Germans, was a rusty German bayonet which he always carried with him as he had gone "underground". Witness knows for certain that Vromans had no weapons and belonged to no resistance.
belonged to no resistance movement. Witness managed to jump from the tank and escape but Vromans was taken on.

The interrogators here remark that on inquiry it has been found that the German commandant of the soldiers previously mentioned was Max BERNAUER, Oberfeldwebel, Strasse der S.A., Todtnau, Baden.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Luijkgestel 4th November 1944.

A further statement submitted by ..Tak gives the result of an interview with a Polish soldier presumably the "Johan" mentioned by witness Schoorens.

Witness Jan GRODZIK, Polish nationality, member of a Polish Army unit in Holland, states that on 8th September 1944 the Belgian Vromans who had been arrested by German soldiers a few days before was made to dig a deep hole behind a farm at Luijkgestel. When he had finished the German non-commissioned officers Karl CLAPEK and Kurt SCHIRMACHER asked them, witness and the other soldiers with him, if they would shoot the Belgian by the side of the pit he had dug. They refused whereupon CLAPEK went to witness' commandant, Hauptmann SIEG. On his return CLAPEK told them the commandant had said:"That is alright: see that you get rid of him". CLAPEK added:"Well, then we will do it".

CLAPEK and SCHIRMACHER, each armed with a rifle, went the Belgian into the Luijkgestel woods and the soldiers realized they intended to shoot the man. About 10 minutes later witness heard three shots and a short while later still the two non-commissioned officers returned.

One of the soldiers, a Russian by birth called "PUC", told witness he had been ordered by CLAPEK and SCHIRMACHER to bury the Belgian's corpse in the woods on the 9th September which he had done.

Witness adds that both SCHIRMACHER and CLAPEK are prisoners of war in British hands. He saw them both being taken by the British on 20th September 1944 to a p.o.w. camp in the commune of Lommel, Belgium.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Luijkgestel 3rd April 1945.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
SCHOLZ, 2

and 2

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18 APR 1947 | 1, 2 | B |
UNITED NATIONS V. CRIMES COMMISSION,

NETHERLANDS CRIMES AGAINST GERMANY WAR CRIMINALS.

4937/NE/3/497 Charge No. 473 (27-3-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: Date of receipt in Secretariat 8 Apr. 1947

Witnesses:

1. SCHOLZ, Dr., German army doctor. Came from Potsdam, was living at 17 or 19 Maliebaan, Utrecht in March 1945. Wife evacuated to Würzburg, Ger.

2. THIJSSEN, Pim, Police-inspector, Utrecht, March 1944.

Place and date of commission Place and date of commission

of alleged crime Benschop, (Holland) end 1944 or early 1945.

Number and description Number and description

of crime in war crimes list No. I. - Murder.

References to relevant References to relevant

provisions in national law Neth. Penal Code. art. 237, 239.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Nine or ten farmers in the parish of Benschop were shot by the

Germans. SCHOLZ, according to his own statement was present and it is

suspected that THIJSSEN was also there.

Transmitted by.
Political Investigation Department
District Hilversum,
Pro-Justitia.

Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

submitted by W. Vissekerke, assistant-inspector of police, attached to the Political Investigation Department Hilversum, also special constable in connection with a charge of the murder of 9-10 farmers in the parish of Benschop, Holland.

Witness Ruben states that in March 1945 a certain Dr. Scholz told him in the presence of his parents that he, Scholz, was present when 9 or 10 farmers from the parish of Benschop were shot during one of the preceding months.

Police inspector Pim Thijssen of Utrecht was with Scholz at the time of the conversation and witness got the impression that he was also present at the shooting.

Witness does not know if Scholz was there as doctor or in some other capacity.

Statement made out on oath of office, signed and concluded at Hilversum 21st November 1945.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The presence of witnesses is essential to obtain the necessary evidence in order to find the persons guilty of this crime.
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<tr>
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<td>A: 1-3 for deportation</td>
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<td>4 for ill-treatment</td>
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**CARDS CHECKED LIST** 06

Cards checked List 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

Charge No. 474 (3-4-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. HAUER, S.S. Untersturmführer (Sturmscharführer)</td>
<td>8 Apr 1947</td>
<td>member of the Sicherheitspolizei active at Haaren Concentration Camp 1944. Said to have been killed near The Hague end 1944 (German source so suspect). UNWCC-list No. 52/A-23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. KRAGER, S.S. Sturmscharführer, member of Sicherheitspolizei active at Haaren Concentration Camp 1944. UNWCC-list No. 52/A-328.</td>
<td>8 Apr 1947</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. WILPERT, S.S. Untersturmführer, member of Sicherheitspolizei active at Haaren Concentration Camp 1944. Said to be possibly dead (German source so suspect).</td>
<td>8 Apr 1947</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. APPEBACH, S.S. Oberscharführer, member of Sicherheitspolizei active at Haaren Concentration Camp 1944. Said to be possibly dead (German source so suspect). UNWCC-list Nos. 30/A-338 and 44/Add.</td>
<td>8 Apr 1947</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. DEMPERS, Regierungsrat, The Hague. UNWCC-lists Nos. 4/Add.</td>
<td>8 Apr 1947</td>
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</table>

**Witnesses:**


9. HAIN (HAHN), Ernst.


15. **WAGNER (VACHER), S.S. Obersturmführer, Camp Commandant Haaren 1944.

UNWCO-list No. 53/7-523.

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**Place and date of commission of alleged crime:** Haaren, Udenhout, Hoath, Helfert (Helvoirt) and Vught, summer 1944.

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list:**

- **No.I.** - Murder (complicity in)
- **No.III.** - Ill-treatment of civilians.

**References to relevant provisions of national law:**

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

2 Dutchmen, apparently belonging to a secret English spy organization the "MI", had been imprisoned in Haaren Concentration Camp when France was invaded and the Germans decided to send important prisoners from Haaren to Camps in Germany. DELPAER ordered that the two men, van Rietschoten and van der Giessen, were to be taken from the camp secretly shot, it then being given out that they had been shot "when attempting to escape".

The first four accused formed the execution-squad.

8 persons were shot at Vught, the list of names of those to be executed signed by HARDERS (HARDING).

HARDERS was also concerned when "partis ans" were betrayed in a barn near Helfort (Helvoirt). As two corpses and 10 men were taken on that occasion to Vught it may be presumed that the two were killed during the proceedings.

14 persons accused of sabotage, one of whom was considered by witness LIEBING to be innocent of the charge, were shot on Udenhout Heath. BORM and BLANKENAGEL as well as LIEBING were present at the execution.

A prisoner who had tried to escape from Haaren camp was beaten by BEECK in an attempt to obtain a confession from him. This man was then sent to Vught and subsequently shot.

Ministry of Justice,
Directorate-General for Special Legal Proceedings,
Political Investigation Department,
District 's-Hertogenbosch.

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Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT submitted by J.J.J. Evertse, police-sergeant, attached to the above office, in connection with the following charges of murder and ill-treatment brought against members of the Sicherheitsdienst, Haaren and elsewhere.

1. shooting of J.J. van Rietschoten and A.C. van der Giessen on the Tilburg-'s-Hertogenbosch main road.
2. shooting of 2 persons near Helfort (Helvoirt) village.
3. shooting of 14 persons on Udenhout Heath.
4. shooting of 8 persons in Vught, including a priest and the son of the Burgomaster of Tilburg.
5. ill-treatment of a prisoner in Haaren Camp; his subsequent shooting at Vught.

Charge 1. - shooting of Jan Jacob van Rietschoten and Arie Cornelis van der Giessen. (mentioned in brief in charge No. 432 (UNCC 4336))

Witness Wilhelm Lüne (REYNA) now detained at 's-Hertogenbosch states that he worked as "Sachbearbeiter" in the Sicherheitspolizei Abteilung IV B 1t (counter-espionage and "terrorist activities"), in Haaren concentration Camp from September 1942 to September 1944. The Head of this "Abteilung IV B 1t", to whom witness was immediately responsible was Kriminalrat B.I.

--
A secret English spy organisation, "JIC", had been discovered and 52 people arrested in connection with it were put into Haaren camp.

In the summer of 1944 Untersturmführer SCHREIDER arrived from The Hague with orders that two prisoners in the camp were to be shot, they having been condemned to death, and that the shooting was to be done extremely secretly in case other spy groups were to find out about it. He had no written order with him but said it was to take place by Regierungsrat DEPPEL's orders. Witness does not know whether the sentence had been passed by any legal body. The execution was postponed till the following day when news came from The Hague that it had to be carried out.

When it started to grow dark that evening witness saw two men in prison clothing standing in the corridor. HITZER, HAUSBURG and BAUER were with them. MAIJ was also there but remained behind when the other four left with the two prisoners. Witness followed till he heard them turn to the main Tilburg-\'s-Hertogenbosch road. He wanted to hear whether the two were shot but did not want himself to witness their execution. He was not far from the main entrance when he heard a number of shots fired from automatic pistols.

Witness went back to MAIJ and said he ought to send a car as the prisoners had probably been shot near the main road and by The Hague's orders the bodies were to be taken to Vught where they were to be cremated. They were not shot in either Haaren or Vught camps on account of the secrecy desired, the other prisoners also not being allowed to know about it. Witness is almost certain that HAUSBURG and BAUER each had automatics with them. HITZER as Untersturmführer was in command. Witness denies that he himself gave any order for the execution. As it was late by then and witness was afraid the corpses would not be accepted at that hour at Vught he himself drove there, while MAIJ saw to a lorry being sent to pick up the bodies which arrived while witness was still at Vught.

Witness took the driver of the lorry, possibly LEBEN or LEIBIG, back to Haaren with him. There he found MAIJ and the four men waiting and one of the latter told him that both prisoners had had an easy death.

Witness is almost certain that HALTBRUCK and BAUER each had automatics with them. LEBEN as Untersturmführer was in command. Witness denies that he himself gave any order for the execution. As it was late by then and witness was afraid the corpses would not be accepted at that hour at Vught he himself drove there, while MAIJ saw to a lorry being sent to pick up the bodies which arrived while witness was still at Vught.

Witness Ernst GEORG MAIJ, now detained in Holland states that in Nov. 1943 van der Giessen, van Rietschoten and another had managed to escape from Haaren camp but were all later re-arrested, the two former being brought back to Haaren.

A few days after the invasion in France SCHREIDER and SCHREIDER arrived in the camp and a conference was held, APPOLCH, BAUER, KRÄGER, KRAUER and witness being present. DEPPEL said that in connection with the invasion it was necessary that the most important prisoners should be moved elsewhere and the "Sachbearbeiter" were ordered to prepare all particulars at once stating why the prisoners were there and whether before they were transferred they should appear before a court or should go to a camp in Germany.

Witness spoke to SCHREIDER about van der Giessen and van Rietschoten and SCHREIDER agreed with him that the two men ought to be sent to Germany.

Two days later HITZER who had just returned from The Hague told him and ORTMANN that DEPPEL had ordered that van der Giessen and van Rietschoten were to be shot "when escaping", and he witness and ORTMANN were responsible for seeing that this was done. Both refused but HITZER pointed out that in that case they themselves would be shot by the "Führer"'s orders and their family also killed. Later HITZER gave DEPPEL's orders for the shooting to BAUER, APPOLCH and REUTER. BAUER was present.

BAUER, APPOLCH, REUTER and HITZER were to form the execution squad with the first-named in command.

Witness telephoned SCHREIDER who expressed his disapproval of the proposed execution and promised to ask DEPPEL to rescind the order. In spite of this BAUER again received orders from DEPPEL to carry it out.
Against DEPPNER's orders witness then went to van der Giessen and van Rietichoten in their cell and told them they were to be shot that night, adding that any attempt to escape would be met by immediate shooting.

As darkness fell they were fetched from their cell and taken off on foot by the pre-arranged execution squad in the direction of Vught, it being given out that DEPPNER had ordered them to walk to Vught.

After the execution it was said that both had attempted to escape and been shot in the act.

A little time after the transport had left ORTLIEB came to witness and said the two agents had been shot in an attempt to escape and this they told to the camp commander. ORTLIEB did not take part in the execution but after it had happened he, witness, drove him to the spot where it had occurred, about 500 metres from Haaren camp. There they found the two bodies.

Witness adds that in view of the fact that any court would have condemned the two men for what they had done and they would have been executed for it, he cannot understand why DEPPNER did not withdraw his orders when objections were raised to it and why van der Giessen and van Rietichoten had to be shot in this manner.

As to HAUBROCK being at the execution witness asserts that he did not see him and that those present were VILHJELM, AUGER, BAUER and JACOB.

Witness concludes by saying that BAUER was killed near The Hague at the end of 1944, and he believes that VILHJELM and AUGER are also dead.

Witness Heinrich Karl Otto HAUBROCK, now in custody in Rotterdam, states that he arrived back at Haaren camp one evening in the summer of 1944, and saw VILHJELM, AUGER and BAUER standing in front of the building with two prisoners. He does not know whether VILHJELM was also there. Witness was told by one of them that he came too late as otherwise he had been ordered to accompany them with the prisoners to Vught. Then witness was told they were going on foot and not in a car he thought it very strange and was glad he had not to go also. He had previously had to fetch an automatic which he gave to either VILHJELM or AUGER.

Shortly after this and while himself in the camp garden he heard shots and going to investigate found VILHJELM, AUGER and BAUER standing by some trees on the side of the main road with the two prisoners, still bound lying dead on the ground near them. Witness saw VILHJELM and AUGER trying to undo the fastenings binding the bodies which were then put into a lorry which had driven up. Later BAUER made it appear to witness as if the shooting had been done while the two prisoners were trying to escape.

Witness Albert Otto HORNIG, now in Vught prison, states that LIEBING, accompanied witness bid by ORTLIEB, BAUER and HAUBROCK went to Haaren camp commandant at that time and two men were fetched from their cell and taken away.

Later ORTLIEB returned and asked for a lorry as the two prisoners had been shot while on the way to Vught. LIEBING was then ordered to take the lorry and drive the two corpses to Vught.

Witness Erich Walther Hermann LIEBING, now in Vught prison confirms. He adds that he had to take a German police sergeant from Tilburg with him. This man was carrying a bucket of water and witness supposes that this was to wash the blood-stains and other stains away.

Witness Fritz BAUER, also in Vught prison, states that Obersturmführer LIEBER (LIEBER) ordered him to fetch two prisoners from the cells. This he did and found LIEBER (LIEBER), HAU, ORTLIEB, BAUER and some others in the office. The two men were in prison clothing and witnesses saw them being led away. Since then LIEBER told him that they were shot and the corpses to be on to Vught.

In a statement submitted by J. Beukers (detective attached to the Political Investigation Department in-Hortogenbosch) and attached to that of
J.J. Evortae, witness Jan Viaser, Dutch nationality, former chauffeur and interpreter with the S.D. at Breda and now in prison there, states that BECK was commandant at HAA when the two "agents" were shot and that the order for this was given by M.W. who was "Sachbearbeiter" in the case.

The investigator adds that according to statements MWER at the time of the above incident, the camp commandant being Obersturmführer BECK.

In connection with the above charge the investigator attaches true copies vouched for by C.van der Tang, head of the 's-Hertogenbosch War Crimes Sub-Commission, of statements made in November 1945 by witnesses LIEBING and 11 at that time in Rotteram prison. It is from these statements that the further charges 3 and 5 have been brought.

Charge 2:
Witness E.H. LIEBING states that in the summer of 1944 he had to drive a lorry to a barn near the village of Helfert (Holvoirt), the way being shown him by an S.D. man whose name he did not know and who proceeded him in a car. Two corpses and about 10 people were put into the lorry. Witness heard that a group of partisans had been betrayed in the barn.

Ausstellungsschreiber HARDERS from 's-Hertogenbosch was in charge of proceedings. The corpses and the living men were taken to Vught where DEPPNER was present. Witness thinks the above took place at the end of July 1944.

Shortly after this last occurrence LIEBING, DEPPNER, and an officer of the Grane Polizei at Tilburg, the latter in command of the execution, to the spot where this was to take place.

Near Helfert (Holvoirt) they were stopped and two dead bodies put into the lorry. These were two "agents" who had already escaped once from Haaren prison. Witness heard they had not been executed but shot while being transported elsewhere.

KRAUTZ and HAJDUCK from Haaren were at the spot. The police-sergeant had a bucket of water with him with which the blood was washed away from the cycle-track.

Charge 3:
Witness states that another day in May 1944 he was present at the execution of 14 persons. He had to drive Obersturmführer BOSS, Sturmscharführer BLUMENBERG, and an officer of the Grune Polizei at Tilburg, the latter in command of the execution, to the spot where this was to take place.

The man had been in Haaren for some time and had been condemned to death. Witness thinks that Sturmscharführer DEPPNER was concerned here. The men were shot and buried on the heath at Udenhout. Witness considers that one of them was innocent. He was accused of having been in the possession of weapons and denied this right up to the last, even after the accusation had been read out again.

Witness P.J. BOSS states that he was present as witness for the S.D. when an execution took place on Udenhout Heath. 14 men accused of sabotage were shot, one of them being called Spanidouk. BLUMENBERG and LIEBING were also present.

Witness refers to the "execution" of the two agents on the way to Vught. He saw them leave hand-cuffed to each other. This had been done he thinks by M.W.

Charge 4:
During the summer of 1944 witness continues, and after the execution at Udenhout they received a list with 8 names on it signed by Kommissar HARDERS (HARDERS?) from 's-Hertogenbosch. The son of the Burgomaster of Tilburg and a priest were among the names. These 8 were shot at Vught, witness thinks the same day. They were not sentenced at Haaren and witness does not know whether they had appeared before a court in any place.

Charge 5: Witness
Charge 5:

Witness remembers that a doctor shut up in Haaren prison made an attempt to escape. Witness told BEEM of this and then he and BODUK both beat the man so as to try to obtain a confession as to how he had obtained the rope he used. The Hague was informed of the case and the doctor was taken to Vught where he was shot some time later.

Witness adds that this was the only case of ill-treatment he knew of at Haaren.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at 's-Hertogenbosch, 4th March 1947.

s/ Everts.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

ADDENDUM to Charge No.476(4938) (30-8-47)

12 SEP 1947

re sub-charge No.3: the shooting of 2 men in a barn near Holvort and the arrest of 10 others, all members of a "partisan" group, who were subsequently shot.

ACUSED:

1. RAUPPER, Hans, Höhere S.S.-und Polizeiführer. Now detained in Holland. UNWCC-list No.1/89 etc.


SUSPECTS:

4. FISCHER, Hartmar, Dr., military doctor at Vught concentration camp, July 1944. UNWCC-list No.56/A-104. Now detained in Holland.

Witnesses:


7. JOHANNESSEN, Wilhelm, member of the Sicherheitspolizei, The Hague. (Is said to be dead).


10. DIETRICH, Wilhelm, Regierungsinspektor, member of the Sicherheitspolizei and head of the Vernehmungs-Amt in Vught camp, 1944. UNWCC-lists Nos.54/A-25, 61/8-194.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Official Identification</strong></th>
<th><strong>Personal Details</strong></th>
<th><strong>Additional Information</strong></th>
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</table>

**Place and date of commission of alleged crime**  
Place: Holvóirt, summer 1944.  
Date: Vught, 29th July 1944.

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list**  
No. I - Murder (complicity in)

**References to relevant provisions in national law**  

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

In order to get hold of an illegal group of underground workers a fake "weapon dropping" was arranged by the Sicherheitspolizei. The group was taken to a barn near Holvóirt by a secret agent and when all were inside the door was shut on them. In a shooting fray which followed two of the group were killed, DEPPNER and MANNIDOLD being accused of this. After the arrests had been made a German military doctor from Vught camp who accompanied the Sicherheitspolizei is said to have drugged the prisoners by means of an injection before they were taken off to the camp. In view of the death certificate of one of the arrested men when subsequently shot which was signed by FISCHER, he was probably the doctor in question.

RAUT ordered the executions which took place as a result of this refusal.

**Transmitted by**  
Directorate-General for Special Legal Proceedings,  
Investigation of War Crimes Department,  
'Hertogenbosch.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**STATEMENT**

submitted by W.J.J. Evertse, sergeant in the State Police, attached to the above Department, in connection with the arrest during which two were shot dead, of a "partisan" group in a barn near Holvóirt, the numbers of which were subsequently shot. (Additional evidence).

Witness HAMM states that he received orders from DEPPNER to look for a suitable place for weapons to be dropped from aeroplanes. Witness had the idea that this was wanted for a counter-espionage trick. He charged SIMEL to find such a place and the letter picked on one near Holvóirt. A few days
with Frank. Accused gave orders about a spot being chosen for the imaginary "weapon dropping" and then held a conference about it. Among others present were: Peter, Frank, Knoop, Peters, Hilde, Hilde, Peters and he thinks Manngold.

When the action took place accused expressly gave Harders orders that shooting was only to take place if the opposing party shot. Accused and defender hid in the barn. When the door closed behind the "terrorists" shots rang out the moment Harders called "Hands up". Defender who was lying next accused, drew his revolver and shot down in the direction of the group. Accused called out to stop the shooting and asked Harders what was the cause of it. Harders said he had given no orders to do so and that one of those under him, accused thinks Manngold, had shot. He added that the numbers of the group had sprung in the direction of him and his men who thought they were going to be attacked. One of the terrorists was killed and another severely wounded. All were taken to Vught.

Accused knows that Defender was accompanied by a military doctor from Vught camp during the action. The latter was said to have given the arrested persons injections so as to make them lose consciousness. The case of Peter van der Smit (leader of the "illegal" group) was after that dealt with by Knoop and possibly by Dietrich.

In a supplementary statement Schreierder says: "Regarding the shooting of the victims if Rauter asserts that he can no longer remember the affair near Helvoirt I accept his assertion. I know for certain though that Defender personally informed Rauter via Dr. Schengardt about the action. If Rauter now asserts that Dr. Schengardt must be held responsible for the shooting which took place during July, August and September 1944, I can say that this seems very improbable to me and I do not believe it.

After Hitler dissolved all the courts on 1st July 1944 Rauter became the "Obergerichtsherr" in Holland and he decided about shootings. The people in the action at Helvoirt must then have been shot by his orders. It is certainly typical that in just those three months in which the most happened Rauter should have had no responsibility and now tries to push this off on the dead Schengardt. From Defender's side too, who after Schengardt was the one who had the most contact with Rauter with regard to Sicherheitspolizei matters, I was always told that Rauter made the decisions about death sentences. It was only after the attack on him in the spring of 1945 that Dr. Schengardt made the decisions."

The accused Manngold states that he cannot remember anything of an action in a barn near Helvoirt and denies having been present at it. If his comrades say he was they must have been making a mistake.

Witness Rauter states that Dietrich directed the whole investigation concerning an "illegal" group arrested in a barn near Helvoirt. Witness never interrogated anyone belonging to the group. He did see a badly-wounded member of it lying on a stretcher in Vught camp.
later members of the Sicherheitspolizei including DEPPNER arrived from The Hague and witness was told that a group of "terrorists" were waiting to receive weapons at the spot fixed by witness, they would come to the barn and were then to be arrested. The first group arrived and were arrested at once. Witness thinks MAKOWSKI, JOHANNSEN and GRIMM belonged to the commando making the arrests. The second group arrived, entered the barn and when the door had been closed witness gave the order, "Hands up!". Shooting suddenly started but neither MAKOWSKI, JOHANNSEN, GRIMM nor witness shot. Two of the "terrorists" were killed during the shooting. GERNOTH and NADLER

Witness HAUBROCK states that he was some distance from the barn when he heard shooting. He does not know whether the arrested persons were questioned in the barn but if they were taken to Vught the "Vernehmungskommando" DEITRICH will probably have investigated their case.

Witness MAKOWSKI states that at a conference at the Dienststelle of the Sicherheitspolizei at the Hague he was told a large scale action against terrorists would take place next day. A trap had been set for them by the Sicherheitspolizei and they were to be arrested on the pretext of weapons being dropped at Helvoirt. DEPPNER and SCHREIERDER led the conference and among those present were:

KNOOP, FRANK, HAUBROCK, PETRIE, WILFRED, RAUBER, GRIMM, KRÄLTER, REUTLING (secretary), ERNST BREITNER, Helmut SCHROFFT, BARK, Hans TILDE, PETERS,

SCHNEIDER, GERNOTH, BADLER, JOHANNSEN, STEICHT, DEITRICH and Friedrich SCHMIDT.

Witness was told that he, JOHANNSEN and GRIMM were to effect the arrests and so must not take any weapons with them as they could not use them.

Next day the commando making the arrests, witness being one, took their place in the shed in question. SCHREIERDER, DEPPNER, HARDERS and several others were also inside. HARDERS was commandant of the team carrying out the arrests. Neither he nor the other members of the team shot, this witness knows for a fact. When witness searched two of the arrested persons he did not find any weapons on them. He does not know whether any were found on the rest.

Witness thinks it was DEPPNER who fixed up the so-called "weapon dropping".

Witness Veefkind, a Dutch member of the Sicherheitspolizei now detained in The Hague states that he was at the conference referred to in the previous statement. DEPPNER, KNOOP, FRANK, HAUBROCK, GERNOT, SCHNEIDER, Hans RAUDE and BREITNER were there among others. A sort of map was sketched on a blackboard and SCHREIERDER held a dissertation as to how the action was to be carried out. Then it did take place witness who was disguised was posted outside the barn and pretended to be working at something. When the larger group of men came along he directed them inside. Almost immediately there was shooting. About half an hour later the commando came out, a German doctor among them. When the necessity for the shooting was being talked over DEPPNER reproached MANNOLD that he had shot too quickly, whereasupon MANNOLD declared that DEPPNER himself had drawn his revolver and shot.

Witness Breed, a Dutchman (now detained) who helped the Sicherheitspolizei with the above states that when the first entered the barn and were arrested, it was witness, told SCHREIERDER and DEPPNER that the "terrorists" were already suspicious of a trap (Breed was acting as decoy) and these three had just been talking to the larger group. One of the three men was then worked on by SCHREIERDER to go with witness to fetch the rest. The other two had meanwhile been given an injection by a German doctor so that they were unable to keep from sounding an alarm. Witness did not see that any blows or ill-treatment took place to induce the man in question to accompany him.

The accused SCHREIERDER states that his work consisted of countering espionage and "agents". In May-June 1944 Kommissar FRANK told him that one of his, FRANK's, secret agents was in contact with a sabotage group from Rotterdam which was interested in weapons. Accused saw the man, Breed, and ordered him to get in touch with Kommissar KNOOP whose special job it was to counter sabotage. KNOOP was informed of everything and several times talked with FRANK.
Witness van Bommel, wife of P.F. Borsboom, states that she was told by the Sicherheitspolizei at Rotterdam that her son Jan was shot at Vught on 30th July 1944. It was said he had been arrested by the Sicherheitspolizei during an action in Vught.

Witness Agorbeek, wife of H.J. Koone, gives similar evidence concerning her son Willem, as do other parents concerning their sons.

Witness Koster states that the matter of the "weapon dropping" was being dealt with by Dietrich and Koster.


(Copy of a death certificate).

Vught, 29th July 1944.

"The machine fitter Jan Borsboom, Roman Catholic, living at 15, da Costastraat, Amsterdam, died at 5 a.m. on 29th July 1944 at 6 Boschlaan, Vught. The deceased was born on 8th Oct. 1923 in Rotterdam. Father - Petrus Borsboom, carpenter, living in Rotterdam. Mother - Katharine Borsboom, née van Bommelen, living in Rotterdam. The deceased was unmarried. Entered on verbal information.

Dr. Fischer.
Medical officer.

The informer is known to the Registrar.
Read over, approved and signed,
Dr. Fischer."

Agreement with the original certified.
Vught, 29th July 1944.
"/ Gorgens.
Registrar."

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at 's-Hertogenbosch, 22nd May 1947.
"/ W.J. J. Evertev.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
WIEGAND, Hans Adolfrt Sediment
and co

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 Sep 1947</td>
<td>1-5: A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6-9: W</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Oct 1947</td>
<td>Addendum 1: - A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Oct 1947</td>
<td>Addendum 2: - Adjourned</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Cards checked List 56

Cards checked List 64
Dear Dr. Litawski,

The Netherlands National Office has informed me that GAGGELDONK Adrianus Johannes van, UNWCC list 56/A-225 and LOSBERG, Johannes Hendrikus, UNWCC list 56/A-518 are of Dutch nationality and are detained in the Netherlands. Please remove them from the list.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

(Commander Dr. M.W. Mouton)
Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission
2nd ADDENDUM to charge No.475 (UNMC No.4929)

24 OCT 1947

In a letter from the investigator, the head of the sub-committee for the Investigation of War Crimes to the Chief Prosecutor of the Special Court at 's-Hertogenbosch, was said that the names of the Germans who did the actual shooting were known. This letter was attached to the dossier, the list of names however was not.

This omission has now been put right and according to a statement of the accused J. GEESING, who is in custody in Holland, the following names should be included in the charge:

1. RUF, Jozef, living at Offenburg (Baden) Ritterstrasse 11.
2. PRÜFER, Oscar, living at Dresden, Marienallee 11.
3. SCHWANZ, Wilhelm Lambrecht, Kloostergartenstrasse 16. (Place not mentioned).
4. QUAST, Max, living at Ingolstadt, Donau, Unterer Hambachstrasse 25.
5. THIEL, Heinrich, living at Millingen, Klinienweg, 116.
6. REHBERG, Bernhard, living at Dorsten, Kardorferstrasse 3.
7. REHBERG, Mathias, living at Köln-Zollstock, Vochsorstrasse 24.

The following particulars about Willand and Monreal, mentioned in charge 475 are now known:

WILLAND, Hans Adolf Ferdinand, lives at Remarin, Wallstrasse 9.
MONREAL, Erich, lives at Kleinehembacht bei Rothenhofer, Mainz.

a/ Verhagen,
Head of the sub-committee for the Investigation of War Crimes at 's-Hertogenbosch.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals

ADDENDUM to charge No.473 (U.N.W.O.C. No.4939) (9-10-47) 10 OCT 1947

4939/Ne/G/344

Accused: Kirsten, Major, Ortskommandant at Broda (Holland) in September 1944.
U.N.W.O.C. list 55/6-478

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. 1 - murder

References to relevant provisions of national law

Short statement of facts.

From a new statement it appears that the shooting of Dr. Scheffelaar was done without trial on the orders of accused.

He was listed as a witness on the previous charge.

Extract of those statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement submitted by A. Vorhagen of the State-Police at Broda.

Witness G.C. Blox, detained in Rotterdam, at the material time burgomaster of Broda, states, "Being at the Ortskommandant I heard that Dr. Scheffelaar had been arrested for having a weapon in his possession. I immediately went to major Kirsten and asked him not to shoot this man. He answered that nothing could be done about it." He then got permission to speak to him from Kirsten. He went outside and saw Dr. Scheffelaar near the entrance, guarded by Wignand(t). He asked the doctor to give him an excuse or extenuating circumstances for having a pistol in his possession. The doctor answered that he had this weapon already from the last war and had kept it for maintaining order when the Germans should have left Broda. Witness then told Major Kirsten this. Kirsten however repeated that nothing could be done. When witness left the building, he saw the body lying on the ground. According to witness no body else was involved in this case than Major Kirsten and Wignand(t). In Broda at that time, the "Standrecht" existed, meaning that every civilian being found in possession of a fire-arm could be shot immediately.

Witness Suijkorrijck, detained at Utrecht, states, that Wignand(t) shot Dr. Scheffelaar immediately after the Burgomaster had left. Just before he did so he scolded him for "dog" and similar words. The doctor was not blindfolded and looked straight into Wignand's face. The pistol refused, then two shots missed. The doctor remained unmoved.

Witness Loosberg, detained at Vught, states that Wignand(t) put Dr. Scheffelaar against a wall soon after the arrival at the "Ortskommandant" and scolded witness for not having shot that "dog" on the spot. Wignand(t) then kicked and beat the doctor. Wignand(t) after having shot the doctor added, that he was a tough one because he had shot first: left of him and then right of him and he did not move. The pistol was later given to a Dutch traitor, so they could not use "that thing". He further states emphatically that Wignand(t) shot the doctor without any investigation or trial.

Statement signed on oath of duty on 20th Febur, 1947 at Broda.

Notes on the case.

The case is complete. No defence is possible.

It concerns "promotion" of KIRSTEIN from W to A.

Wignand(t) or Wignand has already been listed in charge 4939.
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**Netherlands Charges Against German War Officials**

**Charge: 475 (3-4-1947)**

For the use of the Secretariat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered Number</th>
<th>Date of receipt in Secretariat</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4939/Ne/6/979</td>
<td>8 APR 1947</td>
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**Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position**

(Not to be translated)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>BLICKHAUSEN</strong>, Hans Adelbert Ferdinand, German nationality, Feldwebel in the Feldgendarmarie Brede, 1943–1944. Address in Germany up to and at end of war: 107 Jennden- oder Feldgendarmerie, Stettin. In November 1945 stated to be a P.O.W.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>HOFHAG</strong>, Unteroffizier (later Feldwebel) German nationality, member of the Feldgendarmarie, Brede, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>LOCHBERG</strong>, member either of the Feldgendarmarie Brede or of the Wehrmacht. Active in Brede 6th September 1944.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>ALMÉN</strong>, Nico van; member either of the Feldgendarmarie, Brede or of the Wehrmacht. Active in Brede 6th September 1944.</td>
</tr>
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<td>5.</td>
<td><strong>GAUDRON</strong>, van, member either of the Feldgendarmarie, Brede or of the Wehrmacht. Active in Brede 6th September 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td><strong>KERSCHEN</strong>, Ortskommandant, Brede, 1944 (KLEMEN) charges 228 (3270) and 465 (4772)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><strong>BROCHHAUSEN</strong>, member either of the Feldgendarmarie, Brede or of the Wehrmacht. Was on duty at the meat distribution centre of the Brede District Labour Exchange, Brede, in 1944</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td><strong>HÜLDER</strong>, Reichsdeutscher, owner during the occupation of a garage in the Zonstraat, Brede.</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td><strong>MULLER</strong>, Hauptmann, Commandant of the Feldgendarmarie, Brede, 1944 (Charge 468 (4772))</td>
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**Witnesses:**

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**Place and date of commission of alleged crime**

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**Number and description of crime in war crimes list**

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<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>Murder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions (concentration camps)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>Pillage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVIII</td>
<td>Wanton devastation and destruction of property.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

JAN HAF, a member of the Feldgendarmorie in Breda personally shot several persons there. He also ill-treated others without any provocation, publicly boast of the fact. People arrested by him were sent to concentration camps, and he was known to send goods seized by the Feldgendarmorie to his home in Germany. He was also concerned in the pillage of a house and shop temporarily evacuated.

NONOAL shot a man in the street who apparently did not understand what was said to him.

The other three accused when conducting a house search smashed and destroyed certain things and took away clothing and all the food.

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code, arts. 47, 48, 267, 289, 300-302, 310-312, 350
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

Submitted by G.P. van der Heil, police detective Breda, also special constable, to which are attached statements taken on oath of office by A. Stiek, police detective Breda and Mr. C. Stolts van den Kieboom, special police officer attached to the Political Investigation Department, Breda, in connection with charges of murder, ill treatment and pillage brought against members of the Feldgendarmerie, Breda and especially Feldwebel WIEGAND.

Witness C.J. Vierama, Breda, widow of W.J. Scheffelaar, states that on 6th September 1944 members of the German Wehrmacht were busy seizing bicycles and cars in the street where she and her husband lived. Loesberg and Nico van Almkerk, both in German uniform, entered witness' house saying they had to search it. Having found a revolver and cartridges Loesberg arrested witness' husband, left him guarded by van Almkerk and fetched a car in which a certain Val CANDELA, also in German uniform, was sitting. They then took witness' husband away. Later the same three returned, searched the house again breaking open locks, smashing pictures with the butt of their rifles, tearing up photographs of the Royal Family and then left taking all the foodstuffs in the house as well as the greater part of the clothing with them.

A few hours later the Breda police informed witness that her husband had been shot at the Ortskommandantur in the Willemstraat, Breda.

Witness van Aert states that he worked as chauffeur at the Ortskommandantur. On 6th September 1944 he was at the garage when he saw WIEGAND of the Feldgendarmerie together with another man, also in German uniforms and who was unknown to witness bring Dr. Scheffelaar out from the Ortskommandant's building. WIEGAND shot four times at Scheffelaar who fell wounded, being then finished off by WIEGAND with another shot from nearby. The two Germans then left, WIEGAND laughing.

In a letter attached at this point the writer, Mrs. Scheffelaar-Vierama, widow of the above victim, accuses:

1. KIRSTEN (LISSEN), Ortskommandant of Breda at that time who according to enquiries made gave the order for the shooting, and
2. WIEGAND, who carried out the order.

She adds that WIEGAND is said to be a prisoner of war, (letter dated 14th November 45).

Witness Venneulen states that WIEGAND told him he had shot Dr. Scheffelaar with his, Scheffelaar's own pistol. He repeated this twice. A German soldier BENVOLUGEN was present when he said it.

Witness also saw WIEGAND hit the driver of a Corporation dust-cart several times in the face for no reason at all that witness could see. He then turned on a man talking to witness and deliberately stamped on his foot several times. BENVOLUGEN was present at this also.
Witness Smits states that he was often at the Ortskommandantur and repeatedly saw Feldwebel sending off large quantities of tobacco and food-stuffs seized by the Feldgendarmes to his home-address in Germany.

Witness Surand states that he once saw Feldwebel seize a man in the street and beat him with the butt of his pistol.

Witness J. Smit states that in May or June 1944, he was arrested in the street by 3 German members of the Feldgendarmes, from what he was told later by his father and inhabitants of that particular street one of these Germans must have been Feldwebel. They took witness to Breda prison from where a few days later he was sent to Weersenfort and then to various work, prison- and concentration camps in Germany. He still does not know for what reason he was arrested and imprisoned. He was repeatedly and brutally ill-treated in the camps and once in an attempt to escape received two shot-wounds. Then liberated from Belsen-camp by the Americans he only weighed 40 kilo. One of the two Germans was addressed as "Feldwebel".

Jacobus Klein was arrested by the two afore-mentioned Germans at the same time as witness. He also was sent to Weersenfort and then to Germanywhere he died in one of the camps.

Witness Van Smit states that in the summer of 1944 he and some others were standing in the street about 7 p.m., the time when they must all be indoors by German orders. A car suddenly appeared and someone who witness heard later was Feldwebel, jumped out and shrieked something, the result being that everyone fled indoors. In order to reach his own house witness had to walk 1121's direction, entering his own house at 7.24 precisely according to the church clock. Witness had barely got upstairs when there was a banging at the door and this opened, Feldwebel rushed in, struck witness on the face, knocked him down then seized witness' 1.3 years old daughter violently by the wrist till she shrieked with pain and threw her back into the house.

Witness Dekkers states that when it was first ordered that wireless sets were to be handed in, about May or June 1944, three German soldiers entered his house and took his set away with them although it was not yet his turn and so he was not contravening the regulations. Witness went to the Ortskommandantur and was received by a non-commissioned officer, whom he later found to be Feldwebel, and another German, a little man, he had a higher rank. After witness had said that the 3 Germans had taken his radio the little German said he lied and proceeded to hit him repeatedly with a leather strap and a stick. A few days later witness had to appear at a German court where he was confronted with the 3 Germans who had taken his set. He confirmed that it was they and was promised that he should receive the set back but never heard anything more about it.

Feldwebel's signature was on the documents of the case.

Witness B. Huygenk states that she worked at the Ortskommandantur and often came in contact with Feldwebel. She saw him strike the cook of the Granje hotel in the face because he did not think he had cooked the meat for the Ortskommandantur properly. He was always bountiful, that he ill-treated people.

Witness refers to the shooting of Dr. Scherpeelaar, which she watched from a window. There was nobody else present except
When she saw him lift the pistol and point it at his victim.

A day or so later, Wiegand told them in the kitchen, while being present that he had had a certain de Bruin collected and then had shot him dead.

After the English had bombed the Willemstraat where the Ortskommandantur was, witness saw a man come along the street with de Bruin behind him. Wiegand called out something which the man apparently didn't understand whereupon Wiegand drew out his pistol and shot the man in the back. Shortly afterwards, Hauptmann Stoll, commandant of the Feldgendamerie, gave Wiegand a fearful scolding in witness' presence for his inhuman conduct saying it was entirely unnecessary and he should not have done it.

Witness G. Vermeulen, wife of J.H. Bastiaanse states that on 7th September 1944 her son Frederik and a friend went to a farmer's to fetch some potatoes. That evening the friend appeared and told her that thinking the Germans had left, the two of them had gone to look at a German military post. It turned out, however, that there was still one German soldier there who tried to arrest them but they fled. Later that evening, Chaplain Vermuelen appeared at their house and said that her son had been arrested that morning and shot by the Germans a few hours later behind the Ortskommandantur. A year later somebody told witness that it must have been Wiegand of the Feldgendamerie who had shot her son.

Witness J.J. Joosen states that she worked for the Ortskommandantur and Feldgendarmerie which were housed in the same building, No. 1 Willemstraat, Breda. Witness several times saw Wiegand strike persons who had been arrested and brought in, hitting them on the face and elsewhere. He beat them so hard more than once that they called out for help.

Sometime in September 1944, witness was at the Ortskommandantur looking out of a window when she saw Wiegand in the garden with Frits Bastiaanse. Wiegand pointed a pistol at Bastiaanse and witness then hid her eyes but heard a shot.

Witness I. de Bruin states that on 6th September 1944, Lieut. Dinsdag (Lad Tuesday) German soldiers were rushing about the streets arresting people in order to set them to work on the defences of Breda. A car with 3 or 4 Germans stopped at witness' home; the Germans went upstairs. Witness and his wife, members of an illegal movement, fled leaving a number of weapons, munitions, telephones etc. lying about the room, not having time to hide them. The Germans found these and arrested witness' father who was entirely ignorant of there being such things in the house and took him to the Feldgendamerie. A few days later witness was told that Lieut. Wiegand of the Feldgendamerie had shot his father dead.

Witness Iigo, police inspector, states that he saw Wiegand shoot de Bruin.

Witness Roos states that on 30th September 1944 he and his family moved temporarily to Uilzen in view of the approaching war operations. He locked his shop and house, taking only some clothes with him. About 17th October 1944 he heard that his shop in Breda had been broken into by the Feldgendamerie. He investigated after neighbours had told him they had seen the Feldgendamerie enter and then go off with some boxes. He found a new bicycle, all table silver and various other things including house linen and clothes.
had disappeared from both house and shop. Witness was told
that KREBSE and some other Germans had been seen in his
house that day by his informant.

Witness Feskens states that he worked in the garage
of a Reichsdeutscher named KUTZ in Breda. He had a dis-
pute with the latter one day in 1944, and a few hours later
had to go to KUTZ's office where he found KREBSE.
KUTZ had presumably told the latter that he could not
get on with witness for KREBSE said to witness that he was
always inciting the other workers against the Germans. Then
without any provocation KREBSE deliberately hit witness
in the face with his clenched fist and threatened him with
a concentration camp.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and
signed at Breda, 13th November 1946.

s/ G.P. v.d. Wel.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete

No defence seems possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee</th>
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<td>18 APR 1947</td>
<td>1: 3-5: A, 2: N</td>
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**CARD CHECKED** LIST 56
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NOMENCLATURE CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge: 476 (10-4-1947)

FOR THE USE OF THE SECRETARIAT

Registered Number: 1948/NE/6/400
Date of receipt in Secretariat: 10-Apr-1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
1. **GIESE, Martin Karl Wilhelm.** In 1943-1944, he was a male nurse attached to the C.H.P. MÜLLER "Röntgen" factory, Hamburg. He was also in charge of sick persons housed in a camp for slave labourers at Hamburg. Born Hamburg, 6th November 1892.

2. **LIEHHAUS, A supervisor or gang leader at the C.H.P. MÜLLER "Röntgen" factory, Hamburg, 1943.**

3. **LÜHBERG, Gardener (at the C.H. MÜLLER "Röntgen", factory, Hamburg?) 1943.** Member of the N.S.D.A.P.

4. **REUTER, German nationality.** Was present with GIESE in the office at the C.H.P. MÜLLER "Röntgen" factory one day in 1943 and there ill-treated a Netherlands slave labourer, Anton Diessen.

5. **DRAKES, (as for DREUTH)**

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:
Hamburg, 1943-1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
No. 1 - Murder
No. III - Ill-treatment
No. VIII - Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions (concentration camp)

No. 1 - I (acc) III, VIII (acc.)
No. 2 - VIII (acc)
Nos. 3, 4, 5 = III

Reference to relevant provisions of national law:
Neth. Penal Code, 47, 48, 267, 289, 300-302.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused **GIESE** was responsible in his capacity as male nurse for treating accidents and illness incurred by slave labourers employed in factories in Hamburg. Owing to his casual treatment and deliberate withholding of permission to see the doctor in time he caused much unnecessary suffering with one case death as the result. He also ill-treated various
Short Statement of Office (cont'd)
workers and was responsible for the arrest of one by the Gestapo on a very trivial charge and his being sent to a concentration camp. GIESSE was also concerned in this last case.

The other three accused all ill-treated one of the workers A. Diessen, by hitting him without any provocation, GIESSE being present.

Eindhoven Police
Political Investigation Department

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands' Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by J. Hoogert, Police constable, Eindhoven, also special constable attached to the Political Investigation Department, Eindhoven in connection with a charge of ill-treatment of Netherlands forced labourers in Germany brought against Martin Karl Wilhelm GIESSE and other Germans.

Declarations made to J. Janse, detective and also special constable, Eindhoven, and submitted by him on oath in the form of a report, are included in this statement.

Witness A. F. Diessen, Eindhoven, states that on 13th June 1943 he was sent by the Eindhoven labour exchange to work for the "Arbeitseinsatz" at the "Röntgen" factory belonging to H.H.W. MÜLLER, Hamburg. One day when fetching the coffee at the factory he broke two cups and was called to the office to account for this. GIESSE and HERNER (the gardener) a member of the NSDAP, were present. Without any reason HERNER then started hitting witness on the head causing him pain and making his face swell.

Witness J.G. van Karle states that the Eindhoven labour exchange sent him to Hamburg to work in the C.H. MÜLLER "Röntgen" factory. Martin GIESSE (witness recognised a photo shown to him as being that of the person in question) was employed there as a male nurse. Once when witness had had a bad accident he went to GIESSE for the wound to be bound up. GIESSE then smacked his face without any reason. Witness said nothing, as experience had shown that any protest only called forth more blows. Witness knows of another case of ill-treatment by GIESSE. A. Diessen had to go to the office and when he left it there were weals on his face and body which witness had not seen before. Diessen then told witness GIESSE had ill-treated him but witness does not remember when this actually took place.

Witness received news one day that a parcel from Holland was waiting for him at the post-office. His chief refused to let him go and get it though it was only during working hours that it could be fetched. Having fetched it next morning witness arrived late at the factory and had to explain the reason for this to his chief. As a punishment he was sent a few days later to the Allemesen prison and for this he makes GIESSE responsible as the latter always
made things out as black as possible on such occasions. When witness left prison he was weak and very much thinner owing to the bad treatment he received there.

In a second and later statement witness adds that GIESE himself took witness to the Gestapo on this occasion, threatening him with his revolver and telling the Gestapo that witness was a "saboteur".

Witness Bloesma states that he also was sent to work in the above factory in March 1943. Referring to witness Diessen's accident with the coffee cups he said that two Germans, DeMaTH and DRAGER, were present in the office when Diessen had to appear before GIESE. Both of them ill-treated Diessen.

Referring to the previous witness J. van Marie, Bloesma states that van Marie asked permission from his chief HUS to fetch the parcel but was refused. Having fetched it next morning he arrived late for work at the factory. HELPAUS was furious when he learned the reason and told GIESE and the Gestapo was sent to fetch van Marie to GIESE's office. Van Marie was then sent to the Dillenburg concentration camp and when he returned about ten weeks later he looked like a skeleton as a result of the frightful ill-treatment he had received.

W. van Oudenhoven and T. Massenger who had both been hurt were treated by GIESE. The ointment the latter put on their wounds caused blood-poisoning to set in. They asked GIESE for a note to the doctor but he refused this until the blood-poisoning became so bad that they had to be sent to hospital for emergency treatment. GIESE treated W. de Bruin in the same way and the latter's wound had to be drastically seen to in the hospital. GIESE was very careless in his treatment of wounds and inflammation with the result that germs from one person were passed to another with the results to be expected.

J. Woudstra who was working for another firm was also housed in the same camp as witness. He had an accident which stopped his working. GIESE and the camp commandant were in charge and when Woudstra got steadily worse the camp commandant proposed to GIESE that the doctor should be sent for. GIESE answered that Woudstra was not ill only lazy and did not need a doctor. Then the latter was finally sent for he at once took Woudstra to hospital where he died some days later. Witness is convinced GIESE is responsible for Woudstra's death as he didn't send for the doctor in time.

Another worker, A de Vos, was GIESE's pet aversion. He suffered from his stomach and got extra food but when he no longer received this he complained to GIESE and they had a row about it. Threatening him with a pistol, GIESE then took de Vos to his office where he made him undergo an 8 hours interrogation, at the same time ill-treating him, with the result that de Vos had severe stomach cramps that night.

Witness C. van Fees, referring to the treatment of his wound with which de Bruin received from GIESE, states that the result was a very high temperature from the inflammation caused by the treatment. GIESE visited de Bruin in the camp, said there was nothing wrong with him but laxine and that there was no need for a doctor. He then forced him to go...
back to the factory. De Bruin was finally treated at the hospital.

Witness H. Goossens states that GLESE was a perfect tyrant in his behaviour to the foreign workers. He always asserted that they were too lazy and spurred them on with various threats, including the Gestapo and being locked up, to work harder.

Witness J. Nassuer states that when he got blood-poisoning in his leg, GLESE only finally gave him the necessary form which would allow of his seeing a doctor when witness' gang leader insisted on this. GLESE treated De Vos frightfully badly, making him do very heavy work under fearful conditions. De Vos had to do this work poorly clothed in the snow and cold and wasn't allowed even to rest or warm himself.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Eindhoven, 14th February 1947.

S/ L.J. Boo, ort.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete
No defence seems possible
STROBEL, Max

2 4 APR 1947
1-13: A
14-15: S
16-19: W

2 2 MAY 1947
Addendum 2:
5: S
1: reclassified from W to S.
2-4: already listed, but alternative spelling to be shown on list.

3 0 JUL 1947
Addendum 2:
2: S for complicity in murder
1, 3: W

CARDS CHECKED LIST 58

CARDS CHECKED LIST 62
"After having driven for about 10 minutes at a normal pace CONRAD said to BRINGS: 'Look out now'. A hundred yards further BRINGS stopped on his own accord close by a side-road...

Either on or near the 'Napoleonbaan' BRINGS stopped and said: "Wait a moment, Hans, I must just change the number plates...."
Additional accused:

1. KLONEN, O.W., from January 1943 acted as "Veldmann" for the Sipo and S.D. Auslandstelle, Maastricht. Lived at Neerlenderheide (Holl). Now detained in Holland (Maastricht).

2. BRINGS, August Johannes, German. Born 16th June 1907 at Sraelen (Ger.). Garage owner, living at 4 Maasbrechterweg, Echt (Holl.). Now in "Slot 6" prison camp at Roermond.

Additional witness:

3. NIESCH, Richard Heinrich Georges

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No. 1; Murder (complicity in) Denunciation.

References to relevant provisions of national law:


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

KLONEN arrested the victim Geenen and though not the actual murderer accompanied the latter and the victim until a short distance before where the shooting took place. BRINGS drove the car used on this occasion. He also was an active participant in "razzias" and submitted names of people to the S.D. who then arrested them.
Extract of these statements has been made, in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by A. Dijksman, sergeant-major of the State Police, attached to the Political Investigation Department, Maastricht, as member of the above sub-committee, in connection with the murder of H. H. Geenen by members of the S.D. Aussenstelle Maastricht.

The investigator states that he confronted the accused KLONEN with witnesses Maria Hoeks, widow of H. H. Geenen, J. J. Geenen, son and Petronella Geenen, wife of G. Remakers, daughter, who each separately recognised him as the man who had been to their house on the day in question and had arrested H. H. Geenen.

The accused C. J. KLONEN stated that he did not know or recognise any of the above three people, nor did he know the person (Geenen) a photograph of whom was shown to him by the investigator.

As KLONEN persisted in this attitude the investigator had a statement previously made by Hoeks read out in front of the witnesses and accused. Hoeks supplemented it by saying that Strobel told him that at the time Geenen was arrested KLONEN stated that he belonged to the Sicherheitspolizei. KLONEN received a dressing-down from Strobel for having done so and was forbidden ever again to take part in an action in the neighbourhood in order to avoid recognition.

A couple of days later KLONEN showed witnesses his hair which he had arranged in a different way and asked whether he would now be recognisable.

The accused C. J. KLONEN finally made the following statement: he was employed as a "Nachmann" by the Sipo and S.D. Aussenstelle at Maastricht and one day just before Christmas 1943 was ordered to go to Sittard and wait for an S.D. car at a certain cross-road. Shortly after his arrival there Conrad turned up, he like KLONEN being dressed as a civilian. Conrad appeared very nervous and when asked what was up answered that the other would soon see. A bit later the garage owner BRINGS from Echt came along with a private car and Conrad and accused got in. Conrad had meanwhile said a man was to be arrested at Roggel. They drove slowly as Conrad said they must not arrive till it was quite dark and when they got to the house Conrad ordered accused to arrest the owner, telling him that he, accused, belonged to the Sicherheitspolizei and Geenen must accompany him to the police station. This accused did, showed his card and arrested Geenen handing him over to Conrad who had remained outside the building. Geenen asked why he was arrested and where he was taken, Conrad answering by saying that he was to be confronted with a man arrested by the S.D. and that he was going to Maastricht. About ten minutes later Conrad ordered BRINGS to stop. Conrad asked Geenen if he knew the spot and where it was there that he had hidden arms. Geenen said he knew nothing about arms. Conrad got out of the car, ordered him to go with him and told accused to accompany them. At a signal
given him accused stopped and the other two went on. About
5 minutes later accused heard two pistol shots one after the
other, followed a moment later by a weaker one. Conrad ap-
ppeared running fast and when accused asked what had happened
said: "Don't ask such silly questions." They got into the car
and BRINGS was told to drive on, Conrad saying to him that if
they were stopped and it came out that the man had been shot
by them it was to be presented as a case of his having es-
caped from the car. Later Conrad told BRINGS to stop so that
he could change the number plate. He also threatened accused
that something dire would happen to him should he mention
the matter. Next day Strobel said to accused: "Kochen, you know
that you were present at a "Reichsgaueheim" (State secret)
yesterday and if it comes out you will be punished with
"Ausrustung der Sippe" ("your family will be wiped out").
Accused then had to sign a paper on which were written the
names of his wife, child and parents. He was then given two
cays extra leave. On his return Strobel gave him the scolding
referred to by Elsholz.

Accused denies that he knew what was going to happen
to Geenen and during the time that he, Conrad, and Geenen
were together the latter was never told of what was awaiting
him. He has an absolute impression that BRINGS was told be-
forehand what was going to take place. He denies emphatically
that he was present when Geenen was shot. Conrad did this alone.

The accused August Johannes BRINGS denies that he drove
Conrad and Geenen to a house at Roggel and that he then drove
away from there with a man arrested by the two S.D.-officials.
He did own a private car which was often used by the S.D.
either with or without a driver.

Witness Erich August Ernst Elsholz states that in 1942
or 1943 about 45 R.O. priests were arrested in Limburg. It
was BRINGS who submitted the names of those who were arrested
near Echt to Conrad. BRINGS dressed in the uniform of the
Schutztruppe, took part in several "razzias" (raids) on illeg-
cal workers and people in hiding.

Witness Richard Heinrich Georges NITSCH states that
BRINGS was very friendly with Strobel, head of the Maastricht
Dienststelle. He supplied the S.D. with information. When
Dutchmen were arrested as hostages at Echt it was BRINGS
and Strobel who went through the lists of names beforehand.
In 1944 BRINGS, dressed in the Schutztruppe uniform, took
part in raids on illegal workers at Bacum and Holden as well
as at other places. The evening Geenen was murdered witness
and Strobel picked up Conrad at about 10 p.m. on the main road
near Echt. He supposes that BRINGS drove Conrad to Roggel that
evening.

The investigator adds that in view of further investiga-
tions concerning BRINGS it is very desirable that he be placed
at the disposal of the War Crimes Sub-Commission for Limburg.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed
at Maastricht, 20th May, 1947.

a/ A. W. DIJKMAN.
Addendum to Charge No.477 (UNWCG 4977), section 13.

4 MAY 1947

The shooting of 6 Dutchmen at Sondel on 6th April 1945 by members of the S.D.Aussenstelle Maastricht which was at Sneek from December 1944 till 13th April 1945.

Further details of accused:
   Born 27th May 1905 at Wetsringen, merchant. (Apparently identical with van den BERG, charge No.477, but not Joop van den BERG)

2. Fuchs, in charge 477 spelt FUCHS.

3. Schutt, " " " SCHUT.

4. Snoeijder, " " " SNOEIJDER.

Additional accused:
5. Blakert, member of the S.D. at Sneek, April 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No.1 - Murder.

References to relevant provisions in national law

STATEMENT

submitted by C. van Wijk, police-sergeant 1st class, now attached as investigating officer to the Leeuwarden Sub-commission for the Tracing of War Criminals.

The accused Richard Heinrich George NETOCH states in connection with the shooting of 6 men at Sondel on 6th April 1945, that STROBEL, Commandant of the Sondel S.D.Aussenkommando told a number of the S.D. men to be ready to form a firing-squad.

Hoffmann was sent with part of the squad to fetch the prisoners from Sneek and take them in the direction of Sondel. STROBEL gave the order to fire. When the salvo was finished STROBEL, CONRAD and SCHUTT went up to the victims and gave them their final shots. These three waited by the open grave for about half-an-hour after which it was filled in.

The squad then drove back.
The squad then drove back to Sondel where STROBEL told them they were not to say where the grave was.
Witness does not know whether STROBEL passed sentence himself in this case or whether the B.D.S., which meanwhile had withdrawn to The Hague, had given orders that these men were to be shot.

The accused Bernard Wilhelm BERG, states that the following were selected for the firing-squad: NITSCH, FEITH, SCHUTT, BLAUSCH and he himself, BERG. STROBEL gave the order: "Fire," whereupon they all fired their automatic pistols. STROBEL remarked that their shots had gone too high. Two of the men were barely touched. Witness had shot at one of these himself but fired without looking at the men he was supposed to kill. STROBEL and SCHUTT gave some finishing shots, STROBEL getting into the grave himself for this purpose.

When the prisoners were lined up in front of the grave prepared for them STROBEL, who had a paper in his hand, informed them that they had been condemned to death and this would be done by shooting. He then asked if they had expected such a judgment to which they replied in the affirmative.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge: 477 (10-4-1947)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number Date of receipt in Secretariat
4977/NE/6/401 8 APR 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position (Not to be translated)

1. STROEBEL, Max, member of Sicherheitsdienst Aussenstelle Maastricht
   UNWCC List No. 1/160

I, III, XVIII

2. NITSCH, (Richard Heinrich Georg), Obersturmführer (Hauptscharführer), member of S.D. Aussenstelle Maastricht from 1941. In charge of the "Resistance and Secret Organisations" Department
   Aged 38. Now detained in Maastricht
   UNWCC List No. 1/166

I, III, VIII(occ.), XVIII

3. CRUHAD, Hans, SS Sturmscharführer, member of S.D. Aussenstelle Maastricht from beginning 1942 till end of war.
   In charge of "Jewish Affairs" "Situation Reports" and later worked with the "Resistance and Secret Organisations" Department. Now detained in Maastricht
   UNWCC List 45/A-90

I

4. BONGERS, member of S.D. Aussenstelle Maastricht 1944
   Addendum to Charges 376 /4203) and 421 (4406)

I, XVIII

5. UNGER, Richard, German nationality.
   Hauptscharführer, member of S.D. Aussenstelle Maastricht from January 1942. Worked in the Kriminalpolizei department, being concerned with Black Market offences, deserters etc.
   Lived in Berlin electro-mechanic, married.
   Description: aged about 30, height approx 1.78 m, darkish fair hair, combed back smoothly, grey-blue eyes, narrow face, slim build.

I, XVII

6. SCHMIDT, member of the S.D. Aussenstelle Maastricht, 1944
   UNWCC Lists Nos 45/A-541, 51/A-297

I, III

7. SCHNEIDER, Wilhelm, Sturmscharführer, member of the S.D. Aussenstelle Maastricht from middle 1942. In charge of "Arbeitseinsatze" operations.
   Aged about 30. Born Kassel (Germany) married, member of Kriminalpolizei Kleef (Ger) Bad tempered man.
   UNWCC List No. 45/A-525; possibly identical with SCHNEIDER of UNWCC Lists 30/395 or 30/396
9. MEIJER, Wilhelm, German nationality.
   Stabschafführer. From October 1940 was member of the S.D. Aussenstelle Maastricht and head of the "Kriminalpolizei" department. Lived at 60, Würtherasse, Essen - Ruhr (Ger.).
   Description: aged about 42, height approx. 170, fair reddish hair, blue eyes, narrow face.
   Born 20th December 1902 in Stralsund.
   Professional police officer.

10. FESCH, SS Hauptschafführer, member of SD Aussenstelle Maastricht from about June 1944 till spring 1945 when transferred elsewhere. In charge of the "Cul-
ture and Press department" and later part charge of the "Resistance Organisations."
   Probably came from Berlin.

11. HOFFMAN, member of the S.D. Aussenstelle Maastricht spring 1945.
   UNCO List No. 45/A-226

12. GROOCKHE, Dutch nationality, member of the S.D. Aussenstelle Maastricht.
   UNCO List No. 51/A-111

13. ROSENTHAL, General-Leutnant German Heer-macht.
   Was at or near Heel or Kesselork (Holl) early Nov. 1944.
   Addendum to Charge 185 (2636)

**Suspects:**

14. HUGH, Walther, German nationality. Member of S.D. Aussenstelle Maastricht from July or Aug., 1943. Had the supervision of industrial concerns.

15. SCHNITZER, member of S.D. Aussenstelle Maastricht, Sept. 1944.
   Addendum to Charge 376 (4205)

**Witnesses:**

16. HORN, Probably General and Commandant of 106th Division "Einhut Erdman" was active in neighbourhood of Broekhuizer-
voort (Holland), October 1944.

17. KNICHTZ, deputy head of S.D. Aussenstelle Maastricht and "Sachbearbeiter", De-
   cember 1944.

18. HORT, van den, member of S.D. Aussenstelle Maastricht, October 1944.
   May be identical with van der Berg, Joop
   UNCO List No. 64/0-38; 45/0-37

19. STOCHERAND, Miss. S.D. man Ketich's Secretary, Maastricht 1944.
   Now detained in English Zone, Germany
   UNCO List No. 53/7-468
Place and date of commission of alleged crime
LIÉBUIS and VIENSLAND
1944-1945

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. I - Murder
III - Ill Treatment
VIII - Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions
XIII - Pillage
XVIII - Wanton devastation and destruction of property.

References to relevant provisions of national law
Neth. Penal Code
art. 47, 60, 287, 269, 300-302
310-312, 350

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The Maastricht Sicherheitsdienststelle was responsible during the occupation of Holland for thousands of Dutch subjects being arrested. Many of those victims were ill-treated sent to concentration camps, murdered. Pillaging also was carried out and houses deliberately burned down.

All the accused, most of whom have already appeared in other charges, were directly or indirectly guilty of murders. Some of these, SCHUBEL, HANST, SCHUMACHER, SCHOTT, MÜCHERS and MEIJER brutally ill-treated people previous to arrest or during interrogations and in addition NISCH, CONRAD, UNGER, MÜCHERS and SCHOTT committed arson on SCHUBEL's orders.

As to the suspects there appears to be good reason to suspect SCHUBEL of one murder, and HANST of being concerned in at least one murder and also of being an accomplice in some of the other crimes; persons arrested by him having been sent to concentration camps, ill-treated and in one case the home pillaged as well.
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**Statement**

submitted by A. Dijk, police-sergeant attached to the Political Investigation Dept., Maastricht, member of the above sub-commission, in connection with charges of murder, arson, ill-treatment and pillage brought against members of the S.D. Aussenstelle Maastricht.

Accused RICHARD HENRIK H GEORG NITSCH, Hauptscharführer in the Sicherheitspolizei, states that from January 1942 the head of the S.D. Aussenstelle Maastricht was MAX STROBEL. Everything that took place was done by his express orders, all arrests were ordered by him or carried out after consultations with him. Prisoners were not normally beaten during the interrogations but sometimes the so-called "vershärte Vernehmung" (3rd degree) were used, force or other methods being used to compel witnesses to confess or make statements. STROBEL was supposed to get permission from the Hague before resorting to this but very often he acted on his own initiative. He often happened that while witness was conducting an ordinary interrogation STROBEL started beating the person being examined or ordered him to be submitted to the 3rd degree. During this, STROBEL's period of office many Dutchmen were either killed by him or by his orders. Before August 1944 death sentences could only be carried out if approved of by the Hague but after that the heads of the Dienstellen were empowered to act on their own initiative, STROBEL also being affected by this decision.

NITSCH then proceeds to give details of murders committed by members of the Maastricht Dienstelle:

1. **10th August 1944**: the Dutchmen Korsten and Hoenders shot at Panningen by the Ordnungspolizei. STROBEL gave the order for this. Witness was "Sachbearbeiter."

2. **Addendum to Charge 576 (4201)**: 12th September 1944 the Pole Karel Zaisck shot by witness thinks, S.D. man SCHUMACHER on Strobel's orders in his presence.

3. **Early October 1944**: two Dutchmen, possibly de Geus and Arts, shot at the docks in Venlo by NEWHAN, PIEK and NITSCH. STROBEL gave the order for this. Witness thinks, NITSCH thinks, "Sachbearbeiter". The corpses were left lying there.

4. **Addendum to Charges 576 (4201) and 421 (4208)**: 9th October 1944 de Neef shot on the Helden-Kessel road by SCHUT and NITSCH in STROBEL's presence and by his orders.

5. **15th October 1944**: four Dutchmen shot at Broekhuizervorst by NITSCH's orders. One of the victims was named Bracht. NITSCH was "Sachbearbeiter". Execution carried out by soldiers belonging to the "Sudetenorden". NITSCH thinks NITSCH was general and commandant of the 186 Division. Those S.D. men present were NITSCH, NITSCH, VAN DEN BURG, & NITSCH.
The same day STROBEL ordered a house to be burned down at Broschuizerhorst by members of the S.D. chosen for the purpose. The following day a second house was burned by soldiers belonging to the "Einheit Krommel" after consultation with STROBEL. NITSCH states further that MICHELIS took an active part in the above.

In this connection Witness M.A. Vorgelde, Broekhuisen, states that on 15th October 1944, the Germans took away cattle from the farms, among others from witness' place. At one moment the cattle were left unguarded and witness' brother, F.A. Vorgelde, fetched their cow back and told her that Bracht, a man of 60, had accused the Germans of stealing the cattle, had been threatened by them with a pistol and had then himself produced an old one from his pocket saying: "I've got a thing like that too". The Germans chased him away and nothing further happened.

About an hour later a car drove up to the farm and witness' brother was taken away by the Germans and joined to a group of men including Bracht all of whom were taken off in the direction of Venlo. At the same time Bracht's house was set on fire.

That afternoon a large body of soldiers returned bringing Vorgelde, Bracht and two others, Edmond Hanman and Brauwer, with them. They were looking for another of the Hanmans but not finding him most of the Germans left again. Three of the remainder took the four men off and shortly afterwards witness heard shots from a rifle or automatic pistol come from the direction in which they had gone. She later saw the Germans return then finally leave. In the meantime the family Hanmans' house too was burned down. Next day witness found the bodies of the four men including her brother lying in an orchard nearby. They all had holes in the back of their heads.

6. End October 1944: three men shot on Venko airfield by CONRAD, PIEBIG and NITSCH on STROBEL's orders. The corpses were left lying there unburied.

7. About end September or half-way through October 1944: three young men accused of shooting at German soldiers were arrested at Sittard by soldiers belonging to the "Einheit Gebhard" STROBEL ordered them to be shot which was done near Haasniel in the neighbourhood of the Dutch-German frontier by CONRAD, PIEBIG and NITSCH. The corpses were left lying unburied.

In connection with this case the accused NITSCH states that he saw NITSCH, STROBEL and SCHUTT armed with automatics take the three young Dutchmen away, returning without them a couple of hours later. The next morning officers of the Gronspolizei arrived at the Dienststelle in Haasniel saying three men had been found shot, one of whom still showed signs of life. NITSCH and CONRAD went off to investigate and on their return witness heard that the local burgomaster had been ordered to have the corpses buried.

8. About 8-7 September 1944: STROBEL and PIEBIG shot a half-Jew from Meerlen at Berg and Terdijt, also a German deserter.

9. Early in November 1944: two or three Jews shot near Venlo by STROBEL's orders.

10. Addendum to Charge 161 (26E).

Early November 1944, the Dutchman Berden arrested at Heel by members of the Wehrmacht and taken to Loosdrecht.
where he was interrogated by NITSCH and STROBEL. He was then shot by the ordeguardarmerie in the presence of the S.D. man SCHNEIDER this by STROBEL's orders after consultation with General-Leutnant RÖSELNAH.

11. Addendum to Charges 363 (4160) and 421 (4406)
15th November 1944 Four Dutchmen, Reuchlin, Hekman, Junker and Roosjen shot at Venlo airfield by STROBEL's orders. NITSCH shot Hekman and Junker and CONRAD, Roosjen and Reuchlin. The bodies were buried in a bomb crater on the airfield.

12. End February 1945 Wieringen and another Dutchman shot by STROBEL and CONRAD near Balk (Fr.). They were members of a sabotage group belonging to the Netherlands Forces of the Interior N.B.S. and were previously interrogated by NITSCH, STROBEL and CONRAD. The corpses were buried where they were shot.

13. About March 1945 six Dutchmen shot near Sondel (Fr.) by STROBEL, CONRAD, UNGER, HOFMANN, SCHUT, SCHNEIDER & NITSCH. The corpses were buried where they were shot.

14. 13th or 14th April 1945 the adjutant to the district leader of the Netherlands Forces of the Interior (N.B.S.) shot on the Afsluitdijk in Friesland by UNGER, NITSCH and PROK MANN on STROBEL's orders.

15. About the end of March or beginning of April 1945 a member of the N.B.S. shot near Sneek by SCHUT and SCHUT. The body was left lying there.

16. At the end of 1943 and beginning of 1944 resistance groups in Central Limburg set fire to straw and grain stacks. This STROBEL reported to the Hague and received orders to have farms burned down in villages where this occurred. One such farm was at Roegel and CONRAD and SCHUT set it on fire. NITSCH was ordered by STROBEL to fire a café near the Maasbrug at Roermond. This he tried to do but failed to burn it down.

17. 26th December 1944 The Dutchman H.H. Geenen shot at Roegel by STROBEL's orders. CONRAD was present at the execution. Brühl, the deputy head of the S.D. was "Sachbearbeiter" in this case.

18. Spring 1945 Four Dutchmen shot at Makkum (Fr.) by STROBEL's orders. All the members of the S.D. took part in this execution including FLEIBIG, LEIER, SCHNEIDER, UNGER, NITSCH and STROBEL. UNGER was also most probably present.

This shooting followed a "razzia" (raid) made by the Groningen and Maastricht Aussenstellen when a number of people were arrested and five or six shot members of both Aussenstellen taking part in the shootings. The victims were not condemned to death by a German judicial body or by a Court martial.

So far NITSCH's statement.

Further charges against members of the S.D. Aussenstellene-Maastricht as established by the interrogator are:
STROBEL: NITSCH:

16th February 1944 J.A.J. Janssen was arrested by members of the Maastricht S.D. and before being taken from his house was violently beaten by NITSCH and STROBEL because he would not answer incriminating questions. He was then taken to SD headquarters and subjected to an uninterrupted interrogation for some days by NITSCH and others.

STROBEL was present at one time. Witness was made to sit in a bending position with his arms stretched out in front, NITSCH sitting on one side and STROBEL on the other. When witness lowered his arms slightly STROBEL struck him on the fingers with an iron ruler till he smashed them all. He also kicked witness' thigh with his heels. Ill-treatment by various S.D. men went on for two days and nights till finally STROBEL forbade any more beatings saying: "otherwise he will be absolutely no use to us."

(Statement by Janssen.)

February 1944 S. Aussem arrested. While shut up in the S.D. building several times saw people in the cells there who were fearfully ill-treated by members of the S.D. One man, Ummels, was lying unconscious and NITSCH and STROBEL came to look at him then threw a bucket of water over him. STROBEL saying: "Just let him lie there."

(Statement by Aussem.)

10th May 1944 G. de L. Jennissen arrested and taken to S.D. headquarters where NITSCH interrogated him for three days and nights during which time he was very severely ill-treated. He was made to sit in a crouching position with his arms stretched out in front and kicked and beaten if he lowered them. He fainted several times. The third day STROBEL came in and when NITSCH said witness would not speak STROBEL was furious and both of them then dragged him round the room by his hair.

(Statement by Jennissen.)

10th May 1944 several heads of a resistance group were arrested by the S.D. In a written declaration by NITSCH'S former secretary, Miss STOEBRAAK, the latter a member of the group Lokerman was interrogated at length by NITSCH and STROBEL. She saw STROBEL stamp on Lokerman's toes and then hit him on his Adam's apple with an iron ruler.

(Statement by Tambraak.)

From the registers of the Maastricht prison it appears that STROBEL had 3500 or more persons arrested by the S.D. at Maastricht. Several of these died in concentration camps in Holland and Germany.

RUBY, Walther:

In the registers of Maastricht prison mention is made of various people who were shut up there by RUBY. Some of these have made the following declarations in writing:

C.J. van den Berg: that he was arrested by the S.D. on 2nd December 1943 and kept in the prison till the 24th. On the 19th he was taken to S.D. headquarters where he was kicked, his ears boxed and then he was set to work. If he asked for food or drink he was beaten. He had to wash down cars and as this apparently wasn't done to their satisfaction
he was repeatedly drenched with a hose in consequence of which he finally got inflammation of the middle-ear, having to be operated on, as a result he is deaf in one ear.

B. Wandersman: that he was arrested by the S.D. on 21st March 1944, at his sister's house. After this arrest his own house at Heek (L) was entered by the Germans, the servants sent away and hundreds of guilders' worth of house linen, clothing and food-stuffs stolen.

H. Brouwer: that his son Jacobus Houdt aged 18 was arrested on 5th December 1943 by the S.D. and after being kept for some time in Maastricht prison was sent to Vught concentration camp where he remained three months, being very badly ill-treated.

H. Brouwers: that on 5th December 1945 he was arrested by the S.D. man (HUH) and kept in Maastricht prison till the 9th. He was never interrogated and does not know why he was arrested.

A. Peters: that about 6 months before Maastricht was liberated (September 1944) he was arrested by five members of the S.D. and taken to the prison where he was kept for three months. One of the Germans ill-treated him by hitting him on the mouth with a bunch of keys and knocking out his teeth.

The interrogator adds that HUH's name appeared after each of the above in the prison register from which it can be deduced that he was responsible for their arrest.

CONRAD: often conducted "verschüffte Vernehmungen" (3rd degree) (Statement by Miss STÖCKERHAND, NITSCH, secretary):

during the time he was at Maastricht imprisoned 132 persons, 80. being of Jewish blood. These latter after first having been sent to Westerbork concentration camp, were transported to an unknown destination and very few have returned;

on 21st July 1944 arrested or had arrested 11 members of an "illegal" organisation at Gulpen who, without having been condemned to punishment by any German Judicial body were sent to German concentration camps;

on 21st July 1944 arrested J.H. Ortmans, Gulpen and without any provocation hit him knocking him down, in front of his Ortmans' wife and children.

(MEIJER: during the time he was at Maastricht imprisonment 95 persons of whom 25 were sent to the concentration camps at Vught and Aalsmeer.)

On 21st July 1944 searched the house of A.N.C. Pletsers for a hidden radio and being unable to find it severely ill-treated Pletsers. After the latter finally produced the radio he was arrested and on 7th June 1944 sent to Vught concentration camp and then to Germany.

(Statement by Pletsers)
It is considered very desirable that in addition to being classified as a war criminal, PIEBIG should be put at the disposal of the War Crimes Sub-Commission, Laastrecht as soon as possible, as being an important witness.

PIEBIG:

took an active part against resistance movements in Holland. Arrested Dutchmen who were sent to concentration camps in Germany.

(statement by A. NITSCH)

According to the Laastrecht prison registers, arrested about 30 Dutchmen in 1944, 15 or so being sent to an unknown destination.

SCHNEIDER:

According to the Laastrecht prison registers, had some 800 Dutch subjects shut up, 475 or more of whom were sent to an unknown destination.

8th September 1943 H. Bouten was arrested by the S.D. during a "razaia" (raid) and taken to their Laastrecht headquarters. There NITSCH sent for him and when witness refused to sign a paper put in front of him NITSCH hit him in the face with his fists. Later two S.D. men, one being SCHNEIDER, came in and after NITSCH had bound witness' hands behind his back the other S.D. man flogged him by NITSCH's order. Witness was later sent to the Amerafoort concentration camp.

(statement by H. Bouten)

UNGER:

according to the Laastrecht prison registers, had about 175 Dutchmen shut up of whom some 75 were sent to an unknown destination.

In connection with the shooting of persons at Broekhuizerveen and burning down of houses on 15th October 1944 (see NITSCH statement, change 5) NITSCH amplifies here by saying that he and UNGER took part in burning these houses.

The Laastrecht sub commission is anxious to have UNGER placed at its disposal as an extremely important witness in addition to his probable classification as a war criminal. He acted very often as chauffeur and during the time that the Laastrecht Aussehstelle was retreating in front of the Allies by way of Hoensbroek, Maasniel, Venlo to Friesland and finally Noord-Holland (where they were taken prisoners) the members committed many murders and burned down several houses so that his evidence could be of great value.

KNECHT:

according to official data put at the interrogator's disposal had 120 Dutchmen shut up in Laastrecht prison, including 12 Roman Catholic priests. 35 of the 120 were sent away, the greater number to Vught Concentration Camp.

3rd July 1942 the St. Joseph's Boys Home (Voogdijdirectie), Heer, was seized by KNECHT and a number of German soldiers under his command who with their rifles at
the ready made wait was practically an attack on the Institution. Michael's behaviour was brutal in the extreme and when witness, Brother Michael, had a dispute with him Michael kicked him violently down some stone steps causing him to be seriously hurt.

The priests were separated and taken off to Maastricht. They then had to fend for themselves, while shortly afterwards the Institution thus evacuated was occupied by the Hitler Youth. After the liberation it was found that a large part of the contents had disappeared.

(Statement by Brother Michael of the Institution.)

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Maastricht, 10th December 1946

s/ A. Dijkman.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete

No defence is possible.
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Cards Checked: List 58
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge: No.479 (17-4-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

1. **BREMER** Sturmbannführer and Regierungsrat, member of the S.D. Commandant of Westerbork concentration camp for a period from June 1942. Returned there in 1944 and became leader of the execution squad at the crematorium. UNWCC-lists Nos.40/A-35 and 41/8-64.

2. **DIETRICH** Obersturmführer, member of S.D. Was for two months commandant of Westerbork concentration camp. UNWCC-list No.1/A-151.

3. **HEMMER** Albert Konrad, Obersturmführer, member of S.D. Commandant Westerbork concentration camp. Profession: police inspector; lived at 23 Baaeisterstrasse, Dasseldorf. Now in Assen prison, Holland UNWCC-list No.52/A-175.

4. **LEIN** Unterscharführer and member of S.D. Geisler's adjutant at Westerbork concentration camp and acted as a prison warden. UNWCC-list 52/A-370.

5. **MAASS** Major, Commandant of the Schutzpolizei, Groningen, Sept.1944.

Witnesses


7. **HASSEL** Elisabeth, Frau-, member of the S.D. Secretary and mistress of GEISLER, commandant of Westerbork concentration camp. Also acted as secretary to the Bezirkschef der Sicherheitspolizei, The Hague. Was GEISLER's secretary at the Rechtsamt at Dusseldorf in 1940 and previous to 1939, secretary to the director of the Dusseldorf Municipal Electricity and Gas Works. Wife of Unterscharführer HASSEL, member of the S.D. Appenblinasticola, 93, Euterpestraat, Amsterdam (possibly identical with Rudolph HASSEL, Kriminal Sekretär, S.D. Amsterdam, 1943. Now detained at Vught. UNWCC-list No53/A-146)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Westerbork, 1942-1944.

Further description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder.
No. III - Ill-treatment of civilians (complicity in)
No. VII - Deportation of civilians.
No. VIII - Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions (complicity in)

No. I, VII.
" 2 and 4 - III.
" 3 - III (acc.), VII, VIII (acc.)
" 5 - VII

References to relevant provisions in national law

Neth. Penal Code:

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The inmates of Westerbork concentration camp for Jews suffered from great nervousness and agitation due in a large measure to the fear inspired in them by a certain Frau HASSEL, secretary to the camp commandant GEMEKER.

This woman was violently anti-Jewish and spurred the commandant on to increased severity towards the unfortunates in his care. She also acted as deputy when GEMEKER was absent and during such times was officially responsible for any measures taken in the camp. Owing to the great influence she had over GEMEKER whose mistress she also was, she can be considered as equally responsible for conditions in the camp.

DISCHNER, the first commandant of the camp, was responsible for the earlier transports being sent off. He later returned and became head of the execution squad at the camp crematorium, being responsible for the murder of several members of the resistance movement.

DISCHNER during his two months' rule at the camp was in the habit of beating the inmates, men, women and children being thus treated.

LEEME, Gemeker's adjutant, struck at least one person during the latter's interrogation by his chief. He was also responsible for inhuman conditions in a prison cell in the camp.

GEMEKER, camp commandant for some years at Westerbork, was an accomplice in the deportation of the camps' enforced inhabitants and also, in his capacity as commandant, an accomplice in the bad conditions suffered by those condemned by him to punishment in the camp prison. During an interrogation he also tacitly agreed to the ill-treatment by a subordinate of a man he was examining. He also took an active part in the deportation of a Dutch police battalion for slave labour in Germany.

This latter act was ordered by WASSCHEK who provided the means of transport.

Transmitted by
Postscript

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the

STATEMENT

submitted by J. Rutgers, detective attached to the Political Investigation
Department, Assen, also special police constable employed by the War Crimes
Investigation Office, in connection with charges brought against Frau HASSEL and
others employed at Westerbork concentration camp.

Witness Ottenstein states that Frau HASSEL, secretary to GLADKER, who
was at that time commandant of the Jewish concentration camp, Westerbork, was
exceptionally antagonistic to the Jews. When GLADKER was absent from the camp
for a few days she was his official deputy. Everyone was deadly afraid of her
for all had the impression that it was she who really ruled.

Witness Grosz states that he had to work in the house where GLADKER
and Frau HASSEL lived and in this way learnt how violently she hated the Jews.
Witness considers that HASSEL continually incited GLADKER to acts which he
would not have done of himself. He heard conversations between them during
which HASSEL mentioned things she wished to see changed in the camp, such
changes invariably being prejudicial to the Jewish inmates. She reported
anybody who had annoyed her with the result that the person in question was
called to account the same or next day and generally punished.

Witness Schlosser states that he worked as clerk in the Westerbork
"Lagerkommandantur". GLADKER frequently said that Frau HASSEL was deputy during
his absence and all orders issued by her were to be obeyed. She always signed
documents as his official deputy on such occasions.

When GLADKER was punishing anybody for instance with so many days
arrest HASSEL would say why did he not make it that number of weeks or months.
She often interrogated people herself, frequently in collaboration with Unterschar-
führer LEHMKE.

Witness van As states that HASSEL was an officer in the S.D. In
GLADKER's absence she used to sign official documents: "The Camp Commandant, i.e.
(im Auftrage)". She exercised great influence on GLADKER's management of the
camp.

Witness does not know whether she was there when executions took
place in the camp but does know that she was present when the greater part of
the Police Battalion consisting of Dutch policemen was taken off to work in
Germany.

Witness David states that according to tales going round the camp
HASSEL said just before the liberation that those Jews still should be sent
away to be gassed. All the Jews were very afraid of her and when she was away
for a few days the whole camp felt very much calmer and more peaceful. GLADKER
was then much more humane. Directly she returned "terror" measures were
tightened up again.

Witness de Jong states that on 10th February 1945 he was called before
GLADKER to answer a supposed charge of incitement against the German. Wit-
ness got the impression that GLADKER was uncertain as to the punishment he
should inflict but Frau HASSEL, who was present during the interrogation called
him out of the room. On his return witness was given 20 days in the cells. On
being taken there prison-warder LEHMKE searched him and found a small bit of
paper with notes of English broadcasts on it. GLADKER questioned witness
about it and during this interrogation LEHMKE hit witness in the face.

The treatment witness received in the cell was very bad. The cell
itself was entirely unwarmed though it was February and freezing and witness
had to sleep on a wooden cot made of lathes with no mattress or coverings.

Leaves only took him
LEME only took him out to the lavatory once in every three days and witness was not allowed to remain there longer than two minutes. He was never given anything hot to eat and all he received was 3 thin slices of bread and a little water every three days. As a result of this treatment he was very ill for some days and was unable to walk properly for about a month.

Witness Albert Konrad SEPFLER, former commandant of Westerbork concentration camp now in Haaren prison, Holland, referring to the sending to Germany of the Dutch Police Battalion mentioned by witness van R., states that a few days before "Dolie Dimming" (Had Tuesday), Sept. 1944, some of the Dutch policemen in Amsterdam went "underground" and Major K. SCHER, commander of the Schutzpolizei at Groningen asked witness to inform the police in the Heide camp that they had the choice of transferring to the "Ordnungspolizei" or of being sent to work in Germany. Most refused to join the Ordnungspolizei and were transported to Germany in Wehrmacht vehicles sent by MAKKE for the purpose.

Frau E. was concerned in making out the lists of those to be sent but did not put the question to the policemen as to whether they wished to remain, witness doing this himself.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Haaren, 19th December 1946.

s/ J. Rutgers.

The following is taken from a report by H.J.-Ruyter, Sergeant, member of the Netherlands War Crimes Commission, Investigation Team I, Hamburg, B.M.N.H., dated 17th September 1946 and attached to the above statement in connection with the S.D. at Westerbork.

Witness Heins TOLTMANN, now in No.3 C.I.C. Faalingboestel, states that in June 1942 Sturmführer and Regierungsrat DIFFER became camp commandant of Westerbork, having an S.D. staff under him. He saw to transports being sent off. He was followed by Obersturmführer DIBNER who used to beat everybody, women and children included, with his riding whip.

Two months later Obersturmführer GEBER replaced DIBNER. DIFFER's secretary and deputy (also his mistress) was Frau H., who was practically commandant of the camp.

GEBER enriched himself enormously during his time at Westerbork as rich Jews used to give him goods or very large sums of money so as not to be sent away with transports.

He also set up a "Straflager" (punishment camp) from which people could buy themselves out again by means of presents etc.

In 1944, DIFFER returned and became the leader of the execution squad in the Westerbork crematorium where several people belonging to the Resistance Movement were done away with by him.

Report concluded and signed at Hamburg on the 17 Sept. 1946.

s/ H.J.-Ruyter.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position</th>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime</th>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</th>
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<td>1. RÖDI(H), German national, Kreisleiter of the N.S.D.A.P.</td>
<td>Meppel (Holland), 1944-1945</td>
<td>No. IX - Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy.</td>
<td>Article IX of 1919 List.</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:**

Both accused, members of the N.S.D.A.P., worked for the Wehrmacht by ordering and carrying out raids after which the persons so seized were forced to labour at defence works ordered by the Wehrmacht. They also requisitioned labour on a large scale for the O.T. (Organisation Todt), even farmers and farm workers being called up with the result that many cases agriculture came to a standstill.

Statement by Netherlands representative on 30.7.47 to the effect that military operations were taking place in the immediate neighbourhood.

Transmitted by...
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

submitted by W. Lonstra, police detective-sergeant, head of the Special Investigation Section of the Political Investigation Department, Heppel, also special constable and G. Gunnink, detective attached to the above service, also special police officer, in connection with war crimes committed by the Germans E. RODICH and KUHN.

Witness H. Top, Heppel, states that about February 1944, the O.T. (Organisation TODT) arrived in Heppel and special offices were set up there in this connection. One of these offices was directed by a certain KUHN and another by Kreisleiter RODICH who was KUHN's superior.

The Burgomaster of Heppel was ordered to produce a certain number of the inhabitants to work for the O.T., the work to consist in the building of bunkers, digging of trenches etc.

These labour requisitions started with 80 to 100 people but were soon extended to some 1200. It was very quickly lengthened to a month.

On 6th October 1944, a general requisitioning of labour was made, all the male inhabitants of Heppel between the ages of 18 and 55 being ordered by RODICH to report at a certain time and place. The town was cordoned off by the Wehrmacht and all who did not present themselves voluntarily were conducted to the rallying place. Houses were also searched and everyone compelled to report themselves.

The crowd thus gathered together was kept in order by armed soldiers. The Municipal Secretariat had to be there in full and was ordered to make out fresh exemption certificates, but as the number thus given was considered too high by the German authorities, their issue was stopped. The persons still left were then taken off under armed guard and set to work on the bunkers and trenches. This work continued till April 1945.

Witness was present at one conference RODICH had with the Burgomaster when he demanded 1500 to be ready at a certain time for the building of bunkers, threatening that if this order was not carried out those present at the conference would be shot.

RODICH was the person who issued the demands for persons to be requisitioned to work for the Wehrmacht, KUHN being charged by him with the daily activities necessary in this connection.

In addition to the above all farmers and farm workers were called up to work for the Wehrmacht, the result being that a large number of agricultural concerns were brought to a stand still.

Witness G. van Slooten confirms the above. RODICH was head of that office of the N.S.D.A.P. which was transferred to Heppel from Hasselt. When the Allies bombed the aerodrome at Havelte, RODICH called up labour and sent the people so requisitioned to restore the aerodrome. He also set up a punishment camp at the aerodrome to which people were taken when they refused to work for the Wehrmacht.

Witness G. van Alken states that RODICH ordered a large scale "razzia" (raid) to be held at Heppel. It was he who gave orders for the Wehrmacht such as the making of tank traps etc. Another "razzia" was held at Steenwijk when about 500 persons were seized and made to work at building bunkers at Havelte. In the prison camp set up by RODICH at the latter place were people who had come from the West to get food and had then been arrested by the S.S. and other authorities. E. RODICH was the man responsible for the above "razziias" and the calling up of men who were forced to build defences and do other war work.
The investigators remark that KUHN must be considered equally responsible for the crimes committed by REEDIC as it was he who carried out the latter's orders. He is also looked on as being a very important witness as he co-operated closely with the S.D.COmmando under P. THIJmakers (UNWCO-list No. 27/..-694). at Moppel.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Moppel 16th September, 1946.

s/ W. Lenstra

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

Charge No. 401 (17-I.47)  

For the use of the Secretariat

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<th>Registered Number</th>
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<td>18 APR 1947</td>
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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position</th>
<th>Charge No. 401 (17-I.47)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Dr.</strong> (or <strong>SCHIRRALGER</strong>), Oberscharführer, member of the Gestapo and possibly of the S.D. at Enschede, October 1944, description: height about 1.80m, slim build, dark complexion, black hair.</td>
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<td>2. <strong>MULLER</strong>, Inspector, German customs officer at Glanerbrug-Gronau in October 1944 and now ditto at Gronau.</td>
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<td>2. MULLER, Inspector, German customs officer at Glanerbrug-Gronau in October 1944 and now ditto at Gronau.</td>
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Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Glanerbrug, Holland, 24th October 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder.
No. III - Ill-treatment of civilians.

References to relevant provisions in national law


**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

The accused arrested a civilian during a "razzia" (raid) and after interrogating him, during which interrogation he beat him handed him over to a Dutch policeman to be locked up. The man tried to escape from this policeman but was recaptured whereupon the accused immediately shot and killed him without even having questioned him.

Transmitted by: **...**
Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT submitted by J.G.L.Krabbe and B.van den Kamp, both detectives attached to the Political Investigation Service, Enschede, also special constables, in connection with the shooting of a Dutch civilian at Glanerbrug.

Witness Flapper, police constable, Glanerbrug, states that on 24th Oct. 1944 the Germans made a great "razzia" (raid) at Glanerbrug. Witness who was in his police uniform was accosted by a German member of the Gestapo who had two civilians, obviously under arrest, with him. Having informed the German where the police-station was witness followed the three men there and was present while the German interrogated his two prisoners.

During this interrogation witness saw the German strike and kick the two Dutchmen. The Gestapo man then wished the prisoners to be taken to the S.D. building in Enschede but this could not be done as all the streets were barred by German soldiers.

Witness was ordered to shut the two up in the police-station and as they were proceeding to the building next door for this purpose one of the men ran away. Witness handed the other over to a colleague Brekveld and followed the fugitive, firing a warning shot, and managed to catch him. As soon as he had taken the man back to the building by the police-station the Gestapo man turned up again, presumably having heard the shot.

In answer to his question witness said one of the men had tried to escape whereupon without asking the latter anything, the German gave the man in question a shove, knocking him down, then fired his automatic pistol at him. The man never moved again.

The Gestapo man was dressed in German uniform with the S.S. badge on one lapel of his jacket and 2 stars on the other. His rank was Oborscharführer. Witness does not know his name but heard "R.176", "SCH.N10.G", and "SCH.N12.GER" mentioned.

Witness Brekveld, police constable, Glanerbrug, confirms the above. He saw the German deliberately shoot three times at the fallen man who was killed immediately. He had a wound behind his left ear. Without saying a word the German then made off.

Witness does not know the German's name though he has heard him called "R.176", "S.C.12.GER", and "SCH.N12.GER".

The investigators say that they have been unable to find out the name of the German soldier in question, but customs-inspector MILLER one of the German customs officers who at the time of the murder were at the "Glanerbrug-Gronau" control post and who are now in the same capacity at Gronau, would most probably be able to supply the necessary information. MILLER boasts of being able to remember such things.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Enschede, 2nd February, 1946.

S/ J.G.L.Krabbe.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>2nd Apr 1947</td>
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**Mechels**

Date Submitted: 2nd Apr 1947

Decision of Committee I: A, B

Cards Checked List: 5%
For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number  Date of receipt in Secretariat. 18 APR. 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position.
(NOT TO BE TRANSLATED)

HEGENS, Major, Kommandeur eines Bataillons der Grün- oder Ordnungspolizei, Regiment TOOT, Kommandeur des Sicherungsberichts, Groningen, Friesland, Drenthe.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime
Trimunt near Harum, Holland, 3rd May 1943.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No.1 - Murder (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions in national law
Neth. Penal Code, art. 287, 289.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

At the time of the General Strike in Holland in May 1943 a group of men stopped a milk-cart coming from Harum and telling the driver that the farmers were not going to deliver any milk, sent him back again. A little later that day some of the above men together with a number of others seized apparently at random in the neighbourhood, a total of 16, were taken to a German military post at Trimunt and shot the same afternoon without any form of trial by members of the S.D. or Grün- or Polizei from Harum.

The accused signed the list issued of persons who had been shot in connection with the strike movement in the provinces of Groningen, Friesland and Drenthe, which list included the names of the 16 victims in this charge.

Transmitted by
Royal Mounted Police,
District Groningen,
Political Investigation Service Harum.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the
Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission

STATEMENT.

submitted by B. Pegels, sergeant of the Royal Mounted Police, Harum, also attached
to the Political Investigation Service, Groningen, in connection with the
shooting of 16 Dutchmen at Trimunt, municipality of Harum.

Witness Doornbosch states that he and two of his sons were on the
highway leading to Harum on 3rd May 1943, a time when the celebrated strikes
were going on in Holland. They were talking to a number of others when a
milk cart belonging to the milk factory in Harum drove up. This they stopped
and turned back, telling the driver that the farmers were not going to send
in any milk. No barricade was put across the road to prevent anyone from
driving on. When the milk cart had gone back the assembled men went home.

About half to three quarters of an hour later some soldiers arrived
from the German post at Trimunt and took witnessed two sons and various others,
in all 16 people, back to their post. That afternoon all the arrested men
were shot at Trimunt either by the Grune-polizei or by the S.D. from Groningen.

The investigator adds that the men were charged with having put a
barricade across the road so as to prevent the drivers of milk-carts from
going on but no proof of any such barricade has been found. From information
received the soldiers at the German post who had carried out the arrests
apparently more or less at random were just about to release the men when the
S.D. and/or the Grune-polizei arrived from Groningen and shortly afterwards
the 16 men were shot without any form of trial.

Another man was shot at Harum that same afternoon. He was one of a
group of more than five persons standing talking and on that account when a
car carrying members of the S.D. drove through Harum, this man, Jan
Sikkenga, ran away, was pursued and shot. He had committed no crime of any
sort.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Harum,
19th June 1945.

B. Pegels.

Attached to the above statement is a photo-copy of a list of men
shot in the provinces of Groningen, Friesland and Drenthe during the period
1st - 5th May 1943 in connection with the strike movement. This list was
issued on 10th May 1943 by the "Kommandeur des Sicherungsbereiche, Groningen"
and signed "MECHELS, Major und Kommandeur des Sicherungsbereichs, Groningen,
Friesland, Drenthe."
The names of the victims in this charge appear among the others on
the list.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee
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2 4 APR 1947 | Rejected
4 SEP 1947 | 1, 2: A for willage
             | 3: A for ill.
CARDS CHECKED LIST 68
Acused: 1. KORTE, HANS, Sozial REFERENT attached to Dr. MUNZER, "Beauftragter des Reichskommissars" in ZEELAND - September 1944.


3. STAUB, Oberleutnant, Ordnungspolizei, MIDDELBURG, Sept. 1944, Now possibly in ESTERWEGEN Camp (Ger.) U.N.W.C.C. List No.6/3 - 662.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime ZEELAND, September 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list No. III - Ill-treatment (Complicity in) 
" XIII - Pillage

References to relevant provisions of national law Neth. Penal Code. Art. 300 - 302, 310 - 312

Short statement of facts.

The accused KORTE and MITTELSTENSCHEID took money found on an arrested person who never received it back. They also took a large sum and various shares found in a house they were searching. The two of them were also present when a man being interrogated by STAUB was ill-treated by a member of the Ordnungspolizei.

Transmitted by...........................................
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**Statement**

submitted by P. STEEN, special constable and attached to the Political Investigation Department MIDDELBURG as investigation officer, in connection with charges of theft etc. brought against the German, Social-Referent H. KORTE.

Witness BRANDES states that he was arrested at the end of Sept. 1944 by members of the Ordnungspolizei and taken to their office for interrogation. Those present during the latter were Oberleutnant STAUB, Referent KORTE, MITTELSTENSCHEID and a few of the Ordnungspolizei. STAUB did the questioning assisted by MITTELSTENSCHEID and when witness' answers were not satisfactory one of the Ordnungspolizei repeatedly struck him in the face with his fist and kicked and thumped him.

Witness J.P. MALJERS states that he went into hiding on 30th Sept. 1944 having been warned of possible arrest. That evening MITTELSTENSCHEID and KORTE searched his house and seized a sum of about F.10,000 also various shares. The whole contents of witness' house were looted by the Germans during his absence and on his return he found an empty house.

Witness A.C.J. MALJERS states that on 30th Sept. 1944 he was interrogated by MITTELSTENSCHEID and KORTE about some letters written on his firm's note paper and also about a large number of ration coupons which had been found. As during further interrogations no evidence could be brought to show that witness was guilty of illegal activities he was accused of being an accomplice because news for the "underground" was written on the firm's paper. In front of KORTE, MITTELSTENSCHEID then imposed a fine of F.15000 on witness to be paid in cash. Witness paid over the sum to MITTELSTENSCHEID and later received a receipt signed by MUNZER (Beauftragte for ZEELAND). Furthermore witness' car was requisitioned by STAUB and he never received a voucher for it.

The investigator adds that it is extremely important that KORTE should be placed at the disposal of the War Crimes Sub-Commission to which he belongs as he KORTE was present during conversation between MUNZER and two S.D. men KARL KLÜMMER (already detained in Holland) and LÜH (not yet arrested) which were followed by the shooting of the Dutchmen DAMEN and De GROOT by the two latter (See Charge No.173 (2562). He is also wanted as a witness in other cases.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at MIDDELBURG, 28th June 1947.

S/ P. STEEN.

Notes on the case.

The case is complete.
No defence seems possible.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 183 (17-4-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number Date of receipt in Secretariat 1847

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. KORTE, Hans, Sozial-referent attached to Dr. Küntzer, Beauftragte of the Reichskommissar in Seeland. Was living in the villa "Olmenweide" on the Seissingel in Middelburg in September 1944.

2. BRAUNHUTZ (BRAMBUTZ), officer of the D.A.F. (Deutsche Arbeitsfront), one of KORTE's subordinates. Was working in Middelburg in September 1944.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime Kruiningen, Holland, 11th September 1944.

Number and description in war crimes list Num. XIV - Confiscation of property (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions in national law Neth.-Penal Code Art. 47, 48, 310, 321, 416.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

A Doctor's car which was necessary for the proper functioning of the Red Cross in connection with a compulsory evacuation was requisitioned by the accused in contravention of an official exemption order.

Transmitted by...
Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

submitted by P. Steen special constable and D. de Lange special constable, both detectives attached to the Political Investigation Department, Hiddelburg, in connection with a charge brought against the German KORTE.

Witness J. Nieuwenhuise, medical practitioner, Kruininen, states that on 7th September 1944 the Gestapomandatant suddenly gave the order that people living in the centre of Kruininen must evacuate within four hours.

As head of the Kruininen Red Cross transport-column witness had been given a certificate by the Commissioner of the Red Cross transport columns in Zeeland to the effect that his car was not to be requisitioned, it being necessary for the Red Cross work.

The day in question witness drove it to the Kruininen municipal buildings where he had to make arrangements about the evacuation. When witness returned to where he had parked his car he found Sozialreferent KORTE, a subordinate of Dr. Hünser, Beauftragte for Zeeland, standing by it and obviously very taken with it. KORTE had a car of his own but of a much poorer quality than of witness.

Two days later a German in civilian clothing appeared at witness' house, introduced himself as BRAUHITZ and told Mr. Nieuwenhuise he had come for the car but as this was locked up in the garage he was unable to get it. Witness met BRAUHITZ in the municipal building later that day and was accused of "sabotage" as the car was not "in a usable condition" (witness had taken precautions in this connection). Witness asked for his requisitioning slip but BRAUHITZ was unable to produce one.

On 11th September 1944 three persons, including Dr. Hünser's chauffeur Smit or Schmidt appeared at witness' house, handed over a requisitioning slip signed by BRAUHITZ and took the car away. The lack of this car, the only one in the district, hindered witness very much in his normal practice as the inhabitants of Kruininen had been evacuated over a wide area and also rendered any sudden emergency help impossible from Sept. 1944 until the liberation.

Witness places the responsibility for the requisitioning of his car on KORTE who was the cause of this happening.

Witness R. Smith, now interned in Hiddelburg, states that KORTE ordered him to fetch a car from the doctor in Kruininen. This he did together with another man and one of them handed the requisitioning slip to the doctor. KORTE took over the car when witness drove it back to the house where the former was living.

Witness H.C. de Jonge Baas, now interned in Hiddelburg, states that he saw a yellow private car on the premises where KORTE lived and was told in the latter's office that it came from Kruininen. It was a particularly good-looking car and witness saw KORTE driving about in it. If BRAUHITZ signed the requisitioning slip this would be chiefly due to the fact that he was one of KORTE's subordinates and was generally given such jobs by KORTE.

Witness believes it was in October 1944 that the car in question was put on to a boat and taken away in the direction of Dordrecht.

Witness G.J. Bilak states that he several times saw KORTE driving the car which he had understood had been fetched by Smith from a doctor in Kruininen. He supposed it was entirely KORTE's disposal as he never saw anybody else driving it.

Attached to the statement
Attached to the statement are copies of the exemption certificate stating that Dr. Nieunhuisen's car was not to be requisitioned as it was needed for the proper functioning of the Red Cross in South-Beveland, and of the requisitioning slip signed by "BRAHMS".

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed on 10th July 1946.

a/ P. Steen,
D. de Lange.

NOTES ON THE CASE

Though the above cannot be considered a serious war crime Hans KORTE is particularly wanted by the Netherlands authorities as a witness in connection with charges against KLAPPEN, UNRCC-list No. 30/A-372 and 32/41-45, and LABBO, UNRCC-list No. 30/A-377.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GESTAPO WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 48 (17-4-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number 1. The B.D.S. (Befehlshaber des Sicherheitsdienstes or der Sicherheitspolizei), Zwolle, March 1945. (N.B. ADIT was Befehlshaber des Sicherheitsdienstes at Zwolle in 1943, 1944, 1945. He is now detained in Rotterdam. UNWCC-list No. 36/A-376.

2. The Ortskommandant (name unknown) at Franker, March 1945. He is probably a naval officer.

3. RODGERS, Beamte, Leeuwarden, March 1945. Probably district head of the "Ernährung und Landwirtschaft," the offices of the latter being at Franker.


5. HAAK, Roderich, senior of the S.D.O. at Leeuwarden, March 1945. Now detained at Vught. UNWCC-list No. 50/4-450.


7. VOGT, Untersturmführer, member of the S.D., Leeuwarden, March 1945. UNWCC-lists Nos. 50/A-422 and 50/A-5862.

8. KNY, member of the S.D., Leeuwarden, March 1945. UNWCC-list No. 50/4-482.


10. CONRAD, member of
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

A Dutch girl working for the Germans was shot at and wounded by members of the "underground". As a reprisal 5 persons who were in no way connected with the affair but had been arrested for various other offences, were shot at the spot where the attack took place.

All the accused were directly or indirectly concerned.

Transmitted by.............................................
Investigations of War Crimes Office,
Sub-Commission Friesland,
Leeuwarden

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by C. van Aik, police-sergeant 1st class, now detective attached to the Leeuwarden sub-commission for the tracing of war criminals, in connection with the shooting of 3 Dutchmen at Dongjum near Sneeker.

Witness C. de Jong, Sneeker, states that during the occupation he was an "illegal" worker. A certain Dutch girl, Gritje Sinnema who was living in the neighbourhood, helped the Germans in their requisitioning of cattle and horses etc. Her activities made things very difficult for the farmers so it was finally decided by the "Underground" that she was to be "eliminated". Two members of the "Underground" were detailed to get rid of her which they tried to do by shooting her on 3rd March 1945 but without fatal results.

Witness Lekking, Dongjum states that Gritje Sinnema arrived at his farm on 4th March 1945 saying she had been shot. Later some German soldiers turned up accompanied by a German military doctor, witness believes they came from Sneeker. A little later still three more soldiers arrived from the Customs (Zoll) at Warlingen, one of whom, SSIPO, took a statement from witness. The girl was then removed to the German Military Hospital in Leeuwarden and on 8th March five people were shot near witness' farm by the Germans as a reprisal.

Witness Rudolf Hettinger Gogel Hettinger, Hauptscharführer member of the Sipo and S.D., Sneek, states that three men arrested at Dongjum in connection with repeated attacks on the Sneek police station were interrogated by SSIPO and himself at Heerenveen. It was definitely proved that they had taken part in attacks and other activities. On 7th March witness' commandant, STRUBEL, ordered witness and STRUBEL to take the three men from Heerenveen to Leeuwarden and to hand them over to the S.D. there. This was done withoutprocessors. Commandant ABBEKT then entered the office and was notified of the men's arrival.

A day or two later witness heard that the three men had been shot as a reprisal at Dongjum.

Witness Cord said he was in Leeuwarden on 7th March 1945 and saw three men who were arrested to each other being taken out of the S.D. building. They were very roughly treated and were kicked into a car which was standing waiting and taken in the direction of Leeuwarden prison.

Witness heard next day that three or five people had been shot at Dongjum and immediately connected what he had seen with this happening.

Witness De Loser, burgomaster, Sneeker states that on 8th March 1945 the municipal secretary told him that he had been visited in his office by two Germans who said that five people had been shot as a reprisal at Dongjum. He was ordered to leave the men lying for 24 hours on the spot where they had been shot.
The accused Arthur Wilhelm AUSCHER, Hauptsturmführer, Commandant of the Sipo and S.S. at Leeuwarden states that in connection with the attack on Grietje Sinnema, Beauftragter ROSS, Leeuwarden, told him that the girl was employed by one of his Sonderführer. Witness informed Sturmbannführer KAASE in Groningen of the attack on the girl. KAASE telephoned back that 5 people were to be shot at Dongum as a reprisal and when witness objected as the girl was not killed KAASE replied that he could do nothing about it as the order came from the B.D.S. Witness then ordered Sturmbannführer VOOGT to carry out the shooting at Dongum, KUHLMANN who was the "Sachbearbeiter" chose out the people who were to be thus executed. VOOGT and another member of the "Dienststelle", OED, together with one or two others, took the men who were to be shot to Dongum. Witness thinks it quite possible that VOOGT got into touch with the Customs (Doll) at Franeker or Harlingen as they had a "Sollkommissar". It is also quite possible that some of the customs officers at one or other place were ordered to form part of the execution squad. It is also possible that a naval officer was present at the execution as VOOGT had such a friend in Harlingen, but witness thinks it however improbable that this naval officer acted as commandant of the firing squad as had he done so VOOGT would have been sure to tell witness all about it. It was VOOGT who gave a note to the burgomaster or deputy-burgomaster of Franeker which contained the measures to be taken after the execution. The order that the bodies were to be left for 24 hours where they had been shot came from the B.D.S. and was generally made in such cases.

The accused Rudolf ALBRECHT, S.S. Sturmbannführer, Commandant of the Sipo and S.S. at Groningen, states that Beauftragter ROSS suggested that reprisal measures be taken for the attack on Grietje Sinnema. Shortly after the attack witness was told by the B.D.S. at Zwolle that five people "had cases" were to be shot for this. Witness passed the order to ALBRECHT who said he thought shooting five people for an attack on a Dutch girl who was still alive was too much. On this witness referred AUSCHER to the B.D.S. and later received a report from ALBRECHT that the execution had been carried out at Dongum on the B.D.S.' orders.

In a further statement by AUSCHER the latter says that if ROSS suggested reprisals, shootings always followed.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Leeuwarden, 24th January 1947.

S. van N..I.

A second statement made out on oath of office dated 1st September 1946 and submitted by J. van der Graaf, warrant officer 1st class, State Police is attached to the above.

In it witness Hanema, Dongum, states that on 8th March 1945 two private cars appeared from the direction of Franeker and stopped near witness' farm. Three or four officers, presumably German, got out of one car. One of these officers was in a blue naval uniform with gold braid. At the same time 10-15 German soldiers appeared, also from the direction of Franeker. The officer in the blue uniform then took charge and as witness found out later, he chose out one man who was to form the firing squad. Witness then saw five civilians formation, two by two, and then the last by himself, from the second private car and shot by the four men of the squad after the man in
the blue uniform had given the order to fire. One of the vic-
tims was not killed immediately so the officer in the blue uniform went up at once and shot him through the head with
his revolver.
Witness definitely recognised this officer as being the
Orts-Kommandant at Franeker.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete

No defence is possible.
Decision of Committee I

MAY 1942

1-6: A

Signed: 58
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 435 (22-7-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

No. of accused, his rank and unit or official position.

(not to be translated)

1. VOGT, Untersturmführer, S.D. and SIPO, LIEDERDEN 1945.
   U.N.C.C. Lists Nos. 50, 422 and 5444.468.

2. NEST, JOSSEP, Belgian nationality, "Fachmann" in the S.D. and SIPO.
   Stationed at LIIEDERDEN from Sept. 1944 till April 1945. Now in Ghent prison.
   U.N.C.C. List No. 50/1-12.

3. GENOT, EUGENE, Belgian nationality.
   Member of S.D., LIIEDERDEN, 1945.
   Charge No. 455 (4672).

4. B.D.S. (Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei), ZWILS (H.B. DEFFNER)
   Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei, LIIEDERDEN, 1944-1945.
   U.N.C.C. List No. 1/150.

5. ALBRECHT, ARTHUR WIMENA,
   S.S. Hauptsturmführer, Gauleiter of the S.D. and SIPO, LIEDERDEN,
   September 1944 - 14th April 1945.
   Now in LIEDERDEN prison.

   Now in GROENINGEN prison.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

LIEDERDEN, municipality of
LIEDERDEN, 17th November 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

Naked, Murder (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of National Law

Neth. Penal Code.
ART. 47, 48, 237, 239.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Nails having been strewn on the high-way three men, already prisoners
shut up in LIIEDERDEN, were taken to the spot and there shot.

VOGT, NEST, and GENOT were those who did the actual shooting the
orders for which came from the B.D.S. at ZWILS and were successively passed
on by the other two.

Transmitted by............................
Extracts of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

Submitted by C. van Wijk, police-sergeant, now attached as detective to the Tracing of War Criminals Office at LEUSDORP, in connection with the shooting of 3 Dutch civilians at LEUSDAL, province of Friesland, by members of the S.D.

The accused JOEUF EYLL, Belgian, former "Nachtmann" belonging to the Sicherheitsdienst and Sipo and now in GHENT prison, states that in 1945 (he cannot remember the date and month) he was in the S.D. Dienststelle at LEUSDAL when a couple of cars drove up and YOOG entered. He told witness to get his gun and steel helmet and go with him. Witness and YOOG got into one of the cars which was waiting outside with three prisoners in it. The chauffeur was a colleague, EJIL de GENDT. They drove in the direction of Ü Û R L, stopping about 6 kilometers from LEUSDAL. There they got out and going a little distance from the main-road stopped and YOOG gave witness and de GENDT orders to shoot the prisoners. This they did one by one, YOOG giving the order to fire and himself giving the coup-de-grace. The prisoners were not blindfolded before being shot nor did witness hear YOOG read them out the death-sentence. The bodies were left lying there.

Witness does not know why these people were shot nor their names but thinks they had been prisoners in the prison at LEUSLORDEN.

The accused ARTHUR WILHELMI ALPEMAY states that he knows an execution took place at LEUSDAL in 1945 three or five people being shot. He believes this was done in connection with an act of sabotage committed there. KARLC from GRONINGEN ordered witness to shoot those people after he himself had received orders to this effect from the B.D.S. (Befehlsabt der Sicherheitspolizei) at GHENT. The people to be shot were already prisoners in LEUSALDORP prison and had been condemned by the "Polizeistandgericht" at Ü Û R L. Witness himself did not see to the execution but charged YOOG with it. Witness thinks YOOG must have informed the prisoners of the sentence as this was the usual custom, but he might have done it in the prison and so KARLC not have known about it.

Witness denies that he was authorised to pick out people who were to be shot when reprisals were taken. It was the S.O.S. at Ü Û R L. witness believes who alone had such authority.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at LEUSDORP, 3rd. October 1946.

s/ C. van HALF.

Attached are the death certificates of three men at LEUSDAL on 19th November 1944, their names and data also being submitted in a report (attached) by J. ZIJLSTRA, sergeant-major in the Royal Mounted Police attached to the Group LEUSDAL-DEL in which municipality LEUSDAL is to be found.

ZIJLSTRA states that an enquiry produced no actual witnesses of the shooting but one of those taking part, an officer, told the secretary of the DEL-DEL municipality that the men had been shot as nails had been strewn on the road. Nails were in fact found, but at the time they had been placed there the men were already shut up in LEUSDALORP prison.

NOTES OF THE CASE

The case is complete

No defence seems possible.
### Date Submitted

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<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>1 MAY 1947</td>
<td>1-9: A</td>
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<td>10-14: W</td>
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**CARDS CHECKED** 517 58
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<tr>
<th>Registered Number</th>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ALMGRETH, ARTHUR WILHELM</td>
<td>Hauptsturmführer, Commandant of the Aussenkommando of the SIPO and S.D. at LEEUWARDEN from September 1944 till 14th April 1945. Now in LEEUWARDEN prison, Holland. U.N.C.C. Lists Nos.43/4-8 and 50/A-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. SCHRÖDER</td>
<td>(General der SS) Sturmbannführer. Became Commandant of the S.D. and SIPO Aussen- dienststelle, GRONINGEN in March or April 1943 and was also deputy for the &quot;Befehlshaber der SIPO und S.D.&quot; in FRIESLAND, GRONINGEN and DRENTE. Now detained in VUGHT, HOLLAND, U.N.W.C.C. List No.50/A-362.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. VOGT, THEO, German S.S. Untersturmführer, member of the S.D. and SIPO at LEEUWARDEN, spring 1945. Possibly under arrest somewhere in Germany. U.N.W.C.C. List Nos.50/4-422 and 54/4-462.</td>
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<td>8. KLEBERG, HANS, German, member of S.D. and SIPO, LEEUWARDEN, spring 1945. Now in custody in Gent, BELGIUM. U.N.W.C.C. List No.50/A-197.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>9. GRUNDMANN, member of the S.D. and SIPO, LEEUWARDEN, spring 1945. Surrender has been asking for. U.N.W.C.C. List No.43/YA-250.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 Witnesses: 10. FRANCK
b.

Witnesses:

10. FRANCK, ROBERTUS PIETER THEOPHILUS,
(FeNoT)
Belgian, s.S. Sturmmann, chauffeur to
the S.D. and SIPO, LEEUWARDEN, 15th.
September 1944 - 14th April 1945.
Born 7th September 1914 at St. Denijs -
Westram, BELGIUM.
Now in LEEUWARDEN prison.
U.N.C.C. List No.54/II-110.

11. SCHIFFER, LOUIS, Belgian, member of the
S.D. chauffeur, LEEUWARDEN, spring 1945.

12. ENDT, JORIS DE, Belgian, member of S.D.
(Chauffeur), LEEUWARDEN, spring 1945.

13. GENDT, KILL DE, Belgian, member of S.D.
and SIPO, LEEUWARDEN, spring 1945.
Charge No.435 (4672).

14. SCHNEIDER, Commandant of the Ordnungspolizei,
LEEUIARDEN, April 1945.

Date and place of commission
of alleged crime.
LEEUIARDEN, 7th. and
DRONRIJP, 11th. April, 1945.

Number and description of
crime in war crimes list.
No.I- Murder (complicity in)
No.III- Ill treatment.
Nos. I - 8 inc: I.
No. 9 III.

References to relevant
provisions of national law.
Neth. Penal Code.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

A railway line having been damaged by saboteurs, 13 men were shot as
a reprisal, the 14th. only escaping by pretending to be dead. The latter,
a witness in this charge, was previously maltreated by GRUNDANN when being
interrogated by him.

All the other accused were concerned in the murder, VOOT, KILL, and
OPDREK doing the shooting, SCHREIDER and ALBERTH giving the orders for this,
KUDEWAN making out the list of those to be shot, KUDEWAN conducting the victims
to the spot where they were executed and D'HOLLAIDER who was detailed to give
the coup- de- grace only not doing this as cartridges were found to be missing
from his revolver at the crucial moment.
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

Submitted by A. HOOGEESTEREN and H. BIZLMA, both detectives attached to the Political Investigation Department, LEEUWARDEN, also special Constables, in connection with the shooting of 13 persons at DROONRIP.

Witness JARCEL FEKENS, Belgian, now in custody in LEEUWARDEN, states that he worked for the S.D. and SIPO at LEEUWARDEN, having the rank of Staffel Unterscharführer and acting as recording clerk. The Commandant was Hauptssturmführer ARTHUR ALBRECHT.

On 11th April 1945 it was reported to the Dienststelle that a bridge at Dronrijp had been put out of action by saboteurs. In reprisal ALBRECHT ordered that a number of people were to be shot at the place where the sabotage was committed. 15 people arrested the previous days by RUDOLPH, KLEEMERK and OPDEBEEK were in the cells at the Dienststelle, the "Dienststelleleiter", TRUDOLPH on ALBRECHT's orders made out a list of 14 of those to be executed, RUDOLPH, KLEEMERK and OPDEBEEK had interrogated them shortly but witness doubts whether the acts of which they were accused were ever proved and suspects that their execution was as sort of "clearing them out of the way".

A detachment of about 12 men of the Ordnungspolizei helped to carry out the shooting and among those present from the S.D. Dienststelle were: VOGT, ALBRECHT, RUDOLPH, KEIJL, DE BONDT, DE GENDT and OPDEBEEK. ALBRECHT himself remained behind.

Witness states positively that no official statement was drawn up of the execution and that no mention was made of it to the B.D.S. at Amelie or to the "Dienststelleleiter" at Groningen.

The accused Alfons Josef D'HOLLANDER, Belgian, an SS-Rottenführer in the SIPO and S.D. at Leeuwarden, states that RUDOLPH ordered him to help with the execution of some people as a reprisal for an act of sabotage. VOGT, OPDEBEEK and KEIJL fetched the men from the cells and after the names had been checked by RUDOLPH from a list he held and various alterations in the persons to be taken off made, the party was driven to Dronrijp, VOGT being in command. On arrival there the firing-squad, previously chosen by RUDOLPH, took up their position near the bridge, the remainder staying with the prisoners on the road.

The members of the Dienststelle forming part of the firing-squad were witness, OPDEBEEK and KEIJL, with VOGT as commandant. The rest were members of the Grenze-Polizei.

The prisoners were brought before the squad in groups, were not blindfolded and were shot down at random, VOGT not having previously given the members of the squad any instructions as to who was to shoot any particular person, VOGT gave the order to fire. Witness himself did not finally take an active part in the shooting as VOGT had told him to step aside and be ready to give the coup-de-grace. When the moment for the latter came however witness found he had no cartridges in his pistol so VOGT himself with his own pistol finished off any who still showed signs of life. When the victims had already been shot witness saw that two of them were still hand-cuffed together, OPDEBEEK then removed the hand-cuffs.

Members of the Dienststelle present at the execution were: the Germans Theo VOGT, commandant, Jilly RUDOLPH, Hans KLEEMERK, the Belgians Robert FRANCO, Louis JOURDEN, Joris de ROOIJ, Marcel GOPPELEN, Joseph KEIJL and witness himself. Emiel de GENDT may also have been there. He had a bandage round his head those days.

The corpses were left lying unguarded. Witness thinks RUDOLPH and VOGT remained behind at Dronrijp. He is not acquainted with the Burgomaster with what had happened.
Robertus Pieter Thoelke, Belgian, Sturmabenteuer and employed as chauffeur by the S.D. and SIPO, Lemmerhorn states that he was ordered to drive one of the cars used on the above occasions. When Vogt had formed up the firing-squad ALBRECHT made the prisoners get out of the car and escorted them to the spot where they were to be executed. Witness remained by his car. He then saw the men shot down after Vogt had given the order to fire. Not a word was said to them, nor were they blindfolded, which victim they were to shoot nor at which spot they were to aim.

KLEBEEK then returned and fetched another batch, but as witness had meanwhile taken his car a bit further away he did not watch this second execution and cannot say whether any finishing-off shots were given.

The chauffeurs Louis SCHIFF and Joris de BONT and witness were not at the spot where the execution took place. KLEBEEK, who did the escorting of the prisoners, probably did not take part in the shooting either.

Witness G. de Jong states that on 7th April 1945 he was arrested at his home by members of the S.D. at Lemmerhorn and taken to their Dienststelle. There he was interrogated by GRUNDLON and LECHOFF (a Dutchman now in custody) two members of the S.D. and SIPO, who wanted to know where witness' brother was hiding and whether witness belonged to the Resistance movement. Witness denied everything asked by his interrogators and made no confession of any sort. The charges brought against him were not supported by any substantiated evidence but nevertheless witness was repeatedly ill-treated to try and force a confession from him.

On 11th April 1945, 14 men including witness were called from the cells and loaded into cars. The cars were then driven off. Arrived at the bridge witness saw the armed S.D. men facing the prisoners point their rifles at them and shoot. Two of the victims staggered up but were immediately finished off by rifles shots. Witness thinks the first salvo was fired over the prisoners heads. After they had all fallen witness and an S.D. man shoot some of them through the head.

Witness and his companions were then taken in front of the firing-squad and made to stand beside the first victims. Some of them asked the commander of the squad if they might write a note to their families but the commander just laughed and refused. Witness only remembers that some sort of order was given and then the firing-squad shot at them. They were not blindfolded.

Witness was hit in the shoulder and realizing it was not a fatal shot let himself fall to the ground, pretending to be dead. Someone turned him over and said "Dead" and he heard others say the same thing but heard no finishing-off shots given. As witness lay wounded he saw one of the S.D. men freeing four of the victims from the hand-cuffs which had bound them together two by two. The S.D. and SIPO men then hurriedly got back into the cars and drove away without paying any more attention to those they had shot.

Witness recognised the photo shown him to be that of ALBRECHT who was present as the prisoners were being loaded into the cars.

Witness Bijlma states that during the occupation he was head of the Sabotage Information Service in Friesland. In March and April the service had a listening-post in Lemmerhorn and was able by means of secret microphones installed in three rooms in the S.D. Dienststelle, the "Burmaniahuis", to listen to all conversations which went on.

On 10th April 1945 witness ordered the railway line between Dronrijp and Promenier to be blown up. As a result a goods train was derailed that night and severely damaged but nobody hurt. The "illegal" listening-post heard this being reported on the 11th over the phone to the Dienststelle. The listening-post then heard ALBRECHT ring up the commandant at the Groningen Dienststelle, report the matter and receive orders that 20 people were to be shot at the spot where the sabotage was committed, this as a reprisal. Witness tried to prevent the execution being carried out by sending armed units of the Resistance to the spot, but the shootings took place a actually by the bridge at Dronrijp so that the attempt to save the victims failed.

The accused Arthur Wilhelm
The accused, Arthur Wilhelm LEBRAJ, states that he was head of the "Lassenkommando" of the S.D. and SIPO at Leeuwarden. For days before the "Dienststelle" quitted Leeuwarden- April 1945-witness reported a case of sabotage at Dronten to the commandant of the Groningen "Lassenkommando" Sturmbannführer SCHREIDER, who had just arrived at Groningen and who was the deputy of the "Befehlshaber der SIPO und S.D." in Friesland, Groningen and Drenthe.

SCHREIDER gave witness orders to see that the Dutch Forces of the Interior (Binnenlandsche Strijdkrachten) did not become active and for that reason witness was to take reprisals when acts of sabotage were committed. In the present instance SCHREIDER said witness was to have 20 people shot. When witness objected that before doing this SCHREIDER, "Befehlshaber der SIPO und S.D.", should be informed and his approval obtained, SCHREIDER answered that this was not necessary as he himself had taken over the command of the three provinces and had full powers. SCHREIDER then said witness was to carry out the shooting in the usual way.

Witness did not have 20 "bad cases" but he understood from SCHREIDER that less would do. Witness then ordered VOGT to choose out the firing-squad and organise the execution, also to command the squad himself.

By witness' orders RUDOLPH made out a list of 14 "bad cases" in the cells of the "Burmaniahuis" but witness does not know for certain whether these 14 were interrogated beforehand, whether statements had been made out concerning them nor whether it was known what they had done. Witness does not know their names or what they were charged with. He did see the list with the 14 names on it and approved it just before they left for Dronrijp.

Witness was present when the men were put into the cars and gave the order for departure.

In addition to the members of the S.D. eight members of the Ordnungspolizei in Leeuwarden went along as well, witness having asked SCHREIDER, their commandant for them. Witness adds that the S.D. and SIPO did not have to do any shooting themselves, this being the job of the Ordnungspolizei, but Dronrijp was the only occasion where the latter did collaborate although he had often asked for their help with previous cases.

As S.S. Hauptsturmführer witness was subject to German military discipline and had to carry out the orders of his superiors, in this case Sturmbannführer SCHREIDER. For this reason too he gave the necessary orders to RUDOLPH and VOGT. Witness in no way urged that reprisals should be taken for the acts of sabotage committed at Dronrijp.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Leeuwarden, 30th April 1946.

/s./ Hoogesteger.
H. Bijlsma.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
REGISTERED NOS.

411 TO 420
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.**

**Netherlands Crimes Against German War Criminals.**

**5013/NE/6/1411**

For the use of the Secretariat

<table>
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**Name and accused, his rank and unit or official position:**

DILLSCHNEIDER, Josef, known as "JOSPF".

German "Capo", was in charge of the burning of corpses in the crematorium of Vught Concentration camp. Also acted as hangman.

Description: aged about 35, height 1.70m., fair hair, pale hollow face, sticking-out ears, gold teeth in upper jaw, hunched figure, walked stooping, slightly forward. Was continuously drunk. Said to have been seen in Germany after the war.

**Place and date of commission of alleged crime:**

Vught, concentration camp - during the occupation.

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list:**

No. I - Murder.

**References to relevant provisions in national law:**


Art. 47, 48, 267, 269.

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACT.**

The accused acted as hangman at Vught concentration camp. He personally hanged 12 Belgian prisoners.

**Transmitted by...........................................**
Pro-Justitia
War Crimes Investigation Office
Amsterdam.

STATEMENT

I, the undersigned, Johan van den Brink, detective-constable, Amsterdam municipal police and also special state constable, employed in the above office, state as follows:

According to statements made by a large number of witnesses, a German "Cape" generally known as "JOEP" worked in the crematorium of the former concentration camp at Vught during the occupation.

From declarations made by these witnesses "JOEP", whose activities chiefly consisted in burning the corpses of dead prisoners, must have been an exceptional brute.

Before "JOEP" burned the corpses he removed any gold teeth they may have had. When an enquiry took place 5 kg. gold, chiefly gold teeth, was found in his possession.

"JOEP" is also said to have acted as executioner for hangings which took place in the camp. Among others it was he who carried out the sentence on 12 Belgian prisoners condemned to this penalty.

A former "Aufschrerin" (wardress) in the camp declared that "JOEP" was such degenerate that he could not even leave a dead woman alone.

It has only now become known that this criminal is called:

Josef DILLSCHNEIDER.

He is said to have been seen in Germany after the war.

Statement made out on oath of office.

Amsterdam, 15th April 1947.


NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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<td>4-7: W</td>
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MEIJER, E.
and 67

CARDS CHECK LIST 58
**UNIVERSAL CRIMES COMMISSION**

**Nazi Crimes Against German War Criminals**

Char 9 No. 488 (24-4-47)

Registered Number: 11 April 1947

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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position</th>
<th>1. HELMKE, Dr., German nationality, Korviten-Kapitän, head of the &quot;Sonderkommando Holland&quot;, a section of the Abwehrstelle Alkmaar which was commanded by Kapitän zur See STORHEL. From Sept. 1944 till end of March 1945 had his office in Middelburg (O). Before the war had a solicitor's office in Alkmaar.</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. GERNOTH, member of the S.D. at Enschede, Spring 1945. (Possibly identical with GERNOTH, U.N.C.O., list No. 44/1947.)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. HJARNONK, member of the S.D. at Enschede, Spring 1945.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6. HOLLAND, Mr. der, Dutch member of S.D., Enschede, Spring 1945.</td>
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<td>7. LAEZETZ, Harmen, HELDER's chauffeur.</td>
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**Witnesses:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime</th>
<th>Enschede, Holland, 31st March 1945.</th>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</th>
<th>No. 1. - Murder (complicity in)</th>
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| Reference to relevant provisions of national law | Stoth, Penal Code, Art. 49, 50, 287, 288. |
Members of the "Underground" movement in Enschede met for the last time before the liberation. Their organisation and movements were known to MEIJER through his secret agents and he decided to liquidate them before the Allies arrived. This was duly carried into effect during the above meeting and afterwards, 10 people in all were murdered. Members of the S.D. were employed, MEIJER giving them their orders on the spot. GERSON shot at least one, a woman, and possibly more, while HARDON shot into the house through a window, presumably at two people whose corpses were found in the room immediately afterwards. Other people were shot in various parts of the house.

After this massacre two more people were arrested in the town. When Enschede was liberated next day the bodies of those two men were found. They had been shot.

Transmitted by . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Political Investigation Department.
Enschede.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT,

submitted by J.G.L. Krabbé, detective attached to the Political Investigation Department, Enschede, also special state constable, in connection with the murder of 10 Dutch subjects.

Witness Geelen, a Dutchman now in Scheveningen penal prison, states that a detachment of the Abwehrstelle Wilhelmshaven was active during the war in Holland. This was the "Sonderkommando Holland" and was under the command of Dr. MEIJER a German "Korvettenkapitan".

In September 1944, a Dutch V-man (secret agent) now in custody, employed by MEIJER, was commissioned to hunt out the Enschede transmitter. He got into touch with the "Underground" and on 31st March 1945 witness was asked by MEIJER to take part in the liquidation of the members of the latter movement in Enschede as the Allies were getting daily nearer and he, MEIJER, had been given authority to carry out this liquidation.

The S.D. in Enschede were now in the fighting line and this being so MEIJER could now undertake executions on his own initiative. The "resistance" people were to meet for the last time at a certain house that night and would then be done away with. Witness made excuses and so was not present at what took place, but late that evening MEIJER and Izaks, another secret agent, came into the "Dienststelle". Izaks then told witness that MEIJER had managed to get hold of 14 S.D. men and they had all driven to the house where the meeting was taking place. There the owner, ter Borg, was ordered to open the door at once or else hand-grenades would be thrown in. Mr. ter Borg, who had two small children with her, opened the door, and when being asked for it she told her name, she was at once shot down. Her husband then came forward and having shown his identity card he too was shot. In all 9 persons were killed. The children were taken to a neighbour's, then a can of petrol was upset in the house and a hand grenade thrown in. MEIJER himself told witness that they had killed everybody.

Witness Izaks, a Dutchman,
Witness Iraka, a Dutchman, states that on 31st March 1945 he accompanied MEIJER to Enschede where they went to the S.D. During the drive MEIJER told witness and the former's chauffeur, Herman LAUFELT, that he was going to arrest the "whole gang", by which witness understood the members of the resistance movement in Enschede who were to meet at a certain house that night.

MEIJER came out of the S.D. building accompanied by some S.D. men and they all drove to the house in the Sumatrastraat. MEIJER's chauffeur and witness were ordered to remain in the car while MEIJER and some of the S.D. went into the house. Others of the S.D. surrounded the house. Witness then heard shooting occur several times and a few minutes later MEIJER and the others came out of the house. MEIJER told witness that several people had been shot. MEIJER had a thick dossier with him which he carried round all evening. Witness had previously managed to see that it contained a list of names and addresses. MEIJER was in command that evening, the S.D. men going to him for their orders.

Witness Karl Erich Alfred SCHÖBER, S.D. Sturmscharführer now in Almelo prison states that he was one of the S.D. men present on this occasion. GERNOTH drove their car, and the other S.D. men in it were HARDONK, van der BOL and witness. All the S.D. had automatics. Witness and GERNOTH went through a window. An S.D. man opened the door and when witness entered he found 2 or 3 people lying dead in the back kitchen, obviously shot. Two more were dead in other rooms on the ground floor. Witness then heard shooting in the attic and there he found at least two bodies. GERNOTH was standing by them with a "Brandkörper" (incendiary) in his hand. He was trying to set it alight.

Witness and GERNOTH searched the bodies for papers etc. and then witness reported to MEIJER, who was by then outside, that everybody in the house had been shot dead.

MEIJER was talking to a woman who turned back into the house, whereupon MEIJER said that she was to be arrested. GERNOTH followed the woman in and witness suspected something followed MEIJER. The latter suddenly snatched witness' pistol and shot at the woman with it. As he was doing this witness went outside again.

They then drove on to another house where they found some S.D. men guarding a young man who was under guard there in the kitchen, watched over by a detachment of S.D. They then went on to another house where MEIJER and witness arrested a man named BOSCH, the Enschede tax inspector. Him they shut up in the Dienststelle, made their report to KNOP the S.D. Dienststellenleiter, and MEIJER drove away.

Before GERNOTH and witness originally went off with MEIJER, GERNOTH told witness that KNOP had said to him that if saboteurs really were found no prisoners were to be made, in other words such persons were to be shot at once. Witness did not see what was in the dossier MEIJER had with him that evening but at the Dienststelle he had to enquire from identity cards which had been seized by GERNOTH and witness.

As far as witness knows the fire which GERNOTH tried to start did not come off.

Witness Erwin KNOP, S.D. Dienststellenleiter at Enschede, now in Rotterdam prison, states that MEIJER came to him at the end of March 1945 and said that a secret agent was in contact with a resistance group in Enschede and that SCHREIDER to whom MEIJER had spoken about the matter wanted witness to take it over. A few days later, 31st March, MEIJER again came to witness and asked him to act. This witness refused to do wherupon MEIJER himself took the matter in hand, asking for a certain number of S.D. officers. These officers gave him, SCHÖBER and GERNOTH being among them.

That evening MEIJER returned and told witness the matter was disposed of and that it had turned into a shooting affair, but he did not say whether there were any dead and witness did not ask him.

The investigator adds that the day after his arrest and when Enschede was liberated, Bosch was degraded, Bosch was liberated, Bosch
Bosch was found shot in the S.D. cells and the man who was mentioned as standing under guard in the kitchen of a house being searched, was found dead in the street just near by. He also had been shot.

Rumour has it that KOUF is dead, but should he be still alive and surrendered to the Netherlands an exhaustive process-verbal will be made out against him.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Sneekede, 3rd April 1947.

S/ J.G.L. Krabbe.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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ALBRECHT, Arthur Wilhelm and co
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**Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position**


**Witness**


**Place and date of commission of alleged crime**


**Number and description of crime in war crimes list**

- **No.1 - Murder (complicity in)**

**References to relevant provisions in national law**

- Neth. Penal Code:
  - Art. 47, 48, 237, 239.

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

A Dutchman previously arrested by the S.D. was shot in a quiet part of Leeuwarden when "attempting to escape". However according to de GENIT's own statement to **ENGENS**, the shooting appears to have been premeditated. It was done by de GENIT in **LIEREN**'s presence.

**Transmitted by**
Department of Justice,
Political Investigation Department,
Sub-commission for the tracing of War Criminals,
District Friesland,
Leeuwarden.

Extract of those statements has been made in his own words by the
Netherlands Representative of the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

S.T.A.T.E.A.M.T.,

submitted by H. Bijlsma, detective attached to the Political Investigation
Department, Leeuwarden, also special state constable, in connection with the
murder of P. Woudsma.

Fitness 3. Kuipers states that one day early in April 1945 a grey car passed
her going in the direction of the "Prinsentuin". It stopped and two men in
German military uniform got out, also a civilian. Both men in uniform had
automatic pistols as far as witness can remember. It struck her that the
civilian looked very pale. Witness heard one of the Germans say something to
the civilian at the same time pointing in the direction of the "Prinsentuin".
Witness saw the civilian walk hesitantly in the direction indicated. When
he had gone a few steps she heard shots and saw the civilian fall. The Germans
were standing by the car. She did not see them shoot.

She told her father what had happened and both of them returned to the
"Prinsentuin", as they passed the car witness saw one of the Germans go up
to the dead man and kick his head, probably to see if he was dead or not. Both
Germans then got into the car and drove away.

Fitness Marcel DECRES, Belgian, former Stafelunterführer and records
clerk with the S.D. and R.I.FO at Leeuwarden and now in prison there, states
that one day in April 1945 ALBRECHT, the commandant, sent for a certain proces-
verbal in which witness knew the name of Woudsma, arrested for having gone
into hiding apparently.

That afternoon a member of the Dienststelle, Emil de GENT, told witness
that he and ALBRECHT had fetched a prisoner from the Leeuwarden prison during
the morning and ALBRECHT had interrogated this man at the Dienststelle. They
had then driven the man in a car through Leeuwarden, had stopped on the way;
made the man get out and had shot him. Witness thinks de GENT actually did the
shooting as ALBRECHT never did anything like that himself. Witness got the
impression from what de GENT said that they had driven the arrested man off
with the intention of shooting him in some quiet spot. Later that day witness
received a statement in which was set out that Petrus Woudsma had been shot
dead "when attempting to escape".

Witness heard afterwards that a note in English was found on Woudsma
when he was searched. It contained the names of those responsible for the
shooting of 20 people at Dokkum, Albrecht's name being one. Witness thinks it
quite probable that Woudsma was shot by Albrecht and de GENT on account of
what was in the note. De GENT was ALBRECHT's chauffeur.

Witness J.C. Kuiper states that the resistance movement in Leeuwarden
had a listening-post to which was connected a hidden microphone in the S.D.
building, the "Paraschibals". Witness was in this listening-post on 3rd April
1945 and his receiver was connected up with ALBRECHT's room. He heard ALBRECHT
whom voices he knew well, examining someone who was referred to as Woudsma.
The latter asked if he was going to be shot, adding that what he had done
wasn't very bad. He also heard them speaking about a piece of paper and
Woudsma say that he had copied "it" from "TRIJFF" and had not drawn it up
himself.

Witness heard ALBRECHT call "Emil". That afternoon another member of the
listening-post heard ALBRECHT dictate a letter saying that Woudsma had been
shot when attempting to escape and that an article written in English had
been found on him in which it was said that the S.D. men who had been guilty
of the murder of 20 Dutchmen would be executed in the market square at Dokkum.

- 2 -

The accused. Arthur Albrecht.
The accused, Arthur H. Albrecht, now in Leeuwarden prison, denies that Joodsa was ever in his room or was interrogated by him. He found the latter in the guard-room at the Dienststelle and was told he had been arrested by the SD and was to be taken to Leeuwarden prison.

Witness then decided to take Joodsa to the latter place himself and ordered his chauffeur, de Gendt, to go with them. They went in witness' grey car, witness driving and de Gendt armed with an automatic pistol which witness always kept in the car, sitting beside him. Witness intended to drive first to the prison but probably by mistake found himself near the "Prinsentuin" where there was something he wanted to see. Then he stopped the car, de Gendt and Joodsa got out, and as he himself got out he heard a shot and saw Joodsa who was some 8 metres in front of the car, fall. De Gendt was standing near the car with the automatic in his hand. De Gendt said he had shot in accordance with regulations because Joodsa wanted to escape. Witness examined the body but denies he ever touched it with his foot or kicked the head. He also denies having given any order for Joodsa to be shot or seeing the latter attempt to escape.

Witness further denies everything incriminating him mentioned in the preceding statements.

Witness J. Joodsa, Dokkum, states that his son Petrus was arrested during a razzia" by the Germans. Witness heard that he had been shot by two Germans near the "Prinsentuin" in Leeuwarden on 3rd April 1943.

Witness J. Joodsa states that on 3rd April 1943 she and her sister with some companions went to Leeuwarden prison to take their brother Petrus some food. As they neared the prison they saw a grey car drive up and a man, who from his uniform appeared to be a German officer, got out and went into the prison. He had a long piece of paper in his hand which looked like a list. The chauffeur, who was also in German uniform, stayed in the car. Some minutes later the first German returned with witness' brother and both got into the car and drove off. Witness and her companions then bicycled to the "Burmaniahuis" (the S.D. Dienststelle) because they knew prisoners were interrogated there. When they arrived they saw the car previously mentioned standing in front of the "Burmaniahuis" but there was no one in it now.

Stateinent made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Leeuwarden, 27th May 1945.

M. Bijlsma.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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GRIEBEL, Wilhelm Peter, and to it

CARDS CHECKED LIST 58
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 450 (23-4-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Registered Number

1. GRIEBEL, ULRIK EUGST, German nationality, works manager at the "HAURITZ" State coal mine, GELEEN, LIMBURG, HOLLAND where he had worked for 18 years up to the liberation of GELEEN in September 1944.

Born 29th April 1897 at HOLSTENHAGEN (Ger.) married, lived at 2c GRABRHZDE LAAN, SEK (L). Is now living in Germany.

2. HEIDEL, Leutnant, member of the Wehrmacht or Schutztruppen. Probably stationed at or in the neighbourhood of GELEEN in the early part of September 1944.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

GELEEN (L), September 1944.

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code.

Art. 47, 43, 310 - 312, 162, 273, 232.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Just before the liberation of the South of Holland in 1944 a quantity of machinery and mining material was sent to Germany from the State Coal-mine "HAURITZ".

GRIEBEL, a German employed in a high capacity at the mine and who had previously been very zealous in the despatch of coal to Germany, was responsible for this. HEIDEL, a German army lieutenant, was also concerned and gave orders to employees at the mine in this connection.

Before the above happening GRIEBEL had been in the habit of picking out men when things went not smoothly at the mine, which men were then transported to Germany.

GRIEBEL also did not oppose the blowing up by "Sprengkommando" of the electric power station belonging to the mine in spite of his avowed intention of seeing that no destruction was carried out.

TRANSMITTED BY
Extract of those statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by A. Gootjes, detective-officer in the mounted police, attached to the Political Investigation Department, Heerlen, as Investigation officer, in connection with a charge brought against the German W.A. Griebe, works inspector at the "Haurits" State mine, Geleen.

Witness A. Goote, chief mechanical superintendent of the "Haurits" State coal mine states that just before the liberation Griebe, had had rail-trucks prepared and taken to the stores part of the mine. These trucks were to be fully loaded up with material from the stores. Witness did not obey these orders but they were carried out by another of the personnel. Witness cannot say however whether the latter was ordered to do this by Griebe.

When most of the chief personages at the mine were arrested during the May 1943 strikes the Germans appointed a certain Jacq as works-engineer at the "Haurits" mine. Griebe was then appointed to be his close collaborator as Jacq was not as well up in the mine as was Griebe.

Witness van Aardenne, superintendent of the "Haurits" mine, states that a short time before the liberation of Geleen (Limburg) in September 1944 he was told to report at Griebe's office. There he also found Jacq and a German officer. Griebe ordered witness to load various machines into a large railway goods wagon, remaining on the spot while this was done. He, Griebe, would see that an eye was kept on witness. Later a telephone message recalled witness to Griebe's office. The latter then told him that a number of sacks must be filled with sand and delivered to the electric power station. On witness asking the reason for this he was told it was none of his business. The German officer who was with Griebe had a lot of documents with him, presumably connected with the materials wanted by them. Witness adds that Koch the head superintendent, who during the latter part of the war always appeared in German uniform, will know more about all this as he was very often with Griebe.

Griebe always were a Swastika and during the war had himself naturalised again as a German.

Witness Pouls, works inspector, states that Griebe pushed the transporting of coal to Germany to extremes. He discharged miners who refused to work on Sundays and if anything ever went wrong he picked out men at random those being then sent off to Germany. Some months before the liberation he said to witness that as long as he Griebe remained at the mine nothing should be destroyed, but he never opposed it when the "Sprengkommandos" (demolition squads) blew up the electric power station just before the liberation.

Witness Oelsen states that a few days before the liberation Griebe ordered him to have some railway trucks ready at a certain point. These trucks were then coupled to an engine and taken away that night. Witness knows that the wagons were loaded up with mining equipment which was destined for Germany, a fact generally known.

Witness Hielkes, head superintendent, states that a few days before the liberation in 1944 a German army officer, Lieutenant Hetting, came to him and asked when the railway trucks with the material would be ready, at the same time ordering him to see that the trucks were loaded up as quickly as possible. Hetting was accompanied by Superintendent Koch and a soldier belonging to the Schutztruppe. Witness cannot say whether they came from Griebe or not.
Witness MAASSEN states that GRIEBEL ordered him to load 1000 lamps into some 10 railway trucks saying that the material must be got away so that it did not fall into the enemy's hands. He also said that the Germans would return when the new weapon was ready.

Witness RULAND states that GRIEBEL repeatedly sent for him for some days just before the liberation. He then had to take 3 or 4 soldiers belonging to the Wehrmacht or Schutztruppe to the stores and show them where the materials were which they wanted to take away with them.

Witness CRENDORFF, head clerk, states that just before the liberation GRIEBEL sent for him and said that the "Sunday goods", the so-called refreshments for Sunday work done, were confiscated by the Germans. A guard belonging to the Schutztruppe was posted before the door of the store where the above were kept. Witness was told one day that this store had been broken into and the workers were busy robbing it but witness thinks it very probable that part had already been taken away before this occurred.

The investigator adds that he has made extracts concerning the various materials robbed from the State mines, which extracts appeared in different statements affecting GRIEBEL. These are attached. They are in the form of lists and show a total value of F.19363.66.

The whereabouts of KOCH are unknown.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at HEERLEN, 8th. November 1946.


NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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**Cards checked Suit 64**
Addendum to Charge No. 491 (5118) (4-9-47)
re: the looting of the Netherlands State mines.

Additional accused: BRANDT, Bergassessor, Bergdirektor, assistant to BROCH, Kriminalissohr Vervalter of all the Netherlands coal mines, September 1944.
Was previously a works manager in German SILESIA, then working in the DONETZ basin till the Germans had to retreat when he was appointed BRUCH's assistant. Was a member of the S.S.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime
LIMBURG, September 1944.

The Netherlands War Crimes Commission
Lansdowne House
Berkeley Sq.
LONDON. W.1.

Statement of the interrogation of J. BAKKER, Adviser to the National Coal Board.

Statement:

On 1st. September 1947 I, LAURENS JACOBUS OVERBEEKE, Sergeant-major in The Royal Mounted Police (Koninklijke Marechaussee) working for the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission by order of the latter heard:

JACOB BAKER, aged 58, adviser to the National Coal Board, living at Purley, 10, Rose Walk, who stated:

Between 5th. - 14th. September 1944 I entered the Bergdirektor, Bergassessor BRANDT's room at the head office of the State mines (Limburg). BRANDT was busy giving instructions about removing and taking away the mined stocks of materials to the officials who had just been appointed to the mines by the "Beauftragte des Reichskommissars". He was the leader of this organised looting and was given lists and data by the heads of each branch of the industry, which lists etc. were lying on his table on this occasion.

From remarks made by assessor BRANDT I know that after having filled a function as works manager in German SILESIA he was working in the DONETZ basin till the Germans had to retreat. He was then made assistant to the "Beauftragte", BRUCH, partly in my opinion because BRUCH was not a member of the "party" and BRANDT was a member of the S.S. He wore an S.S. badge-pin.

At that time I was chief engineer of the State mines and was charged with the direction of them.

After having been read out to and persisted in by him, the above statement was signed by Witness.

a/ J. BAKKER


a/ L. J. OVERBEEKE.

Notes on the case.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.
Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

Charge No. 491 (29-4-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number: 5718/25

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 5/5/47

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:

1. HOEVEL, General
   U.N.C.C. List No. 27/139

2. VIBIG, German, "Vertreter für die Generalkommissare für Finanzen und Wirtschaft" etc. (probably identical with VIBIG, head of the "Rüstungsinspektion", U.N.C.C. List No. 6/964)

3. STEINBRINK, Kapitän, German reserve, "Beauftragter des Reiches für die Kohlen in den besetzten und angliedernten Westgebieten". Worked with a staff of mining technical personnel in N. France, Belgium and finally Holland, retreating as the German army withdrew from each country. Was a successful submarine captain in the 1914 - 1918 war.

4. KOWOLLIK, AUGUST, German, appointed "Vorwärter" of the "JULIA" State mine, EIGELSHOVEN, 8th September 1944. Before that was "Betriebsinspektor" in the Belgian coal-mining district and member of STEINBRINK's staff. Probably comes from HINDEBURG (Ger).
   Description: age 35 - 40, short stocky figure, bald head, drank a lot.

5. DAMMERS, JOHANN JOSEF, German, former head overseer at the "JULIA" State coal mine, EIGELSHOVEN, and then member of the German Schutzgruppen occupying it in September 1944. Fleed to Germany about 14th Sept. 1944. Had been in HOLLAND for some years before the war. Born 9th August 1903 at HERGEN (Ger). Married, lived at Zornemingerweg, ZIEGENHoven. Profession: mines machinery overseer. Is now working in a German coal mine near the Netherlands-Limburg frontier.

6. HINDEBURG, HEINZ, JOSEF, German, former mine overseer at the "JULIA" State coal mine, EIGELSHOVEN, and then member of the German Schutzgruppen occupying it in September 1944. Fleed to Germany about 14th Sept. 1944. Had been in Holland for some years before the war. Born 23rd November 1904 at ALLENBERG (Ger). Married, lived at Zornemingerweg, ZIEGENHoven. Profession: mines overseer. Is said to be working in a German coal mine near the Netherlands-Limburg frontier.

7. JUURER, JOHAN (HANS)
7. MEURER, JOHANN (Joh), German, former mine overseer at the "JULIA" State coal mine and then member of the German Schutzgruppen occupying it in September 1944. Fleed to Germany about 14th September 1944. Had been in Holland for some years before the war. Born 13th June 1899 at ALSDORF (Ger.), married, lived at 62 HAAJRADERSTRAAT, AMSTERDAM. Profession: mines inspector. Is said to be working in a German coal mine near the Netherlands-Limburg frontier.

8. LOEP, PAUL GEORG, German, Unterführer in the German Schutzgruppen occupying the "JULIA" State coal mine, EIGELSHOVEN, in September 1944. Fleed to Germany about 14th September 1944. Had been in Holland for some years before the war. Born 4th Jan. 1903 at VENGEN (Ger.), married, lived at 71 KANTERSRAAT, Utrecht over WEREL. Miner by trade. Is said to be working in a German coal mine near the Netherlands-Limburg frontier.

9. MEISSNER, FRANZ, German, Unterführer in the German Schutzgruppen occupying the "JULIA" State coal mine, EIGELSHOVEN, in Sept. 1944. Fleed to Germany about 14th Sept. 1944. Was living in HOLLAND before the war. Born 4th Nov. 1904 at HERSE (Ger.), married, lived at 7 GEEST- STRAAT, HERGENADE, miner by trade. Possibly working in German coal mine near the Netherlands-Limburg frontier.

10. BRUCH, HERMAN WILHELM, German, in September 1944 Kommandierender Vorwalter of all the Netherlands coal mines, having originally held the same post at the ORANJE NASSAU mines and the "JULIA", "LAURA" and "WILHELMINA" mines. Born 12th June 1888 at BRECKERFELD, lived at 7, PAPPELBUICH, BOCHUM (Ger.), "Bergassessor" by profession. Now detained in VALKENBURG Camp, HOLLAND.

11. SCHUHR, German, Unterführer in the Schutzgruppen at the "JULIA" State coal mine, EIGELSHOVEN, September 1944.


Witnesses:

Date and place of commission of alleged crime
EIGELSHOVEN, September 8th - 13th 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. XIII - Pillage (complicity in)
XIV - Confiscation of property (complicity in)
XVIII - Wanton devastation and destruction of property (complicity in)

No. 1 - XVIII
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

During the latter part of the occupation of HOLLAND Germans were appointed as General superintendents (Betriebsaufsichter) of the State coal mines, KOWOLLIK being one of these. His appointment took place a few days before the Allies' advance in the south caused a German flight from the country and he immediately concentrated his activities on stripping the "JULIA" mine of essential material of all sorts, this being then sent to Germany. In this he was helped by DALLADIES, HOFFSIN and HUBER who had been working at the mine and knew all its secrets. LATIP and GOTTESBERG, who with the latter three belonged to the "Schutzgruppen" occupying the mine, helped with the removal of the mine's property and also took part in the pillage which accompanied it. KOWOLLIK himself participated in the latter.

When all the desired material had been removed a German "Sprengkommando" (demolition group) blew up the turbines and other machines in the mine's power station. KOWOLLIK accompanied these men as they made their preparations.

The order for the destruction at the mine came from HOFFSIN and STEINBRINCK. The latter gave the order for the material to be transported to Germany and FIBIG saw that this order was carried out properly.

Transmitted by.................................
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J.J. Cramers, sergeant-major in the State police also special State Constable, attached to the Political Investigation Department, Heerlen, in a charge brought against German personnel of the "Julia" State Coal Mine, Nigelsvenen.

Witness unambiguously states that he was store-keeper at the "Julia"-mine in 1944. The mine was already occupied by German "Schutzgruppe".

On 7th September 1944, he was shown a letter signed by General ACK, stating that from the 8th September 1944, witness would come under the authority of Major ACK, a German, who was referred to as "Verwalter" of the "Julia"-mine. Witness was later introduced to this man who proceeded to inspect his store. Next day, the 8th, Verwalter ACK appeared at the store accompanied by part of the already existent Schutzgruppen, these now armed and about 50 underground workers. All these entered and as CO.CHAY was looking round, a German and Unterführer in the "Schutzgruppen", demanded to be told where the cigarettes, chocolate and gin intended for the workers were hidden. CO.CHAY then ordered witness to open all cases and boxes containing these articles and promised the workers a bottle of gin each if they worked well. The German members of the "Schutzgruppen" immediately started plundering the articles, not giving the workers much chance of obtaining any of them. On CO.CHAY'S orders the stores were then emptied of its contents which were loaded into railway trucks. The articles thus taken were indispensable to the good working of the mine being tools, dynamite, clothing, cleaning materials etc., etc. and witness of the impression that the intention was to paralyse the mine and prevent it from producing coal during the following months. Equipment already in use under-ground was also taken and the various workshops stripped or most of their tools and all their driving-belts. All these goods were put on the trucks, CO.CHAY directing the whole affair. As however he was an entire stranger to the mine various Germans who had formerly been employed in it and no. formed part of the "Schutzgruppen", told him where all the different secret stores were and robbed out what goods would be taken. These Germans were: J. DAIW, J. DAIW and J. DAIW.

Several of the miners compelled to take part in this plundering managed secretly to bring witness back part of the goods. CO.CHAY noticed this and later had witness arrested by members of the "Schutzgruppen" and brought before him. He then ordered witness to hand over the store keys to DAIW who proceeded to inform CO.CHAY of any remaining secret stores, these being promptly taken away. On 11th September 1944, again sent for witness and told him the emptying of the store was finished and in fact practically everything had disappeared. As suspected at the time and proved later all these goods were taken to Germany.

Had DAIW, J. DAIW and J. DAIW not given CO.CHAY all the information mentioned above a great part of the material would have been saved. In his absence they them-
selves, have orders for the stuff they had pointed out to be fetched and loaded into the trucks. When witness spoke to them about it their only answer was that they had to do their duty as Germans. Even after KOJOLLIK had told witness the emptying of the store was finished, witness saw DANERS taking off further articles he had found, giving the same answer when witness protested.

The German LOMP was one of the members of the "Schutzgruppen" who behaved the worst and who carried the robbery and plundering to extremes.

Then all the Germans at the mine fled to Germany on the 13th September 1944 and Eiselshoven was liberated, a check-up was taken of all goods and materials remaining and a list of those missing made out. All these latter had been taken from the mine before the Germans left on the 13th.

Witness Dreissen, electro-technical engineer at the "Julia" mine, states that on 8th September 1944, some German army officers, a so-called "Sprengkommando" (demolition group) appeared at the mines electric power station accompanied by KOJOLLIK. Some of them returned each day after that together with KOJOLLIK and turned all the personnel out while they themselves remained inside. This behaviour made the men suspect that they were placing charges with the intention of blowing the power station up. Witness went to KOJOLLIK and asked him to think of the personnel should the intention be to blow up the place but got evasive answers. On 12th September KOJOLLIK finally told witness that it was the intention to blow it up and it would be better to be at some 10 or 15 kilometers distance when this did happen. Next day 13th, witness received orders from KOJOLLIK to stop all the machinery and boilers by a certain time as the blowing-up was to take place. This was done and everyone left the building whereupon a "Sprengkommando" appeared and the machines were blown up. As a result of this the whole industry came to a standstill.

In witness' opinion the way the destruction of the turbines was carried out was systematically planned to paralyse the industry for a time but so that work could be resumed after repairs had been made, the time actually taken for the latter coincided with that which the Germans had said would be that of their return.

The "Sprengkommando" consisted of German soldiers not known in the neighbourhood. They did not belong to the German "Schutzgruppen" at the mine.

Witness Keijboom states that he was one of the miners forced to help load the trucks. He tried to hide a can of oil but KOJOLLIK, a member of the "Schutzgruppen" saw this; he drew his revolver and threatened to shoot witness if he did not at once take the can outside.

Witness Linkens states that he was one of the miners compelled by KOJOLLIK to take part in the loading of goods from the store on to the railway trucks. KOJOLLIK addressed them, saying that he had given the "Schutzgruppen" orders to shoot if the miners did not carry out his orders exactly. As the loading proceeded the Germans belonging to the "Schutzgruppen" stole cigarettes, gin, shoes, bicycle tyres etc. for themselves, KOJOLLIK being present and not making any move to stop them.
The German NEISSEER threw some SAOCS off one of the trucks and when witness tried to put them in safety out of the Germans' reach, KOWOLLIK saw him, pointed a gun at him and told him to put the shoes down or he would shoot again. The Germans used similar threats to the workers when they saw them try to save something from the looting and take it back into the store. KOWOLLIK also did the same.

Witness Willemsen, works engineer, states that about 7th September 1944 he received a letter from BRUCH, the German "Bergasseessor" who was over all the mines in Holland, saying that KOWOLLIK had been appointed inspector of the "Julia"-mine. Witness saw at once from the contents of the letter that the appointment was a camouflage and that the real intention was to find out all about the materials, goods and stocks present at the mine.

When KOWOLLIK appeared he immediately visited the works but his only interest was obviously in the above mentioned stocks etc. He seemed to have been well-informed beforehand for the first things he asked for were the stocks of food, cigarettes and gin. The whole time he was at the mine he helped himself liberally to these.

Witness Willemsen then describes the loading up of the trucks which lasted from the 8th to the 13th September. The first day a great number of workers were compelled by KOWOLLIK to help, but as the following days few and fewer turned up the German "Schutzgruven" continued the work. The goods were then taken off by rail to Germany as appeared afterwards several of the goods having been found in that country.

On 13th September KOWOLLIK himself gave orders for the turbines to be stopped in the power station. A German military "Sprungkommando" then deliberately destroyed these. Witness does not know if KOWOLLIK had asked for the "Sprungkommando" but it is certain that he made preparations for and helped them.

Witness Vroomen states that he was working in the stores on 8th September 1944 when DAILERS and HEINRIS in German uniform and carrying arms entered and ordered the store to be closed and nothing to be removed from it. Later KOWOLLIK appeared with members of the "Schutzgruppen" and a number of miners and gave orders for the store to be emptied and its contents loaded on to railway trucks. DAILERS and HEINRIS informed him as to what should go.

Witness Pelzer states that he tried to hide some copper bearings but DAILERS saw him and on his instructions they were loaded on to one of the trucks, while the store was being plundered an attempt was made at first to note down goods being loaded up but finally it went at such a pace that it was impossible to keep up with it and the recording was stopped. KOWOLLIK and the members of the "Schutzgruppen" made free use of bottles of gin which they found in the store and which were intended for the mines and it became dangerous to oppose them in any way.

Witness De Dian states that he was on fire-guard duty the evening after the start was made to empty the store. About 30 Germans belonging to the "Schutzgruppen" stormed in, broke open cases and took gin and anything else that pleased them. Another of the Germans, SCHRÖER, an Interführer, appeared...
and chased them out, calling them thieves, but LUIP remained behind and refused to obey SCHAUF. With his revolver in his hand he forced witness to go with him while he searched the whole store, meanwhile drinking gin freely. He then drove witness in front of him at the point of the revolver to Vorsteher commandant of the "Schutzgruppen" to whom he accused witness of sabotage.

Witness Straudt, German nationality, miner, living at Eigelshoven, states that he belonged to the "Schutzgruppen" at the "Julia" mine. When KOJOLLIK appeared as "Verwalter" he immediately began to "nose round" the whole place, accompanied by DAIERS, JAKO and SCHUTZ with whom he gave witness all information. Witness saw members of the "Schutzgruppen" fetch at least 5,000 kg. dynamite from underground on KOJOLLIK's orders after DAIERS had told him about it. DAIERS knew where it was kept.

Witness Haunke, German nationality, miner, living at Eigelshoven, states that he was a member of the "Schutzgruppen". KOJOLLIK divided them into two groups, one of which witness was a member, being appointed to do guard duty and the other to work in loading the wagons with material of all sorts which was fetched from underground and from the surface at the mine. They were at it for five days. The loaded trucks were then taken to Kerkrade-holduc on the German frontier. There they remained under guard for a couple of days while the railway line between "Julia" and the station was also guarded by members of the "Schutzgruppen."

Witness NEUBRUCH, German, now detained in Valkenburg camp, states that he was the "Koalitioonssche Verwalter" for all the coalmines in the Netherlands and as such had to make the appointments of Germans to be head of these. He appointed KOJOLLIK to the "Julia" in September 1914.

The request that Germans be appointed "Betriebssicher" (general superintendent) at the mines came from the "Zeichskommissar" and during a conference this request was repeated by NEUBRUCH, "Vertreter für den General-Kommissar für Energetik u. Wirtschaft, etc.". At first it was not intended that material should be sent from the various mines to Germany as it was thought the "Reichsarmee" could make a longer stand on the IJssel and the Albert canal, but when this turned out not to be the case the various German "Betriebssicherleiter" received orders a few days after their appointment to transport all material present in the mines to Germany. SYMEVOR, "Ernstbrüter den Reichs für die Kohlen in den Kriegszeit und anggeschlossenen Westgebieten", was with his staff, including KOJOLLIK, had come from Northern France and Belgium as a result of the German retreat, gave the orders for this mining material to be sent away, and NEUBRUCH now to it that the order was carried out properly. All material taken from the Netherlands coal-mines including that from the "Julia", was taken to Germany and in agreement with SYMEVOR, placed at the disposal of the "Verein für die Europäische Interessen in Ruhrgebiet" at Essen.

The intention was to register all material as it was being loaded in so that later the Netherlands State Mines could receive compensation but it is possible that this did not take place at the "Julia" owing to lack of time.

Witness knows that pillaging by the German "Schutzgruppen" took place at the mine and also that retreating Germans were supplied with goods taken from stocks at the
at the mines, both absolutely forbidden. Witness forbade it when he went to the mines but it occurred again as soon as he left. The commander of the "Schatzgruppen" concerned and the German "Betriebsaufsichter" should have prevented it.

The order for the destruction at the "Julia" mine came from General LEIBER and "Kapitän" STEINBACH. It was at first intended that it should be on a larger scale but this witness opposed and it was finally limited so that the activities should only be hampered for a certain length of time.

Witness SCHWEITZER, Director of the company working the "Laurea and Verenigung" coal mines (the "Julia" was one of these) states that all the stolen goods and property destroyed belonged to the company which had given no one the right to remove and appropriate the goods or to carry out any destruction.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Heerlen, 11th November 1946.

s/ J.J. Cremers.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete

No defence seems possible
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

For the use of the Secretariat Charge No.492 (1-5-47) MAY 1947

Registered Number Date of receipt in Secretariat

5/9/41

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. STEINBRINCK, Kapitän, German reserve, "Beauftragte des Reiches für die Kohlen in den besetzten und angegliederten Westgebieten", worked with a staff of mining technical personnel in N. France, Belgium and Holland, retreating as the German army withdrew from each country. Was a successful submarine captain in the 1914 - 1918 war.

2. FIBIG, German, "Vertreter für die General-Kommissar für Finanzen und Wirtschaft etc., (Probably identical with VIEBIG, head of the "Rustungs-Inspektion", UNWCC List No.6/364)

3. UKA, ROBERT OTTO, German, September 1944 appointed "Betriebsaufsichter" (general superintendent) of the "LAURA" mine, EIGELSHOVEN. Member of the German Schutzgruppen. Fled to Germany about 14th. September 1944. Born 4th Nov. 1904 at KARLSTADT (Ger.), married, lived at 64 LAURASTRAAT, EIGELSHOVEN. Was working at the "LAURA" mine before the war as overseer. Is now working in a German coal mine on the Netherlands - Limburg frontier. Present address: LUNEN - BECKLINGHAUSEN ROTHENBACH 22. Postamt LUNEN - LAND (21). Germany.

4. GROSSE, KARL OTTO, German, Schutzgruppen-Kommandant. 1940 - 1943 was O.A. Gruppenführer at EIGELSHOVEN and when the S.A. was reformed as the Schutzgruppen, became Oberführer and commandant of the EIGELSHOVEN Schutzgruppen. 1943 to Sept. 1944 when he fled to Germany about 14th. Born 16th. Jan. 1896 at GRATJUNGEN (Ger.) married, lived at 11 SPORTRRAAT, EIGELSHOVEN. Lived by trade. Lived in HOLLAND for some years before the war going there apparently before 1st. May 1933, date on which he applied to become a member of the R.S.D.A.P. 1st. June 1940 became N.S.D.A.P. "Dienstgruppenleiter" and "Politische Leiter" of the "Ortgruppe EIGELSHOVEN". Took a leading part in the suppression of the mine strike, in the V action and in various measures undertaken against the population of EIGELSHOVEN, arrest, ill-treatment etc. Is now working in a German coal mine on the Netherlands - Limburg frontier.

5. SCHMIDT, AUGUST ADALBERT
5. SCHW ANDER, AUGUST ADALBERT, German, a fanatical member of the EIGELSHOVEN Schutzgruppen, 1944. Pled to Germany about 14th. September 1944. Born 2nd Nov. 1910 at LEUNSHOFEN (Ger.), married, lived at 60 HOOPSTRAAT, Eigelshoven, miner by trade. Had lived for many years before the war in HOLLAND. Is now working as a welder at the German coal mine "ADOLF" on the Netherlands - Limburg frontier. Is living with the family H. MEISTER, 30 WORM, HERZOGHEIM (Ger).

6. KOULTH, German nationality, member of the Schutzgruppen, EIGELSHOVEN, 1944.

Witnesses:

- 0 -    31. BRUCKH, HERMANN JAMES
Witness: 31. KRÜGER HERMANN, German. In Sept. 1944 was Kommissarischer Verwalter of all the Netherlands coal mines, having originally held the same post at the "GRAFZEH " "JULIA", "LAURA" and "JILLI" mines. Born 12th June 1838 at BRENNERFIELD, lived at 7, ALTEHURGEN, DOENING (Ger.). "Bergassessor" by profession. Now detained at V. Z. U. Z. camp, HOLLAND.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: EIGELSHOVEN, 3rd - 13th Sept. 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: No. XIII - Pillage (complicity in) XIV - Confiscation of property (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law: Neth. Penal Code, art. 47, 43, 310, 312, 321.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

The Netherlands coal mines having been placed under German administration, Germans were appointed as "Betriebsaufsichter" (general superintendent). KRÜGER, a German employee of the "LAURA" mine at EIGELSHOVEN, was promoted to this post a few days before the liberation of the town. His task was then to see that all essential material was removed from the mine and sent to Germany. He did this with the assistance of the German "Schutzgruppen" occupying the mine, the names mentioned above being those of members of the Schutzgruppen who took an active part in the removal. The Schutzgruppen were also known to have committed pillage.

While the stores were being emptied, GROUSE distributed some of the goods to retreating German soldiers and SCHÖNHAUSEN chose out articles which he took away and apparently did not place with the others being loaded on to the railway trucks.

The order for the mines to be stripped and the contents sent to Germany came from STEINBRINCK, and KRÜGER saw that this order was carried out.

Transmitted by ..............................................
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J.J. Jemmers, sergeant-major in the State police also special State constable, attached to the Political Investigation Department, Heerlen, in a charge brought against German personnel at the State coal mine "Laura", Eigelshoven and others.

Witness Edixhoven states that as chief engineer of the "Laura" and Vereniging (associated) coal mines at Eigelshoven he knew the German UKA very well. The latter had worked at the mine for many years before the war and was already an overseer before 1940.

In September 1944 just before the liberation BRUCH "Kommisarischer Verwaltcr" for several Dutch coal mines including the "Laura", promoted UKA to be "Betriebsaufsichter" (general superintendent) of the "Laura" mine, all personnel being subordinated to him. One day that month UKA gave orders that a number of underground workers were to present themselves at a certain time. They then under his direction started to load railway wagons with every sort of article which was to be found in the mine's stores. UKA had this action carried out so thoroughly that all material which was found on the surface of the mine, both inside and outside the stores, was put into the wagons. He also tried to take away as much stuff as possible from down the mine itself. As it had been foreseen that such a plundering might possibly take place a lot of material was stored away in secret hiding places and several of the German workers knew this, including UKA. They now used their knowledge to strip the mine of material knowing full well what the consequences to it would be. It is still feeling the result.

The entire stocks have disappeared, wear and tear continues and there is the greatest difficulty in buying those new materials which are absolutely indispensable to its proper functioning. All this means that production is on a lower scale than it should be.

Witness Volle states that he was store keeper at the "Laura" mine. In September 1944, the mine was occupied by members of the German "Schutzruppen". Several of these Germans had worked in the mine. On 8th September UKA came to the store and told witness that all the stock in it were to be loaded onto railway trucks which had been placed in readiness in front of the building. This was done by miners who were guarded and supervised by armed members of the Schutzruppen whose commandant was GROSSE. When witness returned next day he found that most of the miners had stayed away and the loading was being done by the "Schutzruppen", SCHNEIDER, G. SCHMITT and LAURIGER being among them. GROSSE gave orders as to what was to be put on the trucks. SCHNEIDER came into the store and using threats made witness open the cupboards, demanding to know where the bicycle tyres intended for the workers were kept. He did not find them but took a large quantity of mending and sewing thread, stuffing this into a sack he had with him. He did not take this sack.
off in the direction of the trucks. Witness returned on the 10th to see what was happening, and found the "Schutzruppen" still looting, thinning out the stores and loading, then off to the trucks. These articles included - among other things - machinery, components of all sorts and petrol. Witness thinks it was eight large railway trucks which he saw fully loaded with goods of every description taken from the mine's storehouses. At the same time he saw members of the "Schutzruppen" taking away a great quantity of soap, cigarettes, shoes and sausage intended for the mine-workers. It turns out that all the above were taken to Germany. When the plundering was finished - it lasted from 8th to 15th September 1944 - the Germans fled to Germany.

Witness Copes states that he was in the store also and saw UKA, GROSE and KOBELTZ busy supervising the men as they emptied the place. He heard the three giving orders to various workers as to what and how much they were to take and put in the trucks. Some of the members of the "Schutzruppen" who took an active part in the robbery were: SCHNEIDER, ANDERSEN, ENGEL, BAASCHER, BALLAMINSKI, DIETER, FRITZ, R. SCHMIDT, KESTRICK, FRITZ, H. SCHLUESSER, KOBELTZ, and WALTER. Witness saw 10 or 12 of the large coal trucks belonging to the Netherlands railways which had been loaded as full as could be. Witness saw SCHNEIDER armed with a gun compel workers to open the cupboards in the store and offices. He then took various articles which apparently appealed to him and went off with them.

Witness van Laaren states that he and some of his workers were told by KOBELTZ, a member of the "Schutzruppen", that by UKA's orders they were to help load material from the store. UKA pointed out various sorts of goods and ordered witness and his men to take these and put them into the trucks standing in front of the store. Members of the "Schutzruppen" stood round armed with revolvers and rifles, ready to shoot on signs of any refusal. Other members of the "Schutzruppen" were also taking part in the loading under GROSE's direction. Among these members were GOSSEL, BLEUER, LEHMANN, LEHMANN, SCHILLING, SCHULZ, TERRIUS, ENGEL, ARTUS, KOLD, KRISTJAN, KOSLITZ, HELLER, STRACH, and others.

On Sunday 10th September 1944 KOSTELNA appeared at witness' house and compelled him to go to the mine. There UKA told him to get hold of some of his men and ordered LAPPARD, who was armed to see that witness carried out the orders given him. Witness fetched four men and then the five of them under UKA's direction had to fasten the already loaded wagons and see that they were ready to leave. They also had to put the track in order. The train was later driven off by a German engine-driver in the direction of Kerkrade-Stolzenau. UKA then ordered witness to see that the remaining trucks were filled with coal and these too went off later in the same direction.

Witness van Bladel states that he himself saw five large wagons full of goods. All instructions were given by UKA or in his absence, KOBELTZ, GROSE, too gave orders for various articles to be taken, these chiefly to members of the "Schutzruppen" whose commandant he was. GROSE also called to retreating German troops as they passed the mine and distributed shoes among them, the soldiers then being off with trucks full of these. These shoes were taken from the stores.
Witness Charlier states that UKA went all over the mine giving orders for material of all sorts to be fetched and loaded into the wagons. As witness stood by he heard UKA, GROSE and KOBLETT giving their orders, and following their instructions, engines, bearings, tools, shoes etc. were taken from the stores and put in the wagons. They also gave instructions for several carts to be filled with food and cigarettes which were fetched by the "Schutzgruppen" from the places where they had been stored.

Witness Cohen states that during the days the "Schutzgruppen" were busy removing things from the mine cars belonging to the "Volksgewalt" also drove up at night and were then filled with goods and petrol. UKA gave the orders for what was done by the "Schutzgruppen". He also took possession of the keys belonging to the stores and witness saw him fetch retreating German soldiers into the mine grounds and then give them shoes.

Witness FENDT, German nationality, miner, living at Eigelshoven, states that he was a member of the German "Schutzgruppe" and did guard and sentry duty at the "Laura"-mine. He confirms previous statements concerning the removal of goods and material from the mine, mentioning UKA and GROSE as giving the orders. At least 15 or 20 wagons were entirely filled with saw inetry, cables and components of all sorts. German drivers with German engines fetched the wagons and took them to Germany.

Witness also saw 6 large farm carts filled with the provisions and shoes previously referred to. It was said at the time that these were being taken to Schauenburg near Alsdorf in Germany. UKA gave orders for all these things to be loaded up and taken off.

Witness Herman HUHCH, German, now detained in Valkenberg camp, states that he was the "Kommissarischer Verwalter" for all the coal mines in the Netherlands and as such had to make the appointments of Germans to be head of these. In the beginning of September 1944 he appointed UKA to be head of the "Laura"-mine at Eigelshoven. It was the "Reichskommissar" who wished Germans to be appointed "Betriebsaufsichter" (general superintendent) at the various mines and KZ a "Vertreter für den General Kommissar für Finanzen und Wirtschaft etc." repeated this request during a conference at Kerken. The order to take away material from the Netherlands coal-mines, including the "Laura"-mine, from STIEFRINCK, "Beauftragter des Reiches für die Kohlen in den besetzten und angegliederten Gebieten". The order was that all material was to be taken to Germany. UKA saw that this order was obeyed. The object was to keep the German coal-mines which were suffering a total lack of these materials going and this could be done with the stuff taken from the Netherlands mines. In agreement with STIEFRINCK the material which was removed was placed at the disposal of the "Verein für den Bergbaulichen Interesse im Ruhrgebiet" at Essen, which then supplied different German coal mines with what they needed for. These mines will have chiefly been those in the Ruhr.

Witness knows that pilage was committed at the mine by members of the "Schutzgruppen" when the material was being loaded and sent off and that goods taken from the stocks there were made over to German soldiers who were retreating.
All this and the allowing of the soldiers on the mine's territory as absolutely forbidden. The "Betriebs sicher" and the commandant of the "Schutz ruhen" should have prevented it.

Witness Schweitzer, director of the company working the "Laura und Vereniging" coal mines states that all the stolen goods belonged to the company which had given no one the right to remove and appropriate them.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Neerland, 10th November 1946.

s/ J.J. Opdemers.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 433 (G-5-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat 8 MAY 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

(not to be translated)


2. IITES (ITES), Leutnant, M.A. Batterieführer in the Flak Abtlg 4/815, TEXEL, April 1945. Was discharged from German army near NORDIal and in Sept. 1945 said to be working on the railway at JEVER (Ger.).

Description: aged 40 - 42, height 1.80 to 1.85 m., slim build, fair hair.

3. GOTTLOB GUNTHER, Obergefreiter, member of the Flak Abtlg. 4/815, TEXEL, April 1945. Was one of the firing squad commanded by Lt. HERMANN IITES which executed a Dutchman on 10th April 1945. In September 1945 was in the internment zone with the 2/IX Batterie MATTEI.

Witnesses:

4. NAUJANN, A, probably a member of the Flak Abtlg. 4/815, TEXEL, April 1945. In Sept. 1945 was staying with HEINRICH BURBULI, farmer, SANDEL (Ger.).

5. HERNER, BERNHARD, Obermaat, probably a member of the Flak Abtlg. 4/815 TEXEL, April 1945. Sept. 1945 was pastor of ZIRNHUBER, Kreis BENTHEIM, (Ger.).

6. HERMANN WILHELM, possibly a member of the Flak, Abtlg. 4/815, TEXEL, April 1945. Is a miner and in September 1945 was living at 14 HANOVER STRAAT (STRASSE), or 55 TONINGSBREDER STRAAT (STRASSE), WANNES (Gerr.).

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

TEXEL, 10th April 1945

Number and description of crime in War crimes list

No. I - Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code.

Art. 297 - 239.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

- b -
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

A Dutchman on the Island of TEXEL was suspected of being in the unauthorised possession of a fire-arm. In spite of his denial and the fact that no weapon was found in his house he was shot without trial by ROGGE's orders. The execution was carried out by ITES, and GORZITZE was a member of the firing-squad.

Transmitted by ..........................................................

Political Investigation Service
ENSCHEDE.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

Submitted by J.G.L. KRABBE and B. van der KAMP, investigation officers of the Political Investigation Service in the district of ENSCHEDE also special State Service in connection with the murder of the Dutchman FRITS PIETER KLAMPER on the island of TEXEL.

Witness SCHNITGER states that in Sept. 1945 he was a liaison officer in JEVER (Ger.) where he interviewed the German A. NAUMANN. The latter who brought the present charge, stated that on 10th April 1945 a Dutchman was shot on the island of TEXEL by German soldiers. There had been no trial of any sort.

The Flak Abtlg. (Abteilung) 4/815 was stationed on TEXEL at that time under the command of Oberlt. (M.A.) ROGGE, the Batterieführer being Lt. (M.A.) HENKO IBBES (ITES). The Dutchman (KIUMPER) lived near the Batterie and as he was supposed to be in the unauthorised possession of a gun ROGGE ordered him to be arrested and taken to the battery. The Dutchman denied the charge and no gun was found when his house was searched, nevertheless he was taken to the battery at 5 p.m. and at about 6 p.m. was shot dead among the dunes and buried on the spot. All this took place by Oberlt. ROGGE's orders and the execution was carried out by Lt. IBBES (ITES) and some of his men. The corpse was not examined by a doctor but to make sure the man was dead he was given a final shot through the head.

Obergefreiter GUNTHER GORZITZE, now with the 2/IX Batterie MATHES in the internment zone, was a witness of what took place, being one of the firing-squad.

Another witness is the miner WILHELM HENKE. NAUMANN and Obermaat HERMANN HERTENERS tried to prevent the execution but ROGGE refused point-blank to postpone it.

Statement made out on oath, concluded and signed at ENSCHEDE, 28th. January 1945.

s/ J.G.L. KRABBE
B. v.d. KAMP

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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SCHÄFER, Paul
and co
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

An S.S. patrol was sent to arrest a man accused of striking and of inciting others to strike. As he was being taken to AERSPORT he was shot dead "while attempting to escape". From an investigation conducted on the spot at the time there is reason to believe the murder was deliberate and not connected with any attempt to escape. SCHEFFER and HUNING were two of the S.S. men concerned.
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**Statement I.**

submitted by T. HOLMEN, police-sergeant 1st. Class, State Police, also special detective and member of the Sub-commission for the Tracing of War Criminals in the province of Utrecht, in connection with the murder near AMERSFOORT of D. DIJVELUR by the S.S. men SCHILLER and SCHÖFER.

Witness PULI AUTON HOFFL states that he commanded the S.S. Wachbataillon 3 which was stationed in AMERSFOORT. In connection with the strikes which took place in HOLLAND at the end of April and beginning of May 1943, S.S. Sturmbannführer WOLTSBERG, Commander of the S.S. Artillerie-Ersatzabteilung at AMERSFOORT, ordered witness to send patrols out to certain places in the province of URECHT so as to break the strike. WOLTSBERG also ordered witness to have two people who were inciting others to strike arrested at HOVENLEN or in the neighbourhood. Witness does not know the name of these men. Hauptscharführer SPENGLER had the training of the non-commissioned officers of the S.S. Wachbataillon, and witness ordered him pick out those he thought suitable and to drive them out to the various places. Witness also ordered SPENGLER to bring in the two inciters but the Unterscharführer PAUL SCHÖFER and PAUL HILGEN gave part of the patrol sent for this purpose. Witness knows that one of the men was shot when attempting to escape as he was being taken to AMERSFOORT from HOVENLEN, at least he was told at the time that the man had made off and after being summoned three times to stop was shot at and killed. The S.S. and police-court investigated the matter and found it in order; it not having been proved that the non-commissioned officers had committed a punishable offence.

Witness ERJUTT, Dutch nationality, a former member of the S.S. Wachbataillon and now in AMERSFOORT internment camp, states that he knows a patrol was sent to HOVENLEN and that a man was shot dead about 2nd. May 1943. He later heard that this man was called DIRK DIJVELUR. PAUL SCHÖFER commanded the patrol and PAUL HILGEN was a member of it. SCHÖFER reported the matter. Hauptscharführer ERJUTT, when SCHÖFER had to get out of it as best he could. Witness got the impression that the affair was not entirely in order. He later heard that it was investigated and came before the S.S. and the police-court. The Germans apparently made it out to be a case of "shot while attempting to escape" but witness very much doubts that this was so. SCHÖFER was pretty wild and witness can quite imagine him deliberately killing the man.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at UTRECHT, 21st. March 1947.

S/ T. HOLMEN.

**Statement II.**

Witness P.O. KRAALMEY, police-sergeant-majoor, AMERSFOORT, states that on 2nd. May 1943, S.S. Unterscharführer PAUL of the S.S. Wachbataillon NORD/WEST, appeared at the AMERSFOORT police-station. He said, that as commandant of an S.S. patrol he had shot at and killed a prisoner who had escaped from them and asked the police to take steps to fetch the body. When witness later went to the spot he found PAUL there together with 3 other S.S. men, two of whom were Dutch. PAUL stated that the man had tried to escape on his bicycle and that he, PAUL, and his man had then got off their bicycles and shot him. As the man was very badly wounded PAUL had then shot him through the head, killing him. The 3rd man's identity can't be traced. His bicycle lay on the grass some yards away from the body, and neither it nor the sandy footpath which the men were following -2- showed any signs.
showed any signs of a flight and sudden fall such as might have been expected when an escaping cyclist was shot at and fell to the ground, neither did DAVELLAAR's face show signs of having hit the ground hard. According to the declarations of the four S.S. men, two of whom had rifles and the other two automatic pistols, they had all shot at DAVELLAAR, but from witness' observations the shots appeared to have entered the body in front and to have been fatal. From the cynical attitude displayed by the S.S. men and their assertion, in the well-known Nazi way, that DAVELLAAR had been shot when trying to escape, and also from what witness observed on the spot he came to the conclusion that Davelaar was shot while standing by his bicycle and facing the S.S. men.

Witness then says that he interviewed Jan Davelaar who stated that early on the 2nd May 1943 he was woken by banging. When the door was opened four S.S. men entered and one of them said that he, Davelaar, worked for a certain corn-chandler Gerritsen, in Amersfoort and that on the previous day, 1st May, in defiance of the German proclamation he had struck work and had also incited the others working with him to strike too. When witness asserted that he was a farmer and had never worked in Amersfoort he was taken off to his parents' house.

Witness Mijndert Davelaar stated that four S.S. men appeared at his house having his son Jan with them. They asked which of his two sons living with him worked for Gerritsen and when Dirk answered that he did one of the men a Dutch S.S. said had he known it he would have shot him dead in bed. He then forced Dirk to shake hands with all the household saying: "You won't come back. I shall shoot you dead and clear you out of the way."

A Dutch policeman who accompanied the four S.S. men, said to the parents: "You have been listening to the British radio all the time. Now they will probably shoot Dirk."

They then left, leaving Jan behind but taking Dirk. The same day the Amersfoort police informed witness Dirk had been shot dead by the S.S.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Amersfoort, 26th June 1945.

S/ P.C. Kraaikamp.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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cards checked list 55.

CARDs CHECKED LIST 59
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals

United/No. 495 (5196) (29-5-47)

30 May 1947

for the confiscation and theft of valuables and money seized by the S.D. in Holland.

Accused:

1. HERTMANN FRIDRICH WILHELM JULIUS OTTO,
   Rakoff, member of the S.D., Abt. II, The Hague, joined the Department at Zeist in September 1944, going on to OLDENZAAL a few days later. Accompanied the department in its various moves, returning with it to THE HAGUE in April 1945.
   Born 29th Aug. 1912 at ELBERFELD (Ger.)
   Accompanied mother to Holland in 1924, where settled in THE HAGUE. Called up for military service in the German army in 1940.
   Married a Dutchwoman in 1939, has two children living at 59 Overbrug, Voorburg, Holland, no profession.

2. GEHMERE (JEMERE), member of the S.D. On 23rd April 1945 was appointed "Verwalter" of the prison in the AMSTELVENSCHOUW, AMSTERDAM, his office being at 109 DELFTLAAN.
   In July 1945 was detained in the AMSTELVENSCHOUW prison.
   Now detained at ASSEN.
   U.N.W.O. Lists Nos. 401-127, 54/4-175.

3. BREUER, Frauenlob, was working in Abt. II of the S.D. in THE HAGUE.

4. Breuer, Frauenlob, was working in Abt. II of the S.D. in THE HAGUE, 1945.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

OLDENZAAL, SJAUNDE and THE HAGUE, Spring 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. XIII - Pillage (complicity in)

Reference to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code
Art. 310 - 312

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Abteilung II of the Sicherheitsdienst in THE HAGUE was specially concerned with the safeguarding and disposal of goods, including valuables, seized by the S.D. in various parts of HOLLAND. The accused and witnesses, with the exception of GEHMERE, were all members of this department. BREUER, when receiving his salary for the last time before the capitulation was given and accepted a bag containing gold objects in the place of money. He accepted these and other things according to his own statement because he suspected that his chief would also appropriate goods, but he also states that when he found out the contents of the bag he dared not take them back and later threw some of the things into the water.

GEHMERE made himself an accomplice in pillage by sending on goods seized from a Dutchwoman to the "Polizeikasse" at THE HAGUE.

Transmitted by .........................

5354/NE/6/419
Politiea. 1 Investigation Department, THE HAGUE and Sub-Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, ZUID HOLLAND.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

Combined from two submitted respectively by L. MOS of the Political Investigation Department, THE HAGUE and J.H. VAN MAES and P. VAN AALST, members of the sub-commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, ZUID HOLLAND, in connection with a charge of theft brought against certain members of the S.D.

The accused FRIEDRICH WILHELM JULIUS OTTO HERTZ, states that he was working as storekeeper in the Sicherheitspolizei at THE HAGUE. A few days before the capitulation in May 1945 he went to the pay-office. Frau WOLF, he thinks, Freulein BREMER, and some others were present. Frau WOLF asked if he had received his salary and when he said no she handed him a bag. He could tell that it must contain rings etc. and when he got outside and opened it he found in fact that there were three or four rings and some old gold inside. He dared not take the bag back but kept it temporarily, later throwing some of the contents into the VLIET.


s/ L. MOS.

In a later statement HERTZ says that he was a member of S.D. at the Hague, the head of which was ERLBRUCH. Among others working under the latter in the department were Untersturmführer HAGEBACH, Frau WOLF and Freulein BREMER, all Germans. At the end of Sept. 1944 witness was ordered by ERLBRUCH to OLENZAL. At the end of Jan. or beginning of Feb. 1945 a transport went from OLENZAL to ULZEN near HANNOVER. It was ERLBRUCH who gave the order for the transport to take place and KISCH carried it out. It was chiefly concerned with military goods but there were also cases full of silver and copper coins. The transport took place by train with witness in command. At ULZEN witness handed everything over to KISCH.

In April the department returned to THE HAGUE. The day before the capitulation Frau WOLF asked witness if he had received his salary. When he answered that he had not, WOLF in front of BREMER handed him a paper bag saying "There is something more than money in this for you". She also gave him three wrist-watches and a bracelet. When he opened the bag at home he found it was full of gold, gold rings and other gold objects. Witness gave the bag and its contents to his father-in-law, NICOLAS BRUINJES, to keep for him, telling him that he, witness, had received it in place of his salary.

Witness N. Bruinjes confirms that his son-in-law HERTZ gave him the sack containing various gold objects to keep for him. He said he had received it in place of his salary and that he had come by it honestly.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at The Hague, 5th March 1947.

s/T. H. Janson.
P. van aALST

The following...
The following was attached to the above and is taken from a copy of a statement taken on 20th July 1945 by a certain Miss D.v.d.Vliet and S.A. Thewes, with permission of the Field Security, in connection with the theft by the S.D. on 24th March 1945 of money-chests belonging to Miss v.d.Vliet while the latter was in prison.

Witness GEMMEKE stated that he became “Verwalter” of the prison in the Amstelvenaaseweg, Amsterdam on 23 April 1945. He had his office at 109 Apollolaan. Money, ornaments etc. were sent by the “Verwalter” in sealed packets to The Hague with a courier. There they were placed at the disposal of the “Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei”. These sendings were generally delivered to the “Polizeikasse” which was under Oberinspektor ERBRUCH.

When witness became “Verwalter” he found three money-chests in his office, one of which answered to that described by Miss v.d.Vliet. It contained various ornaments which tallied with the description of those stolen from her. He packed and sent off these ornaments on 2nd or 3rd May, the sealed packet being taken by the courier to the “Polizeikasse”. He also included silver spoons in this packet. Silver spoons too had been taken from Miss v.d.Vliet's house by the S.D.

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NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defense seems possible.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.
NORTH NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No.495 (6-5-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. GERBER, Karl Otto, German, member of the Ordnungspolizei, Verwaltungs-Inspektor attached to the B.D.S., The Hague. From 1st May 1943 till June 1944 was in charge of the B.D.S. Lzahlstelle in the Hague, then moved his office to Nijmegen, moving on to midst middle of July and Oldenzaal, 20th Sept. 1944. End of March 1945 ordered to move on northwards in direction of Heppel, finally returning to The Hague by way of Westerbork, Groeningen, Sausert, Leeuwarden and Alkmaar. Surrendered to the Dutch police in May 1945. Was in the King's Prison, Scheveningen in Oct. 1945. Now living at 41, Derfflingerstrasse, Dusseldorf (Ger.)

Born 4th September 1905 in Dusseldorf.

2. Wolfs, Charlotte Adelfine Ida Gotthardt, wife of Heinrich August Wolfs (P), Polizei-Inspektor and member of Gestapo since 1933 (Wolfs (P) was sent to The Hague in May 1940 and attached to the S.D. Early 1941 ordered back to Berlin, May be in C.I.O.C., Recklinghausen.)

Frau Wolfs was taken on at the Ein- und Ausreise-stelle in The Hague beginning of February 1944. Worked there till June 1944, when she was transferred to the B.D.S. Kasse, going to Weiz. In Sept. 1944 went with the Dienststelle to Oldenzaal, 1st April 1945 moved with the office to Westerbork, then Sausert and finally back to The Hague where remained working with the Dienststelle till the capitulation. Born 9th February 1909 at Janne Eickel, lives at 44, Hohmingerstrasse, Schuman-Langendreer, (Ger.)

3. MENGER, Kommissar, head of Abt. V. of the B.D.S. (Kriminalpolizei), The Hague.


Married, wife's name Emilien MEIERBRUCH, born BRENK, home address, 43, Schuenenstrasse, Dortmund/Schuenen (Ger.)

5. ROOPSMA, Untersturmführer, most probably a member of the S.D. and attached to the Dienststelle at Oldenzaal in March 1945.

In that month took
Witnesses: (cont.)

In that month took various boxes etc., containing valuables from the B.D.S. pay office at Oldenzaal via Dortmund to Velzen (Ger.) where he made them over to a specially set up "Auffanglager", the head of which was probably Dr. HOM.

6. FRANK, Untersturmführer S.D., attached to the Kassee (pay-office) of the B.D.S. in Zeist, 1944.

7. ERITRAJ, Belgendeutscher, member of S.D., Oldenzaal, Sept. 1944-1st April 1945.

8. KISCH, Sturmscharführer, Verwaltungsführer, B.D.S. Velzen (Ger.), 1945.

9. HOMS, Dr., probably head of the B.D.S. "Auffanglager" at Velzen (Ger.), 1944-1945.

10. FAHRENHEIT, Sturmbannführer, S.D. now detained in Holland. UNOW-list No. 40/8-11.

11. WAL, van der, presumably a member of the S.D. and collaborator of Dr. SONNETHOF, Brigadeführer S.D. (already tried and sentenced to death).

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Zeist, Oldenzaal and The Hague, 1944-1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. XIII - Pillage.

No. XIV - Confiscation of property (complicity in).

References to relevant provisions in national law


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The S.D. in Holland having seized valuables of every description the B.D.S. (Befehlshaber des Sicherheitsdienst) decided to transfer these to Berlin. Some of them were sent to a depot in Velzen near Hanover and on at least one occasion a chest having been opened, certain of its contents appear to have been sold or given away as presents, EXCLUSION being mentioned in this connection.

SPIDER was the B.D.S. cashier who had charge of the valuables handed into his office and was responsible for seeing that they were transported to Velzen. Not all were sent off in this way and when the German army capitulated in Holland he had a number of articles still in his possession which he had intended to take to Germany where he and his colleague, Frau WOLF, meant to use them for their own purposes. They gave some of these away to friends in Holland.

VENICK, head of the Kriminalpolizei department of the B.D.S., transferred some millions of Dutch money taken from dealers in the Black Market to a Berlin bank where he had it put in his own name.

Transmitted by.
Netherlands War Crimes Commission
H. Investigation Teams, B.A.O.R.
Herford, Westphalia.

Investigation Team III.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT.

submitted by L. Kos and J.G. Kemp, members of a Netherlands War Crimes Commission in Germany, in connection with a charge of theft brought against the German Karl SEGGER.

The accused Karl SEGGER states on oath that he, a member of the German Ordnungspolizei, was sent to Holland in May 1943 where he was put in charge of the B.O.S., Befehlshaber der Sicherheits Polizei Zahlstelle (pay-office) at The Hague. In addition to the ordinary duties in connection with the post he had to look after valuables of all sorts which had been seized. In accordance with orders received he had to transfer his office to a number of other towns being in West from the middle of July to 20th Sept., when the office moved to Oldenzaal. It carried on there till the end of March 1945 when it moved north to avoid falling into the Allies' hands.

When they left Oldenzaal accused had practically no valuables left in his care most of these having previously been sent to a reception depot (Auffanglager) in Uelzen (Ger.) by order of the higher authorities. The B.D.S. intended that those valuables should be transferred to Berlin.

The transport of the above valuables occurred on four different occasions. The first went off in the middle of Sept. 1944 and consisted of a case filled with securities, Jewelry, watches, including men's gold wrist-watches with a stop hand, gold coins and other objects. It was in charge of Untersturmführer FRANK whose orders were to hand it over to Verwaltungsleiter at the Stapo-Stelle in Dortmund. From Dortmund it was taken to Uelzen by Untersturmführer BORRMANN. It came to witness' knowledge that before BORRMANN opened the case at Uelzen it had already been opened at Dortmund by Obersturmführer EMLBRUCH as witness knows his having had orders to do so. Witness knows that this opening did take place as later EMLBRUCH gave him a receipt for a camera which had been handed out at the Dortmund Stapo-Stelle, the said camera having been in the case in question. He also sold a second camera which was in the case. Witness had the receipted bill for this and thinks EMLBRUCH may have bought it for himself. It is very probable that EMLBRUCH also took some wrist-watches with stop hands from the case as shortly after the former's return from Dortmund witness heard a conversation in his Dienststelle between members of the B.D.S. according to which EMLBRUCH had made over similar watches to Brigadführer Dr. Schoengarth (since tried and sentenced to death) and other leading personalities. Among others witness found that both FAHRENHOLTZ and van der JAL were said to have received one of those watches.

The second transport went off to Uelzen at the beginning of 1945 accompanied by KISCH. It consisted of three wooden cases, two filled with silver articles (table silver etc.) and the third with small gold objects including coins. The man responsible for receiving these at Uelzen must have been Dr. MOHR to whom as administrative officer KISCH was attached. After each transport witness received a receipt, two of which at least were signed by MOHR. The receipts for the following transports were either signed by KISCH or by MOHR.

The third transport took place from Oldenzaal at the end of February and was accompanied by BERTRAM and some others. It was chiefly for the transport of other goods but there were four cases destined for Uelzen and sent by witness' Dienststelle. One of these cases was the most valuable of all those sent by the Dienststelle and contained a great quantity of loose diamonds, watches, rings and other jewelry, gold coins, bonds, shares and a number of savings bank books. The other cases chiefly contained bonds and
similar documents and Dutch silver coins. Soon the men accompanying the transport returned witness was told by one of them, possibly BORMANN, that a case had been damaged in transit and coins were lying about in the goods wagon.

The fourth transport consisted of the remaining valuables which were taken from Oldenzaal to Uelzen at the end of March by BORMANN. They were in three smallish boxes (one of which contained a valuable coin collection from Enschede and handed to witness by the SIFO there) and a leather case which had been made over to witness by Abteilung V (SHICO), BORMANN's Dienststelle. BORMANN himself told witness over the telephone that this contained a valuable stamp collection which could probably have been included in the goods wagon. Witness asked him for a written order to have this but never received one.

(A reference to KNOBLOCH's activities appears in a report attached and submitted by J.Luyendijk, police-detective, made out and signed by him at The Hague, 16th October 1945.

SEGGER, who was at that time in Scheveningen prison, states that the pay-office in The Hague of which he was in charge looked after the affairs of the B.D.S., all Grenzschutz and Westerbork camp. As witness he knew that Kommissar KNOBLOCH, head of Abt. V of the B.D.S. (Kriminalpolizei), made over some 10 million marks to the Kommerz-und Privatbank, Berlin. This was Dutch money seized from dealers on the Black Market and was transferred in January-February 1945, being put in KNOBLOCH's name.

SEGGER also had an account in the name of the B.D.S. at the Rheinische Handelsbank, Amsterdam, this also consisting of "black market" money.

The valuables which were transferred to Uelzen near Hanover in Jan. 1945 were estimated to be worth 30 to 40 million guilders.)

In connection with this fourth transport witness adds that BORMANN on his return said that he had fetched the case from Dortmund which was left there from the first transport, and in KESCH's presence had handed it over in Uelzen together with the boxes from the fourth transport.

SEGGER adds that when he was transferred back to The Hague from Oldenzaal, owing to the Canadian advance he had to travel by way of Osterbork, Groningen, Woudsend and Alkmaar in each of which places the SIFO-Dienststelle handed him over valuables, these being eventually placed in safety in "flatgebouw", a building in The Hague. Owing to circumstances a list of them was not compiled nor were they booked. SEGGER then refers to a previous statement made by him at Scheveningen. According to this he had some 6 million guilders which were in his account at the Handels-Trust, West Amsterdam, (this was money which had been seized) transferred in Reichsmarks to the Dresdner Bank, Dusseldorf, at the end of Feb. 1945.

(In this connection the investigators remark that they made enquiries as to the truth of the above declaration and took a statement from Max BARDOFF, director of the Dresdner Bank, Dusseldorf. The latter says that no sum of 6-7 million Reichsmarks was credited at their bank in March 1945 by the Handelstrust-West, Amsterdam to the favour of a Polizei-Dienststelle; that the Dresdner Bank's account with the Handelstrust-West, Amsterdam was closed in September 1944, and that any order by the Handelstrust-West was only valid when signed by two legalized signatures. That of Dr. KNOBLOCH alone was not sufficient and also it was rumoured that Dr. KNOBLOCH was already dead in March 1945.

The investigators add that SEGGER had named Knoebloch as having signed the confirmation to the above transfer.)

With regard to money which was seized, a total of about 11 million Reichsmarks was entered at witness' pay-office as having been placed in safety. In addition about 6 million Reichsmarks were placed with the Kommerz und Privatbank in Berlin by KNOBLOCH's group.

Witness estimates roughly that valuables worth about 100 million marks were taken from his pay-office to Uelzen. These did not include objects belonging to Jews which were dealt with elsewhere.

Witness was helped with his work by a Frau KESCH whose husband was employed at the
During a further interrogation SEGGER says he did not tell the truth as to certain particulars in his previous statements. On the evening of the capitulation Frau WOLF and he left his flat in the "Flatgebouw", Willemspark taking the greater part of the valuables which were there with them in a brief-case. They went to the family EILBERG in The Hague.

Accused did not give any of these things away but did give EILBERG's son a chromium wrist-watch which was one of a number, service issue, placed at his disposal. In addition to the valuables in the brief-case were about 100,000 Dutch guilders, part of the office cash.

Owing to the weight he had to leave behind about another F\text{r}100,000\text{--} in small notes and a box containing silver coins. Silver table ware and a gold head ornament were also left behind.

Witness cannot remember if these were other things left as none of the valuables handed to them as they retreated were registered.

From these things witness gave Herr EILBERG a gold watch chain and a pair of gold cuff-links. He also gave the son a gold pencil. He gave a service watch to the son's friend and the maid and Frau EILBERG's parents received a gold pocket watch and chain, a pair of gold cuff-links, 2 gold 10-guilder coins and a pair of gold ear-rings set with diamonds. He also gave Frau EILBERG 2 gold rings and perhaps a gold necklace.

A short time later Herr and Frau EILBERG were arrested and then witness decided to surrender to the Dutch police.

He had taken the valuables with him when he left his flat in order that they should not fall into the wrong hands. He wished to secure them for the German Reich.

Accused Charlotte Adolfine Ida Gotthardt WOLF states that she was employed in the B.D.S. pay-office in The Hague, moving from it to the one at Zeist. There among other things she had to do with the various valuables which had been seized. Three cases of these were sent off to Uelzen from Zeist in charge of the S.D. man FRANK from The Hague, the other three transports going from Oldenzaal to which place the office moved next.

The third transport consisted amongst other things of about 2000 diamonds of 1 carat and under.

With reference to the last evening in SEGGER's flat in the Willemspark accused says that she and SEGGER took the valuables with them intending to take them to Germany. There they were to use them for their own keep. SEGGER never said anything to her about handing them over to a German government office or to any military authority. The gifts made by them to the EILBERG family were taken from these valuables which included gold, silver and chromium wrist-watches and rings.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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STILLER
and 607

CASH CHECKED LIST 59
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 496 (9-5-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number 5/188/1/4/20

Date of receipt in Secretariat 14 MAY 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. STYLLER, Haupsturmführer, Commandant of the S.D. in STEENWIJK, September 1944. Was previously on the East-Front.


Witnesses:


6. SCHRÖTER, member of the S.D., STEENWIJK, Sept. 1944.

7. VLASTUS, member of the S.D., STEENWIJK, Sept. 1944.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

VLEIDER near STEENWIJK, 15th. Sept. 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder

No. XIII - Pillage (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law


- SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS -
A dentist at STEENWIJK was shot by STILLER's orders on the sole assumption that he was "anti-German". No illegal activities could be proved against him and he was not brought before a court. HUBBER and VERWEI were the actual authors of the shooting.

The victim's widow was ordered to vacate her house, leaving everything in it; it was then occupied by the S.D. after the liberation a large number of articles were found to be missing. HUBBER acknowledged that furniture and bicycles were used by the S.D. and that dentist equipment was given to the Wehrmacht.

TRANSMITTED BY

Political Investigation Department
STEENWIJK

Extract of those statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement I.

submitted by S. BOERSMA and B.W. ROO, respectively deputy head of the Political Investigation Department, STEENWIJK and constable, Royal Mounted Police, also special constable and investigation officer attached to the Political Investigation Dept. STEENWIJK, in connection with the murder of H.S. SCHRÖDE by members of the S.D. at STEENWIJK.

Witness K. NAUTA, widow of H.S. SCHRÖDE, states that on 15th. Sept., 1944 HUBBER and another member of the S.D. came to their house. They interrogated her husband at length and then searched the house finding a Netherlands national flag, an "OON-MIE" badge-pin and another made from a silver Dutch coin. HUBBER took these away, leaving two S.D. men on guard. A short while later he and his companion reappeared and he ordered his men to search the house again. (From a photo witness recognized the S.D. men VLEDES and STRÖDE as being present at this search). Finally HUBBER and his companion left, taking witness' husband with them. That evening witness heard that her husband had been shot between VLEDES and DIVER, but was not informed of this by the S.D. The next day HUBBER told witness' servant that witness must leave the house within a week and could only take some clothes with her, everything else must be left as it was. After the liberation witness found that a very large number of articles had been taken from the house. (A list of these was attached by the investigator).

Witness DUHON, police sergeant, states that on 15th. Sept., 1944 he was on duty at the municipal offices at VLEDES when two S.D. men from the STEENWIJK Dienststelle drove up. One who he heard later was called HUBBER told him that a man they had arrested had attempted to escape and so they had shot him dead. Witness returned with them to where the body was lying, found that the man was not yet dead and informed the S.D. men of the fact. A doctor was fetched but could do nothing. HUBBER confirmed that the victim was SCHRÖDE a dentist from STEENWIJK. The latter died later the same day.

Witness JESSEMIN KARL WILHELM SCHÖLDER, formerly Sturmscharführ, in the Sicherheitspolizei and now in custody in HOLLAND, states that he went to STEENWIJK in Nov. 1944. There the Sturmscharführer told him that in September of that year he had shot the dentist SCHRÖDE. STILLER had ordered him to arrest and shoot the man. VLEDES, a Fleming, was also present when he did the shooting.

Witness JOSSE, a former member of the N.S.B. (a Dutch traitor movement) now interned, states that in Sept. 1944 PIT, the district leader...
called a meeting at STEENWIJK which three members of the S.D. were present. PIT remarked in front of the latter that the dentist SCHULLE was very "anti-German".

Witness PIT, now interned, stated that STILLER, commandant of the S.D. at STEENWIJK, BERINGER and WERNER were present at the meeting. The question of SCHULLE came up but witness does not remember what was said. Next day HEINZER said to him in a cynical tone of voice: "Your dentist is no longer..."

Witness PIT was interned at STEENWIJK, 27th March 1946.

Statement submitted by J. SMIT, police inspector, R. LOEHN, head detective-constable and J.J. KROFEL, detective-constable 1st class, all belonging to the Zwolle municipal police, also special constables, in connection with the preceding statement re the murder of the dentist SCHULLE.

The accused FRITZ, HESNER, former Sturmabteilung and Kriminalsekretär, now detained at WESEL, (HOLLAND) states that shortly after the S.D. had arrived in STEENWIJK (Sept. 1944) the head of the S.D., PIT, called a meeting of the principal members of the Landsb黶., S.S. and S.S. of STEENWIJK and its neighbourhood. STILLER had asked him to do this and was present at it together with accused and BERINGER. STILLER told the gathering that with a view to a final victory it was of the greatest importance that the occupation forces could hold their ground and that he had received full powers to take stern measures. Among other things the subject of the dentist SCHULLE came up and PIT said that he was one of the leading men in the "Nederlandsche Unie" and known as the greatest "anti-man in STEENWIJK, which witness understood to mean that SCHULLE was both anti-N.S.B. and anti-GERMAN. PIT added that there was no proof that SCHULLE was engaged in illegal activities though he was suspected of doing so. By the time the meeting was over witness had the impression that STEENWIJK was quiet, SCHULLE being the only dangerous man there. STILLER had probably come to the same conclusion though he never said so to witness. Directly they returned from the meeting STILLER ordered witness to search SCHULLE's house. This may quite possibly have been on 15th. September 1944. Witness took VERWEE with him because as a Fleming he could act as interpreter. SCHULLE was at home and on searching the house witness found a Netherlands flag/orange streamer, an orange colour of cigarettes with a "V" on it, dropped from a allied plane, a copy of the "Vliegende Hollaander (Flying Dutchman)", a badge made from a silver two penny piece and a note-book with some addresses. Witness also put SCHULLE through a short interrogation as to whether he was a member of the resistance movement or in any way connected with it. This SCHULLE denied. Witness then asked SCHULLE if he was "anti-German" and got as answer that he was a good Dutchman. Witness then left him guarded by he thinks VERWEE while he himself went back to the Dienastelle, taking the objects he had found with him. Witness was not sure whether he ought to be arrested or not as the articles found did not seem very important but STILLER found in them confirmation of the suspicions mentioned at the meeting that SCHULLE was anti-German. STILLER then ordered witness to take SCHULLE in a car to the heath near VLEDDER and there to shoot him, though he did not say in what way this was to be done, nor did he say on what grounds he was to be shot. STILLER, together with other "Einsatzleiter" at VELP, had received special powers from an SS-Gruppenfahrer which enabled him to decide himself as to whether arrested persons were to be killed or not. Witness cannot judge how far the order to shoot SCHULLE was justified but he could not refuse to obey as otherwise he himself would have got into great...
have got into great difficulties. Accordingly he fetched SCHRALE and VERWE and drove them to the spot where the shooting was to be done. VERWE did not know witness intended to shoot SCHRALE as witness had no chance of telling him on the way. Witness adds that he had never before then conducted an execution of been present at one and he found it very difficult to carry out his orders. He took SCHRALE on to the heath and put several questions to him with regard to the resistance movement and as to whether there were bunkers on the heath where weapons were hidden. He did this hoping SCHRALE would confess to something so that he could take him back to the Dienststelle for a further examination by STILLER. As SCHRALE still continued to deny that he knew anything witness went back to the car where he had left VERWE, leaving SCHRALE waiting at some distance from the car. He hoped SCHRALE would try to escape. Witness told VERWE of the orders he had received from STILLER and said he must walk away across the heath with SCHRALE, witness would then follow and shoot the man from a distance. This plan was carried out. Witness fired a shot in SCHRALE's direction, the latter looked round then fell to the ground. Witness does not think he fired twice. At the moment SCHRALE fell VERWE shot at him with his automatic pistol. Witness is convinced that the fatal shot was fired by VERWE but although it was not by witness direct orders that VERWE fired he accepts responsibility for the fact. He supposes VERWE shot SCHRALE thinking that witness had already hit him. Witness and VERWE then drove to VLEDDER and told the police that they had taken SCHRALE to show them where arms were hidden, that he had tried to escape and had then been shot down. They later returned to STENNWIJK where they met STILLER in company with BERINGER and told him what had happened.

Next day on STILLER's orders witness had Mrs. SCHRALE informed that she must vacate her house within a week and would only be permitted to take what was absolutely necessary, she must also leave the province. The house was later used as a Dienststelle and prison. A certain amount of the furniture and two bicycles were taken into use and dentist equipment made over to the WAHRMACHT.

Witness FRIEDRICH WILHELM BERINGER, former Obersturmführer now detained at VELD (HOLLAND) confirms that he was at the meeting when SCHRALE's name was mentioned. It was generally accepted that he was the leader of the anti-German group in STENNWIJK. STILLER never mentioned to witness that he had given orders to shoot SCHRALE. As far as witness knows SCHRALE was never brought before a German court.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at ZWOLLE, 15th. November 1946.

a/ J. SIET.
R. LOGAN.
B.W.J.J. KOOLE.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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NOS.

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TO
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421 TO 430
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JOHNS DORF, Willy
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 497 (15-5-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat 14 MAY 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

JOHNSDORF, Hilly, German railwayman employed in Rotterdam in April 1945 where he had to do guard duty on the Hillelijk-Paralleleweg. Aged 42, lived 6, Maximistrasse, Dresden.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Rotterdam, 27th April 1945.

Number and description of crime in War Crimes list

No. I. Murder.

References to relevant provisions of national law


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused when on armed guard on a railway-line at Rotterdam shot and killed a man who was picking up coal on the track.

Transmitted by.................
STATEMENT

I, G.J. Verwey, attached to the Tracing of War Crimes Sub-Commission, Rotterdam, also special police officer, declare on oath of office:

"From a report by the Rotterdam Police it appears that Johannes van der Hengst, dock labourer, living in Rotterdam was shot dead on 27th April 1945 when searching for coal on the railway track in the Parallelweg, Rotterdam.

The notification was made at the Sandelingenplein police station by an unknown person in a German railwayman's uniform who stated that a German soldier had shot a man on the railway at Hilledijk, Rotterdam.

Hubertina Maria Sast, widow of Johannes van der Hengst, states that her husband, at 12.20 o'clock she was informed by an officer of the Rotterdam Police that her husband had been shot and killed on the Hilledijk-Parallelweg railway track by a German in uniform.

Petronella Johanna Catharina de Boon, wife of Hendrik van der Steenhoven, living at 99, Hilledijk, Rotterdam, states that she was very friendly for some time with a German railwayman named, Willy Jochentoff, aged 42, living at 6, Harcolinstrasse, Dresden, who at the end of April 1945 told her, witness, that he, the accused, when on guard duty and armed with a gun, had shot and killed a man about that time on the railway track on the Hilledijk, Rotterdam."

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed on Thursday, 26th October, 1946.

s/G.J. Verwey.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
HEEP, Kenneth
and to 9

Date Submitted: 2 MAY 1947

Decision of Committee I:
1 - 6 : A
7 - 9 : W

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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 496 (13-5-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number: 14 MAY 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. **HEEP, Heinrich, Obergefreiter, member of the Pionieren-Abteilung I A/P, Feldpostnummer 45596, Fort HOEK VAN HOLLAND, 23rd. April 1945. A few days after this date was transferred to the 30th Army Corps at OVERSCHIE. Aged about 30, height about 1.70 m., black hair.**
   (Description supplied by the accused BERGER)

2. **ZIMMERMANN, BRITS, Gefreiter, member of the Pionieren-Abteilung I A/P, Feldpostnummer 45596, Fort HOEK VAN HOLLAND, 23rd. April 1945. A few days after this date was transferred to the 30th Army Corps at OVERSCHIE. Aged about 30, height about 1.75 m., fair hair.**
   (Description supplied by the accused BERGER)

3. **HOEBEN, a member of the Peldjandarme at Fort HOEK VAN HOLLAND, April 1945. Einheit I A AR. 30, Feldpostnummer 45596.**

4. **HAST, Leutnant, member of the Feldjandarmerie, Feldpostnummer 45596, Fort HOEK VAN HOLLAND, 1944 - 1945. Comes from STAHL.**
   (Statement by the accused BERGER).

5. **HUSEL, (HOEBEN), JOSEF, Stabsfeldwebel, member of the Feldjandarmerie, Feldpostnummer 45596, Fort HOEK VAN HOLLAND, April 1945. May have been HAST's deputy. Born 16th. March 1910 at REGENSBURG, lived at 5, FALKISCHEN WITTEMBOURG. height about 1.75 m. 9th. Feb. 1946 taken to transit camp 2228 near BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.**


Witnesses:

7. **HUSEL, OTTO EDMUND, Oberfeldwebel. Was posted to the STAALDUINSCHEBOSCH, 'S-GEALEN ENDE where he had charge of bunker-construction. Born 3rd June 1944 in Berlin, lived at 112 Kutsfusenstrasse, profession architect. Now detained in Holland (Scheveningen)**

8. **HUSEL, Oberfeldwebel.**

9. CROO, Hauptmann, possibly of the Feldgendarmerie or the "Pionieren-Abteilung" stationed at Fort Hoek van Holland, Feldpostnummer 45096, 1944-1945.

In November 1945 was in the German P.O.W. Camp at Fort Hoek van Holland.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime
Honseolerdijk near Naaldwijk (Holland) 23th april 1945

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. I - Murder
No. III - Ill-treatment
No. XIII - Pillage.

Nos. 1-3 inc. I. (Complicity in)
No. 4 I (Complicity in)
No. 5 I (Complicity in) III,
No. 6 XIII (Complicity in)

References to relevant provisions in national law

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

An illegal movement at Naaldwijk was betrayed to the German authorities by two German soldiers who had promised to help members of the movement free their arrested comrades. Having as they thought "bought" the help of the two soldiers, HUDE and CROO, other members of the movement were in their turn arrested through the soldiers' treachery when meeting the latter to discuss things. Van Beijeren, one of the "underground" members present, was shot when attempting to escape; the said escape apparently being rather an attempt to reach a position of safety when being deliberately shot at.

HUDE, CROO and HENSEL were all concerned in the shooting. HENSEL is said to have given orders for the victim to be given the coup-de-grace.

At the same time as this was going on the house where the shooting took place was searched and a quantity of gin and other drinks seized, both HENSEL being accused of this. HENSEL, who was leader of the mixed force of Feldgendarmerie and Wehrmacht which undertook the action must also be considered responsible for the theft of money and goods which took place.

In addition HENSEL is accused of striking one of the arrested persons when the latter was being interrogated later by HUDE and of having ordered the coup-de-grace to be given to van Beijeren.
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT,

submitted by J.J.N. van der Kooij, police-constable, in connection with the murder of C. van Boijeren at Naaldwijk.

Witness Klapwijk states that in April 1945 some members of the "underground" were arrested by the Feldgendarmarie at Naaldwijk. It was wished to free them. Witness got in touch with two members of the Wehrmacht who had said they would give information as to where the men had been taken. These Germans received about F.1500 for the above information and for their help.

On 28th April 1945 Cornelis van Boijeren and witness went to Scheffer's market-garden at Honselersdijk near Naaldwijk where the two Germans in question met them. When van Boijeren saw HEEP, one of the two soldiers, he told witness that HEEP was somebody who could help them, adding that it was he who always gave him, witness, the driving orders issued by Alfred Fuss. Neither knew that these documents were used in helping the underground movement. The other soldier's name was ZAVI.

The two Germans, van Boijeren, Scheffer and witness were talking over the question of the arrested men in Scheffer's office when they were suddenly surrounded by a number of the Feldgendarmarie. Neither witness nor his companions were armed.

"A Feldgendarmarie non-commissioned officer entered with a pistol in his hand and cursed the Germans roundly, this turning out later to be camouflage. While the Feldgendarmarie were bringing in men they found working on the place, HEEP and ZAVI, who had previously helped themselves to a drink from a bottle witness had brought to the office, were talking to the men in the office and nudging him, but so that others couldn't see, showing him a pistol sticking partly out of his pocket. Witness then began to suspect something, and is of the impression now that he had taken it as being a weapon in his hand he would have been shot down at once. He drew van Boijeren's attention to the pistol, shaking his hand to show that he must not try and take it if the same thing was tried on him. Van Boijeren seemed to be of the opinion that they now knew about his espionage activities.

VAN Boijeren asked if he could go outside for a minute. HEEP followed him and witness then heard a dispute followed by pistol shots.

Witness did not try to escape as he was sure that the Germans wanted them to make the attempt so that they could then shoot them. He thinks that they did manage to get van Boijeren to try it by knocking him down and then shooting at him but he himself did not see what took place. Some time later the rest of them were taken off to "Hook van Holland". Here Leutnant HUDE of the Feldgendarmarie interrogated witness. HEEP being present. The latter drew his pistol and said to witness: "It is your turn now." Witness then realised fully the treacherous role HEEP had played and HUDE told him that he had been busy for months preparing to do in their organisation. HEEP then said to ZAVI: "We have the leader of the gang here. We shot his adjutant as he tried to escape and I finished him off."

While witness was being interrogated HUDE, presumably Lt. HUDE's deputy in the Feldgendarmarie, struck him.

Witness M.H. Scheffer states that he knew Heinrich HEEP and knowing that he was corrupt he thought the men would be willing to help them for money. He told him he would receive F.30,000 for his trouble. HEEP said he didn't feel like it and couldn't accept...
it and couldn't accept witness' offer. He also advised witness not to go on with the matter as otherwise he might get a bullet in him. He added that witness wouldn't get into trouble through him for he would pretend he knew nothing. Two days later he returned bringing Fritz [name] also a German soldier with him, and said the two of them had talked it over and were agreeable and prepared to help fully, especially as they felt they had lost the war. 

He also said that when the whole plan was ready he wanted to go into hiding and that witness must provide him with civilian clothes and an identity card. This was promised. Witness gave HEEP either F.1000 or P.3000 as an advance sum. Witness then describes the meeting on 25th April 1945 with HEEP and [name] at his father's place and the surprise attack by the Feldgendarmerie with the subsequent death of van Beijeren but cannot say who killed the latter.

The investigator here says that Feldwebel BERGER, now detained in Scheveningen, when taken to the scene of the murder stated that he had found van Beijeren lying on the ground. He had received orders from Lt.K.T to shoot him where he lay but did not feel that he could do so, HEEP then and was supposed to be whose back was turned at the moment, heard a shot and turning round saw HEEP with a pistol in his hand and the victim with a shot wound in the head which had not been there before.

Witness Holma P. van den End, wife of J.J. Scheflers, recognised HEEP as being in command of the Germans who searched her house at the time of the crime. HEEP seized 13 bottles of gin and liqueurs which were there and after the search witness missed a gold watch and chain belonging to her husband, also a silver wrist-watch, a gold ring and 254 dollars.

Witness J.J. Scheflers states that the Germans took F.1300 in cash and P.4000 in stocks and shares which were in a safe in his office. They also took bicycle tyres, leather for soiling shoes, a typewriter etc. Witness places the value of the articles stolen by the Germans from his house and office at P.10,000.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Naaldwijk, 4th November 1946.


submitted by J.H.J. Janssen and Pavan Hals, members of the Zuid-Holland Sub-commission for the Tracing of War Crimes, also special police officers, after a further investigation into the murder of C.van Beijeren.

The accused Holmuth [name] HUBER, states that at the end of April 1945 he and HUBER both of the Feldgendarmerie at Naaldwijk, were summoned to Hoek van Holland. There Stabsfeldwebel HUBER of the Feldgendarmerie told them that an action was to take place that day against the illegal movement in Naaldwijk. Four members of the Feldgendarmerie and about 10 soldiers took part in this action.

When witness and HUBER arrived at the place of action they were met by HUBER who said it was already over and some men arrested and that accused was to search the dwelling-house which he did. He then went to the office behind the house where he heard that one man had been shot as he tried to escape. HUBER ordered witness to go to the spot where the victim was lying, as if he could take a statement from him and possibly give him the coup-de-grace. Witness returned to tell HUBER that the man was in a dying condition and that he had not finished him off. HUBER, who was with HUBER and seemed to be drunk, then accompanied witness as he went back to the body. Accused there witness heard a shot, saw HUBER with a revolver in his hand and the wounded man with a hole in his forehead. As far as witness knows HUBER had received no permission to give the final shot, but in answer to witness' question he said he wanted to put the man out of his suffering.

In connection with the seizure of gin etc. in the Scheflers' house witness said these were seized by HUBER. HUBER was in charge of all that took place, both in the house and in the garden.

Witness, Alfred Otto Feydon
Atfred Otto Egmond PUSCH, now in Scheveningen prison, states that he sent for him on 18th April 1945 and told him that van Boijeren, who used to drive for witness in connection with the building of bunkers, had been shot dead for spying.

Witness H.P. van der Ende, wife of J.J. Scheffers, states that she wishes to add to her former declaration that several Germans were in her house while it was being searched and it is possible that they had stolen the articles mentioned. Bergers did not do so as she was with him all the time.

The accused Jozef HEGGE (the correct name of HEGGER) was taken in February 1946 to transit camp 2228 near Brussels and so could not be examined.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at The Hague, 25th November 1946.

J. H. M. Janssen.

Two reports are attached by members of the Vlaardingen Police, both made out on oath of office.

Report I:

O. Ruinard, police-sergeant, states that he was a worker for the underground movement. He accompanied C. van Beijeren and Klapwyk to Scheffers' market-garden on 28th April 1945, driving on further himself. When he returned he found several people under guard and shortly afterwards was arrested himself, being sent to the garden where he was watched over by a German soldier.

Van Beijeren came out of the office and started talking to the sentry guarding witness. A second soldier who seemed to be drunk, then appeared, and started to fumble with van Beijeren's waistcoat. The latter objected whereupon the soldier hit him on the jaw, knocking him down. Van Beijeren got up, was knocked down again and when he got up this time the drunken soldier pulled out a revolver, aimed at him and hit him in the thigh. Van Beijeren then picked up an empty tin which he held in front of himself as a protection, at his end witness saw him fall as he disappeared behind a glass-house. The sentry followed van Beijeren and when he returned witness heard him say to the other that they could go back to their posts again as he had shot van Beijeren twice in the chest.

The drunken soldier then disappeared behind the glass-house and witness heard another shot. When he returned he said to witness that he had shot van Beijeren the coup-de-grace.

Witness impression is that van Beijeren did not run off in an attempt to escape but in order to save himself from a drunken soldier threatening his life.

On 20th May 1946 witness showed a photo of the drunken soldier who had given van Beijeren the coup-de-grace to a member of the Poligendarmerie who was being transferred from one prison to another. This Oberfeldwebel recognised the photo to be that of HEGGE.

Report II:

J. Hol, police-constable, submits the following statements of witnesses.

Witness Meiners states that after the order of van Beijeren had occurred he was told by Hoeken a number of the Poligendarmerie, that it was he who had shot van Beijeren and with his automatic pistol. From conversation which witness heard at the Ortskommandantur at Naaldvijk he got the impression that it was MEINDERS from Fort Hook van Holland who had shot van Beijeren.

Witness J.J. Scheffers states that the scarp at his place was between HEGGE and van Beijeren. During the dispute HEGGE shot at the ground several times. When
several times, when van Beijeren fled into the garden he was shot at and wounded by a sentry.

Witness GROG, Hauptmann, in November 1945 in the prisoner of war camp at Hoek van Holland, states that all soldiers in Hoek van Holland came under the command of Fort Hoek van Holland. The Feldgendarmerie belonged to the staff at the fort and were included in the same unit and Feldpost numbers.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSIONS

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

5/28/709/4/423

Charge No. 499 (19-5-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 2 May 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. **DÖRFEL**, Unteroffizier, Pipersoldat, Lagerführer of the Italian P.W.s employed in the "Firma HENSCHEL und SOHN" factory, KASSEL, (Ger.) Jan. 1944.

2. **OPT (...)**, Obergefreiter, Pipersoldat, employed as guard over Italian P.W.s working in the "Firma HENSCHEL und SOHN" factory, KASSEL, (Ger.) Jan. 1944.

3. **THIELSEN, SWEN**, Vorarbeiter in the Werkzeugbau at the "Firma HENSCHEL und SOHN" factory, KASSEL, Germany. Born 13th. Oct. 1903 at LERTHOLSEN, Kras. 23KSEN, living at 23 LERTHOLSEN, KASSEL. Married, has 3 children. Member of Odd and NSD.

Witnesses:

4. **HARDER**, GEORG, Vorarbeiter in the Werkzeugbauhirdo in the "Firma HENSCHEL und SOHN" factory, KASSEL, (Ger.) Jan. 1944. Member of the DAP and NSD (Blindholfer).

5. **KÜHNER**, Dr., works doctor at the "Firma HENSCHEL und SOHN" factory, KASSEL, (Ger.) Jan. 1944.

6. **KÖHLER**, Dr. (Med.) presumably attached to the KASSEL "Stadtkrankenhaus" (Ger.) Jan. 1944.

7. **KOPPEL, HEINRICH AUGUST**, Vorarbeiter in the "Firma HENSCHEL und SOHN" factory, KASSEL, (Ger.) Jan. 1944. Born 13th. Jan. 1890 at SANDELEBEN, Landkreis KASSEL, living at 19 GERHOLZEN, KASSEL - VOLFERS. Member of the DAP.

8. **KÜHLER**, ANNA. Born 13th. Oct. 1905 at KASSEL, living at 6 HERTZELIUS, WELLEDELEN, KASSEL (Ger.) In Jan. 1944 was living at 10 KIRCHER, WELLEDELEN, KASSEL.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

KASSEL, (Ger.) - 16th. January 1944.

- Number and description -

- 2 -
A Dutchman employed in a factory in Germany was accused of stealing a watch from a fellow workman and though innocent was so badly beaten by 2 German soldiers that he died a few days later. DESSER and OTTER were the two soldiers concerned and THIISEN is said to have ordered the beating. Two other men, one a Pole, accused at the same time were also beaten by the soldiers.

Transmitted by ..........................................................

Netherlands for Crimes Commission
Itt CAllenPEN.

Excerpt of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

Submitted by H.J. WILERS, detective attached to the Military Government (Militair Gezag), ROTTEND, in connection with the death through ill-treatment of the Dutchman \* \* \* van DILLST, when compulsorily employed in work in Germany.

Witness MOEREN, widow of G.J. van DILLST, living in ROTTEND, states that her son JILDELAUS ANTONIES van DILLST was sent by the Labour Exchange in June 1942 to work in Germany where he was employed by the HERSEN factory at \* \* \* . In June 1944 a friend of witness' son appeared at her home and handed her a death certificate stating that her son had died on 20th. Jan. 1944 in KALM Genend. hospital. This son told her that her son had been accused of an act of which he was innocent, that by order of an overseer JOHN THEISSEN a Panzer soldier (Panzersoldat), had so beaten her son with a bludgeon and a cane that he lost consciousness, that he was later taken to a hospital and there died.

Witnesses CKERS, HETEN and DE KORING state that they lived in the same house as van DILLST in KALM. On 15th. Jan. 1944 van DILLST told them he had been accused of theft. The next day 16th. he told them that an Italian officer and a German had fetched him from his work that morning and taken him to the Panzer section (Panzerschaltung) at the factory. In a room there he found a Pole and a Belgian who were also accused of the theft. He was questioned in front of the overseer JOHN THEISSEN, a foreman and two Panzer soldiers. THEISSEN ordered these soldiers to beat a confession out of him, van DILLST. The soldiers then beat him black and blue all over his body, using a bludgeon and a cane and wounding him badly, threatening to repeat it next day should the author of the theft not confess. They then beat the other two men for a quarter of an hour thus van DILLST to witnesses. Witnesses said that they found van DILLST in a very bad way in the factory. They wanted to wash and attend to him but were not allowed to do this so took him back to their lodgings. Here they saw that he had been beaten over his entire body. He was in fearful pain and absolutely exhausted. He was just able to say that he had been ill-treated though entirely innocent. Witnesses tried in vain to get a doctor to help the victim but the three approached refused as he was a foreigner.

- They finally managed -
They finally managed to get him accepted by a hospital and on the 20th, were informed that according to a statement by Dr. BAUEN, illness van DILST had died of inflammation of the lungs.

Witnesses add that KORTELI, foreman of the turnery section, refused to allow them to help van DILST after his ill-treatment and threatened them with the same fate if they did not leave the place.

The Belgian finally confessed to the theft.

In a statement made to 1st. Lt. E.J. AMENS, Netherlands Liaison Officer, 30th. Regt. 3rd. Div. AFO 3, U.S. Army and dated KASSEL, 10-7-1945, witness ANN HABRECHT states that she lived in the same house as van DILST and looked after him when he was brought back after the ill-treatment previously referred to. He was unable to eat anything and blood came from his mouth. He told her he had been frightfully thrashed by two German-soldiers in front of a German "Unteroffizier" and an Italian officer. The "Unteroffizier" had continually urged the others to go with the thrashing.

Van DILST was taken to hospital and when witness visited him the lady doctor (apparently either a Pole or Russian) told her that he had been severely maltreated and was suffering from several internal injuries. He died next morning.

The following are from statements taken by Police-officer HEAD of the Kriminalpolizei (K.P.) and headed KASSEL, May 1946 (various dates).

The accused JOHANNES THEISEN states that about the middle of Jan. 1944, foreman HARMEY told him a watch had been stolen from an Italian prisoner of war. Next morning accused arrived at 10 o'clock at the factory. At 11 o'clock HARMEY told him that at 3 o'clock Unteroffizier KORTEL, Lagerfuhrer of the Italian POW, had fetched van DILST, INGO a Polish and SEVERING, a Belgian, so that they could be interrogated about the theft.

Witness, accompanied by HARMEY, at once went to the hall where the men had been taken. KORTEL was in his office and told witness he had examined the suspects who were still in the next room. Witness demanded to see them and found that van DILST and INGO had obviously been beaten. Both denied the theft. KORTEL (?) then beat the two men with a rubber truncheon in front of witnesses, striking each 3 or 4 times on the back and arms.

Witness told KORTEL that he thought neither of the suspects were concerned in the theft as he had then in his department for some time and knew them as good workers and comrades. KORTEL then stopped KORTEL from taking further steps against van DILST and INGO. Witness finally left the room. KORTEL questioned SEVERING, the third suspect, giving him several cuts on the head as he did so. KORTEL also denied the theft. The next day witness repeated the affair. KORTEL, one of the directors, was told to find out the names of the two soldiers so that proceedings could be taken against them. Witness did so and heard later, after a Hauptfeldwebel of the same unit had taken a statement from him about the ill-treatment, that THEISEN had been sentenced to 6 months confinement in a fortress. SEVERING had confessed to the theft. van DILST was taken home by comrades after his ill-treatment. He returned to hospital where he died about four days later. The works doctor, Dr. HARMEY, told witness that van DILST died of inflammation of the lungs but witness does not believe this was true. His impression is that van DILST died as a result of the ill-treatment he received. Witness was at his funeral.

Witness GEORG HAHNHENZEN states that he was a foreman in the forge where van DILST, INGO and SEVERING were employed. On the morning of 16th Jan. 1944, two German soldiers who normally had to guard the Italian prisoners, appeared in the works and spoke to van DILST, INGO and another. Witness was then told about the theft which had taken place the previous day.

Witness told the soldiers that the affair would be cleared up by the works police but they added that they had to look after the Italian prisoners and were responsible for their property. Witnesses heard later that the soldiers had not yet arrived when witness as his deputy went to look for two men. He found them in the soldiers guard room where they were being interrogated by an Unteroffizier.
(alleged to be DÖRFHARD). When the men denied the theft the Unteroffizier hit van DIJST in the face and gave KNOP several blows in the back with a rubber truncheon. Witness told the Unteroffizier he ought to stop the ill-treatment. Witness then went to look for THIJSSEN whom he found in the workshop. THIJSSEN went back with him and they found van DIJST, KNOP, the Unteroffizier and a Gefreiter in a small room. Van DIJST and KNOP were lying on the ground and witnesses and THIJSSEN were convinced they had been beaten. Thijssen asked the Unteroffizier what had happened but the latter was so excited that he could not answer.

Witness denies that the two men were beaten after he and THIJSSEN entered the room. He and THIJSSEN left after the Unteroffizier had asserted that the two men were capable of finding their own way back to the workshop. THIJSSEN and witness were both of the opinion that the affair, especially the ill-treatment which in their view the soldiers were not justified in employing against civilians, must be reported at once and THIJSSEN told witness next day that he had done so. THIJSSEN told witness later that the Unteroffizier had been demoted and punished and the other soldier sent to the front.

Witness says that he neither saw nor heard that van DIJST became unconscious. When he and THIJSSEN entered the room the two men were half lying, half seated, supported on their elbows. Van DIJST was crying.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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**STRUBERT, Andreas**

and 66

**CABTS CHECKED** LIST 59
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<td>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position</td>
<td>1. SCHRUBERT, ANDREAS, Romanian, S.S. Sturmmann posted to the Sicherheitspolizei, STIENWIJL, Sept. 1944. Born 26th. Jan. 1923 at BULINASCH, ROMANIA. Now detained in WELSEF Camp, OUDENBROEK, HOLLAND. Most probably identical with SCHRUBERT, Charge 496.</td>
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3. HAWITIS, Hungarian, member of the Sicherheitspolizei Wachtrug, STIENWIJL, Dec. 1944. |


5. VEREFII, Vachtman, member of the Sicherheitspolizei, STIENWIJL, 1944. U.N.W.O.C. List No.49/4 - 823. |

Witness: 6. BOTH, de (nationality ?) attached as chauffeur to the Sicherheitspolizei, STIENWIJL, 1944 - 1945. |

Date and place of commission of alleged crime VOLKES and STIENWIJL, Dec. 1944 to April 1945. |

Number and description of crime in war crimes list No.III - Ill-treatment. No.XII - Pillage. (Complicity in) Nos 1 to 3 - XII. Nos 4, 5 - XIII. |

References to relevant provisions of national law Both, Israel Code. Art.67, 68, 300 - 302, 310 - 312. |
The accused JURGEN STURBRUT and VLAJICO are all accused of having ill-treated people arrested by the Sicherheitspolizei at STEENWIJK. HANZIC and VLAJICO were also concerned in the pillage of a house at VOLKHEUVE seized from one of the victims and used as a Dienststell. 

Extract of those statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement I.

submitted by R. LENZ, head detective-constable and N.J.J. GROBE, detective-constable I class, Municipal Police, STEENWIJK also special constables, in connection with charges of ill-treatment and theft brought against certain members of the Sicherheitspolizei at STEENWIJK.

Witness V. JIJSLIC states that in Dec. 1944 the S.D. man H. JENNER arrested him in his house at VOLKHEUVE and took him to STEENWIJK where after interrogation he was put into a cell. About Christmas on S.D. official named STURBRUT (witness recognised a photo of S.S. Sturmann STURBRUT as being the S.D. man in question) came to his cell and took him and VISSE, a companion, into the corridor. Here they were made to lie face downwards on the floor and were then beaten up and down/back by STURBRUT and another S.D. man. On 21st Jan. 1945 VISSE managed to escape. The following day VIJSLIC (recognised by witness from a photo of S.S. Sturmann GERRI VISSE) came to the call and because he considered that witness did not stand to attention quick enough he made witness do the so-called "frog dance" in the corridor for about half-an-hour. Then witness put his hands on the ground through tiredness VIJSLIC tread on them with his boots or kicked witness. At one point he seized a bit of wood and hit witness twice in the face, breaking two teeth. He then threw two buckets of filthy water over witness who suffered great pain from all the ill-treatment to which he had been subjected.

The day witness was arrested his wife was ordered by H. JENNER to leave the house taking only the most indispensable garments with her. HANZIC then used witness' house at VOLKHEUVE as a Dienststelle and when he left for STEENWIJK at the end of Feb. 1945 the Germans took the entire contents away with them, with the exception of certain large pieces of furniture. When witness returned home after the liberation he found that all the family's clothing, also the kitchen equipment, some pictures, gold and silver objects, two typewriters, books etc. to a value of 1 1700.- had disappeared.

The accused JURGEN STURBRUT states that he was only three times put on guard duty over the prisoners while at VOLKHEUVE. One evening just before Christmas 1944, the Hungarian HARRUS was on duty with him, HANZIC being in a drunken condition. It was known that the "underground" were going to try and free VISSE who was sharing a cell with VLAJICO. In their cell accused and HANZIC found a piece of wood broken from the table. HANZIC then ordered the two men to come out of the cell, ordered VISSE to lie down and gave him a number of blows on his seat with the piece of wood. He also struck VLAJICO with the bit of wood but did not make him lie down. Accused himself did not take a hand in the ill-treatment, at any rate he did not strike either man.
The accused GZWA VLASIC acknowledges that one morning he made Van KLUYVER leap up and down the corridor a few times in a crouching position (the frog-dance), with his hands on his hips, but denies it was for half-an-hour. He also denies stamping on Van KLUYVER’s hands, kicking him or throwing dirty water over him. He did kick over a bucket of water some of which went over Van KLUYVER’s hands.

The accused PRITZ HAMBURG, referring to the seizure of Van KLUYVER’s furniture, states that when he left the latter’s house at VOLLEHOVE after using it as a Dienststelle he took all the furniture with the exception of two pieces to Steenwijk. This was because BERLINGER, who at the same time was transferred to Hoogeveen, took all the furniture in the Dienststelle with him. Accused took the kitchen equipment, furniture, one typewriter, about six pictures and a number of books but he never saw or took any gold or silver articles. When he left the Steenwijk Dienststelle just before Easter 1945 he left everything behind, as to the clothing which was missing, Waachtammer VERMEER of the Steenwijk Sicherheitspolizei appropriated a fur coat in van KLUYVER’s house. Accused took it from him and took it with him to Steenwijk. Another Waachtammer sold a gramophone. This accused also took along to Steenwijk but he personally never appropriated any property belonging to van KLUYVER. There is a possibility that de BOTH, who drove the car to Steenwijk each evening, may have taken some clothes with him without witness’ knowledge.

Witness Scholten reports having received similar ill-treatment from STROMERT as mentioned by van KLUYVER. On 16th or 17th January 1945 witness was transferred to Leeuwarden prison. A few days before this he gave Wachtman J. SCHOLTEN, whom he knew well, a P.100 bank-note and a medical health card asking him to give them to his wife. This Wachtman promised to do. When witness returned home after the liberation his wife said she had received the card but not the bank-note. Witness had never given Wachtman the right to appropriate the P.100 bank-note.

Witness K. van DIJK, wife of H. SCHOLTEN, confirms.

Another witness confirms the ill-treatment of SCHOLTEN by STROMERT which he personally saw. STROMERT took SCHOLTEN with a piece of wood and the latter shrieked, obviously from the pain. Then he returned to the cell he complained of pain and had big lumps on his head.

The accused GZWA VLASIC denies having received P.100 note from SCHOLTEN or having given over the card to the latter’s wife.

The investigators add that when questioning those two latter accused Police-Inspector J. SHIT also took part.

Statement I made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at EPPLED, 13th Nov. and Statement 2, 2nd September, ’45.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 50

Birk, Franz
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGE AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

$239/N.E./0.25 Charge No. 501 (21-5-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number Date of receipt in Secretariat 22 MAY 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

BIRK, PRAN, S.S.-Oberscharführer, member of the Sicherheitspolizei at ZWOLLE, April 1945.

Now in No. 2 C.I.C.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

HATTEM, 4th. April 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The Sicherheitspolizei at ZWOLLE having arrested various persons, 6 of these were shot on the GELDERSCHE DIJK near HATTEM by members of the Polizei-Waffenschule.

After the shooting was done by them BIRK gave the victims the finishing shot.

Sub-Commission for The Tracing of War Crimes.

ZWOLLE.

Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by J. BITT, police-inspector, R. LOHAN, head detective-constable and B.H.J.J. KROEZE, detective-constable 1st. class, all of the ZWOLLE Municipal Police and also special constables, in connection with war crimes committed during the German occupation in the province of OVERIJSSEL.

The investigators state that during the above enquiries it was found that on 4th. April 1945 6 persons arrested by the Sicherheitspolizei at ZWOLLE were shot in the GELDERSCHE DIJK near HATTEM. After the execution which was carried out by members of the Polizei-Waffenschule, S.S.-Oberscharführer FRANZ BIRK gave the victims a finishing shot.

BIRK was also present when 10 persons were shot near the MATTERHEER at ZWOLLE on 10th. April 1945. (See add. No. 2 to charge 251(336).

The investigation shows that these prisoners were probably shot to prevent them falling into allied hands as the allied forces were already in the neighbourhood of ZWOLLE at that time.

From a statement drawn up and sent to the investigators by Capt. H.P. KINGSLEY of the War Crimes Investigation Unit, B.A.O.R., FRANZ BIRK was in No. 2 C.I.C. in the summer of 1946.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at ZWOLLE, 23th. October 1946.

a/J. BITT.
R. LOHAN
B.H.J.J. KROEZE.

The case is complete

No defence is possible
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 502 (22-5-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat 22 MAY 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

(Not to be translated)

1. STILG;ER, Kurt, Hauptsturmführer, commandant of the Sicherheitspolizei Einsatzkommando, Steenwijk, Sept. 1944. At one time worked at the S.D. Hauptamt Berlin. As a boy lived and went to school in Hamburg-Horn. Is married, wife lives at Hirschberg am See, Saarland.

Description: Aged about 35, height about 1.90m., heavily built, sandy-legged, round face, fresh complexion, large hooked nose, thick lips, thin fair or reddish hair, wore glasses.

2. FRANZ, Gerhard Johann, German, S.S. Sturmscharführer and Kriminal-Sekretär, Supt. 1940–March 1943 with the Sicherheitspolizei Einsatzkommando, Brussels; 9th March 1943 appointed deputy Lagerleiter of the Mechelen (Belg.) Sammelkampf for Jews; 9th April 1943 to 3rd Sept. 1944 Lagerleiter of this camp. Sept. 1944 was posted to the Sicherheitspolizei Einsatzkommando Velp (commandant RAUSCH, replaced few days later by KROEBERGER). Came under this command. There sub-camps were formed, these being sent to Steenwijk, Nijmegen and other places. FRANZ posted to Steenwijk under STILGGER (Sept. 1944). In Oct. or Nov. 1944 transferred to Harenvoorn, March–April 1945 was with Einsatzkommando Nijmegen. Born 12th Sept. 1905 at Dresden, lived at 12 Morgenstrasse, Leipzig. Now detained at Vught.


7. JUNGH, Otto, member

8. **HANKS, Wachttrmann**, member of the **Sicherheitspolizei Wachtzug, Steenwijck, October 1944**.

9. **HARKINS, Wachttrmann**, member of the **Sicherheitspolizei Wachtzug, Steenwijck, October 1944**.

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**Witnesses:**

10. **BENTLUX, Otto, Wolf, Soll-Kommandant**, Head of the **Soll-Grenzscheutz Dienststelle, Martsaluis, Sept. 1944**. Was previously **Soldier in France, 1940-1944**. Born 26th March at Stelle, Kreis Harburg. Was transferred as a P.O.W. from Rotterdam (Holland) to Germany on 17th July 1946 and handed over to the **Allied Military Govt at Munster, 11 Discharge Centre**.

11. **BLOCH, Hans, Soll-Inspektor, Martsaluis, Oct. 1944**, Lived 18 Jungfernstieg, Kiel. Was taken to Rotterdam prison at same time as **BENTLUX**.


14. **SZENT, Kurt, Oberzollinspektør, Martsaluis, Oct. 1944**, Lived 91, Vesteonstrasse, Leitmeritz, Sudetenland (parents or in-laws lived 16, Enggasse, Freiburg, Saxony). Taken to Rotterdam-prison at same time as BENTLUX.

15. **HOLLAND, Valter, Halbsollinspektør, Martsaluis, Oct. 1944**.

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<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</td>
<td>No. I. - Murder. No. II. - Forced labour of civilians. (Arbeitseinsatz).</td>
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<td>References to relevant provisions in national law</td>
<td>Art. 47, 48, 232, 237-239.</td>
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Four young Dutchmen, three of whom had escaped from a concentration camp in Holland and the fourth from a ship in Germany, were arrested by the Volksgrenzschutz at Vaartsluiz.

By STILLER's orders the three from the concentration camp were shot. PrINCK was in charge of the execution and gave the victims the coup-de-grace. THORN, HAK, ADRIJN, DIDDEN(s) and PRINCK, members of the Volksgrenzschutz formed the firing-squad with the addition of either HUNIS or HUNGERS of the Sicherheitspolizei.

The fourth man was sent to work for the "Arbeitseinsatz".

Transmitted by

Sub-Commission for the Tracing of War Crimes, Zwolle.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement:

submitted by J. G. van der Linden, inspector, R. Lohman, head detective-constable and B. H. H. Kroese, detective-constable 1st class, all of the Zwolle Municipal Police and also special constables, in connection with war crimes committed in the province of Overijssel by members of the S.D. and other occupying forces.

Charge: The shooting of 3 Dutchmen at Vaartsluiz on 8th Oct. 1944.

Witness Pietik states that a house in Vaartsluiz was requisitioned by the Germans in Sept. 1944 as a Dienststelle for Zollbeamten. There were five of these men: Walther THORN, ADRIJN, Fokko DIDDEN, Otto HAK and Karl HAU.

HAU was a strong anti-Nazi and used to tell witnesses who worked in the house, of actions the Germans intended to carry out.

Early in Oct. 1944, four young men were arrested by the Zollbeamten and interrogated by the Zoll-Inspektor, Zoll-Kommissar PRINCK being absent at that moment. That afternoon the four were driven away. HAK, the Zoll-Inspektor, an S.D. official and another man went along also in another car and the five Zollbeamten employed at the Dienststelle, HAU being among them, accompanied the party. Those latter returned about an hour later and that evening HAU told witness that three of the four men had been shot at the Vaartsluiz municipal refuse dump. The fourth had been taken to Naeselt and handed over to the O.S. (Organisation Todt) there. HAU said that the S.D. official, (he did not say his name) told the three victims that they were to be shot for sabotage. He gave them some minutes for prayer then shot them one by one with his automatic revolver. HAU expressed his disapproval of the way the S.D. men had shot the victims. He called it "slaughtering".

Witness Ferdinand NOOT, Hauptsturmführer, now detained at Wesop (Holland), states that from Sept. 1944 onwards he worked in the administration side of the Sicherheitspolizei at Steenwijk.

One day Hauptsturmführer STILLER received a report from the Zoll at Vaartsluiz that three persons belonging to the resistance movement had been arrested. In connection with this certain members of the Sicherheitspolizei went to Vaartsluiz. Witness thinks these were STILLER and Sturmbannführer FRANK. Witness remembers having seen a report drawn up by HAU, stating that three persons had been shot at Vaartsluiz. Witness as known that the execution was carried out by Zollbeamten, this being stated in the report.

Witness de Greyster.
Witnesses de Gruyter, a Dutch member of the Ministerie van Oorlog, states that on or about 5th Oct. 1914, de Gruyter, and he went to Ovarsluis. There they found four persons at the Bell office. They had already been investigated and the witness had to read their statements over to them again in Dutch. They acknowledged that they were fugitives. They were then taken off and witness and de Gruyter drove to a certain spot where witness saw three of the arrested men standing and a number of armed soldiers walking in their direction. He then realised they were to be shot. De Gruyter went towards them.

A few minutes later witnesses heard a salvo followed shortly afterwards by single shots. De Gruyter and the soldiers then returned. Witness supposes that before going to Ovarsluis de Gruyter heard from STILZER, the Sicherheitspolizei commandant at Steenwijk, to shoot the three men.

The accused Gerhard Johannes Plunk, SS-Sturmbannführer and Kriminal-Sekretär, now detained at Vught, states that on or about 5th Oct. 1914, STILZER ordered him to go there and shoot the three who came from Ovarsluis concentration camp and left it to him to decide what was to be done with the fourth. STILZER appeared to be already acquainted with the facts and remarked that the three from Ovarsluis knew they had risked their lives as they had been told they would be shot if they tried to escape, whereas if they tried to escape, STILZER was to charge somebody else with the job whereupon STILZER asked him if he were refusing to carry out orders. He asked whether STILZER would otherwise have him and his family shot he had accepted the order. Accordingly he drove to Ovarsluis accompanied by de Gruyter and either PLOIR or PLOREI, or PLOREI of the Wachtmaat. STILZER ordered the Wachtmaat and de Gruyter to accompany witnesses.

Arrived at Ovarsluis witnesses interrogated the men by STILZER's orders in order to try and find out who had helped them to escape but he did not make out statements of what they told him, only notes. This he did so that measures should not be taken against those people who had been named. The fourth youth was a ship hand who had run away from the ship he was on in Germany as it was carrying munitions for the Kriegsmacht and he was afraid of the constant air-attacks.

As STILZER had left the decision concerning him to witness, witness decided not to shoot him but send him to the "Arbeitseinsätze". Under the statement made out by the stollbeamten witness wrote approximately: "On account of the state of emergency and by order of Hauptsturmführer STILZER, Einsatzleiter of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at Steenwijk, the persons mentioned under numbers 1 to 3 are to be summarily ('stilzherzuchtlich') shot. Witness added to the statement that on account of his youth the fourth prisoner would be sent to work compulsorily for the 'Arbeitseinsätze' at MELIS airfield.

When witness started out from VENHEUK STILZER had already told him the shooting would be carried out by members of the Zoll-Grenzschutz. Arrived at OVARSLUIS the stoll-Kommissar put a number of men at witness disposal and witness also ordered the wachtmaat accompanying him, that is PAIRIE or PAIRIE, to join the firing-squad. When the prisoners and accompanying party arrived at the place chosen for the execution and not before, witness told them that they were to be shot by order of the Sturmaat A.S. and Polizeiführer on account of the sterner measures being taken in connection with the state of emergency.

Witness had previously ordered the firing-squad to arrange that each prisoner was shot by a group of three. They were armed with rifles. Witness then told the men that they might pray but owing to agitation had forgotten to tell them previously that they could be blindfolded if they so wished. One of them asked if he might turn with his back to the squad and after giving permission witness gave the order to fire. The men fell after the salvo had gone off and witness immediately went up and gave each in turn a finishing shot through the head. Witness had some bandages with him but having first forgotten to tell the men they could be blindfolded he did not then wish to use them. Witness asked the stoll-Kommissar to order the MELIS police to see that the corpses were buried. While the execution was taking place the stoll-Kommissar stood by the entrance to the ground.

--- Witness took the ---
Witness took the barge back to STEENWIJK and knew that he was sent to work for the "arbeitseinsatz" on the HAVELTE airfield. Witness saw a proclamation posted up in STEENWIJK announcing the shooting and heard that similar ones were put up in ZWARTSLEUIS.

Witness then corrects his statement as to the number taking part in actual shooting. Five Zollbeamten and the Wachtmann from STEENWIJK formed the squad.

Witness remembers that during a service conference STILLER told the members of the Einsatzkommando at STEENWIJK that as leader of the Einsatzkommando he was empowered by order of the Hohere SS-und Polizeiführer and by reason of the state of emergency to have both Germans and also Dutchman executed if he considered there were grounds for this. After the capitulation witness did in fact hear from Hauptssturmführer HARDERS that the Einsatzleiters had received such an authorization but this was withdrawn in November 1944.

In a written statement OTTO ADOLF BENTHAM, Zoll-Kommissar at ZWARTSLEUIS, confirms what took place and says that after FRANK asked him for men to form the firing-squad he telephoned the head of the Grenzstation KOOP in de WIJK and was told that this was in order and that he was to do so. He then passed the order on to the Führer of the Grenzauflösungsstelle ZWARTSLEUIS who sent along 4 or 5 men. Zollinspector HANS BAAS, Oberzollsekretär KURT SPÄTH and Hilfzollsekretär TALFERT NEUMANN were present in the Dienststelle when FRANK was there interrogating the prisoners, and BAAS was also at the place of execution.

In an attached statement submitted on oath of office by A. TELSMA, head of the Political Investigation Department at ZWARTSLEUIS and dated 1946, the latter states that PI ERIK (previously named) informed him that BENTHAM commandant of the Zoll-Dienststelle had to choose the members of the firing-squad which consisted of WALTHER THORMAN, A. ADRIAAN, FOKKE DIDDEN, OTTO FRUZL and KARL HAAR. When questioned BENTHAM, who was in ROTTERDAM prison, could not remember who formed the firing-squad. It was FRANK who gave the order to fire and himself gave the finishing shot. HARDERS, Sturmführer and Kriminalsekretär at STEENWIJK, also in custody in ROTTERDAM, stated that FRANK returned one evening in a bad mood. He told them he had taken part in an execution at ZWARTSLEUIS and grumbled hard at the Zollbeamten there who according to him could not shoot straight.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Zwolle, 2nd. November 1946.

a/ J. Smit,
R. Loenen,
R.H.J.J. Froese.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete

No defence is possible.
STILLER, Kurt

and 6 6
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLAND CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

5. 354/N/6/G/437 Charge No. 503 (29-5-47)

30 MAY 1947

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

1. STILLER, Kurt, German Hauptsturmführer, Einsatzleiter of the Sicherheitspolizei-Kommando, Steenwijk, Sept.-Dec. 1944. Went to Germany in Dec. 1944, may be at Hirschberg am See, Saarland, where his wife lives. Description: aged about 35, height about 1.90m., heavily built, round face, large hooked nose, thick lips, fair hair, wore glasses. (See also charges 496 (5186), 502 (5240) and addendum to charge 402 (4,337)).


4. HANKIS, Wachtmeister, member of the Wachtzug of the Sicherheitspolizei-Einsatzkommando Steenwijk, Sept. 1944. Said to have joined the Waffen S.S. in Feb. 1945 and to have lost both legs in an air-raid on Berlin. See also addendum to charge 402 (4,337), charges 500 (5233) and 502 (5240).


6. MAYRIS, Wachtmeister, member of the Wachtzug of the Sicherheitspolizei-Einsatzkommando Steenwijk Sept. 1944. In Jan. 1945 was transferred to the
Transferred to the Staff of the Sicherheitspolizei at Zwolle and went into hiding later. See also charge 502 (3240) and addendum to charge 402 (4337).

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**Place and date of commission of alleged crime**

Stoorn, Zolle, 6th Oct. 1944.

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list**

No. I - Murder (complicity in)
No. IX - Forced labour of civilians (Arbeitseinsatz).

**References to relevant provisions of national law**


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**Short Statement of Facts**

Aartsen, a railwayman, went into hiding when there was a strike on the Netherlands railways. Seized by the Landwacht and interrogated by the Sicherheitspolizei, he was ordered by EVELLAAT to be shot. The execution was carried out by BANIK and another Wachtmann said to be HABERSMA and HAMBERG were both present at the execution, the former possibly having given the order to fire.

F.A.E.D. was also concerned with sending men arrested at the same time to do forced labour on the Havulto airfield.

**Transmitted by**

Sub-Commission for the Tracing of War Criminals, Zwolle.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

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**STATEMENT**

submitted by J. Smit, police inspector, E. Lohman, head detective-constable and E. A. J. J. Kroese, detective-constable 1st class, all of the Zwolle Municipal Police and also special constables, in connection with crimes committed in the province of Overijssel by members of the S.D.


Witness Troosther states that in Sept. 1944 a railwayman named Gerrit Aartse went into hiding at their house in Zwolle. At the end of September...
the Wehrmacht carried out "razoias" (raids) at Ovallo in order to get labourers for their defence works. Witness' parents had a cottage at Bergerniud, so it was decided that witness, his brother and Hartsen should go there temporarily. On 4th October 1944 members of the "Landwacht" suddenly appeared and the three were accused of having been seen with revolvers. This was untrue and no weapons were found when the house was searched, but the leader of the "Landwacht" said he was arresting them as though he did not himself believe in the story of the revolvers the matter must be investigated. In any case so he said, they would have to go and work on the Havolto airfield.

Next day they were taken to the Sicherheitspolizei Dienststellle at Steenwijk and interrogated separately. Hartsen was in possession of papers showing that he belonged to the Netherlands railways to prevent the S.D. from finding out that he was a striker (which was the case) it had been arranged between them that he should say he had met the Trooster brothers as they were going to the cottage and he had nowhere to put up at in the neighbouring village.

After the interrogation which, as witness learnt later, was conducted by Frank, they were taken to the "Kampfbataillon" at Steenwijk and shut together in a cell. Later Hartsen was again interrogated by Frank who wanted to know why he was not working on the railways. He gave an excuse that he had been ill and was on a week's leave. That evening he was again called up and told that he had been lying but witness does not know whether he was also told he would be shot.

Next morning 6th Oct.1944 FRANK came to the cell and ordered Hartsen to come out, taking him away with him. Witness asked a hold up where he was going and the man answered: "to hear his sentence and then be shot".

Next morning FRANK came again to their cell and told them Hartsen had been summarily (standrechtlich) shot and that they themselves would be put to work on the airfield at Havolto. He also told them that if one of them ran away the others would be shot and if all went off their families would be held responsible.

Witness adds that Hartsen was not in the possession of any weapon or other incriminating object.

The accused Gerhard Johannes FRANK states that early in Oct.1944 the "Landwacht" arrested some people who had gone"underground" and brought them to the Sicherheitspolizei Dienststellle at Steenwijk. Witness was ordered by STILLER to investigate the matter. The "Landwacht" drew witness' attention to the fact that a dog or had been found in the luggage of one of the arrested men; this witness confiscated. It appeared to be a home-made air. When witness interrogated Hartsen the latter said he was a railwayman and was ill when the railway strike took place. When he wanted to report again for work the strike was still on and so on the advice of his superior he had gone into hiding.

As to the dagger, he had made it for his personal protection. Witness made out a statement of all of this and Hartsen signed it. This statement was handed to STILLER.

Next day, possibly the 6th Oct.1944, STILLER sent for witness and informed him that Hartsen was to be shot but did not say by order of whom, though witness supposed he had consulted the "Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei". STILLER decided that HANTSIS and another "Nachtmann" were to do the shooting, the former because he had refused to take part in the shooting of de Ruiter at Steenwijkerwold. STILLER also ordered witness, BERINGER and HAHETE to be present. He told witness to inform Hartsen that he was to be shot by order of the "Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei" as a saboteur and for being in the unlawful possession of a weapon.

Witness, BERINGER and HAHETE fetched Hartsen and took him to the shooting-range where, after being given time to pray, he was told he might be blindfolded if he so wished. He refused. Witness cannot remember who gave the order to fire but when this was done HANTSIS and the other "Nachtmann" both fired and Hartsen fell. BERINGER immediately gave him the finishing shot.

Witness adds that at the time this shooting was carried out he looked upon it as a necessity of war and that it was justified in connection with the existing state of emergency.
The accused Friedrich Wilhelm Heringer states that he does not remember being present at this shooting as stated by Frank, though Frank's statement may quite possibly be correct. He was present at the shooting of 6 men at the same shooting-range and the fact that there were 6 probably made more impression on him. He cannot state with certainty that he was present at Morten's execution but nevertheless will not deny having been there.

The accused Fritz Heringer states that regulations existed on the grounds of which railwaymen who struck could be shot. This was said at a conference when the Einsatzkommando leaders were told by a Gruppenführer of the Sicherheitspolizsi that they were to shoot all so-called terrorists and saboteurs, railway strikers being included among the latter. Either Stillier or Heringer told witness this. The Gruppenführer whose name he does not know was charged with the protection of the V-weapon bases in Holland. Witness acknowledges he was present when Morten was shot. He thinks that Stillier ordered him to be present.

The two who did the actual shooting were he thinks Hergers and Heringer. Witness thinks that Frank told the victim why he was to be shot and gave the order to fire, having himself been ordered to do so by Stillier, who was the senior officer present. Witness did not give the finishing shot but as one was given it must have been Frank or Heringer who gave it.

Witness supposes that Stillier as head of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizsi at Steenwijk gave the order for this shooting to be carried out.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Noordwijk, 9th November, 1946.

s/ J. Smith
R. Lohman
B. H. J. Kroese.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
MEIER, Hermann Bernhard
and 26

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
--- | ---
12 JUN 1947 | 1: A for deportation for forced labour only
 | 2-6: W

CARDS CHECKED: LIST 60
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NAMES OF CHARLES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMES (No. 428)

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 6 June 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:

1. MEIJER, Hermann Bernhard, Reichsdeutscher, N.S.D.A.P., "Stellv. Leiter" at 's-Heerenberg; member of the "Ingenieurausschüsse" (a committee concerned with sending workers from Dutch industries to Germany); worksman at the N.V. "PROBAT" factory at 's-Heerenberg.

Born 19th May 1898 at Georgsmarienhütte (Ger.), 1929 settled in Holland, lived at 7, Kleinboulevard 's-Heerenberg. 1937 became member of the "Reichsdeutsche Gemeinschaft" (branch of the N.S.D.A.P) in Holland, Married, has one son, Now detained in Holland.

2. MEIJER, member of the S.D. at Arnhem (possibly identical with MEIJER, U.N.C.O. list No.1/24-145).)

3. SCHNEIDER, R., Beauftragter des Reichskommissar at Arnhem.

4. ZEIDLER, Kreisammitten of the N.S.V. (National Sozialistische Wahlführer) and SCHNEIDER's Sachbearbeiter, Arnhem. (U.N.C.O.-list No.52/49-709)

5. DAHL, Paul, German, worksmanager. Joined N.S.D.A.P. in 1941. Born 28 February 1886 at Hamburg, lived at 's-Heerenburg (Holland) from 1925 till called up for German military service late in the war. Now living at 142, 's-Heerenbergerstrasse, Basogik (Ger.)

6. BEHNKAMP, Dr., Gau-Hauptstellenleiter, Arnhem, 1943

Place and date of condemnation of alleged crime: 's-Heerenburg (Holland) 1941-1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

- No.VII - Deportation of civilians (Compl.
- VII - Internment of civilians (Compl.)
- IX - Forced labour of civilians (Arbeitseinsatz)
- XIII - Pillage.
- XIV - Confiscation of property
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

JENNER, who was a fervent "party-man", did all he could to further a German victory. He poisoned Netherlands industries for the benefit of the "Arbeitsleistungen" and denounced people for "anti-German sentiments", this resulting in one case in 3 victims (R.C.priests) being sent to concentration-camps where 2 died, and in another case in a man being arbitrarily imprisoned for some weeks. He also assisted in the compulsory evacuation of Dutch homes for the benefit of Germans who had been bombed-out or were merely afraid of air raids, confiscated a car and stole furniture.

Transmitted by

Political Investigation Department,

Extract of these statements was been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT,

submitted by A. Jansen, J. Stuit, all members of the Royal Mounted Police and J. van Gallon, special police constable attached to the Political Investigation Department, Bergh at 's-Heerenberg, in connection with charges brought against the German, J. DEPORTATION.

Charge 7: Deportation of 3 R.C. priests to concentration camps where 2 died.

Witness R.H.P. Hegge, Roman Catholic chaplain at 's-Heerenberg, states that on Sunday 3rd August 1941 he, Father Galama and chaplain van Reooijen read out a pastoral letter at mass. This letter contained a strong protest at the nazification of the Roman Catholic Workers & Trades' Unions. Copies of this letter had been made by witness and van Reooijen and these copies were distributed in the parish that same day. The next morning two German members of the S.D. appeared at the Presbytery at 's-Heerenberg, searched it and asked Galama who had distributed the letter. Galama replied that he had ordered this. He was arrested and taken away. Next day witness and van Reooijen had to report to the S.D. at Arnhem. There they were interrogated and told they were under arrest.

On the order for witness' arrest it was written that he "had distributed an anti-German pastoral letter and had influenced the population in anti-German feelings from the altar."

On 13th October 1941 witness was taken to Amersfoort concentration camp. Van Reooijen was sent to Osnabruck in June 1941 and died in Dehom in Nov. 1941 and died of hunger in April or June 1942. Galama was sent to Debach in Nov. 1941 and died either in April or June 1942. Witness was in Amersfoort from Oct. 1941 till Feb. 1943. Going through a terrible time there. At the beginning he was badly malnourished. From Amersfoort he was sent to Vught, then to Osnabruck and finally to Bergen-Belsen where he had a frightful time.

Witness Pinkster states that the German JENNER, "Stützpunktleiter" (base-loader) of the N.S.D.A.P. at 's-Heerenberg, told him that the reading of the letter was permitted but that he, JENNER, could not put up with its being distributed. He had reported this and that both the chaplains were arrested.

Witness Paul PAUL, German.
Witness Paul DLHI, German nationality, living at Bamurik (Ger.), states that he was living in 's-Heerenberg at the time the priests were arrested. On the day in question he accompanied MEIJER to a hotel where MEIJER said he wanted to ring up the S.D. at Arnhem about the duplication and distribution of the bishop's letter which had been read out in the R.C. church that morning. Within half-an-hour of being rung up S.D. men appeared in 's-Heerenberg. The priests and chaplains were later arrested.

Witness Holleman states that, as he learnt later, one of the S.D. from Arnhem was called MEIJER. This latter, who was accompanied by MEIJER, interrogated him and his son about the matter. Witness' son was one of those who distributed the letter.

Charge II: Compulsory evacuation of houses for the benefit of Germans bombed out in Germany.

Witness Wildeusena G. Koesten states that early in 1944 the leader of the N.S.D.A.P. MEIJER ordered her to evacuate her house leaving all the contents in it. For seven months Germans who had been "bombed out" in Germany lived in it. When they left witness found they had stolen nearly everything. MEIJER never compensated her for the loss she sustained through his criminal action.

Witness Hofstraat said that early in 1944, having received a written order to vacate his house leaving it in habitable order as it was requisitioned for German women and children, he went to the burgomaster. The latter said he could do nothing about it as MEIJER was determined that witness should clear out. Witness and his family left the house which was then inhabited by Germans who through theft and damage done to furniture caused him a loss of £750.

Witness R. Schlosser, wife of the Jew Bloemondal, (who went into hiding in February 1943) said that in Feb. 1944 she had to evacuate her house to make room for Germans from the Ruhr. She had barely left the house when MEIJER entered it to see whether she had left everything in it.

Charge III: Theft of a car.

Witness van de Karp states that about Oct. 1944 MEIJER came to him and said he must have witness' car for his official duties. Witness refused to give it up or say where it was hidden. Later MEIJER returned with some armed N.S.D.A.P. men (Dutch traitors) and took the car away forcibly from the house where it had been hidden. MEIJER never gave it back or paid witness any compensation for it.

Charge IV: Denunciation for so-called "anti-German sentiments".

Witness Heitink p states that he was arrested by S.D. men from Arnhem on 14th August 1944. When no reason could be found to confirm their arrest of him he was finally told after a long and interrogation: "we have heard from our 'Stützpunktleiter' that you are anti-German so you can remain here for a while". Witness was then shut up for 3 weeks.

The "Stützpunktleiter" was MEIJER, of 's-Heerenberg who had such influence with the German authorities that any independent minded Dutchman was arrested and shut up by the S.D. if he said so.

Charge V: Recruitment of Dutch labour for the "Arbeitsdienst".

Witness Bruins states that he was head clerk at the "THOM" factory at 's-Heerenberg of which MEIJER, head of the N.S.D.A.P. at 's-Heerenberg, was works-manager. MEIJER sent as many Dutch workers as possible to Germany.

The factory was supposed...
The factory was supposed to work 75% for the Wehrmacht but MEIJER made the hands work 100% for the German army.

Witness Augusta J.H. Wito states that in Jan. 1943 MEIJER took a number of members of her family and of the business for work in Germany. In Feb. 1943 both her brothers were called up, passed as fit and told they must go as labourers to Halle near Leipzig. As their firm was a provision one of which both brothers were partners witness went to the "Gau-Hauptstollenleiter" Dr. SCHNELL at Arnhem and showed him various documents showing that their firm was the largest provision store in the commune and that she and her brothers were partners. She also showed a letter from the burgomaster saying that her brothers could not possibly be spared. She was told that if MEIJER signed the documents as authentic her brothers would not be sent to Germany. MEIJER refused to do this or even look at the papers and said to her: "You want to work against Germany. If I want to I can have your whole family sent. I am a "Reichsdeutscher" and they will always believe me. The Dutch are never believed".

It was only the last evening before they were due to depart that MEIJER telephoned to say one brother might stay. A German neighbour informed the "Gau-Hauptstollenleiter" of the way MEIJER had behaved, and MEIJER at once had the other brother fetched out of the train at Bohnhalm and sent home.

Witness Holink, secretary to the Burgh municipality, states that MEIJER showed himself a violent "Faschist" and worked 100% to further German interests and the winning of the war by Germany. She acted as the right-hand man of Dr. SCHNELLER, "Beauftragter des Reichskommissars" at Arnhem who used to let him carry out various matters which should normally be done by the Beauftragte, among other things the compulsory evacuation of 50 houses, the furniture being left in them, for the benefit of Germans from the Rhineland. MEIJER used also to go round practically all the houses in the neighbourhood (without the knowledge of the Labour Exchange) gathering information for the "Arbeitseinsatz" which resulted in various people, probably those who opposed the Nazi regime, being sent to do compulsory labour. The last 6 months he worked actively to get labourers for the O.T. and Wehrmacht and when no German troops were round he pretended himself to be "Deputy Ortskommandant".

Witness Gouw, head of the 's-Hooorensburg Labour Exchange, states that MEIJER used to go round practically every industry in the neighbourhood requisitioning men for the "Arbeitseinsatz" in Germany. He used to send these names to the German "Nachbarnorke" at Winterardijk so that the men could be sent off to work for the German war machine with as little delay as possible. Witness was able to establish that through MEIJER's action (called by the Germans "Sonderaufzugs") about 150 people were called up from the commune.

Counsel VII: Suspected complicity in deportations of Jews.

Witness Wonnokes said that one day in 1943 MEIJER was in his shop when a Jew named S. Straus came in. MEIJER called to him that he was not allowed in the shop and when Straus paid no attention MEIJER ordered witness to put him out of the shop. MEIJER was furious because witness refused to do so. About a week later Straus and his wife were arrested and have been heard of since.

Witness Bloemendal, a Dutch Jew, said that MEIJER used to keep an eye on his to see that he obeyed the German regulations. In Feb. 1943 he was warned to disappear as he was going to be arrested. This he did. Next day his wife and children (later released) and the two Straus were arrested by the S.D. and taken to Arnhem. Witness knows that Straus was in Wonnokes' shop that time and that the incident with MEIJER occurred. He accuses MEIJER of being the cause of the deportation of Straus and his wife and their probable death.

The accused Hermann Bernhard
The accused Harmann Bernhard HELLER states that he settled in Holland in 1929. In 1937 he became a member of the "Deutschdeutsche Gesellschaft" in Holland. The membership of this society automatically became the N.S.D.A.P. after the German invasion of Holland. The "Deutschdeutsche Gesellschaft" was strongly National-Socialist.

Witness confirms that he informed the S.D. that the pastoral letter had been cancelled and distributed, that one of the S.D. men who came to investigate was called MEIJER, that Galman and van Soelen were arrested by the S.D. and that both died in a concentration camp.

Witness states that he sent in the names of about 100 persons from the Burgh council for the "Arbeitsdienst". The total number of names given by him amounted to 200.

He states that the "Bauarbeit" at Arnhem and his Solicitor [illegible] (who was also Solicitor of the N.S.V.) requisitioned houses and furniture in Burgh council for bombed-out "German families from the Ruhr" (for men also who were not bombed out but afraid of air-raids). About 40 houses were requisitioned, witness personally giving the names of two Dutch families whose houses should be thus treated. One of these two houses belonged to the wife of the Jews Bloosmai.

Witness states that the furniture of Jews who had been arrested or gone into hiding was placed at the disposal of the N.S.V. (National-Socialistische Volkswirtschaft). When there was not enough furniture in the requisitioned houses requisitions were made up from this store.

Witness expected evictees in his house so had a set of bed-room furniture which had belonged to Jews taken to his place. This bed which came from a Jewish hotel were reported by him to the N.S.V. as being "on loan". The bed was taken to Germany by him in Nov. 1944 and given to his wife.

In Jan. 1945 a member of the N.S.B. (a traitor organisation) gave witness the names of 17 Dutchmen who were still hiding in Millingen (near Nijmegen) after this place had been evacuated, and said that they were probably in contact with the English army. On 27th Jan. 1945 witness passed on all the information supplied by this man to the G.F.P. (Geheime Feld-polizei) at Dieren with the request to investigate the matter at Millingen. Witness does not know what the result was.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at 's-Hoorenborg, 25th July 1946.

Signed by:
A. Aarsen.
J. Jansen.
J. Stuith.
W. van Gaalen.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.
No defence seems possible.
FISCHER, Walter
and 68

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee 1
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1 2 JUN 1947 | 1-3: A
4-8: W

CARDS CHECKED LIST 60

Netherlands charges against German war criminals.

5425/6/429 Charge No. 505 (5-6-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: Date of receipt in Secretariat: 6 Jun 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. FISCHER, Walther, head cook at Haaren camp and then probably ditto at Hoog Boekel, near Enschede. Served in the 1914-1918 war with KÜHE. Is probably living in Hagen (Ger.).

2. KÜHE, Heinrich, German, head of the Sicherheitspolizei in Noord-Brabant with headquarters at 's-Hertogenbosch, May 1940. Was appointed supervisor of Haaren and StMichiels-Cestel camps when these came into being in Oct. 1941 and July 1942 respectively.


UNCO-list No. 1/A-162.

3. HEUSENAGEL, Albert Otto, German, Sturmscharführer, appointed Sub-commandant of the police prison at Haaren in Dec. 1941.

Born 31st Jan. 1889 at Hagen (Ger.), married. Now in Vught prison.

UNCO-list No. 56/W-61.

4. HÖR, Friedrich, German, from Oct. 1942 to Oct. 1944 was head guard in the police prison (camp) at Haaren. Born 6th Feb. 1918 at Elohingen, married. Now in Vught prison.

UNCO-list No. 30/A-3/4.

5. KÜFER, Paul, Untersturmführer and Vorwärtsführer, Haaren camp (is not the KÜFER who was with KÜHE at 's-Hertogenbosch) Lives in Hagen (Ger.)

(Identical with KÜFER, UNCO-list No. 56/A-65 ?)

6. MÜHLER, Commandant of Haaren camp, 1941 till March 1944. UNCO-list No. 53/W-323.

7. MÜLLER, Dr., S.S. doctor at Haaren camp.

8. RUTGERS, firm in Hagen (Ger.) which supplied Haaren and other camps, etc., with kitchen equipment, and the car(s) which was (were) used on the return journey to carry to Germany those food-stuffs which are the subject of this charge.
The accused are charged with having stolen rations and other food destined for the prisoners in Haaren camp and with having sent these food-stuffs to Germany.

FISCHER, according to a German at Hagen (Ger.) sold some of these provisions in the Black Market.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

S T A T E M E N T,

combined from those submitted by G. van Dillon, police-sergeant 1st class, Heusden, attached to the above department and H.A. Esvold, police-sergeant and special constable attached to the Political Investigation Department Amsterdam, in connection with charges of pillage brought against certain German personnel of Haaren camp.

Witness Rippons states that he was a prisoner in Haaren camp and was employed as cook. He knows that the Germans stole from the prisoners' rations, the people chiefly responsible for this being FISCHER, the head-cook, BLAULITZ, sub-commandant and NUTT, several times on FISCHER's orders witness had to pack cases and boxes with food-stuffs, the names on the cases etc. being those of FISCHER, NUTT and BLAULITZ.

NUTT and BLAULITZ from Hagen (Ger.) then took these cases away in a car. Fruit grown in the camp garden and that sent to the prisoners was sent together with sugar taken from the prisoners' rations to the "HERO" factory in Breda for preserving. It was then sent to Germany as were also the food-stuffs sent to the prisoners via the Red Cross. Witness know that salad oil had arrived but never saw it in the kitchen, in its place FISCHER gave him about 1½ kilos of butter to put into the food. A good deal of the food sent to the prisoners by a special commission was used to fatten pigs which were reared on a large scale in the camp. When these were killed witness had to turn the meat into sausages, which were then distributed among the Germans, the prisoners getting none. All they got for about 700 men was 2 kilos of meat from the pig heads which went into the stew-pot.

Statement made out on oath at office, concluded and signed at Amsterdam, 17th Dec. 1946.

a/ H.A. Esvold.

Witness Keske states that
Witness Kodde states that in Nov. 1941, having been arrested for belonging to the Communist party, he was taken to other camps to Haaren where he was put to work in the catering department. Witness immediately chief was SCHENK, who was under commandant OSTERM and later commandant BLANKENEL, sub-commandant.

Witness who had charge of the stores of rationed goods repeatedly found these were short though he had actually applied to the food office for more, as he was working for greater numbers of prisoners than there really were. Witness then found out, and also saw, that cars loaded up with provisions, including sugar, choco, butter, meat preparations, oatmeal and peas, taken from the prisoners' rations went off to Germany. The result was that the prisoners did not receive their full rations and got no meat at all though the food office supplied this too.

Witness saw cases and boxes filled with those food-stuffs actually in the car, and on the cases were the names of KUTHE, BLANKENEL and FISCHER. It was generally known that the car was going to Hagen (Ger.) as the commandant himself had to write out a driving-permit for it. It was driven as a rule by FISCHER, and KUTHE or BLANKENEL went along too. This happened about every three months. Jam made from fruit grown in the camp garden and from sugar taken from the prisoners' rations also went in the same way to Germany.

Twice a year the camps in Holland were inspected by ERLDMOOK and FISCHER, who was the cook, repeatedly told to witness that he must not say anything about the provisions they sent to Germany.

Witness Friedrich BÖH, head guard of Haaren camp now detained at Vucht, states that he knows that KUTHE, BLANKENEL and FISCHER sent several cases and boxes of provisions to Germany from the camp. He does not know where those provisions came from or what they consisted of. Witness' son used to come to Haaren at different times with an empty car which then used to be loaded up at night with cases and boxes, leaving early next day. KUTHE, BLANKENEL and FISCHER were generally present during operations.

From Haaren camp they went next to Hooge Boekel near Enschede and here witness once saw a lorry filled with stuff, often sent off to Germany. At this time it was for FISCHER, witness was told by a police commissioneer from Hagen (Ger.) that FISCHER sold the stuff there in the Black Market.

The accused MÜLLER states that both Haaren camp and St. Michiels-CASTEL had very large gardens where vegetables were grown which, against payment, were used for prisoners, various Dienststellen and the 13-Hertogshoek hospital. The quantity was sometimes so great that surpluses were sold to private and other individuals, witness himself buying that occasionally at auction price. FISCHER was in charge of this activity and was very insistent that such payments should take place. In the three or so years witness was in Holland he bought vegetables from these gardens about a dozen times, others who also bought were WACHTER, BLANKENEL, FISCHER and other guards.

Kitchen equipment at Haaren and other camps was supplied by the firm EUTHER in Hagen (Ger.). When one of their cars was unloaded at Haaren it used to take back green-stuff bought by the personnel mentioned above. They all had to pay EUTHER for these vegetables and when there happened to be none available from the gardens, some were bought from a greengrocer at Vliet. The car was loaded at night because it always arrived late and had to leave very early in connection with air attacks. They loaded it themselves with the vegetables bought by them and packed into cases and boxes. There were sometimes boxes containing jam also sent which was made from fruit grown in the prison gardens. They were able to buy such fruit also and their own sugar was used for making the jam, definitely not of the prisoners. Witness never went to Germany in one of these cars. He denies emphatically that these food-stuffs had been withheld from the prisoners.

All provisions which came to Haaren for the prisoners, guards and staff were kept together and supervised by FISCHER the cook. The meat, sausages and fat produced from the...
and fat produced from the slaughtered pigs which had been fattened in the piggeries at Harren and other camps was destined for the prisoners and guards and the various Dienststellen. Witness knows for certain, and more than once saw, that meat was added after it had been minced to the prison stew-pot and was then eaten by the prisoners. They always had stew.

The Red Cross parcels only arrived in October 1943. The pigs referred to were fed on special veal and waste, the latter including bread left over by the prisoners which they had received from home and let get mouldy as they could not manage it all.

During the time witness was at the camp he several times spoke to the prisoners, including the communists, and never had any complaints about the food, on the contrary was told how good it was. All the prisoners gained weight, especially the communists.

(In an attached letter from WACHTER to the Political Investigation Department he says that if two communists had brought a charge that they did not receive rations due to that, he could only say that they, the communists, were those who had the least cause for complaint. They were so underfed when they arrived from Amersfoort camp that witness first made them over to the S.S. doctor, WACHTER, for treatment. After a few weeks they had eaten so much that they had completely recovered from the effects of under-nourishment and were capable of the hardest work.

As to the agriculture, that had been organised by WACHTER the commandant in such a way that nothing could disappear from the gardens without having first been paid for. The sale of such stuff was free and so much was sometimes produced that it simply had to be sold.)

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Hauzen, 8th February 1944.

S/G.w.Dillon.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case seems weak but is nevertheless submitted to Committee I as it is felt that the truth of either of the opposing statements can only be found in the court-proceedings for which the presence of all concerned is essential.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 60
Witness TULLERIES states that his car also was taken from where he had hidden it at a market-garden. A few days before BRUNSWI was liberated he saw it being driven past the home by the German BECKER. Before that German soldiers had been to his house to ask for the ignition key. The next day he received a paper signed by BECKER saying he had taken the car "for use". Witness had neither received compensation nor had his car been returned. It was worth Fr. 3,000.
1. **JACOB, Jacob, German, Oberführer der Schutzgruppe, Brunssum, Holland, during the occupation, up to 15th Sept. 1944, when the Schutzgruppe went to Germany. Head overseer at the "Hendrik" State mine, Brunssum, and member of the N.S.D.A.P. since 1935. Born 27th Nov. 1897 at Karlsdorf (Ger.), went to Brunssum from Gangelt in Jan. 1922. Married (wife's name: Agnes Eidenholt, born at Hunzingen 4th Feb. 1902) has a son and daughter. Lived at 37 Bodempolein, Brunssum. Description: Height about 1.70 m., fair hair, round face, healthy complexion, bold forehead, stoops when walking.

2. **RÜDE, German, from Jan. 1944 Inspector at the "Hendrik" State mine, Brunssum (Holl.) as well as at other mines. Appointed by BUCH, Hermann, Hilfs-Administrator in the Occupied Territory.

3. **SCHULTZE, Johann, German, in Sept. 1944 appointed by H.H. BUCH, to be general-supervisor of the "Hendrik" State mine, Brunssum (Holl.) End Aug. 1944 accompanied Kapitän STEINER, "Beauftragte des Reichs für die Kohlen in den besetzten Westgebieten", from Northern France when the latter withdrew with his staff to Holland.

4. **LOHLENE, Gustav, German, Unteroffizier in the Schutzgruppe, Brunssum, Holland. Born 4th July 1891 at Lonsig (Ger.) lived at 2, Langstrat, Brunssum.

5. **EIDENHOLT, Johann, German, Unteroffizier in the Schutzgruppe, Brunssum, Holland. Born 23rd Dec. 1898 at Rocklinghausen (Ger.) lived at 55, Hansberg, Brunssum.

6. **BAUGHEUSE, Johann, German, member of the Schutzgruppe, Brunssum, Holland. Born 19th June 1894 at Ela (Ger.) lived at 39 Voltastrat, Brunssum.
9. GEMAN, Illyr, German, member of the
Schutzgruppen, Brunssum, Holland.
Born 11th Aug. 1892 at Kranenburg (Ger.)
lived at 51 Treubockplein, Roermond, Holland.

8. GEMAN, Konrad, German, member of the
Schutzgruppen, Brunssum, Holland.
Born 17th Sep. 1899 at Schollersdorf (Ger.)
lived at 93, Torenstraat, Brunssum.

9. SCHROPP, Wernor, German, member of the
Schutzgruppen, Brunssum, Holland and
surveyor at the "Hendrik" State mine there.
Born 20th Jan. 1900, joined N.S.D.A.P.
in 1935. Lived at 17, Bedenplein, Brunssum;
came from near Aledorf-Ehrenf. (Ger.)
where his wife and daughter are living
(neighbourhood of).
Description: height about 1.75m.,
grey hair, bold forehead, pale face, light blue
eyes, limp with left leg as result of a
mine accident.

10. SCHNIES, Johann, German, member of the
Schutzgruppen, Brunssum, Holland.
Born 20th April 1883, joined N.S.D.A.P.
in 1935, lived at 39, Bedenplein, Brunssum;
came from near Aledorf-Ehrenf. (Ger.)
where his wife and daughter are living
(neighbourhood of).
Description: height about 1.73m.,
darkish fair hair, dark eyes, large scar on one
(possibly right) leg as result of accident.
as in close touch before May 1940 with
Gestapo in Aumala-Chapello.

11. HAYERS, F.H.F., German, member of the
Schutzgruppen, Brunssum, Holland.
Born 4th Sept. 1901 at Beier-Elln (Ger.),
member, lived at 2, Kastenstraat, Brunssum;
as Ortsgruppenleiter of the N.S.D.A.P.
there.
Description: height about 1.75m.,
darkish fair hair, broad face, thin face, pale,
dark eyes.

12. BEGEL, Herman, German, member of the
Schutzgruppen, Brunssum, Holland.
Born 19th Dec. 1898 at Schoilkwaller (Ger.)
lived at 17, Kampstraat, Brunssum.

13. BEDEL, Hugo, German, member of the Schutz-
gruppen, Brunssum, Holland.
Born 2 May 1910 at Pothol nau (Ger.),
lived at 9, Julianenstraat, Schinveld, Holland.

14. SLOENS, Paul, German, Unterscharführer in
the Schutzgruppen, Brunssum, Holland.
Born 28th June 1899 at Bochum, Germany,
lived 77, R. Gordonstraat, Brunssum.

15. BODEG, Paul, German, member of the Schutz-
gruppen, Brunssum, Holland. Minor, lived
at 101, R. Gordonstraat, Brunssum, now
detained at Valkenburg camp, Holland.

16. PIETZ, Heinrich, German
16. FISCHER, Heinrich, German, for 2 years in
Wehrmacht then in Jan. 1944 became member of
Schutzgruppen at Brunssum, aged 32, miner,
living 108, Akkerstraat, Brunssum.

17. BREITLING, Johannes Horstmann Kohart, German,
from 1942 member of Schutzgruppen, Brunssum
Holland, aged 36, miner, living 25, Akkerstraat,
Brunssum.

18. HILGERS, German, possibly a member of the
Schutzgruppen, Brunssum. Used to work in
fitters' work-shop at the "Hendrik" State
mine. Lives at Brunssum.

19. STEINBRINK, Egilsm, "Beauftragte des
Kohle für die Kohlen in den besetzten
Westgabionten (BEETERN)".
Went to Heerlen (Holland) from Northern
France and of August 1914. (Charges 491
(5118) and 492 (5119)).

Witness: 20. BECH, Horst Wilcooh, German, "Bergassessor",
appointed administrator of all the mines
in Liiburg by the "Reichskasins für die
Besetzten Gebieten".
Aged 58, lived at Bochum, Ger. Now detained
in Valkenburg camp, Holland.
Charges 491 (5118 and 492 (5119)).

Place and date of commission
of alleged crime
Brunssum, Holland, Sept. 1914.

Number and description
of crime in war crimes
list
No.XIII - Pillage (complicity in)
" XIV - Confiscation of property (Comp-
licity in)

References to relevant
provisions in national Law
Neth.Penal Code,
Art: 47, 48, 310-312, 321, 416.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In connection with the swift Allied advance into Holland STEINBRINK...
gave orders that essential machinery and material of all sorts be taken
from various mines in Holland and sent to Germany. EICHEN and SCHULZE-
LEIBKEN by German orders had been given leading positions at the "Hendrik"
State mine at Brunssum and when STEINBRINK's order came they carried it
out with typical thoroughness, the other accused, members of the Schutz-
gruppen at the mine, being used for the purpose.
EICHEN also ordered bicycles belonging to the miners and others to
be seized, and requisitioned motor-gears. In some instances he signed a
requisitioning order but in no case was compensation ever paid or the
seized articles returned. He also helped to break into store-rooms at the
mine and had cigarettes, chocolate and gin found distributed among the
members of the Schutzgruppen.
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J. Rekker, deputy head of the above department also special constable, in connection with charges of theft brought against the German J.6.0 and other members of the Schutzgruppen at Brunssum.

1. Witness Kaassen states that J.6.0, who was living at Brunssum (Holland) gave orders for the various thefts of goods from the State mine "Hendrik" at Brunssum. These thefts consisted of explosives and material belonging to the mine, motor vehicles, bicycles belonging to the miners and all stocks in the distribution office at the mine.

2. Witness Driessen states that J.6.0 was Oberführer of the "Schutzgruppen". On 13th September 1944 by his orders 16 bicycles belonging to workers at the "Hendrik" mine were stolen from the bicycle garage there by members of the Schutzgruppen.

3. Witness Koning confirms statement 2 and adds that the theft was conducted by the "Unteroffizieren" ROLING and PAUL.

4. Witness Gielkens states that he never received any compensation for his bicycle nor has it been returned to him. The same is stated by the other owners of stolen bicycles.

5. Witness Bone states that about 10th September 1944 his Chevrolet car was taken from the "Hendrik" mine. J.6.0 gave orders for this to be "requisitioned" in order so he told witness, to enable women and children to be taken to safety, it would be returned after that. J.6.0 gave witness a requisitioning voucher signed by himself but the car has never been given back. At the same time as the above J.6.0 and members of this "Schutzgruppen" emptied the stores at the mine taking all the ball-bearings and everything that could be of use under ground.

6. Witness Tuleners states that his car was also taken. J.6.0 gave him a signed paper saying he had taken it. Witness has neither received compensation nor had his car returned. It was worth £1,300.

7. Witness Dohmen states that a number of men belonging to the "Schutzgruppen" and under the command of the German ROLING appeared at his house and ordered him to have his car ready for them to take away. Witness then had to get his car into running order. He asked them for a requisitioning order and was told to apply for it to J.6.0, Oberführer of the "Schutzgruppen" at Brunssum. ROLING, one of the men, then got into the driving seat ROLING, witness and the rest getting in behind drove to Brunssum. Witness finally got a voucher, given him personally by J.6.0, and was told he should receive the car back after a couple of days. Witness has never seen it again or received any compensation. It was worth £1,6,000.
Witness Leers states that he had hidden his car in his factory at Brunsma. Some members of the Brunsma "Schutzgruppen", one of whom was EJENDTS, turned up, found the car and ordered witness to drive them in it to the mine where the "Schutzgruppen" was encamped. EJENDTS, the Commandant assured witness he only wanted the car to take women and children to safety in Germany then it should be given back. Witness has received neither compensation nor car. The latter had a value of f.3,000. Witness later received a voucher written and signed by EJENDTS that he had taken the car "into use."

Witness Spronk confirms the previous statement, adding that EJENDTS was the leader of the "Schutzgruppen" men who broke into the garage.

Witness Op den Kamp states that in September 1944 he was informed that he was removed from his post as works-engineer at the "Hendrik" mine, a German named SCHULTZ-LIPPEL being nominated in his place. The latter only concerned himself with preparations for removing all materials needed for the mine. Witness gathered the impression that he had been appointed solely for that purpose. EJENDTS helped him in this and also led the attack on the stores issuing office and the stocks of dynamite. The goods and stocks stolen and destroyed were the property of the mine.

Witness Koonen confirms SCHULTZ-LIPPEL ordered personnel belonging to the mine to load materials there into railway trucks this being obviously in order that it should be sent to Germany. Tob men refused to go on with it so a number of men belonging to the Schutzgruppen were ordered to carry out the work in their place. As they were breaking open doors and generally creating chaos witness rang up SCHULTZ-LIPPEL but he was away and EJENDTS who appeared to be his deputy, turned up and proceeded to give orders. He can be considered from this as being an accomplice in the thefts. SCHULTZ-LIPPEL signed receipts for many of the goods taken and of which witness had made lists; these receipts were sent later to the head office. These lists were however not complete, as it was impossible in this chaos to check everything.

Witness Grooten states that about 9th September 1944 EJENDTS and a German called RIDDER entered his office at the Hendrik mine. RIDDER had been an inspector of the mine for some months. He proceeded to say that all stocks of goods present and which were intended for issue were seized, EJENDTS confirming this. EJENDTS and RIDDER, 2 armed members of the "Schutzgruppen" being present, then proceeded to list all stocks present. Later witness heard that locked doors of some of the store-rooms had been broken open forcibly by EJENDTS and his satellites and the stocks stolen.

The goods stolen belonged to the State mines, were under the administration of the "Fonds voor Sociale Instellingen" (Funds for Social Institutions) and were destined for the miners.

Witness Ruygen states that he did police duty at the "Hendrik" mine. A few days before the liberation of Brunsma EJENDTS and two members of the "Schutzgruppen" all armed, entered the office where witness was on duty. EJENDTS and two of the others then broke open the door of one of the store-rooms. RIDDER then turned up and the two men had a violent dispute over the division of the stocks.
This was finally settled by a German officer who had been made head of the mine a few days before and who proceeded to divide the goods into two parts, one being for EMONDTS and the other for the officer in question. Everything was then taken away by the "Schutzgruppen" who had meanwhile been reinforced.

14. Witness Horst states that in his view RÖTRER was the chief person responsible for the theft of the dynamite at the mine, EMONDTS, SCHROFFT, SILONS AND BÖRGEN who all helped remove it, being subordinated to him in this.

15. Witness Diederen shares the opinion of the previous witness.

16. Witness Horst Wilhelm BUCH, now in custody in Holland, states that he was administrator for the Limburg mine. In fulfillment of an order from the Reichskommissar for the occupied territories he appointed SCHULTZLIPPEN to be general supervisor of the "Hendrik" extent mine. He and Kapitän STEINRICK, "Beauftragter des Reiches für die Kohlen in den besetzten Westgebieten," had come to Hoeven from Northern France at the end of August 1944. When the Americans advanced quicker than had been expected STEINRICK issued orders that the material in the mine was to be sent to Germany.

17. Accused Paul BECKER, German, a member of the "Schutzgruppen" now in custody in Holland, states that in the theft of dynamite EMONDTS was assisted by SCHROFFT, ST. OCH, HITZING and HERMANN BÖRGEN.

Accused himself was present at part of the theft in the issuing office at the mine. EMONDTS ordered him and some others to take a quantity of cigarettes, gin and chocolate which had been put on one aside over to the "Schutzgruppen" camp. These goods were later distributed among the "Schutzgruppen" members.

Witness himself was not concord in the theft of the bicycles EMONDTS had told him he must manage to get hold of one for himself but this he refused to do. He heard though that other members of the "Schutzgruppen" used to seize them from passing-cyclists.

18. Accused Heinrich PASING, German miner and former member of the "Schutzgruppen" now living in Brunssum, states that EMONDTS ordered him to fetch 3 bicycles from a Pole. He carried out the order to the extent of taking 2 for which he did not give a requisitioning-voucher though he told the owner it was by EMONDTS' orders. Other members of the "Schutzgruppen" who accompanied him were KREPS and FORS.

19. Accused Johannes Horst Eckart BIRKHEIMER, German miner and former member of the "Schutzgruppen" now living in Brunssum, states that the whole troupe were ordered one day to parade. Those who had not got bicycles were then ordered by EMONDTS to go, led by Unterscharführ Schleinsak, to the bicycle garage at the mine and each take a bicycle. Witness and another at first refused to do this but witness was finally compelled to take one of those which had been collected. He took this with him when all the "Schutzgruppen" left for Germany. It was later taken from him there.

20. Witness SKOKOROWSKI, Pole, confirms that 2 bicycles were requisitioned from him (see Pasing's statement) No voucher was given and he never received them back or was given compensation.

21. Witness Paul FRANK O-CRISTEL, German, miner and former member of the "Schutzgruppen" now living in Brunssum, stated
that he had to help carry the dynamite and later load railway-wagons with material which was selected by the German GYLLERS. Once the wagons were loaded witness and the others could go.

Statement made out on oath at office, concluded and signed at Neerlau, 20th November 1946.

s/ J. Dekkor.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
REGISTERED NOS.

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| 20 Jan 1948    | Addendum 1: 1-3 on A 20
murder and wanton destruction of property
A: S S: W

CARDS CHECKED LIST 10
ADDITIONAL to charge No. 507 (UNDOC 5689) and charge 619 (UNDOC 6668) (6-1-46)

re the shooting in March 1945 at Doniaga near Lea of 10 Dutchmen as a reprisal for the murder of 2 members of the "Wasserschutapolizei".

ADDITIONAL accused:

Description: aged about 50, height about 1.75m, slender build.

2. STEFFER, "Revier-Oberwachtmeister Wasserschutapolizei", Commandant of boat No. 31.
Description: aged about 40, height about 1.80m, black hair, broad thickset figure, spoke a dialect. Was probably a "Rheinschiffer".

Description: aged about 24, height about 1.60m, slender.

4. KOSTER, German, member of boat No. 31, "Wasserschutapolizei", Leaer, March 1945.
(Further details unknown.)

Witness:

5. ROSS, Beauftragter des Reichskommissars in Friesland, March 1945. Now in custody in Holland. UNIC list No. 50/A-562 and charge No. 29/228.

Additional data re

1. SCHMIDT: First name probably Rudolph, but was always called Rudi.
Description: aged about 35, height about 1.80m.

2. KOSTER: Description: aged about 35, height about 1.65m, thickset figure, black hair, worn face.

Investigation of War crimes,
Friesland sub- Ordinary,
Leeuwarden.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by C. van Wil, sergeant 1st class, State Police attached to the above sub-ordinary as investigation officer, in connection with the shooting of 10 men at Doniaga by members of the "Wasserschutapolizei".

Witness: Mulakoff, Police.
Witness Hulshof, Dutch, now in custody, states that in March 1945 he was on "Unter-Ober"-khuwats" in the "Wasserachutzpolizei" on boat No.31 at Laster.

Having been told by German soldiers that there had been two "Wasserachutz" men lying on the ground a group from the boat consisting of Koster, two Dutchmen and probably Koster went out to search for them. They found the two men murdered and taken to Len yer to be addressed by the "Unter-Ober-Khuwats". They were then ordered all his men to parade in uniforms and told then they were going to the place where their comrades had been murdered. The group which then went of consisted of Lieutenant Schmidler, Schmidler, Kurt Hulshof, Benno Hulshof and some others of the "Wasserachutzpolizei", Dutchmen. Arrived at Donug, where they found the streets already cordoned off by members of the S.D. From Neurenv, they lined up and were told by Schmidler that 10 men were going to be shot in reprisal for the murder of the two "Wasserachutzpolizei" men. Schmidler then personally arranged the firing-squad in two groups of ten, ten prisoners were fetched from a car, five being lined up and the others told by Schmidler to lie on their stomachs on the ground, then Schmidler gave the first firing-squad of ten the order to fire and the five prisoners fell to the ground, an S.D. officer then gave various finishing shots. The prisoners were not blindfolded nor were they told beforehand that they had been condemned to death. The remaining five prisoners were then shot by the second firing-squad of ten men including witness, Schmidler again gave the order to fire. The S.D. officer was again given some finishing shots.

Witness Kunst, Dutch, now in custody, who states that he belonged to boat No.36 under Kurt Hulshof, confirms. Hulshof collected men from various of the "Wasserachutz" boats, Schmidler, commander of boats 31 to 37 inclusive, being also present, arrived at Laster and found about 30 naval men, together with some of the Germans belonging to the "Wasserachutzpolizei", by Schmidler's orders then requisitioned bicycles. These were used to take the prisoners to Donug. There the prisoners were shot in two groups by two different firing-squads, witness, Hulshof, Hulshof and also four or five of the naval (Kriegsmarine) men forming part of the second firing-squad. The S.D. officer who was present gave finishing shots and witness saw a man in a light-green uniform, probably also belonging to the S.D. and who was standing at some distance behind witness, also shoot at the second group of prisoners. Among those whom witness knows and who took part in the shooting were Schmidler, Hulshof, van Waveren and Hulshof.

The accused Schmidler (see charge No.507 (5489) confirms that by Schmidler's orders he took the prisoners from "Crackstaffe"-prison to Donug and that after they had been shot by the "Wasserachutzpolizei" from Laster he himself gave the coup-de-grace.

The accused Schmidler (see charge No.507 (5489) states that two men of the "Unter-Ober-Khuwats" at Laster having been murdered in March 1945 accused's "Kriminal" investigated the matter but could not find the authors. The B.D.S. in Zwolle was informed of the matter but before accused got an answer from there Ross, the "Kriminal" of the Dutch police in Zwolle, rang up and told accused "something" must happen as a result of the murder. Accused answered that the investigation was still proceeding when on Ross rang up the B.D.S. in Zwolle. About 12 hours later accused was informed by the executions section of the B.D.S. in Zwolle that he was to place 20 men of those kept for him in "Crackstaffe"-prison at the disposal of the "Wasserachutzpolizei" in Laster so that they might be shot.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Zwolle on 4th November 1947.

s/O. van A.Jk.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defense is possible.
UNITED NATIONS CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CRIMES AGAINST GERMAN CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 507 (12-6-47)

5-489/3/431

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat 12 JUN 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)


V5. PLATZER, Walter, German, Hauptsturmführer, Justiz-Sekretär. Born 14th March 1904 at Giesenhofst (Ger.) lived at Berlin-Schöneberg. UN.C.C. list No. 52/A-468.


- b -
7. Zigasie, Carl (?), Luxembourg, „achtmann“ of S.D. „achtmann“ at Lille (France) before going to Heerenveen in Oct. 1944 but shortly after this date was transferred to Hallo n.d. Saale (Ger.). Born about 1913, lived in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Present whereabouts unknown.


10. HAM, Adolf, Belgian, most probably an S.D. man and possibly identical with HAM, UNO-List Nos. 27/A-666 and 52/Add. The present man is said by the investigators to have been condemned to death in Belgium.

11. DE NEYCK, Adolf, Belgian, member of the S.D. at Heerenveen. Acted on occasions as interpreter. Is said by investigators to have been condemned to death in his absence. UNO-List Nos. 43/A-314 and 52/Add.

12. KOEL, Herman Lodewijk van, Belgian, Rotterführer, Now interned in Belgium. UNO-List Nos. 43/A-314, and 52/Add.

13. TASZERIN, Ciszlav, Polo, S.D. „achtman“, serving first in Brussels (Belgium), transferred to Lille (France) in June 1944, then to Heerenveen (Holland) in Oct. 1944. Born Nasiirko Passar, West Prussia, lived in France. Now in Heerenveen prison.

14. VICTER (B), Robert Jan Leopold, Belgian, S.D. „achtman“. Now in Looysburg camp, Belgium.

15. HAYNSWORTH, Franz, Belgian, S.D. „achtman“. Born 10th May 1921 at Dicat (Belg.). Now in Heerenveen prison.


17. PRI (S)HEROES, Anton, Hungarian, Sturmam. Served with the S.D. in Belgium then France. In Oct. 1944, having been posted to the S.D. Kommando NIEUWEGEM, accompanied it to Heerenveen. Was NIEUWEGEM’s orderly. Born 16th Jan. 1926 at Niederflam (Austria), lived at Sopron (Hungary). Now in Heerenveen prison.

18. HUBERT, Karl, Belgian, S.D. „achtman“. Now in Heerenveen prison.
- 0 -

20. HUBERT, Jeroel, Belgian, S.D. machtmann. Now detained in Belgium. UN CO-list No. 52/1-261.

UN CO-lists Nos. A/1-530 and 52/11A.

22. NOLFF, member of the S.D. at Hoornveen.

23. FRANK, Gerhard, German, Kriminal-Sekretär, member of the S.D. at Hoornveen.
Charges 402 (4337) Add. 502 (5240) 503 (5354).


25. BÖRÖ Plaimich van Gom, Rottenführer, member of S.D. at Hoornveen, noted as chauffeur. Now in Hoornveen prison.


29. BÖHME, Jeroel, Belgian, member of the S.D. at Hoornveen, whereabouts unknown.
UN CO-list No. 54/1-71.

30. KESSLER, Gabriel, Belgian, S.D. machtmann at Hoornveen, Born 14th Dec. 1926, lived at St. Maria Lierdo, Belgium. Now in Hoornveen prison.

31. WALTING, Carl, Friedrich Franz, Kriminal-Sekretär S.D. Born 3rd Feb. 1903, lived at Rastburg Rehletal (Ger.), Now in Hoornveen prison.

All the above were members of the "Z.B.V. Komando der Sicherheitspolizei und S.D." at Hoornveen.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime
Denisia, 17th March 1945.

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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

The "Z.B.V. Kommando 1, der Sicherheitspolizoi und S.D." only operated at Hoornvooen during the last months of the war but in that short time number of it committed many acts of cruelty as well as some murders and other crimes.

**KONERG** as head of the kommando must have known of what was going on generally and also during the interrogations of prisoners as he was present at the latter and actually saw people being beaten. On those occasions he did not forbid it. **SCHLAYER** too was present and made no attempt to stop this brutality. **SCHMIDT** in addition to being there when 10 men taken from Hoornvooen were executed at Doniga by the Wasserlutschpolizei from Lemmer and himself giving the victims the finishing shot, ordered a farm to be pillaged and then set the house on fire. Though not burnt down on this occasion its destruction by arson was completed a short while later by **SCHMIDT** and **WEINBERG**. Both these latter were responsible for a great deal of the ill-treatment inflicted on the unfortunate who had been arrested. **GANGELTH**, director of the S.D. prison "Creukstato", was brutal in his treatment of the prisoners in his charge.

**NAUNDEL** against whom no definite proof of cruelty has been brought forward, stole a doctor's car and a number of his instruments and **P.R.**, who also stole a car, motor-bicycle and other things, used to hit and kick people who had been arrested.

**BIPON** and **KARPEN** deliberately murdered two men and **HEIM** also assisted at ill-treatments and in addition on one occasion stole a suit from the house of one of his victims. **ROSENBAUH** and the remainder were the authors of such ill-treatment and cruelty.
Extracts of these statements have been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by S.K. de Vries and M. Brill, sergeants in the Royal Mounted Police attached to the Political Investigation Dept., Drachten, in connection with charges brought against the following members of the S.D. during the time that they served with the "Z.B.V. Kommando 14 der Sicherheitspolizei und S.D." at Heerenveen:

1. Pierre Gerard Jean VERBRUGGE: a) the murder of O. Klazinga and J. Teuns;
   b) ill-treatment
   c) pillage (see page 7)

The accused Erich PROSTEGER, commandant of the "Z.B.V. Kommando 14 der Sicherheitspolizei und S.D." states that he was informed soon after their arrival in Heerenveen that 2 men had been shot by members of the commando (19th October 1944). Witness and ROSENDAHL went to investigate and found 2 men lying in the road, one dead and the other still groaning. VERBRUGGE, who was under the influence of drink, said he had stopped them to inspect their papers, they had then fled and were shot at. Witness, got the impression that VERBRUGGE had shot them or had joined in the shooting. Witness, acknowledges he did not send for a doctor. He took it that the persons were terrorists who probably would be sentenced to death anyhow. He had, however, sent VERBRUGGE, who was drunk, away as he thought that the presence of a drunken man where people were dying was undesirable. He confessed that jumping to the conclusion that they were terrorists, his only source of information, was a big mistake ("große Fehler"). He left ROSENDAHL to deal with the matter and was told by him the second victim had died later.

About three weeks later witness learned something, which made him doubt the truth of VERBRUGGE's statement so he ordered ROSENDAHL to investigate further. The enquiry proved that not only VERBRUGGE but also SIGGARD, another member of the commando had shot the men and that this was a deliberate murder and not the result of an attempt to escape.

The accused ROSENDAHL and SIGGARD confirm.

Accused Hubert Jan Leopold De WEVER states that he was on guard when he heard a number of pistol shots. He saw VERBRUGGE and SIGGARD standing by two men lying on the ground. These had obviously been shot. Witness heard no shouting before the shots went off.

The accused Gabriel DEPENDAELE states that one evening two Dutchmen were brought into the guard-building by VERBRUGGE. VERBRUGGE interrogated them and beat them. He then brought two girls into the guard-building and interrogated and beat them too. He then took the 2 Dutchmen and the girls to the cafe opposite. At about midnight witness heard two shots and going out saw the two Dutchmen lying in the street opposite the guard-building.

- 2 -
He and another "machtmmas" were ordered to carry the two men into the guard building. zigand was present. The two men were still alive and were questioned by "somebody" (witness thinks this was zigand but is not sure) who asked if they wore members of the "underground" and as Baptists were not even allowed to carry arms.

Witnes, zigand and the "somebody" referred to above were the only ones in the room. zigand suddenly seized his pistol and shot once or twice at the two men lying on the ground, killing them. The other man then applied zigand because he had prevented a further interrogation. Both then left.

Witnes and the other "machtmas" considered this a case of pure murder and were always surprised that vigand and zigand, who were generally looked upon as the murderers, were not punished.

b) Ill-treatment.

accused philip sven, phillips states that the s.d. arrested a number of men in connection with various attacks made in the neighbourhood. witnesses were present during interrogations when some of these confessed to having taken part in the attacks (which witness doubted), their confessions only being obtained after the men had been beaten by zigand and vigand.

accused hans lohde, yang, and witness lange, poppen, both members of the s.d., also testify to seeing vigand ill-treat people. poppen adding that vigand in addition stole a suit from the house of one of the victims.

the accused h.g.j. vigand states that on 19th October 1944 he went to a café for a glass of beer. There he found two young men whose identity papers he examined. He then took the two men to the s.d. guard house opposite the café. There he interrogated the with the assistance of zigand. They also interrogated two girls who were in the same party as the men and who they had fetched from the same café. Everything was found to be in order and the four young people returned to the café. zigand and accused also went there and ordered a bottle of gin. This they drank, helped by the girls and youths. Witnesses do not remember whether there was a row or not. he had already drunk some glasses of gin earlier and may have become drunk after the evening's addition to those he only knows that he and zigand finally ended up outside the café with the two youths and that shooting took place. he cannot say whether zigand shot also but it is probable that he himself did. he does know that the men were lying on the ground in a dying condition immediately after the shooting had taken place. he cannot recall that they shot the two the latter had tried to escape. He only ran hom that POULGHE arrived and sent him home.

2. ill-treatment.

witness schultze states that having been arrested by germaine l.d by nunnen he was interrogated on 6th January 1945 in the presence of rosni, stentz, vestzig and gumzelt. witness denied the facts imputed to him he was laid to lie over a chair and was then beaten by gumzelt with a cat-o-nine-tails. He was helped to stand up again by zigand and vestzig who then proceeded in turn to box his ears. zigand also kicked him in the stomach. He was then taken by nunnen to the concentration camp amersfoort. zigand let him and other prisoners stand in the lorry for 12 hours. witness adds that on 29th Dec. 1944, the day of his arrest, nunnen stole his car and motor bicycle and plundered his entire garage. he was also present during interrogations when piook had stolen his husband's car and a great number of his surgical instruments.

witness schulze states that he was arrested and put in the same cell as piook. The latter was taken away for interrogation one day after and on his return he showed signs of having been savagely beaten, so much so that he lost consciousness shortly after. witness helped to bring him round.
CHUN-MEIT standing by priming; then Irol recovered consciousness he pointed out CHUN-MEIT as being the man who ill-treated him badly.

Then witness left the prison CHUN-MEIT and went to say nothing of what he had seen or heard.

6 similar statements about ill-treatment submitted by CHUN-MEIT are available.

3. Walter P. LOWEN:

a) Hillego (see CHUN-MEIT above)
b) Ill-treatment.

Witness Leon Cover states that on 10th Jan. 1945 he was arrested by HANNO and interrogated by him and B. KL. HVS, both men ill-treating him. HANNO gave him 25 strokes with a cat-o'-nine-tails and B. KL. HVS repeatedly thrashed and kicked him. He was later beaten again four times, B. KL. HVS doing it this time.

Witness Huls states that on 16th Dec. 1944 he was arrested by the S.D. and for a week had interrogations. On one of those occasions HANNO and B. KL. HVS beat him till he collapsed. They both hit him repeatedly in the face. During another interrogation HANNO gave witness such a blow in the face that he knocked him against the wall. CHUN-MEIT was a witness of the ill-treatent done to complainant.

Witness de Jong states that he was arrested by the S.D. and taken to "Crackstate"prison at Heerenveen. A fellow prisoner, Faber, told him that after having first been mercilessly beaten, HANNO and others had pressed him, his back having been bored, against a burning stove.

Witness himself was fetched for an interrogation during which B. KL. HVS, KESS and HANNO all ill-treated him. Neither the BLACKEN was also present and while B. KL. HVS and HANNO held witness down, HANNO beat him mercilessly. B. KL. HVS then hit witness in the face with a bunch of keys (keys was a prison weapon). Witness suffering pain from this for several days. HANNO had earlier hit him so hard on the head with a stick that blood spurted everywhere from the wound.

Witness Josef JENSEN states that he "snitching" with the S.D. at Heerenveen. He once saw B. KL. HVS and HANNO interrogating a policeman. They beat the man so hard with a thick broom-stick that this was smashed to bits.

Witness Guppy, THUG states that he was present during a "crisis". The man then arrested were badly beaten by ROSENFELD and HANNO who hit him hard on the head with their bare hands. KESS and SCHLEO were standing by but witness did not see them hit anybody. The beating was the result of denial to questions put by the Kriminal-Schuldr. Witness adds that there was absolutely no cause for this beating.

The accused ROSENFELD states that he arrested a man called Luitjen (Lodde) Hubbard a so-called "terrorist" who, from articles found in his house, appeared to be an important person in the resistance movement. Dr. SCHLEO gave witness orders to apply the "Verschärftte Vernehmung" (2nd degree) to this man, making a stripping motion as he did so. Witness asked NAGI to help him with the interrogation. As Hubbard would not acknowledge anything, witness ordered DE REYCK assisted by van ROOY to beat Hubbard with a cat-o'-nine-tails (a stick with a number of leather thongs at one end). Hubbard was hit with the leather part as far as witness knows. NAGI was present during part of this interrogation, as well as part of the "Verschärftte Vernehmung".

The accused Erich REYCK, Commandant of the S.D. at Heerenveen states that the beginning of 1945 he was informed that one of the prisoners in the "Crackstate" prison was ill. SCHLEO went to see this man "Louis" (Luitjen Hubbard) and reported that he had been ill-treated. Witness ordered this prisoner's transfer to the military prison at Loenen-arden but before this could occur was told the man had died the same day. Witness had a feeling that something was not right so called in a military doctor to establish the cause of death in order to proceed to the "Verschärftte Vernehmung".
of death in order to cover himself, witness thinks he told the doctor the man had died of diphtheria as they had a case of this in the prison. The doctor examined Jolder and gave a death certificate under "diphtheria". Witness phoned the "B.d.S" at Eemnes mentioning this but not saying anything of the beating the man had had and was told to have the body burnt at residence but this turned out to be impossible. Witness then consulted SCHNEDEL and NAUERN, as to what was to be done with the body which he felt must "disappear" owing to his suspicions as to the real cause of death. He then ordered NAUERN to throw it into the water somewhere outside Hoornveen.

Witness knew that FRANK and NAUERN had interrogated the man and was convinced that they had beaten him. He had never given orders for the "Versoldirfte Vernohung" to be applied.

The accused VERDUGGE states that he was told to report one night at the S.D. prison, Ho, van Weeg, who was chauffeur, NAUERN and NAUERN all then drove in a car in the direction of Sneek. On the way NAUERN stopped the car and while witness and van WEER they examined in it two of the men lifted something out of the car and throw it into the canal. On the return journey witness asked NAUERN what had been thrown into the water and the latter said it was the corpse of Luifjen Jolder ("Louis") who had died in the S.D. prison. According to NAUERN, Jolder had been so badly beaten during an interrogation that he had died from it.

Accused Paul NAUERN confirms that he was present at part of the interrogation of the man whom he later learnt was Jolder and though on returning to the room once he could see that the man had been beaten, he did not see this take place and did not know who had done it. He denies the corpse being thrown into the water and adds that he told the men everything must be kept secret. He does not know what was the cause of the man’s death.

Hubert E. SCHENK

a) pilage
b) arson
c) murder

Witness William, a Dutch maker of the S.D. now detained, states that he was present in Feb. 1945 when a group of S.D. under SCHENK went to arrest a man called Eoering at his farm at Echten. There was nobody in the house and on searching it no arms were found. SCHENK then ordered the cattle to be seized as well as a new car-engine and a horse and cart. All these were taken to Hoornveen. The house was also set on fire, SCHENK telling witness he had done this with an incendiary bomb which he found in the house (he found a tin with a tube attached to it).

A couple of weeks later witness and others returned and found the house had not been burned down. This time ammunition and arms were found. ROSENDAEL was in charge. The farm was set on fire once more. Witness thinks SCHENK and DE LEXIO did it on this occasion.

On 17th March 1945 10 men were shot at Donia by the maserschutzpolizei from Hoornveen. SCHENK was in charge of the transport of the prisoners from Hoornveen to Donia. After the men had been shot he gave them the coup-de-grace. Witness saw him give one man about three shots before the latter finally died.

Witness Marcel E. BURGINS corroborates. He saw SCHENK give the finishing shots with his Lethal pistol.

Accused ROSENDAEL states that these 10 had to be shot as a reprisal for the murder of two members of the maserschutzpolizei (water-police) as the guilty persons were not found.

He gave SCHENK orders to give the "coup-de-grace" if necessary.
5. Wolfgang Herbert SCLEUEL: Ill-treatment (complicity in)

The accused Emile STIJEAN states that he was a warder in the 6.D. prison and also acted as interpreter at interrogations. Prisoners were often very badly ill-treated during these latter. KRONBERGER and Dr. SCLEUEL were sometimes present during these interrogations, also when arrested persons were being beaten during them. They did not forbid this. Witness saw that they were present when van den Beek was beaten. Witness was several times present when witnesses made incorrect statements as a result of the beating they had just received.

(See also F. ARTHUR'S statement in the case of Lieutenant Holders that SCHLEGEL ordered him to apply the "Verschärft Vernehmung". This SCHLEGEL denies.)

Witness Warang states that he did not agree with the rough way people were interrogated and SCLEUEL had told him that he (Witness) was too soft for this work.

6. Casimir VANGRASS: Ill-treatment

The accused states that in April 1944 he helped arrest two men who were found to be in the possession of weapons. Accused struck one of these men with a sten gun holder causing him to bleed.

7. Eugen POLIANSKY: Ill-treatment

The accused Gabriel DIJSTIAEL states that he was present when a certain Bergsma and de Jong were arrested. The latter were put into a lorry and then POLIANSKY who was with them in the lorry hit them with the butt of his rifle. This was completely unnecessary.

The accused Frans HAASEVOETS states that he was also present as was KRONBERGER, as the men could not go further back in the lorry. KRONBERGER told POLIANSKY and him to strike them with the butt of their rifles. He himself did not do so but POLIANSKY started hitting them at once. Bergsma states that POLIANSKY amused himself by hitting witness with his rifle on his bent knees when he was squattting in the lorry.

8. Frans HAASEVOETS: Ill-treatment

Accused states that he took part in a "Razzia". ROSEMAEL, hit one of the men arrested with his rifle on the back; DE WIJK also hitting him in the face. ROSEMAEL then ordered accused to hit the man too. This he did with his rifle only lightly and the man said he was not hurt.

In Noordwolder during a "Razzia" SCHLEGEL ordered him to shoot at somebody who was escaping. He missed but hit a young boy in the head. Accused immediately sent for a doctor. The boy recovered.

Witness van der Vort states that on 13th December 1944 he was found by the S.J. hiding at a certain house. He was at once kicked by HAASEVOETS and de WIJK and the latter also hit him on the head with his sten gun which caused a bleeding wound. POLIANSKY joined in and also kicked him. As a result of all this witness could hardly walk for some days. During his interrogation he was ill-treated by SCHLEGEL in the presence of ROSEMAEL. The interrogator was that a letter was found on HAASEVOETS in which he wrote that he enjoyed "hunting partisans" and ended "Heil Hitler".

- 6 -
9. WOLFF: Ill-treatment

Witness Huit states that he was arrested and taken to Hoerenveen where he was interrogated. DE ROHMER who was present gave permission for him to be beaten. He was then beaten and kicked chiefly by WOLFF and VERBRUGGE. He was banded afterwards by his fellow prisoner DR. VAN MOEREN. Huit also states that he saw the results of the ill-treatment of his fellow prisoner KNOB when the latter came back to the cell. He had a wound in his abdomen caused by STEYLAERTS having stabbed him. STEYLAERTS had also kicked KNOB until blood appeared. Witness saw 5 open wounds on his legs.

10. FRANK (De VACHTER) Ill-treatment

Witness Koistra states that in December 1944 he was arrested and taken to Hoerenveen (Crackstate) prison where he was repeatedly beaten and hit, especially in the stomach. This was done by three people one of whom had a dog with him which bit him every time he was struck by the dog. (The investigator says that from the description given these three men were FRANK, DE JACQUES, and STEYLAERTS. This was confirmed by ATUS who said he was present when this ill-treatment took place.)

11. BRION: Ill-treatment

Witness Reinders states that in December 1944 he was arrested by two S.D.-men as was also a certain van Leenhof. These S.D.-men turned out later to be VERBRUGGE and BHION. VERBRUGGE kicked van Leenhof in the stomach and hit him in the face till it bled. The S.D.-men then took them to Crackstate, the S.D. prison at Hoerenveen.

12. ANTON HUISTER: Ill-treatment (complicity in)

Witness Kooistra states that on 13th December 1944 he was arrested by the S.D. KUISTER together with another, had found him hiding, proceeded to hit him on the hands and head with the magazine of a sten gun.

The accused KUISTER states that Boonstra was discovered by HUBERT and not by himself. BOONSTRA interrogated Boonstra about weapons and when the latter would not answer KUISTER struck him hard with a gun and his hands. DE REYCK did the same. Boonstra was then placed under the guard of witness and HUBERT. HUBERT came and examined him but being displeased with the result he ordered HUBERT and witness to hang the prisoner. This witness says was all pretence to frighten him. HUBERT gave the lad a couple of slaps and then DE REYCK or HUBERT hit him on the legs with a rifle. Witness denies emphatically that he ever struck BOONSTRA or anybody else.

Witness says that he was at the execution of the 10 men at Donjage, having been ordered to keep the public away. He was posted about 150 meters from the place of execution. From a distance he saw the first 5 shot but not the others.

Witness VANNING states that he was present at several razzia's led by ROBERDAUL. Witness TAUB states that he participated in about 4 razzia's, but that his function was only that of a guard. Witness Johannes Boonstra states that he was ill-treated during interrogation by ROBERDAUL, DE REYCK, HUBERT.
Witness Vos states that he was beaten by ROSENDAL on his head with a rifle and because he still refused to say anything about hidden weapons, he was beaten again till he fainted. KRONBERGER was present when this happened.

Witness Groveling states that he was arrested and tortured presumably by DE REYCK and HARBORD in the Steenwijk barracks (This post was also under the command of KRONBERGER). He was bound and several times nearly drowned in a bath filled with freezing cold water (it was midwinter) into which a caustic fluid was poured which hurt him intensely. He was cut with razor-blades, his toenails were bent up, he was rolled naked in the gravel and sand put in his open wounds, but he refused to talk. He was then transferred to Heerenveen, where he was released. The investigators saw the scars left by the cuts and the open wound which was not yet cured.

The investigators add that HANNUT and DE REYCK have already been condemned to death, the latter in his absence.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Drecht, 1st June 1946.

s/ S.J. de Vries
M. Bril

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete

No defence is possible
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 460
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSIONS

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR OFFENDERS

Charge No. 508 (12-6-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 2 JUN 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

VOGT, WERNER, Unteroffizier, German Wehrmaht, and deputy Orts-Commandant at HEMELHUIX, April 1944.

Description: aged about 29, height about 1.70 m., normally built, sporting type, round face, fresh complexion, reddish hair, no moustache or beard. Comes from HERLEN or neighbourhood. Was sent to the East-Front sometime in 1944, and rumour has it, was killed there.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

WERVERSCHOOF (Holl.), 12th. April 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code
Art. 47, 48, 237 - 239.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

VOGT arrested a young man who started running away when he saw him and took him to WERVERSCHOOF where he wanted to have him shut up. The young man, CORNELIS van DOORN, took advantage of a moment's distraction to try and escape again whereupon VOGT, who already had his pistol ready, shot at and hit him. Van DOORN fell and was dead when he was reached.

Transmitted by:.................................
Investigation of War Crimes Sub-Commission

HAARLEM

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by J.P. IMULENBURG, police sergeant and special constable, HAARLEM, attached to the political Investigation Department, HAARLEM, as investigating officer, in connection with the shooting of a Dutchman by Unteroffizier WERNER VOGT.

Witness PUNT, police sergeant, JERNMSHOOP, states that on 12th. April 1944, WERNER VOGT, Unteroffizier and deputy Ortskommandant of MEDEMLIJK came to him at the Town Hall where he was on duty and demanded that he should shut up a civilian, CORNELIS van DOORN, whom he had with him. Van DOORN had gone into hiding to escape the "Arbeitseinsatz". Witness refused VOGT saying that he was on duty and could not leave his post. Someone in the crowd which had gathered called out, VOGT turned that way and Van Doorn took the opportunity to try and escape. VOGT at once saw this, took a few steps in the man's direction and shot at him with a pistol he carried in his hand. Van DOORN fell and was dead when witness reached him.

As VOGT was a young and active man witness considers that his action was a deliberate attempt at murder, as had he not wanted to kill Van DOORN he could either have caught him by running or could have shot at his legs, seeing how close he was. Witness noticed that when he brought Van DOORN to him VOGT already had his pistol ready for shooting in his hand.

Witness KLAEMEN, municipal secretary at MEDEMLIJK, states that WERNER VOGT, deputy Ortskommandant, told him one day in the spring of 1944 that as he was cycling to WEVERSCHOOP one day he had noticed a young man who started running away when he saw him. VOGT caught him up, arrested him and took him to the Town Hall at WEVERSCHOOP but before they reached it the arrested man tried to escape and ran off. VOGT then drew out his revolver and shot at him, hitting him. When he reached him the man was dead which VOGT had not intended. All he had tried to do was prevent his escaping. KLAEMEN adds: "The impression I got from his story was that VOGT was trying to put a good face on what he had done".

Statement made out, concluded and signed at HAARLEM, 20th. March 1947.

J.P. IMULENBURG.

Notes on the Case

The case is complete

No defence seems possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 JUN 1947</td>
<td>S for murder; A for destruction of property and/or idling; W</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 60
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

5491/Ne/9/43
Charge No. 509 (12-6-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered No. 820

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 2 JUN 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

(not to be translated)

1. HÖHL, Peter Eugen, Lieutenant German Reichsmacht,
in charge of troops doing guard duty in connection with a V-base at Hoek van Holland. These troops, together with technical units, formed the crew serving the V-base and were quartered at the "Marlot" flats building near Wassenaar, Sept.-Dec. 1944.
Description: aged about 22, height about 1.85 m., long, narrow, pale face with prominent cheekbones. Comes from Rhenanauf (Ger.) where his parents and a sister live.

2. BENS, Hauptmann, German, commanding of the V-weapon troops quartered at the "Marlot" flats building near Wassenaar, Sept.-Dec. 1944.

3. DESSE, Hauptmann, presumably a member of the V-weapon troops quartered at the "Marlot" flats building near Wassenaar, Sept.-Dec. 1944.

4. STENAS, Oberwachtmeister (comes from Han.. Description: aged about 50, height about 1.72 m., greying hair.)

5. BRANDT, Oberleutnant. (All members of the guards unit forming part of the crew of the V-weapon based at Hoek van Holland and quartered at the "Marlot" flats building near Wassenaar, Sept.-Dec. 1944.)

6. JULIUS, Oberleutnant.

7. WEISSLIN, Oberleutnant.

8. HÜBNER, Richard, Unteroffizier (comes from Düsseldorf.)

9. KILBURN, Otto, Unteroffizier (comes from Düsseldorf.)

10. BRITICH, Unteroffizier.

11. ST. BRENNIN, Oberinspektor (comes from Düsseldorf.)

Witnesses:

12. LINDNER, Hauptwachtmeister Reichsstadt-Polizei, stationed in the "Marlot" flats building near Wassenaar, Oct. 1944, but about the end of that month transferred to Hoek van Holland.

13. WEIZH, Major, Oberleutnant, Commandant of "Infanterie-Chef-Staffel," Hoek van Holland, Nov. 1944.
Aged about 40. Lives at 2 or 4 Lindenstrasse, Hamburg (Brunsbüttel), now working with the Rechtschutzpolizei at Hamburg.
**Witnesses (cont.)**

1. **SÜDERMANN, Nachtmistur**, member of the technical troops forming part of the V-weapon based at Hook van Holland and quartered at the "Carlot" flats building near Wassenaar, Sept.-Dec. 1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place and date of commission of alleged crime</th>
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<tr>
<td>Wassenaar (Holland), Nov. 1944.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</th>
<th>Reference to relevant provisions in national law</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.XIII- Pillage</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.XVIII- Wanton devastation and destruction of property.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.1. - I(acc.), XIII, XVIII.</td>
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<td>No.4. - XIII, X, XIII.</td>
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<td>Nos.2, 3, 5-11 incl. - XIII.</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Five men who were by chance on a piece of ground where a V-2 had landed were arrested but told they would be released next morning. Instead, and without any warning, they were shot next day while being taken through a wood near Wassenaar, one managing to survive and escape. There is strong reason to suppose that the order for this shooting was given by NORT.

All the accused took part in thefts and wholesale house-breaking in the block of flats, "Carlot", near Wassenaar which had been requisitioned by the Wehrmacht as quarters for the troops serving the V-weapon base at Hook van Holland. NORT and STÜD was in addition, together with some soldiers deliberately smashed furniture in some of the flats which they had forcibly entered.

**Transmitted by**
Investigation of War Crimes Sub-commission
Zuid-Holland

Extract of these statements has been made by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J.H.L. Janssen and P. van Aalst, both members of the Investigation of War Crimes Sub-commission Zuid-Holland, in connection with 2 charges:

a) the murder near Wassenaar of J.A. van Spronson, J. van Spronson, Johannes Lagraw and Jan Lagraw;

b) the theft of furniture etc., from a building near Wassenaar.

Chap. 1

Witness Eamerbee states that he, being game-keeper on the estate "Dundigt" near Wassenaar, was prevented from continuing his work by the arrival of German V-2 troops on the estate. Coming back after the capitulation he discovered 4 bodies buried on the estate. These bodies were later identified as those of Jacobus A. van Spronson, Johannes van Spronson, Johannes Lagraw and Jan Lagraw. An autopsy showed that they had been shot.

Witness v.d. Berg states that on 16th November 1944 he, J.A. van Spronson, Joh. van Spronson, the two brothers Lagraw and two other men happened all to be on the property "Buiten-Nieuwland" at Hoek van Holland when they were arrested by order of the German Wehrmacht and taken to a military post at Hoek van Holland. The other two men were released after examination but the remaining five were taken off to a police barracks near Wassenaar by the tall German officer who had examined and released the other two. They were told that they would be released next day. Early next morning 17th November they were woken and told that they were to be taken before a general to be interrogated. They were taken into a wood, some soldiers walking beside and behind them. Suddenly without any order having been heard they were shot at from behind. Witness was wounded in two places but managed to escape. Before that he saw that the others who had fallen were again shot at with quick firing weapons.

In a second and later statement Witness v.d. Berg amplifies the above. On the day in question he and the Spronsons discovered a bomb crater made by a V-2 which had mis-fired on the bit of land they were crossing. They were joined by two men, while the Lagraws remained working at a distance of about 100 m. They were all, including the Lagraws, arrested by a Feldwebel or Oberfeldwebel and taken to a bunker at the harbour at Hoek van Holland. After the two unnamed men had been heard and released by a tall lieutenant the latter drove the remaining five to a block of flats called "Harlow" near Wassenaar. Witness saw the lieutenant late that night for the last time. Witness then describes how they were taken off early next day to be "interrogated" as they were told and were suddenly shot at without any order to fire having been given. Witness let himself fall when he was hit and cropt away, but in the darkness saw the soldiers bonding over someone and shooting him. The soldiers were not the same as those who had taken them from Hoek van Holland to "Harlow" flats the previous day and witness did not see any officer among them.
Witness van de Graaf states that on 21st October 1914, the block of flats called "Harlot" was requisitioned by the German and the inhabitants ordered to leave within three hours. Witness and his family were told to remain and see that the Germans received the same attention as the rightful tenants. Guards were posted round the property.

The very first night the cellars where the owners of the flats had hurriedly put some of their things, were broken into. Witness at once informed the Commandant Hauptmann DSHA, who referred him to Hauptwachtmeister LEIST. LEIST punished one of the men caught in the act and as a result was himself transferred to Hoek van Holland as a punishment. This LEIST himself told witness. After that the cellars were broken into every night and doors forced in the flats, furniture then being taken out of them. Complaint had no result for witness found that LEIST, Leutnant HOLT and Oberwachtmeister STRESSEL, who were in charge of the civilians in the building, all took part in these burglaries.

Witness adds that as the Germans could not find coal they were looking for MOLT and STRESSEL together with some soldiers broke into 8 cellars, partially destroyed the contents, broke open all cupboards and closets in the flats, heating open the antique ones, and hunted in all of them. They cut out paintings from their frames and packed them up and also stole about 2,000 bottles of wine from the cellars. Hauptmann HOLT took witness' own silver away with him.

Different bits of furniture were loaded into lorries and driven away by Germans to Germany.

On 24th December 1914, witness was taken to Scheveningen prison having to leave all his possessions behind in his flat at "Harlot". These were at once stolen and destroyed. Witness adds that at various times he saw prisoners being brought into the flats building under guard but does not know what happened to them.

The staff in charge of the V-weapon was established in the building, being divided into technical units and guards. These latter, which were commanded by Lt. HOLT, guarded the technical unit. Witness then gives a description of HOLT: aged about 22, height about 1.85 m, long, narrow, pale face with prominent cheek-bones.

He gives the following list of names as being those of Germans in the flats whom he considers responsible for the thefts; Oberwachtmeister STRESSEL, Leutnant HOLT, Hauptmann BENZ, Obergefreiter DRESSEL, Obergefreiter KRAUSCH, Obergefreiter KRAUSCH, Unteroffizier HOLT, Unteroffizier MOLT, Oberinspektor DIETZ of the Rhine Polizei, Unteroffizier Otto SCHMID, Unteroffizier KRAUSCH. All these belonged to the guards unit. The technical units also did a bit of stealing but not to the same extent as the guards. The latter sent what they stole to Germany.

Witness ends by saying that the description of the young lieutenant who interrogated the men subsequently shot as mentioned in charge I and given by the man who escaped, tallies completely with that of HOLT. The latter was a great brute.

Witness Johan van de Graaf, son of the previous witness, states that he several times saw people being brought into the flats by the guards units. They were shut up in the attic.
In November 1944 witness had a talk with Ofwachtmeister WILLY SANDER of the technical units who was just then having a row with his comrades as to whether the 5 prisoners from Hook van Holland were or were not spies. SANDER said they were not and that the lieutenant, meaning MOLT, was mad. Witness added that MOLT, whom he talked to every day, had a spy complex, thinking everybody was one. The V-2 base at Hook van Holland was served by troops from "Harlot" and the guards under MOLT did sentry-duty there too so MOLT went regularly to Hook van Holland. He was head of all matters to do with the V-2 weapon.

At the end of November 1944 MOLT was given a few days' leave. He loaded a lorry put at his disposal for the purpose with goods he took from the flats and told witness he was going home to Hohenstaufen and was taking things with him for his parents and sister.

MOLT's name was Peter Egan, he was born witness thinks, in April 1924.

Witness JANS states that he was porter of the "Harlot" flats. The crew of the V-2 weapon were quartered in the building. It consisted of technicians and guards. Some of the guards who were under the command of MOLT occasionally dropped into his lodge in the evenings for a talk and he used to ask where prisoners he had seen brought in the previous day had gone to. The soldiers then said they had been released. One day in November 1944 one of the guards whose Christian name was "Frans" and who witness thinks was a corporal, came to him and said confidentially in German: "Four people have been done in again (Da sind wieder vier Leute kaput)" which obviously meant that four had been shot. Witness remembers that on two different days in November a detachment of technical units went off armed with spades. They went up the lane leading to the wood and returned about two hours later. Witness does not know what they did but now that he knows of the four men who were shot thinks it very possible that more disappeared the same way.

The investigators add that inquiries pursued by them show that the arrested men in charge I did not only been before the Commandant of the HafenBewachungstelle at Hook van Holland, Oberleutnant FERDHEIDE, now working with the Wasserortspolizei at Hamburg.

In a further interrogation witness v.d. BERG states that the young lieutenant referred to by him in his previous statements was aged about 25, very tall (1.65 approx.) and thin and had a strikingly long, thin, pale face with prominent cheek-bones. This tallies with the description of MOLT given by witness van de Graaff.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at the Hague, 3rd February 1947

S/ J.H.M. JANSSEN
P van Aalst.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete
No defence seems possible.
<table>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>26 Jun 1947</td>
<td>3 for murder (manslaughter)</td>
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**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

Charge No. 510 (19-6-47)  

**Charge No. 510 (19-6-47)**  

**For the use of the Secretariat**  

**Date of receipt in Secretariat**: 20 JUN 1947

<table>
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<th>Registered number</th>
<th>Charge No. 510 (19-6-47)</th>
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**Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position**

LOTZ, WILHELM, Obergefreiter in a Feldschirmjäger regiment, Feldpost-Axhuetz L. 60913 F.  
Description: aged about 24, height about 1.65 m., fair hair, clean shaven fat round face, no special marks. In civil life, mechanic.

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime**

MAASLAND, 18th April 1945

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list**

No. I. - Murder (manslaughter)

**References to relevant provisions of national law**

Neth. Penal code, art. 47, 48, 287 - 289.

### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

A Dutchman, B.J.S van BUUREN, refused to give up his bicycle when called upon to do so by the accused. As he rode away LOTZ shot him.

Transmitted by .................................................

Investigation of War Crimes Sub-Commission ZUID-HOLLAND

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**Statement**

submitted by H.B. EDENS and C. van GEFFEN, members of the above sub-commission and also special constables, in connection with the murder of B. van BUUREN by the German WILHELM LOTZ.

Witness HUISJAN, wife of C.J. van BUUREN, states that on 18th April 1945 she and her sister were walking in MAASTRICHT when they saw B.J.S van BUUREN stopped by a German soldier who wanted to requisition his bicycle. Van BUUREN refused to give it up whereupon the two men came to blows and the German landed up in the ditch. Van BUUREN mounted his bicycle and rode off. The German, who had emerged from the ditch, seized his rifle and shot at Van BUUREN. The latter fell from his bicycle and was dead when witness and her sister reached him.

Witness WURUS states that he was in his house in MAASTRICHT on 18th April 1945 when he heard shooting. B.J.S van BUUREN, who was passing on his bicycle and swaying, fell to the ground. Witness found him dead. Witness heard that a German soldier had shot at Van Buuren and as the former had by then come up witness told him he must wait till the Feldgendarmarie from the...
STALINHUISKESCHERBOCH arrived which they did a half an hour later. Meanwhile Sergeant HUISKES was warned and took the soldier with him to the Council House.

Three other witnesses give evidence of having seen the shooting and what preceded it as stated by witness HUISKEN.

Police-Sergeant Major HUISKES and sergeant J. van Dijk who submitted part of the above evidence in a statement made out on oath of office, add that the Feldgendarmerie examined the soldier, they being present. The latter stated that his commandant had ordered him to confiscate bicycles on behalf of his unit. Van BURREN refused to give his up and they had a fight. The accused then gave a first warning shot and after that, shot and hit the man.

The investigators add that enquiries proved that the German soldier in question was named:

WILHELM LÖTZ.
Obergefreiter in a parachute regiment, Feldpostnummer L. 60913 F.

Statements made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at THE HAGUE, 22nd. March 1947.

s/ H.B. EDENS.
C. v. GEFFEN.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete
No defence seems possible.
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<td>3: S</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 61

CARDS CHECKED LIST 61
Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position.

(Not to be translated)


Witnesses:


5. STEFFLER, HANS, German, member of the S.D. at ALMELO, April 1945.

6. WIEMER, member of the Geheime Feldpolizei working with the Sicherheitspolizei, ALMELO, April 1945.

7. FREIMANN, member of the G.F.P., working with the Sicherheitspolizei, ALMELO, April 1945.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Number and description of crime in War crimes list

No. I - Murder (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code.

Art. 47, 43, 287 - 289.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the night of 3rd. - 4th. April 1945, immediately before ALMELO was liberated by the Allies, two men arrested by the Sicherheitspolizei were shot dead in different streets in the town and a third, an attempt on whose life was also made, was only saved by the bullet being deflected by something in his pocket. LOTZE is accused of being the author or co-author of these murders, the other accused being SANDROCK (already condemned and executed by the English for the murder of an Allied airman).

HARDEGEN gave the order for these shootings to be carried out.

Transmitted by........................................

Investigation of War Crimes Sub-commission

ZWOLLE

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by J. SMIT, police inspector, ZWOLLE and R. LEWEL, detective sergeant and H.J.J. ROGERS also special constable, in connection with charges of murder brought against members of the Sicherheitspolizei, ALMELO.

Detective-constable, both of the Municipal Police, ZWOLLE.

Witness NIEUWENHUIZEN states that he is the Chief of the technical department of the P.T.T. (The Netherlands Post - Telephone and Telegraph service i.e. R.P.O.) at Enschede.

After the liberation of Enschede by the British Forces on 2nd. April 1945, the British Brigadier-General Bartlett asked him to make a telephone connection via the existing telephone-cables with the furthest advanced tankposts. He went with the General and his colleague Harmelink in a jeep to Hengelo. Halfway there they were arrested by the S.S. and after interrogation at HENGelo witness and HARMELINK were finally made over to the Sicherheitspolizei at ALMELO. There on 3rd. April witness was examined by the German S.D. official HANS STORFER and the Dutch S.D. man VEEFKIND (now in custody in HOLLAND).

HARMELINK was interrogated in another room but was brought in at the end of witness'interrogation. VEEFKIND then returned their identity papers to witness and HARMELINK saying that they were actually innocent but could not be released and would be shot up in ALMELO prison. This latter took place, witness and HARMELINK being put in the same cell.

That night they were both fetched by a Dutchman and two Germans and taken to the Sicherheitspolizei Dienststelle. There witness was taken into a room where a German S.D. man, a man of about 55, was seated at a table. HARMELINK was kept in the passage under guard. The Dutchman (SCHILDHUIZEN) who had helped fetch witness and HARMELINK from the prison entered and on witness asking what was going to happen to them answered:"It is pretty clear, isn't it?" Two German S.D. men then came in and the official behind the table handed one of them a bit of paper on which he had made some marks, saying: "Don't forget to take your pistols with you". Witness was taken to the next room where his hands were tied behind his back, he was then taken by the two Germans, one of whom had received the bit of paper, to a car standing outside. HARMELINK was still in the corridor. The two Germans, SCHILDHUIZEN and witness got into the car and drove off, but only for a short distance. SCHILDHUIZEN stopped the car.
stopped the car and all got out, going up a side road. The others suddenly stopped as did witness. SCHLIEBHEN then went back in the direction of the car. Witness grasped that something was going to happen and asked if they were going to shoot. One of the Germans said: "Rubbish!". Witness then asked the other German the same thing. As he turned his head to ask this he suddenly heard a deafening bang from the left of him and sunk to his knees but just managed not to lose consciousness. He let himself fall over on the ground and pretended to be dead. One of the Germans told the other to loosen his hands which were still bound, they then took his identity card and a 2.25 note from his pocket. After this they dragged him near a bus and one stepped back a few paces. Witness immediately heard a shot come from that direction and felt a shock in his right side but kept perfectly still though he had already noticed that blood was flowing from his face and knew he had been wounded. The two Germans then went off to the car where SCHLIEBHN was still lying on the ground, and the shooting was going on. It was the shorter of the two Germans, a man aged about 50 and about 1.70 to 1.72 m. in height, who shot both times.

Witness made his way to a farm and there found that he had a wound in the back of his neck and that the bullet from the second shot was in a woolen coat pocket where it had hit a hard object which had deflected it. Next day witness returned to ALENO which meanwhile had been liberated by the Allies.

He went to the prison to get his identity papers and everybody was very surprised to see him as the day before HAMBURG's corpse had been found in ALENO and it was thought that witness had met the same fate. Witness SCHLIEBHN, (a Dutch member of the S.D. now in custody in HOLLAND) states that he acted as chauffeur to the Sicherheitspolizei in ALENO, the head of which was the Untersturmführer HARDEGEN. Early in April 1945 the S.D. Officials and members of the Geheime Feldpolizei, SANDROCK, (who has already been executed by the English for the murder of a Dutchman) and LOTZE, who were both serving with the Sicherheitspolizei at ALENO, ordered him one evening to drive them to the prison. There two prisoners, P.T.T. employees, were fetched out and put into the car and they all drove back to the Dienststelle where SANDROCK and LOTZE took the man inside. A short while later they reappeared with one of them drove on till stopped by SANDROCK. All got out and shortly afterwards witness heard 2 shots from the direction in which the others had gone. Later SANDROCK and LOTZE returned without the prisoner and they drove back to the Dienststelle. Here SANDROCK and LOTZE fetched the second man who had been brought from the prison. HARDEGEN came out of the Dienststelle at that moment and witness asked to be replaced by another chauffeur as he realised that the second prisoner was also to be shot. HARDEGEN replied that there was no one else. They, SANDROCK, LOTZE, the prisoner and witness drove to the GERMANSCHENIIIESTRAAT. The dummy car was then replaced, witness hearing shots coming from the direction of the canal towards which the others had gone when they got out of the car. SANDROCK and LOTZE returned without the prisoner. Back at the Dienststelle witness heard HARDEGEN say that he was to take another drive, but as he realised it meant a third prisoner was to be shot he witness disappeared. He later heard from one of the members of the Dienststelle, that the particular prisoner was taken off on foot and shot, and was told that SANDROCK and LOTZE were again the authors.

Witness says that LOTZE was a smaller man than SANDROCK.

The accused BRUNO LOTZE states that on 3rd April 1945 SANDROCK told him that HARDEGEN had ordered him to take a man who had been arrested by SANDROCK had protested but HARDEGEN threatened to shoot him if he did not obey orders. (Two days earlier an order from the Führer was read out, saying that in the event of orders being disobeyed, reprisals would be taken against the family). HARDEGEN also said that the man was to be shot in a public place.

Accused then confirmed witness SCHLIEBHN's statement re his attempted murder with the exception of the remark which were said to have been made and which he cannot now remember. SANDROCK said: the shooting, until the victim's bound hands and searched his pockets. Accused does not know what he, SANDROCK, took out of the man's pockets when they returned to the Dienststelle. Witness

went out to the garden
went out to the garden where he remained for about an hour. He had intentionally not gone to his room as he understood very well that a second prisoner was going to be shot. He only saw SANDROCK again the following evening when the latter said nothing about more people having been shot.

Confronted with Schildhuizen who affirmed that LOTZE was also present when Harmelink was shot, the accused LOTZE denies this saying that Schildhuizen was making a mistake. He declares that he was not present when the second P.T.T. official was shot nor did he fetch the two P.T.T. men from the prison. He did not know that a third person had been shot on the date in question. He did not recognise Harmelink from a photo shown him.

The accused Johann Alois GOETZ, now detained in Holland, states that on the evening of 3rd April 1945 HARDGEN ordered him to tell SANDROCK that he was to take five men and was to shoot 3 arrested people at different spots in the town, the corpses to be left as an example to the population.

HARDGEN named HENDRAG, STAPP, SCHWEINSBEERGER (already executed by the English for the murder of a parachutist) and WIEGNER among the five who were to go with SANDROCK and help carry out the execution. Witness does not remember the name of LOTZE.

STAPP and WIEGNER were both with SANDROCK when witness gave the latter HARDGEN's order. STAPP mentioned the names of those who were to be shot and the names of those who were to fetch the prisoners from Almelo prison SANDROCK too said he could not carry out the order, somebody else must do it. Witness reported this to HARDGEN who sent for SANDROCK. HARDGEN and witness were both present when HARDEGEN threatened to shoot SANDROCK if he refused to carry out the order. SANDROCK then agreed.

Later that night STAPP and another G.F.P. man brought a prisoner to his, witness', office.

Confronted with HENDRAG GOETZ denies that he was the man who was brought to his office that night. HARDGEN on the other hand states that he positively recognises GOETZ as being the man mentioned in his statement and who gave the note to the S.D. man who took him, Möhlenpage, off.

GOETZ then states that he has absolutely no recollection of having written any such note as mentioned or made the remark imputed to him. Möhlenpage is quite unknown to him. On the other hand, shown a photo of Harmelink, GOETZ recognises the latter as the man brought to him by STAPP, SCHWEINSBEERGER fetched Harmelink away. The latter was not then bound, nor was he when he left the building with SCHWEINSBEERGER. Witness did not see the third man who was to be shot nor does he know where he was shot.

In a further statement witness Möhlenpage says that when he was being interrogated by STAPP and Veefkind an S.D. man entered and handed STAPP a bayonet and a pistol. After the man had said the weapons had been found on a person who came from Weerselo Veefkind said to witness, "That man will be shot without a trial of any sort".

Confronted with LOTZE, Möhlenpage says that having now seen him he is convinced that LOTZE is the man who shot him. Witness had been confronted with SANDROCK some time after the liberation and did not recognise him. From what he heard SANDROCK had got very much thinner. SANDROCK acknowledged that he had been concerned in the shooting of witness but said that not he but someone else had done this. He did not say who this other was.

The accused LOTZE in a further statement repeats his denial of having shot Möhlenpage or other persons that night, also that he fetched prisoners that night from the prison. When SANDROCK came to tell him he was to accompany him as a prisoner to be shot, he told accused that he had already fetched prisoners from Almelo prison and shot him. Accused supposes that this was before the other two had been fetched. As after Möhlenpage had been shot he LOTZE made off on returning to the "Dienststelle", and now heard for the first time that other G.F.P. men had also refused, he supposes that SANDROCK also shot the third man alone.
Witness Paulus states that on 3rd April 1945 two cyclists passed him coming from the direction of Weerselo. One, from the way he was dressed (a blue overall and a white band on his arm) obviously belonged to the N.B.S. (Netherlands Forces of the Interior). He had a gun slung across his back. The English troops were then near Weerselo and the N.B.S. was in action. As the cyclists drew near witness saw a German car with two soldiers on the running-board coming from the opposite direction. The car stopped after it had passed the cyclists and the soldiers started shooting at the former, the one in N.B.S. uniform falling. This turned out to be Welman from Weerselo but his wife saw that the Germans made Welman take off his N.B.S. overall.

Witness Goertruide Kemersink, wife of H.L. Paulus, confirms. After taking his overall off Welman had to get into the car and the Germans drove him away.

Witness ter Laak, former commander of the N.B.S. at Weerselo, states that on 4th April 1945 the N.B.S. there had gone into action. Welman and another had gone off on duty armed with a gun, pistol and three hand-grenades. The second man returned alone and reported that Welman had been hit when German soldiers opened fire and had been taken off by them. Witness heard later that Welman had been murdered by the Germans and his corpse found in the Ootmarsschansstraat in Almelo on the morning of 4th April 1945.

Witness Protzman states that he was assistant-warder at Almelo prison. On 3rd April 1945 the Sicherheitspolizei at Almelo brought a man called Welman from Weerselo to the prison. He was wounded in one leg and was dressed as a civilian. That night Schildhuizen fetched Welman. The next morning the police reported that two corpses had been found in the streets. Witness recognised Welman's corpse at the hospital. He had a shot in one leg.

Witness Schildhuizen, questioned further, states that he is still of the opinion that he drove Mfhtlenpage, Sandrock and Lame to the Oude Wierdenseweg at Almelo, then the second prisoner, Sandrock and Lame to the Ootmarsschansstraat. If the corpse of Welman was found there then the second arrestee's name must have been Welman.

Witness Otto Paul Kuckuck denies Grote's statement that he was present when Harrengen ordered Sandrock to shoot two P.T.T. men who had been arrested. He knew nothing about a third man having been shot by the S.D. Harrengen never told witness that he intended to have the two P.T.T. men shot.

The investigators add that Sandrock and Schweisbarger were condemned to death and executed by the English authorities for the murder of an Allied airman.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Zwolle, 2nd April 1947.

S/ J. Smit.
R. Lohan.
B. H. J. Kroese.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defence seems possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26 Jun 1947</td>
<td>1: A for pillage and illtreatment; 2-3: A for pillage; 14-14: W</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 61
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 512 (19-6-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat 20 JUN 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position
(not to be translated)

1. COTSPHAN, Adolf, Oberfeldwebel, Feldgendarmarie.
   Description: aged about 48, tall, coarse faced, wears glasses. Surveyor, lives at 13 Aldagreverser, Soest (Westphalia).

2. HUSTHOFF, Willy (Wilhelms) Gefreiter, Feldgendarmarie.
   Description: shorter than COTSPHAN with whom he always went about, fair, wore light-rimmed glasses. Speaks very good Dutch. Hairdresser by profession, at one time lived at 9, Graafscheweg, Nijmegen where he had a hair-dressing business. Address in Germany: 225 Moorstrasse, Kalkar bei Elberfeld.


Witnesses:

4. HILZ, Willy (Wihelm), Unteroffizier, Feldgendarmarie. Born 13th October 1904, at Oberhausen(Cesterfeld), painter and cafe proprietor by trade. Now lives at 5 Dorpreraas, Scherpunzeel, Kreis Gellenkichen (Ger.) Wife is said to be living in Limburg.
   N.B. HILZ is prepared to give evidence on condition that he can do this in Holland.

5. TRUS, Karl, Stabfeldwebel, Feldgendarmarie. Aged about 46, Inspector of Rechtbank, lives at 10 Schanenweg, Luneburg.


7. KRAMER, Heinrich, Stabfeldwebel, Feldgendarmarie. Aged about 45. Post-office servant. May have lived at Dresden. Address: 2, Teutoburgerstr (inv Adame), Bredstedt, Po1 1214.
9. BENNEN, Karl, Stabfeldwebel, Feldgendarmarie. Aged about 50, municipal police officer, may have lived at Lichterfeld Bar. Address: Niederschöneweide Hurst, Berlin.

10. SCHLANGEN, Arnold, Oberfeldwebel, Feldgendarmarie. Aged about 50, Roadman, may have lived at Radenburg bei Dresden. Address: Oder Siedlung, Radebeul. Generally called "Arno".


12. DUHR, Max, Feldwebel, Feldgendarmarie. Aged about 43. Carpenter. Address: Post Hohenstein Ermsthal, Bornsdorff 144 C. One of the first names may be "Fritz".

13. BERNSTEin, Kurt, Gefreiter, Feldgendarmarie. Born in 1905 at Solingen, knife-grinder, name may be Kurt BENRHEIM. Address: 71, Bergerstrasse, Solingen-Höhscheid.


All the above were members of the Feldgendarmarie group stationed at Doorn (Utrecht, Holland) 1944-1945.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.
Langbroek (Utrecht), 30th Dec. 1944.
Wijk bij Drouwenerdo (Utrecht), 5th Feb. 1945. Doorn, (?)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
No. III - Ill-treatment.
No. XIII - Pillage.
No. XXV - Misuse of the Red-Cross emblem.

References to relevant provisions in national law.
Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 300-302, 310-312.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The Feldgendarmarie group stationed at Doorn, which was 14 man strong, earned a very unsavourable reputation for itself in the neighbourhood. Members of it committed pillage, ill-treated people and in one instance at least were responsible for a murder, that of Jan de Bloois (Blonde Piet), a worker for the "underground".

A man called van der Rijst, who...
A man called van der Rijst, who was arrested by the accused OSTERLIM and LESTHOFF, apparently for no reason, was later one of a group shot at Loosdrecht as a "reprisal". Another man arrested by them was sent to a concentration camp. OSTERLIM and LESTHOFF also ill-treated people, stole a car which they kept for themselves, and helped in pillages committed by their group.

Transmitted by

Investigation of War Crimes,
Sub-Committee Utrecht.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the

S. T. E. N. E. N. T.

submitted by Tj. Holweerd, police-sergeant, member of the Investigation of
War Crimes Sub-committee for the province of Utrecht, in connection with war
crimes committed by members of the Feldgendarmerie at Doorn.

Charge I:

Witness de Jong states that on 30th Dec. 1944, two German soldiers belonging
to the Feldgendarmerie at Doorn searched his hairdresser's shop at Langbroek
and found arms belonging to a man hiding with him. Witness was arrested but
managed to escape and himself then went into hiding. Witness' wife was also
arrested and imprisoned for six weeks.

The Doorn Feldgendarmerie then took away all the furniture from witness' house and the entire contents of his hairdressing saloons. Witness has heard that some of the members started at once on the 30th Dec. by taking away all the food and provisions in the house and the remainder were taken next day, some of it by the SIFR from Utrecht. Witness puts the loss suffered by him, reckoned by pre-war prices, at about £3,000. A sum of some £3,400 in cash alone was taken. As far as witness can discover the greater part of what was stolen from the house was used by the Feldgendarmerie for their own purposes.

Of the two soldiers who were at witness' shop that morning, one, a
smallish fair man wearing glasses, was named LESTHOFF and the other, a
tall man with a coarse face, was OBERLIMBOBEL. After witness had got away the
commandant of the Feldgendarmerie turned up. This was Oberleutnant FRANZ BERNHARD.

While the events described above were going on one member of the Feldgendarmerie shot and killed an "illegal" worker near witness' house. This latter was Jan de Bloois, known as "Blonde Piet". He came from Maasland.

Witness Ten Wolde states that he was at de Jong's house on the 30th Dec.
1944, when Jan de Bloois (Blonde Piet) turned up and was arrested by the Feldgendarmerie which had meanwhile been reinforced from Doorn. Oberleutnant FRANZ BERNHARD being among the new-comers. "Blonde Piet" tried to escape on his bicycle but was shot at and killed by one of the Feldgendarmerie. BERNHARD was very angry with his subordinate about this as he thought he had found a
spy but had no actual proof.

Charge II:

Witness Maria Haupt, wife of G.J. Takken, Wijk bij Duurstede, states
that on 5th Feb. 1945 her house was searched by two men belonging to the
Feldgendarmerie at DOORN. Her husband was away in hiding, but a man called
VICKERS was in the house and both she and he were taken off, a certain VAN DER RIJST also being arrested in the village. The latter told witness he did not
know the reason for his arrest. He, together with others, was later shot at
LOOSENRECHT as a "reprisal". VICKERS was taken to ACHERSPORT Camp but managed
to escape.
Witness was quickly released but next morning while she was actually present, the two Feldgendarmerie men who had arrested her took away the entire contents of her husband's optician's shop as well as part of the furniture. They used a Red Cross car for this.

The description of the two men is:

a. a tall man with a coarse face, a real bully,
b. a smaller fair man with glasses.

Witness G.J. TAKKEN states that the value of the optical instruments of which he was robbed was about Fr. 4,500, and of the furniture, household articles etc., some Fr. 1,000.

The investigator remarks that the two members of the Feldgendarmerie mentioned in each of the above cases were identical, further enquiries having produced their names and other information. The Oberfeldwebel was ADELHEIM OTSTORN, the other a Gefreiter, being WILHELM (Willy) HELSTOFF. They were always together and were notorious in the district. Both were also guilty of further crimes.

An investigation is going on into crimes committed by other members of the Feldgendarmerie (14 men) at Doorin. All except two were very unfavourably known. One of those latter two, Unteroffizier Wilhelm (Willy) HILZ, now living in Germany, is prepared to give information which will help clear up the various cases but asks to be allowed to come to Holland for the purpose. He refuses to give any information as long as he is in Germany. The investigator adds that in the interest of the investigation it is desirable that HILZ should be given the opportunity of coming to Holland as soon as possible.

The investigator says that the following information has come in since the two original charges were brought, this information concerning OTSTORN and HELSTOFF:

They requisitioned motor-cars belonging to C.W. Damen of Bangbroek, keeping for themselves and threatening Damen with further unpleasantness should he ever mention that they had kept them. They also compelled him to deliver to the Feldgendarmerie two horses, two pigs, fruit, wine and other things. He was later given a couple of rejected horses, one of which soon died, in place of his own two. One of the articles taken was returned but none of the rest, neither was he paid for these, this constituting a theft by the Feldgendarmerie. He was never compensated for the stolen car but received Fr. 1,175 for each of two others requisitioned though the value of those was much greater.

MASTHOFF was also concerned when Feldgendarmerie from Doorin arrested 3 people in Remsroude parish on 7th March 1945. These 3 formed part of the group of 30 who were shot at the Wateringsplantsoen, Amsterdam, on 12th March 1945 as a reprisal for the attack on RAUTER. On the occasion of their arrest further people were also seized, one or more being ill-treated. MASTHOFF was then present and an OTSTORN and HELSTOFF were inseparable it is very probable that OTSTORN too was concerned here.

The investigator also knows that a man called Bloedsenberg from Doorin is said to have been ill-treated by OTSTORN.

A further investigation into these cases is being carried out.

The following is a list of names of the Feldgendarmerie at Doorin as supplied by Wally HILZ:

Oberfeldwebel Franz BERNHARD, Stabsfeldwebel Karl THUS, Stabsfeldwebel Walter WACHT, Stabsfeldwebel Rainer STREIEN, Oberfeldwebel Arnold SCHAEFF, Oberfeldwebel Karl FISCHER, Oberfeldwebel Karl FERDINAND, Feldwebel Willy ALBERMAN, Feldwebel Max VATION, Gefreiter Willy BEMME, Gefreiter Willy MASTHOFF, Gefreiter Kurt BERKENSTEN, Gefreiter Robert RIEEMILLER, Uffz. Wally HILZ.

Statement made out on oath of office 3/1/1945 and signed by Wally HILZ.

8th Nov.1946.

a/Tj.Holweeda.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete. No defence seems possible.
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<td>23-32: W</td>
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<td>20 JAN 1948</td>
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<td>1-3: A for ill</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 61

CARDS CHECKED List 48

Sir,

The United Nations War Crimes Commission hereby certifies that it has examined the evidence brought by the Netherlands Government against Hildegard (Hilda) SCHIRMER (SCHRIBBER), St. Aufseherin in Vught concentration camp, Holland, now believed to be in British custody, in support of a charge of criminal responsibility for a war crime, namely ill-treatment, committed in Vught concentration camp between 1943 and 1944, and has found there to be a prima facie case against her in respect of this charge and accordingly has placed her upon its List of persons accused of war crimes who ought to be brought to trial.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

[Signature]

Colonel
Secretary-General

The Representative of the Government of the Netherlands on the United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Hoogeweg 13,
Wassenaar
nr. The Hague,
HOLLAND
INGEKOMEN TELEX-BERICHT

VAN:

GB L MAY 4581
BUITENLZAKEN GV
NR 5577 -WP- 20/1 2005 UUR 0789

DR. J. LITAWSKI
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
ROOM 302, LANSDOWNE HOUSE,
BERKELY SQUARE,
LONDON W1

WILL YOU KIND ENOUGH TO CABLE WHETHER THE CASE AGAINST
HILDEGAARD SCHIEBER HAS BEEN ACCEPTED AS THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES
REFUSE TO EXTRADITE HER IF SHE HAS NOT BEEN LISTED BEFORE 31ST
JANUARY.
COULD YOU ALSO SEND ME BY AIR COURIER OF THE NETHERLANDS EMBASSY
A CERTIFICATE IF SHE HAS BEEN LISTED

MOUTON
HOOGEWEG 13
WASSENAAR

BUITENLZAKEN GV
GB L MAY 4681
ill-treatment carried out in Vught concentration camp.

Additional accused:

1. **Schulz**, Hildegarde (Hilde), S.S., matron in Vught concentration camp, 1942-1944.

2. **Hauptmann Otto**, German Unteroffizier, head of the "Bauleitung" at Vught concentration camp 1942-1944.

3. **Jou van Taun**, guard in Vught concentration camp.

Bureau for the Investigation of War Crimes, Amsterdam.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Hilde Schulz stated that she was a prisoner in Vught concentration camp from August 1943 to May 1944. "The matron," Hilde Schulz, used often to ill-treat women prisoners in the most cruel way without there being any reason for this. Witness repeatedly saw her beat and kick women until the blood came, and was herself more than once ill-treated without having given any cause for this.

One of Schulz's favourite activities was to make prisoners stand on punishment parade. This occurred 2 or 3 times a week, preferably during the evening, and the women were made to stand for several hours, those who could not stick it out knowing they would be punished by her in some other way.

Witness van Dam states that she was in Vught concentration camp from August to December 1943. As "matron" named Hilde (Hilde SCHULZ) who was first in the women's and later in the hospital hut, repeatedly maltreated people. She used to enter the hut at getting-up time and start to throw the prisoners out of bed, striking them wherever she could. During roll-call or when going to the bath, also during work-time, she repeatedly hit and kicked witness and other prisoners.

Mrs. Vernooy and T. van Hatten, wife of van Leusden, confirm. They were also in Vught with the previous witness. Mrs. Vernooy saw Hilde (SCHULZ) beat and kick women and hired van Leusden confirms the women's treatment of the prisoners when they were getting up and going to bed.
Witness Jansen states that he worked as a plasterer at Vught concentration camp, because he knocked over a pot of water. Otto ERNST pulled him off the step-ladder on which he was standing and gave him two hard blows with the flat under the eye, bruising his face and causing it to swell up. The pain, which was severe, lasted for several days. Witness saw HUBERTUS hit one of the prisoners, van Noy, with the clamp of a brief case, causing wounds in one of his hands. He also kicked van Noy along a corridor though the latter had not given him the slightest cause for this.

Witness Floris states that he also worked as a plasterer in Vught camp. There he saw the German "Unteroffizier", Otto ERNST, almost every day beating innocent prisoners so unmercifully with every sort of object that they did not know which way to turn. Witness saw HUBERTUS hitting Jansen in an atrocious manner, because the latter had upset some water by mistake.

Witness further states that van ZOEH set a dog on a prisoner who tried to escape and when brought back ill-treated this prisoner in the most inhuman way. He then beat him with a stick pursuing him for a distance of about 1 km.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals

Charge No. 513 (19th June 1947)

For the use of the Secretariat
Registered Number: 20 JUN 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

1. HILSENGART (STOFFELMANN), Karl, SS Hauptsturmführer, 1st commandant of Vught concentration camp.

2. HÖFER, R., SS Untersturmführer Lagerarzt and Truppenarzt, Vught.

3. BECK, Erich (Nickname "Capo" (prisoner promoted to be a supervisor) of the "Philips" Kommando" at Vught concentration camp, Jan. 1943 to Sept. 1944, when he escaped to Belgium, was then interned by allies in Camp 030 (Antwerp-Horsem) which was later transferred to the Krophout-Kasorno, Tilburg, was discharged from Tilburg in March 1945 but re-interned in June 1945 taken to Vught camp. Was apparently taken from Evers to camp "Roodverwijk" at Burton from where he escaped on 14th September 1945.

Born 22nd Dec. 1910 at Lichtenzeit (Lützenreid, Saxony), lived 25 Chemnitzerstr. Lützenzeit and at some time in Leipzig. Labourer (land-worker). Was a Communist and arrested by Gestapo as Anti-Nazi in Chemnitz in May 1933, was then interned in Cremensberg, Buchenau and Mauthausen, being transferred to Vught (Holland) as above in 1943. Was marked with a green patch on his prison clothes, meaning professional criminal (Soruverbrechter). Is possibly at his home in Lützenzeit, (Ger.)

4. HUBER, Hauptscharführer, Kommandoführer and "Blockführer", Vught Concentration Camp.

5. DILLSCHNEIDER, Josef (Nickname "Jopo" hangman in Vught Concentration Camp, 1943. UNCC List No. 58/A-160

6. GROSZ, Alfons, German, SS Hauptscharführer "Arbeitsführer" at Vught concentration camp, 1943. UNCC List No. 50/3-126

7. WITTE, Sturmbannführer, Commandant of Vught concentration camp, Aug. 1944.
I. 8. **BARTSCH**, SS Hauptsturmführer, Kompanieführer of 4th or 5th Compagnio of the SS Nachtbatallon "Nord-West" serving as guards of Vught concentration camp, Summer of 1944. (The "Nord-West" Nachtbatallon was later merged in the "Lan.sturm Niederlande" Landstorm Nederland.)

About July 1945 was transferred from "Hars-kamp" detention camp to Westerboggen camp, Germany, together with other officers of the "Lan.sturm Niederlande" division (His surrender is urgently required in connection with the murder of 400 prisoners at Vught and an investigation into the murder by him of three unknown men at Locraus (Coll:) in May 1945).

III / 9. **BARTSCH** (REINHARD) Otto, German 1st Schutzhaftlagerführer, Vught Concentration Camp, 1943


III 11. **SCHRÖPPEL** (SANDBOR), Hermann, German, Rapportführer, Vught Concentration Camp, 1943 UN:CC list No. 56/A-536

I 12. **STAFFELER**, Friddy ("Droeksol"), German Oberstcharführer, "Blockführer" of Blockxn, Vught Concentration Camp, 1943

III 13. **STÖBNER**, Willy, German Untertcharführer, Vught concentration camp, 1943

III 14. **WAEFFER** ("Vaalens"), German, Oberstcharführer, Vught Concentration Camp, April 1943

III 15. **WILLING** ("Bochel") Oberstcharführer, Supervised the "Sandführers" and other "Kommandos" at Vught Concentration Camp, 1943-1944

III 16. **FANNECKERS**, Rapportführer, Vught Concentration Camp, 1943

III 17. **ZIEKER**, German, Hauptscharführer, Vught concentration camp, (Possibly identical with Müller", Gustav SS Oberstcharführer, Vught, Not detained at Vught; UN:CC list No. 56/A-510)

III 18. **HÖRTER**, SS man, employed at Vught concentration camp, 1943

XII 19. **KOLZ**, "Kommandoführer" (a military supervisor) at Vught concentration camp 1943-1944. Probably an SS-man.

These two companies were employed as guards around Vught concentration camp. KIKERT with his company is said to have been largely employed in the transport of prisoners from the camp to Germany and elsewhere, 1942-23, in Kesterwegen camp but transferred elsewhere in Aug, 1945.

WITNESSES

23. BARTHO, Walter Hermann Eugen, Kriminal-Schrotzär, Sicherheitspolizei and attached to the staff of the Bevollmächtigter der Sicherheitspolizei, Abteilung IV, The Hague. Was conducting interrogations at Vught Concentration camp June 1944 to 28th or 29th August 1944 when went on leave to Germany. Is now in custody in Holland. UNRCC Lists Nos. 30/336, 45/A-23, 50/Add and 54/Add.

24. DREHMER, Kriminal-Kommissar, working at Vught, June 1944 to 25th or 26th August 1944, when he went to Belgium. UNRCC List No. 54/A-86.

25. ANDERS, Kriminal-Kommissar, working at Vught from end of August 1944 till the camp was evacuated a week or two later. Took DREHMER's place.

26. DEPPNER, head of Abt. IV of the staff of (DEPPNER) the Bevollmächtigter der Sicherheitspolizei which was transferred from the Hague to List in June 1944. UNRCC Lists Nos. 1/150, 42/Add and 56/Add.

27. KOLITZ, Obersturmführer, worked with the B.D.S. at the Hague; UNRCC Lists 30/376 and 58/8-379. Now detained in Holland.

28. NOACK, Aruthur, German, Barackleiter (bartender) in Block 15, Vught concentration camp, 1943 (Possibly a German political prisoner).

29. LENNERTZ, Karl, German, a commandant, prisoner transferred in 1943 from a German concentration camp to Vught concentration camp (Holl) was "Lagerkommando" of Block 14. Born 31st May 1899, married, mechanic, lived at 199 Rohden Uhingerstrasse, Duisburg (Ger.) Now detained in Holland. (Is prepared to name persons in the Vught camp known to be war criminals.)
- d -

30. STOETER, Hauptsturmführer, deputy commandant of Vught concentration camp, 1942(-1944

31. HÄHNZ  )German prisoners in Vught

32. KURT  )concentration camp, where they

acted as "Sanitätär".

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</th>
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<tr>
<td>No. I - Murder (complicity in)</td>
<td>1943-1944</td>
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<tr>
<td>III - Ill-treatment (resulting in death) (complicity in)</td>
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<td>VII - Deportation of civilians (complicity in)</td>
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<td>VIII - Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions (complicity in)</td>
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<td>Xlll - Pillage</td>
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<td>47,48,287,289,310-312, 300-302, 279</td>
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SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Vught Concentration Camp was notorious for the ill-treatment and murders carried out there by the Germans in charge.

All the accused were concerned here.
Investigation of War Crimes Offices: Amsterdam, Sub-commission Utrecht.
Political Investigation Dept., 's-Hertogenbosch.

Excerpt of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

on war crimes committed by Germans in VUGHT Concentration Camp.

Compiled from submissions on oath sent in by various investigators attached to the above offices and departments.

Witness Braakman states that he was works-manager for the Philips factories, Eindhoven, and as such was concerned with the "Philips Commando", composed of prisoners in Vught camp and working there. The German "CAPO", Erich Beck, also a prisoner, was made a supervisor in this Philips department, and had to see that the other prisoners kept on with their work.

On 9th June 1944 witness found that sabotage had taken place in the Philips' department and knowing what the result would be tried to have repairs done. When Beck saw the damage he asked witness to enquire into the matter and it was arranged between them to post a guard that night and leave it at that. Witness did not report the sabotage but van Buiteno, one of the prisoners working in the Philips' department, told him that he was the author. Next day Beck told witness that he had discovered that van Buiteno had done the sabotage. Beck asked him again to let the matter be and punish van Buiteno by putting him out of the Philips' Commando. Beck agreed and told witness the affair was settled as far as he, witness, was concerned.

On 11th June 1944 witness was arrested in his house by the S.D. and taken to Vught camp where he was shut up. At his interrogation by the S.D. he was accused of complicity in sabotage. Beck then told the S.D. in witness' presence that he had discovered the author of the sabotage and that witness had tried to obstruct him by telling him not to report it so other wise van Buiteno would be shot. As a result van Buiteno was condemned to death and shortly afterwards shot and witness was sent to a concentration camp in Germany.

Beck, a professional criminal, several times ill-treated prisoners on the slightest pretext or for no reason at all.

Witness Klaas Kornconfirmes Beck informed the S.D. of the sabotage. Beckman who had kept silent about it was arrested and shut up in the prison bunker at Vught as well as van Buiteno, Reinder Dalhuisen and witness, the three latter accused being the authors.

On 13th June 1944 those three were taken before the "Standgericht", van Buiteno being condemned to death and, as witness was later told by a comrade, shot that same evening. Braakman was condemned to be sent to a concentration camp and witness and Dalhuisen were released for lack of evidence. Later however the two of them and Braakman were taken off to Germany from where Dalhuisen never returned.

Van Buiteno's face had shown signs of severe ill-treatment and he told witness Beck had done it with his fists. At the enquiry by the S.D. Beck asserted that it was impossible that van Buiteno could have carried out sabotage alone and so in order to find out the co-authors he had ill-treated the former.

Witness Hendar Stizinger states that she worked in the Philips Commando. One of the supervisors "CAPO", was a German fellow prisoner, Beck. The latter was a Jew hater and gave them a bad time. He used to get fits of rage and then hit people in the face or stomach with his fists till they collapsed. Witness saw one of these scences a Jew called Sonders being the victim. Witness saw him again next day. He had a black eye and contusions on his face. Later witness several times saw Beck ill-treating prisoners.

Witness van den Berg states...
Witness van den Berg states that one day BECK and HOL, an S.S. man and military supervisor (called "Kommandoführer"), were busy inspecting one of the huts. They turned everything upside down and seized private property belonging to the prisoners, such as photos, books, food and clothes. They carried off in wheelbarrows but before doing so van Hoogen Stoovonbolit was called up by BECK and ironically told he could complain to the works-manager, Braakman. When van Hoogen Stoovonbolit said he would do so BECK struck him so violently that he bled from his nose and ears and it was several weeks before his face was normal again.

Witness do Lit states that he saw Erich BECK thrashing fellow prisoners, often till they bled.

Witness Sachtleben states that BECK once hit him so hard on the head that his right ear bled heavily and swelled so that he had to be treated by the camp doctor. Some time later a man in the Philips department was writing a letter at that moment BECK and an S.S. man called Hendriks passed the hut and saw his writing. They at once tried to get hold of the letter but the man managed to get rid of it somehow. He was then taken to the W.C. by BECK and Hendriks and there cruelly thrashed and ill-treated. Witness, who had seen the victim on the way to the W.C., was later told by him what had taken place there. When he finally emerged in a dazed condition, some of his teeth had been knocked out, his nose was bleeding and his whole face swollen.

Witness van Koulen states that he was employed in Vught camp from August 1942 to early in 1944. In the early part of 1943 he saw some German officers of the Vught camp administration, Gross, Reckner, Wittlinger and others beating among them, mistrusting two or three men while in a drunken condition with fatal results. He also saw the "Drocksack" continue to kick two prisoners on the parade ground till they died. He was sober at the time. Witness also saw GROSS, after having made them lie face downwards over a hard object, take a cudgel and beat several prisoners on their back and over the kidneys. Several died as a result of this treatment and others were still unable to walk some weeks later. Another time GROSS smashed the teeth out of a prisoner's mouth with a beer glass. GROSS, RECKNER, TILLER and WITTHOFF repeatedly beat prisoners with a bit of wood or a dog-whip for no reason at all. Witness once saw GROSS make a large dog he had with him bite about 37 prisoners. "Kloosters" (Willy BRÄS) and "Korstannetje" (Hermann WOLF), also were guilty of ill-treating prisoners, hitting them with a bit of wood or an iron bar.

In July, August and September 1943, 27 Belgians were hung in the crematorium at Vught. Witness himself saw 21 taken there for this purpose and heard about it from the executioner "JOP" a German. Witness was present one day when 6 were brought in ("JOP" had made him hide in the cupboard), and he saw "JOP" hang them one by one. These Belgians were occupied by the then camp commandant, Deiters, Gross and Braakman, the camp doctor, were also present. Hauptsturmführer Stuck, a real bully, also ill-treated several prisoners. Stuck was the deputy camp commandant. The "Sanitätsab" in the camp were the Germans Heyl, Mün and another whose first name was "Martin".

Witness Borchardt states that he was a political prisoner in Vught from March 1943 till March 1944. Oberscharführer Schmidt, nicknamed "Drocksack", who was a "Blockführer"
used to make prisoners do punishment exercises till they were completely exhausted if they did not spring to attention quickly enough when he entered the hut. While doing those exercises he kicked and thumped them. Witness lost consciousness on one of these occasions and STAFFELT kicked him till he came round again with a bad pain in his side. Another time STAFFELT used to kick all out of bed and without their being able to dress made them run to the parade-ground. There they had to run round and round for an hour and only those who could run the quickest were allowed to stop. The old and the sick who could not keep up the pace were ill-treated till they fell to the ground.

Arthur MoLCH, a German who was leader of the hut, told witness once that STAFFELT forced him to give him STAFFELT, food and money which came in the prisoners' parcels, threatening that if not he would make their lives still more unbearable. He also deliberately made men with open wounds stay in a ditch full of water.

Oberscharführer WOLFF, nicknamed "Korstannteje", was "Kommandoführer" of an "Ausgangskommando" on 17th April 1943. This commando had to fetch trees from a wood and take them to the camp. WOLFF was accompanied by a Sturmmann nicknamed "IZI" who had a police dog with him. The prisoners were told to do everything at the run. WOLFF and "IZI" ordered 2 men to carry an especially large tree which it later turned out needed 4 men even to lift and carry it. In order to make the men run "IZI" located the dog and set it on the prisoners, several of whom were bitten. Witness still has the scars. When through pain caused from the bite, his companion fell to the ground, his companion WOLFF and "IZI" rushed at them and kicked them with their boots till both, bleeding badly, sued the carrying of the trees. WOLFF would not allow the wounds caused by the bite to be bound although they were bleeding badly and as a result witness got a high temperature through an infection.

Hauptscharführer ETTLINGER once had a hut searched as SS suspected prisoners of hiding letters and money. Meanwhile the prisoners had to stand with their hands above their heads and if one of them lowered his ETTLINGER flung him to the ground and kicked him and hit him with his fists. Nothing was found but nevertheless ETTLINGER beat him with a stick. ETTLINGER was one of the worst brutes in the camp.

Hauptscharführer HUBER made a man called Einhorn run in circles behind him after his bicycle, repeatedly running into him, till Einhorn was completely exhausted. He then shoved Einhorn down with his head in the sand till the unfortunate man nearly suffocated. HUBER also caused Einhorn to be beaten by intentionally sending in false reports about him.

One day witness was ordered to report that a prisoner had died, but he was told by other prisoners that HUBER had shot the man in question because the latter, exhausted, had not picked up the handle of his sand-barrow quickly enough after being ordered to do so by HUBER. HUBER, Oberscharführer WETLING and "IZI" the latter accompanied by his dog, used to supervise men charged with carrying sand and they continuously beat the men who had to do their work at the run, pushing their heavy barrows as they went. One man fell unconscious after this treatment. He suffered badly from asthma and the SS men knew this. Another elderly man who also fainted was thrown into a ditch of icy-cold water by HUBER and "IZI". The man became seriously ill shortly after and was put on a transport in that condition.

Arbeitsführer HICK, an SS-man, used to carry out the beatings to which prisoners were condemned with sadistic mercilessness. Witness was present when in April 1943 HICK thinking the "Capo" was not making the prisoners work properly, selected a heavy wooden mallet and beat one man so long on the head that he finally collapsed screaming with blood.

Oberscharführer WETLING, nicknamed "Joehol", was guilty of great ill-treatment in addition to the case mentioned above. Hostilities had to be carried from one hut to another and while this was being done WETLING amused himself by beating the man charged with the job. Witness saw his knock the American journalist, Frank Peters, to the ground and then beat and kick him till Peters lay motionless.
Witness also saw prisoners ill-treated by the camp commandant SCHAUEN III and the "Rapportführers" BARON and KJKJE. The two latter regularly took part in the official beatings of prisoners.

Witness van Creveld, professor of children's diseases states that in April 1943 he heard that the death-rate among children at Vught camp was very high. With difficulty permission was obtained from the commandant, SCHAUEN III, by the Jewish Council for him to visit the Jewish huts, especially those where the children were. The situation he found was indescribable, the buildings being over-filled with seriously ill children in an advanced state of malnutrition, with very few and those absolutely filthy, garments on them. There were no sheets. The sick bay was swarming with flies. In the infectious "ward" children suffering from every sort of infection were mixed up and lying side by side, a dirty curtain alone separating them from others with scarlet fever. The few nurses and helpers had no sort of uniform. Laboratory inspection of the little patients was forbidden; mothers were not allowed to visit their dying children.

Vegetables were kept in the one den where it was possible to wash the hands. Food was cooked where the M.L.'s were and in the same place napkins not properly washed were aired and the corpse put of children who had died. Suitable food and medical supplies were completely insufficient.

In the huts where "healthy" mothers and children, the latter up to 4 years old, slept, more than 200 mothers and babies were crowded into a space 10 m by 10 m. Beds were in tiers of 3 so that small children often fell to the ground from a height. The atmosphere was unbearable. Nursing mothers got much too little milk and then not regularly, while children needing to be artificially fed were often fed milk at all and had to subsist on tea and biscuits etc.

Garments, baby napkins, food, vitamins and medical supplies which mothers had brought with them to the camp for their children, were taken from them on arrival at the camp. Several brought perambulators but one day these were stolen and sent to Germany.

Things sent by the Jewish Council to the camp mostly did not arrive at the children's huts.

Witness saw that the room of the Lagerarzt, Dr. MEYER, was full of medical supplies some of which had obviously been mis-appropriated. On his second and third visit witness handed Dr. MEYER a memorandum addressed to the Commandant setting out the causes of the high sickness and death figures and explaining how an improvement could be brought about. These counsels were totally ignored. Witness also told the Commandant and the Lagerarzt that the drinking water was responsible for a lot of the sickness in the camp but both assured that it was "excellent". A sample however proved that the colibaccillus content was abnormally high.

Most of the doctors and nurses in the Jewish camp did all they could to follow witness' counsels but the terrorism practised by Dr. MEYER and his followers, Unterscharführer DEUTSCHE, and Hauptsturmführer SCHEUERMANN made things unbearable for them.

The majority of the children were quite suddenly sent via Westerbork to Poland, even a 5-day old child weighing about 1500 lbs being sent. Dr. MEYER made no exception for seriously ill children, they had to be delivered "medically packed". Witness knew of no children being deliberately murdered in Vught but innumerable children were the victims of a state of affairs for which DEUTSCHE, BACH, DEUTSCHE, BACH M, BACH J, BACH J, BACH J, BACH J etc. were responsible, a state of affairs which beggars every description of inhumanity and humanity.
Aitness Gombert, a Dutchman now in custody in Holland, states that he worked on the administrative staff of Vught camp from May 1944 till it was broken up in August 1944.

Just before the Germans evacuated Vught a teleprinter message came from the R.D.S., Scheeveden (already condemned to death by an A.I.B.C. Military court) that a number of prisoners were to be shot in the camp. Sturmbannführer KAPITZ, Commandant at Vught, passed this order on to the two company commandants of the SS. Wacht-batalion 'Nord-West' which guarded the camp on the outside. These Commandants were Hauptsturmführer BARTSCH and Obersturmführer KAHNE. These executions of about 400 persons were carried out by BARTSCH and KAHNE with their companies; in witness' opinion however exclusively or principally by BARTSCH, and his company as KAHNE was always busy with the transport of Jews and other detained persons to Germany, etc.

The 'Nord-West' battalion was later merged in the 'Landsturm Morderlande', further details could be supplied by both Obersturmbannführer KAPITZ and Sturmbannführer BARTSCH belonging to the office of the Befehlshaber des Tages in the Hague.

The investigator here adds that according to information received BARTSCH had 5 unknown young men shot and buried near Loersum in May 1945 just before the capitulation. For this reason his surrender is wanted as soon as possible in order that a further investigation can be undertaken.

Witness Walter Hermann Eugen RÜTGER, Kriminal-Sekretär and member of the Staff of the Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei (B.D.S.), now in custody in Holland, states that in June 1944 the Staff was transferred from the Hague to Zeist and the prisoners from Scheveningen taken to Vught. Witness conducted interrogations at the latter place and it was there he met BARTSCH, 'Compagnie-Führer' of a company of SS guards at the camp. Witness' chief at Vught was Kriminal-Kommissar DIETRICH who left there about 24th August being replaced by Kriminal-Kommissar ANDERS. Witness himself left Vught at the end of that month.

Witness acknowledges that he was present when about 20 people were shot in Vught. He also remembers that when he was in Zeist there were plans to shoot another group of prisoners, this being as a reprisal, he thinks. He does not know whether this was carried out. He did not know that about 120 prisoners were shot by order of the B.D.S. at the end of August. It is not clear whether RÜTGER, head of Abt. IV of the Staff of the B.D.S. must know all about it. Witness was on leave at the material time.

Witness Karl LEHRKE, German now in custody in Holland, states that he was a communist and for many years in German concentration camps. In 1943 he was sent to Vught where he was 'Lagerordnungs' of Block 14. He knew several people there who are known to be war criminals. He is ready to name them.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I | Cards Checked | List of
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1 Jul 1947 | A for illtreatment only | List 61
2-6: W |
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

For the use of the Secretariat

Charge No. 514 (26-6-47) 27 JUN 1947

Registered number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

(not to be translated)

1. BEMIS, ANDREAS, German. Gestapo informer. Textile worker in the factory of NIEHUIS and DUTTING, NORDHORN (Ger:) during the war. Arrested at NORDHORN by the "Hollandsche Strijdkrachten" (Dutch Forces of the Interior) on 6th. April 1945 and taken over by the Canadian Field Security on 9th. April 1945. Has been free and living in NORDHORN (Ger:) since 16th. Jan. 1946. Was already suspected of espionage and shadowed in Holland before 10th May 1940. Born 8th. Jan. 1903 at NORDHORN (Ger:). Lives at 62 BERGstraat (-STR.?) NORDHORN-

Witnesses:

2. BORKER, MAX, German. Member of the Gestapo or Grenzpolizei stationed at BRENSDORFER- Huur, February 1944.

3. REPETUS, German. Member of the NORDHORN (Ger:) Gestapo (headquarters in the LINDENLJHER), March 1943.

4. EMERS, German. "Blockleiter", NORDHORN (Ger:) living in the NELKENSTRAAT (-STR.?), NORDHORN, Dec. 1944.

5. SMOK, German. Aged 42, master weaver, lives at 29 BERGENSTRAAT (-STR.?), NORDHORN (Ger:).

6. SLITTER, GERDUR, German. Born 17th. March 1895; factory worker, employed in the NIEHUIS and DUTTING textile factory, NORDHORN (Ger:), in Dec. 1941; lives at 16 Oude HENTHEIDENSTRAE (ALT HENTHEIDENSTRAAT), SCHUTTEP, (Ger:).

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

NORDHORN (Ger:) 1941 - 1944

DENEKAMP (Holli:) 3rd. February 1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. III - Ill treatment

No. VIII - Interrogation of civilians, (concentration camps) complicity in

References to relevant provision of national law

Neth. Penal Code.


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused, a factory worker, acted throughout the war as a Gestapo informer. He denounced fellow-workers for anti-German sentiments to the Gestapo, with the consequence that these were sent to concentration camps where some of them died. He also beat some of his victims one of whom was maimed for life as a result.

Transmitted by..........................
In his own words

Extract of these statements has been made by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**Statement**

submitted by N.J.B. Taschedijk, investigation officer of the above department at Dennekkamp also special constable, in connection with charges brought against the German Andreas BRENDS.

Witness Prins states that in 1944, he was sent by the Labour Exchange to work in Germany where he was employed on a farm. He was given a day's leave, returned home and went into hiding near his fiancée's house. Shortly after he was arrested by a member of the Landwacht and taken back to the farm in Germany where he resumed his work. He was later sent for by the foreman who had a man he addressed as BRENDS with him who was holding handcuffs.

BRENDS asked witness if he intended to leave his work again. On witness replying that he did not know, BRENDS hit him several times in the face and told witness he would take him to a concentration camp. The foreman talked BRENDS out of this but the latter took all witness' papers away with him only returning these some weeks later with the threat that should witness stay away from work, BRENDS would have his fiancée arrested.

Witness T. Kroese, wife of M. Chouquet, states that she and her husband, a deported Frenchman, both working in Germany, escaped to Holland accompanied by a friend of her husband. They went into hiding at Dennekkamp. On 3rd February 1944 they were arrested by two members of the Grenzgestapo (Grenzpolizei?) of the Rendsdorferhaar post, BERENDS and Max BADER. BERENDS carried on like a madman, hitting them wherever he could. They were taken to Nordhorn in Germany, witness some time later being sent to a labour camp in Oldenburug and her husband and his friend to Bergen-Belsen. Witness was often beaten in Oldenburug and suffered much from privation. When liberated by the Canadians she had to spend some time in a hospital but before returning home.

Witness M. Chouquet confirms their arrest as above. It was hell in Bergen-Belsen. They were beaten several times a day and got practically nothing to eat. Witness weighed 140 lbs when arrested and not even 60 when he left the camp on two sticks. He then had to spend three months in bed and is still under medical treatment. His friend suffered in the same way.

Witness Henne, states he worked for a firm, Michalis and Butting at Nordhorn (Gorl) during the war. In March 1943 he expressed anti-Nazi sentiments to a fellow worker during a dispute. He heard that he was going to be fetched by the Gestapo that evening, but for the rest of the time before that occurred BERENDS, a German who lived at Nordhorn and whom witness knew to be a Gestapo informer, kept close to him, apparently to prevent his trying to escape. He was eventually fetched by the Gestapo man BERENDS and taken to Gestapo headquarters where he was questioned by BERENDS and others about what he had said and his behaviour
in the factory. He was beaten and ill-treated by the other men whose names he does not know, then imprisoned. He was released about a fortnight later on condition he would always remain silent about the treatment he had received.

Witness was later told by the fellow worker referred to above that NEUMANN had questioned him about witness and reported the result to the Gestapo. Witness knows that he had denounced several Dutch workers to the Gestapo for anti-German remarks they had made.

Witness Pots states that he was compulsorily working for Niehuis and Dutting at Nordhorn. On 16th February 1944 he was given three days holiday by his chief NEU. On the second day the Gestapo informer NEUMANN appeared at his lodgings accompanied by "Blockleiter" NEUMANN of Nordhorn. NEUMANN ordered witness to accompany him and barely outside the house started hitting witness with his rubber truncheon. He continued beating him till they arrived after about a quarter of an hour's walk at a building where SWOR, "Verräter" for the firm, asked him why he was not at work. His answer that he had been given leave was not believed and so NEUMANN again beat him. Witness was then made over to the Gestapo. He was sent via Benthin and Camburg to Garbeck where he arrived on 20th December. On 26th February 1945 he was released. He then weighed 67½kgs, was covered in sores and unable to walk without assistance. In addition one of his arms has lost all power through the beating NEUMANN gave him, this meaning he is unable to work. His arm will never be right again.

Witness SiOOR, German, states that NEUMANN brought Pots before him. Witness asked the latter if he had permission from the commandant SLE of Nordhorn where workers for the Niehuis and Dutting firm were housed. Pots said he had, but on witness telephoning SLE the latter denied this. Witness saw NEUMANN strike Pots several times, he then went to the telephone and rang somebody up. Witness heard later that the Gestapo had sent Pots to a camp.

Witness Krabshuis, widow of W.A. Jansen of Almelo states that she was told by a fellow-worker that her husband who was working in the Niehuis and Dutting factory at Nordhorn was arrested in December 1944 because he had made an anti-German remark which had been repeated to NEUMANN. On 7th March 1942 witness received a letter from the Commandant of Oranienburg concentration camp that her husband had died there from an illness.

Witness Gerhard SIENER, German, states that Jansen said to him: "The Russians are making good progress, if they go on like that they will be in Berlin by Christmas". Witness repeated this to another worker and it got round to NEUMANN. Jansen was arrested by the Gestapo. NEUMANN said to witness: "I'll help those d—d Dutch and take them somewhere where they won't like to be". NEUMANN also acknowledged that he was the cause of JANSEN's being arrested.

Witness J. Ruinemans, widow of H. Nijdam, states that her husband too died in Oranienburg concentration camp on 16th August 1943. He was accused of having listened to the English broadcasts and NEUMANN, who said he belonged to the Gestapo, had been to her house about the matter.
The investigator adds that even before 10th May 1940
DRENNEN was shadowed in Holland as he was suspected of
espionage; that during the occupation he used to take part
in house searches in conjunction with the Gestapo; that
he is accused of several more arrests of Dutchmen in Hol-
land and Germany; that he was arrested on 6th April 1946
by the Netherlands Forces of the Interior but has been free
and living at Nordhorn since January 1946 where he reports
daily to the authorities.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and
signed at Denekamp, 24th March, 1947.

a/ H.J.B. Visschedijk.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defence seems possible.
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CARDS CHECKED "LIST A"
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.**

Charge No. 515 (26-6-47)  
Date of receipt in Secretariat: 27 JUN 1947

### Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. **FRONK, Oberleutnant, HERMANN Göring Division.** Helped conduct a "razzia" (raid) at BUSSEUM on 24th. Oct. 1944.  
   Description: aged about 30, height about 1.90, slightly built, fresh complexion.

2. **SIEBER, KARL KURT, Oberstleutnant, Regimentalkommandeur in the Nachrichtenregiment Wehrmachtsbefehlsstab Niederland.** OrtKommandant of BUSSEUM 1944. A professional soldier, married, two children, comes from HALLE, STADE bei HAMBURG, probably living in BAMBERG (Bavaria).  
   Description: aged about 55, height 1.80m., slim. Probably born in KÖNIGSBERGEN.

### Place and date of commission of alleged crime

BUSSEUM, 24th October, 1944.

### Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. VII - Deportation of civilians for forced labour.

### References to relevant provisions of national law


### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

**FRONK** was one of two German officers of the Hermann Göring Division who were in charge of a "razzia" (raid) made at Bussum when a great number of persons, including policemen, were arrested and sent to Arnhem to work on the defences there. During the "razzia" a Dutchman was shot by German soldiers and **FRONK**, who was acquainted with the facts of the case could supply the authors' names.

**SIEBER** co-operated fully in the "razzia".

TRANSMITTED BY
Investigation of War Crimes, Sub-Commission Haarlem.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT.

summitted by L. Both, police constable Haarlem also special constable and member of the above sub-commission, in connection with the shooting of L.J. van Buren during a "razzia" (raid) at Bussum.

Witness Nollos states that on 24th Oct. 1944, Bussum was cordoned off by German soldiers who then conducted a "razzia". Witness' son-in-law, Leonard Jan van Buren, not wanting to be seized went off to the heath to lie low. When attempting to return later that day he was shot and was already dead when taken to hospital. It turned out too that his wrist watch and fl.125,- were stolen.

Witness de Keizer states that he was with van Buren on the heath as both of them were trying to escape from the "razzia" in Bussum. When returning to the town they saw a German soldier, so hid. When two more soldiers drew near van Buren got nervous and tried to escape by climbing a fence. He was seen by the two Germans who shot at him. They searched the bushes and found witness. The three of them then went behind the fence and witness saw van Buren lying on the ground with the original German soldier standing by him. Witness noticed that van Buren's pocket-book was partially sticking out from his jacket. Two German Wehrmacht officers appeared in a car and one of them ordered a soldier to take witness to the sportpark at Bussum. On the way this soldier told witness that he belonged to the Hermann Göring Division. There were a number of arrested people at the sportpark and all of them, including witness, had to report to the "Ortakommandant" of Bussum who judged their case separately. The German officer who had been in the car told the "Ortakommandant" in witness' presence that the latter's friend had been shot and the "Ortakommandant" then questioned him about this. That evening witness in spite of his being in possession of official papers showing that he was employed by the government was put on a transport and taken off to Amersfoort then to Arnhem. Among the prisoners being transported were several police officers from Bussum.

Witness Bando states that he was one of the Bussum police force who was arrested. They were taken to the sportpark by a German lieutenant. Other policemen were also brought from Naarden. They were all taken off that evening via Amersfoort to Arnhem where they had to build defences.

The man obviously in charge of the "razzia" was a Wehrmacht major belonging to the Hermann Göring Division. He was about 50; about 1.70-1.75m. tall, broad shouldered, had a coarse worn face and probably a scar above the left eye. He wore the German "Ritterkreuz".

The lieutenant was aged about 30, about 1.85m. in height, slightly built, had a fresh complexion. He too belonged to the "Hermann Göring Division". From a notification issued by the head of the Bussum police force at that time it appears that this lieutenant's name was Pronk. (Copy of the notification is attached).

The investigator adds that during the investigation it was found out that the "razzia" took place with the co-operation of the "Ortakommandant" of Bussum. This was Carl Kurt Siermann, Oberstleutnant, Regiments-Kommandeur, Nachrichtenregiment Wehrmachtstafelshaber Niederland.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarlem, 19th April 1947.

s/ L. Both.

An extract from the notification
An extract from the notification referred to above reads as follows:

"There has been talking going on about a part of the Police Force having gone away and I want you to know what happened . . . .

Lieutenant Timmermans and I agreed that the Bussauh police should not report but at about 15 o'clock Oberleutnant FRONK informed me at the Sportpark that he had sent my lieutenant orders that the whole Police Force was to appear at 16 o'clock at the Sportpark in order to be furnished with an "Ausweis".

I was later told by the commander, a Major with a "Ritterkreuz", that I might keep 20 men . . . . .

Attempts to avoid members of the Police Force being taken off failed."

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST #1
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.**

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.**

Charge No. 516 (26-6-47).

**Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position**

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**Suspects:**

1. **HERBSTMANN, Carl von,** Unterkommandant Grenzschutz, Dokkum, Nov. 1944 till the liberation in 1945. Before that was at Ueqwert (Gr.). Was taken prisoner with the other members of the Dokkum Grenzschutz but was released sometime before June 1946. In that month was living at No. 60, Heiden near Borkon, Germany.

2. **BANDEL, member of the Grenzschutz, Dokkum, Nov. 1944 till the liberation in 1945.**
   - Was presumably taken prisoner with the rest of the Dokkum Grenzschutz.
   - Member of the "Partei" and a violent Nazi.
   - Probable description: aged about 50, average height, large hooked nose.

3. **KARNAU, Adolf, member of the Grenzschutz, Dokkum, Nov. 1944 till the liberation in 1945.**
   - Was presumably taken prisoner with the rest of the Dokkum Grenzschutz.
   - Probable description: aged about 55, tall, hair going grey.

**Witninesses:**

4. **GRUNDMANN, member of the S.D., Lochem, January 1945, UNWCO-lists Nos. 4341-4250 and 53/4-237.**

5. **SCHMIDT, Commandant of the Grenzschutz, Dokkum, 1944-1945.**
   - Presumably taken prisoner at the liberation.

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime**

Dokkum, Holland, January 1945.

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list**

- No. I - Murder (complicity in)
- No. III - Ill-treatment
- No. XIII - Pillage

**References to relevant provisions in national law**

Neth-Penal Code.


**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

A member of the Dutch resistance movement was being searched for by some of the Grenzschutz two whom shot and wounded him so severely as he tried to escape that he died two days later. There is reason to suspect von HERBSTMANN and/or BANDEL.
and/or BANZAI, of being responsible hero.

KARNALI is suspected of being concerned in a case of pillage together with Von HEMSTEDT.

GRUNNEN was one of three S.D. men who were the subject of an attack by members of the N.B.S. (Netherlands Forces of the Interior) when the latter were trying to rescue a comrade. The other two S.D. men were shot and killed, the result being a reprisal shooting of 20 persons at DOMMERM on 22nd. Jan. 1945. In this connection he is an important witness.

Transmitted by ........................................

Investigation of War Crimes
Sub-Commission FRIESLAND
LEEWARDEN.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by C. van WIJK, police-sergeant 1st. class, attached as investigation officer to the above sub-committee, in connection with charges brought against the German CARL von HEMSTEDT of the Grenzschutz at DOKKUM.

Witness T. de VRIES, widow of IDS de BEER, states that on 31st. Jan. 1945 CARL von HEMSTEDT and three other members of the Grenzschutz at DOKKUM appeared at her house. Von HEMSTEDT and another remained outside while the remaining two searched the house for her husband, a member of the resistance movement. As such her husband had been looking after people who were hiding from the Germans, helping by giving them ration cards / "Grenzschutz" under CARL von HEMSTEDT had become extremely active, he had to be very careful. Her husband who happened to be outside saw the Germans and ran off over the fields. The two men who had remained outside in the lane, Von HEMSTEDT being one, saw him and followed and the two inside the house also joined in the pursuit. A neighbour came to witness a few minutes later saying that the Germans had shot at and got her husband. The latter, badly wounded, was carried into the house by neighbours and a doctor came. He had just finished binding the wound (a bullet had gone right through De BEER's body, when Von HEMSTEDT came in raging, stormed and threatened her husband with a pistol. When Du BEER had been put in the car which was to take him to LEEWARDEN hospital and witness prepared to get in too, Von HEMSTEDT flung her out and sent her indoors. He and two Germans then turned everything upside down in the house and Von HEMSTEDT himself took cigarettes and a camera belonging to her husband. On 2nd February 1945 witness' husband died in hospital.

Witness Bits. states that he helped carry de Beer into his house. De Beer had a wound just under the heart. Two members of the German Grenzschutz from Dokkum were standing by him one, tall and aged 40, the other aged about 50, heavily built, medium size, large hooked nose, greyish hair.

Witness Baron-van DIJK, wife of W. Baron, states that on 31st. Jan. 1945 she saw de Beer come running fast from behind his house. Witness suddenly saw two Germans come from the lane next the house, stop and start shooting in de Beer's direction. When they stopped they were joined by two more members of the Grenzschutz and all went on into the fields. Later witness heard that their shots had got de Beer.

In a report sent in by B. DIJKESTRA, head constable, Dokkum, the latter says that in Nov.1944 von HEMSTEDT with a group of members of the Grenzschutz was transunfered from USQUERT to DOKKUM. The commander of the group was SCHMIDT, but it soon appeared that it was not he but von HEMSTEDT, his second in command, who /money etc. hearing that the took the lead in the
took the lead in the large scale manhunts which immediately followed. The arrests which followed were accompanied by serious ill-treatment, von HEMSTEDT always appearing in the forefront here. When houses were so-called "searched", von HEMSTEDT appropriated everything which took his fancy. Money and jewelry belonging to the victims were confiscated, and entire houses were pillaged by his orders, among others that belonging to the late K. van Dijk and those of R. Bokius and J. Pranger, all of Dokkum.

Witness Ruurde Veen states that she was cook to the Grenzschutz at Dokkum from Nov. 1944 to March 1945. SCHMIDT was the commandant but it was von HEMSTEDT who really directed everything. He used to interrogate people whom he had arrested in the office and then he could be heard over the whole building yelling, while the accused people could at the same time be heard shrieking, obviously because they were being ill-treated by von HEMSTEDT. Witness had herself seen von HEMSTEDT's prisoners coming crying out of his office.

Witness knows too that von HEMSTEDT had several things in use which he had stolen when conducting house searches. This latter behaviour was so bad that it was even strongly criticised by his subordinates.

Witness Gunster states that he was a worker for the "underground" and used to help people in hiding, he also hid weapons and held meetings in his shop. On 19th January 1945 von HEMSTEDT, five other members of the Grenzschutz and a "Landwacht" entered his chemist's shop, searched his house, found nothing but arrested and took him to the Grenzschutz headquarters at Dokkum. Witness was interrogated about "illegal" workers but denied everything. He was thereafter fetched by members of the SILO and S.D. from Leeuwarden, one of these being GRUNDMANN, and driven together with two other arrested persons in the direction of Leeuwarden. Near Valom, they were stopped by a bridge being raised. Fire was opened on them and witness escaped and was taken off into hiding. Next day he heard that two of the S.D. men had been killed in the attack. Witness was told later that this attack was made solely to get him out of the hands of the S.D. as he knew too much about the "underground". The result of the attack however was that 20 people were shot at Dokkum on 22nd Jan. 1945. (See charge 294 (326)).

Witness Clemens states that as Assistant-Landwacht he was ordered on 19th Jan. 1945 by Commandant SCHMIDT of the Grenzschutz at Dokkum to accompany von HEMSTEDT and other members of the Grenzschutz to arrest two men called Nijhuis and Gunster. There was nobody at the former's home but they examined things in the house and then witness went out again, to be followed later by von HEMSTEDT carrying a pair of shoes. These he handed to witness saying, "you can find a good use for these". Witness cannot swear that von HEMSTEDT stole them from Nijhuis' house, but Nijhuis asked witness for these back later.

Witness was present when von HEMSTEDT arrested Gunster. As far as he remembers another member of the Grenzschutz called RANDT was also present.

Witness Antonides states that when Dr. Gunster was arrested he and some others were ordered by the district commandant of the R.B.S. (Netherlands Forces of the Interior) to rescue him. They drew up the bridge near Valom so as to stop traffic. The car containing the S.D. men arrived at the bridge and the R.B.S. opened fire. Two of the three S.D. men were killed, but the third, GRUNDMANN, fled. Gunster got out of the car directly fire was opened and was saved. However as a result of the attack 20 people were shot at Dokkum on 22nd January 1945.

Witness Forman states that on 19th Jan. 1945 von HEMSTEDT and other members of the Grenzschutz arrested him. When he returned home after being released his wife told him that the same man had returned and searched the house. Von HEMSTEDT had then stolen all the food they had in store, also
had in store, also tobacco and cigars. These were loaded on to a cart and taken to the office of the Grenzschutz.

Witness Huisoff states that on 17th Jan. 1945 von Hiestedt and other members of the Grenzschutz entered his house searching for his son Law, a worker for the "underground". Von Hiestedt kicked witness with his boot in the abdomen. His son then appeared and was very roughly treated and bound and von Hiestedt struck both him and witness forcibly on the face for no reason at all. They were both arrested and taken to the office of the Grenzschutz, later the same day being taken by members of the S.D. to Leeuwarden. Here witness was interrogated by the S.D.man Grundmann. Witness' son who was in the same cell with him was later questioned, witness does not know by whom, but when he returned from the interrogation he told witness that he had been very badly ill-treated and that he hoped never to have to go through that again. On 20th Jan. 1945 witness' son was taken from their cell and on 22nd Jan. was shot at Dokkum.

Witness van der Worf states that on 17th Jan. 1945 he, who was then 16, was badly beaten by von Hiestedt because he would not say where his boss was. His face was covered with welts, blood spurted from his nose and his back was black and blue.

Witness T. Veerman, wife of witness Huisoff, states that she heard the Germans who had entered her house, beat and kicking her son and then von Hiestedt came downstairs with him. After her husband and son had been arrested and taken away von Hiestedt searched the house and seized a hidden radio. He then stole a wrist watch, pullover, woollen undergarments, shaving-set and other articles, putting these in a new suitcase and taking the lot off. Von Hiestedt was accompanied by two other Germans, one aged about 50, average height, large hooked nose, the other about 55 with grey hair.

Witness Remke Ven, cook to the Grenzschutz at Dokkum who made a previous statement in this charge, says that from the description given the man aged about 50, average height and large hooked nose can only be Daniel. He was a "party-man" and a violent Nazi. The second person may be Adolf Kurnau.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Leeuwarden, 21st March 1947.

a/ C.v. Wijk.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee
--- | ---
3 Jul 1947 | W

Szych, Wilhelm
Charge No. 517 (26-6-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number 27 JUN 1947

Name of WITNESS his rank and unit or official position

SEOCK, Wilhelm, Hauptscharführer, member of the Sicherheitsdienst at Maastricht and in charge of the Referat "Kultur" from May 1942 to May 1944.

Description: aged about 43, height about 1.60m., brown hair, blue eyes, rather protruding teeth.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Maastricht, May 1942–May 1944

SHORT STATEMENT:

The presence of SEOCK is urgently required as a witness in grave charges brought against former members of the Sicherheitspolizei and Sicherheitsdienst at Maastricht.

Transmitted by:  

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Netherlands charges against German war criminals.

Charge No. 517 (26-6-47)
STATEMENT
submitted by A. Dijman, police sergeant-major attached to the Political Investigation Department as member of the above sub-commission, in connection with the behaviour of the S.D. men, Hauptscharführer Wilhelm STOCK.

The investigator states as follows:

"According to official data at my disposal the aforesaid STOCK was working at the SIPO and S.D. Aussendienststelle, Maastricht from the end of May 1942 to May 1944. He was attached to the "Sicherheitsdienst" and in charge of the Referat "Kultur"...

During his period of office 26 persons were arrested by him as far as can be established and were bereft of their liberty for a longer or shorter period...

The investigation has not yet shown whether or no these arrests and imprisonments were illegal...

In connection with the above, and with the fact that during the time that STOCK was serving at Maastricht very many grave crimes were committed by members of the SIPO and S.D. I consider it highly desirable that STOCK should be placed at the disposal of the Investigation of War Crimes Sub-commission for Limburg at Maastricht, as an important witness against former members of the SIPO and S.D. Aussendienststelle Maastricht...

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Maastricht, 28th April 1947.

s/ A. Dijman.
REGISTERED
NOS.
441 TO 450
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>3 JUL 1947</td>
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**Zimmermann,illy**
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.**

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.**

Charge No. 518 (26-6-47)

**For the use of the Secretariat**

**Registered Number**

**Date of receipt in Secretariat** 27 JUN 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZIMMERMANN, Willy, German, Fachberater at the District Labour Exchange, Meppel, during the occupation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born 4th April 1905 at Bad-Kreuznach, probably living in the Liehsesstrasse, Bad-Kreuznach.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place and date of commission of alleged crime</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meppel, Holland, 1943.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. VII - Deportation of civilians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. VIII - Internment of civilians (concentration camps).</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions in national law</th>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

ZIMMERMANN deported hundreds of Dutchmen to Germany where they were forced to work in war industries. Others who had gone into hiding to avoid this were sent by him to concentration camps.

**Transmitted by. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .**
Political Investigation Department,
District Meppel.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the

STATEMENT:

submitted by W. Lenstra, detective-sergeant of police also special constable,
head of the Special Investigation Section of the above Department, Meppel,
and G. Gunnink, detective attached to the Political Investigation Department,
Meppel, also special constable, in connection with a charge brought against
the German, Willy 2. TEMANN.

Witness Berman, Dutch nationality, now detained in Holland, states
that at the end of 1943 he, Zijlstra and another were transferred from
Ommen transit camp where they were acting as guards, to Meppel. Here they
were attached to the District Labour Exchange as auxiliary policemen and
had to trace, arrest and proscribe persons who had not returned to Germany
after their leave had expired, and others who had refused to go there and
had gone into hiding, also anti-socialists. Witness was regularly supplied
by Reichsrat Willy 2. TEMANN with lists of persons to be arrested.
There was a special department at the Labour Exchange which worked on the
cases for and with 2. TEMANN.
Witness cannot remember the exact number of persons arrested in this
way by him and the others of his group but it must be a good hundred. The
arrested persons were always taken before 2. TEMANN and by his order
sent either to Germany, Amersfoort or Ommen. All arrests were carried out
by 2. TEMANN's orders.

Witness Zijlstra confirms. He helped arrest the persons whose names
appeared on 2. TEMANN's lists. 2. TEMANN decided whether the arrested
people were to be sent to Assen, to prison, or to the Amersfoort and Ommen
concentration camps.

The investigators add that 2. TEMANN deported hundreds of people to
Germany where they were obliged to work in war industries. Those who had
gone into hiding he sent to concentration camps. He had all industrial
undertakings in Drente combed and the people taken from them deported to
Germany. He bragged that his district supplied the greatest number of
people for work in Germany. He also sold "Ausvoisen" (exemptions) so that
well-to-do people got free in return for large amounts of gin, bacon and
other foodstuffs. He employed traitors to help him when compiling his lists
of people in hiding and in addition to being a war criminal is considered
to be a very important witness in various charges.

He lived in a fine private house at Meppel. This had been requisitioned
from Jews and he furnished it in a luxurious way with articles belonging
to Jews.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Meppel,
12th Sept. 1946.

s/ W. Lenstra.
G. Gunnink.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>3 JUL 1947</td>
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CARDS CHECKED  LIST #1
THE ACCUSED, on pretext that they had been stolen from the Wehrmacht, took goods, materials, and tobacco, from the owner's house. On arrest he confessed to the theft and was handed over to the German authorities.
Pro-Justitia.
War Crimes Sub-commission Harlem.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT,
submitted by C. Troffers, member of the above sub-commission and special police constable, in connection with a charge of theft brought against the German R. A. DIESCHUND.

Witness van der Wal states that about Jan. 1945 a German appeared at his house and as witness was afraid of being arrested as he was in hiding he fled on to the roof. He heard the German say the whole street was cordoned off. Witness was later told by his wife that the man had searched the house and taken a quantity of rolls of material and 20 to 30 packets of tobacco, both lots being witness own property, on the pretext that they had been stolen from the Wehrmacht. Witness returned to the roof and saw that the street was not cordoned off as had been said. The German returned the following day and took away the remainder of the goods which he had been unable to carry off the day before. The value of the stolen goods amounted to P. 250.

Witness Anna Vlug, wife of the previous witness confirms. The material was her own property and the tobacco was intended by her husband for trading purposes. They went to the German police about the matter and after investigation the latter said the robbery was not carried out by the Wehrmacht but by a Dutchman. They later heard that a certain WILLE, whom her husband had mentioned as possibly being able to throw some light on the matter, had been arrested as also the German soldier. They heard after the war that WILLE had been shot.

Witness recognised the photograph of DIESCHUND as being that of the German in uniform who had taken the goods from the house.

Witness Pohl, presumably Dutch nationality, states that he was a member of the Polizierungsdienste at Haarlem and was sent to investigate the robbery mentioned. The owner of the goods mentioned the name of WILLE as being possible suspect. WILLE first denied but later acknowledged that he had committed the robbery together with a German named DIESCHUND who was in hiding. WILLE gave the address where DIESCHUND was hiding and witness arrested him there. DIESCHUND confessed that he had carried out the robbery in collaboration with WILLE. The latter was handed over to the S.D. in connection with other affairs and witness passed DIESCHUND on to the competent German authorities.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarlem, 1st Nov. 1946.

S/ C. Troffers.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

If the accused has already been punished by the German authorities he can nevertheless be prosecuted in Holland. In this case if sentenced again the German sentence will be taken into account.
<table>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 JUL 1947</td>
<td>A for illtreatment only</td>
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SCHÄFER, Peter
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</th>
<th>References to relevant provisions in national law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. VII - Deportation of civilians (complicity in )</td>
<td>art. 300-302, 232.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. VIII - Internment of civilians (concentration camps) complicity in -</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:**

**SCHAPER** ill-treated people when interrogating them, and was responsible for some being sent to concentration camps and to do forced labour in Germany.

**Transmitted by ...............**
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT submitted by D. Draijer, police-sergeant and special constable, working for the above office, in connection with charges brought against the German Peter SCHAFER.

Witness van Holsland states that on 20th Feb. 1944 Dutch policemen and the German Peter SCHAFER appeared at his house and asked for his son Victor who was in hiding. He answered that his son was working in Germany. They then searched the house and found him. SCHAFER was furious at this and gave witness such a powerful blow on the temple with his fist that witness fell to the ground senseless. As a result of this blow he was unable to work for three months as each time he bent he became very dizzy and sometimes fell. A bit later one side of his body became paralysed and he had to go to a doctor. He still cannot work properly.

Witness V. van Holsland, son of the above, confirms. When witness returned from Germany to where he was sent after being arrested, he found his father still unable to work on account of the disability he had felt over since receiving SCHAFER's blow.

Witness Dr. Camoert states that he is van Holsland's family doctor and treated him after the blow. The paralysis was most probably due to the latter. Van Holsland was a perfectly healthy man before he was hit, he is now, and will remain, an invalid.

Witness Brink states that SCHAFER worked as assistant customs officer at Hulst station. His chief job was to keep a look out for people in hiding, currency smugglers and young men who could be sent to work in Germany. Early in 1943 SCHAFER stopped a man called Bogaert and because the latter did not answer his question satisfactorily SCHAFER made him stand by a wall and then hit him with his full strength on both sides of his face till blood appeared. Witness saw two more cases of ill-treatment by SCHAFER, one victim being a Dutchman and the other a Belgian.

Witness Bogaert confirms. His face became very swollen and he suffered a lot of pain through being hit like that.

Witness Novo states that in Jan. 1944 SCHAFER and some policemen came into his house and SCHAFER immediately hit him so hard on the jaw that he was completely stunned for some minutes. Witness thinks this was an attempt to intimidate him for when SCHAFER began to speak it was to talk about witness' son who was in hiding to avoid being sent to Germany. After the blow witness' tooth started bleeding and his entire face was very painful for a week.

Witness de Bruin states that in Oct. 1943 SCHAFER searched him at Hulst station and found some soap, tobacco and a few Belgian francs. Witness was questioned by SCHAFER and apparently did not answer satisfactorily for SCHAFER suddenly struck him full in the face. He was then taken to Hulst police barracks and later sent to Hoerschoot concentration camp where the treatment was bad and was finally sent to work in Germany. Witness adds that he has to thank SCHAFER for both the concentration camp and for being sent to Germany.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at St. Jansteen, 11th June 1947.

STATEMENT

NOTES OF THE CASE.

The case is complete. No defence seems possible.
Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:


3. **BOHE (BOIJES), Obersturmführer of the O.T. (Organisation Todt), Almen (Holl.), Sept. 1944.


5. **ARLAND, Sturmscharführer, member of the S.D. and Referatleiter in the Jewish department, Esterstrasse S.D. headquarters, Amsterdam, 1943, UNWOC lists Nos. 43/S-3, 44/II-7 and 53/II-5.

WITNESSES:


9. GRIMM, Sachbearbeiter, member of the S.D., (probably The Hague), 1944. (May be identical with GRIMM mentioned on UNWOC-list 44/42.)


11. SCHROEDER, Dr., head of the Wirtschaftsprüfstelle, The Hague, UNWOC-list 44/42.

12. HEPPEL, Reichsdeutscher, employee of the Splitter Freres Ltd., for business, The Hague, 1942. (Had been with the firm for several years). A violent Nazi.

13. EVLISON, Dutch member of the S.D., Amsterdam, 1943. (May have belonged to the Amsterdam police force). Present whereabouts unknown.


15. ENZERLE, Feldwebel, Ortskommandant, Steenderen, Sept. 1944.

PLACE AND DATE OF COMMISSION OF ALLEGED CRIME

Steenderen, Jan. - April 1945.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES IN WAR CRIMES LIST

No. III - Ill-treatment.
No. VIII - Internment of civilians (concentration camps), compl. in -
No. IX - Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy.
No. XIII - Pillage.
No. XIV - Confiscation of property (con- -

REFERENCES TO RELEVANT PROVISIONS IN NATIONAL LAW

Neth. Penal Code.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

JACOBI, Vorwalter of a Jewish firm in The Hague, had a large sum of money belonging to the firm transferred to banks in Germany. He is also accused by HJAS of having got rid of more than F.100,000 of the firm's money. HJAS says that JACOBI sent machines and stocks belonging to the firm to Groningen, intending eventually to use them to set himself up in business in Germany. HJAS
business in Germany. ALȘCHER also insinuates that ALȘCHER gave presents of fur coats to friends, taking them from the firm.

Another accusation brought against ALȘCHER is that he was concerned in the owners and other members of the firm being sent to concentration camps. ALȘCHER is accused of having collaborated with ALȘCHER in taking F.30,000 from the firm, and with disposing of articles entrusted to the latter for storage, also with getting rid of goods belonging to the firm.

GROBE, WAJENHOLT, ALBENÉ and HIRSCHALL were all concerned in confiscations in connection with the firm.

ALȘCHER as well as being a "Vorwärter", was for some months an active member of the "Sozialgruppe". He then severely ill-treated people and forced others coming from the west in search of food, to take part in building the West Wall defences.

BOXER is said to have ordered ALȘCHER to do this latter.

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Transmitted by

Political Investigation Dept.
The Hague.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT,

compiled from statements made out on oath of office by various investigating officers, in connection with charges brought against the Reichsdeutscher Erwin Ernst ALȘCHER.

Charge 1. Misappropriation.

Witness Ondordenwigaara states that in 1942 ALȘCHER was appointed "Vorwärter" of the fur business of Splitter Freres, Ltd., The Hague. He insinuated to the "Wirtschaftsprüfstelle that witness had given false information regarding a branch in Antwerp and shortly after, 7th Sept.1942, witness, who was a director, and the owners who were Jews, were arrested and imprisoned at Scheveningen. The Splitters never returned from their imprisonment.

On witness' release from a concentration camp the works manager, Koppen, told him that ALȘCHER had said to him that he (ALȘCHER) would see to it that witness would never return, and on finding that witness had done so, ALȘCHER again told Koppen that he would work it so that witness should not be free for long. On the 17th July 1943 he did in fact receive a sentence from the

After the liberation witness once drew up a report which showed that ALȘCHER had appropriated a sum of F.109,500,- which was spread over various banks. This amount has not yet been traced. Another sum of F.30,000,- was withdrawn by ALȘCHER in collaboration with the R Reichsdeutscher Otto HUSS.

Witness Vorneker states that the brothers B. and I.Splitter who were Jews, had offered to work for the Wehrmacht in order to postpone their deportation as long as possible. In 1942 ALȘCHER was appointed "Vorwärter" and he settled the firm's business in consultation with one of the workers, a Reichsdeutscher called PECHER, who was a violent Nazi.

"Gesuch der Oberfeldkommandatur" and was ordered to report to Utrecht prison to serve a sentence of 4 months' imprisonment. He never did so.

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On 7th Sept. 1942, JASCHER and some unknown men arrived, sent SCHER to speak with the Splitters and then the latter were arrested as was also Onderdenwijngaard. Next day the two sons of B. Spittoro were also arrested and shortly after Koch, an employee, as well. JASCHER once said to witness that he would see that anyone who got in his way was got rid of and he several times told witness he worked for the S.D.

Witness Koopen, managing director of a branch of the Splitters fur business in Amsterdam states that in May 1943 he was arrested by two Dutch members of the S.D. van don BERG and OTH. SCHER for being in possession of certain goods (silver, clothing and a camera) to the value of F1,000 which witness was taking care of for the Splitters. These goods witness had to take with him to the S.D. office in Amsterdam. Witness was sent to Natzcaaf concentration camp where he remained for 6 months. He suspects JASCHER of being concerned in his betrayal to the S.D. JASCHER had several times said to him that the Splitters would never come back and that all such businesses would be made over to so called "Frontkampfer" (front line soldiers). He also told his that he was liquidator of various Jewish businesses in The Hague.

At the end of 1944, the Amsterdam branch was closed and the inventory and all goods stored there were taken to The Hague. Witness was one of the first who returned to the shop in The Hague after the liberation and he found that fur goods to a value of F25,000, which had been noted in the books, had disappeared. Witness does not know who was responsible but was told that SCHER had acted as liquidator for the firm.

Witness Janson, wife of M. Berg, who was a book-keeper with the Splitters firm, states that JASCHER was appointed "Verwalter" on 15th Aug. 1942 and on 8th Sept. 1942 the Splitters were arrested. The books were always in order until the last few months when a large sum of money disappeared. JASCHER was the only person who could have misappropriated it. It was never returned. JASCHER was also said to have taken a large foreign carpet from the shop without paying for it. It was taken to his house by one of the despatchers. However, has never been returned. JASCHER was very anti-Jewish.

The accused Otto HUSE, German, now detained in Holland, states that in Oct. 1944 he was appointed liquidator of various Jewish businesses including the fur one belonging to Splittor Freres. When accused went to the latter's premises he found that JASCHER, the "Verwalter", had fled. Accused had the books examined and found that JASCHER had got rid of more than 9,000,000, which he had not accounted for in the books. Witness informed the S.D. of this. Sdowscher went into the matter and shortly afterwards witness was notified by Dr. SCHUM (head of the "Wirtschaftspraefet" that he had been removed from his post as liquidator of that firm. SCHUM added that he was sorry that he had been unable to hold his own against the party. JASCHER was the "Ortgruppenleiter" in The Hague and for that reason the matter had to be hushed up. Accused did not wish to give the business back to JASCHER but the latter had meanwhile lodged a complaint with the "Rustungsaufseher" and accused was reprimanded because he had not yet sent the firm's goods to Germany nor paid over the money. JASCHER was present at the interview and witness was compelled to hand the business over to him again.

On 25th Jan. 1945 accused for the second time was appointed by the "Wirtschaftspraefet" to liquidate Splitter Freres. When he went into matters this time he found that JASCHER had had the machinery and the stock of goods sent to Groningen for forwarding to Germany, his object being to start a business there for himself. This he also had not accounted for in the books. Mrs. Boles, the book-keeper, showed him the list of goods in storage and these goods were present. Except the articles in storage there were no other goods then on the premises. Obersturmfurher SCHUM of the "Kriminalkomissar" confiscated the articles in storage and ordered them to be delivered immediately for despatch to Germany but accused was able to prevent this.
prevent this.
Witness knows that ALBANIE delivered fur coats to various numbers of the "Reichskommissariat". He does not know whether these were presents but knows that the recipients could never have paid for them judging by their incomes.

Accused states that he never took any money out of the business so there must be some mistake in the book-keeping if it appears that he took Fr.30,000-. in collaboration with ALBANIE.

Witness Hans Joachim PETERSHOLZ, German, now detained in Holland, states that he was head of a department belonging to the B.D.S. (Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei) in The Hague. Its object was to collect information about the Dutch and Belgian Jewish community which was then reported to Berlin.

In 1942 witness was asked by the "Wirtschaftsprüfstelle" to hold an enquiry into the affairs of Splitter Frères, The Hague and among the documents the former supplied him with were some showing that the firm owned a branch in Amsterdam which they had tried to pass off as non-Jewish and which they had separated from the head office. Witness then ordered a subordinate, HIRSCH, to investigate the matter and it is also very possible that he ordered HIRSCH to arrest the two Splitters and Onderdenwijngaard which he proceeded to do. HEISCH, then drew up a statement which witness forwarded to the "Militär Gericht" at Brussels. Witness does not know what the results of these arrests were.

Witness J. van den Borg, a Dutch member of the S.D. in Amsterdam, now detained in Holland, states that his chief ALBANIE ordered him and ALBANIE to search Koppen's house as the latter was suspected of storing Jewish property. Koppen acknowledged that he had a box containing belonging to Jews hidden in his house. The two Dutch S.D. men then arranged with him that he was to deliver it personally to the S.D. headquarters the next day which he did. ALBANIE interrogated him and then worked on the case himself. He, ALBANIE, was a "Sturmbannführer" and "Rofersleiter" in the Jewish section.
Witness does not know who gave Koppen away, but ALBANIE knew exactly what he had so that it is obvious to witness that Koppen must have been betrayed.

The accused Erwin Ernst ALBANIE states that early in Oct.1941 Sturmbannführer FRIEDL of the Sicherheitspolizei in The Hague sent for him and told him he was to go to Enschede as interpreter for about 100 Russian P.O.W.s in the camp there. He found these men in a wretched and sickly condition and during the time he was there, Oct.1941 - Aug.1942, about 30 of them died of exhaustion. Accused obtained his discharge from Enschede and was later summoned to the "Wirtschaftsprüfstelle", The Hague, where HENSE, a German liaison man for the S.D. and the "Wirtschaftsprüfstelle", told him that he was appointed "Verwalter" of the Splitter firm, including the branch in Amsterdam. Witness had to send in a report to HENSE. In this report witness wrote that the director Polak (the same as Onderdonwijngaard, investigator) had made a false report that the branch in antwerp was an independent business and had no connection with that in The Hague. Accused had found that it did belong to the Splitter firm in The Hague, appearing in the latter's books, and a letter from Polak to the Military "Kommissar" in Belgium stating that 75% of the share capital of Splitter Ltd., The Hague, had been bought by non-Jews, seemed to him to indicate a fictitious organization. Accused forwarded documents and a photo-copy of Polak's letter to HENSE but did not ask for the arrest of the Splitters and Polak.

In Sept.1944 accused was called up for the "Wohmacht" and posted to the "Schutzgruppe", Otto HUHSE during that time was made "Verwalter" of Splitter, Ltd. in his place and when he HUHSE, had held the appointment for a short time he was ordered by the "Rüstungsinspektion" to transfer that part of the business which was working for the "Wohmacht" to Groningen. The remainder was to be liquidated. In Dec.1944, witness was sent for by the "Rüstungsinspektion" and in his presence Ing. HENSE reprimanded HUHSE for not having sent off the part belonging to the Wohmacht to Groningen. Accused was re-appointed "Verwalter" and when he took over the book-keeping and cash he found that a sum of
he found that a sum of F.15,000,- was not accounted for. A typewriter was also missing and two fur coats valued at F.9,000 and F.15,000. There was no mention of these in the books.

On his reappointment as "Vorwalter" accused at once had the machines and goods in the shop sent to Groningen. The civilian portion remained at The Hague to be liquidated. Accused denies that he ever used the firm's goods or money for his own purposes or made presents of fur coats to his friends. He received a salary as "Vorwalter" of F.1000 per month which by order of the "Wirtschaftspräfetelle" was paid over to him by the Netherlands Labour Bank Amsterdam.

On 11th Sept. 1944 he ordered the Inoasso Bank to book F.95,453.86 to his credit with the Rijnsche Handelsbank. The latter returned F.6,453.86 of this on 15th Sept. which accused made over to Mrs. Boles for salaries and costs. The remainder, F.92,000,- was left in accused's name. Accused then ordered the Rijnsche Handelsbank to transfer this sum of F.92,000,- to the Kornres bank at Stuttgart to be put in his name there as account with the "Wirtschaftspräfetelle" was broken at the time, and in view of an attack by the English an order had been issued that all monies etc. were to be put in a place of safety. When contact with the "Wirtschaftspräfetelle" was renewed accused was ordered to have the F.92,000 booked to a "Sonderkonto" at the Deutsche bank in Berlin, for the account of Splitters. Ltd., The Hague. Deviating from the usual way of a salary being paid by the Netherlands Labour Bank, Amsterdam accused on 4th Nov. 1944 with the approval of the "Wirtschaftspräfetelle" took his "Vorwalter"'s salary for the months Sept. 1944 to Jan. 1945 inclusive out of the firm's cash. Permission for this was given in writing by SOMMER.

In Jan. 1945 accused ordered Mrs. Boles to have the contents of the shop then present valued and these were later sold by Mrs. Boles. Prices obtained should appear in the books.

As to the Persian carpets and fur coats sent to accused's house, he states that he returned the carpets, and the fur coats were fetched by officials who had not been able to come during the day. They were entered in the books.

Accused states that from Aug. 1942 to about the end of 1943 he worked in an honorary capacity for the Sicherheitspolizei and S.D., his work chiefly consisting in the translation of illegal pamphlets etc. It was ANGELO who commissioned him to do this.

The investigator says that up to now none of the Splitters have returned from their imprisonment.

Charge 2. Ill-treatment, pillage.

Witness Herman states that early in Feb. 1945 his house at Steendorpen was searched in his absence by a German "Unteroffizier" and two Dutch "Landwachters". They found an English linen map, presumably from an Allied plane which his wife had found but not mentioned to him, also a pamphlet where the queen appeared, these they took and also several pairs of clogs, boots, tools and other implements, tobacco and a quantity of lard etc. Witness received a message to report next day to ALSCHER. ALSCHER then asked him in front of a German "Unteroffizier" how he had got hold of the map and when witness said he knew nothing about it ALSCHER seized him by the throat, called him a spy and hit him several times on the face with his hand. He then put on his gloves and again hit witness on the face and head till he became dizzy and fell to the ground. Witness was then imprisoned at Zutphen for a fortnight. He never received back any of the articles which had been seized.

Witness Janijor states that at the end of 1944 and beginning of 1945 he worked as doctor's assistant at Steendorpen. Half-way through Jan. 1945 he was arrested by two Dutch "Landwachters" and shut up in a cell at Steendorpen. He was told this was by order of the O.T.M., naming ALSCHER and his
informant also said that no blankets or food were to be given him although it was freezing, 12°.

ALSCHER ordered his arrest and confinement because he had refused to write his diagnosis on the certificate when visiting sick O.T. (Organisation Todt) workers. After being some three days in the cell without anybody having been to see him or take him food, he was taken in front of ALSCHER who said: "I suppose you will now do what I want you to". Witness muttered something and was then allowed to go. He immediately left Steenderen. ALSCHER was a brute.

The investigator, Dahlhaus, adds that ALSCHER carried on a reign of terror in Steenderen and everyone was afraid of him. Several people who had come from the west in search of food were seized by his orders, the food taken from them and they were then put to work in the Penal Column of the O.T. "Razzias" (raids) were carried out by his orders and houses searched.

The accused Erwin ALSCHER states that in Sept. 1944 he was called up to serve in the "Schutzgruppe" and was put at the head of a group of Dutch labourers who were building the "Westwall". His rank was Feldwebel. At first he wore the uniform of the N.S.D.A.P. and then the German Wehrmacht uniform. Among other places he was stationed at Steenderen.

Accused denies having ill-treated anyone at Steenderen or having touched witness Hamer. The search of the latter's house was ordered by the Ortskommandant, Feldwebel KNOTHE, who also ordered Hamer to be shut up. Accused states that in his, accused's, presence Burgomaster Konijnenburg later returned Hamer the goods which had been seized in his house.

With regard to Zaaijer, accused states that when he refused to write on the notes whether O.T. workers whom he was called to see, really were ill, and for how long they would be, accused reported this to "Abschnittsleiter" BOYES at Almen. BOYES said Zaaijer was to be shut up for three days. Accused knows nothing of food and blankets having been kept from Zaaijer. He had ordered the "Landwachters" to see that Zaaijer was given food and drink.

BOYES had sent accused a written order that any man between 17 and 50 who could not produce an "Ausweis" (exemption) was to be sent to work on the Westwall defences. As a result people coming from the west for food were arrested, other men also, and set to work on the Westwall. Witness never personally took food away from the people.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
Date Submitted

- 3 JUL 1947

Decision of Committee I

1 - 3 : A

CARDS CHECKED LIST 61
### UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals**

Charge No. 522 (26-6-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Registered Number</th>
<th>Date of receipt in Secretariat</th>
<th>27 JUN 1947</th>
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| Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position | 1. | BRAUCH, Josef, Feldwebel, Feldgendarmerie, Hilversum, Feb. - March 1945. Lived at Bergstrasse, Moppenheim (Ger.). Married (wife probably dead) tram-conductor. Description: aged about 40, height 1.65-1.70m., fair, hollow cheeked, round head, hair going grey, scar(?) on chin. Was taken as a P.O.W. to Germany via Den Helder. |
| 2. | JUERRAS, Almin, member of the Feldgendarmerie, Hilversum. Apparently of higher rank than Feldwebel. Lived at 13, Wielanstrasse, Harndorf (Ger.). Description: aged about 45, height 1.70 to 1.75m., thin, brown hair, criminal type. |
| 3. | BEHTCHER, Ernst Max Hortbert Bermig, 20th June 1941 appointed *Verwalter* of N. V. van der Laaken's Handels Mastschappij (van der Laaken's Trading Co. Ltd.) and in June 1943 called up for military service with the Feldgendarmerie, Hilversum, still being there in March 1945. Born 23rd Dec. 1899 at Salitz (Ger.) ladies' hairdresser, married to Paulina Johanna Charlotte Törpel (born 7th Nov. 1898 at Krielitsoh or Kriebitsch). Came to Holland from Biets (Ger.) in June 1926. Lived at 42 Wagenberg, Haarlem then 98, Leidsekade, Amsterdam. Now living at 19, Poststrasse, Neusve (Ger.). Description: short, fat face, grey hair, combed back, blue-grey eyes, speaks good Dutch. |

| Place and date of commission of alleged crime | Hilversum, Feb.-March 1945. |
| Amsterdam, June 1943 - June 1945. |

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list | No. III - Ill-treatment |
| No. VII - Deportation (compl.in.) |
| No. VIII - Internment of civilians (concentration camps) compl.in. |
| No. XIII - Pillage. |

| References to relevant provisions in national law | Neth. Penal Code. |
| Art. 47, 48, 300-302, 282, 310-312. |
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

The accused all members of the Feldgendarmerie at Hilversum, ill-treated persons when arresting them and stole articles and money found in their victims’ homes.

Some of the arrested people were sent to concentration camps and to Germany, and one at least died as the result.

BOTCHER, who was also “Verwalter” of a Jewish firm, appropriated private property belonging to the owner.
Investigation of War Crimes Sub-Commission, Haarlem

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by A. Nijenhuis, member of the Investigation of War Crimes sub-commission in the province of Noord-Holland, also special police constable, Haarlem, in connection with charges brought against the Germans J. Brauch, E. Butcher and A. Juerres.

Witness Hofman states that on 7th March 1945 three Germans belonging to the Feldgendarmerie at Hilversum, two being in uniform and one in civilian dress, searched his house. While this was going on the German in uniform hit him in the eye. Witness, his wife and 16 year old son were then taken to the office of the Feldgendarmerie at Hilversum where witness was at once questioned by the German in civilian dress. He turned out to be called Brauch and was a Feldwebel. He tied one of witness's hands to the central heating and went on to thrash him with two rubber truncheons. As a result witness' ribs were badly bruised and one eye damaged for always. Brauch also ill-treated witness' son in such a way that the traces could be seen for days. The boy was then sent off to Germany.

Shown several photos witness Hofman and his wife at once picked out two as being those of persons concerned above. These photos were of Brauch and Butcher, both members of the Feldgendarmerie at Hilversum. In the first bundle of laundry received from her husband the underwear was blood-stained.

Witness van Heijningen states that on 11th February 1945 three members of the Feldgendarmerie at Hilversum came to his house, arrested his son who was working for the "Underground" and having first ill-treated witness, forced him to break open certain hiding places in the wall. When he did not work quick enough to their liking he was kicked, once so hard that he was flung with his face against the wall. When the wall was partially opened up they found two wireless sets, a typewriter, sewing machine, two electric irons, some blankets and men's suits. These were written down and witness had to deliver them to the Feldgendarmerie office next day. The blankets and suits he was allowed to keep but had to hand over other garments and blankets in their place. Witness heard that two of these Germans were called Juerres and Butcher. Witness' son was sent via Amsterdam to Amsterdam, and from there to Neuengamme (Ger) where he died from exhaustion on 23rd April 1945.

When Juerres, Butcher and the other German, whose name witness does not know, were searching the house they found a money box containing fl. 40. in silver and belonging to witness' son. This they took.

Shown a number of photographs of Germans, van Heijningen at once picked out those of Butcher and Brauch as being concerned in the charge. No photograph of Juerres is available.
Witness N. van der Laaken states that in May 1940 he, his wife who was of Jewish blood and his daughter fled to England leaving his business and house at 98, Leidsekade, Amsterdam in the care of his brother-in-law Polak. On his return he was told that on 20th June 1941 a German, BUTCHER, had been appointed "Vorwalter" by the Generalkommissar in Holland. BUTCHER dismissed Polak and publicly auctioned witness' furniture. He also called in witness' insurance policy for £5,000. and his daughter's educational one for £2,000 and made these over to the account of the "Deutsche Revisions und Treuhand A.G." In 1943 BUTCHER was called up for military service and his wife then acted as "Vorwalterin". The loss suffered by witness and due to BUTCHER amounts to some £130,000. This being chiefly from private possessions. The following articles belonging to witness were appropriated by BUTCHER for himself: 4 or 5 Persian carpets, a frigidaire and a Philips' wireless set.

Witness A. van der Laaken, brother of the previous witness, states that he was left in part charge of the latter's business. In June 1944 BUTCHER, who had known witness' brother for some years, was appointed Vorwalter. He proceeded to dismiss the old staff in spite of the Reichskommissar's stipulations and also got rid of witness. He then made things very difficult for witness when he, witness, refused to hand over the receipt for a certain cream. He also threatened him in writing that a refusal would have serious results with regard to his, witness', personal liberty. Witness adds that BUTCHER disposed of his own business in Haarlem and then settled himself firmly in the house and business belonging to witness' brother. Witness several times heard him say to friends: "How do you like my new business?".

Witness says he can state with certainty that BUTCHER had several articles belonging to his brother, N. van der Laaken, sent to Germany where they were intended for him personally.

Witness Peters states that she was a saleswoman for van der Lakken's Trading Co., Ltd., Amsterdam. BUTCHER, who was Vorwalter during the occupation, joined up in June 1943 and served as Unteroffizier in the Feldgendarmerie at Hilversum.

Attached to the statement is a printed and stamped form in German stating that H. BUTCHER, member of the D.A.R., N.S.V., is in possession of a Philips' wireless set. It is signed by BUTCHER and the address given as 98, Leidsekade, Amsterdam.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarlem, 4th May, 1947.

S/ A. Nijh.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

ADJUDICATE to Charge No. 521 (5803) (1-9-47)

Re the murder of a large number of Russian P.O.W.'s and others in Amersfoort concentration camp.

Additional accused:

1. PRZEBYSLAV, S.S. Rottenführer.
2. NEULAND, S.S. Unterscharführer, possibly a Ukrainian. UNOC-list No. 54/ S-319.
3. REUSCH, S.S. Unterscharführer, possibly a Ukrainian.
4. HERZOG, S.S. Unterscharführer, possibly a Ukrainian.
5. OREGUL, Joseph, S.S. Unterscharführer.

all guards at Amersfoort concentration camp.

Corrections and further details on original list:

KOTULLA should be KOTULLA, Joseph, S.S. Oberstcharführer.
FRANZK, should be FRANZ, S.S. Unterscharführer.
DONALD, should be DOREN, S.S. Unterscharführer.
VOIGHT should be VOIGT, Joseph, S.S. Unterscharführer.
HOPPECKSTEIN is S.S. Unterscharführer.
RITZER is S.S. Unterscharführer.

Investigation of War Crimes Office, Amsterdam.

STATEMENT.

The undersigned Reol Woltius and Cornelis van den Beukel, both investigation-officers belonging to the Political Investigation Department Utrecht, also special police officers detached to the above office, declare as follows:

"In connection with the investigation with which we have been charged concerning crimes committed in the Amersfoort (P.D.A.) concentration camp during which investigation 459..."
which investigation 459 bodies which had been buried in the neighbourhood of the camp were exhumed, about 100 witnesses, all former political prisoners who had been detained in the said camp during the German occupation, were heard by us.

They all declared that the German S.D. guards mentioned below were guilty of the following crimes:

1. severe bodily ill-treatment, hanging and manslaughter of political prisoners and prisoners of war;

2. starvation as a result of the theft of foodstuffs belonging to political prisoners and prisoners of war;

3. shooting of political prisoners and prisoners of war.

Przybylski, Herian, Herbig, Joseph Ossene, Edmund Bredin.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Amersfoort, 8th Augustus 1947.


R.Wolthuis.

N.B. Attached to the original charge as sent from Amsterdam were two lists in which a description of each body was given under a corresponding number. These lists, one of which was of Russian P.O.W., were not mentioned in charge No. 523 (5809)

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 52 (3-7-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 3

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 1-3 JUL 1947

<table>
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<th>Name of accused, rank and official position</th>
<th>Date of receipt in Secretariat</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HARSTER, Dr., Brigadeführer Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und des Sicherheitsdienstes, The Hague. UNWCC-list No. 1/A-763</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>BERG, Karl Peter, German, Hauptsturmführer then Sturmscharführer &amp; Kriminal-Sekretär later Untersturmführer, March 1942. Appointed Schutzhaftlagerführer at Amersfoort concentration camp, March 1943. Became camp commandant in succession to 1. HENRICH and remained as such until the capitulation. Born 18th April 1907 at Hohne am Rhein (Ger.) Now detained in Heerenveen, Holland. UNWCC-list No. 1/A-147.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HENRICH, German, S.S. Obersturmführer, Lagerkommandant Amersfoort concentration camp (P.D.A.) (Polizeiliches Durchgangslager Amersfoort) until March 1943.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEY (HAE) Ernst George, German, Ober-Sekretär, worked in Abt. IV of the Sicherheitspolizei The Hague, till the capitulation. Born 26th Sept. 1906 at Wurzburg (Ger.) Now detained at Scheveningen (Holl.). UNWCC-list No. 52/W-398.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G. EULE, Oberschar-


11. **HOFMANN**, a German (?) holding some office in Amersfoort concentration camp.

12. **SCHULKE**, a German (?) holding some office in Amersfoort concentration camp.

13. **SCHULKE**, a German (?) holding some office in Amersfoort concentration camp.

14. **NOELL** (Kuratoriumverwaltungsreferent), held some office in Amersfoort concentration camp.

15. **SCHULKE**, a German (?) holding some office in Amersfoort concentration camp.

16. **RIETH**, a German (?) holding some office in Amersfoort concentration camp.

**Witnesses:**

17. **RABICHT**, held some office in Amersfoort concentration camp.

18. **WOIGHT** (The dancing DerVish), held some office in Amersfoort concentration camp.

19. **LOCHER**, Reihshauschauscher, Polish nationality, acted as Russian interpreter in Amersfoort concentration camp 1942. See charge Nos. 521 (5712)

20. **LOCHER**, Reihshauschauscher, Polish nationality, acted as Russian interpreter in Amersfoort concentration camp 1942. See charge Nos. 521 (5712)

21. **JUKES**, a German (?) holding some office in Amersfoort concentration camp.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Amersfoort concentration camp 1944-1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I  - Murder (compl.in)
       III - Ill-treatment
       IV - Deliberate starvation of civilians
       VII - Intermission of civilians under inhuman conditions (concentration camps)
       XXVII - Breach of rules relating to the Red Cross (withholding of parcels, etc.)
       XXIX - Ill-treatment of prisoners of war.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In Oct. 1941 one hundred and seventeen (117) Russian P.O.W.s were taken to Almerefort concentration camp where they remained until 9th April 1942 when some 77 still left alive after the privations and ill-treatment to which they had been subjected were taken to the woods nearby and shot. The order originated with Huster and was carried out by or with the assistance of Deppert, Heinrich, Berg, H.L. Singers (Titho), van der and J. Nollem. Previously all the Russian had been subjected to ill-treatment and many had died.

Almerefort was known among its victims as the "hunger camp". Food was insufficient and was often withheld as punishment, Stver and Berg especially being mentioned in this connection. A great deal of physical ill-treatment, in some cases resulting in death, was also carried out, the Jews and Russians being especially singled out for this.

Transmitted by:...............................
Investigation of War Crimes Office
Amersfoort

Extract of those statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J. Knol and H. van Gulik, police detectives attached to the above office, in connection with various crimes committed in Amersfoort concentration camp including the death of 100 Russian P.O.W.s.

Witness Spitsbaard states that he was a political prisoner in Amersfoort concentration camp. In March 1942 Hauptsturmführer BERG arrived as the new deputy commandant and at once the treatment of the Jews and Russian P.O.W.s became considerably worse, the Russians especially being the object of his maltreatment. He twice punished them by stopping their receiving any warm food. The first time this lasted for 8 and the second for 3 days and when other prisoners gave the Russians some of their own food BERG punished the whole camp by having food withheld from everybody for a whole day. As a result all the Russians died in the camp from under-nourishment and severe bodily ill-treatment, as to the Jews, often during the Sabbath evening roll-call BERG would make them step out from the ranks and then do "punishment exercises", among other things they had to run as hard as they could, go, roll over and over for a distance of about 80m., and creep round on all fours with his sitting on their back, Several died as a result of this ill-treatment. Witness saw one prisoner hunted out by BERG from the place where he had fled. BERG had a spade in his hand and the prisoner was covered with blood and had a great wound on his head. If anybody was caught stealing, even if it was only potato peelings or mangolds, BERG either had them beaten till the blood came or beat them himself. They then had to parade at one of the entrance gates everyday after work and do two hours punishment exercises under the supervision of one of the S.D. guards. They were sometimes forgotten on these occasions and had to remain standing there all night in the fiercest cold. Next day they were made to go to work at once with the labour gangs. The men in the punishment working parties were especially badly treated by BERG, or by his orders, being given extremely heavy work to do and beaten regularly with cudgels. Several of the victims collapsed or fainted.

Ono-Limburger whom BERG always referred to as "his property" was so ill-treated by him that he died. Witness himself, because he arrived a second late on parade on 22nd June 1942, was kicked and beaten. For some time by BERG, STOVER, FR. RITTE, DIEZ and HOFFMEISTER, who then flung him against the barbed-wire fence over which, absolutely exhausted and suffering great pain, he hung. BERG then ordered him to be shut up in the prison. He hung, BERG then ordered him to be shut up in the prison. He hung, BERG then ordered him to be shut up in the prison. He hung, BERG then ordered him to be shut up in the prison. He hung, BERG then ordered him to be shut up in the prison. He hung, BERG then ordered him to be shut up in the prison. He hung, BERG then ordered him to be shut up in the prison. He hung.

Witness Brouwer states that food was several times kept from the Russian P.O.W.s on the excuse that they were lazy and had not worked hard enough. STOVER, the commandant, used to tell them this when the roll was called. The Russians were often ill-treated by the German S.S. men, and several died as a result of ill-treatment and exhaustion. The rest were shot by the Germans.

War criminals in the camp were HEINRICH, STAVER, DEG, KOTAJLA, FRANCO and DOG.

Witness Kalf states that STAVER, Lagerkommandant at Schoorl internment camp, moved with the internment to Amersfoort in 1941. While in Schoorl he had already ill-treated Ing. Struik by hitting him in the stomach during an interrogation. This had painful results for the victim who was a stomach sufferer.

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at Amersfoort STAVER
Witness Dora ering confirms that STETER beat the Russians with the heavy leather whip he always carried. A number of those who became ill from this treatment were taken to the hospital by comrades but were not admitted as medical help had been forbidden them. As a result several died.

Witness van Nieuwenhuyzen, Dutch nationality, now detained, states that he was camp doctor at Lamsfoort. HEINRICH, the commandant forbade him to say anything outside of what was going on inside the camp. After witness had been there two months he came to the conclusion that the state of affairs and treatment of the prisoners was very bad especially with regard to food and clothing both of which were deficient in regard to the quality and quantity.

Witness several times urged HEINRICH to increase the rations but the reply each time was that he considered them quite sufficient. From the very first occasion that a prisoner died HEINRICH forbade witness to put the real cause of death on the death certificate. Instead by HEINRICH's orders he had to put "weak heart" in every case, even when death was due to underfeeding.

Witness Walters states that the Russians were given the hardest work to do such as moving sand and stones. They were often given no meal at night and as a punishment were made to stand from 7 to 9 p.m at "the gate". STENTER then said they were to be given nothing to eat that night because they had worked slowly.

Witness was present when on 9th April 1942 those who had not died of ill-treatment during the winter were loaded into lorries and driven away. It was given out they were being sent back to Russia. Half an hour later shooting was heard from nearby and later a lorry returned with outer clothing and clogs.

Witness was there when the Russian P.O.W.s were put into the lorry and saw that STENER, SCHU and ALKIER (Polish nationality) were present while this was being done.

Witness de Vries
At Amersfoort, S.T.O.V.E.R. used to make all the prisoners stand to attention for hours at a stretch during the very cold winter of 1941-1942. Anybody who made the slightest movement was deprived of his food for a whole day and was not allowed to receive anything when he returned to the huts at night. Several died, partly as a result of hunger and cold and partly on account of the ill-treatment which S.T.O.V.E.R. ordered to be given them.

At the end of Oct. 1941, 177 Russian P.O.W.s arrived and were shut into a barbed-wire enclosure called the "Rozentuin" (rose-garden). They were in rags and were left there in the open for two days after which, by S.T.O.V.E.R.'s order and under his supervision, they were taken to the wash-house and scrubbed with cold water by Jews. S.T.O.V.E.R. who was present during this, had the leather whip he always carried with him and every now and then he drubbed the Russians with it. He also beat them when, half-starved, they used to parade. Several fell down through weakness and S.T.O.V.E.R. then flogged them even more unmercifully. Stimulated by his example "Arbeitführers" and "Kanundführer" also beat them right and left. A man called de Loew was appointed their interpreter by S.T.O.V.E.R. and the latter repeatedly struck him on the face with his hand or whip. If any Russians went to the sick-bay for treatment S.T.O.V.E.R. flogged them and sent them back to the working parties. He did this also to Dutch prisoners.

When at Christmas 1941 there was a prospect of parcels being sent for the prisoners by the Netherlands Red Cross, it was S.T.O.V.E.R. who sabotaged this being carried out so that though the prisoners were suffering from extreme hunger they received nothing.

It was S.T.O.V.E.R. in particular who recommended the system of starvation as a means of pushing up work results. He also used to make Jews do all sorts of exercises in front of the prisoners drawn up for roll-call, and when they fell and remained lying S.T.O.V.E.R. drubbed them then and there with his heavy leather whip. He also used to go through the sick-bay and send Jews back to the working parties before they were really cured. It was the Jews particularly who suffered during his attacks of rage and they often including the cripples had to forego their meals and appear on parade where they were made to do falling and standing exercises. S.T.O.V.E.R. used them to whip those who were not able to do this quick enough. He also inspected all prisoners who paraded in front of the sick-bay and kicked and beat all those who were not obviously ill. Patients suffering badly from dysentery were sent back by him to the working parties.

It was S.T.O.V.E.R. who prevented those Russians suffering from tuberculosis and other diseases from being isolated.

Witness van Alphen states that he talked to some of the Russians when they arrived in the camp. They were dressed in Russian army uniform and had the Russian emblem on their caps. They told witness they came from Usbekistan (Mongolia) and had been taken prisoner in Russia. Their treatment in general was very bad. The "Kanundführer" also S.T.O.V.E.R. and Fraenhoff all ill-treated them badly and S.T.O.V.E.R. deprived them of any medical help whatever. As a result of all this about 30 died.

One day in the spring of 1942 the Russian P.O.W.s were fetched from their huts. They were only allowed to put on a tunic, trousers and wooden clogs but no underwear. They were then loaded into a lorry and a short while later those in the camp heard shooting at regular intervals. They realised that the Russians were being shot. The lorry returned shortly after, empty except for the wooden clogs. From the voice witness knew that S.T.O.V.E.R. was there when the Russians were being put into the lorry. The latter even had two Russians who were ill fetched from the hut and joined the others.

Witness names the following as the worst brutes in Amersfoort camp: S.T.O.V.E.R., Bering, Fraenhoff, Sanderbutter and Voigt.
Witness Dormer confirms that STÖVER beat the Russians with the heavy leather whip he always carried. A number of those who became ill from this treatment were taken to the hospital by comrades but were not admitted as medical help had been forbidden them. As a result several died.

Witness van Nieuwenhuyzen, Dutch nationality, now detained, states that he was camp doctor at Neresfoort. HEINRICH, the commandant forbade him to say anything outside of what was going on inside the camp. After witness had been there two months he came to the conclusion that the state of affairs and treatment of the prisoners was very bad especially with regard to food and clothing both of which were deficient in regard to the quality and quantity.

Witness several times urged HEINRICH to increase the rations but the reply each time was that he considered them quite sufficient. From the very first occasion that a prisoner died HEINRICH forbade witness to put the real cause of death on the death certificate. Instead by HEINRICH's orders he had to put "weak heart" in every case, even when death was due to underfeeding.

Witness Wolters states that the Russians were given the hardest work to do such as moving sand and stones. They were often given no meal at night and as a punishment were made to stand from 7 to 9 p.m. at "the gate". STÖVER then said they were to be given nothing to eat that night because they had worked slowly.

Witness was present when on 9th April 1942 those who had not died of ill-treatment during the winter were loaded into lorries and driven away. It was given out they were being sent back to Russia. Half an hour later shooting was heard from nearby and later a lorry returned with outer clothing and clogs.

Witness was there when the Russian P.O.W. s were put into the lorries and saw that STÖVER, BERG and LUDZI (Polish nationality) were present while this was being done.

Witness de Vries.
Witness de Vries states that the Russians were treated worse than any of the other prisoners. If the slightest thing went wrong with the other "commandos" the Russians were deprived of their food. As a result of all this several died and witness was ordered by STOVER to make one coffin in which 2 or 3 corpses could be kept. It stayed like this till it was full, the contents were then emptied into a pit and the coffin used again. If the lid would not shut the corpses were trucked on till it did.

Witness several times saw Russians beaten senseless whenever the work given them was beyond their strength. They were then thrown on to a heap of snow and left to die. No one was allowed to help them.

Witness van der Putten states that he was appointed "Lagerälteste" by STOVER whose second in command was the SS-Captainsführer BERG. Nearly every day the latter ordered him to put the Jews present at the 6 p.m. roll-call through "exercises" in such a way that they became absolutely exhausted. One day BERG ordered every Jew to put the Jew present at the 6 p.m. roll-call through "exercises" in such a way that they became absolutely exhausted. One day BERG ordered every Jew without any exception to parade and then himself conducted the "exercises." After an hour one man died on the parade ground from heart-failure and a second died later as a result of this treatment. Early in December 1942 some 50 prisoners were punished personally by BERG who ordered that they were to be put in the "rase-garden" (a small barbed-wire enclosure) from 5 p.m. till 11 p.m. every day for nearly a month. Several died later as a result of the cold and rain they had had to endure. Food was also withheld from them.

During the period between 10th January to 1st March 1943 when prisoners were being transferred from Amersfoort to Vught, 201 died at Vught as a result of the underfeeding and ill treatment they had received at Amersfoort. Witness can give these exact figures as he was employed as clerk in the prison hospital at Vught from 10th January 1943 till this camp was evacuated the following 24th year. BERG was personally responsible for these deaths also.

When for any reason prisoners became entirely worn out at Amersfoort they were transported to Germany, very probably with the intention of their being finished off in some camp there.

Witness was in various camps in Germany and Holland but Amersfoort was considered by the prisoners to be THE "hunger-camp" of the lot.

Witness Klomp states that he replaced van Mienenhuizen as doctor to Amersfoort camp. Though he knew of no absolute prohibition that the Russians should not be medically cared for it is very probable that such existed as they never appeared in his consulting room. He himself visited them in the huts accompanied by the Reichsdeutscher ALSOHER, a dangerous individual who had a lot of say in camp matters.

Witness Huizmans, Dutch nationality, now detained in Holland, referring to the treatment of prisoners in general, states that once two prisoners tried to escape but were seized and then beaten to death on the parade ground in front of all the others. BERG was present during this. The corpses were left lying there all night as an example to frighten the others. STOVER was a brute.

Witness Bogdusan states that the Russians received practically no medical treatment and if they did appear at the doctor's consulting, he[2] and STOVER saw this to beat them away with a dog-whip. It also happened that 40 of them were once being looked...
after in one of the sick-bays and STWE noticed their absence at roll-call. Then he heard that a great number of them had been admitted to the sick-bay he exclaimed: "There aren't any sick Russians". He then went into the yard and whipped the unclad men, ill as they were, out into the snow. As a result of their ill-treatment many died.

Witness Grooven, Dutch nationality, now detained in Holland, states that in January 1942 he was transferred from "Buchenwald" to Amersfoort where Arbeitführer RITTER appointed him "Mittelstaat" (Block Foreman) of the hut in which the Russian P.O.W.'s were. The day before they were taken away witnesses had to parade them outside the block. Everything they owned, including shoes and puttees, was then taken from them. Early next morning, they were taken to waiting lorries, the sick ones being carried by their comrades. These sick were thrown into the cars by the Germans. Among those standing, by order ERGO, and TINNO.

Witness adds that it is a lie if it is asserted that the Russians had to be shot because an infectious disease was raging among them, and it was necessary to prevent an epidemic. Some of these ill were certainly not infectious and this could be deduced from the fact that the Germans who were mortally afraid of infection, used to come into the huts.

Some days later the uniforms which the Russians had worn came back after having been through the steam-cleaning room.

The accused Johann STWE, Kriminal-Sekretär, now detained in Amsterdam states that he was "Schutzhaftlagerführer" at Amersfoort and represented the camp commandant in the latter's absence.

HENRICH ordered him to go with him to the station to fetch the Russian P.O.W.'s. On arrival at the camp it was decided that they must be cleansed thoroughly before being put with the other prisoners. This took two days and during that time they remained in the open, after that being housed among the other prisoners.

As their bodily state was such that they were not fit to work they did not work. After a while they were collected into one "commando" and set to do light work, receiving the same food as the others.

Accused denies that he ever had food kept back from them by way of punishment or that he ever beat them. Some 20 Russians did die, presumably from tuberculosis, but not as a result of ill-treatment. Accused always treated them humanely and he never saw or heard that they were ill-treated by the SS or the "Capos".

Accused knew nothing of the shooting of the Russians as he was on leave at the time.

The accused Arnt GEORGE HAY, S.D. Obersekretär, now detained in Holland, states that about May 1942 DEFFNER said he was to accompany him to Amersfoort camp where he, DEFFNER, had orders to shoot a number of Mongols who, on account of being badly infected with T.B. and yellow fever were a risk of infection to the other prisoners. Then accused objected that he did not wish to be concerned in this shooting. DEFFNER answered that his objections had nothing to do with it and he must go to Amersfoort too. Arrived there HENRICH, the camp commandant, took them to the huts where the Mongols were and through the window accused saw that they looked to be in a miserable condition and covered with a rash; he also heard them coughing. HENRICH and DEFFNER were only inside for a short time, accused remaining in the open. After the visit DEFFNER told accused the Mongols would be shot next morning.
Early next day accused, HETNRICH, DETTNER and somebody unknown to him drove off in the direction of Utrecht. Not far from the camp they stopped, went into the woods and found a fairly large pit already dug. Shortly after a lorry arrived and the bodies were unloaded from it. The firing-squad consisted of 6 or 8, among them being accused, KNABE, TITIO, and HETNRICH. DETTNER was in command of proceedings. The victims were placed six at a time facing the pit and then shot in the back of the head so that they fell into the pit. Accused's pistol refused to work so that another man shot his prisoners. Going to his pistol refusing DEPPNER sent accused back to the lorry. Altogether 50 or 60 people were shot. They had to leave their wooden clogs behind in the lorry and walk barefoot. After the shooting accused and the others filled in the grave.

focused did not know that the Bongols were prisoners of war.

The accused KAREL ZIEGELDRICH TITIO, Oberscharführer in the Sicherheitspolizei, detained in Holland, states that about April 1942 HETNRICH ordered him and KAREL BERG to dig a large pit in the neighbourhood of Amersfoort camp. HETNRICH said that a large number of Russian P.o.W.'s were to be shot presumably as an act of reprisal. Next morning witness drove his lorry to the hut where the Russians were and Oberscharführer JANSEN did the same with his. KAREL BERG and some "Blockführer" loaded the Russians, who were wearing clogs and camp clothes, into the cars, KNABE and BERG then getting in too. Arrived at the place of execution KNABE and JANSEN remained on guard by the lorries while members of the firing-squad, which was composed of HETNRICH, BERG, MAY and DEPPNER, brought the Russians in small groups to the dug pit and placed them facing it. Each member of the firing-squad had an automatic pistol, DEPPNER using that belonging to accused. After each coup was shot DEPPNER examined the victims to see if they still lived, in which case either DEPPNER or accused gave them the finish. Then arranged the corpses to lie straight in the grave. This had to be enlarged as it proved to be too small. All of them helped fill it in. Several of the prisoners' clogs were taken back to the camp.

Accused states expressly that he did not form part of the firing party and he did not shoot any of the Russians. MAY is lying if he says he did not shoot as accused saw him do so with an automatic pistol.

HETNRICH told accused that those Russians had to die in retribution for what the Russians had done to German prisoners of war in Russia, especially in the Crimea.

The accused Karl Peter BERG states that when he was posted to Amersfoort camp he very soon became convinced that the feeding and clothing of the prisoners was unsatisfactory. He tried but failed to get this improved. When carrying out inspections witness several times saw SS-guards "Arbeitsführer" and the so-called "Lagerältesten" (prisoner-foremen) ill-treating the prisoners, especially the Jews. These were formed into a "Jew Commando", had the hardest and worst work to do and were not given any extra food. The SS-men, "Arbeitsführer" and "Lagerältesten" were after them the whole time, ill-treating them and making them work at an ever increasing speed. Though accused knew that the "Jew commando" had to do the heaviest work and that they - the Jews - had a lot to suffer he approved the formations of this commando and kept it on after HETNRICH left.

Accused acknowledged that he never forbade the ill-treatment of prisoners, which ill-treatment often bore no relation to how the prisoners behaved or what they had done. He also took part in such ill-treatment himself, especially of the Jews.
He generally hit them with his fist or a stick or kicked them with his boots. He does not know that any died as a result of his actions. He several times ordered the "Lager-Witeston" to give a punishment which consisted of a series of blows with a stick. Another punishment he often ordered, especially if prisoners had escaped, was the withholding of food, some times for two days at a time, although he knew very well that the prisoners suffered from continual hunger. When breaches of discipline or of the regulations occurred accused here also ordered food to be withheld, punishment exercises to be done, running, rolling on the ground, jumping when in a squatting position, "squat-walking" (this consisting in the prisoners being made to move forward on their knees and elbows) etc.; also prisoners were condemned to a stand for hours or days in the small barbed wire enclosure - the "rose-garden" accused acknowledges that all these punishments were too severe and that although he knew that the "Lager-Witeston" resorted to corporal punishment on their own initiative he never arrested, nor punished them for this. Too many deaths which occurred were due to bad treatment, insufficient food, and torture. He knew very well that the prisoners suffered from continual hunger. He knew that some 10-15 were shot when attempting to escape, but this happened to non-Jews also. He himself used a stick to beat them and make them move quicker when punishment exercises were being done.

Accused acknowledges that he personally ordered some 50 prisoners to be sent to the "rose-garden" (the barbed wire enclosure) in the month of December 1942 although he know that they had to stand for hours or days on end in the rain and cold; that in front of the Jewish prisoners drawn up on either side of the parade-ground he rode from one side to the other of this parade-ground, about 80 m. on the bank of Jewish prisoners who had to move along on their hands and feet, the accused meanwhile kicking them with his boots, and knowing full well that this punishment was a torment for the Jews. He knew that some 10-15 were shot when attempting to escape, but this happened to non-Jews also. He himself used a stick to beat them and make them move quicker when punishment exercises were being done.

Untill accused was made camp commandant in succession to HEINRICH he used to consult STUER when he thought the prisoners deserved punishment. STUER then decided what punishment was to be given, but he, accused, on his own authority used to order these as well. As to ill-treatment by the guards, accused once reported KOTBLA to the "Befehlsabteilung der Sicherheitspolizei" for having done this.

Accused acknowledges that while commandant he forbade Red Cross parcels to be handed out to Jewish prisoners. During the time he was "Stellvertreter vom Sonderlagerführer" and commandant, about 180 prisoners were shot in Auschwitz camp by firing squads composed of camp guards. With the exception of 70-80 Russian P.O.W.'s these people had been condemned to death by various German "Gurichts". The order for these executions was received by accused either verbally, in writing, or by telephone from the "Befehlsabteilung der Sicherheitspolizei" but nothing was said as to how they were to be carried out. This latter then occurred on accused's own initiative. There were twelve of these executions by shooting and on no occasion were the victims blindfolded. Only in three cases were the condemned told for what reason they were to be executed. Tracer ammunition was used when two groups of 9 and 14 prisoners were shot as a reprisal for the attack on Rauter. Accused was himself in charge of the firing-squad on this occasion. He knew that they were shot without any form of trial and that it was in connection with the attack on Rauter.
As to the Russians, some 20 had died before accused went to the camp. He saw that the rust were in a very ragged condition and looked thin and exhausted. They did not receive sufficient food. The order to shoot them was given by HEINRICH, at that time camp-commandant, who said he had himself received this order from the German occupation authorities. Accused, HEINRICH, TITO, JANSSEN and possibly DEPPNER, dug the grave and next day the Russians were shot beside it in groups of four. The shooting was not done simultaneously but each in turn received a "neck-shot" from an automatic pistol. The following Germans took part in the shooting: (from whom HEINRICH had probably received the order), DEPPNER, MAY, JANSSEN, TITO, KNAB and accused himself.

Accused puts the total number of prisoners in Amersfoort camp during its existence at some 50,000 of whom 40,000 were there while he was commandant. They included hostages, students, Jews, political and anti-socialist prisoners, persons who refused to work for the "Arbeitseinsatze", prisoners of war and doctors. In the early days there were also a number of American and English civilians.

During the time, accused was commandant 50 persons died in the sick-bay as far as he knew. Of the 185 shot 31 were executed by the "Schutzpolizei".

In a second and later statement made by BERG concerning the shooting of the Russian P.O.'s he says that HEINRICH's orders for this very probably came from MR. HARRER, at that time "Führer des Sicherheitsdienst". HEINRICH ordered accused to dig the grave together with TITO. The firing-squad was composed of DEPPNER, MAY, JANSSEN, TITO and accused. JANSSEN and TITO placed the corpses side by side in the grave. The shooting went on for about 2 hours. The Russians were buried in camp clothing, only a certain number of clothes were taken back in the lorry.

Accused does not know why the Russians were shot and after it took place it was not talked about again. He never ill-treated any of them while they were in the camp nor ordered anybody to ill-treat them.

In an intercepted letter which BERG tried to smuggle out to his wife he says that he passed on some of the orders for executions he had received to KOTALLA for the latter to carry out.

Witness Ilana states that he was taken to Amersfoort camp in September 1942 where he was "Hilfs-sanitäter" in block 4. Witness was present when the Jew S. de Miranda a former Amsterdam alderman, was brought in to the camp but there was already a decided feeling against him, which had been inspired by the German guards. Witness only met him after he had been ill-treated for the first time. This ill-treatment must have taken place in the SS-camp and witness did not see it. De Miranda was in a very bad way when he was brought into the hospital but and was covered with wounds. After being two days in the hut he was carried on a stretcher to the wash-house where Joop Greven turned the hose on him as he was being washed and directed a stream of cold water on him. Witness heard later from the doctors that they imputed de Miranda's death partly to this stream of cold water as de Miranda su fered from heart following asthma.

Witness Bayer states that a mistake must have been made in names. Witness knew Joop Greven as a man who used to help the Jews whenever possible. Witness adds that a fellow-prisoner told him that when de Miranda was brought in Joop Greven asked
witness thinks, Dr. FRANK to keep him under a narcotic so as to prevent his being dragged to the parade ground again. It must have been Joop Scheper, a German who was partially responsible for de Miranda's death. Joop SCHEPER was a Reichsdeutscher who had been in the SS and having been guilty of embezzlement was in the camp as a "Haftling". He ill-treated people and especially the Jews.

Witness Bokker states that he was on the parade ground when de Miranda was brought up on a wheel-barrow; he was groaning with pain and everyone thought he would soon die.

Witness Visser states that de Miranda, a deputy-burgomaster of Amsterdam, had to do the same work as the other Jews. This work, carrying sand etc., was the heaviest in the camp and de Miranda had to push over-laden barrows of sand along the loose sand paths in the camp. Witness saw him collapse as a result of this work which was too heavy for him. Witness wanted to help him but was prevented by "Poppy", and the latter and other guards kicked and beat de Miranda in a scandalous fashion. The physical condition of the latter became so bad through all this ill-treatment that after two days he was unable to go on working and fainted. He was then thrown into a pit. Dutch and German guards stood round the pit and witness saw some of them throw sand on to his head to see if he was still alive. He was finally taken to the sick-bay where he died next day. Witness was told by a fellow prisoner in the sick-bay that de Miranda's ribs had been smashed to bits and other vital organs of his body broken till they were destroyed.

Witness accuses the following of being responsible for de Miranda's death: the Germans"Kersmannette" (KOTILLA), "Poppy" KOTILLA and BERG, as well as some Dutch SS men and prisoner-workers.

Witness Boschnart states that communist prisoners had told the Germans that de Miranda was responsible for the small amount of the dole which was paid to out-of-work in Amsterdam. This was enough for the Germans, he being also a Jew, to treat him in the cruelest way. de Miranda was given the heaviest work to do, having to push, running as he went, wheel-barrows which were filled with sand and grass sods. Being a man of 67 he could not keep it up and told the Arbeitsführer "Poppy" so. Upon this "Poppy", Snoesedtje, and KOTILLA beat him with a cudgel till he lost consciousness. The three men then threw him into a pit with water in it and he was left there without anything to eat till 10 at night. He was then smuggled into the sick-bay by the "Sanitätten" and his helpers.

Witness names the following as war criminals: KOTILLA, BERG, STAUBER, "SNOESEDTJE" and POPPY.

Witness Gnodde states that he was a prisoner in Amersfoort camp from October 1941 to January 1943. His last job was in the office where the card index was kept. Numbers 600 to 699 were inscribed in this as being Russian prisoners of war.

Witness accuses the following of being responsible for the bad state of affairs in Amersfoort camp: Dr. HERBST, Bufdals-haber der Staatshauptpolizei, MINNICH, Lagertführer, STAUBER Schutzbefohlenführer, Karl BERG, Hauptscharführer, later Untersturmführer, KOTILLA, SS-Scharführer and MINNICH.

The accused Karl Peter BERG states that MINNICH had to submit a report about de Miranda's death to Sturmbannführer
LAGES in Amsterdam as LAGS wished to know whether it was true that this was the result of ill-treatment as was being rumoured in Amsterdam. Witness cannot say whether DERIICH took any steps against those who might be considered responsible for de Miranda's death.

Witness Willy LAGS states that the report received from HENRICH in connection with de Miranda's death was satisfactory otherwise he would have got in touch with Dr. HANSGEER, the Befehlshaber des Sicherheitsdienstes in the Hague.

Witness Eggeman states that he helped to bury de Miranda. His naked corpse showed black and blue patches. Witness considers the following responsible for his death and that of many other prisoners: HENRICH, BERG, STOVER, FRANZKA and KOLP.

Witness Joop Greeven, Dutch nationality, now in custody in Holland, who made a previous statement, denies that he had anything to do with de Miranda's death.

Referring to Joop SCHIPERS witness says that a certain prisoner nicknamed Blonde Henk had been caught stealing and punished by witness. SCHIPERS apparently heard of this theft for he later fetched Blonde Henk to the office and there beat him hard with an iron poker. Witness was called to the Office and found Blonde Henk lying unconscious on the ground.

Witness then mentions the case of a Jew called David Stam. BERG searched him once and found 85 cents on him. As a result Jews were forbidden to have money on them and Stam was put in the prison bunker for six weeks. He was one day literally kicked out of this by Oberscharführer DOMAN and kicked along to the parade ground. He at once went to see a doctor, a prisoner, who gave a certificate that it was necessary for him to be admitted to the sick-bay as a result of the ill-treatment he had received. Stam was not present at the roll-call and this DOMAN noticed and had him fetched to the parade-ground. Stam could walk but was in a bad way. DOMAN then had him shut up in an empty wing in one of the blocks and two days later witness was called and found him dead hanging to a wooden post.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed April 1947.

a/ J. Knol
M. van Bulil

NOTES ON THIS CASE

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
1. DOSE

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>20 JUL 1947</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 61

CARDS CHECKED LIST 72
APPENDIX to charge No.324 (UNDOC No.5010) (30-12-47)

Re war crimes committed in the province of Overijssel by members of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at Enschede.

Additional accused:


Suspect (provisionally witness)

2. SCHNAB, Postenführer Sicherheitspolizei, Enschede, September 1944. Now detained in Holland. UNDOC lists Nos. 43, 65, 50/1/2, 61/1/1, 63/1/1.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime: Enschede (Holland) Sept. 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: No. 1 - Murder.

References to relevant provisions in national law: Dutch Penal Code.


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

HENSINK and another member of the Sicherheitspolizei shot 2 Jews whom they had arrested, and there is a strong reason to suspect SCHNAB, together with MEYER (listed 3 on list 61), of having shot two Dutchmen, J.Haak and G.Hulsbeek, on Twente airfield, HENSINK also being present.
Investigation of War Crimes,
Sub-committee Zeeuws.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the

STATEMENT

submitted by J. Smit, police inspector, R. Lohman detective-sergeant and
R. J. J. Kroese, detective constable, all of the Zeeuw Municipal Police and special
constables, also members of the above sub-committee in connection with war
crimes committed in the province of Overijssel.

The investigators state that Hendrikus Hemmersma, Dutch by birth
and now detained in No. 3 Civilian Internment Camp, Fallingbostel near Hanover,
moreover, was a member of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at
Enschede. In a statement made by J. J. de Breyse, wife of C. J. de Groot-Braul, witness
says that on 26th Sept. 1944, her house was raided by three members of the Sipo at
Enschede including MENSINK. A Jewish family consisting of husband, wife and son
and another Jewish woman were arrested. Immediately afterwards the two men were
shot dead in the Rietmolenaarstraat. The municipal police received telephonic orders
to fetch the bodies. Police detective J. C. ter Voort found the bodies and another
Sipo man by the bodies and MENSINK told ter Voort that he and his colleague
had shot both Jews. Dr. Adrianus who was sent for recognized MENSINK as being
one of the S.D. men present.

On 21st Jan. 1944, the Sipo Kommando at Enschede, including MENSINK, raided
the house of W. H. Nagasijer, Enschede, and found a Jewish couple called Baas
who were in hiding. Arrested, Baas tried to escape but was shot down by MENSINK.
He died in hospital next day. Witnesses were Mr. and Mrs. Nagasijer.

About September 1944, the Sicherheitspolizei at Enschede arrested
J. Haek and G. and J. Hulsbeek, a few days later Haek and G. Hulsbeek were taken
by MENSINK, SCHUKER and BRANDER to Twente airfield where they were shot in
MENSINK's presence.

MENSINK also arrested a number of Dutchmen in Enschede and district
who were later shot. He was also an accomplice in the looting and firing of a
house belonging to J. Prins, Hengelo.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Zwolle,
8th October 1947.

S/ J. Smit,
R. Lohman,
R. J. J. Kroese.

DG2-2121-(30-12-1947)-30
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

Charge No. 524 (3-7-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

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<th>Registered Number</th>
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1. **DOSE, (Hans ?), German, Unterscharführer, Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei, Enschede, autumn 1944.** Often acted as chauffeur. Comes from Hamburg. Description: aged about 20, height 1.75m., slim build, very fair hair, blue eyes, narrow face. (Not identical with DOSE, Hans Bernard Friedrich Max, UNWCC List No. 58/A-167.)

2. **RATS, German, Members of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei, Enschede, autumn 1944.** No further details known.

3. **HADLER, Nationality unknown, Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei, Enschede, autumn 1944.** No further details known.

4. **LECHERT, German, Oberscharführer, Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei, Enschede, 1944; acted as chauffeur. Was transferred to an unknown post about Dec. 1944 as a punishment.**

5. **BENGLIN, Helmut, German, Sturmscharführer and Kriminal-Sekretär, Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei, Enschede, 1944.** Early in April 1945 left Enschede with other members of the Einsatzkommando, withdrawing to Borkum. Description: aged 35-36, height about 1.80m., rather sturdy build, round face, darkish fair hair.

6. **BRABENDER, Otto, German, SS-Oberscharführer, posted to the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at Enschede about Dec. 1944, or Jan. 1945. Came from Rheinland. Description: aged 25-26, height about 1.70m., rather sturdy build, round face, darkish fair hair.**

7. **PIRCHIEOSKEZ, German, Oberscharführer, Einsatzkommando of the SIPO, Enschede, 1945.** Often acted as chauffeur. Description: aged about 30, height about 1.70m., normal figure, fairish hair.

8. **DEBRONN, August, Austrian, Oberscharführer, Einsatzkommando of the SIPO, Enschede, 1944.** Born 28th Dec. 1908 at Köningenhoff, married to Henriette Else Schubert (born 12th July 1908 at Einich, Ger.), was living in 1944 at 12, Esdoornstraat, Enschede. On the approach of the allies withdrew to Borkum with other members of the Einsatzkommando at the beginning of April 1945.
Suspects:

9. 

Witnesses:

10. WEHNINGER (née SCHULZ), Henriette Emi, wife of E. WEHNINGER. Worked as teleprinter operator with the Einsatzkommando of the SIPO at Enschede. Born 12th July 1926 at Eichich or Einich, Ger.; was living at 12 Esdoornstraat, Enschede in 1944. Present whereabouts unknown.

11. SCHÖDÉ, Karl Erich, member of the SIPO at Enschede, autumn 1944. Now detained at Zwolle. UNWOC-Lists Nos. 434-683, 50/4-350 and 58/4-uadd.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Gronau (Ger.) - autumn 1944.
Enschede (Hol.) - autumn 1944 - spring 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder (complicity in)
No. XIII - Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth.Penal Code:
Art 47, 48, 237, 239, 310-312.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Members of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei stationed at Enschede committed many murders and went in for pillage. LECHERT is guilty of having plundered houses belonging to the railway employees who had gone into hiding and BAITS is suspected of having done the same thing. The other accused either personally committed or were accomplices in the murder of several Dutchmen, one, chaplain de Rossen of Enschede, being shot near Gronau (Ger.) by DOSE, RATS and HADLER, as he was being taken by them to Germany.

Transmitted by...
Extract of these statements have been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENTS

submitted by R.Johann, detective-sergeant and B.H.J.J.Kroese, detective-constable, both members of the Zwolle Municipal Police also special constables in connection with charges brought against certain members of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at Enschede.

The investigators say that when enquiring into war crimes committed in the province of Overijssel the following information has come to light.

1. DEWE who often acted as chauffeur, HAFNER and RATS in the autumn of 1944 took chaplain de Hosson of Enschede off in the direction of Germany and when in the neighbourhood of Gronau (Ger.) shot him dead. Witnesses are Jacobus van der Bol and Karl Erich Alfred SOMBER, both belonging to the Sicherheitspolizei at Enschede.

2. LESSERT at the end of 1944 was guilty, together with other members of the Sicherheitspolizei, of plundering houses in Enschede belonging to the railway employees who had gone into hiding. LINS is also suspected of having taken part in plundering houses of railway servants who were on strike.
Witnesses are Hendrikus Philippus Leonardus ILRIK, member of the Sicherheitspolizei at Enschede and H.G.B. Ordelmans living at 90, Zeelinkweg, Enschede.

3. Holmuth HPADLNN, Sturmführer and Kriminal-Sekretär, is said to have been present during a "razzia" (raid) by the Sicherheitspolizei at Vierhouten when 3 Dutchmen including the brothers Bijlstra from Speldoorn, were arrested and summarily ("stendrechtlich") shot on the spot.
Witnesses are Hendrik Keizer and Jacob van der Bol, both members of the Sicherheitspolizei at Enschede.

4. Otto BRANDNER, having been posted to the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at Enschede about Dec. 1944 or Jan. 1945, was guilty of shooting several Dutchmen in the commune of Enschede, these including Johan Prins living at Hengelo (O) and C.W. Wondel, who lived at Markelo.
Witnesses are Hendrik Herman Monsink, Johannes Hula and Karl Erich Alfred SOMBER, all of the Sicherheitspolizei.

5. KROMKEMER, who often acted as chauffeur, was present on 31st March 1945 when the Sicherheitspolizei made a surprise attack on Ter Borg's house. (ADDENDUM to charge No. 488/5014).
KROMKEMER is also said to have been there when the Sicherheitspolizei that same evening searched the house of a man called Pieter Hendriksen (shot dead in a building in the Sumatrastraat) and arrested Hannie Wensing, a worker for the "underground", who was then shot close by.
Witnesses are SOMBER and van der Bol.

6. August KROMKEMER is accused of having been concerned in the shooting of Roelof Blokkum and Johannes ter Horst in the Haaksbergerstraat Enschede, on or about 26th Sept. 1944.
Witnesses are Johannes, Hendrik Herman Monsink and Erich Karl Alfred SOMBER, all of the Sicherheitspolizei at Enschede.

7. Henriette Emilie SCHMIDT, wife of A. EHNINGER, was teleprinter operator with the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at Enschede during the occupation. She should be able to make important statements concerning various murders committed by the Sicherheitspolizei at Enschede as she transmitted reports of such by teleprinter to higher authorities.
Witnesses are Hoensink and van der Sol.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Arrolle on 13th May 1947.

s/B. Lohman.
H. H. J. J. Kroese

NOTES ON THE CASE.
The case is reasonably complete.

No defence seems possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Witness</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Harnisch, Unteroffizier (perhaps sergeant), member of the S.D., The Hague, Sept. 1943. Later transferred to the police at Westerbork. Description: one arm missing.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place and date of commission of alleged crime</th>
<th>Bussum, Sept. - Oct. 1943.</th>
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<td>The Hague, 1943 - 1944?</td>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</th>
<th>No. XIII - Pillage (complicity in)</th>
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<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions in national law</td>
<td>Neth. Penal Code.</td>
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<td>Art. 47, 48, 310-312, 321, 416.</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

After a Jewish couple had been arrested by orders of the S.D. and taken to The Hague their house at Bussum was entered by Werner who stole several valuable articles from it.

Leutheuser was the occupant of the same couple's house in The Hague after it had been seized by the Germans. Here a great deal of valuable furniture was stolen.

**Transmitted by**
Investigation of War Crimes,
Sub-commission Haarlem.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the

STATEMENT

submitted by A. Nijgh, member of the Investigation of War Crimes Sub-
commission for Noord-Holland, also special constable, Haarlem, in connection
with a charge of theft brought against the German WERNER.

Witness Herman Cohen states that on 10th Sept, 1943 he and his wife
were arrested in their house in Bussum by order of the Gestapo in The
Hague. They were taken to the office of the S.D. in the Parklaan, The
Hague, witness eventually being sent to a concentration camp in Holland. Witness'
wife, since dead, told him later that she was interrogated by Untersturmführer WERNER
who later went back to their house in Bussum on the pretext
of fetching reducing for her. While there he stole a platinum and diamond
bracelet, pearl necklace, clothes, food and other objects to a total value
of F.

WERNER, a one-armed sergeant and a
colleague of WERNER, was a witness of the theft and told her what WERNER
had done.

Witness Irma Sorbrook, wife of van Rutten, states that about 1st Oct.
1943, shortly after her neighbours the Cohens had been arrested, two Germans,
one of whom was lacking an arm and the other of whom introduced himself
as WERNER, appeared at her house. WERNER told witness she would be responsible
for sealing the Cohen's house. Both Germans had at least four suitcases
with them which they had brought out of the Cohen's house.

A copy (attached) of a letter from Herman Cohen to the Commis-
sioner of Police at Bussum dated 21st Nov. 1945, informs the latter of the theft as
mentioned above and repeated in a statement made to the investigator. Cohen
says that witness HARNISCH was himself absolutely innocent in the matter.

Cohen then brings a second charge of theft. He says that in Sept 1940
the Gestapo ordered them to leave their house in The Hague and to go to
Bussum. The house in The Hague was then seized by the Germans and Hauptmann LEBBERTER
of the Propaganda Department moved into it. He several times
sent for witness' wife as he wanted to have the furniture in the house but
this Mrs. Cohen always refused to let him have. She managed to save some of
it but the rest was stolen. The stolen goods consisted of most of the
furniture in the dining, living, and two bedrooms, as well as important
articles from the kitchen and bathroom etc. (list attached). Witness' entire
library of 200 books was also stolen.

The investigator adds that from information received from the Investigation
of War Crimes Sub-commission at The Hague a certain Otto WERNER,
Unteroffizier S.D., The Hague is being searched for in connection with the
murder of J. van Spronson, J.A. van Spronson, J. la Grauw and J. la Grauw at
Wasenann. (This charge has already been submitted under No.509 (5431).)
It is suspected that he is identical with WERNER of the present charge.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarlem,
25th April 1947.

A. Nijgh,

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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<td>110 JUL 1947</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 61
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMES.

For the use of the Secretariat

Charge No. 526 (3-7-47)

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat - 3 JUL 1947

Name of suspect, his rank and unit

1. HODORER (HODORER), Karl, Unteroffizier, (Soldbuch No. 3335). During occupation of the Secretariat, (comprising between Oct. 1944 and March 1945), occupied a room at 1, Jollas street, ANHEI (C.H. MULDER, owner).

Born 4th. July 1914, lived 6 SCHILLER

SUASSE, WEIDERSHEIM (Wiesbaden).


Aug. 1936, Artillendkompanie.


Nebelwind.

July 1938, Jagdgruppe I/138, St. Company.


Ernst, Projektator.

July 1940, Reichswehrleitung.

Casarly (?) DunaJec near Zakopane, Projektator.

Oct. 1941, Zollgrenzschutz.

Sept. 1942, Fliegerhorstkompanie, D. Zugs.

Kirch-Gems.

Holder of the "Deutsches Reichs-Sportabzeichnung" issued by the "Deutscher Reichsbund für Leibesübungen".

Date and place of commission

Arnhem, Feb. 1945.

Number and description

No.XIII - Pillage.

of alleged crime

of crime in war crimes list

Referance to relevant

Netherlands Code.

provisions in national law

Art: 310-312, 321, 416

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

HODORER is strongly suspected of having stolen table silver which together with valuable papers had been placed in a chest and buried in the garden of a house in Arnhem before the owner was evacuated.

Transmitted by:..................
Investigation of War Crimes,
Sub-committee Arnhem,

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative of the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT,

submitted by H. Pater, detective-constable, Arnhem, attached to the above sub-committee, also special constable, in connection with a charge of theft brought against the German Karl Horner.

Witness Barendregt states that early in Oct., 1944, when Arnhem was evacuated he buried a case containing table silver, papers and share coupons etc., in the garden behind his house. Witness made certain from time to time that the chest was still there and knew that it definitely was so about Feb., 1945. In March of that year however he found that it had been dug up and a large number of articles, including the table silver and the coupons, had disappeared.

After the liberation witness was informed by Mr. Hulder living in Arnhem that he had a number of valuable papers which apparently had come from witness' house. On inspection these turned out to be the coupons and all the other papers which had been in the chest. These had been found in a room in Hulder's house together with a certificate of the 'Deutsche Reichs-Sportabzeichen' made out in the name of Karl Horner. This room was occupied by Hulder during the evacuation of Arnhem.

Witness handed the investigator a list (attached) of the missing silver articles which values at F.2000. He gave nobody permission to take and appropriate these.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Arnhem, 13th May, 1947.

S/ H. Pater.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
Name of accused and unit or official position (not to be translated)

SPITZ, Ernest, Dr., Oberant. Was in charge of the medical examination of forced labourers for the "TODT" Organisation. From end of Dec. 1944 till shortly before liberation was quartered in House "Enkstein", Rijksstraatweg, B 121, Voorst (owner: J. J. Jongepier, notary).

Place and date of commission of alleged crime
Voorst, Holland, Feb.-April 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. XIII - Pillage.

References to relevant provisions in national law, Neth. penal Code, Art. 310-312, 321, 416.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

The accused was quartered in a private house whereon his own confession he stole certain articles. When he and the other German soldiers also quartered there fled just before the liberation he had the house practically stripped of everything which was in it.

Transmitted by . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J. Bussor, sergeant 1st class State Police, belonging to the above group and post and G. Laralora, officer of the State Police also special constable attached to the Political Investigation Department of the same group, in connection with a charge of theft brought against the German, Oberarzt Ernst SALLLET.

Witness Spillennar, wife of J. Jongepier, states that from the end of Dec. 1944 her house at Voorst which had been commandeered by the Germans was occupied by about 35 German soldiers headed by Oberarzt SALLLET. The family were only allowed to live in the attic.

In Feb. 1945 her son who was in hiding was listening to the English broadcasts on a secret wireless they had in a chest. Her maid Niesjo Ouwehand came in at that moment, heard music and looked into the chest. Two days later, 5th Feb., German soldiers came into the room in the attic dug the set out of the chest and took it away. Witness and her husband were then ordered to report on the 7th to the Ortskommandant at Apeldoorn but when they arrived at the address it was the S.D. who were present. Witness and her husband were arrested by the S.D. and two days later their son also. Witness was detained in the Willem III barracks at Apeldoorn for a fortnight but her husband and son were sent to Amersfoort and from there to Germany.

After the liberation witness was told by a doctor that he had been with her husband in Neuengamme and the latter was by then so weak that he could only live a few days. Witness has since heard from the Red Cross that her son died a prisoner in Germany.

When witness was released on 24th Feb. 1945 she was not allowed to return to live in her house but went back there to fetch a few things. The Oberarzt then told her he had already appropriated some of her property for which she reproved him in that case he was guilty of theft.

Witness accuses her maid of having denounced them. The girl was on very friendly terms with the Oberarzt.

Witness Olgaardt states that the day before the Jongepiers had to report at Apeldoorn she was told by Mrs. Jongepier that the Oberarzt had questioned her in connection with the wireless. There were two other Germans in the room and they had found the set. She added that Niesjo Ouwehand must have seen it when she entered the room a few days before.

Witness Niesjo Ouwehand acknowledged that she told SALLLET that the family Jongepier had a pick-up but did not know this could be used as wireless set. SALLLET told her he was a Hitler youth leader in Germany. It was he who medically examined people for work with the "TODT" organisation. He passed all of them even if they were ill.

Witness saw that he had taken one of Mrs. Jongepier's leather suitcases and was keeping it. He sent her jewelry to the S.D. at Apeldoorn and bottled fruits etc. to the building "De Boole" at Voorst, where the Germans ate there.

In a further statement witness Helma E.M. Spillennar (Mrs. Jongepier) says that she supposes SALLLET had informed the S.D. at Apeldoorn about their radio on the soldiers.
their radio as the soldiers who had searched the house came from there.

At last she saw then when she was with the S.D. there. She accuses 
SMALEC of being to blame for the arrest of her husband, son and herself.

SMALEC acknowledged to witness that he had taken a couple of suit-cases
full of clothes. In addition to the clothes there was jewelry as well as
other articles in them. He stated that he had kept the cases for himself.
He also said that he had taken away their savingsbank books and a sum of
F. 200. When witness went to fetch some clothes from their rooms she found
those turned upside down and a number of articles had already disappeared.
When SMALEC and his troops fled just before the liberation he practically
emptied the house.

Witness then gave a long list of the stolen articles which included
government bonds, bicycles, leather and other cases, a typewriter,
sewing-machine, watches and other jewelry, furniture etc. (List attached).

The investigator adds that a savings-bank book in the name of
H.E.W.Spilloner has been found in Germany by the "Ombissariat-General
voor de Nederlandse Economische Belangen in Duitschland" (Ombissariat-General
for the Netherlands Economic Interests in Germany).

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Twello

s/ J.Bussor.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
REGISTERED
NOS.
451
TO
460
REGISTERED

NOs.

451

TO

460
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<td>CARDS CHECKED LIST 61</td>
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</table>
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**NETHERLANDS CHARGE AGAINST GERMAN W.J. CRONKELS**

Charge No. 528 (10-7-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

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<td>S859/NC(17)</td>
<td>17/11/47</td>
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Name of suspect, his rank and unit, or official position:

STRÖMERY, Oberleutnant der Gendarmerie, Polizei-Offizier im Battalion des Reichskommissars für die Provinz Overijssel, Zwolle, Holland, 1940 - 1945.

Description: height approx. 1.80 m., about 50 years of age, heavily built, dark complexion, brown eyes. A certain W. Strohmeyer, police-officer, might be able to give informations as to the whereabouts of STRÖMERY. W. Strohmeyer was STRÖMERY's subordinate at Zwolle for some years. Strohmeyer who came from DRESDEN (Ger.) went back there after the capitulation.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

Zwolle, 14 April 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No. XVIII - Wanton devastation and destruction of property (Arson)(Acc: in)

References to relevant provisions of national law:

Neth. Penal Code, Art. 157 - 159.

Short statement of facts:

STRÖMERY was an accomplice in the destruction by explosives of the telephone exchange at ZWOLLE and by arson of another building there, 4, Potgieterstraat.

Transmitted by...
Investigation of War Crimes

Statement

In connection with an investigation being carried out by us J. Smit, Police-Inspector, R. Lohman, head detective-constable and B.H.J.J. Kroone, detective 1st class, all of the Zwolle municipal police and special constables, into war crimes committed in the province of Overijssel, Holland during the German occupation the following has been found out regarding the "Oberleutnant der Gendarmerie, Polizei Offizier beim Beauftragten des Reichskommissars für die Provinz Overijssel, STEINER."

"Steiner was an accomplice in the destruction by explosives of the telephone-exchange of the P.T.T. (G.P.O.) at Zwolle on 14th. April 1945. A witness heard that he (Steiner) was present there and that he shouted: "Not so much otherwise all of us will go up in the air."

The result of this destruction was that much damage was caused and the telephone exchange was dislocated for a considerable time.

In addition there is a strong suspicion that he was too an accomplice in a case of destruction by arson of a building at Zwolle, in which building the "Dienststelle" of the "Beauftragte des Reichskommissars für die Provinz Overijssel" and also Steiner's office had been set up.

This building was completely destroyed by fire on the 14th. April 1945, just before the liberation of Zwolle by the Allies, the only purpose presumably being to destroy all material which could serve as evidence.

The blowing up of the telephone-exchange and the firing of the other building mentioned was not necessary in connection with war operations.

With a view to the investigation of the above cases we think it very urgent that Steiner should be made available to the President of the above Sub-Commission.

Steiner worked at Zwolle all the time during the occupation and should thus be able to give valuable information regarding collaborators and traitors.

Statement made out on oath of office concluded and signed at Zwolle 29th. October 1946.

a/ J. Smit,
R. Lohman,
B.H.J.J. Kroone.

Notes on the Case

The case is complete
No defence seems possible
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Short Statement of Facts:

The accused shot and killed a Dutchman G.A. Meijer - who was a captain in the State Fire Service - apparently for no reason at all.

Transmitted by...
STATEMENT

On the 19th Nov. 1945 appeared before me Mrs. Leonard de Boer, Police Inspector 1st Class, Haarlem, also special constable, a person who gave her name as:

Jalna Josefina Maria Elisabeth Walgering, 39 years of age, without profession, living at No.1, 1st Hasselaarsstraat, Haarlem, who stated as follows:

"I was married to Gerhardus delbertis Meijer, born the 10th April 1898 at Embo, died at Winterswijk the 10th October 1944. My husband was a Captain in the State Fire Service and was stationed at Winterswijk, while I myself was living in Haarlem.

Because it was anticipated that my husband's unit would be transferred to Germany I kept in touch with him as much as possible so that I might know the latest developments.

On 10th October 1944 I phoned to Neapel - it was impossible to get through to Winterswijk by phone - and tried to get some information about the whereabouts of my husband from "Oberstleutnant" ASLAMANN. The latter then told me that my husband had been shot in his billet at Winterswijk that same morning (10th Oct. 1944). His ASLAMANN was unable to give me more particulars.

I did everything possible to reach Winterswijk where I eventually arrived the 15th Oct. 1944. On the day of arrival I met and spoke to "Oberstleutnant" WILKENS of the German Fire Service whom I knew. WILKENS told me then that he had shot my husband while the latter was in his billet on the 10th Oct. 1944, because my husband was not ready at the time when his unit was due to leave for Germany. WILKENS found my husband while he was not yet completely dressed and in addition his cases were not ready packed. For this reason WILKENS as he himself told me had shot my husband.

My husband did not die immediately. According to information I received he died as a result of his wounds in a hospital at Winterswijk on the 10th evening of the 10th Oct. 1944. My husband's body was in the "Ziekenhuis Aeken-huis" (General Hospital) on the 15th Oct. 1944. On 16th Oct. 1944 I saw my husband's body in the mortuary at the Cemetery at Winterswijk. Although the head was bandaged I was able to recognize that it was my husband's body. He was buried there the same day.

In my opinion the crime committed against my late husband constitutes a war crime. I could not say whether there were any witnesses of the shooting but I presume not.

Nobody was present when WILKENS told me about the shooting. I think however that it is sufficiently well-known to the Winterswijk police and to the men who belonged to my husband's unit. In this connection I would like to mention the name of "Vaandrig" Smit, whose whereabouts I do not know. It seems to me likely that the Headquarters of the Fire Service, The Hague will be able to provide further details about the people involved.

I request that WILKENS be prosecuted. His description is as follows: probably Christian name "Libert", probably living at Bremen, about 38 years of age, height about 1.80m., fair hair, long narrow face, clean shaven. As far as I know he was married."

The above statement having been read out to and persisted in by witness, it is signed by her.

s/...de Boer.

Statement made out on oath of office concluded and signed at Haarlem on the 20th November 1945.

s/...de Boer.
In connection with the statement No. 19/16-28 dated 20 Nov. 1945 drawn up by M. de Boer, Police Inspector 1st class, Haarlem, also special constable, we, Sjoerd Rijk Post and Harm Pater, both police detectives at Arnhem and also special constables undertook a further investigation as ordered. On Tuesday 5th Feb. 1946 we interrogated R. van Egdom who stated as follows:

"My name is Rijk van Egdom, born at Heerlen on 12th April 1918, police constable, living at Heerlen, Mesdagstraat 53 now interned in the Internment camp Vossenweld near Winterwijk.

In June 1943 I joined the State Fire Service as chauffeur. After having been stationed in different places in Holland I was posted to Winterwijk in August 1944. I was already acting as chauffeur to "Oberleutnant" of the "Feuer Schutzpolizei" (German Fire Service) Albert VILKENS, in Deurne and continued to do so in Winterwijk where I only had to drive VILKENS' car.

In the beginning of Oct. 1944, I cannot remember the exact date, "Oberleutnant" Visscher of the State Fire Service announced that part of this Service was going to be transferred to Germany and another part to Doesburg. In the latter place the Fire Service would be at the disposal of the O.T. (Organisation Todt).

In connection with this Captain Meijer was put in charge of the unit which was going to Doesburg. Both units were to leave at 7 a.m. that particular morning and about that time I drove VILKENS to the house where Meijer was staying. I waited outside in the car while VILKENS went into the house. After about 5 minutes VILKENS appeared and I saw a pistol in one of his hands. At the same time there were 5 or 6 other men belonging to the Fire Service standing outside and I presume they saw the same as I did. Among them were "Oberleutnant" Visscher, sub-leutenant Suttes and sergeant Simons. I gathered that something had happened but could not make out exactly what. Although I saw VILKENS with a pistol in his hand I had not heard the sound of shooting. VILKENS got into the car and ordered me to drive to the "Feldgendarmerie".

I did not go with him inside there, but after a short time VILKENS came back accompanied by a "Feldmeister". I had to drive both to the house which we had just left. During the drive to the "Feldgendarmerie" I noticed that VILKENS contrary to usual was very silent and he did not tell me what had happened just before.

The same evening I heard from other men belonging to the Fire Service (it might have been Simons who told me) that VILKENS had shot Captain Meijer.

The next day I had to drive VILKENS to Poldoorn where he had to appear before the "G.S. Kriegsgericht". VILKENS did not tell me anything about the matter so I do not know what was discussed there.

The above statement having been read out to and persisted in by witness, the draft of it was signed by him.

Statement made out on oath of office concluded and signed at Arnhem on 8th February 1946.

S/ S.R. Post.
H. Pater.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 61
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NEDERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 530 (10-7-1947.)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Witnesses

1. WOELLEN (POLITIEN), Obersturmführer, Deutsches Kriegsmarine. Stationed at Tiel Sept. 1944. Description: aged 30, medium height, round red face, thickset build.


3. BÖTH, Franz Martin, a sailor belonging to the German navy. Was in Tiel Sept. 1944. Home address: "Ges.mae und Kartoffelhandlung", 30 or 33, Uhlenbothenstrasse, Düsseldorf.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Wemol and Tiel, 20th Sept. 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder.
No. XIII - Pillage (complicity in)
No. XVIII - Wanton devastation and destruction of property (arson) (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions in national law


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

14 men accused of shooting at Germans working a ferry were Summary shot at Tiel in spite of their denials, and houses belonging to some of them were set on fire. When making the arrests German soldiers stole bicycles belonging to two people who escaped the fate of their fellow villagers.

Transmitted by
State Police,
District Almelo,
Detachment Wijhe ven.
Political Investigation Department.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the

Submitted by H.J. van den Broek, sergeant-major in the State Police, Boven-
Leeuwen, also special constable, attached to the Political Investigation
Department at Huygen, in connection with the shooting of 14 persons at Tiel.

Witness J. van Drouwe, wife of the late D.G. Janson of Wamel, states that on
20th Sept. 1944, when they on the Wamel side of the Maas were "liberated" and the
Germans were encamped at Tiel she heard that a great number of
German soldiers had crossed the river and were making for Wamel. The Allies
were not yet in Wamel but members of the "Underground" were on guard along the
"Waalbandijk". The previous day some of these had shot at the Germans
who were working the ferry-boat.

The Germans threw a hand-grenade at the front-door of witness' house,
smashing it, and then called to them to get out. They, witness, her
husband, two sons and two daughters were taken to the transformer station
near the Tiel ferry, where they found the three van Echtold brothers,
Schonenborg with two of his sons, J.v.d.Wilen, J.v.Rooij and F.v.Rossum
with his wife, all from Wamel village.

One of the soldiers told the officer in command that no ammunition
had been found at witness' house, and she, her daughters and a small boy were
released. The men had to stay and were later taken to Tiel.

Witness' house was on fire but a son who was not there when they were
arrested, returned and extinguished the blaze. He was seized and also
taken to Tiel where he, her other son and her husband were shot the same day.
Most of the Germans were Wehrmacht uniform but were in naval uniform.

Witness Janssen, wife of H. Helis and daughter of the previous witness
states that English reconnaissance units had been in Wamel on 20th Sept.
1944 and had shot from a tank with the intention of driving the Germans back
but they didn’t succeed and so withdrew.

The Germans arrived at her parents house where she happened to be and she
saw then throw a hand-grenade at the door which was smashed to bits. Two
soldiers entered, asked who had shot and whether there was ammunition in the
house. This was denied but they searched the house and found nothing, all
the same they took all those in the house with them to the transformer
station. One of the witness' brothers escaped and was shot at but not hit, a
man with him though must have been hit for he was found dead in a ditch next
day. An officer questioned all those at the transformer station, finally
releasing the women but taking the men off. About a week later they received
news of the death of all the men who had gone to Tiel with the Germans that
day. Witness describes the German officer in charge of proceedings as follows:
strongly built, aged 35-40, clean shaven, pale.

Witness van Echtold, wife of the late J.C.Vander Wilen, states that
the Germans took her husband and she heard some days later that he and
several others had been shot at Tiel the same day. Witness heard that the
20 Germans who were at Wamel that day were under the command of an officer.

Witness van Rossum states that he managed to escape and the Germans
released his wife but they took both their bicycles.

The officer in charge wore a grey-green uniform, very clean-shaven, had
a thin pale face and was aged 35-40.

Witness Mason, wife of the late H.Schonenborg, states that she saw the
Germans smash their way into her neighbour Elsen's house which later burst into
flames. Witness and her husband took refuge at the van der Wilen's being
joined by their sons. . . Four days later they heard that their house too was
on fire. They...
on fire. They all went back to see what they could do and the men were arrested and taken to a spot where other arrested people had been collected together. Witness who had followed was not allowed to speak to them and was sent home. She never saw them again.

Her description of the officer in charge corresponds with that of the previous witness with the addition that his height was about 1.70m. Witness Blzen said that she was in her kitchen when the Germans appeared and set her house on fire by shooting at it. She fled and was shot at by one of the Germans.

The "underground" had done sentry duty on the dyke after Wamol had been so-called "liberated" and had kept up a regular fire on the ferry-boat which was being run by sailors belonging to the German navy. It was probably for that reason the Germans had crossed over.

Witness Janssen, wife of W.v.Weerd-nburg and widow of J.don Blzen, said that the latter was taken to Tiel and she heard a few days later he was shot there. He was absolutely innocent of any war-like action and had nothing to do with the "underground".

Witness van Vliet, wife of P.J.J.Ruigen, Tiel, states that on 20th Sept.1944 she saw the ferry-boat return from Wamol carrying a great number of people. These were civilians and presumably came from Wamol. They were made to line up opposite her cafe and she counted 14 persons. An "Oberleutnant" who was in charge demanded brandy and then made witness take beer out to his soldiers. While he was still in her house he said to her: "Those people have been shooting. They must all be done in, the swines". Witness offered him money to let them off, saying she was sure they were innocent but the "Oberleutnant" was blazing with rage and would not hear reason. Even one of the sailors tried to move him from his purpose but to no avail. Witness noticed that the "Oberleutnant" had a shot wound through the left upper arm. He told witness he had been hit three times. He went out and all the soldiers had to line up, the prisoners in front of them and when the officer said "We are going to Drouwel", the soldiers answered in chorus: "Ja, Herr Oberleutnant". They then marched off towards the river and had barely gone through the arch when witness heard the sound of shooting from an automatic pistol followed by that of a revolver. Witness is convinced that the "Oberleutnant" himself shot all the people as he was the only one who was carrying a machine-gun in front of him.

The following day the corpses were taken away by the Tiel Municipal Health department. The Germans then threw handgrenades into the pools of blood.

Witness Hoogenboom, surgeon, Tiel, states that on 20th Sept.1944 a German soldier was brought to the hospital where witness bound up a shot wound in his right upper arm. A German officer then ordered him to be taken to a German military hospital. The soldier's name was Erich HUNTHOFFER and he came from Wilhelmsburg on Ruhr.

Witness Jonassen, sergeant in the State Police, states that he saw 14 men standing against a wall with their hands above their heads. Some sailors (Germanavy) and Wehrmacht soldiers were present and a Wehrmacht "Oberleutnant" was cursing and swearing. Witness later heard shooting and when he went down to the river next day he saw the corpses lying there of the men who had been brought from Wamol the previous day. A sentry who was there told him to take the "partisans" away or they would be thrown into the river. Witness saw that this was done and the corpses taken to the grave-yard where they were buried. Before that he examined the bodies which were riddled with bullets. Schonenberg had 67 bullet holes in him.

Witness Jonassen states that one of the German sailors who was present was called Franz Martin REH. He was a "good lad" and not the sort to have done such a deed but might be able to supply the authon's name.
Witness van Westering states that he saw the Germans and the non they had brought from Wane go down to the key and stop in front of the wall. One of the Germans who was supposedly an officer stood in front of the non and said to each one in turn: "You shot!" Each denied having done so but he took his automatic pistol and moved the lot down. When all were lying on the ground he kicked them first then shot backwards and forwards across the bodies. When he saw they were all dead he said: "Those people won't shoot again". The officer was wearing a camouflage garment. He was about 35 to 40 years of age.

In an attached report drawn up by J. Neless at Tiel from statements made by eye-witnesses it is said that V.H.J. v. Eijk, municipal surveyor at Tiel was told by the police to get in touch with "Obersturmmann YOLIENNNN about having 14 corpses taken away from where they were lying near the Wane river. He went to see the "Obersturmmann" whose only concern was that the corpses should be removed from where the execution had taken place. As far as he was concerned they could be thrown into the river.

Witness Emscher, detained at the Tiel police station states that she was working in the office of the "Ortskommandant" at Tiel from Sept. 1944 to Febr. 1945. She knew that in Sept. 1944 14 men, including the Schotemmers, Jansens, v.d. Moelen, don Bieman etc. were fetched by "Obersturmmann YOLIENNNN and were immediately shot dead at Tiel. They were suspected of working for the "underground", witness does not know by whose orders they were shot. YOLIENNNN who was an "Obersturmmann" in the German navy, was aged 30, medium height, round red face, thickset build. In another statement by witness van Vliet (Mrs Rosson) the latter says that the "Oberleutnant" who was with the prisoners did not belong to the navy. He was addressed as "Oberleutnant", was aged about 40, medium height, healthy complexion. He was wounded in one arm.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Leeuven, 6th Feb. 1947.


NOTES ON THE CASE

Through extradition of witnesses the Dutch Government would have the possibility of discovering the name of the perpetrator of this crime.
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KATZ, Joachim
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

Charge No. 531 (17 July 1947)

For the use of the Secretariat

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Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:

NOT TO BE TRANSLATED

KAPP, Joachim, German, was stationed at Aduard and in charge of a revolving-light in the "Van Starckenborgh" near there June 1942.

Was transferred to Buitenpost shortly after 7th June 1942, (date of murder) going from there to Veenendaal.

Comes from Emden or Dresden (Ger.).

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Aduard, Holland, 7th June 1942.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No. I - Murder.

References to relevant provisions of national law:

Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 287, 239.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused shot and killed Jan Koorenhof without having any reason for doing so.

TRANSMITTED BY:..........................
Statement concerning the interrogation of witnesses in the case of the murder of J. Koorenhof by the German J. KATT on 7th June 1942 at Aduard.

Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by Johannes Kruit, sergeant major in the State Police belonging to the above group.

Witness Jannes Hansen states that the German Joachim KATT, whom he knew well, was in his (Hansen's) public house on the evening of Sunday 7th June 1942. KATT had been there since 2 p.m. that day. He was stationed at Aduard and was in charge of a revolving light in the "van Starckenborg" annexe there.

At about 9 p.m. on the 7th June 1942, 17 people entered the public house. They belonged to a fishing-club at Groningen and had been fishing in the province of Friesland. The people in question stayed in witness' public house till 10 p.m. when they left it with the intention of continuing their journey to Groningen. The German Joachim KATT went outside at the same time. Suddenly witness saw that KATT, pistol in hand, planted himself in front of the 17 people and ordered them to stay where they were. Why KATT did this witness did not know.

Nothing special had happened in the public house and there had been a happy atmosphere all the time. It had attracted his attention though that the German Joachim KATT had been playing about with his pistol several times that afternoon. KATT was not drunk and knew exactly what he was doing for he only had had some beer and red or black currant gin.

Witness heard one of the women who belonged to the group say: "Come Jan, do go and speak to him (KATT) because we have to get a move on".

Jan Koorenhof went up to the German Joachim KATT and tried to make it clear to him that nobody had done anything wrong and ought to let them go.

L. de Groot from Aduard who was also in witness' public house and who evidently noticed that something was going wrong immediately went outside. De Groot knew KATT very well and said to him: "Joachim, you mustn't", Later de Groot told witness that KATT replied: "Go away, de Groot, I am going to shoot you", At the same time witness heard a shot and saw J. Koorenhof fall. He turned to have been fatally wounded. Dr. B. Koo established the cause of death.

Quite by chance Jan Koorenhof, who spoke a little German, had been seated next to KATT while in the public house and they had had some conversation together.

Threatening with his pistol J. KATT then took the rest of the people belonging to the fishing-club to a field nearby.

On the 12th August 1942 witness had to report at the Ortskommandant's at Groningen in connection with this murder.

The German KATT was transferred to Friesland after the shooting.Witness probably will be able to recognize him if he sees him again.

Witness Warrant Officer Johannes Kruit

- 2 -
Witness Wierd Meijer states that he knew the German Joachim KOTT well because he had been billeted in witness' house for about 6 months. KOTT was in charge of the revolving light in the "Van Storkkonborgh" tower. Witness is not sure but he thinks that KOTT came from Dresden. KOTT was a very silent sort of a person and he used to sit thinking for hours. Witness will be able to recognise him if he sees him again.

Witness Lodewijk de Groot confirms witness' Janes Hanson's statement adding that he saw Joachim KOTT leave the public house and stand in front of the people belonging to the fishing-club. KOTT had his pistol in his hand at the time and refused to let the people leave. Witness immediately went up to KOTT and said to him: "Joachim you mustn't". KOTT answered witness: "Go away de Groot, I am going to shoot". at the same time KOTT fired and shot one of the members of the fishing-club dead.

Why KOTT refused to let these people leave and shot one of them witness does not know. KOTT was not drunk and as far as witness knows there was only beer and black or red current gin to drink. Before all this happened there was no trouble or quarrelling.

Witness Janna Flitkies widow of L.Koorenhof states that on the 8th June 1942 she was told that her son Jan was shot the previous day. According to information the German who shot witness' son was named Joachim KOTT and he came from Emden (Dor.). After the liberation another of witness' sons had tried to find out the whereabouts of KOTT. Several people with the name KOTT were living in Emden but not the aforesaid Joachim KOTT.

The investigator adds that the investigation undertaken at the time was carried out entirely by the Germans.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Schildhorn 8th April 1947.

S/ John Kruij.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No.532 (17-7-47)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered number 5932 No. 455

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

(not to be translated)

Witnesses:

1. MARTIN, Kriminal-Sekretär, S.D., ARNHEM,Sept. 1944. After the landing at ARNHEM was transferred to Germany, probably DRESDEN

2. FISCHER, FELIX ERICH (CH) GEORGE, member of S.D. (Polizei-ausstellner), ARNHEM, Sept. 1944. Born 30th. Jan. 1902 in BERLIN; lived at 4. ROOSTERSTRAT, NIJMEGEN; teacher of modern languages and Commercial law; was suspected in 1940 of spying for Germany. Now in "AUSLAUF" internment Camp, ELLEKEN, HOLLAND.


Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Elsat, 7th. September 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. 1 - Murder.

References to relevant provisions of national law


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

A Dutchman, M.R.M. JANSSEN, was arrested by members of the S.D. and when being taken to ARNHEM, was shot by the accused when as alleged, "attempting to escape".
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**Statement**

submitted by J. Bijker, police-detective, JENSEN, also special constable, in connection with the murder of M.R.M. JENSEN at EST, 7th. Sept. 1944.

Witness JUDE HETZSCHEN, S.S. Obersturmführer, (since tried for other crimes and shot), states that he was told that an order had come from S.D. at the Hague that Criminal-Geheimpförtner MARTIN, working with the S.D. at JENNEHN, was to arrest a man at JENNEHN and FISCHER was to accompany him. Witness, MARTIN and FISCHER drove to the address given where they found a man called JENSEN and his wife. By MARTIN's orders FISCHER took the woman to the JENNEHN police-station while MARTIN and witness searched the house, and found some foreign letters. FISCHER returned and the three of them drove off with JENSEN in the direction of JENNEHN. It was then between 1 and 2 a.m. Near EST the car stopped and witness saw MARTIN and JENSEN get out. It was very dark so he could not see what the latter did but a few moments later heard shots and going to find out what had happened found JENSEN lying face downwards. MARTIN, who had a pistol in his hand, was standing about 2 yards away. FISCHER, who meanwhile had also left the car, joined them. Shortly afterwards they drove on to JENNEHN where MARTIN informed the necessary authorities of what had happened. MARTIN told witness and FISCHER that JENSEN had asked if he might out of the car for a moment and on this being allowed had tried to escape. MARTIN then shot him at his wife with the aforementioned result. Witness does not think that an order had been previously given to kill the man.

Witness FELIX ERIC GEORGE FISCHER states that he was working with the S.D. at JENNEHN. When having received his orders he got into the car, HETZSCHEN and MARTIN he is practically certain another S.D. man, JENSEN, were already in it. They drove to the house in question, JENSEN witness thinks going inside with the other two while he himself remained with the car. Some minutes later MARTIN and a woman came out and the three of them drove off to the JENNEHN police-station here the woman was handed over to the police and they returned to the house. MARTIN, HETZSCHEN and JENSEN fetched a man from it and they drove towards JENNEHN. Just beyond JENNEHN witness heard the man ask if he might get out for a moment, heard HETZSCHEN or MARTIN say: "Well, if he wants to, he must". There was a lot of military traffic on the road and the car had also gone for an air-raid. As far as witness remembers MARTIN got out followed by HETZSCHEN and JENSEN and they had gone a short distance when witness heard shooting which made him suppose something special was going on. A second later he heard three shots go off at irregular intervals. Witness gave for that direction and saw HETZSCHEN standing there and MARTIN, who was near him, raising himself from a bending position. He saw the arrested man lying on the ground, did not see that he was handcuffed and thinks this was not the case. When witness asked what had happened HETZSCHEN or MARTIN answered that JENSEN had tried to escape and had been shot dead. JENSEN was also near MARTIN and witness suppose he left the car just before or at the same time as himself. They left the man behind and drove off to JENNEHN where witness received orders to telephone the Netherlands police. Sometime after the air-landing at JENNEHN MARTIN was transferred to Germany.

Witness J. M.M. KEHM, widow of M.R.M. JENSEN, states that she is an Austrian by birth. At the end of 1940 she was taken on by the S.D. at the Hague and worked in the office there for six months when she resigned. In S.D. men told her once that they did not trust her in the office. Witness later married her husband and having been with the S.D. was able to give him various bits of information which he passed on to the "underground". On the evening in question 7th. Sept. 1944 witness was called downstairs by her husband when she found being searched by men in German uniform. She herself was then taken away by two of these men and was put into JENNEHN prison being released when the fighting started there. Some time later she heard her husband had been shot by the Germans.
A photograph of F.E.G. FISCHER was shown to a witness who recognised it as that of one of the men who took her away.

When further questioned by the interrogator, FISCHER said that at the time of the arrest of the JANSSEN's he was wearing German Wehrmacht uniform.

A statement on oath, dated 23rd. Nov. 1944 and submitted by J.G. JANSSEN, 2nd. Lieutenant in the Royal Mounted Police at ELST, produces the following evidence by witnesses:

Witness WINDT, detective, states that early in Sept. 1944 he was told by the ARNHEM Police that the S.D. there had informed them that a man called JANSSEN, arrested by them at Nijmegen and being brought to ARNHEM, had attempted to escape and been shot down. Witness examined the body at ELST cemetery and established that the man had a shot wound high up in the back of the head where the bullet had gone in and another in the neck. This led witness and his fellow policemen to remark that the man had probably not been escaping but had been murdered. Next day witness was told that a certain FISCHER was one of the Sicherheitspolizei who had notified the police-station of the occurrence.

Witness DUNKER, sergeant-major and post commandant of the Royal Mounted Police, ELST, states that he accompanied the previous witness to ELST cemetery and examined the body. There were several bullet holes in the clothing and a wound which had gone in at the head and came out at the neck. From the angle, taken in conjunction with JANSSEN's height (he was a tall man), they came to the conclusion that the victim must either have been lying down, crouching or bending when he was shot.

Witness DORSEM, cemetery superintendent, ELST, states that he helped put the corpse on a stretcher. He saw that it was bleeding from several places, especially the head and chest.

Witness SCHRAVEN states that he was on duty at Nijmegen police-station when Mrs JANSSEN was brought in by two S.D. men. They said the arrest had taken place on account of a suspected illegal possession of fire-arms. They then returned and took JANSSEN off to ARNHEM and next day or shortly after witness heard the latter had been shot dead near ELST when attempting to escape. FISCHER was in charge of proceedings.

Witness R.B. JANSSEN, father of the victim, states that he knows of no reason for the arrest of his son and daughter-in-law but suspects that it was because both knew too much about the Gestapo.

Witness JANSSEN, medical practitioner, states that he was called to view JANSSEN's body. He found a wound in the head, one in each lung and some in both legs.


A/ J. BUKER.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 62
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION,

NORSEMAN CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No.533 (17 July 1947)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number 3933 | Date of receipt in Secretariat
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Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position
(Not to be translated)

1. SCHULTZ, Karl, "Chlorlant" of the "Kriegsmarine" (German navy) unit stationed on the Rijswijk at Rotterdam 6th Sept.1944 - end of Nov. 1944; F.P.no. H.600.02. Was deputy commander at the time the execution and other crimes took place.

2. LOOS (JOYS), Halter, Petty-officer (Bootsmann), member of the "Kriegsmarine" (German navy) unit, stationed on the Rijswijk at Rotterdam, 6 Sept.1944 - end of Nov. 1944; F.P.no. H.600.02.

Suspects:

3. WALLER, Hein.
4. SCHÜTZ, Friedrich.
5. BECKMANN, Karl.
6. HENNIG, Karl.

All sailors belonging to the "Kriegsmarine" (German navy) unit, stationed on the Rijswijk at Rotterdam, 6 Sept.1944 - end of Nov. 1944; F.P.no. H.600.02.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime
Rotterdam, October 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. I - Murder (compl.in.)
No. XIII - Pillage (compl.in.)
No. XVIII - Wanton devastation and destruction of property (arson) (compl.in.)

References to relevant provisions of national law

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On 10th Oct.1944 three German naval non were passing a flax-mill when one of them came in contact with a live wire which was hanging across the street with the result that he was killed.

LOOS (JOYS) immediately ordered the arrest of 7 civilians. These were taken in front of SCHÜTZ who undertook an investigation. After two of the arrested persons had been released and two others taken in their place 7 men were shot by a firing squad. 5 houses and a pumping-station were set on fire and destroyed but before this happened personal belongings, food and cattle were stolen from the houses.

Transmitted by...
Investigation of War Crimes Office, Sub-committee Rotterdam, Pro Justitia.

Excerpts of these statements have been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by Gerard Jacobus Verwey, attached to the sub-committee for the investigation of War Crimes at Rotterdam, also special constable, who states as follows:

"From a statement drawn up by Augustijn Kellie, sergeant in the Royal Mounted Police, it appears that approximately 15 German sailors belonging to the "Kriegsmarine" (German navy), Feldpostnummer 16-508.12, were stationed on the Rijssdijk at Rotterdam from 6th September 1944 till the end of November 1944. Their commander was "Hauptmann" Hudt who was stationed at "Hoogvliet", Rotterdam and who apparently was not present when the crimes in question were committed on 10th October 1944 and following days. Three of these sailors, namely petty-officers Walther JOOS (LOOS), Heinz WINIK and Ernst LANGE accompanied by the do aard sisters were passing the Barendrecht flax-mill on the evening of the 10th October 1944. There Ernst Lange walked against a live wire which was hanging across the road with the result that he was killed. The above-mentioned petty-officer Walther JOOS imputed Lange's death to sabotage, and immediately had 7 civilians arrested. These 7 persons were taken before "Oberleutnant" SCHIETZ (or SCH.2), who went into the matter. One of the arrested people, a boy of 16, was released and later a second also, but another person was arrested in the latter's place. Six people were put in front of a firing squad, the manager of the factory went up to the commander of the firing-squad in order to beg for mercy for the people about to be shot. Without trial of any sort he (Cornelis Barendrecht) was then put with the others and all 7 of them were shot.

These German sailors next set fire to 5 houses and a pumping-station near the flax-mill and also the house at Rhoon belonging to the manager of the mill - Cornelis Barendrecht. From these houses, personal belongings, food and cattle were stolen.

From a report drawn up on the 12th October 1944 by J. Th. de Rooij, police-detective 1st class, Rotterdam police it appears that on Wednesday 11th October 1944 at about 5 p.m. the following were summarily shot on the Rijssdijk at Rotterdam:

Jacob de Haard, Leonard Hendrik Spoormaker, Sr., Leonard Hendrik Spoormaker, Jnr., Leonard Hou ckenoven, Johannes Konvenoven, Cornelis Barendrecht and Johannes Hendrik van der Haag.

According to statements made by Noolto van der Velden, Flontje Johannes do Graaf and Willehulme de Haard, a German sailor Friedel SCHIEFF belonged to that unit of the "Kriegsmarine" which was stationed at Rijssdijk, Rotterdam. He was billeted at the same address as the above-mentioned petty-officer Walther JOOS (LOOS).

Friedel SCHIEFF is suspected of having arrested one or more of the 7 victims and of having helped set fire to the houses and pumping-station referred to when also looting was carried out.

The investigator adds that from statements by Jan Bruijn Durlo and Hendrik Johannes Spoormaker it appears that "Oberleutnant" SCHIETZ directed or at any rate took part in the investigation which resulted in the 7 people being shot and arson and theft committed.

Witness Maria Cornelia de Brujin at that time house-keeper to "Oberleutnant" SCHIETZ, states that SCHIETZ arranged the shooting of the 7 victims and that he himself was in command of the firing squad.

The investigator personally and
witness personally and while doing so he seemed to be very pleased with
the way he had arranged the matter.

Accused SCHÜTZ was commandant of the unit belonging to the
"Kriegsmarine" concerned while "Bootsmann" (petty-officer) Walther LOOS
(LOOS) was in charge of the unit.

It is very probable that through the absence of "Hauptmann" "Haut
SCHÜTZ" was acting as company-commander at the time of the airing.

Witness Jan Krijn Daurio and Wilhelmina do Ward state further that
Heinz WILLES belonged to the afore mentioned unit. WILLES is suspected of
having arrested one or more of the 7 victims and of being an accomplice in
the arson and theft. In addition WILLES must have been an important witness
at the enquiry undertaken by SCHÜTZ because he (WILLES) was present at
the accident when Ernst Lange was killed.

From statements made by Hendrik Johannes Spooraker and Jacob de Raadt
it appears that the afore mentioned Walther LOOS arrested 7 people on his
own initiative that same evening with the intention, as appeared from his
own words, of having people executed by way of reprisal.

Witness Adriantje van Hoggelen, widow of one of the victims (J.H. van
dor Waag), states that she saw Walther LOOS, present at the shooting of the
7 people and that he took an active part in setting fire to the afore mentioned
houses.

Witness Wilhelmina do Ward states that the sailors Corrad BUURING
and Paul BENNING were members of the naval unit in question. They are
suspected of having arrested one or more of the victims and also of having
taken an active part in the firing and looting of the houses.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed on
Monday, 21st October 1946.

S/J. Verwey.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 53 (17-7-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(not to be translated)

   Member of the N.S.D.A.P. and a fervent "party-man".
   Born 23rd. Sept. 1904 at JUNIUS, Schleswig, Germany.
   Now detained in VUGHT prison.
   U.N.W.C.C. list No. 30/W.9.

Witnesses:

2. RUDOLF, FRANZ, member of the Grenzschutz, WIERINGEN, April 1945.
   Description: aged about 55, height about 1.75 m., slim, dark grey hair, dark eyes, sunk cheeks, pointed nose, small moustache.
   Came from Saxony.

3. RECHMANN, JOHANN, German, member of the Grenzschutz at EWILJUSLUI, 1944.
   Born 30th. March 1905 at Hanover (Ger.), now living at 40 DREEF, HAARLEM (Holl.);
   Cabinet maker.

4. SCHUMACHER, member of the Grenzschutz, EWILJUSLUI, 1944. Came from BREDWIJ, waiter by profession.
   Description: aged about 50, height about 1.70 m., dark hair, dark moustache, dark complexion.

5. MÄGEH, member of the Grenzschutz, EWILJUSLUI, 1944.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime.


Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder (complicity in)
" VII - Deportation of civilians (complicity in)
" XIII - Pillage

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code; Art. 47, 14, 287, 289, 310 - 312, 321, 416

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

HINRICHSEN deliberately shot a man M.P. SCHOUHAN previously arrested in Bonn with suspected sabotage. The excuse given was "attempt to escape", but the real reason appears to have been a private one. The possessions the victim had with him at the time were divided between the Wehrmacht and accused himself.

HINRICHSEN was also concerned in the shooting of 2 unarmed men as they came up to a farm where he and his men had stationed themselves. In addition on another occasion he seized two motor-bicycles for which he gave no requisitioning-slip and was also responsible for a policeman being put on a transport destined for Germany.

Transmitted by
Investigation of War Crimes Sub-Commission.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**Statement**

submitted by H. BROODMAN, inspector attached to the Political Investigation Dept, HAARLEM, member of the Sub-Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes in NORTH-HOLLAND, in connection with the murder of H.P. SNOODIJK by the German, JURGEN HINRICHS.

Witness HENRIETTE KROON, detained in a camp in Holland, states that she often met JURGEN HINRICHS, Commandant of the Grenzschutz at WIERINGEN, at the house of a man called VISSER at WIERINGEN and one day as SNOODIJK was passing, VISSER told HINRICHS that SNOODIJK had threatened to settle with her after the war. Later in April 1945, SNOODIJK was arrested by the Grenzschutz. Witness thinks that it was the day after SNOODIJK was shot that HINRICHS told her he had arrested SNOODIJK in connection with acts of sabotage. On the orders of his commandant, whose name witness does not know, he had then shot SNOODIJK on the road leading from WIERINGEN to de KOCY after having made one of his subordinates, RUDOLF, walk on in front with SNOODIJK. He told witness he had informed his commandant of what had happened and had buried the body by the side of the road.

HINRICHS also told witness that he had shot two Dutchmen on a farm because they were out tovlate. This was before SNOODIJK was shot.

Witness SHIT states that during the occupation he was parish constable at EWIJCKSLUIS. About 15th Dec. 1944 there was a "razzia" (raid) and by HINRICHS's orders witness was arrested by the German BECIMANN and taken to HIPPOLYTUSHEP where he found practically the entire brigade of the Marechaussee (Royal Mounted Police) stationed at Wieringen who had all been arrested too. When names were being checked to see who might be released witness pointed out to the German officer present that he was the only policeman at EWIJCKSLUIS. He then saw HINRICHS whisper something and witness was retained in custody, being put on a transport some days later and destined for Germany. During an air attack on the train witness managed to escape and went into hiding. HINRICHS did not like witness who he realised was working against him. When HINRICHS was arrested in May 1945, he confessed to having shot SNOODIJK. Witness, who was told this immediately afterwards, adds: "It is true that he was maltreated at the time but I am convinced that he deliberately killed SNOODIJK".

Witness JOHANN BECIRANN, German, now living at HAARLEM (Holl.), states that he served in the Grenzschutz under HINRICHS. The day after two Dutchmen were shot on a farm near WIERINGEN witness was told by two members of the Grenzschutz that before they went to the farm HINRICHS told them that they would probably be faced with armed persons and made the remark that it would be best to shoot first. Witness was further told that SCHUMCHER and MUGER, who were both members of the detachment in question, had protested to HINRICHS and when they found that the people were entirely unarmed had, as a protest, got on their bicycles and ridden away. Witness acknowledges that he arrested SHIT (see above) by HINRICHS's orders. He was the only man whom HINRICHS had ordered to be arrested at WIERINGEN where a "razzia" was not being held though there were going on that day at WIERINGEN. It had been intended to release SHIT but HINRICHS saw to it that instead he was put on a transport for Germany.

The accused JURGEN HINRICHS, now in Vught prison, states that one evening, most probably 25th April 1945, he and RUDOLF were taking SNOODIJK to ALKMAAR with the intention of handing him over to Kommissar HASSAN of the Grenzschutz there. On the way SNOODIJK asked if he might stop for a moment and they all got off their bicycles. SNOODIJK walked away a few yards and then suddenly threw his bicycle down and started to run.

- 2 -

Accused called:
Accused called "Halt or I shoot", but as SNOODIJK continued to run accused fired at him with his stun-gun and saw him fall. He was dead when they reached him. Accused then fetched a spade, dug a hole, put SNOODIJK in it and filled it in. He buried him because he thought he would be shot by members of the "underground", or the "Dieststelle" attacked if the "underground" knew he had shot SNOODIJK. Accused did not intentionally shoot to kill.

In connection with the shooting of 2 men at a farm accused stated that about two months before SNOODIJK's death he had been told that an attack was to be made on the farm of Uit den Willigen at Wieringermeer. He and some five of his men went there and took up positions in and outside the house. Accused heard people approaching, saw two men and called to them to stop but instead they tried to run away. They were immediately shot at by soldiers stationed by accused the other side of the yard and then accused himself also shot. He does not know whose shots hit the men but when found they were dead he informed the police at Wieringermeer and also Alkmar. It was found that the dead men were unarmed. Accused had previously given orders to his subordinates to fire quickly as he had been told that members of his detachment had been shot at from the same farm shortly before and that attacks were being made by bands of four or five heavily armed men.

Accused also states that in the spring of 1945 he seized two motor-bicycles at N.Takosl house, Wieringon. He had them taken to Alkmaar but did not give a requisitioning slip for them as this was only done by "Kommissar" HASSAN at Alkmar.

Witness HARTIGH, police-sergeant, states that having been notified that two men had been shot there he went to Uit den Willigen's farm and found two corpses. He was told they had been shot by HINRICHSEN. He found a number of cartridge cases in the yard. He next went to HINRICHSEN who said he was seeing to the matter himself and had taken the victim's papers. Later witness heard the victims names were SLAGTER and KOPS.

Witness Uit den Willigen states that he heard shooting. Later HINRICHSEN and some other Germans entered the house and HINRICHSEN told him he had just shot two people. Witness later looked out of the window and saw the Germans bending over something then heard a report and supposed that one of the victims was being given another shot. Two corpses were then put in his barn and the papers taken from their pockets. Witness found 50-60 empty cartridge cases in the yard.

Questioned by the investigator about a further shot which was said to have been fired at one of the victims (see above) accused acknowledges that his first statement that both men were dead was not the truth. He went to examine them when they fell and found that though one was dead, the other who had several shots in the abdomen was still alive. As he saw this man's eyes were already beginning to glaze, he put a bullet through his head and he then died.

The investigator adds that he questioned HINRICHSEN on several occasions, the latter maintaining that he shot SNOODIJK because he tried to escape. The investigator is however of the opinion that HINRICHSEN's first statement made on 17th July 1945 (see statement 2), though probably made under pressure, was correct as he repeated it without much variation on two other dates that same year.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarlem, 9th July 1947.

a/ H. Brookman.

- 3 -
STATEMENT 2.

submitted by D. Plukker, police-constable, Rotterdam, also special constable.

The accused Jurgen HINRICHSN states that on 20th April 1945 he had SNOODIJK, a man he knew, arrested by Franz RUDOLF, a subordinate of his, accused's, as he was supposed of removing explosives placed under a bridge at Ewijkaluis. After interrogation accused and RUDOLF took him to the high road between Ewijkaluis and De Koedijk, accused's intention being to kill him. After going a certain distance accused told SNOODIJK he could go and the latter took it he was released. When he had gone about 3 yards away accused shot him with his machine gun, killing him. RUDOLF, who was standing beside accused, was a witness. Accused left him guarding SNOODIJK's body while he himself fetched a spade, the two of them then enlarged a hole in a bank near the corpse and buried it. Accused was afraid that he would have to answer for what had happened he did not notify it to his chief (H.S.J.) at Alkmaar. He should have done so but as he had shot SNOODIJK on his own initiative and without orders he could not report this to his chief. Next day he told Henrietta KROON with whom he had been on intimate terms for two years, that he had shot SNOODIJK on orders from his chief. He told her this as she had repeatedly said that SNOODIJK would sometime make her answer for what she had done. This statement to KROON was a lie but he had told it her for fear the truth should come out when SNOODIJK was found to be missing. Accused acted on his own initiative to safeguard KROON as SNOODIJK, who had served a prison sentence for listening to the English broadcasts, knew that KROON had denounced him. (Statement made 17th July 1945)

Witness H.A. KROON states that on 27th April 1945 HINRICHSN told her he had arrested and shot SNOODIJK the previous day, this so he said, by order of his chief. (Statement 24th July 1945).

The investigator Plukker states that on 28th July 1945 he took accused, HINRICHSN, to the spot where the latter said SNOODIJK's body was buried. Here a body was dug up and recognised from its clothing etc., by investigator as that of SNOODIJK, his nephew. On being questioned HINRICHSN said that the victim's wrist-watch and identity-card were in his, accused's, writing-table at his billet, the bicycle and a brief-case having been put at the disposal of the "Wohrmacht" at Overw.

In a further statement made by witness KROON in August 1945 the latter states that after HINRICHSN had told her he had arrested SNOODIJK she advised him after she had spoken to his commandant about the matter, to clear SNOODIJK out of the way by shooting him, and on his saying what was he to do with the body, suggested he throw it into the sea or bury it in the dyke. On the evening of 26th April 1945, HINRICHSN told her he would take SNOODIJK off accompanied by Franz RUDOLF, and would then shoot and bury the former. To this witness answered, "Thank God, then I don't have to be afraid of him any longer". The next day witness asked HINRICHSN if he had shot SNOODIJK to which he answered in the affirmative. He also told her that after he had drunk some brandy at Ewijkaluis he had gone for a walk as he felt nervous.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed on 14th August 1945.

D. Plukker.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 62
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.**

**NETHERLANDS CRIMES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.**

Charge No. 535 (17th July 1947.)

For the use of the Secretariat

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Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. **MOLLER, Paul, Reichsdeutscher, Contractor for the "Wehrmacht" on the Island of Texel (Holl.) June 1944 - April 1945.**
   - Born 25th July 1883 at Erfurt (Ger.)
   - Lived at 12, Neumarkstrasse, Seeblick. Now detained in Alkmaar (Holl.).

2. **KLEPPER, member of the "Geokommandantur" at Den Helder, possibly acting as "Kriegsrichter" on the Island of Texel, April 1945.**

3. **SPECHT, Hauptmann, stationed on Island of Texel, April 1945.**

4. **SPECHT, Hauptmann, stationed on Island of Texel, April 1945.**

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

- Island of Texel (Holl.), April 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

- No. 1. - Murder (Complicity in) and Deportation.

References to relevant provisions in national law


**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

The accused, who was imprisoned by them for a few hours during a rising on the Island of Texel by Russian troops in German employ, afterwards denounced a Dutchman, JULLENS, whom he accused of having ill-treated him while he was a Russian prisoner. He also accused JULLENS of subversive activities. JULLENS was arrested and later shot. KLEPPER is said to have been the probable "Kriegsrichter" who supposedly tried the victim before he was shot.

Transmitted by: ..........................
Political Investigation Branch
Dun Holdar.

Extract of these statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

submitted by M. Franssen, detective belonging to the above branch also special police constable in connection with the murder of JULENS on the island of Texel.

(Note: Russian soldiers fighting on the German side were stationed on the Island of Texel. They suddenly rebelled and fighting ensued. That is the back-ground of the present charge.)

Witness FEHRAH, member of a Dutch traitor organisation now in custody in Holland, states that on 8th April 1945 Paul MOLLER, a Poehakommandant, contractor to the "Voehakommandant" with whom he was talking (he was in Den Burg on the island of Texel) saw a man called JULENS in GOEDHART's garden next door. MOLLER, who looked startled, called out: "That is the man" and rushed up to JULENS. Witness heard MOLLER say: "You stay here", and then he, MOLLER, said that witness was responsible for seeing that JULENS did not make off. JULENS dashed off while JULENS said to witness and GOEDHART who was also there by them: "How can that man do it when I only saved his life this morning". MOLLER returned accompanied by a number of German soldiers. JULENS was then searched, witness thinks by soldiers, and afterwards taken away by them and MOLLER.

Witness GOEDHART, detained in a camp in Holland, states that he saw MOLLER return with the soldiers, storm up to JULENS, a hand-grenade in his hand, and heard him say: "You are arrested". He then accused JULENS of having asked where the entrances to the "Noord-Batterij" (North battery) were and for the way of a car, also of being commandant of a "partisan" group at Texel. JULENS was then taken away to the "Ortskommandantur". Witness followed and found him there together with the German doctor PIECHLER and other Germans. Witness told PIECHLER that he had never seen JULENS in the possession of weapons after hostilities had broken out between the Germans and the Russians, nor had he seen him wearing the distinguishing marks of the "underground". PIECHLER said then that he was not competent to judge in the matter and witness had better go to the "Kriegsrichter" at Texel. When witness got outside he saw JULENS being led away. He himself went to Texel and on the way there heard MOLLER say: "It is not pleasant when one has been shut up and then three times put up to be shot."

Arrived at Texel witness saw JULENS taken in front of an unknown German officer and from the violent gestures that the latter made against JULENS gathered that things were worse. Witness repeated his assertion to this officer, to the effect that JULENS had never been in the possession of weapons or worn any "underground" distinguishing marks and the officer said that he would give witness the opportunity of testifying in the matter. For several days after that he tried to contact the German officer in question but in vain, but the last time he was assured by two different Germans that JULENS had been taken to Alkmaar for further interrogation.

Witness de Vries, former burgomaster at Den Burg, now detained in a camp in Holland, states that he accompanied GOEDHART to the "Ortskommandantur". PIECHLER, who was the only German officer there, put JULENS through a short interrogation and witness who was present heard MOLLER tell PIECHLER that JULENS had acted as "Red(b)olsfahrer" while he was at Texel, that evening witness met Hauptmann SEPTOR who told him that JULENS had been or would be taken to Alkmaar. The name of the "Kriegsrichter" at Texel was probably MOLLER. The latter came from the "Seekommandantur" at Den Helder.
Witness de LUYT states that on 6th April 1945 he went to the school at the other end of Den Burg, where he knew that Müller was being held as a prisoner by the Russians. Witness asked Müller for the keys of his car, which Müller was using and as the latter said they were in his office in Den Burg both asked permission to go there. The Russian sentry then told a Russian soldier to take the two of them away or to accompany them, but witness was unable to understand the order which was in Russian. Instead of being allowed to go into Müller's office they were taken to Texla which was occupied by the Russians. There Müller was handed over by the guard/presumably Russian commandant. Witness saw Müller in a “bunker” at Texla and told him what Müller had said about his keys. Witness asked Müller to do what he could to see that witness got them. A Russian asked Müller for them and must have asked again if they were German for witness heard Müller say in a raised tone of voice to Müller: “You are a German, live at Saarbrücken and are a Wohruacht contractor” and the Russian again asked Müller for the keys of witness' car and when Müller answered they were in his desk Müller advised witness to have them fetched by one of the municipal officers. Witness then left. Two days later witness was informed that Müller had been arrested on Müller's instructions.

Witness HUIJSKAM states that on 8th April 1945 he was going to feed cattle on a bit of his land which bordered on Texla. He saw Müller walking about 75 yards away with four or more armed Germans behind him. The Germans had their rifles at the ready. Müller held a spade and witness saw that they wanted him to dig which witness could see from his gestures he refused to do. Witness then saw one of the German guards Müller and shake him violently after which Müller turned his back towards him. A shot rang out and witness saw Müller fall, then some of the Germans bend over him and fumble along his body. One of the Germans then started digging after which they put Müller in the hole, threw earth on him and left.

Witness van EGIJND, now in Rotterdam prison, states that he was told that on 6th April 1945 Müller had had some members of the National-Socialist Movement (a Dutch traitor organization) threatened with death by the Georgian rebels after they had first been placed against the wall of a bunker at Texla.

Witness THUTSCHER states that on 6th April 1945, an unknown Russian soldier having asked her to go there as nurse, she was at Texla and saw Paul Müller in one of the bunkers. She had heard he was there as a prisoner and Angus that Müller had insulted him. She was also told that Müller had warned Müller to go inside as there was shooting. This was in connection with the fighting going on near Texla. Witness remarks that during the time, some hours, she was at Texla nothing happened to Müller. He was treated well by the Russians and given cigarettes, had freedom of movement and was quite calm. She showed no signs of having been maltreated in any way. It was only as the Germans drew near that afternoon that she showed any signs of nervousness, and when they approached he called out that he was a German prisoner and was received with emotion by them. Witness never saw that he had been put in front of a firing-squad and it is absolutely not true that he was fetched out of the bunker by Russians.

Witness Buys states that Müller who lodged with him, left his house early on the morning of 6th April 1945 and witness was told later that day that he had been arrested by the Russians. At nightfall the same day Müller turned up at the house again looking very much older. He told witness he had been treated frightfully by a tall Dutchman in one of the bunkers at Texla. The tall Dutchman had also wanted to shoot him and witness saw that Müller was in a very bad temper and very nervous.

On 8th April witness heard that a certain Müller had been arrested and he immediately thought of Müller as witness knew that Müller was a tall man. That same evening Müller told witness he had had Müller arrested.

After Müller was shot by the Germans Müller told witness he wanted to stay on in the island...
in the island so that he could give evidence in the matter, that it had never been his intention to betray him and that he never could have supposed that JULLENS would be shot.

The accused PAUL MÜLLER now detained in Holland, states that after he was released from his imprisonment by the Russians his only idea was to meet the Dutchman who had treated him so badly, his wish being to "put him through it". He suddenly saw the man in question two days later and thinks he was speaking at the time that it was the same man who in the bunkers at TELKIA on 6th. April had compelled him to tell which were the mine-free paths leading to the NOORD-BAFFERIJ and had asked him for the keys of a car.

Accused acknowledges that neither he nor the German soldier he fetched had any authority or the right to arrest anyone. It was Doctor PFEHLER at the Orts-Kommandantur who gave accused three soldiers to assist him. Accused denies that he himself was armed in any way or had a hand grenade. He did not accuse the Dutchman whom he was nor was the latter arrested. Ho, the soldiers and JULLENS whose name he had only just learnt, went to the Orts-Kommandantur where he told PFEHLER that JULLENS had beaten him. PFEHLER said he could do nothing about it, accused must go to TELKIA.

Accused did not tell PFEHLER that JULLENS was a "Rebelführer" (Rebelführer) or that he worked for the "underground". JULLENS was taken to TELKIA, accused and GOEDHART going too, and there JULLENS was taken before two Germans in uniform, one of whom was a major. GOEDHART first spoke to the major and then was sent away. Accused then told the major that JULLENS had treated him badly but the major passed it off lightly saying that after all nothing had happened to accused and he, the major, thought he would let JULLENS go. Another German then questioned JULLENS as to the time he was at TELKIA and his reasons for being there and on JULLENS answering that he had been sent by the Municipality he was asked for the names of the people concerned. He mentioned various adding that they were the leaders of the "underground". Accused was then told he could go but JULLENS would remain behind as he appeared to know something more.

On 20th. April 1945 witness had to go to Den HELDER. In the car going there were three German soldiers one of whom appeared to recognize him. This soldier said that JULLENS had been confronted with a Russian doctor and as they both stood by their counter accusations they were shot sometime between the 6th. and 13th. April. Accused had not wanted to betray JULLENS and only feels guilty of his arrest, not his death.

In an earlier statement attached to the present in which some of the above witnesses give similar evidence, witness FEHMAN remarks that after MÜLLER had rushed up to JULLENS saying: "You are the man", the latter tried to calm him but MÜLLER went off. JULLENS then told witness and GOEDHART that he had saved MÜLLER from being shot on the morning of 6th. April.

statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Den HELDER, 13th. May 1946.

s/ M. FRÜHSENN.

Note on the case.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

6041/Ne/C/417

Charge No. 536 (24-7-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 4 JUL 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:

41

WILLY HANS, Reichsdeutscher, Ortsgruppenamtsleiter of the "Abteilung Wirtschaft" of the N.S.D.A.P. Stutspunkt at Gouda.

(not to be translated)

Acted as interpreter at various German Dienststellen including that of the S.D. at Gouda. Sept. 1944 joined O.T. (Organisation Croce) at ZEVENAAR where he was in charge of the feeding arrangements for the labourers. Retracted to Germany (Hamburg) by way of DORHBERG, ASSEN, GRONINGEN, DELFELD and EMDEN. Born 21st. Dec. 1898. Went to Holland in 1929, lived and worked at Gouda where he was head of a branch of an export business he had founded together with a certain P.L. MEYER Jr. of ROTTERDAM. Now detained in SCHVENINGEN prison (Holl.)

Witnesses:

2. WURZ, BERTUS do, Reichsdeutscher. In Dec. 1943 was working in STEENLAND'S bakery at Gouda where he lived.

3. HÜSSCHER, van, head of the Gouda police corps, Sept. 1944. Is a fugitive and probably in Germany.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Gouda) Doc. 1943.

) 14th. Sept. 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. 1 - Murder (suspected of)

" III - Ill-treatment

References to relevant provisions of national law


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

WILLY is accused of having ill-treated persons who were being interrogated at the S.D. Dienststelle at Gouda. He is also suspected of having shot and killed a man after the latter had been so-called "released" by the S.D. Other charges brought against him are to be investigated.

Transmitted by: ..................................
Pro - Justitia
Investigation of War Crimes
sub - Commission ZUID-HOLLAND.

Extract of those statements have been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by H.B. EDENS and C. van GEPPEL, members of the above sub-committee also special constables, in connection with war crimes committed by the Reichsdeutsche WILLY HANG RAPER.

Witness Van Der WOOD status that in Dec. 1943 there was a violent row between him/his Dutch colleagues on the one side and a Reichsdeutscher named HERING do WINGS on the other. They were all employed in a bakery at GODINA. Having finally been called a "rotten Boche" do WINGS reported this to the German WILLY RAPER who lived in GODINA and was a member of the S.D. Witness and J. do FRANKENACER had to report to the S.D. and were received by RAPER who took them along separately to be interrogated, FRANKENACER being heard first. When witness was being examined he acknowledged having abused do WINGS and was made to stand against the wall, his hands behind his back. RAPER then deliberately struck witness on the face and chest with his clenched fists and the blows were so violent that witness face was soon streaming with blood, he could not see out of his eyes and he suffered intense pain. A final blow in the face knocked him to the ground unconscious. RAPER kicked him with his jack-boots in the back, abdomen and legs. He finally kicked witness out of the building and ordered him back to work but as witness did not feel in a fit state to do this, he went home. Later on RAPER appeared at witness' house to see whether or not he had returned to the bakery and when he found him there threatened to send him to VUGHT concentration camp unless he went off to work immediately. When FRANKENACER was being questioned witness could hear him being beaten.

Witness do FRANKENACER confirms RAPER beat and kicked him during his interrogation. His mouth and nose bled and one eye was closed. One kick witnessed received caused him to limp for a long time. He was finally kicked out of the building and told to return to work.

Witnesses BLISS, SchAAP, police detectives, GODINA, state that after the liberation they opened an inquiry in connection with a police report on the death of WOUTER van HERSTOG who on 14th. Sept. 1944 had been shot while attempting to escape after having been arrested and interrogated by the S.D. The former S.D. man A. van der WINGS (Dutch) told them that he was at Van HERSTOG's interrogation, others present being BENEN, head of the GODINA S.D., Van MUSCHER, head of the police corps, RAPER, "stutspunktler der R.S.D.A.P." at GODINA and the S.D. man ROERING. Van der WINGS also told his interrogators that at about 9.30 p.m. on HERSTOG having been questioned was so-called "collected" but was then shot down on the public highway near the DIONSTOTTO. He thought it possible that the shots were fired by RAPER, though he could not say this for certain. The detectives add that BENEN and ROERING died before the liberation and that Van MUSCHER is a fugitive and probably in Germany.

The above witness statements are contained in an attached statement submitted on oath of office by D.J.C. PETERS, special constable and deputy head of the Political Investigation Branch, GODINA, under date 2nd. April 1947.

The accused WILLY HANG RAPER, German nationality, now in custody in Holland, states that he settled in Holland some time before the war and started a wholesale export business in partnership with a certain R. FERER of ROTTERDAM. Accused was in charge of the GODINA branch. In Sep. 1946 he joined the E.S.D.A.P. and in 1948 was called up by the "Fasilt" to act as interpreter at various DIONSTOTTO, including that of the S.D. at GODINA. He often accompanied BENEN, head of the GODINA S.D., when the latter went out on investigations. On one of these occasions the GODINA spinning-mills were visited, wireless sets and valuable copper objects seized and the managing director ROERING arrested.

Accused was not
Accused was not present at the latter's interrogation. He denies that ill-treatment ever took place in the G.D. building in front of him nor had he ever heard that the GOUDE G.D. was guilty of ill-treatment. The names Van der WITHE and FRANKRIJKER are unknown to him and he denies having ill-treated them. He does not know the name WOUTER van HERVEN.

The investigators state that after making the above declaration RAPER was placed among a number of prisoners. Van der WOUDE and FRANKRIJKER were then brought into the room in turn and each pointed out RAPER as being the person who had mistreated them.

An investigation is also going to be undertaken in connection with the following charges against RAPER:

* that he compiled a list of persons who were then arrested as hostages by the Sicherheitspolizei;
* that he was guilty of fraud by making out that he could secure the release of Dutchmen arrested by the Germans;
* that he collaborated in the dispatch of valuable Dutch property to Germany.

Accused is also wanted as a witness in various other cases.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at The Hague, 26th April 1947.

S/ H.B. EDENS
G. v. GEFFEN

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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CARDS CHECKED "LIST 62"
For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat 24 JUL 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. HORAK, WALTER JULIUS, Austrian, Kriminal-Kommissar, Sicherheitspolizei and member of the N.S.D.A.P. Worked in Abt. V of the B.O.S., The Hague, but was later allowed to move his "Referat" to AMERSFOORT concentration camp. End 1942 was removed from his post as head of a special commando and was appointed the representative of "Leiter V". Was working in Holland from 11th July 1941 to 1st Nov. 1943 when returned to Germany (STUTTGART). Born 29th March 1912 in VIENNA. Now detained at The Hague.

2. HUNTER, Dr., Brigadefuhrer, Sicherheitspolizei. Now in R.O.W. Camp in England. (Surrender has been asked for)

Witness:


Date and place of commission of alleged crime

AMERSFOORT - 1943.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. III - Ill-treatment (complicity in) of civilians.

" VIII - Internment of (concentration civilians. Camps).

References to relevant provisions of national law


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

HORAK on his own admission had arrested people put in concentration camps, and also during an interrogation either maltreated a prisoner or caused him to be maltreated.

HUNTER gave the order for certain people to be taken as hostages for the return of the kidnapped wife of a Dutch collaborator. Had the latter not been released these hostages would probably have been shot.

Transmitted by..........................
Statement

submitted by J.C. HOGGEVEEN, detective-inspector and H. WITRUM, detective, both members of the State-Police, in connection with the imprisonment of persons in concentration camps by Kriminal-Kommissar W.J. HARSTER.

The accused JULIUS HORAK states that he worked in Ablteilung V of the B.D.S. (Befehlshaber der sicherheitspolizei) at The Hague, his particular job being concerned with forged food coupons and illegal slaughtering of animals.

Owing to the German police prison in Scheveningen being full to overflowing a large number of persons arrested by his department were sent to various camps in Holland in order to prevent this in future accused asked to have a special section of AMERSFOORT camp set apart for such people. He also asked to have his headquarters transferred to the camp. Both requests were granted.

In view of the activities of his department he was entrusted with the Joure case - an attack on a food-office at the place of that name in Friesland - and in the spring of 1943 a certain KLEINHOF was arrested. Accused ordered KLEINHOF and another man accused of being concerned in the affair to be taken to AMERSFOORT camp where in order to prevent their escaping they were chained. In spite of this however they did manage to escape a short while after. About the same time as they were arrested the wife of one of accused\'s assistants, KLEINFELD (a Dutchman) was abducted in reprisal for KLEINHOF\'s arrest. As there were strong suspicions that a certain farmer knew where Mrs. KLEINFELD had been taken accused arrested him. The man was subjected to a lengthy interrogation during which he was ill-treated but in spite of everything he made no statement. Accused informed his chief, Kriminal-Kommissar HARSTER, that investigations had so far proved hopeless and that he thought negotiations might be successful. He received as answer that Dr. HARSTER did not approve of the suggestion and he, accused, was to have members of the arrested men\'s families taken in custody as hostages.

If Mrs. KLEINFELD was not returned by a stipulated time after it had generally been made known that should this not be done a hostage would be shot every hour, then those arrested people destined to act as hostages were to be sent to the concentration camp at \'s-Hertogenbosch. The former previously referred to and already arrested by accused was also taken to the concentration camp where he was told of the disastrous result that might follow the abduction. Accused thinks that he was maltreated this time also. Mrs. KLEINFELD was returned and as far as he remembers accused ordered the hostages at \'s-Hertogenbosch to be released though he should not have done so but waited for HARSTER\'s orders as it was the latter who had ordered the arrests.

Finally a certain P. FLUTEKIN was arrested with the help of a man who was in contact with the authors of the Joure attack and he was made over to the judicial authorities.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at The Hague, 13th June 1947.

J.C. HOGGEVEEN
H. WITRUM,

NOTE ON THE CASE

The case is complete

No further gaana possible.
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KOSLOWSKY, July

6043/Ne 6/461
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 538 (24th July 1947)

Date of receipt in Secretariat 24 JUL 1947

Registered Number

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (Not to be translated)

KOSLOWSKY, Fritz, Luitnant, German

Was a naval officer and commandant of a Stutzpunkt of the coastal artillery. Belonged to the Postung "Hoek van Holland" command, September 1944

Description: aged about 30, height about 1,80.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Hoornedorp, 12th September 1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder (comlicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code art. 47, 48, 267, 269

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused, together with an "Unteroffizier" and another subordinate, came on a group of people talking together. The latter all separated when spoken to but in spite of this accused gave the order to fire and one of the men N.V. van der Valk who was already some distance away was hit and seriously wounded. He died next day.

Submitted by
Political Investigation Department

The Hague

War Crimes Sub-commission

Zuid-Holland

Extract of these statements has been made, in his own words, by the Netherlands representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT I

submitted by J.H.H. Janssen and P. van Aalst, special police officers and members of the above sub-commission, in connection with the shooting of J.G. van der Valk.

Witness Bisschop, former Burgomaster of Vlissingen now in custody, states that one day in September 1944, a German naval officer with one or two subordinates came to his house. While they were there he was rung up by the Naaldwijk police and told that a short while before some Germans had shot and seriously wounded a young man at Honselersdijk. Witness told this to the German officer and described the place whereupon the latter said that they had been there, and some people gathered together and had fired a warning shot as there had not gone off when first ordered to do so. They were surprised to hear that someone had been hit by the shot as they themselves had not immediately after it was fired. They appeared to be very much affected by what had happened but said that after all it was the others' fault as they had contravened the regulations against coming together in groups and had not separated when first ordered to do so.

The Germans did not concern themselves any further in the matter.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at The Hague, 15th November 1946.

s/ J.H.H. Janssen
P. van Aalst.

STATEMENT II

submitted by L.M. Kaat, police-sergeant-major, Naaldwijk.

The victim J.G. van der Valk who died next day, says in a statement taken from him in hospital by the investigator, that on 12th September 1944 he and about 6 others were talking together in the road when three German soldiers rode up on bicycles. These got off and said something, which witness was unable to understand. He at once rode off on his bicycle and when he had got to about the other end of the street heard a shot and felt that he had been hit in the back. He got off his bicycle then collapsed. When the German soldiers spoke to them nobody answered back but all went off immediately.

Witness van der Pol states that he and some others were talking together when van der Valk joined them. Witness spoke to him for a moment then left. Just after that he heard a shot and was told that van der Valk had been hit.

Witness Bruukol states that he was one of the group. He could not understand what the Germans said. Van der Valk rode off at once and the rest also went off, when witness had gone some 20 yards he heard the soldier with a peaked cap...
(two others had flat ones) say: "Shoot!" The biggest of them then drew his pistol and witness heard a shot. Van der Valk who was just riding past the church was hit. Nobody answered back when the soldiers said something, but all went off immediately.

Other witnesses who formed the group give similar evidence.

Witness Schut states that he was walking in Honkoleerdijk on the day in question when three German soldiers asked him where the Burgomaster lived. One of the three wore a peaked cap. Witness told them and saw them ride along a street then get off by a group of about ten persons. He heard them say something to the latter but was too far off to hear what. When they had spoken everybody went away, van der Valk who was also there going off on his bicycle. Witness heard one of the soldiers call: "Shoot" whereupon another drew his pistol and shot in the direction in which van der Valk had gone. Witness saw the latter get off and collapse and himself helped carry the victim into a house. When the soldier in question had shot he put his pistol away and the three rode off in the direction of Naaalwijk. Witness does not think they saw that van der Valk was hit.

The investigator adds that the distance from the spot where according to witnesses the soldier was standing when he fired and where van der Valk was when the bullet struck him was about 60 yards.

According to the Burgomaster of Naaalwijk three German soldiers had been at his house on the evening of 12th September 1944. One was a lieutenant called KOSLOWSKY and the others were a non-commissioned officer and a soldier. They all belonged to the Fort "Hoek van Holland" command.

On the 15th September 1944 news came that W.G. van der Valk had died in hospital.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Naaalwijk, 14th September 1944.

s/ L.M. Kaat.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 539 (31-7-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat 31 JUL 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

1. KOULLEN, ANTON, German, born 27th August 1903 at Bardehberg (Germ). Became member of the NSDAP in 1933 while living at Heerlen, Holland. In October 1944 appointed "Politischer Führer" with the "Organisation Todt" at EDE. In January 1945 transferred to Wageningen. Miner and fitter by occupation. Lately living at 51, Kolhberger Strasse, Hersogenrath (Germ). Arrested and on 10th June 1947 brought to Wageningen where he is in custody.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Wageningen - January 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. III - Ill-treatment of civilians.

XIII - Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

A KOULLEN ill-treated forced labourers at Wageningen.

He also looted houses at Wageningen which had been evacuated.

(See addendum to charge No. 450)

Transmitted by........................................
Municipal Police
WAGENINGEN

Pro - Justitia

Extract of those statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

Submitted by J.H. BEUKER, police-constable, Wageningen, also special constable, in connection with charges of ill-treatment brought against the Reichsdeutschord A. KOULLEN.

Witness Elisabeth Veen states that about January 1945 her father and a young brother were arrested by the Germans as political prisoners and a short while later were sent to Wageningen where they had to work on the fortifications.

A certain Dr. Cerksema, who was also a prisoner there and who was in charge of the medical treatment of sick prisoners, managed to have witness appointed as a nurse.

In charge of the prisoners was a "Politischer Führer" called KOULLEN. Witness got to know the latter very well and he was invariably cruel. He very often kicked the prisoners and he once saw him beat prisoners who were ill with a hockey-stick. One of the patients was seriously ill and KOULLEN ill-treated him without having any reason to do so.

KOULLEN also did a lot of looting in Wageningen. He very often arrived in the camp bringing lovely things with him which he had stolen. (See addendum to charge 450)

Witness Raap states that he worked compulsorily for the O.T. (Organisation Tod) at Wageningen from January 1945 till 1 April 1945. The O.T. at that time was in charge of the building of fortifications there and about 2000 slave labourers were brought together in Wageningen. "Politischer Führer" der N.S.D.A.P. were in charge of the labourers. One of them was named KOULLEN and witness got to know him as a real brute who ill-treated the prisoners. Once witness saw KOULLEN seriously ill-treat a prisoner by kicking and beating him. This happened in the hall of the Agricultural College at Wageningen in which the "Hoofdflager" (head camp) was established.

Witness Hendrik Gerrit Bosch states that he was appointed as a male-nurse for sick and wounded labourers at Wageningen. He too came to know KOULLEN as a sadist. If KOULLEN thought that the blackout was not satisfactory he (KOULLEN) shot at random through the windows and it was a wonder that nobody was killed.

Once witness felt unfit to work and KOULLEN threatened him with death.

Several times witness saw KOULLEN beat and kick prisoners.

Witness Johannes Veen states that he was sent to Wageningen by the S.D. as being a political prisoner. He worked under KOULLEN and witness several times saw that KOULLEN ill-treated prisoners by kicking and beating them. One morning - it must have been about 10th January 1945 - the prisoners were ready to be marched off to the fortifications. As usual KOULLEN walked along the line of men shouting at them and using abusive language; suddenly KOULLEN drew his revolver and shot at random among the prisoners with the result that a boy was wounded in a ear.

Dr. Cerksema, one of the prisoners, wanted to dress the boy's wound but KOULLEN expressly forbade him to do this. The bleeding was stopped with the help of handkerchiefs.

Witness Dr. Cerksema confirms the previous statement, adding that the victim of the shooting was a delicate lad. After the severe bleeding from the wound had been stopped the youth had to go with all the other prisoners, who were either badly shot or had no footwear of any description, 6 inches of snow to the fortifications.

For the majority of the prisoners there was nothing to do but they had to remain there shivering in the damp and cold.

KOULLEN had a cart
The accused Anton Kollau states that he became a member of the N.S.D.A.P. in 1938 while living in Heerlen (Holland).

In October 1944 he was appointed to the "Organisation KOT" at Ede as a "leader". This organisation had to build fortifications there for the German Wehrmacht. In January 1945 he was transferred to Wageningen where he was in charge of about 400 Dutch forced labourers. Because Wageningen was then in the front-line the whole place was evacuated.

Accused admits that he ill-treated labourers. He remembers that once he ordered 3 workers to come before him and made them lie on a table, he then beat them with a stick. He did this because the men had made a fool of him.

Accused does not remember having ill-treated sick prisoners, but admits that he did shoot sometimes although he did not mean to hit anyone. He does not remember the case of the boy who was wounded.

Accused admits too that he did a lot of looting at Wageningen. His intention had been to take his loot home but he was prevented from doing so because the way to Germany was cut off suddenly by the Allies.

Accused admits that he did not treat the Dutch well and now feels sorry for it.

Statement made out on oath of office concluded and signed at Wageningen, 15th June 1947.

n/ J.W. Benemer.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete

No defence seems possible
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 AUG 1947</td>
<td>1-2: A for ill-treatment only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-6: W</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CARDS CHECKED "LIST" 63
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered Number</th>
<th>Date of receipt in Secretariat</th>
<th>31 Jul 1947</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position</td>
<td>1. <strong>HARRISON</strong>, Hauptsturmführer. Was on leave from Russia and in Haarlem at Xmas 1944, on a special mission for the S.D. Collaborated with the Haarlem Feldgendarmerie in arrests and interrogations. Disappeared after a few days and was searched for both by the Feldgendarmerie and Sicherheitspolizei. UNWCC-list 30/A-386.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>SCHMIDT</strong>, Stabfeldwebel in the Feldgendarmerie, served from 1940 until capitulation at the Ortskommandantur, Haarlem. Was taken as a P.O.W. from IJmuiden to Hamburg where he was discharged. Married, prison warden by occupation. Description: aged about 45, height about 1.80m., pale, drawn face, stoops slightly when walking.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. <strong>STEBBENS</strong>, Heinz, member of the Feldgendarmerie, Haarlem. Was arrested at Haarlem after the capitulation but escaped from the &quot;Kouwenhoven&quot; detention camp there. No trace of him since then. Description: aged about 25, height about 1.70m., pale face, darkish fair hair, gold tooth in upper jaw, speaks good Dutch.</td>
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<td>4. <strong>SCHÜLL</strong>, Walter, Feldwebel in the Feldgendarmerie. Was at Haarlem, Dec. 1944-March 1945 when he was transferred to Badhoevedorp. Before being posted to Haarlem was in France. Was taken as a P.O.W. from IJmuiden to Hamburg. Description: aged about 45, height about 1.75m., black hair, course pock-marked face, poor running from eye to lower jaw. UNWCC-list 30/A-397.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Witnesses:</td>
<td>5. <strong>HÜBER</strong>, Oberleutnant, commandant of the Feldgendarmerie at Haarlem, Jan-1945. Aged 35; home address, 2 Friedrichstrasse, Eulendorf. UNWCC-list 52/A-240.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place and date of commission of alleged crime</td>
<td>Haarlem, Dec. 1944 - March 1945.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

PETTERSEN, who was in Haarlem for a few days on a special mission, conducted a raid by the Feldgendarmes on a private house during which household articles were stolen. He also beat and threatened prisoners during their interrogation.

SCHULZ, who conducted these interrogations was an accomplice in the ill-treatment. He, PETTERSEN and SCHULZ all stole from houses when making arrests.

PROMOJUSTITIA.

For Crimes Sub-committee
Haarlem.

Extract of those statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT.

submitted by L. Both, police-constable, special constable and member of the above sub-committee in connection with charges, including ill-treatment, brought against members of the Feldgendarmes and another at Haarlem.

Witness Cox states that on 25th Dec. 1944 his house at Haarlem was raided by members of the Feldgendarmes. Witness was talking about the V.1 at the time with his colleagues T. Troufier and P. Hartog. The three of them were arrested together with other persons in the house. Witness managed to escape but the others were taken to the Feldgendarmes and two days later taken off to the S.D. in Amsterdam. At the time of the arrest gold, jewelry and several other articles were seized in witness' house. Some weeks after their arrest Troufier and Hartog were shot.

Witness Moll, chauffeur, now detained in Haarlem, states that he was present at the raid on Cox's house. Hauptsturmführer PETTERSEN was in charge.

Witness Hoogland, now detained at Overveen, states that on 23rd Dec. 1944 PETTERSEN from the Feldgendarmes appeared in the building where witness happened to be and witness was arrested and taken to the Feldgendarmes. There a few cartridges were found on him and when PETTERSEN saw them he hit witness in the face. Asked where his pistols were witness denied having any whereupon he was thrown to the ground, his legs tied and he was then beaten with a strap and a rubber-truncheon. Witness was next to on to a room where Staatsfeldwebel SCHULZ was present. Later PETTERSEN and some of the Feldgendarmes came in and PETTERSEN, having laid his pistol on the table, told witness he would be shot next morning.

The Feldgendarmes were sent to search witness' house, brought back some more cartridges, illegal pamphlets etc. and witness was questioned about these and the "underground", various names being mentioned. PETTERSEN finally left. When he returned next day he asked witness if he had helped with the murderous assault on Kresse and who were his accomplices. When witness said he was not there, being in the Hague that day, SCHULZ told PETTERSEN he had proof that this was a lie. PETTERSEN then beat witness but stopped when SCHULZ, having found Cox's name. 
having faced Cox's house mentioned in papers found on witness questioned him about this. During the subsequent interrogation PETERSEN again beat him and SCHÜTZ then asked if witness would now tell who the persons were they had asked about. Witness then gave certain information and was made to sign a paper. On the 25th he was taken to the Votoingscholen prison in Amsterdam and next day was interrogated. A report was read over to him and he was asked if he agreed with what he had stated and witness noticed that PETERSEN had not signed this document. Witness was asked who PETERSEN was and answered that he was a Hauptsturmführer, was on leave from Russia and was in Haarlem with special orders from the Amsterdams S.D.

That evening 26th Dec. 1945 witness heard a great commotion in the courtyard and through a chink in his cell saw about 8 men being hauled out. A few moments later he heard shots and saw them fall. Witness was then also taken out to the courtyard and thought his last hour had come but after having stood there for some hours was taken back to his cell. On 30th Jan. 1945 witness was taken to Amersfoort camp.

Witness Pohl, shop-keeper living in Heerlen, states that he was an "Unteroffizier" in the Feldgendarmerie and was posted to the Ortskommandantur at HAARLEM. PETERSEN, he states, went to HAARLEM about Christmas 1944 on a special mission. He was only there for a few days and then vanished without leaving a trace. Witness himself heard HOOLAND being beaten by PETERSEN, heard him being questioned by SCHÜTZ, and heard HOOLAND shrieking with pain.

Witness Rohl, shop-keeper living in Heerlen, states that he was an "Unteroffizier" in the Feldgendarmerie and was posted to the Ortskommandantur at HAARLEM. PETERSEN went to HAARLEM about Christmas 1944 on a special mission. He was only there for a few days and then vanished without leaving a trace.

Witness L. HAMMERM, widow of J. H. WOLFF, states that on 22nd Jan. 1945 three members of the Feldgendarmerie searched her house looking for illegal literature but found nothing. Witness' husband and two sons HENDRIK and JOHANNES were arrested and household articles (soap and matches) were taken by the men. Witness was allowed to speak on the telephone with a relative to her husband who was in HAARLEM prison. He told her where their sons were and that he himself had been very severely beaten by the Feldgendarmen.

After being interrogated witness' husband was taken to a prison in AMSTERDAM and then sent to NEUENGAMME concentration camp, while her two sons were taken off to a penal camp in WESTPHALL. They returned after the liberation but no trace of her husband has been found so far. When her sons finally came home they told her that the Germans who had arrested them had beaten them and their father with a strap when they were being interrogated at the Feldgendarmerie.

Witness HENDRIK WOLFF confirms. He heard his father shrieking though his interrogation was going on on a different floor. When he himself would not answer questions he was struck across the face with a strap and also kicked. One of the men present was SCHÜTZ, who said to witness: "Your father will be shot!" Witness was taken to AMSTERDAM prison and eventually sent to NEUENGAMME concentration camp in Germany.

Witness JOHANNES WOLFF gives similar evidence, adding that according to rumours his father was taken to NEUENGAMME concentration camp where he died in April 1945.

The investigator adds that the description of the three Feldgendarmerie men given corresponds to that of HENRIK STRUB, SCHÜTZ, and Feldwebel HANS SCHÜTZ, the two latter according to a statement by witness Pohl.

Witness GRIFFIOEN states that his father JACOBUS GRIFFIOEN and others living in the same street had formed a club which not to read illegal newspapers and money was also collected for these. His father also distributed such papers. When his father was arrested by the Feldgendarmerie on 22nd Jan. 1945 witness escaped and went into hiding. However he was caught by the Feldgendarmerie and imprisoned for some weeks.

The last news of witness
The last news of witness' father was from Amsterdam in February 1945 and since then the family has heard nothing further about him except that according to rumours he died in a concentration camp in Germany.

The Feldgendarmerie took an electric typewriter belonging to witness and a typewriter belonging to his sister. Witness had a note with the name Schnorr on it so supposes it was the latter who arrested him.

Witness Eilen Rhijn states that he was one of the group who met to read the illegal paper. On 22nd Jan. 1945 he was arrested by the Feldgendarmerie and his house searched but nothing found. He was accused of distributing illegal literature and collecting money for it. When he was interrogated next day and denied the accusation he was repeatedly ill-treated - one of the Germans struck him in the face with his fist and he was made to stand for hours with his hands above his head. He finally confessed. He later heard that the German who questioned him was called Schnorr. During the interrogation Oberleutnant Hilbig entered the room and said to Schnorr that the entire band of "terrorists" must be destroyed.

After the capitulation witness was confronted with Heinz Steube and recognised him as one of the German soldiers who had searched his house. He took soap, matches and knitting-needles away with him.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Harlem, 8th November 1945.

S/ L. Both.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete
No defence seems possible
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 AUG 1947</td>
<td>1: A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2: W</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This checked List 63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMZLES.

6052/We/6/464 Charge No. 541 (31-7-47)
For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number Date of receipt in Secretariat 31 JUL 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of accused, his rank and unit or official position</th>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(not to be translated)</td>
<td>1. GREDEL, Fritz, deputy German, adjutant to the &quot;Ortkommandant&quot; at Arnhem, 1942-1944, clergyman before the war. Probable address: Haus Hofricht, n.n. Weinstrasse, Nachenheim; K. 50/1.39.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Witness:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. BENS(BENS), Willy, Paul, Franz, Johann, Kriminal-Offizier S.D. at Arnhem, 1943, now detained at Arnhem; UNWOC-lists Nos. 45/43-79 and 52/43-79.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place and date of commission of alleged crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arnhem, 19th February 1943.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. XIII - Pillage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions in national law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neth. Penal Code, art. 290, 312, 328, 416.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SHORT SENTENCE OF FACTS

Accused GREDEL took two valuable paintings belonging to Mrs. Schap and in all probability dispatched them to his own address in Germany.

Transmitted by:
Investigation of War Crimes
Sub-committee Arnhem,

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by Jon Bijker, Detective Arnhem Police, also special constable in connection with the behaviour of Dr. GRUNAZEL previously working with the German "Ortskommandantur" at Arnhem.

Witness Vuursteen states that GRUNAZEL was a clergy-man in Germany and that he had a small income. In Holland he had to live on an allowance of F.200 a month. He told witness that he had a big house in Aix-la-Chapelle, which was poorly furnished and that he now had an opportunity to improve this.

In connection with his present function (witness is acting-director of an insurance company) witness has found out that GRUNAZEL had objects of art despatched to Germany which were insured by witness' company. Sometimes they were sent to his address and sometimes to other addresses, all in Germany.

Witness Sofia Sohaap, widow of M. Ellis states that she lived at 167, Apeldoornse Weg, Arnhem till about April 1942. She had to leave her house because she was a Jewess. Before she left witness took her paintings (approximately 20) and stored them with the firm de Gruyter at Arnhem.

After she had left her house a few days she received a message to go there. She met some German officers, and one of them told her that marks on the walls showed that paintings had been there. Witness was told that she had to ensure that these paintings were returned.

Because witness did not know what to do she called on Mr. Vuursteen of the Burgomaster's cabinet who introduced a German officer called GRUNAZEL to her. Witness told GRUNAZEL that she had the paintings stored at Gruyter's to which he answered that he would go there and fetch a few of them after which he would take them to witness' house.

After that GRUNAZEL came to see witness a few times to get some information. During one of these visits GRUNAZEL asked witness whether she was prepared to sell him a painting. At first witness refused but because he became very insistent she eventually sold one painting for (as far as she can remember) F.300.

Witness was arrested in Dec. 1942 and sent via Westerbork to a camp in Germany. After the liberation witness made inquiries about her paintings and she found out that several were missing. Witness was informed that after she was arrested Gruyter had asked at the firm de Gruyter for witness' paintings. They refused to let him take any of them whereupon he phoned to some German office. Eventually GRUNAZEL took some of the paintings with him but witness does not know how many and neither does she know the value.

Witness B. Unko states that he has been bookkeeper with the "N.V. Koninklijke Meubeltransporten Vereeniging de Gruyter en Co." (Royal Furniture Transport Company de Gruyter Ltd.) at Arnhem since 1939.

On 6th Feb 1942 witness says that Mrs. Sohaap stored part of her furniture with his firm including paintings. In April 1942 a German officer came to witness' office accompanied by Mr. Vuursteen and Mrs. Sohaap. The officer introduced himself as GRUNAZEL. With Mrs. Sohaap's consent GRUNAZEL then took four paintings and some other articles. On 19th February 1943 GRUNAZEL appeared again and said that he wanted to take many a few paintings belonging to Mrs. Sohaap. Witness told GRUNAZEL that he was not allowed to do so whereupon GRUNAZEL phoned to the S.D. from witness' office. GRUNAZEL then got permission to take the paintings with him. Witness too spoke to the S.D. man BUK, anyhow this name was mentioned over the phone. After this witness gave GRUNAZEL two paintings for which he signed a receipt. (receipt attached).

Witness Willy Paul
Witness J.B. Paul Prang, Johann in Kriminal-obruf, now detained at Remagen, states that he was stationed with the S.D. at Remagen and in charge of the administration of Jewish affairs. Witness says that he had no authority to dispose of objects of art forming part of Jewish household effects. Witness knew GROCKEL as being adjutant to the "Ortskommandant" at Remagen and he only met him on matters of business. GROCKEL never asked witness permission to take away paintings belonging to Mrs. Schaepp. Witness says that it is out of the question that GROCKEL had discussed this matter with him by 'phone.

Witness is unable to supply the name of the authority with whom he did do so.

A receipt for two pictures from Mrs. Schaepp household effects is attached. This is signed by GROCKEL and bears the note: "Telephonic approval of Dr. GROCKEL.

The investigator then states that he went to the office of "De Neder-landen 1845" (Insurance company) where it appeared that GROCKEL had insured the following articles:

- 1 china cupboard for F.1200.
- 1 mahogany cabinet for F.1500.
- 2 tables for F.420.
- 2 carved statues for F.150.
- 1 refrigerator for F.1000.
- 1 oak chest of drawers for F.400.
- 1 refectory table 450.
- 1 walnut cabinet for F.1000.
- 1 bureau for F.900.
- 1 cupboard for F.550.
- 1 oilpainting for F.500.
- 1 antique writing table for F.250.

Witness Th. J. van Beukering states that he had a furniture business and an antique shop. In 1942 a German officer whom he later found out was called GROCKEL came into his shop. He was an art lover and came several times afterwards. GROCKEL bought 3 or 4 antique cabinets and a few small articles. Altogether he bought articles to a value of F.10,000 from witness.

GROCKEL came to witness with chest-of-drawers and other chests which witness had to pack and dispatch. Witness does not know where those articles came from.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Remagen on 24th June 1947.

a/ J. Bieker.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 Aug 1947</td>
<td>1: A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2: W</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CARS CHECKED  LIST 68
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals

6053/Ne/G/465

Charge No. 542 (31-7-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

1. STORCH, FRIEDRICH OTTO, German, Vorwaltor of the "N.V. Algemeen en Rukelinhandel L. van DAMEN" in a weekend cottage.

 Had a bank account.

Date of receipt in Secretariat 7 J UL 1947

Witness:

2. KRAMER, Alfred, merchant, Latzmann bei Rotenburg an Fulda, 16; was serving in the German Army during the war.

Married: wife's name Helene PFRAEPFER née ROWER, brother: Rudolf PFRAEPFER, Unteroffizier bei der Luftwaffe, Feldpostnummer 45956 (5th April 1942).

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Amsterdam, Oct. 1943.

Rotterdam, 1944 - 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. XIII - Pillage.

References to relevant provisions in national law

Netherlands Code.

Art. 310-312, 321, 416.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

While acting as "Vorwaltor" of various Netherlands firms, the accused stole goods belonging to these. Also on his own statement he was responsible for the death of a police commissioneer.

Transmitted by.
Investigation of War Crimes,
Sub-commission Rotterdam.
Pro-Justitia.
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Witness Iersey, shop assistant, confirms that Stockerann repeatedly had lengths of material fetched from the van Leeuwen firm and these he either had delivered to his house or took along himself. They were always small quantities and it sometimes happened twice a week. Stockerann was also "Vervater" of the "Nederlandsche Schortenfabriek" (Netherlands Apron factory) which he transferred to Rotterdam. Witness was a manager in the firm, Stockerann took on an average some hundred meters of material out of the firm's stock-room without having any right to do so.

Stockerann was also "Vervater" of the firm of Hugo Schloss in Amsterdam and witness was there when he had a picture taken from the wall and had it sent to his own house. That was in October 1943. Witness several times heard Stockerann say that when he returned to Holland in 1940 he had a police commissioner from Mijasen shot. The latter had had him put out of the country some years before the war.

Witness Waldecke states that he knows that Stockerann took lengths of material from the stock-room fairly regularly and never paid for them. One time the firm was burgled and all the material disappeared except the amount which Stockerann had reserved for himself.

Stockerann's daughter worked in "Seys-Enquart's" office.

Witness Brandel, wife of van den Berg, states that she was an invoicing clerk at van Leeuwen's when Stockerann became "Vervater". He regularly took material from the firm for his own use and he used to take money from the cash-account which he paid back except in July or August 1944 when he had to pay a few thousand guilders to a firm which delivered him goods for one of the other firms of which he was also "Vervater".

Witness Bons states that he often had to take lengths of material to Stockerann's house. These came from the stock-room. Stockerann also stole a lot from the stock-room of the "Nederlandsche Schortenfabriek" and also from the perfumery business of Hugo Schloss in Amsterdam. Part of this last he sent to Germany and had a part taken to his own house.

Witness Heermans states that in Sept.1942 Stockerann introduced himself as "Vervater" of the "Rotterdam Bazar" of which M. Cune, a Jew, was the proprietor and witness the manager. Stockerann seized the money belonging to Cune. Witness was not present at a conversation between Stockerann and Cune but after it had taken place witness saw Cune hand over about F.5,000 to the former. Witness was later told by Cune that he repeatedly had to give Stockerann money as the latter promised to get Cune's wife, who was in Westerbork being a Jewess, released. This never happened and on 20th Feb. 1943 Cune himself was arrested and taken away. A few days later his household effects, textile and other coupons as well as a case containing money were fetched away by a German and some Dutchmen. Claims of Cune on other firms were handed over to Stockerann. In Dec. 1943 Stockerann was dismissed after a German account had visited the business.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed, 21st April 1947.

D. v. Dorp.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
RANTER, Hans
and 612

Date Submitted
13 Aug 1947

Decision of Committee I
1-7: A
8-12: W

CARDS CHECKED LIST 63
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank</th>
<th>Name of accused, his rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. HÜBNER, KARL FRIEDRICH, Reichsdeutscher, Major, &quot;Korps Nachrichtenführer beim General-Kommando LXXXVIII A.&quot;, stationed at UTRECHT, then moved on to various places including EDE and EUPEN. Born 10th July 1894 at KARLSRUHE BADEN. Now detained at ARNHEM.</td>
<td>6. HÜMBEL (HÜMBELER) HEINRICH FRANZ, Leutnant. Was HÜMBELER's Adjutant and stationed at VIERHOUTEN, April 1945. Came to Holland in 1943 as a member of the &quot;Nachrichtenbetriebskompanie Nederlands&quot; being then stationed at UTRECHT. Born 26th Feb. 1920 at ESSEN. Now detained at ARNHEM.</td>
</tr>
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Witnesses:


9. HÜHTL, Oborgesrektor, member of the "Nachrichtenabteilung 438" stationed at NUNSPEET April 1945.
10. WORTHOFF, Obergefreiter, member of the "Nachrichten-Abteilung 438" stationed at NUNSPEDET April 1945. Said to have been killed in an attack by members of the "underground" in AMSTERDAM about 1st May 1945. (Information from German source, so suspect).

11. WOLPERT, Major-General, in Command of reserve troops retreating before the Allies. Was at NUNSPEDET with his staff in April 1945. Present whereabouts unknown.

12. GOTTWALD, Major, member of WOLPERT’s staff and was with him at NUNSPEDET in April 1945.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place and date of alleged crime</th>
<th>EILBURG, 13th April 1945</th>
<th>VIERHOUTEN, 13th April 1945</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</td>
<td>No.I - Murder (complicity in)</td>
<td>&quot; III - Ill-treatment</td>
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<td>VIII - Internment of civilians (concentration camps)</td>
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**Short Statement of Facts**

2 Jews and a Jewess who were in hiding were discovered in possession of false papers and two of them were mistakenly identified as being identical with photographs of members of the "underground" which had been found by accident. On these grounds and without any form of trial by which the true facts could have been established the two men were shot by SCHILERE on REGEN’s orders. BECK is accused of having passed REGEN’s order on to SCHILLER. The Jewess was sent to NUERSPORT but before then was ill-treated by HENNINGER, HUNTLER and LUN during an interrogation.
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by J. NEHA — NAAN, head detective-constable APEDOORN, also special constable and attached to the above department, and compiled from a number of statements submitted on oath of office by various investigators in connection with the shooting of the Dutch Jews Van ESSO and GUST at ELBURG.

Witness DÖVEN, Commander of the MARCHEUSE group of the Marechaussée (Royal Mounted Police), stationed at NUNSPEET, in April 1945, now detained in a camp in Holland, states that on 11th April 1945 he arrested two men and a woman who gave their names as LODEVEN GERRITSEN, HUIBERT DU JUTGE and ISABELLA DE WIT, wife of DU JONGH. A certain JANSSEN had just previously handed in to him a sum of money F.10,500, two identity cards etc., various letters and notices. He made over the arrested people, the money and papers to the Ortskommandant at NUNSPEET as he suspected that they were "illegal" workers and the money destined for railway personnel who were in hiding. He arrested the people in question because there was a strong likeness between them and the photos on the identity papers which had been handed in. After their arrest he questioned them. As far as he remembers the Ortskommandant got in touch with a German called HARDEGEN. He heard that the arrested people would be taken to the AHERSPOORT concentration camp.

Witness JANSEN states that on 11th April 1945 he found papers, letters and money lying about on a path in the SERENLAAN at NUNSPREIT. These he took to the Marechaussée (Royal Mounted Police) barracks and handed them to a certain HUEP who passed them on to sergeant KETEL. He did not read the papers or look inside the letters.

Witness LOUISE ROOVER, widow of B.I. van ESSO, states that on 11th April 1945 she, her husband B.I. van ESSO and a friend, LOUIS GAST, were arrested by two members of the Marechaussée, DÖVEN and KETEL, and were taken to the police barracks where they were asked for their identity papers. Witness and her husband showed their evacuation papers which were made out in the name "DU JONGH". When DÖVEN looked at GAST's papers he said the latter's were false. KETEL told them that they were suspected of being illegal workers and that under those circumstances it would be better to say that they were Jews. DÖVEN did not question them any further. He had previously taken witness' note case, papers and money, F.2,000 or more and about F.1,000 from her husband. He showed witness the identity papers and money which had been found and asked if that money was her's to which she answered "no". They were kept in the barracks for two days and once during that time of the S.D. men from NUNSPEET came in and said that "shooting would be the simplest thing". Finally the Germans came and they were interrogated, witness being called in first. She was asked why she was arrested and answered that perhaps it was on account of being a Jewess. She was then told she would be sent to AHERSPOORT. Witness' husband and GAST were then taken into the room and she heard them calling out and shrieking. When her husband came back his idea was that he too would be sent to AHERSPOORT. The two men van ESSO and GAST were taken off by the Germans and later witness was fetched. Arrived at VIERHOUTEN witness was taken into a house where three German officers and a German girl were together in one of the rooms. The latter was the fiancee of one of the officers, one of whom was a Major WENNINGER (HENNINGER), the others being a "Leutnant" and an "Inspektor". Witness was made to undress completely after the lieutenant and inspector had been sent out of the room, the German woman remaining behind. The major said witness must have a letter hidden somewhere which she denied. He then searched her body and ordered the woman to search her more closely but the latter refused.

Witness was finally
Witness was finally allowed to dress, and then the major let himself go. He pulled her by the hair, called the other officers back and then accused her of having laid land-mines. The three of them then hit and kicked her and when the two subordinates stopped the major continued. At a certain moment witness was lying on the floor whereupon the major placed his rooted foot on her body and said: "Hieraus spricht der Germanische Geist". The Inspector rang up AKERSFOORT and was ordered to take witness there. She was released from AKERSFOORT on the 17th April 1945.

The last time she saw her husband was on the 13th., and she heard later that the two men had been taken to ELBURG that day. During the night people near the harbour heard shooting and the next morning the bodies of her husband and G-SST were fished out of the water.

Witness BR...BURG states that on 15th. April 1945 he heard that the bodies of two men had been found in the water the previous day at ELBURG. A few days later when the Germans had retreated he went there and saw the corpses. He recognised one as that of Van ESSO and the other, G-SST.

The investigator adds that during his interrogation DOEVEN who had effected the arrests thought the sum of money which had been found belonged to the illegal movement and wrongly connected the arrested persons with this money. The persons arrested by him were Jews in hiding and not members of the "underground".

The accused LEONIDGOTTFRIED BECK, states that early in April 1945 he arrived in NUNSFEST with retreating German troops and after being there a few days was appointed "Ortskommandant" by his Commandant, Major HENNINGER.

He telephoned that he had arrested three terrorists. Accused went to the police-station and DOEVEN, the officer in question, said he had arrested two men and a woman as suspected of terrorism. He handed accused an envelope containing false papers, instructions concerning attacks on German "Dienststellen", permits and a sum of money, P.10,500. Accused phoned HENNINGER and afterwards ASPERDEN, asking the latter to have the arrested persons fetched. Next day General-Major WOLEERT and his staff arrived in NUNSFEST. Accused discussed the case of the arrested persons with WOLEERT and asked him to set up a court. Instead WOLEERT gave orders that the B.L. Untersturmführer HARDEGEN should be sent for one of his officers (Major COTTEN) being told to telephone HARDEGEN to this effect. A day or two later HARDEGEN appeared at the Ortskommandantur. Accused showed him the papers and SCHWARZ then joined them. HARDEGEN came to the conclusion that the three were terrorists and must be shot. He said that he stood directly under RAUTER and had received orders to this effect.

HARDEGEN then asked accused to shoot the three. SCHWARZ asked HARDEN whether he had received orders for this and also asked for the papers containing the sentence. HARDEGEN replied that he took full responsibility for the execution. SCHWARZ objected however at having to shoot the woman and he (SCHWARZ) and HARDEN came to an agreement that she should be taken to the S.S. camp at AKERSFOORT. Accused adds that he emphatically denies having given SCHWARZ orders to shoot the arrested people. The order came from HARDEGEN alone.

From the others' conversation accused learnt that the execution was to take place at ELBURG and the corpses were to be burying there. That evening SCHWARZ and some of his men went to ELBURG where he shot the two men. On his return he told accused that the execution had taken place. HARDEN was to make out a statement and hand this to WOLEERT. Accused knows for a fact that no trial of any sort was held and it was by HARDEGEN's orders alone that the two men were killed. Accused sent the woman to AKERSFOORT. He never told HARDEGEN about the execution.

Confronted with HENNINGER and WOLFFERT witness ROSENWALD (Mrs. Van ESSO) recognised them as the persons who ill-treated her at VIERSCHUTEN. She recognised BECK as the Ortskommandant at NUNSFEST and ASPERDEN as a German officer who was with ASPERDEN at the Ortskommandantur.
In a further interrogation witness DOEVEN states that he handed the money, Fr. 3,000, to the three Jews to HARDENGEN but never received a receipt for it.

Witness KOEL, member of the Horaschaussee at NUNSPEET, states that on 13th April 1945 he saw a German Sicherheits officer tying the hands of the two arrested men behind their back. There were other Germans present and they all then went off taking the two bound men with them. Witness heard DOEVEN saying that the elder of the two men (GAST) who at first denied being a Jew but later acknowledged that he was.

The accused ALBIN SCHWARZE, states that he was sent for by BECK and found the S.D. man PAUL HARDENGEN with him. BECK told him that three terrorists had been arrested by the NUNSPEET police, an envelope containing papers and money had been found lying on the table. HARDENGEN said he knew the man who had signed some of the papers. He also said that the terrorists in question had committed acts of sabotage and they all had been shot. An arrest warrant had been shown to the papers. HARDENGEN ordered BECK to have the people shot and BECK said he, accused was to carry out the order. Accused at first refused but BECK then said: "Do you want to be shot tomorrow?" Accused asked HARDENGEN who was responsible for the execution and the latter replied that he gave the order to HENNINGER. Accused did not know that the order had not appeared before a special court nor did he ask about it. Accused refused to shoot the woman and HARDENGEN agreed that she should be taken to AIEBERSFORD. That evening accused accompanied by three of his men, Obergefreiter HEITMANN, Obergefreiter WORTHOFF (killed in an attack by terrorists 1st. May 1945) and another whose name he does not know, drove the two "terrorists" to ELBURG. HEITMANN was the chauffeur. Before leaving for ELBURG accused ordered the men's hands to be tied behind their back.

Arrived there accused chose the spot for the execution, placed WORTHOFF at a little distance away to prevent any escape and then himself killed the men by shooting them through the heart. When both had fallen down dead he put a bullet through each of their heads. A German soldier was standing nearby and accused told him the bodies of the two men were to be left lying there for 24 hours, which was HARDENGEN's order after which the ELBURG police would see to their burial.

Since his imprisonment accused has heard that a group of men sent over to ELBURG by him the following day for certain duties threw the bodies into the water out of hooliganism.

He never knew that the man he shot were Jews and very much regrets his deed now that he knows the truth of the matter. He did not make a written report of the execution. HARDENGEN did not consider it necessary to draw up a statement or make a report. Accused did not tell HENNINGER about the execution.

The accused KARL PETER HENNINGER states that he was "Korps Nachrichten-Führer" with the "General Kommando LXXXVIII A.K.", Early in April 1945 he was on his way to FUuten but had to stop at VIERHOUTEN for a service conference. The staff of his detachment was there under the charge of Adjutant-Leutnant MOLLER and at the same time for about a week the "Jägkompanie der Nachrichten, Abt. 438 D" was stationed at NUNSPEET under Oberleutnant BECK, the "Adjutant" being Leutnant SCHWARZE. By General WOLPERT's orders accused appointed BECK Ortskommandant and as such, though accused's subordinate, was under WOLPERT's orders as far as special matters were concerned. WOLPERT and his staff were at NUNSPEET and he was in command of the reserve troops which were retreating. There was a lot of terrorist activity in the neighbourhood and BECK had to keep an eye on this and act when necessary. Arrived at VIERHOUTEN accused, MOLLER, Inspector SAG, Oberschleifer HENNINGER and Nachrichtenfelder ARNOLD SCHWARZE were together about midnight when SAG received news that BECK, Ortskommandant at NUNSPEET, was sending a woman "terrorist" by car to AITERSFORD and had not been

destroyed, accused was
deatroped, accused was very interested in the "terrorist" just reported and wished to question her about the sabotage.

Accused thought he had to do with a dropped spy and did not know, nor as there was only candle light did he see that she was a Jewess. He questioned her about air attacks and sabotage but with negative results. Then thinking that she might have something hidden on her person such as secret orders or the key which would release the fuse of a land-mine, he made her strip and searched her. He asked Schulzler, Sahn and Hostermann to leave the room, the woman Schreiber then remaining behind. Nothing was found either on the woman or in her clothes. After the search Schulzler and Sahn came back into the room but not Hostermann who had something else to do. Accused continued his interrogation in front of Schulzler but the woman never answered any questions and took up an arrogant attitude. In order to try and get a confession out of her accused then struck her a few times on the head, Schulzler did the same and after having hurt himself by beating her, Sahn took over. Accused denies that any of them kicked her. He acknowledges that he seized her by the hair and said, "Now just tell the truth." When he left she stumbled over a bed in the room but stood up again and nobody touched her after that. Accused emphatically denies putting his booted foot on her body and saying, "Hie, spricht der Germanischen Geist." He ordered Sahn to take her back to Nunspeet as he had found nothing against her. Had she acknowledged that she was a Jewess or in hiding he would have released her. It is only now that accused has heard of Scharle's having shot the two men by Harbinger's orders.

The accused Heinrich Hostermann confirms. The woman would not answer and he saw Henninger strike her. Henninger was then called to the telephone and during his absence accused advised her to tell everything. She looked at him so disdainfully that he got angry and slapped her. He did not kick her while she was lying on the ground. What he did see was that she stumbled when Henninger struck her and fell on accused's bed. It is not impossible that Henninger then kicked her. He saw Henninger pull her hair. He also saw Sahn give her some blows. He did not see or hear Henninger put his booted foot on her and make the remark about the "Germanischen Geist." He did not know she was a Jewess. Scharle told him later that he had shot the two men personally. Sahn took the woman back to Nunspeet that night.

Statement made out on oath of office concluded and signed at Apeldoorn 17th. February 1947.

u/ J. NEHELSEN

Notes on the case.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
United Nations War Crimes Commission

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals

Charge No. 546 (7-8-47)  F 8 AUG 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

(1) HANHEN, Hans Ernst, "Kriminalrat", head of SIPO and S.D. Blauwstein, 's-Hertogenbosch

Type: 7th March to 18th Sept., 1944. Born 23rd Feb., 1905 at Wilhelmshaven. Now detained at 's-Hertogenbosch. UNSCO-lists Nos. 30/1-358, 42/1-64. 64/4-Add.

(2) HANHEN, Paul, Kommissar, leader of the SIPO detachment at 's-Hertogenbosch,

I. Aug., 1944. Present whereabouts unknown. UNSCO-lists Nos. 30/1-357 and 45/4-Add.


(4) ROSENB, Albert Friedrich, "Kriminalrat", member of SIPO, was transferred from (s.o.) Breda to Vught in June, 1944. Born 30th Dec., 1911 at Haarlem. Now detained at 's-Hertogenbosch.


Witnesses:


Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Ravensstein, 10th & 11th Aug., 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder (comp. lin)
No. XIII - Treason
No. XIII - Plunder

References to relevant provisions in national law

Neth. Penal Code:

Art: 47, 48, 267, 269, 300-302, 310-312.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The Burgomaster of Oss, a collaborator, having been shot by an unknown person at Ravenstein, HARDEN was ordered hostages to be taken as a reprisal and one of them to be shot. He ordered NOTSCHEP to go and shoot NOTSCHEP and HARDEN to accompany him while it was being done. All three obeyed. HARDEN is accused of having ill-treated a man while arresting him.

Ministry of Justice,
Directorate-General for Special Legal Proceedings
Political Investigation Department,
District 's-Hertogenbosch,
Investigation of War Crimes Office.

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Extract of the statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT submitted by P. van de Corput, head constable-detective, 's-Hertogenbosch Municipal Police, also special constable and attached to the above office, in connection with the reprisal murder of J.B. LEULEN.

The accused Karl Hermann Otto KLINGBEIL, a former member of the S.D., states that on or about 10th Aug. 1944, he, HARDEN, SCHOFFELD (SCHONVELD) and NOTSCHEP went to Ravenstein to investigate the murder of Burgomaster van APPELDOORN. Among other members of the "Dienststelle" present witness saw HARDEN, NOTSCHEP and NOTSCHEP who had arrived in another car. Later witness was told by HARDEN that the three just mentioned had to make some arrests and during those shooting had taken place. He thinks HARDEN also said that 4 or 5 persons, including a chaplain, were arrested and released a few days later.

In a later interrogation KLINGBEIL denies that he was at the burgomaster of Ravenstein's house on 10th Aug. 1944 and that he arrested a priest there. He arrested nobody that time. He was not in the house the following day either and he knows nothing about goods being taken from it.

The investigator told KLINGBEIL he had no confidence in the latter's statements to which KLINGBEIL replied: "Yes, but I did not show my pistol" (For connection see at reason by witness Joanne M. Hoefnagel, burgomaster of Ravenstein).

Witness Franz SCHOFFELD confirms that he accompanied HARDEN and KLINGBEIL to Ravenstein in a car driven by NOTSCHEP and that later HARDEN and NOTSCHEP and NOTSCHEP appeared. They were all in civilian dress. Witness saw the three latter talking to HARDEN outside the café where the burgomaster of Oss had been shot but does not know what the conversation was about. It is only now that he has heard that a certain HOTSCHEP was said to have been shot by the S.D. at that time.

Witness Karl Johannes BRENDELLE states that he drove HARDEN to a café in Ravenstein where the N.S.B. (National Socialistic Bowogî) a Dutch terrorist organisation, burgomaster of Oss had been shot dead. Witness does not remember having driven to the house of the burgomaster of Ravenstein though it is possible. He does remember having driven KLINGBEIL and HARDEN to the Ortskommandantur but cannot remember if he went anywhere else with them. He does not remember anything about a young priest. (See statement by G.J.A. HARDERS).

Accused Hugo Ruott HARDERS states that from 7th March to 18th Sept. 1944, he was head of the S.D. and S.D. Dienststelle at 's-Hertogenbosch and HARDEN was leader of the S.D. detachment there. It was HARDEN's duty to report to him what was happening in important cases but he, HARDEN being a.
Kmòissar, could take measures himself in a case where action was called for.

Witness remembers that the N.S.B. burgomaster of Oss was shot and that a search for the author went on for several weeks. He was quite ignorant of the fact that a member of his Dienststelle shot a man called ELLEMAN as a reprisal. Witness gave no orders for any reprisals to be taken and HARDEN then made no report to him of what had taken place. If HARDEN did resort to reprisals at Ravenstein on 10th Aug. 1944, witness supposes he had been ordered to do so by the "Sicherheitspolizist" at The Hague. He does not think HARDEN undertook a reprisal in this case on own initiative.

Witness OOSTERVEEN states that he worked as chauffeur for the S.D. Dienststelle Maaschabol at Vught. One day about 10th Aug. 1944 he had to drive RÖTTSCHOFF, HENDRICKS and another S.D. man, presumably ROSENFELD, to Oss and from there to Ravenstein, at a café at the latter place he saw HAFENRENFELS, SCHOENTHAL and HENDRICKS, this last at the wheel of his car. All the S.D. men were in civilian dress. Witness saw HÜLLENHANS inside the café where he, witness, had previously seen the corpse of the burgomaster of Oss whom he was told had been shot by the "underground". He also saw HARDEN say something to RÖTTSCHOFF and NATZSCHOFF with some other S.D. man then got into witness' car and drove off in it. About 20 minutes later they returned and went straight into the café. Later that night witness drove RÖTTSCHOFF, HENDRICKS and ROSENFELD there again and during the drive heard RÖTTSCHOFF tell the others in German that "they had rung the bell, a woman had opened the door and when the man came they had shot him. Witness feels sure that RÖTTSCHOFF was the author of the deed as he knew to be a brute and the man the S.D. chose to do the special jobs. He did not hear the name HEULIYANS mentioned.

The accused Albert Erich Ernst ROSENFELD states that on 10th Aug. 1944, HENDRICKS ordered him to go to Ravenstein where the burgomaster of Oss had just been shot. Witness, HENDRICKS and RÖTTSCHOFF went there in a car driven by OOSTERVEEN. On the way HENDRICKS told that they were going to Ravenstein to arrest people in reprisal for the murder of the burgomaster and HENDRICKS himself had to find out who were suitable persons to be arrested. They stopped at a certain house and HENDRICKS asked someone there for the names of people known to be anti-German and who would then be arrested as a reprisal for the murder of the burgomaster of Ravenstein (Oss.) At HENDRICKS request witness jotted down the names on a bit of paper. HENDRICKS then ordered witness to arrest two persons and witness was given four men of the Grüne Polizei to help him. The arrested men were put into a lorry. HENDRICKS then brought along a priest who had been arrested and this man was forced into the lorry by the Grüne Polizei, HENDRICKS standing by. HENDRICKS then took witness, RÖTTSCHOFF and HENDRICKS inside the café and there ordered them to shoot HEULIYANS as a reprisal for the murder of the N.S.B. burgomaster van APELDOORN. The order was given to RÖTTSCHOFF and he was selected by HENDRICKS to shoot HEULIYANS. Witness and HEULIYANS were to accompany him.

Arrived at HEULIYANS' house witness and HENDRICKS remained a few paces away outside. It was quite dark. Shortly after he heard a ring; then a few minutes later two or three shots rang out and he gathered that RÖTTSCHOFF had carried out his orders. They returned to the café where they found HENDRICKS, SCHOENTHAL, HÜLLENHANS and HENDRICKS.

Witness thinks it was he who reported to HENDRICKS what had occurred. HENDRICKS, together with all the S.D. men still present, then went to HEULIYANS' house. HENDRICKS went into the passage but witness did not see what he did there. HEULIYANS and the arrested persons were those people whose names had been given to HENDRICKS and witness by the two men. HENDRICKS then gave orders that two people in Oss were also to be shot but witnesses and others managed to dissuade him from this project. Witness concludes by saying that he has never shot anybody.
The accused Michael ROTTSCHEFF, having first denied being present in Ravenstein on 10th Aug., 1944, or knowing that BURGEMASTER was shot as a reprisal, during a further interrogation admits that he, ROTTSCHEFF and ROSENF. received orders to shoot a hostage. HADENH. ordered him to do the shooting threatening that if he did not do so he would immediately be handed over to the S.S. to appear before a court on the charge of refusing to obey orders.

When they got to the house of the intended victim the bell was rung and after witness had asked the name of the man who opened so as to be quite sure it was the right person he shot at him and saw him fall. The man was shot by him on HADENH's orders as a reprisal for the death of the burgomeister of Oss.

After the shooting they returned to the cafe where HADENH. made the report and the three of them then refused to carry out such orders in future.

Had the order given by his chief not been carried out he, like others, would have immediately been brought before an S.S. court martial or have been shot at the spot.

The investigator adds that according to the "Nieuweholland" (a Dutch newspaper) ROTTSCHEFF and ROTTSCHEFF were condemned to death by a Special Allied Court at Essen on 20th June, 1944, the sentence to be carried out by hanging. This was for the shooting at Tilburg of 3 English airmen who were hiding, ROTTSCHEFF having carried out this shooting and ROSENF having made it possible.

Witness ILIITS states that he was one of the people arrested on 10th August, 1944. He did not know why he had been arrested nor did the man who carried out the arrest tell him. He and the others arrested at Ravenstein were taken to the hostages camp at St. Nicolas Gestel. He was released on the 27th Aug., 1944.

Witness VERBEEKEN states that he was also one of those arrested. He was not told that this was as a reprisal for the shooting of the N.S.B. burgomeister.

Witness van HEYSE, parish priest at Ravenstein, states that on 10th Aug., 1944, an S.D. man interrogated him in his presbytery and accused him of being morally guilty for the murder of the N.S.B. burgomeister of Oss, owing to the influence he had over his parishioners. He was arrested and taken to the hostages camp at St. Nicholas Gestel, being transferred to Vught on 7th Sept. and released on 10th Sept.

Witness A. VERBEEKEN, widow, states that she is the mother of J.B. LANDAEN. It was late at night on 10th Aug., 1944, when the bell was rung and her son opened the door. He was then shot. Shortly afterwards Germans came into the passage, examined her son's body and picked up some empty cartridge cases lying near.

Witness Joanna LEMANS, wife of J.J.J. ROSENH. states that her husband is burgomeister of Ravenstein. On 10th Aug., 1944, two men appeared at the house and announced themselves as members of the Sicherheitspolizei. (Witness recognised one from a photo taken KUNSER). They asked for her husband and when she said she did not know where he was ELDER produced a revolver and pressed it against the door while they tried to get out of her where her husband was. Witness' brother, Cornelis LANDAEN, was in the house and the two men arrested him and took him away to the place where the dead burgomeister of Oss was lying. The S.D. man there told witness' brother that she was not to leave the house but nevertheless she went into hiding next day. That day, 11th Aug., the S.D. took many carpets, underwear and various small valuable objects from her house, putting them into a private car and going off with them. This she was told by neighbours. They also took pieces of furniture most of which were found in the S.D. Dionatstelle at Vught after the liberation.
Witness C. Handels confirms. The men were dressed as civilians and said they belonged to the S.D. The one who produced the revolver was KLINGEL (recognised from a photo). When they arrested him they both of them hit, punched and kicked him into a car which was standing in front of the house with a driver sitting in it. He was taken to the place where the dead burgomaster lay and was told by the Germans there that he would be arrested if his brother-in-law HENSCHEL did not report to the S.D. before 15th Aug. When he left the hotel one of the S.D. men gave him such a kick that he was sent flying across the road.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed on 3rd Nov. 1946.

s/P.v.d.Corput.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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<td>13 AUG 1947</td>
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CARD'S CHECKED LIST 63

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LANGE, Otto Friedrich Karl, and G G
**UNIFIED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

Charge No. 545 ( 7-3-47).

For the use of the Secretariat

<table>
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<th>8 AUG 1947</th>
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Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

(Not to be translated)


2. **INGEB, Ernst**, Untersturmführer, member of the S.D. at The Hague, 1941-1943. Born 13th Oct., 1899 at Heiligenhaus (Ger.) was arrested on Schiermonnikoog after the capitulation and taken to Groningen prison. Was taken from there by the Canadian Military Police to the "Kings Prison" at The Hague. It is not known whether he was moved from there. There exists a rumour that he hanged himself in the prison on 25th May 1945.


Witnesses:

4. **FABREZ**, German-Polish nationality, S.S. guard ("Nachtmist"), in the "cellenbarakken" at Scheveningen, Aug., 1941. Came from Silicin.


6. **HURT, Inrytha**, German, Dec. 1940 appointed LANGE's special typist. Worked with the S.D. at The Hague.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

The Hague, 1941 - 1943.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Crime Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>No. III</td>
<td>Ill-treatment (causing death)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. VIII</td>
<td>Internment of civilians—concentration camps—(Complicity in)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 47, 48, 300-302, 282.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

During his interrogation by the three accused men, HOLSTEGE, was so severely ill-treated that he died a few hours later, the Germans giving out that he had hanged himself.

LANGE and INGER also ill-treated other arrested men some of them being later sent to concentration camps.

Transmitted by..................................
Political Investigation Department

THE HAGUE

War Crimes Sub-Commission

An extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

Submitted by A.A. Zuidame, special constable, The Hague, in connection with charges of brutal ill-treatment brought against certain members of the S.D. at the Hague.

Witness Houtfort states that he was arrested by the Gestapo and put into Scheveningen prison. A certain Lange acted as head of the Gestapo unit at the time. About August 1941 witness saw Lange take a fellow-prisoner, Holstege, into the interrogation room near witness' cell. Shortly after witness heard Holstege shriek, this being followed by increasingly piercing shrieks at short intervals till witness finally heard him cry several times: "Help, help, they are murdering me". Holstege continued to cry out but his voice got gradually weaker and more exhausted till finally there was silence. Next day it was said in the prison that Holstege had hanged himself.

Witness Anna Oldmeier, German nationality, states that she worked for the S.D. and knew Otto Lange. About April 1941 witness saw him ill-treat a prisoner by giving him such a blow in the eye with his fist that the eye started out of its socket. Lange was a sadist. When a prisoner died and the cause of death was being discussed he always said with obvious satisfaction: "Interruption of the circulation". When once asked what illness that was he replied: "If anybody hangs himself, that is also an interruption of the circulation." In December 1940 a German called Herta Hustig was attached to Lange as a special tyist. She once told witness that Lange ill-treated and tormented the prisoners daily by withholding food and drink from them.

Witness Buskauff states that on 12th June 1941 he was arrested by the Gestapo and during his interrogation by Lange the latter several times hit him violently on the head with his fist.

Witness Herst, undertaker, states that at the beginning of September 1941 the German military authorities at the Scheveningen prison ordered him to coffin Holstege's corpse. The body did not look at all normal and witness got the impression that ill-treatment had been carried out. The coffin was sealed by order. On the day of the funeral the family asked to be allowed to see the body but witness dared not allow this and after the funeral a man who had been standing near told witness he belonged to the German detective service and it had been his business to keep a watch and see that the seals were not broken.

Witness Bont, police sergeant, states that he was ordered to go to the prison where it was said an arrested man had hanged himself in the German section. His orders were to seal the coffin and arrange with an undertaker about the funeral. Before sealing the coffin he lifted the lid and his attention was attracted by the fact that the body showed no marks on the throat such as were present with people who had hanged themselves. He only had the lid open a second when the German officer who had brought him to shore the body was lying. ran up calling out that he was not to open the coffin.
Witness Donderwinkel states that on 25th August, 1941, he was arrested by Lange, head of the S.D., and two of his Dutch subordinates, Duivenbode and Voekind. During his interrogation Lange and the two men took it in turns to beat him with a rubber truncheon. He was later shut into a dark cell with only a wooden plank on which to sleep. He got into contact with the man next door who said his name was "Herman". Then witness said he had worked for "de waarheid" (a communist paper) the other replied that they belonged to the same party and that under no circumstances must they tell the S.D. anything about the party's work. "Herman" was taken away shortly after and witness heard him give piercing shrieks at intervals, then he was finally brought back witness could get no answer to his knockings for some time but in the end he could hear the man drag himself to the hole in the wall through which they spoke. He told witness to maintain silence though he would certainly receive the same treatment that he "Herman" had just had. He also said that he probably would not last long as he had been so frightfully maltreated and he asked witness to give his love to his wife and daughter. After that witness heard no more and thought he must have been completely exhausted. Next morning witness saw that a gaoler fetched a doctor to his neighbour and later it was said in the prison that the Germans had asserted that "Herman" had hanged himself with a strip torn from a sheet. That was not true as there were no beds, sheets or blankets in the cells, only a bare plank.

The investigator states that in a copy of the death certificate it is stated that Holstege died at exactly 5 o'clock on 3rd September 1941. In a copy of a "Bestattungsschein" (internment certificate) there is no mention by the Germans that Holstege had hanged himself, which was what they told the police.

Witness Kiddingorp states that he, Donderwinkel and N. de Good were all working on the illegal paper "de waarheid" when they were arrested by Lange and two Dutch subordinates (25th August 1941). Lange and another German so ill-treated witness during his interrogation that after several hours of this he was absolutelyazed. He was then taken to Scheveningen prison and again beaten by Lange and the two Dutchmen because he would not tell the names of comrades. A few evenings later witness heard fearful shrieks and next day Montfoort told him that one of the "illegal" workers, Herman Holstege, had been murdered by the S.D. when Lange was again interrogating witness he said: "Perhaps you would like to follow Herman?". After this witness was several times questioned and ill-treated by Lange and two Germans in uniform. They used to make him stand with his face close to a wall and then bang him on the back of his head so that his head hit the wall. One of them also trod on his toes and then punched him in the face. These beatings and questionings went on for about five weeks, after which witness was sent to Ameroort and then Buchenwald.

Witness van Duivenbode, Dutch nationality, states that he worked for the S.D. One day about August 1941 Untersturmführer Knorr, Hauptscharführer Lange and he himself Hauptscharführer Neske went to the Scheveningen prison for an interrogation. The next day witness heard that a political prisoner there had hanged himself.

Witness Bakker states that S.D. men arrested him on the 15th February 1943. One of them was Lange who thrashed witness when he tried to escape. Witness was taken to Scheveningen prison where in four weeks he underwent about sixteen interrogations, Lange always being present. He several times struck witness in the face with his fist. One day witness was taken to the S.D. headquarters where he was again questioned.
Untersturmführer ANOR was there as well as Lange. Witness said he could mention no names whereas Untersturmführer ANOR took him into another room, closed the windows and then struck him to the ground. After that he put his boot on witness' neck and thrashed him with the leg of a chair. He was then taken back to the other room and cross examined in Lange's presence. Then witness denied anything. Untersturmführer ANOR stuck a needle into his elbow. At another interrogation he was tied to a chair by his wrists and Lange then hit him so hard in the face with his fist, that he, Lange, remarked to one of the other S.S. men there: "I have hurt my hand doing that."

Witness was sent to Utrecht where he was kept for three months then appeared before the German "Bürgergericht". He received no sentence but was taken back to Scheveningen, finally being sent via Vught to Oranienburg.

Witness Jansen states that Lange struck him also during interrogations. Once he handcuffed witness then seized his manacled hands and hit the handcuffs up against his mouth, knocking out several teeth. Another arrested man was then brought in and witness could see that he had been very badly ill-treated. Some months later witness was sent to Dachau passing on to several other concentration camps, the last being at Kahldorf-Seping where on 20th April 1945 he was deliberately exposed to danger during an air-raid as a punishment. As a result a bomb splinter took off his right leg.

Witness Hakon states that he was in Scheveningen prison when one day there was a lot of commotion in the corridors, the S.S. guards going about heavily armed and with their holsters on. A little later witness heard a cry for help from one of the rooms followed by a shriek of deadly fear so piercing and frightful that it made him and his comrades shudder. It was followed by groaning like that of a tortured animal. Next day witness asked the guard Faroeka what had happened and was answered "Oh, it was only a communist - a few days later he heard that Holstege was supposed to have hanged himself, but they were all convinced that Lange had murdered him. A fellow prisoner told witness that another S.S. man, Knoor, had taken part in the torturing of Holstege.

Witness Voskinder, Dutch nationality, states that he worked for the S.D. witness, van Duivenbode and Lange arrested Herman Holstege who Lange told them was a very important liaison man between various branches of the communist party. A few days later witness went to Scheveningen prison. He was told Lange was in the interrogation room and on going in there he found Lange, Knor and Hauptsturmführer Bruno NESKE busy interrogating Holstege. The latter was lying on his back on the ground. NESKE and ANOR had taken off their uniform jackets and were in their shirts and KNOR with a rubber truncheon in his hand was questioning Holstege. Witness saw that the latter's clothes were covered with blood. Lange sent witness away, and next day told him that he had received news that Holstege had hanged himself.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed on 19th October 1946

s/ A.A. Koldam.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete
No defence is possible.
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CARDS CHECKED WITH LIST 63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 546 (14-3-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position.

1. GOLDHARDT, HELMUT, Feldwebel belonging to the Wehrmacht Dienststelle L 62941 A (possibly the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment Fallschirmjäger (HUBNER)). Comes from LEIPZIG. Was stationed at ROERMOND. Febr. 1945.

2. MULLER, Hauptmann, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment Fallschirmjäger (HUBNER), Ortskommandant of ROERMOND, Febr. 1945.


Date and place of commission of alleged crime

ROERMOND, 14th. Febr. 1945

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. XIV - Confiscation of property.
No. XV - Exaction of illegitimate or of exorbitant contributions and requisitions.

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 310 - 312

Short Statement of Facts

The doors of the Nederlandsche Landbouwbank (Netherlands Agricultural Bank) at ROERMOND were forced by the Germans and articles belonging to the bank, also private property stored there, were stolen. MULLER as Ortskommandant must have been aware of what had happened, whether or no he was directly responsible. He knew however that a large quantity of German and Dutch coins were in the strong-room and he and REICHELT gave GOLDHARDT orders to seize these under pretext of placing them in safety. In spite of a statement signed in front of a notary public to the effect that these monies were to be placed with a bank to the credit of the Nederlandsche Landbouwbank nothing more has ever been heard of them.

Transmitted by ............................................................
Charge No. 546 (14-8-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position.

(Not to be translated)

1. GOLDBRUT, HELMUT, Feldwebel belonging to the Wehrmacht Dienststelle L 62941 A (possibly the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment Fallschirmjäger (HUNGER)). Comes from LEIPZIG. Was stationed at ROERMOND, Febr. 1945.

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Transmitted by ........................................
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

compiled from statements bearing various dates in Dec. 1944 and Jan. 1945 and submitted by R. ROOSJEN, assistant police constable also special constable, attached to the above department, and E.J. VRIEZEN investigation officer belonging to the same department also special constable in connection with a charge of confiscation brought against the Germans Hauptmann MÜLLER, Oberzahlmeister REICHER and Feldwebel GOLDHARDT.

Witness H.H. STEEGMANS, bank director, states that a few days before 14th. February 1945 he, his brother, F. DUYSSENS and M. DINGS had to go to the "Nederlandsche Landbouwbank" (Netherlands Agricultural Bank) at ROERMOND to get out a large sum of money from the strong-room. A few days previously the Germans had broken open the outer door of the bank as well as the doors leading into the office so that anybody could enter at will. They, the Germans, then stole typewriters, adding machines and other property belonging to the bank as well as things owned by people who had been forcibly evacuated from their homes, including wine and other articles belonging to the bank directors.

When witness and the others arrived at the bank on the day in question they found the outer door bolted from the inside showing that somebody must be there. DUYSSENS started to climb through the fanlight which was open and was barely there when a German soldier threatened from inside to shoot. This man refused to give his name but said he was acting in accordance with orders received from the Ortskommandant, MÜLLER. His pretext for being there was to look for a secret transmitter and after having under threats induced witness to let him look inside the strong-room, he disappeared. He returned a few days later with an order from MÜLLER that witness was to hand over to him all valuables, money and securities which were in the strong-room also the contents of the safe-deposit. Witness refused though the man threatened to shoot him. Two days later a new and similar order came and as witness stood firm the Ortskommandant ended by ordering that all the cash in the bank should be handed over. Witness had finally to give in but stipulated that the Ortskommandant should pay this money into some bank in the north of Holland where it was to be booked to the credit of the Netherlands Agricultural Bank head office in AMSTERDAM, the seizure to be set down in due form in a deed drawn up by a notary public. A solemn promise was given and the deed, a copy of which is attached, was drawn up by the notary public RIETER. In spite of the promise the money which was exacted under the threat of a pistol, never arrived in AMSTERDAM.

Witness DUYSSENS confirms. The soldier inside the bank said that he belonged to the Feldgendarmerie and was a member of the S.D. and that he was carrying out Ortskommandant MÜLLER's orders. He demanded that STEEGMANS should open the door of the strong-room as he wanted the look inside and with the authority given him by the Ortskommandant he, as a member of the S.D. could entering where he willed. Witness was later told by STEEGMANS that by the Ortskommandant's orders another German soldier had fetched a sum of money in order to, as it was said, "put it in a place of safety".

Witness DINGS states that he cannot now remember whether the soldier in question said that he belonged to the Feldgendarmerie and was acting in accordance with MÜLLER's orders. A few days later witness accompanied STEEGMANS to the bank and was present when the money, marks and Dutch small change, was counted in the presence of a German soldier. The latter then took the money away.

Witness RIETER, notary public,
Witness RIEBER, notary public, states that on 14th Feb. 1944 he accompanied SYERMAN and Feldwebel GOLDHARDT to the Netherlands Agricultural Bank the cash there having been commandeered and seized by the German authorities. GOLDHARDT counted the Dutch and German money in front of witness and it was then taken away in a horse-drawn cart. Witness then made out a document in which GOLDHARDT declared that he had received the money as proxy for the Ortskommandant MÜLLER and Oberzahlmeister REICHELT and was acting for the German Waffen-SS and German Reich. Witness was then shown by the investigator the document and declared that it was a true copy of the original which he had in his office.

A copy of the document made out in German follows. It is signed by among others HELMUT GOLDHARDT and underneath it appears an authorisation to the latter to receive the marks and guilders then in the bank "for the purpose of transferring these to a place of safety". SYERMAN is ordered to hand the money over to GOLDHARDT and the authorisation is signed by MÜLLER and REICHELT.

The sums were: F.7,777 and M.2,2,777 and it is expressly stated that they were to be paid into or transferred to the "Nederlandsche Landbouwbank, N.V." (Netherlands Agricultural Bank) in Amsterdam to the credit of the latter's branch at Roermond.

Statement submitted on oath of office, concluded and signed at Roermond.

s/ R. ROOSJEN
E.J. VRIESEN.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
<td>1-44: A</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 63
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.**

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.**

Charge No. 547 (14-8-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered Number</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1. KRÖHNE</strong> Hauptsturmführer, commandant of the 8th Regiment, Feldersatzbataillon Landsturm Niederlande (Landstorm Neder-land), Hoogeveen Oct. 1944 to April 1945, then via Amsterdam went with the remainder of the &quot;Marsch-und Stammkompanie&quot; by barge to Bodegraven where remained for a short time. Description: aged about 65, height about 1.90m., heavily built, waddles slightly when walking, hair grey, blue eyes, ruddy complexion, false teeth in upper jaw, straight broad nose. Said to be a teacher.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. PILS, Dr.</strong> Hauptsturmführer, dental officer in the 8th Regiment, Feldersatzbataillon Landsturm Niederlande, March 1945. Description: aged about 65, height about 1.75m., grey hair, blue eyes, ruddy complexion, mustache, pointed nose and chin. Very nervous type. Comes from near Leipzig.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**3. GEBLER, Polizeimeister, either belonged to or was travelling with the &quot;Marsch-und Stamm Kompanie&quot; of the 8th Regiment, Feldersatzbataillon Landsturm Niederlande&quot;, April 1945. Number and description of crime in war crimes list No. III - Ill-treatment. References to relevant provisions in national law Neder-Pun-Code: art: 47, 48, 287, 289, 300-302.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Place and date of commission of alleged crime</strong></td>
<td>Bodegraven and Alphen aan de Rijn, April 1945.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

KRÖHNE, PILS and FERNAU ordered a Dutch member of the "Landsturm Niederlande"(now in custody) to shoot a Dutchman who, owing to the distress reigning in AMSTERDAM in the spring of 1945 had signed on as a auxiliary labourer and having brought back food for his family, "deserted". Before the murder in which KRÖHNE was an accomplice, KRÖHNE struck the prisoner and he was deprived of food and drink for two days, presumably by KRÖHNE's orders. PILS forbade his subordinates to render first aid to another prisoner who had been shot when attempting to escape and then ordered the Dutch member of the "Landsturm" mentioned above to shoot the wounded man through the heart.

Transmitted by ..............................
Extrat of these statements had been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission

STATEMENT

submitted by J.W. OTTO, investigation officer belonging to the above office also special constable, in connection with the murder of MATTHIJS KREUGER and FREDERICA LIET.

Witness De GROOT, police constable ALFRED VAN DE RIJN, states that on 22nd April 1945 he went to a certain spot where the corpse of a man in a German uniform was lying. A German soldier had reported it to the police-station saying that the man had been shot and the corpse was to be fetched and buried. When a Dutch doctor had just examined the body a German officer, who said he also was a doctor, appeared and said that examination was not necessary as the case was that of a fugitive S.S. soldier who had been shot.

The investigator adds that the victim's head had been so badly damaged that it was unrecognizable but the particulars in the police report agree with those of FREDERICA LIET, a Dutchman who had been shot about that time.

Witness BLYLLVEN states that at the end of April or beginning of May 1945 she heard shots and saw a tall young man dressed in a soldier's uniform hurry past her house. He was followed at some distance by another soldier carrying a gun. She heard the latter call "Give yourself up" and the first man shout "no". A certain ROBERTSEN, known to witness, then ordered the second soldier to shoot which he did and the young man fell but several times tried to rise. Witness later saw that soldiers who had arrived with a stretcher were sent back again. She then saw ROBERTSEN and another soldier drag the victim behind a wall and a second later heard another shot. Half an hour must have passed between the first and last shot.

Witness OOMS states that he also saw the young man who was in a green army uniform and appeared to be a prisoner - the Wehrmacht had some prisoners housed in the police cells at BODEGRAVEN - running away and being followed by a sentry who shot at and hit him. The man fell and the sentry and another soldier went up to him and after seeing what had happened the sentry warned medical orderlies who took along a stretcher. An officer who had meanwhile appeared sent the orderlies back, saying: "The fellow shall bleed to death, he did not need any help". For about half an hour witness saw the man make repeated efforts to raise himself. At the end of that time the officer and ROBERTSEN went away but the latter returned almost at once. He and another soldier then dragged the shot man behind a wall, then ROBERTSEN took a revolver out of his pocket, pointed it downwards and witness heard a报告. He then heard ROBERTSEN order the other to take the body away.

Shown a photo of J.W.M.P. LIET, witness recognized it as being that of the above mentioned victim.

Witness KAREL ROBERTSEN, Dutch by birth, now in an internment camp in GRONINGEN (Holl.) states that he was a member of the "Landstorm Nederlands" (Landstorm Niederlande) and was stationed with it at HOOGVEEN from Aug. 1944 till the first week in April 1945 when those members still remaining boarded three barges which took them to AMSTERDAM. Arrived there Hauptsturmführer KROHNE, commandant of the 24th Regiment of the "Ersatztabstaffel Landsturm Niederlande" to which witness belonged, ordered him to find and bring back a man called GIJS KREUGER. KREUGER had joined them as an auxiliary labourer at HOOGVEEN, obviously with the intention that by so doing he and a quantity of food he had managed to collect could be transported to AMSTERDAM in an easy way. He thought he would manage to get out of his obligations. Arrived at AMSTERDAM KREUGER disappeared from his barge. Witness effected the arrest and took KREUGER to KROHNE who then said to witness: "I would rather you didn't bring that sort of arrested person along but would rather that you had done him in on the spot." KREUGER then had to spend two whole days on deck without any food or drink. After the detachment in their barges had left
in their barges had left AMSTERDAM, KRONEN, in front of Polizeimeister CARLER, ordered witness to "execute" KREUGER, threatening to shoot him, witness, if he did not do so. (In a statement of an earlier date ROBBERTSEN says that this order was repeated next day, this time by KROHNE, the "dentist" PILS and Obersturmführer FERNAU. It was FERNAU as well as KROHNE who had ordered him to find the fugitive.)

About 31st. April 1945 CARLER told witness he must make an end of things otherwise he witness would himself suffer as KROHNE was "carrying on about it". He said witness had better tell KREUGER to lay a tarpaulin over the deck and while he was doing so witness must shoot him. CARLER himself gave the order to KREUGER then went below deck. Witness then shot KREUGER who was thrown overboard by another sturmmann KORTE (Dutch, now in custody in Holland). When he came to the surface witness shot him again and this time he sank. CARLER and the skippers of the barge appeared and the former asked what had happened, pretending to be very surprised. KORTE answered that the arrested man had tried to escape and was shot while doing so. Witness and KORTE then fished the body out of the water, left it lying on the grass and together with CARLER went to KROHNE's barge to report the execution. KROHNE then told CARLER to make a report of this. Witness recognised from a photo of KREUGER shown to him, the man he shot at AMSTERDAM on the orders of KROHNE.

The spot where the shooting took place was ALPEN aan de RIJN and witness was one next day with a sealed letter to the Feldgendarmatie there.

About 23rd. April 1945 the barges arrived at BODEGRAVEN and the men were housed on land, some arrested persons they had with them being put in the police cells. About the end of the month witness saw a guard running by with his rifle ready for shooting saw him aim at a fugitive who witness supposed must be one of the persons under arrest, and heard a shot go off. Witness also shot. The fugitive finally fell and when they approached witness found him to be one of the arrested persons from AMSTERDAM called LIEF. He was groaning and blood was flowing freely from a wound in his side. Witness sent the guard to the sick quarters for help and himself remained with the wounded man.

A little later Hauptsturmführer PILS, a doctor belonging to the 8th Regiment of the "Feldgendarmerie" came along, asked what had happened, listened to the gurgling noises the man was making then went away. Witness then saw the S.S. doctor ROELFSEN (Dutch, in custody in Holland) come towards them, heard PILS say something to him whereupon ROELFSEN went away again. Later PILS returned, told witness to take the wounded man behind a wall nearby and shoot him through the heart. This witness did after KORTE had helped to drag the man out of sight behind the wall. The victim apparently died at once. PILS, ROELFSEN and CARLER then appeared and ROELFSEN examined the body. PILS then ordered the body to be taken to the hospital quarters. By PILS' orders witness removed the upper clothing and shoes from the corpse. PILS was in a very agitated state.

Witness recognised the photo of J.W.M.F. LIEF as being that of the victim referred to above.
Witness ROELFSEN confirms. When he was going to the scene to give first aid he was stopped by PILS who was known to him as a doctor, who said the man was already dead. This surprised him in view of what van Houten (see further) had reported. He was later sent for to examine the body and make out a death-certificate. In his opinion PILS was a man who would not shrink from an execution. In March 1945 PILS had been posted to the battalion as a dentist.

Witness van Houten (Dutch, now interned in Holland) states that he and another ambulance man, LINDEBOOM, were taking a stretcher along when PILS waved them to go back and called out: "It's not wanted any longer." The other ambulance man could see that the victim was alive and witness was very annoyed that Dr. PILS prevented them going on to render first aid. They reported to Dr. ROELFSEN who at once went in the direction of the victim but was stopped by PILS and returned looking very put out. ROELFSEN was later fetched by KORTE to establish that the victim was dead.

Witness LINDEBOOM (Dutch, now interned in Holland) confirms.

PILS forbade them to go on and told them to go back saying that the man was in his last convulsions and would soon die.

Witness HESSEN (Dutch, interned in Holland) states in connection with the murder of Kreuger that he accompanied Robbertsen when the latter was making the arrest. When they returned with him KRONEN hit Kreuger and then said to Robbertsen that he would rather he did not bring along that...
sort of arrested person but would rather that he had "done him in" ("umgelegt").

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Zeist, 31st October 1945.

S/ J.W. Otto.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
REGISTERED
NOS.
471
TO
480
HEINE, Walter
date 4 Sep 1947

1: A
2: W

(See Minutes No. 111)
HEINE, Walther, Reichsdeutscher, was appointed "Verwalter" of the "Essencefabrik GRUÔO", Amsterdam, in Feb. 1942, buying it from the NAGU (Niederländische Aktiengesellschaft für Abwicklung von Unternehmen) in March 1943. Address in Germany: 5 Ingersloebenstrasse, Neudietendorf, Thüringen. Possibly owns an essence factory there. N.B. Left for Germany Sept. 1944.

Witness:
2. MEISTER, Wolfgang Adolf, former director of Hoogevreter & Co, Forwarding Agents, Amsterdam. Born 10th April 1896 at Ahornberg (Ger.), lives at 2111, Minema plein, Amsterdam-C.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
HEINE was appointed "Verwalter" of a Jewish concern in Amsterdam. He used the firm's own money to "buy" it for himself from the NAGU (a company formed by the Germans for the exploitation of Dutch businesses) and when he left for Germany he had all the machinery sent to his address there. The financial resources of the concern also disappeared.
Extract of these statements has been made, in his own words, by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement 1

submitted by H.H. Wolzak, head detective-constable also special constable, Amsterdam, attached to the above department, in connection with the purchase by W. HEINE of a factory of which he had been appointed "Verwalter".

Witness S.A. Wijzenbeek states that he is the sole proprietor of the "Gruno" essence factory, Amsterdam, already owning it when war broke out in 1940. It was not a limited liability company. It was a profitable concern and in 1941 it earned about f.1,850,000. Witness being a Jew the Germans appointed a certain Walther HEINE as "Verwalter" in 1942. In May of that year HEINE turned witness completely out of the business and in connection with German measures against the Jews witness went into hiding.

In August 1945 he managed to get possession again and then found that all the financial resources had disappeared and HEINE had taken all the machinery with him to Germany. In 1943 HEINE "bought" the factory from the "NAGU" (Niederrländische Aktiengesellschaft für Abwicklung von Unternehmen) for f.85,800, this sum being taken out of the capital belonging to the business, as shown on the balance sheet dated 31st December 1943, a copy of which is attached. The payment was made in four separate installments by the Incassobank which paid in part to the "Bank voor de Nederlandse Arbeid" (Netherlands' Workers Bank) to the credit of the "NAGU" and paid the rest to HEINE personally (witness showed the investigator the relevant extract from the Incassobank’s Current account).

As mentioned earlier the business made f. 85,000 in 1941, but when in 1942 HEINE was "Verwalter" this amount dropped to a few thousand guilders. Once however that he had bought it earnings rose to some f. 50,000 in 1943, but on witness' return practically all the money had disappeared.

Attached are a copy of the balance sheet of the "Gruno" essence-factory for December 1943 mentioned above and a copy of a letter dated 17th April 1943 sent by the "NAGU" to the "Deutsche Revision- und Truhnd-aktiengesellschaft" at Arnhem referring to the purchase contract which had been entered into between it the Nagu and HEINE for the purchase by the latter of the "Essencefabriek Gruno" N.V., S.A. Wijzenbeek, Amsterdam.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Amsterdam, 10th February 1947.

H.H. Wolzak.

Statement 2

submitted by C. van Alfen, police official and special constable in the municipality of Amsterdam, now attached to the above Service.

Witness Alice Martha Louise Brand, wife of G.J. Klein-Sprink- kelhorst, states that HEINE was "Verwalter" of the "Gruno" essence factory, Amsterdam, the owner of which was named Wijzenbeek. HEINE bought the business for f. 90,000 from the "Firmenhaftes- prästello", Witness' husband was worksmanager at the factory. In September 1944 HEINE in view of the war situation at the time
left for Germany. In October 1944 two Germans appeared at the factory and ordered the entire contents to be packed and sent to WALTHER HEINE at his address in Germany. This duly occurred and two goods wagons full were sent off.

Witness G.J. Klein-Sprikkelhorst, now in custody in Amsterdam, confirms that HEINE bought the "Grano" factory from the Wirtschaftsprüfstelle and acted as director. HEINE also worked at a German "Dienststelle" where his job was combing out factories which employed too many hands. It was this "Dienststelle" which was charged with the despatch of the factory contents to HEINE at his address in Germany.

Witness W.A. Meister says that his firm conveyed the goods from the factory to the Central Station. A German woman, together with an unknown Dutchman, made the arrangements with his head clerk. It was the German woman herself who arranged about the consignment notes and other papers.

A long inventory of missing goods is attached.

Statement made out on oath of office and signed at Amsterdam, 18th July 1946.

S/ C. van Alfen

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete

No defence seems possible
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<td></td>
<td>2: A for confiscation of property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3: R for pillage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6: W</td>
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COPS CHECKED LIST 63
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

Charge No. 549 (21-8-47)  

For the use of the Secretariat  

Registered Number  

Date of receipt in Secretariat  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position</th>
<th>1. SCHNEIDER, Dr. &quot;Beauftragter der Reichskommissare&quot; in Gelderland.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated)</td>
<td>XV. Born 6th Dec. 1908. Is probably in FALLINGBOSTEL C.I.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XV. Was previously with the Reichskommissariat in the Hague.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aged about 43; married to ANNA KERNER, has a daughter who was imprisoned with other Germans in the WILLEM III barracks, APELDOORN, April 1945.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Came from GELENKIRCHEN (Ger) where he was a municipal Obersekretär or Stadtinspektor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. KERNER, ANNA, wife of WILHELM BERNSMANN (BERNSMANN) as above. Was in charge of old people XIII. belonging to the N.S.V. Left APELDOORN 14th. April 1945. May have been arrested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When in APELDOORN is said to have lived at 43 LOOLAI or 152 JACHTLAAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aged about 41.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. ZELGER, Frau, wife of the above. Was BERNSMANN's chief and said to be &quot;Kreisungs- kommissar&quot;. Was living in a house in the Jachthuis, APELDOORN, 1944 and soon in the WILLEM III barracks as a prisoner in April 1945.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. KRAPFREUER, FRIDOLPH KARL, German, N.S.V. Antsleiter, APELDOORN, 1943. Born 24th. April 1905 at WUPPERTAL BAYERN (Rheinland), factory owner, lives at 12 GRINDBERGLAAN, APELDOORN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Witneses:**

**Place and date of commission of alleged crime:**

APELDOORN - 1943 - 1944

**Number and description of crime on war crimes list:**

- No. XIII - Pillage
- XIV - Confiscation of property
- XV - Exaction of illegitimate requisitions

- Reference to relevant
Short statement of facts.

Acting on SCHNEIDER's orders BERNSMANN requisitioned a large number of houses in APELDOORN forcing the inhabitants to leave at short notice while their furniture had to remain in the house. This was done for the housing of German women from the RUHR who had been bombed out or evacuated. Both BERNSMANN and his wife, ANNA EXNER, took advantage of the situation to take furniture etc. for their own use with the evident intention of appropriating some of this property, cases packed with valuables and ready to take away being later found at one of their addresses. ZELGER and his wife were accomplices in the requisitioning and confiscation of property.

Directorate of Special Legal Proceedings
Political Investigation Department
APELDOORN.

Extract of those statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement submitted by W. GOERZ, sergeant-major in the State Police attached to the above department, in connection with charges brought against the German WILHELM BERNSMANN, his wife ANNA EXNER and others.

Witness FRIEDRICH KARL KLAPPRODT states that he was an N.S.V. (National Sozialistische Volkswirtschaft) "Statthalter" at APELDOORN. In Aug. 1943 he received orders to help requisition a large number of houses for 2000 German "bombed-outs" from ESSEN and DUISBURG, the "Beauftragte des Reichskommissars" in ARNHEM selecting him for this job. At a meeting of municipal officers and members of the Reichskommissariat witness maintained that hotels and pensions should be seized for the purpose rather than private houses. He also wrote this to the German authorities at ARNHEM but his suggestion was rejected "on political grounds". Witness then refused to take part in the action whereupon a certain BERNSMANN of the "Reichskommissariat" was ordered to see to the matter. BERNSMANN and his wife were exclusively responsible for what happened in APELDOORN in the matter of the houses and their contents. The responsibility for the so-called "terrorist" property confiscated which was stored partly in the Reichskommissariat "Hotel BLOELINK" and partly in an address in LOOLAAN was also entirely BERNSMANN's. He did this in the name of the N.S.V. himself signing the notice of confiscation of property sent to the relatives of those who were shot and stamping this with an N.S.V. stamp he had had made. BERNSMANN received the order to carry out the requisitioning direct from ZELGER at ARNHEM.

Witness then remarks that among the Germans of whom he was one, interned in the Willem III barracks in April 1945 were ZELGER'S wife and BERNSMANN's daughter. ZELGER's wife who was known as the "Red-Crosskammer ARNHEM", was BERNSMANN's chief with regard to the housing and so-called "terrorist" questions. Both she and BERNSMANN's daughter were wearing the Red-Cross uniform and witness found that shortly before the liberation the two women had "bought" these from the Red-Cross at the St. Joseph Institution with the seized "terrorist" property; in other words they had taken the "terrorist" property and probably linen, clothes etc. that as the price of all this they could enjoy the protection of the Red-Cross.

BERNSMANN came to APELDOORN.
BERNSMANN came to AMELRODE from the HAGUE where he had been an official of the Reichskommissariat. Witness was taken to his AMELRODE house which was luxuriously furnished with all his furniture. Witness knows that BERNSMANN's own furniture was in Germany.

Witness heard definitively that Frau BERNSMANN personally fetched valuable paintings and Persian carpets from one house.

Attached to the above statement is a copy of a letter signed by BERNSMANN ordering his wife to deliver all her husband's clothes and certain other articles to the 'Oetraguppe'. If she kept any back she was liable to severe punishment as "owing to the S.D. action her husband's property had now become that of the Reich."

Witness KNAPE, wife of W. de JONG, states that on 9th Aug., 1944, they received a requisitioning order to evacuate their house in two days time. The house was to be used for "hospital duty" or women expecting a baby. Owing to the war situation no more than six women in question were sent back to Germany and then the house remained empty for some weeks. It was then occupied by a woman named PFLIEPER from the HAGUE who was not a bombed-out person and did not come from Germany so that proved that the house was not used for the purpose for which it was requisitioned by BERNSMANN. Witness several times went to the latter to try and get the house back. In one occasion BERNSMANN took the key and hurled her out of the place. This woman used to receive members of the German army in the evening.

Witness VERMEER, wife of the late ZOELLES, states that at the end of May 1944, a man brought a requisitioning order to her house. When witness refused to go the man took her food ration card out of her bag which was lying on the table and threatened that if she did not leave she would not get the card back. Witness had to give in. The man returned that afternoon, told her to leave and gave her the key. He then unlocked the door and gave her her coupons back. Witness later found she had left her and variable papers behind so climbed through a window. Some women and children entered the house and one asked what witness was doing, saying that "she belonged to a Jewess who owned two and was now in her other one in America". Witness told her that she was the occupant of the house and had been put out into the street on the other's behalf. There was a dispute and the women went to BERNSMANN who had witness arrested for "threatening and insulting Germans". She was taken to the S.D. at ARNHEM and shut up for some days in the prison there but after an interrogation by an S.D. officer was released. BERNSMANN was very surprised to see her free again.

She was not able to regain her house and the German occupant stole several things belonging to her and also articles belonging to her husband which were hidden away.

Witness KOLDER, Dutch, states that BERNSMANN requisitioned her boarding house in Dec., 1943. (A copy of this is attached. It is signed by ZELGER and states that the boarding house was wanted for bombed-out people. Any guest-living there were to be housed elsewhere.) Frau BERNSMANN came to have a look over the "pension" and witness realized she would have to leave the house and would not even be allowed to remain and look after any Germans who would be put up in it. She wrote to the N.S.V. at ARNHEM about it and was told that only those who wore "German-minded" would be allowed to remain and look after bombed-out Germans. BERNSMANN did all he could to get her out of her house as quickly as possible and Frau BERNSMANN threatened her with WIGHT concentration camp if she did not replace the lost furniture which she had managed to remove. ZELGER of the N.S.V. at ARNHEM allotted her F.350 a month for the house and made out a contract for this amount. She had to sign and return the document for registration but never got it back again. She received the F.350 for two months only nothing further. For the 14 months that she was deprived of her business she should have received some F.5000 as rent so suffered a loss of this amount.

Witness KOLDER, Dutch, states that he worked for the N.S.V. under BERNSMANN. This was at the time that German women came to AMELRODE and furniture brought from BERNSMANN were put into a depot and used for the installation of those women. Frau BERNSMANN was not officially employed by the N.S.V.
exploded by the H.A.V. but she played a great role in it, getting everything into her own hands. The BERNSMANN's house was beautifully furnished in the Dutch style as BERNSMANN had the first choice of things.

Furniture from the houses of "terrorists" had to be taken to the depot. Frau ZELGER was then living in the JACHTLAAN and the best of the furniture was taken to her house there. Install her properly.

Between Aug. 1944 and March 1945 through BERNSMANN's intervention a villa in the LOCIAAN was entirely furnished with a quantity of very fine furniture seized by the S.D. from "terrorists". Witness was told this by BERNSMANN and his wife themselves. The rooms were then hired out to people travelling in the German service.

A member of the Reichskommissariat took the money for the rooms. Clothing and pictures were taken to a small building near the District Labour Exchange, Frau BERNSMANN alone having the keys of this building. She used to go over the various garments and always took first choice for herself.

Most of the furniture belonging to GELDERMAN in the Wormenscheweg went straight to Frau ZELGER.

Witness Van LEUSEN, wife of W. WESTERVELD, APELDOORN, states that on 18th. April 1944 her husband's business "De Poort van Kleef" was forcibly entered by the police, her husband arrested and the goods seized. Next day she and her children had to vacate the house. A Frau BERNSMANN came along and seized all the household and other linen and witness was only allowed to keep the oldest and most worn out clothes for herself and the children. Frau BERNSMANN would not allow witness to take her sewing machine and seized the family's sugar rations, packets of infant and other foods. Next day witness returned to try and fetch her hats and found Frau BERNSMANN and a man busy taking everything from the linen cupboard.

Witness PONT, former burgomaster of APELDOORN now interned, states that houses were requisitioned in APELDOORN for bombed out German and evacuees. BERNSMANN acted in the name of Dr. SCHNEIDER, "Beauftragte" for Gelderland. BERNSMANN only allowed the people such a short time to clear out of their houses that it was almost impossible for them to obey. He then made this a pretext to confiscate furniture. Witness never personally knew that BERNSMANN and his wife used things for themselves which came out of such houses but was repeatedly told by others that this was the case.

In an extract from a report by PONT which is attached, the latter says that all the district burgomasters were sent for by SCHNEIDER to talk over the question of the bombed out German women who by special orders from higher authorities were to be temporarily sent from the RHINE-RUR district to the VELUWE in Holland. APELDOORN was to provide houses for some hundreds of these and such houses were to be exclusively better class ones in which furniture, carpets etc. could be taken with them by the owners. BERNSMANN was charged with carrying out this order. As witness had already heard of what had happened at the "Poort van Kleef" restaurant when both BERNSMANN and his wife had appropriated several things for themselves, he had not much confidence in what was going to happen. This lack of confidence was speedily justified for BERNSMANN started at once requisitioning the best houses on all sides for women who were not yet in the place and whose numbers were not known. His actions were covered by Dr. SCHNEIDER who had no authority in this respect, but owing to the state of emergency a good deal of the power belonging to the "Reichskommissar" was delegated to the "Beauftragten".

Witness Van LAARHOFN states that Frau BERNSMANN took anything that she wanted for herself. She saw Persian carpets and paintings in their house which had come from the depot and recognised several other things which came from the "Poort van Kleef".

Valuable objects and antiques, paintings etc. were to be kept. Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at APELDOORN.

Notes on the case.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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<tr>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST '63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 550 (21-8-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 385/146.

Date of Receipt in Secretariat: 28 Aug. 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position
(Not to be translated)

1. BLOM, Otto Wilhelm Helmut Fritz
Kriminalobrassistent, Amsterdam,
October 1942. Born 18th November
1899 at Trzebnica (Ger.) lived
1, Robert Kochstrasse, Essen-Ruhr.
Now in custody in Holland.

Witness

2. DARING, Untersturmführer and Kriminalsekretär, Amsterdam, 1942.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Hilversum and Amsterdam; Octo-Nov. 1942.

Number and description of crime on war crimes list

No. 1 - Murder (complicity in)
No. III - Ill-treatment
No. XIII - Pillage

References to relevant provisions of national law

Netherlands Penal Code
Art. 287, 289, 300-302, 310-312

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

BLOM seriously ill-treated people both when arresting and when interrogating them, especially the latter. One of these victims was later shot as a result of the summary of evidence BLOM had made out against him.

BLOM also took wireless sets from houses though the regulation that these must be handed in had not then been made.

TRANSMITTED BY:
Extract of these statements has been made, in his own words, by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**Statement**

submitted by C. Troffers, member of the above sub-commission also special constable, in connection with charges of ill-treatment etc., brought against the German O.W.H.P. BLOHM.

Witness Wanschers states that BLOHM arrested his, witness' nephew, Alfred Sauer, for activities in connection with the resistance movement. Sauer was the leader of the communist resistance movement. He was ill-treated and two years later shot.

Witness Ket, widow of Alfred Sauer, Hilversum, states that her husband was arrested and was seriously ill-treated by BLOHM in Amsterdam prison. BLOHM stole a wireless-set from witness' house. On the day he did this the obligation to surrender radios had not yet been mentioned so that his action was stealing. The set was worth Fl. 600.--

Witness Bunschoten states that he was arrested by BLOHM on the charge of being an illegal worker and member of the Dutch Communist party. This happened on the 11th November 1942 and he was taken to Amsterdam next day where he was interrogated. He was confronted with one of his comrades, Sauer, and while the two of them were being interrogated BLOHM struck Sauer with his fist and later with a bit of wood. When Sauer first came into the room he showed signs of ill-treatment, having a large wound on his neck and bits of plaster on his throat. Sauer told witness several times that BLOHM had ill-treated him badly and witness helped wash a wound which was on Sauer's back. While doing this he saw that Sauer's body was covered with wounds and scars and was told by him that these were all due to BLOHM.

Another prisoner, Professor Brandlicht, was one day taken from the cell to be questioned. He walked out of the cell but came back into it some hours later crawling and no longer able to walk. He told witness BLOHM had badly maltreated him. Witness thinks Brandlicht was later shot. Witness himself was questioned by BLOHM about 15 times and each time the latter ill-treated him because he always denied. BLOHM got so furious at this that he no longer knew what he was doing. As a result of one of these ill-treatments by BLOHM witness bled so badly that the walls became marked with blood. Witness was then sent without a trial to Germany.

Witness Kriiger states that BLOHM arrested him on 8th Dec. 1942 and took him to Amsterdam. While carrying out the arrest he hit witness for no reason, knocking out a tooth. He also struck witness' daughter. During the various interrogations witness underwent he was badly beaten and ill-treated by BLOHM who was conducting them. Witness still bears the marks. (This is confirmed by the investigator.) He also states that Sauer had often told him that he was badly ill-treated by BLOHM.

In the statement BLOHM made out against witness he said that witness was a member of the Dutch Communist party. This was a lie and would have cost witness his life had his counsel not proved at the trial that he had nothing to do with the party. He was sentenced for illegal activities and sent to Germany.

Witness Esko states that he was present when BLOHM beat a boy who had been found picking up an illegal news-sheet in the street.
The accused Otto Wilhelm Holmut Fritz BLOHM denies that he ever ill-treated Sauer. It is very probable that DURING Untersturmführer and Kriminalsekretär at Amsterdam, following instructions from Berlin, did try and force a confession out of Sauer by beating or otherwise ill-treating him though he does not know that such instructions were given in Sauer's case. Accused adds that DURING could give information about this, such things being strictly secret and so not told to accused.

He did not ill-treat Kröber who made all his statements voluntarily. Accused does not know of anyone else ill-treating Kröber during an interrogation nor did he see signs of ill-treatment on him.

As to Bunschoten accused arrested him because he was in contact with the illegal newspaper "De Waarheid" ("Truth", a communist paper). Accused emphatically denies having struck or ill-treated him. All Bunschoten's statements to him were made voluntarily. With regard to the ill-treatment of Brandlicht, accused does not know the man and never had anything to do with him.

The investigator states that confronted with BLOHM, Kröber and Bunschoten recognised him as the man who arrested and ill-treated them. BLOHM himself recognised a photo of Sauer as being that of the man against whom he made out a summary of evidence. Sauer was shot as a result of this summary of evidence.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarlem, 13th November 1946

a/ C. Troffers.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete

No defence is possible.
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*von Bose,*

*63*
## UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

### NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 551 (21-8-47)

For the use of the Secretariat 28 Aug 1947

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### Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (Not to be translated)

1. **RÖBEL, Graf von, Oberst in the Wehrmacht,** belonged to a division billeted in and around Aalst in Gelderland in Nov. and Dec. 1944. Came from Koningborgen.

2. **MARTIEN or MARDIEN, Ober-Leutnant billeted in Aalst in Gelderland in Nov. and Dec. 1944 served under Captain von RÖBEL. Was police inspector at Hamburg and Police-"Kommissar" at Rostock before the war.**

3. **MENNINGER or MUNING, Frau, née Maria van STEENHOVEN. Born at Dordrecht 17th. April 1920; married a German soldier called MENNINGER in Nov. 1943. Last address in Holland: Nassauckade 146, Amsterdam. Now living in Balbach, Germany.**

### Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Aalst - Gelderland and "Nederhemert" near Houdon) 1944

### Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. XIII - Pillage.

### Reference to relevant provisions of national law

Noth. Penal Code.

Art. 310 - 312.

### Short statement of facts

The three accused all engaged in pillage or complicity in pillage, looting the contents of the Castle "NEDERHEMERT", which was eventually burnt.

Transmitted by...
Investigation of War Crimes Sub-Commission.

Extract of those statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by P.C. van ES, serving as Inspector with the Political Investigation Department at ARNHEM and J. BIJKER, police detective Arnhem, also special constable, in connection with the plundering of the castle "NEDERHEMERT".

Witness C. van Wassenaar, owner of the castle "NEDERHEMERT" states that he lived in a lodge on the estate and that the castle was fully furnished but not lived in. The value of the furniture was assessed by an authorised valuer at F.100,000.

In Oct., 1944 the Germans took possession of the castle and from 19 Nov., 1944 onwards he was not allowed to enter his property. On 13th Jan., 1945 he entered the castle and found it completely burned out. He further found several articles belonging to the inventory in different places in the neighbourhood.

In a report by witness he states that he found in a village nearby the carpet belonging to the big hall, a piano, several dinner sets, pieces of furniture and so on.

The Germans were under the command of Graf von BOSE.

Witness J.H. RUGER states that Ober-Lieutenant Martiens (Martiens) who was billeted in his house from Nov. to X-mas 1944, and who served under von BOSE took part in the plundering of the castle. He had even asked him to help him in carrying things away which witness refused to do. The loot consisted of Persian rugs, pictures, linen and so on. MARTIENS (Martiens) took those goods with him when he left at X-mas.

In a later statement witness declares that von BOSE and MARTIENS both plundered.

MARTIENS ordered his batman to make the cases in which to pack the loot.

Witness STROOM states that Graf Oberst Von BOSE was billeted in her house in Nov. and Dec. 1944. She saw that in Von BOSE's room cases were packed with property belonging to the castle "Nederhemert". Those cases were then collected by a car belonging to the Wehrmacht. A Dutch woman MARIA van STEENHOVEN living with Von BOSE told her that she received presents which came from the castle and that Von BOSE sent pictures and other articles from the castle to his wife in Germany.

Witness BALLEGOOSEN saw pink China plates which were shown to her by the woman Von BOSE lived with MARIA van STEENHOVEN, and which came from the castle "Nederhemert".

Witness Gijbor states that the castle "Nederhemert" was plundered by the Germans in Nov. - Dec. 1944.

Some Germans from the "Schreibstube" billeted with him, packed rugs, China, mats and so on in cases in his cafe. The cases were made by the batman of a German officer billeted with RUGER Ober-Lieutenant MARTIENS.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at ARNHEM 16th April 1947.

S/ P.C. van ES.
J. BIJKER.

Notes on the case.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee
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24 SEP 1947 | Adjourned until next meeting
11 SEP 1947 | 1, 2: S for plumbed
(See Minutes No. 112)
Cards checked that 34
CHARGE NO. 552 (21-8-1947)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Name of accused, his
rank, and unit, or
official position

'Not to be translated

1. JAHN, Karl (Carl), Reichsdeutscher, merchant, professional criminal on the
files of the Reichspolizeiamt, Berlin, also on files (presumably police) at
Agram (Croatia). During the war was employed by the Reichsbahn Directorate in
Berlin to make purchases in Holland for the Deutsche Reichsbahn (Reichswor-
kehrenministerium). He also made pur-
chases there for the Wehrmacht and in
1944 for the Croats and in connection
with latter was said to have been made
a captain in the Ustaosa, having an
identity card made out to this effect.
In 1942 bought a villa at Niederlehne
near Nienwusterhausen. Was founder of
a shady firm called the Elbe-Kohle Corp.
with headquarters in his private apart-
ment at 7, Nettelbeckstrasse, Berlin.
Born 1898 in Hanau. Married (but may
now be divorced), wife's name being
"Renate".

2. SOMMER, Michel, (Possibly Hauptmann), head
of a purchasing office set up in Holland
in connection with the Hermann Göring
"Vierjahresplan" (4 Years Plan).

Place and date of
commission of al-
leged crime

Holland 1942-1944

Number and description
of crime on war crimes
list

No. XIV - Pillage in the sense of art. 66
of the Nuremberg charter (in connection
with the interpretation of "plunder" in
the Nuremberg Judgment.

References to relevant
provisions of national
law

Noth, Penal Code

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused were employed in connection with the Hermann Göring "Vierjahresplan" to make purchases on the Black Market in Holland, the goods thus obtained at the expense of the Dutch population being then sent to Germany.

TRANSMITTED BY
Extract of these statements has been made, in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by D.G. Gagel, head constable-detective, Amsterdam Municipal Police, also special constable, now attached to the above department, in connection with a charge of pillage brought against the Germans Karl JAHN and Michel SOILER.

Witness J.H. Verner states, that German purchases on the Black market in Holland, were in the beginning done by military and civil organisations which worked independently of each other. In the spring of 1942 Hermann Göring as Head of the German 4-year-plan organised the black-market purchases in Holland. Several purchasing agencies were set up amongst which one under the directions of Captain Michel SOILER. An offer made to this agency was then sent on with a sample to Karl JAHN, agent of the "Reichsabahn" (Reichsverkehrsministerium). After JAHN had approved of the quality and price the transaction took place. The goods were then sent by SOILIER to JAHN who forwarded them to the "Reichsabahn." In all goods costing 4 and a half million guilders were bought in the Netherlands. Apart from these goods JAHN also acted independently of SOILER as purchaser for the "Reichsabahn."

Not only were these transactions to the detriment of the Netherlands economy, as the articles sent away were very scarce in Holland during the war, but also the debt was not paid in cash but merely entered to the credit-account in "Reichsmark" against Germany held by the Netherlands State in the Netherlands Bank.

As an example a sworn police report dated 7th October 1942 is attached in which the Amsterdam police reported a Dutch merchant who bought big quantities of cigars in violation of the rationing-regulations.

JAHN was then interrogated and stated that he acted for the Reichsabahn Directorate, Berlin, and for the Wehrmacht and showed his "Ausweis" for the latter. He ordered the Dutch merchant to buy a parcel of 30-50,000 cigars which were destined for the German army on the Eastern Front.

From a report dated 12th March 1947 made by a German who was the Chief of the Department "Railways-Corruptions and frauds" belonging to the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt, part of which is reproduced underneath, it appears that JAHN, who was on the records of the "Kripo" before the war was engaged in other shady transactions in Holland during the occupation. An extract of an interrogation of his wife seems to confirm this.

"Report.

Berlin, March 12th, 1947

Re: Merchant (professional criminal) Carl JAHN, German citizen born 1898 in Hanau.

Appr. from 1941 to 1944 I have been the chief of the department "Railways-Corruptions and frauds" belonging to the Reichskriminalpolizeiamt. I remember distinctly the case of JAHN because this had been a very big case which also was remarkable because of the extremely cunning manner the JAHN worked with his gang. However, I want to point out that this report cannot be considered as a complete picture. In view of the very extensive
investigations in this case this is hardly possible. Without
any files the whole case cannot be re-constructed. However,
this statement is given to the best of my knowledge and ac-
cording to the facts I still remember.

In order to prevent a rash movement I ordered at first
an investigation re the person of JHN. The officials working
on this investigation were Criminal Secretary PETERS and Criminal
Secretary VENZKE. It was established very soon that JHN was
not an unknown personality to the Criminal Police in Berlin.
JHN had been listed as a professional criminal because of his
numerous criminal activities and was under regularly supervision
of the Police. He was not allowed to leave Berlin without the
permission of the Police, had to stay at home at night and had
to report regularly to the Police. Until Hitler came to power
JHN was mostly working lease-frauds, and this on a very big
scale. . . .

Business in Holland

Approx. In 1941 or 1942 a Dutch syndicate offered equipment
and foodstuffs for about 100 millions Reichsmark to German author-
izations. However, the trade was not possible as the German author-
izations had not that much money at their disposal, besides there
were other difficulties in that deal inasmuch as the owners of
the goods were foreigners (Swiss etc.) For that reason it was
very difficult to come with these owners to an agreement. I do
not know whether or not negotiations with the owners were done
at all.

At that time the selling off in Holland was already in a
stadium that only a step by the Government could have prevented
the complete ruin of Holland. On order of the Reichsmarschall
JHN in his personality as the chief of the Four-years-Plan all
private purchases in Holland were forbidden and had to be handled
only thru the Office of the Four-Years-Plan Administration.

After the negotiations with the German authorities had failed
to lead to a success the Railways was contacted because they
were the only Organisation which had such amounts of money at
their disposal.

At that time JHN already was in the deal. He had some close
connections with a relative of the war criminal Generalfeldmar-
schall KEITEL. This relative also had the name KEITEL. JHN and
KEITEL now made up their plans to use the name of the General-
feldmarschall KEITEL for their purpose General KEITEL at that
time was the representative of the WERK WAGEN EPEN-EIRE (War
material factory) in Berlin. Under the name of KEITEL the Criminal
Police got a letter stating that JHN had been ordered to procure
the equipment for the troops in the East and to get this equipment
From Holland. KEITEL went to the Criminal Police Berlin and left
there the impression that behind him the General KEITEL was standing.
Under this pretence he asked the Police to release JHN from the
obligation to report regularly etc. and stop the supervision.
They succeeded in making the Criminal Police agree to the journey
of JHN to Holland under the above pretence. As far as I know just
one trip to Holland was approved, however JHN used this approval
for the one trip and did not obey any restrictions.

JHN succeeded to show himself as a honest man to the Rail-
ways and he got the order together with one representative of
the railways to go to Holland and do the purchases. He was
thought as an advisor of the Railway-official, who - as far as I
know - was represented by Inspektor SCHEER. In spite of the
fact that this was a very important and big business the rail-
ways failed to obtain any informations regarding JHN and they
ever issued a railway identity card for him and a permanent
ticket for the second class on all line of the Gruen Railways.
Thru the order of GOERING (see above) the purchases in "Holland could not be done as they were planned. Instead of reporting the new situation to the railways, JAHN rented a room in Holland on the expenses of the railways and started new connections with Dutch merchants. These connections resulted in big purchases which were done per sample. It might be mentioned in this connection that the goods sometimes not at all were what the samples had shown, as f.i. instead of cocoa ground bricks were delivered, without having been checked by JUHN or SCHEER.

As SCHEER had to be in Berlin very often JUHN had the best posibility to run a big business for his own. SCHEER for this purpose had given him an own bank account which was completely at the disposal of JUHN. JUHN took plenty of advantage of this by using his railway connections for working in his own pocket. The goods at first were sold with the credit of the railways, later on this money could be paid back very easily from the profits. However, this also is not cleared, it is also not known for certain whether he ever has paid the full amount back the railways, because the railways never had complete files about the delivered goods and purchases. JUHN, who had been without any means, had succeeded during his time in Holland to get in the possession of a considerable fortune. The purchase of the villa at Niederlehne is a proof for this, also his other big procureings. Alone the value of the furniture in the villa and the other valuables later on found at that place represented several millions. I still remember that the investigations in Holland had disclosed that JUHN had specialized himself in buying diamonds, gold and other steady valuables. A very valuable stamp collection had been also an important part in this deal.

As those items not at all were needed or used by the railways, it is obvious that JUHN had done this on his own. If the members of the railways (I remember the names SCHEER and NEINHARDT) state that no damage was done by JUHN to the railways, this shows what extent already the corruption had got hold of the railways and how far the so-called 1000 Years Reich already was undermined.

There also were evidences re mutual business between SCHEER and JUHN. NEINHARDT also is not in the position to state anything against JUHN; thru this he would admit the lack of supervision, one of his responsibilities. NEINHARDT besides also was suspected to be bribed by JUHN. thru thru the purchases of foodstuffs (not considering the other things) and the resale without the knowledge of the railways, JUHN has gained a fortune. The investigations at that time disclosed that JUHN was devoting nearly all his working hours to his private activities and that the interest of the railways were taken care of only on the side. JUHN is one of those characters who partcipate in the looting of Holland and did this because of his greediness of gain. It is impossible after this length of time to remember all connections and lines in this case and may be this is not even necessary for the present case. It may be mentioned that the investigations against JUHN for several times had to be dropped on order of the railway official NEINHARDT, allegedly in order to prevent a damage to the railways. However, I as well as my colleagues know very well that this was serving this one purpose, i.e. to postpone the clearance of this case and to hide the own failure. In spite of the permanent postponings the railways up to the end had not been able to gain a clear picture from their bookkeepings etc. what actually they had got from Holland. On the other hand there is evidence, that JUHN has had his own stocks and storages here in Berlin. All goods meant for himself were marked on the outside with a special color so that they would not be delivered to the railways stocks.

Business with 1000 Gulden Notes

While JUHN was in Holland the 1000 Gulden (Guilder) notes were declared worthless and this with a very short notice. The owners
"The owners of such notes had to face the loss of their fortunes therefore they tried to get hold of German money what on the other hand was impossible because of that short notice. Only German Offices and Authorities were authorised to exchange these notes after the deadline. JAHN took the best advantage of this situation and bought the 1000 Gulden notes for a ridiculous low price, exchanged them then and kept of course the profits for himself. Witnesses have states that JAHN still was in the possession of a big amount of these banknotes when he came to Windshlose, probably he could not exchange them any more in Holland. It is not clear whether he here in Berlin succeeded in getting rid of them at the Reichsbank or thru the railways. I do not believe that this point ever was cleared thru the investigations. Thru his activities JAHN has shown himself as a profiteer of the worst sort of the "Third Reich" and not at all as a person working on sabotage of the war (as he claims now). Tho needs in the world did not mean a thing to him, he only was an individual cold-blooded on tine his own profits."

"Interrogation of Mrs. Rogne John (Extract).

*****

"My husband has been a purchaser in Holland until the end of 1943. He has had there some business friends, I remember the names of BLOKA, De BOER and others. I have heard that my husband still has some property in Holland. At New Years night he boasted that he still was owning in Holland approx. 40 houses. I suppose that he meanwhile has, taken up his connections again with Holland."

"Question: WHAT do you know about jewelry and diamonds, gold etc. what your husband has taken out from Holland and has brought it either to Germany or to Kroatien?

"Answer: The courier of my husband who transported the diamonds and gold for my husband was his business friend BLOKA, Amsterdam, Prinsengracht 721. At first he came every two weeks to Germany and brought very heavy suitcases with him. He usually came to the office Elbe Kohle, at that time at Knaebeckerstr. 7-8. However, he mostly left against within the very next days taking the diamonds and gold with him. Mostly he went directly to VIENNA and from there to an office of the Kroatos. I myself have seen gold in bars and cigarette boxes full of rings and precious stones. At that time already the Criminal Police was interested in the case because we had several searches at the office of the Elbe Kohle, however, they always succeeded agains in bribing the officials."

*****

"JAHN, after he was no longer working for the railways had at in touch with the Kroatos. He had connections with Logtionsamt "M.KRO/NTSC and one officer GL.M.BUSCH. With both of them together JAHN went to Holland and founded there the firm P.T.S. (This was an agency of the Independent State of Kroatien) He then established relations with the Dutchman BLASER and other Dutch officials. BLASER as well as JAHN now started buying things for the Kroatos. BLASER acted as a courier. As I have told you before he brought gold and valuables (jewelry) regularly to Germany and to Vienna."

Apart from private swindling it is desirable to have SCHMIDT and JAHN in Holland in order to complete the charge of black-market transactions by the Germans and to establish further evidence against the accused.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Amsterdam, 13th June, 1947 s/ P.G. Gagel."
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CARDS CHECKED - LIST - 63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 553 (21-8-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

(Not to be translated)

1. STRUBERT, ANDREAS, Roumanian, S.S. Sturmmann belonging to the Sicherheitspolizei Einsatzkommando STEENWIJK, from Sept. 1944.
   Born 26th. Jan. 1925 at BUCIASCH (Roumania)
   Now detained in WEZEP Camp, Holland.

2. DE BORCH, "Wachtman", member of the Sicherheitspolizei, STEENWIJK, 1945.
   Present whereabouts unknown but from information received went into hiding at the beginning of April 1945, shortly before STEENWIJK was liberated.
   U.N.W.C.C. list No. 59/W-50.

3. VIASSOS, GEZA, Hungarian, was a Sturmmann in the Wachtzug of the Sicherheitspolizei Einsatzkommando, STEENWIJK, from 19th. September 1944.
   Born 26th. May 1926 at BUDAPESTH, Hungarian
   Now detained in WEZEP Camp, Holland.

4. NOLPENNY, FERDINAND, German, Hauptsturmführer, worked from Sept. 1944 to April 1945 in an administrative capacity with the Sicherheitspolizei at STEENWIJK.
   Born 15th. July 1902 at AIX-la-CHAPELLE (Ger).
   Now detained in "AVSBOOR" Camp, HULLECOM,

5. SCHRADE, KARL WILOM HERMANN, German, S.S. Sturmscharführer, Kriminalbeamte with the Sicherheitspolizei, was with the Einsatzkommando at STEENWIJK from Nov. 1944 till April 1945.
   Born 27th. Jan. 1909 at MAAGDENBURG.
   Now detained in "AVSBOOR" Camp, HULLECOM,
   U.N.W.C.C. list Nos. 45/A-530, 58/W-507.

6. JURGENSEN, JOHANNES HANS, German, S.S. Sturmführer, posted to the Sicherheitspolizei - Einsatzkommando at STEENWIJK in Sept. 1944.
   Born 28th. Oct. 1908 at QUER-WETZBERG.
   Now detained in WEZEP Camp, Holland.
   U.N.W.C.C. list No. 59/6 - 300.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime: STEENWIJK, January 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: No. III - Ill-treatment.

References to relevant provisions of national law: Neth. Penal Code,
Art. 300 - 302.

Short statement of facts.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Strubert and De Both seriously ill-treated an arrested man who attempted to escape and the wounds they then caused him were not quite healed over a year later. Vlasics also kicked and beat him.

ZWOLLE Municipal Police
Sub-Commission ZWOLLE.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by J. Smitt, police inspector, R. Lohman, head detective-constable and B.H.J.J. Cronies, detective-constable 1st class, all belonging to the ZWOLLE Municipal Police and also special constables in connection with a charge of ill-treatment brought against certain members of the Sicherheitspolizei at STEENWIJK.

Witness J. Tuut states that on 15th. Jan. 1945 he was arrested by Post and Wamersink, Dutch members of the Sicherheitspolizei at HERNENVEEN (now in custody in Holland). As they were taking him to STEENWIJK he tried to escape but was pursued by Post and two S.D. men, Strubert and an unknown. Strubert shot at witness several times but he only received one graze. He was finally caught whereupon Strubert and the other S.D. man both hit him over the head with their revolvers causing bleeding wounds. Strubert also struck him in the face with his fist causing blood to flow from his nose and mouth. Strubert and the other S.D. men took him to the Dienstabstelle, kicking and beating him as they went. At the Dienstabstelle Strubert and the other man hit him on the head and face with a bit of a rope. He was covered with blood through all this ill-treatment. Arrived at STEENWIJK barracks he was again kicked and beaten by Strubert, the other S.D. man Vlasics joining in. Witness was then taken to a cell where as he was suffering great pain he lay down on the plank bed. When Vlasics came a little while later he pulled witness off the bed and kicked him several times saying that if he wanted to lie down he must do so on the floor. Witness was taken to HERNENVEEN next day where he was admitted to the sick bay and his wounds bound. One of the bones of his hands was broken and was sticking out through the skin. His nose bone was broken and he had several bad head wounds some of which are still (Aug. 1946) not quite cured. Witness recognized a photo of Andreas Strubert as being that of the S.D. man of that name mentioned by him above.

The investigators add that Tuut's head still bears several scars.

The accused Andreas Strubert states that he and De Both joined in the pursuit of Tuut. It was De Both who gave Tuut some blows on the head with his revolver, accused hitting him in the face with his hand. Tuut was suffering from bleeding wounds but these were caused by his falling when being pursued. Accused denies ill-treating Tuut while taking him to the Sicherheitspolizei Dienstabstelle though he and De Both gave him some abuses in the back to make him walk quicker. At the Dienstabstelle Tuut was taken into a room where Sturmerscharführer Schrade and Hauptscharführer Noffen were. Witness then went away. He denies having beaten Tuut with a bit of rope or being present when this took place.

The accused Geza Vlasics states that a prisoner was brought into the Kornputzakerno at STEENWIJK by Sturmerscharführer Jurgensen and the "Wachtmeister" De Both. The prisoner was bleeding from wounds on the head and also from his nose. Accused saw De Both hit him in the face with his fist. Accused then took him over from the others and shut him into a cell. When he visited him shortly after he found him lying on the bed. This was against the rules, it not yet being 8 p.m.,

- 8 -
being 8 p.m., so accused forbade him to do this. He denies having pulled the prisoner off the bed and having kicked him. He also denies having kicked or beat him as he was brought into the barracks.

Witness FERDINAND NOFFEN states that STRUBERT and DE BORTH brought in a prisoner who was bleeding from wounds on the head. He heard that the man had tried to escape. Witness knows that STRUBERT and DE BORTH caught him and that DE BORTH beat him severely on the head with his automatic pistol, damaging the handle. DE BORTH told witness this himself.

Witness KARL WIJNEM HEMANN SCHAUER denies that he was in the Donnestelle when a man who had tried to escape was re-arrested and brought there. He never saw the man and the name THUT is quite unknown to him. DE BORTH told him about the incident and showed him his pistol, the handle of which was in pieces. DE BORTH said he had thrown the pistol at the fugitive as he had no more ammunition.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at ZWOLLE, 6th January 1947.

a/ J. SMIT.
R. LORRAIN.
B.H.J.J. KROEZE.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 554 (28-8-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

1. OSTERHOUT, GEORG, Reichsdeutscher "Obermeister" (Works manager), in the M. Van Delden textile factory at Gronau im Westfalen (Cor); born 27th July 1895 at HASSEL, living at 32 Schulstrasse, Gronau i/W. Now detained in 4 C.I.O. Recklinghausen.


3. BODENBACH, belonged to the Deutsche Treuhandgesellschaft A.G., ALMelo, HOLLAND 1945.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Almelo, February 1945.

Gronau 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder(manslaughter through omission)
" XIII - Pillage
" XIV - Confiscation of property
" VII - Deportation of civilians
" IX - Forced labour of civilians in connection with military operations of the enemy.

References to relevant provisions of national law

Art. 312, 278, 282, 284 and Law 10th. July '47.
(St, book H 233)

Short statement of facts

All three accused were involved in looting of machinery-tools from a Netherlands factory and sending them to OSTERHOUT's factory in Germany.

OSTERHOUT, a fanatical Nazi, in addition ill treated Dutch workmen in a factory in Germany where he was works-manager. He treated them as slaves, refusing all privileges which German workmen had and constantly threatening them with the Gestapo and Concentration Camps or sending them to help in the construction of tank-traps, which latter he did on one occasion. He, being responsible for the air-raid alarm, gave this repeatedly so late, that through his action several Dutch workmen were killed or wounded.

Transmitted by........................................
Extract of these statements has been made, in his own words, by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**Statement**

In 28 August 1946 two officers of the Netherlands Army found GEORG GREINER, Schulstrasse 32, Gronau in possession of several Dutch sewing machines which were taken from Holland during the occupation. GREINER did not hand in a list of foreign proportion in his possession, which is against Military Government Law 52.

**Extract of Proces Verbal:**

"After receiving a report dated 23 August 1946 from Lt. c. van der Wel, N.L.O. S Coy 2nd Rifle Brigade Ref. BA 1029 concerning 30 to 35 sewing machines, which possibly disappeared from Zwolle and after which the chief of the police at Zwolle placed an advertisement in the local papers, the following information was obtained from Mr. M.K. Mühlfelder, A Bilderdijkstraat, Zwolle.

This man is the director and only owner of the "Zwolache Rubberonfootstiffabriek" (RUCO), 14, Harm Smaongokade, Zwolle. He gave a statement on oath, in which he stated he left the RUCO in 1942, being a Jew. A custodian was put in charge of the factory, which carried on working until September 1944. Personnel from the factory reported, that several machines were dismantled, but remained in the factory until the end of March 1945. By order of a certain Goebenbrügge, working for the "Beauftragte des Reichskommissars" at Zwolle, a transport firm Tietof from Enschede then took these goods to Gronau by lorry. There it was partly unloaded in a store which was the property of the firm van Delden at Gronau. Tietof, who was in prison at Enschede, gave a specification of the goods he transported, but beside this several other goods were missing from the factory at Zwolle. Mr. Mühlfelder gave a complete specification of what was removed during the time the factory had a German custodian."

This proces verbal was made at Zwolle on 1 July 1946.

Most of the goods mentioned on the specification given by Mr. Mühlfelder were found back in the factory of Mr. GREINER at Gronau.

A receipt dated Düsseldorf, 25-11-1946, for a number of confiscated sewing machines, winch handles and a motor and spares country of origin: Holland, confiscated at the German firm of GEORG GREINER, was attached to the dossier.

In a statement made by GEORG GREINER on 7 January 1947 to the investigation officers G.J. Kemp and H. Bos of the Netherlands War Crimes Commission, B.A.O.E., GREINER declares, that he asked Goebenbrügge whose task it was to confiscate machinery in Holland to send him the machines he needed for his factory.

On 2 February 1945 GOEBENBRÜGGE wrote him a letter saying that he had been a number of machines. He could not pay GOEBENBRÜGGE because he lost contact with him.

GOEBENBRÜGGE confirmed GREINER's statement, adding that he could comply with GREINER's request when in the beginning of 1944 Herr ROSENFELD of the "Deutsche Treuhandgesellschaft A.G." in Almelo offered him the machines from the sewing-factory "Ruco" at Zwolle.

He stated that his motives were to use the machines which were idle at that time and at the same time create labour possibilities for Dutch workmen in Germany.

In a letter to GREINER however he mentions that GREINER will be pleased to receive these machines capable of producing articles which will be in demand after the war.
In connection with these statements GEITEBRUGGE has been arrested and detained in No. 4, G.I.G. Harknessdon where also GEITEBRUGGE will be detained according to the report.

The following are extracts from statements made to the Police-Inspector H.G. Kampsu, of the political investigation department at Enschede on 7th September 1946.

Witness v. Hardeveld states that in the factory v. Delden Gronau, Westphalia the German managing director GEITEBRUGGE forbade the Dutch workers under threat of arrest to go to the shelter during air-raids, when the alarm had been given in the town.

He forced them to wait till "Botsiobalara" (factory-alarm) was given, which he himself only gave when the planes were overhead and dropping bombs. On one occasion he only gave this alarm when a wall of one of the next door buildings collapsed.

Witness de Vries confirms and states that through this GEITEBRUGGE caused the death of several Dutch workmen. GEITEBRUGGE also tried to enlist Dutch workmen into the Waffen S.S.

Witness de Veen states that GEITEBRUGGE denied to the Dutch workmen all the rights and facilities which the German workmen enjoyed; he threatened them all day long with concentration camps and scolded them calling them "Schweinhunde". In March 1945 an airraid caused several dead and wounded and GEITEBRUGGE was entirely responsible for this through giving the alarm when it was too late.

Witness van de Bos states that 6 Dutch workmen were killed during an airraid through GEITEBRUGGE's policy of not giving the alarm before the bombs were falling.

Witness Achterberg states that GEITEBRUGGE denied him sick pay although he showed the doctor's certificate. GEITEBRUGGE constantly threatened the Dutchmen who had been forced to work as slaves in Germany; tried to force them to give the Hitler-salute when entering the factory, which they refused to do, and insulted them and their Queen as much as he could.

Witness Zwijnenberg states that he got a bombaplinter in his back because GEITEBRUGGE thought that he had plenty of time to reach the shelter. A fellow-workman was seriously injured. On another occasion GEITEBRUGGE's alarm came solate that several were killed and wounded.

Witness Holtkamp states that by giving the alarm too late GEITEBRUGGE caused the death of 20 to 30 persons while several others were seriously wounded. This happened on the 20th March 1945.

Witness RHudink states that GEITEBRUGGE, when some of them were one hour late, threatened to send them to dig tanktraps a work the German used deported Dutchmen to carry out when the Allied troops were nearing. He further states that GEITEBRUGGE once denied him his lawful request for sick-pay although he showed him the doctor's certificate and on another occasion when he asked for his salary which he had earned but not received GEITEBRUGGE threatened to call the Gestapo if he did not leave his office at once.

Witness Hillen mentions a similar refusal of sick-pay by GEITEBRUGGE.

Witness Kalbeek states that GEITEBRUGGE had him arrested by the S.A. because he and a few others arrived at work an hour late because of the electricity being cut off. He was then forced to dig tanktraps. Witness Gome states that he was dismissed from the works by GEITEBRUGGE and refused a claim for a fortnight's salary (f.60.) because he sang the Dutch national anthem.

NOTES ON THE CASE
The case is complete, no defence seems possible.

-2-
**KAMPFMEIJER, Berndt**

and Co. 4

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
<td>1-3: A</td>
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<td>4: W</td>
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CARDS CHECKED "LIST 63"
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (Not to be translated)</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Place and date of commission of crime in war crimes list</th>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</th>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. KAMPFGLASER, BERNHARD, one of a group of about 10 men belonging to the S.S. Pol. Division encamped at PORT ALTEEN, ALSEEWILJ, Sept. - Oct. 1944. Comes from BOHEM/RUBE (Ger.:)</td>
<td>2. KAMPFGLASER, Unterscharführer, member of the S.S. Pol. Div. group as above.</td>
<td>3. &quot;PAUL&quot;, member of the S.S. Pol. Div. group as above. Description: short and dark, may be identical with No. 2.</td>
<td>4. KAMPFGLASER, Oberscharführer, commandant of the S.S. Pol. Div. group as above.</td>
<td>No. XIII - Ill-treatment No. XII - Treachery No. XVIII - Wanton devastation and destruction of property. Art. 157, 300-302, 310-302.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Short statement of facts:**

The accused were members of a group of S.S. men who exercised a reign of terror in the neighbourhood where they were encamped. They stole and destroyed what they did not steal. KAMPFGLASER and "PAUL" also ill-treated people.
Extract of those statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by W.J.J. Evertse, sergeant-major in the State Police, attached to the above department, in connection with charges of ill-treatment and theft brought against the Germans BERNHARD KAMPMEIJER and HEMPEN.

Witness OTTEVANGER, wife of T. GROENVEELD, ALMKERK, states that on 18th. Sept. 1944 she and her husband went into hiding after a hidden wireless set had been found in their house by two German soldiers. The latter returned took away part of the furniture etc. and destroyed the roof. This they heard from neighbours. When she and her husband returned to the house they found practically nothing left. The Germans belonged to the S.S. and from information received were said to have been camped in FORT ALTENA.

The total loss suffered by witness and her husband amounted to about F. 2000.

Witness M. EVELK states that she saw two S.S. men in the GROENVEELD's house after these had gone into hiding. The Germans fetched bits of furniture etc. out of the house and put them on a horse-drawn cart. After that witness heard them making a frightful noise in the house and when she went into it later found that they had done a lot of damage, smashing things and throwing ink-pots against the walls. They returned later and took more things away.

One of them was named BERNHARD KAMPMEIJER.

Witness Van HERWIJNEN states that two S.S. German men ordered him to take a horse and cart to GROENVEELD's house. There the Germans fetched out beds, bits of furniture etc. and these had to be loaded on the cart. The Germans names were "BERNHARD" and "PAUL", the surname of the first being something like "KAMPMEIJER". "PAUL" was short and dark. Witness had to drive the goods to FORT ALTENA where they were unloaded.

Witness A. SCHOUTEN states that two Germans, one being named BERNHARD KAMPMEIJER, entered his house looking for a wireless set. They searched the house and found nothing. KAMPMEIJER then hit one of witness's sons hard in the face without any reason and the son hit back whereupon a fight started.

Witness BLOK, burgomaster of ALMKERK, states that his car which was in SCHOUTEN's garage, was taken from there by German S.S. men who did not give a requisitioning slip for it, nor paid any compensation. Its value at present day prices would be about F.4000. The same S.S. men who were camped in FORT ALTENA took practically everything out of witness' house including furniture, Persian carpets, linen and clothing, and destroyed other things. The total value of the goods (of which a list is attached) amounts to F.14,000.

Witness P. SCHOUTEN, garage owner, confirms. The S.S. men drove the car away. They were the same men who had been at KRAALJIEVELD's smithy and left an account there with a name on it. The second man was small and dark.

Witness KRAALJIEVELD, states that two German S.S. men came to his smithy asking for some iron. This he gave them after at his request they handed over a bit of paper on which they had written the number of their unit. One of the Germans was S.S. Unterscharführer HEMPEN, Dichstolte Feldpostnummer 40543, I.D. and they were camped at FORT ALTENA. There were about 10 S.S. men there and they...
there and they carried out a reign of terror in the neighbourhood. A few days later on HEMPEH's orders witness had to help push out the Burgomaster of ALMERA's car from SCHOUTEN's garage. The S.S. then took it away. Witness later saw the same S.S. men enter the burgomaster's house and fetch out furniture from it. this they put into a cart and then drove off in the direction of the fort. They returned to the house several times and took practically everything out of it.

Witness B. KILLAEVELD confirms. He heard that one of the S.S. men was called HEMPEH and the other BERNARD KAMPBIJLEIN.

Witness NEDERVEEN, living at DUSSEN, states that on 1st. Oct. 1944, six German S.S. men including two who called each other "BERNARD" and "PAUL" came to his house. "PAUL" gave witness a violent blow on the head, another S.S. man also striking him. Witness was forced to hand over the keys of the cupboard and the Germans took away a quantity of goods, witness discovering this when they had left. Witness accompanied by Burgomaster MOL went to Fort ALTENA where the S.S. men came from and laid a complaint. A few days later the S.S. Commandant in front of the Burgomaster paid witness F.1195. and returned him his watch which had been among the stolen goods but none of the other stolen objects were ever recovered. The loss suffered by him amounts to about F.500.

Witness handed the investigator a list (attached) of the things stolen from his house. Among these appear a money box containing F.1215., two amounts of F.40. and F.60. respectively and a watch bracelet.

Witness HONSEWIJK states that "BERNHARD" and two other S.S. men stole about 150 bottles of wine from her house.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at 's-HERTOGENBOSCH, 11th. April 1947.

s/ W.J.J. EVERTSE.

Statement 2

submitted by P.J.K. Van GOCH, sergeant-major and Post Commandant, State Police, AALST, in connection with the same charge.

Witness MOL states that in 1944 he was Burgomaster of DUSSEN. He confirms NEDERVEEN's statement and says that at Fort ALTENA they spoke to Obersturmbannfarver HUMMELER of the S.S. Police Division. After having first refused to intervene he finally made enquiries and paid NEDERVEEN back F.1195. but no compensation was ever paid for the rest that was stolen.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at WARELE 5th. June 1947.

s/ P.J.K. Van GOCH.

Notes on the case

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
AHLERS, Wilhelm
and 60 32

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
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<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.9.47</td>
<td>27-32: W, GRABBE: S</td>
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Accused: GRABBE

During the occupation of Holland was head of the Purchasing department of the Naval dock-yard at Den Helder. Information probably obtainable at Wilhelmshafen.

STATEMENT BY ADRIANUS LENIDER KOSTER

"During the occupation I was employed at the Naval Dockyard at Den Helder. About 1943 I was placed in the purchasing department of which the German GRABBE acted as head. On 7th Dec. 1944 I was arrested in my house during the lunch hour by two German soldiers and taken to Den Helder station where I met other members of the dockyard who together with me were taken off to Amsterdam that evening. From there we were sent by train a few days later to Germany (ENTEL - REES) and set to work making defences. About 2 months later I was discharged on medical grounds and returned to Holland. I suffered no permanent ill-effects. I cannot give you a positive reason why and by whom I was sent to Germany but I presume that the German GRABBE got me out of the way. A few months before my arrest he was going to be sent to the front because it was considered that his work at the dockyard was superfluous. I was then to have replaced him. I suppose that GRABBE knew this and took steps to get me sent elsewhere so that he was then indispensable. In addition to this I had several times had differences with the Germans, especially with KUSCH and ZERBST."

Pieter Hendrik Koster confirms.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position</th>
<th>VII, IX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AULERS, Wilhelm; Marine Baurat, Stabingenieur; Was in charge of the naval dockyard at den Helder from 17 May 40 - Sept. 1943. Information probably obtainable in Wilhelmshafen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PELOTTEN, Wolbum; Marine Baurat, Diplomingenieur, born at Kurau (Steinmarck) 20 November 1915; Member of the NSDAP. Now detained at Vught, Holland.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FISCHBOCK, Dr. Hans; Generalkommissar für Finanz und Wirtschaft. UNWCC list 1/195</td>
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<tr>
<td>KUSCH, Constant Josef; belonged to the dockyard Police at den Helder; born in Alkmarn, 12 December 1919; Was window dresser; now detained at Vught, Holland.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COERT, Willy Ewalt; Head of the dockyard Police at den Helder; born at Wilhelmshafen, May 1, 1905, lived at Chilinberg 251, Post &quot;Sande&quot; in Oldenburg (4/h Wilhelmshafen); Now detained at Vught, Holland.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOLASZ, Hans; belonged to the dockyard Police at den Helder; tall: 1.75 m thin; age about 30 years; hair: greyish-blonde; rank: Gefreiter; further information probably obtainable in Wilhelmshafen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOTTII, Nick; Head of the gun-workshop; rank: soldier; age 40 years: 170 m tall; well built, cross-eyed; thin hair; knock-kneed; was in the dockyard from Feb. 1941. Private address: Hitlerstrasse 364, Zstral-Oldenburg (h/Wilhelmshafen).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUSENLAHR, Heinz; belonged to the dockyard Police at den Helder; according to a German witness died at Rennes in France in 1944; Information probably obtainable in Wilhelmshafen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAUP, Heinz; belonged to the dockyard Police at den Helder. Information probably obtainable in Wilhelmshafen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III 10. KLIJN, Wilhelm; belonged to the dockyard police at den Helder. According to statements of Germans was missing on the East-Front. Information probably obtainable from Wilhelmshafen.

III 11. JUNGMANN, Rudolf; belonged to the dockyard police at den Helder. Came from Paarde bij Wilhelmshafen.

III, VII 12. FREYTAG, Herbert; Staboberfeldwebel; belonged to the Hafenüberwachungsstelle at den Helder; Head of the shore- and diving establishment. Information probably obtainable at Wilhelmshafen.

III, VII 13. BLUMS, Karl; belonged to the dockyard police at den Helder. Information probably obtainable at Wilhelmshafen.


VII, IX 15. SCHMIDT, Heinrich, Wilhelm; belonged to the dockyard police at den Helder; born 5 December 1909 at Oberhausen (Rheinland); living at Echt-Peys, Wolfsberg 8; Now in custody in Holland.

III 16. KÜTTNER, belonged to the dockyard police at den Helder; Information probably obtainable at Wilhelmshafen.

VII, IX 17. STORTJACHT; Oberleutnant, from Sept. 1943 - May 1945 Dienstleiter der Hafenüberwachungsstelle at den Helder; Information probably obtainable at Wilhelmshafen.

III, XIII 18. KÜLEN, Hans; Staboberfeldwebel der Geheime Feldpolizei; belonged to the Hafenüberwachungsstelle at den Helder; Information probably obtainable in Wilhelmshafen.

VII, IX 19. KRÜGER; Vorwaltunginspekteur of the dockyard at den Helder; Information probably obtainable at Wilhelmshafen.

VII, IX 20. BRANDEN, Oberleutnant; Ortskommandant at den Helder from Spring 1944 - May 1945.

IX 21. FENSELAU; Marine Bauleiter from the Oberwurfsstab at Groningen in Feb. 1945.

VII, IX 22. SCHAUEB; Major der Luftwaffe at Alkmaar in December 1944. UNJCC List 30/392.

XIII 23. ZENDE; Marinshilfassistent, abteilung Verwaltung of the dock-yard at den Helder.

III 24. BORCHARD, Carl; member of the dock yard police at den Helder; Information probably obtainable at den Helder.
The Naval dock yard at den Helder was taken over by the Germans but a Dutch directorate was left who watched closely to see that no essential war work was done. Every time such work was ordered by the Germans, the directorate protested strongly, in the beginning with success, but later repairs were nevertheless done on operational ships (Schnellboote). Apart from this, quite a number of workmen were deported and forced to do war work in Germany (Fischlsluhafen). Razzia's took place to round-up other people for deportation and during these and other activities a number of objects were stolen. The dockyard police behaved in a brutal way and a number of ill-treatments took place.

The accused are involved in these crimes in one way or another.
Extract of these statements has been made, in his own words, by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

Witness de Klerk states that the "Stabingeneur" AHLERS as head of the Naval dockyard at den Helder ill-treated the workmen by beating them. He had several objects made in the dockyard for himself with material owned by the State, this to such an extent that he often needed two cars to carry the objects away. He also used ships and lorries to transport these articles to Germany.

In April 1943 AHLERS got orders (witness thinks from Sauckel) to send 350 workmen to Germany. AHLERS tried to get this order cancelled but after discussion with FISCHBROCK 175 men were sent.

In June 1943 AHLERS got orders from the torpedo-depot at Wilhelmshaven to send along all the workmen from the torpedo workshop which had been bombed by the Allies. Thirty men were sent in one year. In September 1944 FISCHBROCK appointed 24 as replacements, 22 of whom however went "underground".

He further states that AHLERS' successor, PELLETER sent Dutch workmen belonging to the dockyard under armed guards to Germany on his own initiative. When PELLETER was in charge of the dockyard several workmen were arrested in their houses on 7th December in order to be sent to Germany and although PELLETER that he did not know anything about it and would try to prevent it they were nevertheless deported. PELLETER forced contract-workmen to repair German naval motor launchers (Schnellboote) under threat of "Standrecht".

Witness Macrae states that on the 5th or 6th of February, the house belonging to the dockyard administration at Anna Paulowna was searched and fl.850 belonging to him and another dockyard employee was taken by the German KUSCH and handed over to the German CORB (both members of the dockyard police). What happened to the money is not known.

Witness Owering states that he knows that WIDARDIE beat and kicked the workmen and he saw him beating a young workman called Goudswaard. He confirms the deportation of a large number of workmen to Germany when AHLERS was in charge of the dockyard (up to September 1945) and a smaller group after the bombing of the torpedo-workshop.

Witness Bokker states that at Christmas 1944 PELLETER who was followed by German soldiers told him to get the compressor-pump going. He witnessed that this compressed air was going to be used to fill torpedoes for the Germans he refused. He was then forced at the point of the pistol to set the pump in motion. When PELLETER had left the building witness stopped the pump after 5 minutes.

Witness J. van Vliet states that on 2nd or 3rd December 1944 he was present when PELLETER told the NSDAP-member GEORGES CANTIN of the Ortskommandantur that Netherlands dockyard personnel had to be arrested for the "Arbeitsdienste" in Germany PELLETER had a list of names of which witness read here the name W. Kerkhoven.

On 7th December 1944 a raid was carried out and a number of workmen, amongst whom was Kerkhoven, were sent to Germany.

Witness J.J. Landman states that he ascertained on 9th May 1945 that the Germans had broken open the workmen's tool-cases which are their private property and emptied them. Furthermore he discovered that PELLETER had stored a big stock of fire-arms and ammunition in a first-aid building which was clearly marked.
with great Rod-Oromo ombles.

Witness E.J. Vermulen confirms that the deportation of workmen was ordered by FELLER. He further states that while FELLER was still in the dockyard after the capitulation the Germans broke into the storerooms and stole a quantity of stores. The German ESCHOLT, the head of the gun-workshop, took the tyres and wheels off the fire-extinguishers and drove them away in his car. According to Witness Vermulen ESCHOLT is mainly responsible for the looting after the capitulation.

Witness C.E. Zoon confirms the above statement.

Witness Roobol states that after the capitulation the Germans took clothing for their own use, which although of German origin, had then to be considered as booty. FELLER did not prevent this.

Witness L. Gladpootjes states that ESCHOLT had articles made in the gun workshop for his own use. He also sold these articles to German officers. AHLERS committed similar offences. He also states that AHLERS ill-treated him by kicking him 8 or 10 times with his boots.

Witness J. Gladpootjes states that because he did not greet AHLERS he was dismissed. After 3 weeks he was employed again and once when he was ill, 2 German of the dock-yard police searched his house and took some articles away, saying that he had stolen those. This was untrue because he had bought those articles before the war. On a false statement made by COERT he was condemned by a German Court to 3 months imprisonment.

Witness P. Post states that AHLERS in a fury kicked and beat him all over his body, for about half an hour, because he could not start a car quick enough, on account of the cold. The same treatment was meted out to J. v.d. Elst.

Witness L. do Jong and van Post both state that Neervoort during an interrogation.

Witness J.H. Ploym states that he was deported to Germany with 49 others on 6th July 1942.

Witness Varfaille states that AHLERS to whom he refused to sell certain cakes pressed his revolver against his stomach and said: "I will show you what a German officer can do when he does not get what he wants" and forced him to sell.

Witness Franason states that he was ill-treated by AHLERS (beaten and kicked) and that he several times saw AHLERS beat Dutch dockyard personnel. He further states that AHLERS used dockyard material with which he had articles made for himself. Many loads of these goods were sent to Germany, amongst others to Irmgard Himol at Lüneburg with whom AHLERS had an "affair". When AHLERS left in October 1943 he took four canteens of silver and a valuable china set belonging to the dockyard with him.

Witness P. van Vliet states that he was ill-treated by AHLERS (he was hit in the face with his fist and was kicked.)

Witness Martens states that he was beaten, punched and kicked by COERT, VERSENDAHL and AHLERS. Next day he had to strip, was put on a table and beaten with a rubber truncheon by COERT who tried to get a confession out of him regarding sabotage at the dockyard.

Witness C.J. Y. Zogmard states that ESCHOLT stole articles or had articles made for himself in the dockyard and sold those or sent them to private addresses in Germany. Witness P.H. Vrooman confirms this, adding that much was sent to ESCHOLT's private ad-
address in Germany (stolen blankets and food).

Witness J.B. Micsbuurt states that he was ill-treated by CQERT with the result that his eye and mouth bled. Later he was beaten by COERT with a ship and by another German with a rubber truncheon.

Witness C.N. Moorman states that he was kicked and beaten with a rubber truncheon by COERT, BAHR, KLEIN and JUNRIAN of the dockyard police.

Witness G. v.d. Wal states that he was ill-treated by BAHR with a rubber truncheon so that his mouth, ears and nose bled. This is confirmed by witness Bijl.

Dr. C. Lousberg states that he treated G. v.d. Wal for haemorrhage of the ears caused by violence and Micsbuurt for subcutaneous haemorrhages caused by ill-treatment. Both cases were of a serious character.

Witness J. de Boor states that his hands were bound to his knees and in this bent position he was kicked and beaten by KUSCH and FREYTAG of the dockyard police for 3 hours. The blood streamed from his face.

Witness P.J. de Vroome states that on 7th February 1945 he was arrested by KUSCH and HARMS because they found a letter written by him to one of his relations in which he spoke about the theft committed by the Germans. BAHR punched him in the face whereby three teeth were damaged and after consultation with COERT and FREYTAG he was sent to Amsterdam and from there to Germany where he had to work on fortifications.

Witness S. v.d. Molan states that he had gone into hiding and was arrested by JUNRIAN and sent to Amsterdam. From there he went to the "Durchgangslager" Amersfoort where he was beaten by a Pole Kotilla, with a cudgel this causing severe injury to the ribs. After a month he was deported to Vienna.

Witness Bronsma states that he absented himself from his work in order to help a Pole who was being forced into military service to go into hiding. Coming back nothing happened but when he arrived at his work on 19th February 1945 he was arrested by KUSCH. His fiancee, who brought his food to the cell, told him that KUSCH had said to her that he would be sent to Germany as a punishment. On 22nd February he was deported. KUSCH also told his fiancee that if he had known that he was 18 he would have sent him to Germany much sooner.

Witness T. Terlouw states that he was deported to Wilhelmshafen in a lorry. PELLETER and COERT were also in the lorry. The latter told him that he was being deported because of difficulties with KUSCH and a Dutch overseer. In Wilhelmshafen cases were delivered to the addresses of ESCHOLT and SCHMITZ.

Witness Cothuisen states that he was overheard by KUSCH when he told somebody in the train about the situation in Germany. He was arrested and ill-treated by JUNRIAN and FREYTAG (punching, beating, kicking). The allegation made by KUSCH was pure fantasy and contrary to what he had really said. Nevertheless he was sent to Amsterdam and from there to Vught concentration camp. After three months he was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment in spite of the fact that KUSCH acknowledged to the Court that he could not understand very well what witness had said in parts, and withdrew those parts of his accusation.

Witness A.R. Zuidema states that he was ill-treated on 26th December 1944 by WIDARDIE without the slightest reason. The result was a dislocated jaw.
Witness J.Bill. Hoekstra states that he as chauffeur saw a raid carried out after the railway strike. Orders came from COERT that all men had to assemble. Members of the dockyard Police and armed sailors manned the cars. Before departure Pelliker read out the instructions. Among the Germans were: KUSCH, Kar. BANS, JUNGHAN, KITCHY and CORST. t o two latter acting as leaders. They went to several villages in the neighbourhood where people were arrested and roughly loaded into the cars and many bicycles were collected.

Anothe account of one of these razzias is given by two of the victims.

Witness G. Hulsbos and A. Hulsbos state that SCHULTER entered their house on 10th September 1944 with his automatic gun at the ready. Four persons were arrested and taken to a car. Eventually 30 persons were collected. When a German officer sent some back because they had essential jobs, like being fishermen, SCHULTER protested saying: "If you handle the matter like that we will return without mun to den Helder."

They then proceeded to another village where 9 more were arrested. Some were later sent home but the remainder were forced to work on the dockyard. Witnesses got the impression that SCHULTER was the leader of this razzia. They were then allowed to go home at week-ends with the warning: "If you don't come back on Monday, we will arrest your parents, burn your houses and if we get hold of you, you will be shot."

Witness A. Hulsbos was later declared medically unfit by a doctor. He was than called in by COERT and accused of having bribed the doctor; he was then seriously ill-treated. Both witnesses were arrested in the dockyard on 10th December 1944, and with about 30 men sent to Amsterdam and from there with a bigger transport to England to build fortifications.

G. Hulsbos came back after two months, A Hulsbos after the capitulation. Both had pleurisy and had to stay in bed for 10 months.

A third victim J. Dragstra makes a similar statement.

Witness J.H. de Jong states that he saw JUNGNANN punching and beating a man in COERT's office.

Witness H. Pitsen states that he was working at a depot at Hoorn belonging to the dockyard at den Helder. He received an order to report for sending to Germany. He went into hiding, but his chief told him that COERT had said that there was too much personnel at Hoorn and a part was to be sent to Germany. The label office informed him that a list had come from the dockyard with names of people to be sent to Germany.

Witness J.G. Hornstra states that after a search by the Germans in the house, Holenvaart 14, in Anna Paulowna, she missed £1,100 from her household money. She recognises Hans KLINEN as one of the Germans who searched the house. This is confirmed by witness T. Jagel.

Witnesses J. Holterop and C. Gubler state that after the inundation of the "Koringmeer" the Germans belonging to the dockyard police stole 11 cows on the 19th April 1945. They recognised KUSCH and KOTTNER from photo's.

Accused PELLIKER states that there was a close co-operation between the "Hafenüberwachungsstellen" at den Helder and the dockyard police. This service came under the "Hafenkommandant" and the dockyard police could not act independently outside the dockyard. The Head of the "Hafenüberwachungsstellen" was Oberleutnant STROHKIRCH.
The "Hafenkommandant" from September '43 to end April '44 was "Korvetten-Kapitän AMMUNDIEN, from end April '44 - end November '44 "Korvettenkapitän SCHMELZELSTIENAU, from end November '44 - May 1945, Fregatten-Kapitän MEYER.

The "Hafenkommandatur" came under the "Seekommandant". The latter from September '43 - to the beginning of '45 was Kapitän zur See STÖPPEL and from beginning '45 - May '45 Kapitän zur See GERLACH.

The "Ortskommandant" at den Helder from September '43 - Spring '44 was Kapitän Leutnant KONDOR, and from Spring '44 - May 1945 Oberleutnant BRANDER.

Concerning AHLERS witness states that he knows that the former often beat, kicked or punched Dutchmen.

Reparations to "Schnellboote" were not done by ordinary dockyard personnel, because the Dutch engineers protested. Only after he got orders from Baudirector FENELIN, was the ordinary personnel used for these reparations of offensive ships, including reparations to guns.

- Transports of workmen to Germany, although taking place in dockyard lorri, were always ordered by the "Hafenkommandant" or by the "Ortskommandant".

- Reparations to "Schnellboote" were not done by ordinary dockyard personnel, because the Dutch engineers protested. Only after he got orders from Baudirector FENELIN, was the ordinary personnel used for these reparations of offensive ships, including reparations to guns.

- If absentees were caught they were dismissed and the exemption for the "Arbeits Einsatz" in Germany was no longer valid. The "Ortskommandant" then sent them to Germany. The arrest and deportation on the 7th December 1944 happened as follows. The "Ortskommandant" BRANDER got orders from the "Major der Luftwaffe" SCHAUSS at Alkmaar to ask for 200-250 Dutch dockyard personnel to be used for work on the fortifications at the IJssel (Holland). Witness refused but eventually agreed to 50. He had a list drawn up by the dockyard-police. The "Ortskommandant" ordered the "Feldgendarmes" to arrest these people in their homes, but they only found 19. Witness then refused to appoint others, but agreed to report cases of dismissal from the dockyard to the "Ortskommandant".

The razzia in the villages in the neighbourhood was the result of absenteeism after the invasion of France. He gave COERT orders to find the absentees. How COERT did it was his own concern.

After "Dolle Dinsdag" (5th September 1944) 50% of the personnel stayed at home. He then discussed with the "Seekommandant" the question of organising a razzia at several places simultaneously with the assistance of military personnel. The "Seekommandant" ordered the razzias to be carried out by the "Ortskommandant" and that other people also should be rounded up for the "Arbeits Einsatz".

The razzias in which the dockyard police participated took place on or about 25th September 1944 with 8 cars. 175 persons were rounded up amongst whom 20 dockyard personnel. About 35 were then engaged at the dockyard. He declares that he did not know that on 7th December 1944 a number were sent to Germany. Persons sent off by the "Ortskommandant" and who came back for medical reasons were later engaged at the dockyard at their own request. In the spring of 1945 COERT was ordered to arrest workmen who stayed at home ill, because witness was convinced that the Dutch doctor was too lenient and some of the workmen were engaged by private firms.

Witness states that he was informed that the "Marinehilfsschnitt" ZEUG, of the "Abteilung Verwaltung" of the dockyard, sold several articles belonging to the Royal Institute (school for naval cadets) for his own benefit and that this was for a large sum of money.

He is not aware that in his presence witness Bakker was forced at the point of the pistol to put a pump in action.
About the requisitioning of cows in the "Maringormeer" witness
states that forms and money were put at the disposal of PRINZ, who
was responsible for the action. The second time COERT was possibly
in command and KUHL and BAHNS were also in that group.

Witness states that the dockyard police took part in the razzias
on 5 and 6 February 1945, but he did not know for what purpose.

When Germany capitulated witness got orders via the "Hafonkomman-
dant" that the Germans were to march back to Germany. As many Ger-
mans had not sufficient clothing, shoes and blankets to undertake
such a march, he put those articles from the stores of the dockyard,
being German articles, at the disposal of the Germans. He affirms
that storehouses were illegally broken into and articles stolen.

Under the circumstances he could not too prevent many vehicles
and bicycles being stolen. He denies having spoken to GUNTHER about
deportation.

Accused COERT states that AHLENS was a bad-tempered man who
often kicked or beat workmen. He is convinced that AHLENS had many
articles made in the dockyard for himself. AHLENS once ordered
him to investigate a theft of a wireless receiver belonging to
the dockyard. It turned out that AHLENS himself had ordered it
to be sent to Germany.

The approval of the "Hafonkommandant" was necessary for the
deportation of Dutchmen to Germany.

FREYTAG was a bad-tempered and brutal man who used to beat
people when things went against his will. "I witnessed him beating
Dutchmen several times. I used to beat them too, but that was not
meant to be ill-treatment. It happened mostly when young person lied".

Witness states that the dockyard was beaten by AHLENS on BAHNS, resulting
in a bleeding nose and possibly injured lips. He witnessed that BAHNS
hit Nieuwbouurt resulting in a bloodshot eye. He states that he saw
that de Beer was ill-treated by FREYTAG whilst his hands were bound
to his knees.

The razzia in September 1944 took place on the orders of the
"Seekommandant" STOEPHASIUS. Witness had to report to the Hafenkom-
mandant MEINCKE instructed him to search for absent dockyard
personnel and unemployed people in general, or people who were in
hiding. The Ortskommandant ordered him to requisition bicycles for
which vouchers would be given. 4 Cars went out, each with 30 men,
naval personnel, and 2 of the dockyard police. PELLETER took part
in this razzia. Witness went with FREYTAG, JUNENANN and BAHNS.
Their group arrested 20 people amongst whom were only 3 or 4 from the
dockyard, and took about 10 bicycles. The latter were handed over
to the Ortskommandant. Another group consisted of Oberleutnant
STROHKIRCH and SCHULZ.

Witness states that it is not impossible that he ill-treated
A. Hulsbosch.

Concerning the razzia on 7th December 1944, witness states,
that the Ortskommandant BRANDEN asked the Hafonkommandant MEINCKE
to nominate 250 men from the dockyard for the "Arbeitsscheine" in Germany. PELLETER got orders to nominate them, but seems to have
answered that they could not be missed. The number was then reduced
to 50 and Verwaltungsinspektor KRUER made out the list and the
Ortakommandant had the razzia carried out by the "Feldgendarmerie". The
dockyard police was not involved.

Witness did not know that the Ortakommandant to whom he sent
two men, one for hiding and the other for injuring the German people
in a letter, had sent them to Germany on those grounds. He knows of
other cases where workmen were sent to Germany by the Ortakommandant
with the co-operation of PELLETER.

Witness believes that AHLEM, KULSEN, FREYTAG, VANARDO, BAHNS,
JUNENANN and BAHNS are capable of ill-treating people without any
reason.

He is convinced that ESCHOLT had many articles made in the
dockyard for himself and for German officers.
Accused KUSCH states that he always acted on superior orders. He denies that he has ill-treated people, except on one occasion when he lost control of himself and hit de Jong on his ear. He states that COERT decided to send Brondum to Germany, not he. The razzia in September 1944 was conducted by Oberleutnant COVERDALE.

He continues that during that razzia FELLNER arrested persons for the "A-boteinsatz". The razzia on 7th December 1944, resulting in the deportation of people to Germany was ordered by BRANDSE.

Accused states that when he came back from his expedition to the Wieringenmoor where they had requisitioned cows, he saw SCHLUTER and some naval ratings with cows on a lorry. He did not know how they got those cows.

He witnessed the ill-treatment of do Vroom by KARL BARNES. He states that he saw that FREYTAG seriously ill-treated de Boor in his house, after this was repeated in an office in the presence of witnesses, COERT and CARL BORCHARD, whilst de Boor's hands were bound to his knees.

Accused states that KLEEM, RAHNS, JUNEMANN and WINDOTHE behaved in a brutal way and used to kick and beat people. FREYTAG was a sadist. Accused SCHLUTER does not know anything about the theft of cows in the "A-boteinsatz". He also denies having stolen articles from parcels which were deposited at the gate of the dockyard.

Albert confirmed as witness J.T. Holmrop recognizes the accused KUSCH as the man who was in the lorry on to which the 8 stolen cows were loaded.

Witness M.H. van Kleef recognizes KUSCH as the German who beat arrested persons in a car on 5th February 1945.

Witness J. de Boor recognizes KUSCH as the man who together with FREYTAG beat him.

Witness Nieuwbuurt recognizes accused COERT as the man who beat him with a whip. He recognizes KULLEN from a photo as the man who beat him with a rubber truncheon. COERT denies, but confirms that KULLEN beat Nieuwbuurt with his fists and that RAHR beat him with a rubber truncheon.

Witness H.J. Prass and J.S. Huitinga recognize COERT and state that he said to them: "You will be sent to Germany as a punishment."

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarlem, 30th April 1945, the investigator

a/ J.P. Meulenborg

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN VLR OFFICERS

Charge No. 557 (21-3-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

28 AUG 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

STEUBER, "Unteroffizier der Luftwaffe", belonged to a detachment stationed at WITTOG or WITLOOS (WITLOOS ?) but was detached to look after Dutch slave labourers working in various camps in Germany. These men were moved from HELIGOLAND, about March 1945, passed through FAROL, continuing via MARKS and DEDESDORP a/d WESER to STADE b/ HAMBURG. Were in MARKS on 6th. and DEDESDORP on 17th. April 1945. STEUBER was in charge all this time. The then Mayor of DEDESDORP could probably give further information about him as one of the witnesses (DEFDS) who interviewed him after the liberation got the impression that STEUBER was by no means unknown to the burgomaster.

Age about 50, grey hair wore glasses, ± 1.78 m tall, well built and big nose.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

MARKS (Ger.) 6th. April and DEDESDORP a/d WESER, 7th April 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder
" III - Ill-treatment.

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code.
Art. 287, 289, 300 - 302.

Short statement of facts.

The accused wantonly shot two Dutch slave labourers of whom he was in charge, killing one instantly and the other dying shortly afterwards.

He also ill-treated some of the labourers by beating them.

Transmitted by

.....
Investigation of War Crimes Office.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

Compiled from statements on oath by various investigators in connection with charges of murder brought against Reichsdeutschief STEUER.

Witness KERKER states that on 7th April 1945 he and about 150 slave labourers in transit from HELIGOLAND arrived at HEDEGEBORG a.d. VEEREN. They were under the command of a Luftwaffe Unteroffizier called STEUER. Witness heard a shot outside the building in which they were quartered and was told later that a comrade, WOUTER VELDHUIZEN had been shot in the back of the neck. Witness heard that STEUER said he had shot VELDHUIZEN because he had tried to escape. Witness was told that some of the other guards called out "Don't shoot" at the moment that STEUER wished to do this.

Witness VREELING says that VELDHUIZEN asked STEUER's permission to leave the hall for a moment and STEUER gave this permission. VELDHUIZEN was going towards the toilet when suddenly STEUER took his gun and shot him. It is out of the question that VELDHUIZEN would have attempted to escape. In the first place because VELDHUIZEN had not the moral courage to do so and secondly the circumstances made it too risky.

Witness JORDHUS states that on 5th and 6th April 1945 he and other Dutchmen were in the penal camp on the airfield at MAARS. Hearing that the Allies were nearing the camp he and another, NOORDEREE, tried to escape but were caught and taken back to the camp. There they were handed over to Unteroffizier STEUER. The latter took them to the wash-house and beat them with a rubber truncheon. They were put into cells, witness being taken from there for another dose of ill-treatment by STEUER. Later the two of them were fetched by STEUER and two other uniformed men. STEUER had his gun. It appeared others had tried to escape for STEUER asked them where they were, as they knew nothing about it they were unable to give any information. STEUER made them walk backwards slowly, repeated his question which they were unable to answer, then fired a shot hitting NOORDEREE who fell. Witness was then shut into the cell again and when he was hauled out an hour later NOORDEREE was still lying in the same position. Witness and the others were then taken off elsewhere. He heard later that a military doctor had said that NOORDEREE had lived for some hours and then died as a result of his wounds and loss of blood. Witness confirms the statement of KERKER and VREELING in the case of the shooting of VELDHUIZEN. In his opinion VELDHUIZEN was not capable of an attempt to escape because one of his toes had been removed and he walked with difficulty.

Witness DERS states that STEUER was a sadist who ill-treated the prisoners for the slightest misdemeanour. If he thought they did not move fast enough when going to their work he beat them with the butt of his rifle. With regard to VELDHUIZEN witness says that after VELDHUIZEN had gone out to the toilet they heard a shot and going out saw him lying by the door of the latter place. STEUER ordered him and some comrades to bury VELDHUIZEN which they did in a hole they dug for the purpose.

Notes on the case

The case is complete

No defence seems possible.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 559 (21-8-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number: 1

Date of receipt in Secretariat: AUG 1947

Witness:

HOFFMANN, PAUL, Oberleutnant, Commandant of the Feldgendarmerie at HILVERSUM, March 1945. Now in custody in Germany.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

HILVERSUM, 23rd. March 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder

" III - Ill-treatment

References to relevant provisions of national law


Short statement of facts.

The Feldgendarmerie at HILVERSUM under HOFFMANN ill-treated several people and on the date mentioned above shot some, allegedly by HOFFMANN's orders. The latter's surrender is urgently desired in connection with charges brought against some of his men.

Pro-Justitia Investigation of War Crimes Sub-Commission.

Rotterdam

Statement

"As a result of a letter from the Netherlands War Crimes Commission at BAD SALZUFLEN, dated 12th. May 1947, I, AUGUST NIGH, member of the Investigation of War Crimes Sub-Commission for the NOORD-HOLLAND district also special police officer, undertook an investigation by order.

From this investigation it appears that Oberleutnant PAUL HOFFMANN as commandant of the Feldgendarmerie at HILVERSUM can be considered responsible for the innumerable cases of ill-treatment committed by members of the Feldgendarmerie at HILVERSUM serving under him. These cases of ill-treatment took place partly in the Feldgendarmerie office in the 's-Gravelandscheweg at HILVERSUM and from a statement made by one of the members of the Feldgendarmerie some people were shot by Oberleutnant HOFFMANN's orders on 23rd. March 1945 on the heath at HILVERSUM. In connection with the fact that a separate summary of evidence (proces-verbaal) has been drawn up against various members of the HILVERSUM Feldgendarmerie and their surrender asked for, that which has been related above must be considered as a temporary summary of evidence.

The surrender of HOFFMANN is of great importance in connection with further investigations re the Feldgendarmerie at HILVERSUM.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at HILVERSUM, 4th. June 1947."

SIGNED: NIGH.

Notes on the case.

The case is complete. No defence seems possible.
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RISCH, Zwen
and 67

CARD CHECKED "LIST 69"
1013

UNITED NATION WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
NEDERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

For the use of the Secretariat

Charge No. 559 (21-Aug-47)

Registered number

Charge No. 559 (21-Aug-47)

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 28 Aug 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. RISCH, ERWIN, German, S.S. Oberscharführer and commandant of the S.D. at DELFZIJL 1943 - 1944.
2. ROSELWIJ, member of the S.D. at DELFZIJL 1944.
3. JANSEN, HEINRICH WILHELM, member of the S.D. at DELFZIJL, Dec. 1943.
4. NEUHAUSER, member of the S.D. at DELFZIJL 1944.
5. BORDEAU, member of the "Landschutzen", DELFZIJL June 1944.
6. SCHOWEL, member of the "Landschutzen", DELFZIJL June 1944.
7. BRUINS, SIENT, member of the S.D. at DELFZIJL Dec. 1943.

Witness:

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

OOSTFOLDER (Gron) 4th Dec. 1943.
HOOGZEAND May 1944.
LOEDORP 19th June 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder
" III - Ill-treatment
" VIII - Internment of civilians - Concentration camp (Compl. in)
" XIII - Pillage (Compl. in)
" XV - Exaction of illegal contribution

References to relevant provisions of national law.


Short statement of facts

RISCH shot two men dead and severely ill-treated others.
He also extorted F.1000 from an arrested man as a condition of his release.
One man arrested by him was sent to a concentration camp in Germany and his house and farm plundered.
The other accused all took part in ill-treatment.

Transmitted by: 

...
Political Investigation Department
GRONINGEN District.

Extract of those statements has been made, in his own words,
by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement.

submitted by I. POUTSMA, officer of the State Police, member of the above
department, in connection with charges of murder and ill-treatment brought
against the German, ERWIN RISCH.

Witness W.P. WIERTSEMA, living at OOSTPOLDER states that on
4th Dec. 1943 four members of the S.D. from DEFLZIJL appeared at his farm.
These (recognised from a photo shown him) were the commandant RISCH, a German
and his assistants SIERT BRUINS and HEINRICH ULMER JANSEN.
RISCH who had a pistol in his hand told witness to warn a doctor as he had just
shot somebody. Witness accompanied him and found a man REINARD ZEEF lying dead,
shot through the heart, near the farm. RISCH arrested witness who then spent
14 months in a German concentration camp in Germany. Witness' house and farm
were completely plundered, presumably through RISCH's doing.

Witness N. WIERTSEMA states that he saw RISCH shoot at ZEEF.
Witness was then arrested and ill-treated by JANSEN. He next saw that ZEEF was
dead.

Witness Do MEINCK, living at H00GEZUND, states that the S.D.
from DEFLZIJL raided the house and bakery belonging to his employer VENINGA
(about May 1944). Witness saw RISCH (recognised from a photo shown him) fire
at VENINGA who was standing in the doorway of his shop. VENINGA was killed.

Witness RIEEMA, living at LOSDORP, states that about 19th.
June 1944 the S.D. men RISCH (in command), BORDEAU and NEUHAUSER and the
"Landwachters" Do BOER and SCHOTEMA appeared at his house. When witness would
not tell them what they wanted to know, RISCH hit him violently on the face with
his fists. Do BOER and SCHOTEMA then hit and thumped him with their revolvers.
Taken to the Dienststelle RISCH, BORDEAU and NEUHAUSER ill-treated him badly,
striking him with rubber truncheons weighted with lead. The same three also
severely ill-treated an arrested man, WIERTSEMA, who too was at the Dienststelle.
This WIERTSEMA, who came from DRACHTEN, was probably afterwards shot.
Witness was released three days later on condition that he brought his son and
F1000 to the Dienststelle next day. RISCH made this condition and witness paid
him over the money but his son had gone into hiding.

The investigator adds that further crimes by RISCH are being
investigated.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed
at GRONINGEN, 10th. June 1947.

s/ I. POUTSMA

Notes on the case

The case is complete.
No defence seems possible.
RATIONAL, Hans M.  
and J. 23.

Date Submitted: 4 SEP 1947
Decision of Committee I: 1: A  
2: 8: S  
4-23: W

CARDS CHECKED LIST 63

[Signature]

[Date: 6/27/43]
For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number: 28 AUG 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

1. RAUTER, Hans Alwin; General der Waffen-SS und Polizei. Now in custody in Holland

2. BOULANGER, Dr., SS. Hauptmann, Judge belonging to the SS- und Polizeigericht at the Hague (originally in Brunswick); In May 1943 was appointed president of the "Standgericht" set up at Hengelo (O) in connection with the May strikes being then replaced by ARLT. UNWCC list Nos. 60/123, 64/3-5; 47/1=7.

3. NELIS, Dr., SS-Sturmbannführer, doctor of theology and university professor. Was one of the judges at the "Standgericht" presided over by Dr. ARLT at Hengelo (O), May 1943.

4. BECKER, German, possibly a member of the S.D.; Was in Hengelo (O) during the May 1943 strikes and acted as prosecutor at a sitting of the "Standgericht" presided over by Dr. Boulanger.

5. VOGEL, Hauptmann, commandant of a detachment of the Ordnungspolizei quartered in a convent in Hengelo (O), May 1943; NET's deputy


7. AUGST, Major, Sicherheitspolizei Arnhem; was present during sittings of the "Standgericht" at Hengelo (O) during the May 1943 strikes.

8. HARTE, Ernst Karl, Dr., Obersturmbannführer, Chef-Richter der SS- und Polizeigerichtsbarkeit, The Hague, 1942 - 1943 etc. Born 14th May 1905 at Görlitz. Now detained in Holland (Charge No. 346 (4126))
Witnesses:


10. HARTMANN, Albert, Revisor-Oberwachtmeister (Hauptwachtmeister) der Schutzpolizei. Attached to the SS- and Polizeigericht at the Hague. Acted as clerk of the court with ARLT's "Standgericht". Comes from Hamburg, was a merchant.

11. NEY, Hauptmann, Ordnungspolizei, "Kommandeur des Sicherungsbereichs" Overijssel. Had his headquarters in the NSDAP building in Hengelo (O) 1943. UNWCC list No. 45/A-411


13. HORN, Untersturmführer, member of Sicherheitspolizei Sonderkommando in Hengelo (O) during the May 1943 strikes. Belonged to the staff of the Sicherheitspolizei at the Hague. Went to Germany later and was then Kriminal-Kommissar in Karlsruhe. Description: aged about 30, height 1.70m, stocky build.

14. GRIMM, Untersturmführer, on the staff of the Sicherheitspolizei at the Hague. Was in Hengelo (O) during the May 1943 strikes. Description: aged about 30, height 1.75 - 1.78m, stocky build. UNWCC lists nos 44/A-172; 61/W-204.

15. LARRUS, Untersturmführer, on the staff of the Sicherheitspolizei at the Hague. Was in Hengelo (O) during the May 1943 strikes. Description: aged about 60, height 1.70m, stout, bald.

16. LUBERTZ, member of a Sonderkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei present in Hengelo (O) during the May 1943 strikes.

17. GRAPE, Untersturmführer, Sicherheitspolizei, was in Hengelo (O) during the May 1943 strikes.

18. HOFFMANN, Untersturmführer, Sicherheitspolizei, was in Hengelo (O) during the May 1943 strikes.

19. HASS (HASS), Sturmbannführer, member of a Sonderkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei in Hengelo (O) during the May 1943 strikes. Now detained in Holland. UNWCC lists 45/A-79; 52/S-76.
witnesses (cont'd)

20. **RAHE**, Fraulein, was THOMSEN's secretary at Arnhem 1943 (THOMSEN has since died). Later went to Berlin then Salzburg. Description: aged about 20 (1943)

21. **LORENZ**, Untersturmführer, member of a commando of the Sicherheitspolizei from the Hague present in Hengelo (O) during the May 1943 strikes. Acted as "Suchhelfer." 

22. **WONING**, member of the W.A. (part of the N.S.B., a Dutch traitor organisation) in the neighbourhood of Kampen, May 1943


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place and date of commission of alleged crime</th>
<th>Hengelo (O)</th>
<th>May 1943</th>
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<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</td>
<td>No. I - Murder (complicity in)</td>
<td>No. VIII: Internment of civilians (concentration camp)</td>
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<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law</td>
<td>Neth. Penal Code.</td>
<td>Stätt. Book H. 233</td>
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**Short statement of facts**

This charge includes further evidence in connection with charge No. 166 (2541) re the shooting of F.M. Loep after trial by a German "Standgericht".

This "Standgericht" also condemned others to death for their alleged share in the May 1943 strikes and others sentenced to long terms of imprisonment either died in or as a result of concentration camps.

**RAUTER, BOURLANGER and NEILTS** were the chief persons concerned in these measures. **BECKER** acted as prosecutor when a woman suffering from diabetes was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment.

**TRANSMITTED BY**
Extract of these statements has been made, in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

Compiled from a number of statements submitted on oath by various investigators in connection with the Polizei-Standgericht set up at Hengelo(0) during the May 1943 strikes.

Witness Bookman, chief police-inspector,Goedena states that a "Standgericht" was set up in Hengelo (0) after the May 1943 strikes and he had to act as interpreter at it. Hauptmann Dr. BOULANGER was president of the first court; he was assisted by two judges who were not always the same persons. The prosecutor also was not always the same. There was a counsel to defend the accused. All were German officers. Witness had the impression that the president and counsel had been legally trained but could never prove this of the others.

The law applied was that of the "Polizeistandrecht" which had just been proclaimed. The exception to this was the case of Frederiks and the two de Vooer brothers who were tried under the "Public Order 1943/decree.

The accused always had a counsel to defend them but the latter's defence consisted of a few phrases which bore no relation to a normal speech for the defence. The accused had no right to choose their own counsel.

As far as witness knows the accused never asked to call witnesses. In only one case was there a witness, but witness had the impression that he was called by the Germans; for the rest use was made of statements. The accused were heard extensively and got the opportunity to defend themselves. The condemned were allowed to appeal for merely; ordinary appeal or cessation was never mentioned; punishments were death or imprisonment. Witness does not remember any acquittal. No "public" was ever present at a sitting.

Frederiks and the de Vooer's were responsible for printing pamphlets stating: "The lawful Netherlands Government requires that you immediately cease working". The signature was: "The National Committee" and they were addressed to the personnel of the Netherlands Railways. The case was investigated by an S.D. man who when he appeared at the sitting was told by BOULANGER that he must act as prosecutor, the usual one being absent. The S.D. man appeared to consider this a strange proceeding, but took his place. This S.D. man asked for the death sentence in view of the state of martial law. Frederiks who spoke for the three said that when the enquiry was started he was told that he would not come under the provisions of the "Polizei-Standgericht" as the act had been committed before this was proclaimed. The S.D. man then asked for the same (death) sentence on grounds of articles 40 and 42 of the "Public Order 1943/decree. To this Frederiks objected that they had only acknowledged having committed the act after they had been promised that they should not appear before the "Standgericht" and should not be condemned to death. He then asked the defence counsel to defend the case which the latter did in a few words. Frederiks protested that such a "Defence" had nothing in common with a normal one. The three men were condemned to death on the grounds that they had shown themselves to be enemies of the German Reich and for that reason, and also in connection with the fact that thousands of Germans were daily being killed on all fronts and especially on the East front, they must be destroyed. They were told their appeals would be placed before RAUTER but witness does not know whether this took place. He thinks the men were taken away and shot next night.

In another case, that of Hasembakko, the only charge brought was 2.
against the latter was that he being the head of the food office had gone on strike. (Shot: see further). During the proceedings of the "Standgericht" two things became very clear: in the first place they wanted to condemn somebody from the "Stork" factory and heads of public services and secondly there had to be death sentences.

Witness adds that the members of the Standgericht and the S.D. men including Tomson (Thoessen) (since dead) attributed the strike to communists and as it started at the Stork factory they looked for the authors there. (For connection see charge No. 166 (2541), shooting of F.P. Loep on charge of passively supporting a strike at the engineering works of Stork Bros., Hengelo).

Official report by the Hengelo (G) municipal police.

This states that on 29th April 1943 work was stopped in most of the industries in Hengelo as a protest against the proclamation that former members of the Dutch army were again to be come prisoners of war. The strike spread and on 30th April Seyns-Inquart, Reichskommissar for the Occupied Netherlands Territories, proclaimed the Polizei-Standgericht. On the same day a deere by Rauter, SS-Gruppenführer und Generalleutnant der Polizei", was posted up in Hengelo commune.

The "Polizei Standgericht" for Overijssel was set up in the Hengelo police-station. During the time the "Polizei standgericht" was functioning a detachment of Grün Polizei under Hauptmann Neij, "Kommandeur des Sicherungsbereichs" Overijssel, did duty in Hengelo. The commandant was Hauptmann VoeFL, of the Ordnungs- polizei, Major Arpet and Hauptsturmführer Tomson (Thoessen) both of the Arnhem Sicherheitspolizei were present at the "Standgericht". Also present was a Sicherheitspolizei Sonderkommando including Kehrleijer, Unterscharführer Hark, Sturmbannführer Burgens and Labefoot. The Unterscharführers Graf and Neubert were also sometimes present.

The Hengelo "Standgericht" passed 6 death sentences:

A.L. Frederiks, incitement to strike,
W.A. van der Veer, do
E.A. van der Veer, do
J. van Oene, participation in a public assembly and opposition to public authority coupled with causing bodily harm;
F.M. Lep, knowingly and willingly supporting the strike through taking up a passive attitude to it;
A. Hasenbeke, participation in the strike while head of the food office.

The sentences were carried out by shooting on or about 4th May 1943. The condemned men were taken from the police station by a German patrol under Vogel who is suspected of carrying out the sentences.

Witnies Kolik states that she was arrested after having said on 28th or 29th April at 6.30 p.m. to a railway worker who came from the lines: "Gosh are you still working". She was listening to the Radio-Oranje broadcast of the B.B.C. when arrested.

One of those who arrested her was a German named Becker. Becker several times truck her while he was questioning her. He made out a report but this was not read over to her. She was then taken by him to a room where 7 or 8 German officers were sitting behind a table. She was accused of listening to the English broadcasts and inciting to strike. She was threatened that her mother would be arrested if she did not confess so she acknowledged ever thing. Becker then demanded the death
sentence on her, this to be carried out immediately. She was defended by an officer, but this was entirely "pro forma" and took a very short time, there was no proper defence for the man who had never been or spoken to her before. BOULANGER, one of the officers, read out the sentence of 15 years penal servitude. She was taken to Vught Concentration Camp where she was in bed ill all the time and after about 8 months was suddenly discharged.

N.B. This woman suffered from diabetes.

Witness Friedrich KOHROVER, states that when the strikes broke out THOMSEN, head of the Sicherheitspolizei Aussenstelle at Arnhem sent him to Hengelo. There he reported to SCHMIDT, Postenführers at Enschede who told him that several strikes had broken out including ones at the Stork and Hazemeier firms and that these were spreading. Witness kept a watch and though there were a number of strikers the first two days it was quite clear that the strike was dying down. Witness informed THOMSEN that he thought everything would soon be normal without the intervention of the Sicherheitspolizei. Witness was able to establish that the strikes started at the Stork factory. The second day he was rung up by RAUTER who attacked him on the grounds that no measures had yet been taken in Hengelo. RAUTER then rang up THOMSEN and insisted on severe measures being taken. THOMSEN, accompanied by his secretary, Fraulein RABE, went to Hengelo, went to the Stork factory, arrested the engineer Loep and took him to the Hengelo police station. He interrogated Loep and the latter was condemned to death the same day by the Standgericht. Dr. BOULANGER was the president but as he objected to acting as judge in this case, another S.S. judge took his place. THOMSEN was the prosecutor.

Witness knows that BOULANGER was told by a higher authority, presumably RAUTER, that he was giving too light sentences, so after that he gave a woman 15 years for inciting others to strike.

Untersturmführer HUHN was in charge of the Sicherheitspolizei at Hengelo for the first day or two of the strike, and was then followed by GLEN who after a few days was replaced by LANGER. All three belonged to the staff of the Sicherheitspolizei at the Hague. It was usual that the person who had investigated a case acted as prosecutor in that case.

Witness adds that as far as he knows Untersturmführer BUHR (BUER) was not at Hengelo.

Witness Ludwig HEINEMANN (already condemned and shot) states that he interrogated Frederiks who acknowledged that he had been producing illegal pamphlets for some months and gave the address of the printers. Witness then arrested the two de Veer brothers, two others and an unknown man, all belonging to the "ChristofOor (Christopher)" group. Witness took all 6 prisoners to the N.S.D.A.P. building at Hengelo where he again interrogated them. The accused were taken in front of the Standgericht that afternoon. In addition to BOULANGER, an Obersturmführer of the Panzergrenadier Ersetzabteilung "Germany" from Arnhem and an Oberleutnant of the Ordnungspolizei who was one of HEN'S subordinates were members of the Standgericht. Witness acted as prosecutor by RAUTER's orders, demanding the death penalty for Frederiks and the two de Veurs and 10 years penal servitude for the unknown man. An Oberleutnant of the Ordnungspolizei spoke a few words as counsel for the defence and Frederiks complained that this defence was not in accordance with a normal one. Frederiks, witness thinks, was a law student and so could judge whether the defence was properly carried out or not. Frederiks and the two de Veurs were sentenced to death and the unknown man to 10 years penal servitude. Under normal circumstances they would not have been condemned to death but were sentenced on the ground of a special decree issued by the Highe S.S. and Polizeiführer (RAUTER). The documents in the case were sent by courier to RAUTER.
for him to decide whether they were to be reprieved or not. He rejected the plea for mercy. BOULANGER was a judge, one of his assistant judges was a lawyer, the third was not legally trained as far as witness knows. Witness states that he himself was not legally trained either.

Witness Weystyn, ex-police chief in Hengelo (now detained) states that the persons condemned by the "Standgerichte" were detained in the police station at Hengelo, under guard of the "Ordnungspolizei". He was present at the police-station on 3rd May 1943 at 5 a.m., when those persons were taken away by Hauptmann VOSEL. Where the execution took place he does not know. He knows however that the corpses have never been found.

Witness Karl Alfred SCHONER states that among the commandoes which arrived in Hengelo in connection with the strikes was one from the Hague under a Sturmbannführer, with Untersturmführer LAGEN acting as "Sachbearbeiter". The shootings that took place after death sentences were passed were carried out by the Ordnungspolizei so that NEY could possibly give more information about them. He remembers that Dr. BOULANGER of the Standgericht was not severe enough and was replaced by Dr. ARLT.

The accused Dr. ARLO (see charge No. 166 (254)(already listed in this connection) states he received orders from Obersturmbannführer HARTEL to go with the members of his Standgericht to Hengelo to replace BOULANGER. There THOMSEN handed accused the statements drawn up in the case of Loop of the Stork factory; these contained no confession by the latter that by his passive attitude he had desired and furthered the strike, and accused was unable to get a clear picture of the case from them. Accused's court consisted of himself as president, SS Sturmbannführer Dr. NELIS and an officer of a unit of the Ordnungspolizei quartered in the Hague. Accused cannot remember his name. Hauptvachtmeister HARTMANN was clerk of the court. THOMSEN acted as deputy for the public prosecutor as he had investigated the case and so knew what it was all about. As "Ankläger-Vertreter" the latter demanded the death sentence and this was passed unanimously. A regulation by the head of the SS und Polizeigericht in the Hague said that a death sentence should only be passed if agreed upon unanimously. Accused himself took the documents of the case to RAUTER in The Hague, after first having talked the matter over with HARTEL by telephone. RAUTER spoke to SEYES-INSWART about a recommendation to mercy but the latter rejected it and the immediate carrying out of the sentence was ordered.

Witness Ernst HARTL confirms that he sent ARLO to Hengelo to replace BOULANGER on the Standgericht. Witness personally charged all the presidents of "Standgerichte" to see that death sentences were only carried out if these had been passed unanimously. Witness states that Dr. BOULANGER passed death sentences, but he does not know the names nor the number of the condemned.

Witness states that the number of death-sentences at Hengelo was small in comparison with others. In the whole country 126 death sentences were passed of which 86 executed. With regard to sentences passed by the "Standgerichte" RAUTER told witness that he did not give the decision but sent them on to the Reichsjustizmissar.

Witness Maider, a Member of the Kriminalpolice (Royal Mounted Police) states that on 1st May 1943, during the strikes KWAKKE, the commandant of the W.I. at Kampen, a police-man and another W.I. man stopped their car and KWAKKE told him that the W.I. man that morning had accompanied a order a man driving a milk cart so as to find out which of the farmers were refusing to deliver their milk. On the way milk churns were pulled off the cart, the contents poured on to the ground and the W.I. man was mishandled.
A man called van Oene was known to have been concerned and witness, KWAKKE, a police-man and an S.D. man from Zevolle arrested him and 5 or 6 others were also arrested during the day. All were taken to Hengelo. There they were interrogated by the S.D. official about the incidents referred to above. While the S.D. man was in the middle of his interrogation orders came that the accused were to be taken at once before the Standgericht. The interrogation was stopped and the man together with the written statements taken to the court. This was on the 2nd of May. Three German officers in uniform formed the court, another acted as defence counsel and the S.D. man was the public prosecutor.

Witness did not know the names of any of these German officers. He did hear the name of Dr. BOULANGER mentioned sometimes but not in this connection. The S.D. official demanded the death sentence on three of the accused including van Oene. Van Oene was sentenced to death, two of the others to 15 years penal servitude and the rest received various terms of imprisonment.

Witness heard later that van Oene was shot.

The accused August Louis Wilhelm AHLBRECHT states that he was a member of the Sicherheitspolizei at Arnhem and was sent to investigate the incident mentioned in the previous statement. He confirmed the arrests and his interrogation of the accused. When these had to appear before the "Standgericht" he had not finished making out the statements of some of them so that they appeared without them. Accused was told that he also must appear as a witness. He does not remember who formed the "Standgericht". The decision that he acted as public prosecutor was made by some other Germans in uniform present during the sitting but he does not know if one of them acted in that capacity. Accused was present when the sentences were pronounced, one of the men being condemned to death. He himself was exclusively a witness.

The investigator adds that van Oene was shot and that one of the men condemned to 15 years penal servitude was taken to Neuenburg, after the liberation he was taken suffering from tuberculosis to Sweden where he died. Two of the others were also taken to Neuenburg and died while there. Others were condemned to 6 years "Zuchthaus" and taken to Vught. On 20th April '44 they were released on the occasion of Hitler's birthday.

Witness van der Horst states that he was one of the persons concerned. He and some other lads settled to take the milk-cans off the cart and each time the driver picked one up they took it off and put it again along the road. The W.A. man accompanying him did not say much about it that witness heard, and van Oene then pushed the man over backwards on to the cart. His cap fell on to the ground and van Oene gave it him back. Nothing else took place and the W.A. man was not bothered any further. Witness was arrested next day by a German whom he heard later was called AHLBRECHT and by a Dutch policeman. Seven of them in all were arrested including van Oene. The W.A. man's name was WOERING as witness heard later. At the "Standgericht" where AHLBRECHT was present, witness was asked whether he had emptied the milk-cans which he positively denied because this did not take place. He got the impression that the interpreter translated his statements wrongly. The president showed witness a proclamation announcing that martial law had been proclaimed. Witness had never seen it before and said so. All the accused were questioned and WOERING was also questioned on oath. Witness remembers hearing the death sentence asked for on all of them but does not remember who member by whom. He remembers AHLBRECHT speaking and saying something about their "Still being young lads" so got the impression that he was pleading against the death sentence for them. Witness was 16 years old at that time. Witness then quotes the sentences passed and remarks that he does not remember anybody defending him and is convinced no one did act for him in that capacity. He was taken to Vught and a year later released on the occasion of Hitler's birthday.
Witnesses HAUER confirm the statement of V.D. Horst and state that he also was sent to Vught after being sentenced. His age was 17. Witness states also that the president got angry when they denied having emptied the milk cans saying "Although so young lying already" or something like that. Mulder pointed out an officer who was their defender. He spoke for a moment but witness could not understand him.

The accused Hans Alwin HAUER states that when the strikes broke out in Holland following General CHRESTIANSEN's proclamation, published in the papers, calling on former Dutch P.O.W.'s to report for re-imprisonment, HIMMLER ordered him in the Führer's name to take immediate measures to end the strike as there was danger of it spreading to Belgium and Northern France and being the introduction to an Allied landing. The strikes started in the Stork and Hazemeijer factories in Hengelo, which place was a centre of communism. Accused gave the Sicherheitspolizei orders to bring the chief personalities at the back of the strike before a "Standgericht". HARTL was responsible for nominating the judges at those. The prosecutor at the "Standgericht" was that member of the Sicherheitspolizei who had undertaken the investigations concerning the accused. His own impression was that the strike was originally spontaneous in Hengelo and that later the Communists had used it to create unrest. It is possible he urged THONSEN to take sterner measures. He ordered that the trials had to be limited to the instigators and these were to be condemned to death. The corpses of those condemned to death were not made over to the families by order of the O.K.L. (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht) so as to avoid demonstrations. As "Gerichtsherr" accused had the right on the grounds of paragraph 66 to give instructions concerning the investigation and the procedure of the various "Standgerichte". According to the law the Standgericht had to pass sentence of death if the accused had been guilty of one of the provisions named in points 1 to 5 of the proclamation issued by the "Reichskommissar" when sentence was passed by a Standgericht it had to come before accused for confirmation and if he thought it a case for a reprieve he passed it on to the "Reichskommissar", who had the right of exercising clemency. If he did not make use of this right the sentence was confirmed. In that case HARTL informed the president of the Standgericht and accused, the "Kommandeur des Sicherungsbezirks" concerned. The latter was asked by the president of the court to provide an execution squad if a death sentence had to be carried out. Accused does not remember the name of Loep. He did not personally talk over pleas for mercy with SEYS-INSQUART either HARTL or another Judge must have done this.

Witness ter Heide and Witness Oosterkamp state that they went on strike in a butter factory in the beginning of May 1943 because of the order to re-imprison the members of the Dutch forces and they and 13 others were brought before the Standgericht at Hengelo. When the German president of the Court questioned them they all started to answer and the interpreter could not make much of it. A chaos was the result and the scene ended by one of the judges addressing them, saying that Germany was fighting for Europe, that his brother was killed in Russia, that their duty was to co-operate in the re-building of Europe. There was no counsel for the defence. They were however acquitted.

This statement was confirmed by 5 other witnesses.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Zwolle, 28th June 1947

s/ J. Seit
R. Lohman
R.H.J.J. Kroese.

NOTES ON THE CASE
The case is complete; no defence is possible.
<table>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tr>
<td>4 SEP 1947</td>
<td>1-2 : A</td>
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BLOOM, BLY WALK

and 2
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge 561 (28-8-1947)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Gouda, October 1944 - May 1945

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. XIII - Pillage (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Law art. 310-312, 47, 48.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

BAHLO confessed to having taken part when a house and shop in Gouda were raided by the S.D. and goods seized. Some of these goods as well as others taken in another raid were later found in suitcases supposedly being taken care of for him by his aunt. WEHMEYER seized the goods taken during the raids in question and divided them up among his subordinates.

TRANSMITTED BY
Investigation of War Crimes Office
Sub-committee Rotterdam

Pro Justitia

Extract of these statements has been made, in his own words, by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by W.P. Quartero, investigation officer for the above office also special police constable, in connection with a charge of theft brought against the Reichsadtscher Fritz Walter BAHLLO

Witness Erica Rosenbaum-van Harten states that in the spring of 1945 she took charge of a suitcase for her nephew the S.D. man BAHLLO who was working at Gouda. She was also given two rolls of curtain material to look after by an SS man from Zeist. She had the impression that the two men had bought the things they had given her to look after.

The police officer Bonkes of the Gouda Police who questioned the above witness, confiscated the goods mentioned. The curtain material, a suitcase, certain articles of clothing and other things were recognised by G.C. Bik as his property while D.S. Oats recognised the rest as belonging to him.

Witness de Jong, wife of N. Both states that on 29th Jan. 1945 her house, 254 Ridder van Cateweg, Gouda, was commandeered by members of the "Sicherheitspolizei and Sicherheitsdienst" stationed there. She was arrested, her husband and sons going into hiding. When she was released she was not allowed to occupy her own house but was given one a few doors off. She was thus able to see that a number of her household effects were taken away by members of the S.D. and Sipo. These were in occupation of her house from January to May 1945. The German BAHLLO was working at Gouda and witness recognised a lace mat belonging to her at his aunt Mrs Rosenbaum's house in Rotterdam.

Witness M. Meijers states that on 24th February 1945 members of the German Feldgendarmerie raided her fiance Frans Bik's house and shop in Gouda. Sipo men were called in to assist and stole a lot of her fiance's property. After the liberation witness accompanied police-constable Bonkes to Mrs. Rosenbaum's house in Rotterdam and there she found some of the stolen property including clothes, table linen and rolls of material. Mrs. Rosenbaum said these belonged to her nephew BAHLLO, at any rate he had given them into her charge.

Witness Bik confirms; the material still had a card with his firm's name on it.

The accused Fritz Walter BAHLLO, now in custody in Holland states that he worked with the S.D. and Sipo at Gouda from October 1944 till just before the capitulation. During that time the houses of the families Both and Bik were raided. He himself took part in the raid on Bik's house and knows that WEHRMACHT at that time head of the S.D. and Sipo at Gouda, seized goods in both houses. WEHRMACHT had the habit of dividing these goods among his subordinates. When accused was transferred to Rotterdam the S.S. Chauffeur BIANCHI collected his baggage at Gouda and delivered it at his rooms in Rotterdam from where his aunt Mrs. Rosenbaum fetched it to her house. She must have made a mistake and taken suit-cases belonging to BIANCHI. Accused denies emphatically that he appropriated any goods whatever belonging to other people.
Witness Marinus BLANCHI, born in Rotterdam, now detained in Holland, states that BAHLO asked him to drive his luggage to Rotterdam. Witness collected three leather suit-cases from BAHLO's room in the S.D. building in the Ridder Catweweg in C adopt and took it to his room in Rotterdam. BAHLO did not tell witness that the cases were his property and witness did not know what the contents were. The cases never belonged to witness and he never took any belonging to himself to BAHLO's room. When he deposited the suit-cases in BAHLO's room a woman whom he knew as Erica van Harten was there.

The investigator adds that WEHMEYER is supposed to have died in Germany.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed on 2nd July 1947

s/ W.P. Quartero

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete

No defence seems possible.
<table>
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<td>11 SEP 1947</td>
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No.562 (4-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number: 643/43/G/454

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 5 SEP 1047

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:

1. HERBST, HANS, German, S.S. Unterscharführer, guard at the HÜCKELHOFEN (Ger:) Camp from Dec. 1944 till end of Feb. 1945. Now in G.I.C. No.5, PADERBORN.

(Not to be translated)

Witness:

2. DAHMEN, HEINRICH, German, lives at WEBER, Kreis GEILENKIRCHEN (Ger:); a prisoner at HÜCKELHOFEN Camp.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

HÜCKELHOFEN (Ger:) Dec. 1944 - Feb. 1945.

Number and description of crime on war crimes list:

No. III - Ill-treatment.

Reference to relevant provisions of national law:

Neth. Penal Code.

Art. 10 July 1947 (Stat.book H.223)

Short statement of facts:

Accused on his own confession savagely ill-treated prisoners, mostly Dutchmen, in the HÜCKELHOFEN Camp.

Directorate-General for Special Legal Proceedings.

The Hague.

Statement:

"I, HANS HERBST, German nationality, living in PONTWEG, AIX-la-CHAPELLE, was employed as a guard in the HÜCKELHOFEN Camp from Dec. 1944 till the end of Feb. 1945. During that time I beat hundreds of prisoners, mostly Dutchmen, old and young, with a stick and with leather straps. I did this repeatedly and often daily. I also made them run round pushing a fully laden barrow topped by a barrel, and when they were so tired that they fell down I beat them with any sort of object I could get hold of. I made other prisoners run round in a circle and while they trotted hit them with a stick on the head and upper part of the body till they bled. I wore the uniform of an S.S. Unterscharführer."

s/ HANS HERBST.

"I, JOHN MEUPPELS, Dutch nationality, living at SCHLICHT, KREIS GEILENKIRCHEN, Germany, was a prisoner for about 2 months in the HÜCKELHOFEN Camp (from the beginning of Nov. 1944 to the end of Dec. 1944). I was repeatedly beaten by HERBST with a stick and with other objects. HERBST also knocked out several of my teeth. I can also if desired give the names of other Dutchmen who were beaten and ill-treated by this man."

s/ JOHN MEUPPELS.

Witnesses
Witnesses: 

Sgt. - NICOLL, 14908493) 19 Intelligence Team, Aix-la-Chapelle.
Mom - MARQUET, 121954, 19 Intelligence Team.
Opl. - ALTMANN, 13120003) Aix-la-Chapelle.

The following are names of persons who were savagely ill-treated by HERBST while prisoners in the HUCKELHOFEN Camp:

DAMEN, HEINRICH, German, WEHR, Kr. GEILENKIRCHEN (Ger.)
THOLEN, ARNOLD, Dutch, KONINGBOSCH (Hol.)
COREL, WILLY, " EHT (LIMBURG) (Hol.)
PEULEN, ANDREAS, " SUSTERHEIDE (Hol.)

Sgt. MARQUET 121954 of 19 Intelligence Team, B.A.O.R. Aix-la-Chapelle, who supplied the above statements and information, states that HERBST is now in C.I.C. No.5, PADERBORN, (2-8-45)

Notes on the case

The case is complete

No defence seems possible.
<table>
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<td><strong>CARDS CHECKED LIST 65</strong></td>
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UNIVERSAL WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

ADDENDUM to charge No. 563 (UNWCC No. 6444)

In connection with the evidence submitted herewith the promotion is suggested of KULLA from "H" to "J", of MULLER from "M" to "A" and of BECK from "B" to "C".

Accused:
1. MULLER, Walter, Haarsturmführer "Einsatzgruppe" of the Sicherheitspolizei at Deventer from 20 Sept., 1944 onwards. Now in custody in Holland. Charge 563 (UNWCC No. 6444)

2. BECK, Erich, originally Untersturmführer at Amsterdam, degraded because of bad conduct of ordinary Sturmmann at the concentration camp at Vught. Later chauffeur and Sachbearbeiter of the S.D. at Deventer.
Description: age about 23, height 1.78m, thin. Case from West-Germany. Had "Das Eisernen Kreuz 2. Klasse".

UNWCC-list 61/A-31.

Suspects:


Place and date of commission of alleged crime
Deventer, Oct. 1944.

Number and description of alleged crime
No. 1 - Murder. (Killing of wounded)

References to relevant provisions in national law
Neth. Penal Code,
Law 10th July 1947 (St. Book H. 233)
Geneva Convention 1929.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

A Jew was arrested and wounded in both legs when attempting to escape. Although treated in hospital for a few days, he was taken out, not yet being able to walk, and shot by the Sicherheitspolizei.
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**STATEMENT**

Accused KULLA stated that he was a cook to the Sicherheitspolizei at Deventer, remembers that three members of the "Einsatzstaffel" amongst whom were BUNGLERT and BECK, came late i.e. about 8.30 or 9. p.m. into the dining room one evening in October 1944. He joined them at the table. They were talking about how they had shot an arrestee in a forest who could not walk. He remembers that they said the SS. Sturmann BECK had shot this man. It must have been in the neighbourhood of Deventer.

Witness Versloot, chief of the Police Corps at Deventer, states that about 1th October 1944, a Jew was brought into the Police station as an arrestee. He was wounded in both legs when attempting to escape, as he could not keep the wounded man in custody he discussed the matter with another MILLER, the "Einsatzleiter" of the "Sicherheitspolizei" at Deventer.

Next day the Sipo came for the Jew. He saw that the wounded Jew was carried into a small delivery-van driven by KULLA, the Sipo-cook. He knew KULLA very well; he was conspicuously fat. He recognizes the photo of KULLA shown to him by the investigators.

Witness F. Savoeold, during the occupation police sergeant at Deventer, states that on 5th October 1944, he got orders from his chief to put Davids (the Jew referred to in the above statements) on a stretcher and carry him outside the Police Station. A delivery van was waiting outside. The chauffeur was a fat man in German uniform. Witness states that he closely resembled the person called KULLA in the photo shown to him by the investigator. They put Davids in this van. Two or three Germans were waiting there and the person in a photo shown to him is very familiar to him (the photo was of BUNGLERT). He then went in the van which followed a private car. They stopped at a building belonging to the Todt Organisation. The Germans went inside and came out again with shovels. They then continued and stopped later. He then sent back to Deventer.

Witness J. van der Waal confirms the above statement adding that he is practically certain that he recognizes BUNGLERT from his photo shown to him by the investigators as being the German who waited and his helper back to Deventer and then went back alone with the car to the place where the van had been left.

Witness G. Groter, also a member of the Deventer Police at the material time, states that he was with the S.D. men who collected Davids from the Police Station. When they stopped, van der Waal and Savoeold were taken back by the private car. The Germans then started to dig. In the meanwhile the private car arrived back. Davids was put down on the ground next to the place where they were digging. He, Groter, was one of the Germans then shooting at Davids. He turned away and then heard a second shot. Davids was then taken to the grave and labor witness saw this being filled in. He was then confronted with KULLA, BUNGLERT and Revelts. Witness states that he cannot declare that these persons were identical with the ones concerned in the shooting of Davids. On the other hand he cannot declare that they were not identical. He states that he had only been a few weeks at Deventer and this may explain his uncertainty.

Witness Savoeold recognizes KULLA when confronted with him as the person who drove the van and got out to get the shovels. He is not certain about BUNGLERT and Revelts.

Accused KULLA denies having driven the van that day and repeats
his statement about the discussion at the table at dinner that night, when he heard BURGER, BECK and a third talking about the arrested who could not walk and who was shot in the forest by BECK.

He, continued, to two shootings of underground workers which he performed on the orders of Hauptsturmführer MILLER at Baarn.

Witness Hitler MILLER, SS Hauptsturmführer who was Head of the Einsatzkommando at Deventer, does not remember the case clearly. He states, however, that if through the investigation it is established that David was shot by the "Einsatzkommando" he considers himself responsible.

Accused BURGER denies having had anything to do with the case.

Witness Aberts states that he has never heard of the case. Accused MILLER, interrogated again, states that from the other statements it now seems clear that David was an arrestee of the Einsatzkommando. He does not remember having given the order to shoot him, but takes the responsibility.

The investigators add that the body of David was exhumed following directions given by witness Cortez.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Zwolle, 17th July, 1947

s/ J. Smit
R. Lehman
B.H.J.C. Kroos

NOTES ON THE CASE

It is clear from the evidence that personnel of the Sicherheitspolizei shot the victim, this being not only murder but in contravention of the Geneva Convention of 1929 concerning the wounded and sick, as the victim was wounded and could not walk. MILLER was the Head of the Einsatzkommando he is responsible. BECK is mentioned as the one who actually shot the victim, but as to the other two present the evidence is not 100%. For that reason the two others are proposed for "O".

No defence is possible.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No.563 (4-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Registered number

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position,

(Not to be translated)

1. BECK, ERICH, was an Untersturmführer in the S.S. in AMSTERDAM, but degraded to S.S.-man for misconduct. Was transferred to VUGHT as a guard in the concentration camp. When this was evacuated in Sept. 1944, was placed with the Einsatz-Kommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at DEVENTER where he acted as chauffeur and helped the "Sachbearbeiters" when making arrests. In March 1945 left there for MUNSTER where he had to report to his S.S.-regiment. Description: aged about 23, height 1.78 m., slim. Came from West Germany. Had been wounded and had been awarded the Iron Cross 2. Kl. (Eisernes Kreuz). UNWCC list No.61/1431.

2. BUNGART, "Sachbearbeiter" of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at DEVENTER, Oct. 1944.

3. STROBEL, Sturmscharführer and Kriminalsekretär. Worked with the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at DEVENTER from Sept. to Nov. 1944. Then went to BERLIN where he was going to be attached to the GESTAPO. Description: aged 42-43, height about 1.80 m., strongly built, dark curly hair, full face, fresh complexion. UNWCC list Nos.1/180, 45/A-7, 31/A-7, 58/A-add, 58/W-635.

Witnesses:


5. KULLA, W., G°bersturmführer, member of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at DEVENTER, Oct. 1944. Now detained in Holland. UNWCC LIST No.27/675.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime


Number and description of crime on war crimes list

No.1 - Murder (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law


Short statement of facts

An arrested Jew, W. Davids, was taken away by three members of the Sicherheitspolizei at DEVENTER and shot. From witnesses' statements there is reason to suspect BECK of having done the actual shooting, STROBEL of BUNGART's "kommando" probably being present.

Transmitted by ..........................................................
Investigation of War Crimes Sub-Commission
ZWOLLE

Extract of these statements has been made out in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J. SMIT, inspector of police, R. LOBN, detective-sergeant and B.H.J.J. KROEZE, detective-constable, all of the ZWOLLE Municipal Police also special cons*ables, in connection with the disappearance and suspected murder of W. DAVIDS by members of the Sicherheitspolizei, DEVENTER.

The investigators state that on 1st. Oct. 1944 the Juv. WILLEM DAVIDS, arrested by the Sicherheitspolizei at DEVENTER, was brought to the police station there. He had attempted to escape and received shot-wounds in the legs. He was sent to hospital for a few days then brought back to the police-station from where he was fetched by 3 members of the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at DEVENTER and taken away in a car. After this DAVIDS disappeared.

C. GORTER, former lieutenant in the State Police, states that he, three members of the Sicherheitspolizei whose names he did not know, and DAVIDS drove to the WEGELERVELD at DIEPENVEEN where DAVIDS was shot and buried by the Germans. On 5th. June 1947 directed by GORTER members of the Exhumation and Identification Service dug up a corpse in the WEGELERVELD at DIEPENVEEN which it is almost certain is that of DAVIDS.

The former head of the DEVENTER Municipal Police, VERSLOOT, states that he consulted WALTER MULLER, head of the EINSATZKOMANDO of the Sicherheitspolizei, as to what was to be done with the wounded DAVIDS. MULLER therefore must know all about the arrest and taking away of DAVIDS. On being questioned MULLER stated he did not remember anything about the matter. If he did give orders for DAVIDS to be shot and buried he would have given these to one of the "Sachbearbeiter" working at his Dienststelle.

According to witnesses, Oberscharführer W. KULLA drove the car in question. KULLA denies this emphatically but states that he was present one evening early in Oct. 1944 when the "Sachbearbeiter" of the "Kommando" BUNGE and the chauffeur BECK were talking among themselves about having shot an arrested person in a wood who could not walk. BECK was said to have shot him.

With the exception of STROBEL whose whereabouts are unknown the investigators confronted all the "Sachbearbeiter" working at that time for the Sicherheitspolizei Einsatzkommando with witnesses. They were not recognised by these and they also denied having been concerned in the murder.

As STROBEL's description is very similar to that of one of the authors of the crime as given by witnesses the investigators ask for him to be placed at their disposal.

BECK was posted to DEVENTER in Sept. 1944 and acted as chauffeur, also assisting the "Sachbearbeiter" with arrests.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at ZWOLLE, 14th. June 1947.

s/ J. SMIT.
R. LOBN.
B.H.J.J. KROEZE.

Notes on the case

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
11 SEP 1947 | 1-2: A
3-5: S

Cards checked; Item 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

Charge No. 564 (4-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position / (not to be translated)</th>
<th>1. RAUTER, HANS, &quot;Höhere S.S. und Polizei-führer, now detained in Holland. U.N.W.C.C. list No. 1/69.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. KOCH, German, Major in the Ordnungspolizei (Grüne Polizei), AMSTERDAM, 1944. Description: Strongly built, fair hair (rather bald) blue eyes, fair complexion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. TASSERW, WILLEM HENDRIK, Dutch S.S. man Captain, Netherlands State Police, AMSTERDAM 1944. Called himself a &quot;racial German&quot;. Description: height about 1.80 m., fair untidy hair, small moustache, pale complexion. Is a fugitive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. VOS, JAN FREDERIK, Dutch S.S. man, Lieutenant Netherlands State Police, AMSTERDAM 1944. Born 22nd. April 1919 at BUSSUM. Description: short, good-looking. Is son in-law of DAAMAN BUCHHOLTZ, a former police officer, AMSTERDAM. Is a fugitive.</td>
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| Place and date of commission of alleged crime | AMSTERDAM, September 1944. |
| Number and description of crime on war crimes list | No. VII - Deportation for Arbeitseinsatz (complicity in), VIII - Internment (concentration camps) (complicity in) |

Short statement of facts.

Netherlands policemen in Amsterdam were given the choice by KOCH of obeying all German-inspired orders without question, with the alternative of joining the "Landsturm" and fighting the Allies or being deported to Germany to work for the "Arbeitseinsatz". They refused the first two demands and about 40 were then sent to various concentration camps in Germany where they were brutally ill-treated and insufficiently fed. As a result of this treatment and the hardships they were forced to endure only 6 returned to Holland after the liberation and 3 of these then died. The rest had already died in the concentration camps.

It was RAUTER who dismissed the men from the police force and had the choice put to them of fighting the Allies or being sent to the "Arbeitseinsatz".

The other accused, Dutch S.S. men, aided and abetted the Germans.

Transmitted by ..................
Investigation of War Crime Office
Sub-Commission Utrecht.

Extract of the statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement 1:
submitted by A. van LEMMEN, head police constable detective, Utrecht, also special constable, member of the above sub-commission, in connection with the deportation to Germany of 35 Netherlands policemen, most of whom died in concentration camps.

Witness J.H. BANSEMA states that his son belonged to the Netherlands police force. On 15th. Sept. 1944 he was arrested in the Tulpkazerne (police barracks) in Amsterdam, taken to Amersfoort concentration camp and on 13th. Oct. deported with 35 others to Germany. Witness never heard from nor saw him again. Witness heard afterwards that it was a Major KOCH of the German Ordnungspolizei in Amsterdam who ordered that his son should be taken to Amersfoort.

On 20th. Sept. 1945 witness received word that his son died at Neuengamme on 24th. Feb. 1945.

Witness J.C. VINK states that on 5th. Sept. 1944 the Netherlands policemen in the Tulpkazerne were sent for by Captain TASSERON of the State Police who tested them as to their loyalty to the German occupying authorities. They refused to answer the question put to them. Four or five managed to escape that night and as a general escape was feared the rest were taken to another barracks in Amsterdam where chiefly "Landwacht, Crime Polizei and Wachtmannen" were stationed. In spite of the guards a few more managed to escape and then TASSERON gave the rest the choice of obeying him implicitly or of being dishonourably dismissed. 35 chose the latter. Next day KOCH appeared again and gave them a last chance to join the "Landsturmer", otherwise they would be taken to Germany to work for the "Arbeitseinsatz". 32 chose the "Arbeitseinsatz". They were taken to Amersfoort concentration camp and on 12th. Oct. 1944 transported to Neuengamme. There they received several beatings from the capos. After a week they were transferred to Wedel where they received frightful ill-treatment especially from 2 S.S. men. It was worse still in Hamburg where they got more blows than food. Witness then mentions various camps to which they were sent. He himself had been in a hospital-hut for some months before he was liberated by the Americans. He was then sent to a sanatorium.

Witness gives a list of the men deported with him. 24 of these died in Germany, 3 more died after they returned to Holland.

Witness accuses KOCH of the Crime Polizei as being one of the chief persons responsible for their deportation, among the others being TASSERON, BUS and VOS, all three belonging to the S.S.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Amsterdam, 11th. February 1946.

s/ A. v. LEMMEN.
Statement 2.

submitted by L. van der NOORT, head constable-detective, also special constable, AMSTERDAM, attached to the Political Investigation Department, AMSTERDAM in connection with the same charge.

Witness Van DEE states that he was one of the policemen concerned. When the Grüne Polizei raided the barracks the Dutch police-men were taken before Major KOCH who asked if they were prepared to do their duty 100% and to carry out all orders without questioning. They replied: "Police duties only," Captain TASSERON acted as interpreter as KOCH spoke in German. Lieutenant BULJS was present. A few days later they were had up before TASSERON who repeated KOCH's question and received the same answer. TASSERON said he has received his orders from KOCH and they had only to do what they were told. They refused again whereupon TASSERON said they had a last chance: they could join the "Landwacht" as non-commissioned officers so as to be able to take part in the fight against the Allies. If they did not agree they knew what awaited them. He said this in front of the Grüne Polizei who stood in front of the door with their pistols ready to shoot. After they refused once more he told them that they had been dismissed the force by RAUTER's orders. About 40 of them were taken to AMERSFOORT and a month later were sent to NEUENGAMME concentration camp in Germany. Of the 40 men 37 died as a result of sickness, hunger and misery. After the liberation witness spent 4 months in a sanatorium in SWEDEN as he was very weak and quite worn-out. He weighed 56 kilo's instead of 93.

Witness SEGERS states that TASSERON asked them "All you carry out all duties including those required of you by the German authorities. Who does not agree, fall out!". All except 5 of the 40 policemen fell out. TASSERON then said: "I will inform the Major of the Grüne Polizei, the Directorate-General of Police and the "Hohere S.S. und Polizeiführer (RAUTER) of this and hope for a speedy decision." They were then shut up in a building and were guarded by VOS, BULJS and the 5 men mentioned above. Next day KOCH appeared and said TASSERON had told him about it and he himself had received RAUTER's answer. They could volunteer to join the "Waffen S.S. od the "Landsturm" which was already fighting at the Albert Canal in Belgium. Volunteers would be exempt from the "Arbeitseinsatz" in Germany. Nobody answered. They were sent via AMERSFOORT to NEUENGAMME concentration camp in Germany. Of the 40 no 37 died as a result of sickness, hunger and privations. As far as witness knows only 3 of these then died. They suffered fearfully in Germany and most of them died from illnesses and privations. Witness himself spent 5 months in a sanatorium after the liberation. He accuses KOCH, TASSERON, VOS and BULJS as being responsible for their getting into the enemy's power.

Witness KUZEUS states that their officers were TASSERON, VOS, BULJS and PANJE (in custody in Holland). As far as witness knows they were all members of the N.S.A. (Dutch traitor organisation) and of the S.S.

It had not been possible to interrogate TASSERON, VOS and BULJS, members of the Dutch State Police who are fugitives.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at AMSTERDAM 27th June 1947.

a/ L.v.d. NOORT

Notes on the case

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
Date Submitted  | Decision of Committee 1
--- | ---
26.2.48 | Add 1: -1-3: A 4-6: W
Add 2: 1: A; 2: to be reclassified from W to A; 3: W.

Card checked List 64
15th March, 1946.

Dear Commander Mouton,

Thank you for your letter of 9th March drawing attention to an error in U.N.W.O. List 64, serial no. 165, namely, that the accused, DEMICHE, is shown as being charged with "pillage" instead of "murder".

I very much regret that this error has occurred, and I will see that the necessary correction is shown in the next List - No. 79.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

J. [Last Name]
Legal Officer

Commander E.W. Mouton,
Hoogweg, 13,
Wassenaar,
HOLLAND.
9th March, 1948.

Dear Dr. Litawski,

I discovered a small mistake in list 64 p. 21 serial No. 165 (DMICHE) column 4.

In this column the word "pillage" is mentioned. This should be "murder" (judicial murder).

May I refer you to the minutes of the meeting of Committee I held on 11th September, 1947 No. 112 p. 2. at the bottom (case 6446). Will you please have this mistake corrected in the next list as DMICHE has been found and the handing over is hampered by the incorrect qualification of his crime.

Yours sincerely,

(Commander A. W. Mouton)

Dr. G. Litawski,
Legal Officer U.N.W.C.C.
Landowme House,
Berkeley Square,
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

2nd Appendix to charge No.565 (UNMC 6446) (16-2-48)

re pilage by the Germans in the Philips Lamps factories Eindhoven, and elsewhere.

Additional accused:

1. KITZKE, Dr.; may have been a member of, or attached to, the German "Verwaltung" at Philips Lamps, Ltd., Eindhoven, Sept. 1944.

2. WILCKE, Dr. Gerhard, Advokat; signed himself "Direktor" - Eindhoven, Sept. 1944.

3. HAROSKA, German; took part in dismantling and removing machines from the "Radiobuizen" (Radio tubes or valves) factory of Philips factories, Eindhoven, Sept. 1944.

Witnesses:

1. KITZKE, Dr.; may have been a member of, or attached to, the German "Verwaltung" at Philips Lamps, Ltd., Eindhoven, Sept. 1944.

2. WILCKE, Dr. Gerhard, Advokat; signed himself "Direktor" - Eindhoven, Sept. 1944.

3. HAROSKA, German; took part in dismantling and removing machines from the "Radiobuizen" (Radio tubes or valves) factory of Philips factories, Eindhoven, Sept. 1944.

Directorate General for Political Justice,
Political Investigation Department,
'S-Hertogenbosch.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT,

submitted by A.de Witte, detective and special police-constable, in connection with the theft of diamonds from the Philips concerns, Eindhoven and elsewhere.

Witness Plougsma, technical department head of the "Trekatenonfabriek" (wire factory) of the Philips Lamps factories states that from March 1943 till the end of Sept. 1945 the above factory was transferred to Valkenswaard. Early in Sept. 1944 DANNENBERG (see original charge), one of the "Verwalters" of Philips, ordered witness to accompany him to Valkenswaard to fetch diamonds which were in one of the safes at that factory there. Gooskos of Philips had also to go and a German officer went too. Witness had to open the safe for DANNENBERG and hand him out the diamonds in it which DANNENBERG then put into three cardboard boxes. In all he took about 3200 diamonds. At witness' request DANNENBERG gave him a receipt for them. DANNENBERG and the German officer put the boxes containing the diamonds into the car and they drove back to Eindhoven. Witness does not know what happened further to the boxes. A few days later Dr. KITZKE took about 100 diamonds from the same factory, DANNENBERG had not ordered this. Witness was present this time also.

Witness Gooskos confirms, with regard to the second theft, this time by KITZKE, the latter ordered witness to accompany him to Valkenswaard to see if there were still any diamonds or diamond dust left. Witness had no time to spare so Plougsma went alone with KITZKE and later told witness KITZKE had taken about 60 diamonds and some diamond dust.

Witness Willemse -
Witness William states that in 1943 the German "Verwaltung" of Philips ordered all the stocks of diamonds in Eindhoven to be spread over certain towns they named. These were all near the German frontier and in some of them, Venlo, Mijnsheem and Arnhem, space was rented in the safes of the branches there of the Rotterdam Bank. Here the Philips fire proof safes containing diamonds were stored and witness had charge of the keys. In Sept. 1944 witness had to surrender these keys under threats and the Germans, including Dr. VILCKE, took off the safes from the banks in Venlo and Arnhem. Those diamonds which had been left behind in various places in Eindhoven including the safe deposits at the Amsterdam and Rotterdam banks were handed to Dr. VILCKE after he signed a statement. (A copy of these statements dated 7th and 8th Sept. 1944 are attached: in them "Direktor Gerhard VILCKE" states that by his orders and in connection with the decree by the Reichsministers fur Rüstung und Kriegsproduction certain lots of diamonds, named in detail, belonging to the Philips Lamps Ltd., Eindhoven, were delivered over to him.) Witness adds that in his opinion VILCKE had been specially sent to Eindhoven to organise the first steps in this pillaging.

The accused Ludwig NOLTE (see original charge) states that the first dispatch of diamonds to Germany was done by the lawyer VILCKE, sent to Holland by Dr. ROHER (see original charge), after DANNENGEBRG had made all the preliminary arrangements. This was done early in Sept. 1944, just after "Dolfo Dinador" (and Tuesday) (5th) taking the remainder of the diamonds with him to Germany later. The "Reichsdienststelle fur Edelmetalle" took over all the diamonds.

Witness T. Le Grand, a departmental head in the "Radiobuizen" (Radiovalves) factory, one of the Philips factories at Eindhoven, states that when on 10th and 11th Sept. 1944 the Germans dismantled and took machines etc. out of that particular factory one of the Germans, Herr Horasak, was very violent in his behaviour and was the one who showed the most haste in getting the things away.

The following is a copy of a letter (in English) re the competence of the German Verwalters of Philips Lamps, Eindhoven:

Eindhoven,
The undersigned Dr. A. C. J. Jolder, Counsel of the N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, Eindhoven, Holland, declares herewith that according to Decree Nr. 26/1940 of the Reichs commissar of occupied Holland, the German administrators (Verwalters) of said company, nominated in virtue of said decree had in their capacity to look after the conservation and maintenance (Sicherstellung und Underhaltung) of the assets of the company. The above declaration is given without prejudice to the question whether the above mentioned decree was in conformity with the Rules of International Law.

Eindhoven, 9th of September 1947.

\[Signature\]

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Eindhoven, 23rd September 1947.

\[Signature\]

NOTES ON THE CASE:

- The case is complete.
- No defence is possible.
- DANNENGEBRG
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

ADDITIONAL

Charge to charge No. 569 (UNSEC No. 69/6, (44-2-44))

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number 6446/64/4486

Date of receipt in Secretariat 17 FEB 1948

additional

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

(not to be translated)


2. EZAU, Abraham, Professor, "Bevollmächtigter für Hochfrequenz in Reichsforschungsrat" and president of the "Physikalische Reichsanstalt", Berlin, born 17th June 1874 at Tiergarten, Now detained in Holland.

3. FISCHER, Dr., Fliegermajor beim Fliegerstab, one of Prof. EZAU's subordinates, Sept. 1944.

Witnesses:

4. BERGER, Dr., one of Prof. EZAU's subordinates, Sept. 1944.

5. KLEIN, Dr., head of EZAU's "Verwaltung"; probably living near Munich (Erdingen.)

6. FENDL, (FENDL), Dr., Beauftragter für Hochfrequenzforschung, Berlin, 1943, EZAU's predecessor.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Eindhoven, 16th-17th Sept. 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. XIII - Pillage (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions in national law


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

BÖSTCHER and FISCHER were responsible for taking away a large quantity of valuable instruments and research apparatus from the laboratory of Philips Lamps, Ltd., Eindhoven, the stolen goods being then sent to Germany. In this they carried out orders received from EZAU and approved of by FISCHER.

Transmitted by . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

compiled from several submitted on oath of office by various investigation officers working for the Political Investigation Department in the above district in connection with the theft by Germans of valuable material from the Philips Factories, Eindhoven on 16th September 1944.

Witness T. Verff, an engineer in the Philips Laboratory, states that Dr. Alfred Bötscher came to the Philips Factory for the first time on 16th September 1944. He was accompanied by two assistants and about sixteen German soldiers. Following Bötscher's orders the soldiers loaded three railway trucks and two lorries with instruments and material taken from the laboratory. The lorries which Bötscher had ordered to be fully loaded, went off at once, he accompanying them. As far as witness knows, they went to Germany. The railway trucks could not be moved owing to the swift liberation of Eindhoven by the Allies. Bötscher told witness the instruments were intended for his own laboratory at Doetinchem. During the time the Philips laboratory was being cleared out Bötscher worked quite independently. The emptying of the laboratory was carried out following his orders.

Witness M. J. Jansen, engineer in the Philips laboratory, states that Bötscher was accompanied by two assistants, Dr. Burger and Dr. Fischler, both Germans, and about 20 soldiers. Bötscher pointed out instruments, apparatus and material which were then by his orders packed into lorries which were ready waiting. The loading of the lorries went on for a whole day and night and early next morning Bötscher and the soldiers left with them, presumably for Germany. None of the goods taken off by Bötscher have ever been returned to the Philips' factory. After Bötscher and the soldiers had left, Burger and Fischler continued the work of packing instruments from the laboratory and loading them on to the railway trucks, but when allied parachutists started to drop, Burger and Fischler fled, leaving the loaded trucks still standing there. The latter were promptly unpacked again by the personnel.

Witness C. Holst, a director of the Philips concern at Eindhoven, confirms. When he complained to Bötscher, the latter said he was carrying out orders received by him from Dr. Eau, successor to a Dr. Pienek. When Bötscher told witness to leave the laboratory he, witness, went to the "Verwalter" Nolte. Nolte rang up Berlin and then said that Minister Speer had ordered that the whole laboratory was to be emptied and the contents taken to Germany.

The accused Alfred Richard Bötscher, now detained in Holland, states that following orders from Dr. Eau he, Burger, Fischler and about 20 soldiers packed instruments, apparatus and material which were in the Philips' laboratory and loaded them on to special lorries brought for that purpose, accused pointed out the articles which were to be taken. Burger and Fischler selected those which were loaded on to the railway trucks. Accused and the soldiers left with the lorries on the 17th, driving to Doetinchem. In Doetinchem the goods were transferred to railway wagons and sent to Schalkaiden (Thuringia), Germany, where they arrived, but accused does not know what happened after that. Accused had no list as to what instruments or apparatus he had to take off but worked on his own initiative in the laboratory. No precious metals were among the stuff taken away by him, these no longer being in the laboratory.

The accused.
The accused Abrahala EZA.U, now detained in Holland, states that he was the German government’s representative with regard to high frequency, having full powers. His predecessor Dr.PLINDia, had made a contract with the management of Philips to deliver various instruments which were destined for scientific purposes. The German government paid Philips for these but the latter never carried out its obligations in the matter though it already had received money for so doing. In Sept., 1944, accused was given orders by the Schutzstaffel to go and fetch these goods from the laboratory and load them on a convoy for Germany. Accused adds that it was GERING who gave him his orders in the matter.

On 16th Sept., 1944, BORTSCHER left for Eindhoven with orders from accused to have the instruments in the Philips laboratory packed and loaded on to lorries and railway wagons and to take them away to Germany. The contents of the lorries were transferred to railway wagons at Bosthoek and from there taken to Germany, but the railway trucks which were also loaded with instruments and material at the Philips factory never reached their destination.

Accused (see original charge) Ludwig Friedrich Wilhelm NOLTE, states that on 16th Sept., 1944, a certain Dr.Boetscher accompanied by a Staff engineer-pilot appeared in his office at the Philips factory, Eindhoven. They said that by order of the Rüstungsministerie, the head of which was Dr. Blenke, the laboratory at Philips had to be emptied. They had received this order via Professor EZA.U. EZA.U told this to the Board of Directors. When director Holst told him that all the instruments and apparatus were being taken from the laboratory witness telephoned to the Rüstungsministerium in Berlin and spoke to Dr. Rüker, the Philips’ Beauftragte in Berlin. Witness managed to arrange that only part of the laboratory which was specially working for the high-frequency technique was to be taken off. He personally informed BORTSCHER and Director Holst of this new order but took no part in the work himself. Every instrument or piece of apparatus taken had to be noted down by a Dutchman and endorsed by a German and finally witness added his signature. One copy of these notes remained with Philips, a second was put with witness’ documents, a third was sent to FIETZIG, Beauftragte für Rüstung in Holland, at The Hague, while a fourth was sent to EZA.U.

After Dr. Blenke had been to Eindhoven orders were given that the laboratory could accept various orders for research work to be done and given by the “Beauftragte für die Hochfrequenztechnik” (Dr. Blenke), which orders were to be carried out and would receive special payment. These orders were carried out and the laboratory worked on them. When Blenke followed Blenke, also gave similar instructions. Witness left Eindhoven on 17th Sept., 1944, and does not know what instruments and apparatus were taken by BORTSCHER and his assistants. He knows though that the goods had to be delivered first and only then would they be paid for.

Witness P.R. Dijksterhuis, member of the Board of Directors of the Philips Lamps Co., Ltd., Eindhoven, states that during the war orders received by Philips from German authorities were always compulsory. Each went before the German Verwaltung which stamped them and passed them on to the Dutch management. The latter scrutinised them and if they were intended to help the war directly the orders were refused. Raw materials for these orders were allotted by the corresponding Reichskommissionen which received their orders to this effect from the Germans. Philips always paid for the raw materials received.

With regard to the machines and material taken off by the Germans on the approach of the Allies, all the requisitioning slips for the stolen machines and goods are in the possession of a member of the financial department at Philips. On 16th Sept., 1944, NOLTE called a meeting of the directors and managers, Oberst Gladow being also present, and told them that EZA.U had come from the “Rüstungsministerium für Bewaffnung und Munition” that everything in the laboratory which was picked out was to be taken away regardless of further production possibilities. The value of the goods at the time they were stolen was approximately P.65,000,000.

Witness Heus-
Witness Herps, assistant in the physics laboratory at Philips, states
that Dr. Jansen asked him to remain behind and note down what the Germans
took away. This he did in detail and gave his papers, which were signed
by Fischer, to Jansen.

Witness J. van den Brook, assistant in the physics laboratory at Philips,
states that Böttcher was especially interested in the central
workshop where the machines with all the tools and materials belonging
to them were stolen. Witness thinks that Böttcher said that there was
everything there and that he wanted to start a laboratory himself
and there were no tools or machines present in the latter.

The accused Abraham Ezau in a further statement says that there must
have been a contract between Fisched, his predecessor, and the Philips
concern that the latter should carry out certain commissions in return
for payment and help from the German side in the furnishing of materials
which Philips lacked. The proof of such a contract is shown by the fact
that every month he accused noted in one of his registers regular sums
sent to Philips, Dr. Klein, head of his, accused administration knew
all about this contract and its details.

The accused Böttcher, in a further statement says that between
12th and 17th Sept. 1944 he received orders from the "Reichsstelle
für Höchstfrequenz Forschung" in Berlin to help Fischer who was charged to take
valuable material in connection with physics and research from the Philips
factories and to remove it to a place of safety. Fischer had no detailed list
of what was to be taken but had to take away that material in the Philips
laboratory which was necessary to continue and carry on through the commission
on which Philips had been working up to then and for which they had received
monthly sums in payments. As all the personnel except Jansen disappeared
from the laboratory, it was not possible to look up documents relating to the commissions
accepted by Philips and to establish what materials etc. were necessary to
fulfil these. All that was possible was to go through the laboratory and
note down what would be wanted.

Witness Verff, in a further statement, says that if Ezau asserts
that Philips had a contract with the "Zentralstelle für Höchstfrequenz
Forschung" it was not a question of a contract but a number of orders
for research to be carried out in connection with certain problems.
Philips Laboratory had to accept such orders so as to prevent Dutch
research workers from being taken off to Germany. No payment was ever
made as was supposed to be the case.

Witness H. B. van den Hoven states that Philips only received
one payment in connection with the research orders given them by the Germans,
which payment was Rfl. 500,000 instead of the Rfl. 1,756,000,-- actually
owing.

Attached is the copy of a letter from Dr. J. J. Jansen to the head of the
Political Investigation Department in Eindhoven. In this he states that
the value of the goods stolen by the Germans and not recovered amounts to
Rfl. 50,000. He adds a complete and detailed list.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete. No defence is possible.
The following teleprinter message was received for you at this office from Commander Mouton, the Netherlands representative to the U.N.C.O.C.:

Please inform me if charges 654 - 658 inclusive have been received. Note: correct spelling of R E Z L N A, K. mentioned in our charge 565) U.N.O.O list 6th/798 should be RZMULKA, E. Please alter.

If you could kindly telephone your reply to MAYfair 8806, ext. 6, I could arrange for it to be transmitted to Commander Mouton by teleprinter.

Yours truly,

Dr. W. de Jager,
Legal Adviser to the Netherlands Embassy.
United Nations War Crimes Commission

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals

Charge No. 565 (4-9-1947)

For the Use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: D4416/Ne/4/458

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 5 Sep 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position

(Not to be translated)

1. **Nolte, Dr. Ludwig Friedrich Wilhelm**, born 10 October 1898 Diehlooke, Kreis Oelingen, Westphalia, used to live at 18 Streitberg, Oberfranken; Verwalter of the Philips works, Eindhoven from August 1942 - September 1944. In custody in Holland.

2. **Reszulka, K.**, belonged to the "Verwaltung" of the Philips works at Eindhoven in 1944, was originally from the Telefunken factory at Neuhaus am Rennweg (Thuringen). Now presumably at Ulm in the American zone.


4. **Vierbeyter, Hauptsturmführer of the "Abwehr" at Eindhoven.**

5. **Fullickx, Abwehrbeauftragte of the Philips works at Eindhoven.**

6. **Herrmann, Dr.**

7. **Ehrlich, W.,** Major assistant in the laboratory of the Philips works at Eindhoven in 1944.

8. **Rohrer (or Rannhof), Dr. Herbert, Generaldirektor of the Osram Gesellschaft in Berlin.**

9. **Filbrig, Richard, Rüstungsoffizier Holland.** UNWCC list No. 6/864.

10. **Wahle, Oberregierungsrat, Beauftragte für den Arbeitseinsatz in Süd-Holland.**

11. **Holmosen, Assessor of the Rüstungslieferungsbetrieb.**

12. **Getzst, Oberst, Diplomingenieur; Head of the development department in the "Rüstungsministerium (Speer)."

13. **Danenberg, Dr.**, Rechtsanwalt from the Osram concern in Berlin. In custody in Holland.

14. **Kühne, Head of the SD at 's Hertogenbosch.** UNWCC list 1/162; 60/4/Add.

15. **Rauter, in custody in Holland.** UNWCC list 1/169 etc.

- b -
16. BLESS, Fliegerhauptingenieur from the Amt für technische Luftwaffe beim Reichsministerium für Luftwaffe und Kriegsproduktion.

17. HEITZMANN, Dr. Oberbaurat, from the Amt für technische Luftwaffe beim Reichsministerium für Luftwaffe und Kriegsproduktion.

18. DIESING, Oberst, Chef der Technische Luftwaffe beim Reichsministerium für Luftwaffe und Kriegsproduktion.

19. GLADOW, Dr., Oberst, from the "Rüstungsinspektion Holland".

20. HARTMANNKE, Fliegerstabingenieur from the "Rüstungsinspektion Holland."

21. LABISCH, Diplomingenieur from the "Rüstungsinspektion Holland".

22. MEYER, Dr., Deutsche Kabelwerke, Ringführer des Ringes für Brühe und Kabel, Commercial "Verwalter" of the Philips works at Eindhoven.

23. SCHIEBE

24. LEISER or LEIFER

25. ROTTMAR, Dr.

26. AFFEL, Fliegerstabingenieur, was in control of the NSF factory Hilversum, Holland, during the occupation.

27. HARDERS, Hauptsturmführer

In custody in Holland
UNWCO list 30/358 etc.

28. HARDENS, Hauptsturmführer; was in The Hague

29. BOOS, Dr.

30. HURWANN, Dr. of the Philips Valvo Gerätezentrale, Berlin

31. WILKE, Rechtsanwalt of the Caram-concern Berlin.

32. GRAM, Dr. worked at Radiowerk Horny Vienna.

33. DAHLHEIMER, Director of the Dahlheimer Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Köhrer, Berlin

34. WEBER of the SD at Eindhoven

UNWCO list 44A-526; 43S-854; 52A-add.

35. FUHRMANN, Dr. last working in the Philips agency, Kurfürstendamm, Berlin.
### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

In order to produce as much as possible for the Wehrmacht the Philips works at Eindhoven were placed under the technical direction of Dr. NOLTE. A great number of workmen were sent to Germany for the Arbeitscinsatz.

5 Workmen were shot because there was a strike in May 1945. Two wives of directors were arrested because their husbands went underground.

When the allied armies approached Eindhoven a great amount of machinery, stocks, raw materials and industrial diamonds were sent to Germany. The accused were involved in one way or another in these crimes.
The following extract of a report of the Bureau for the Investigation of War Crimes at Amsterdam, containing statements and other documents, has been made by the Netherlands Representative on the U.N.C.C in his own words.

Witness G.H. Thal Larden, engineer at the Philips works, states that he saw Dr. L. NOILITE arriving by car on 3rd May 1943, in company of the deputy chief of the Sicherheitspolizei in 's Hertogenbosch, SAMEL, and a third German whose name he does not know. NOILITE clearly had the lead and pointed out a spot which was approved of by the others. A moment later 5 Dutchmen were shot on this spot as a reprisal for the strike.

Witness M. de Bruin, doorkeeper and acting police constable states, on oath of office, that Dr. NOILITE with 5 German soldiers and 2 officers came to the physical laboratory on 8th September 1944, and demanded to be let into room 175. NOILITE personally unscrewed a hot-air motor and the soldiers carried it away.

Accused NOILITE, in a sworn-statement to the U.S. Civilian Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, on 5th August 1947 at 's Hertogenbosch, states that he heard in September 1944 that the Philips works had to be emptied of machinery and raw materials. This action was headed by Dr. ROHRER of the Osram-Gesellschaft in Berlin, who discussed the matter with the "Ringführer" and after having been informed what the German concerns which were interested in receiving machinery etc. wanted, made a list for the distribution of the machine-tools etc. He received his orders partly via MOMMSEN and FIEBIG.

In the report of an interrogation conducted at Ober Ursel USFET detention centre by 2 Netherlands Officers and Major R.A. Fisher, U.S. Army NOILITE states that Oberst GEIST of the "Rüstungsministerium" sent an officer to take away the hot-air motor.

He further states that in September 1944 SPEER gave the order to evacuate and loot the factory.

Dr. ROHRER was in charge of the distribution. Dr. DANNENBERG distributed the diamond dies after consultation with Dr. ROHRER.

NOILITE states, that he never had any large quantities bought or shipped for private purposes, but some material was obtained and shipped through the "Sekretariat Dr. Nolte" to various Germans. This was done to conceal the destination of the goods taken from the Dutch. NOILITE joined the Nazi-party on 1st May 1933.

In a statement made before police detective P. Diepstraten of the Eindhoven police, witness J. Pennings states that he was in the forwarding department of the Philips works. About February 1944 he got an order to pack a number of articles which were in Dr. NOILITE's house. Among the articles were:

- 4 film projectors;
- 31 radio sets (4 with pick-up)
- 750 hand dynamo's (torches)
- 8 boxes of lamps etc.

These were all articles made at the Philips works. Apart from these he had to pack other articles e.g. 6 fur coats, 5 silver foxes, 4 Hoovers, 5 bedroom suites, 10 electric irons etc. etc.

Witness had lists made and circulated these through the factories. A rumour went round that NOILITE had stolen the articles. Then the S.D. appeared and witness had to go with them to NOILITE's house. Mrs. Nolte said to him "Your head will be out of..." when questioned by the S.D. NOILITE denied having the radio's packed whereupon witness said that he could prove that his statement was true as the cases were not yet sent off. A few days later witness was arrested by the S.D.
He was told by the S.D. man WEBER that he (Weber) was willing to release him, but that he needed the permission of KUHTE, his chief. KUHTE was friendly with NOLTE and the latter wanted witness to be kept in custody. After 18 days imprisonment he was released while KUHTE was on leave.

Witness L. Haard states that by NOLTE's orders he had to act as interpreter, during a trial by a "Standgericht" which was held after the big strike in May 1943. Judges were SS-officers. At 3 p.m. the trials started and at 6 p.m. 5 persons were already condemned to death.

Witness saw NOLTE afterwards who said that the condemned people died like heroes, which according to witness proves that NOLTE was present during the execution. NOLTE quoted GORING who had said that if 1000 persons went on strike one should not hesitate to shoot 5000.

Witness RAUTER, General der Waffen SS und Polizei states that HIMMLER had pointed out to him the danger that the strike would spread to Belgium and France and that in connection with an expected landing by the Allies all means had to be applied to break the strike.

The Reichskommissar proclaimed the "Polizeistandrecht" and the "Standgerichts" according to this proclamation, had to condemn to death a man who was actually on strike. He had ordered the "Standgerichts" to limit themselves to whose who incited to strike.

Accused NOLTE states that he was sent to the Philips concern in February 1942, where he was charged with the technical leadership. He had to increase the percentage of output for the Wehrmacht. He got special orders from General MILCH. He became Director of the Philips concern at the end of 1942. He denies the alleged theft (statement witness Pounges).

About the shooting of 5 Dutchmen, he states that the "Standgericht" consisting of SS officers from Berlin, condemned 5 men to death, and that the sentences were confirmed by RAUTER.

He confesses having pointed out a place for the execution, and having voluntarily been present at the first execution. He states that the Hauptssturmführer HAZENS and DR. BODDE entered his room one day and read him a letter concerning sabotage activities in the Philips works. They said that the Dutch director Philips, and some others had to be arrested.

He had told this to another director and to Philips and they then went into hiding. Mrs. Philips and a wife of one of the others was then arrested. The arrest lasted only a few days.

About the looting accused NOLTE declares as follows.

6th September 1944 he was visited by Fliegerhauptingenieur BLESS and Oberbaurat Dr. HENTSCHER of the "technische Luftraum" of the "Rüstungs- und Kriegsproduktion" who told him that by order of "Oberst" DIESING chief of the apartment mentioned above, the Philips works had to be emptied. FIEBIG had to give further instructions. On about 8th September Oberst DR. GLADOW arrived with "Fliegerstabsingenieur" HARTNECK and Diplomingenieur LABISCH of the "Rüstungsinspexion"Holland" as representatives of FIEBIG in order to start the transport. In a meeting "Assessor" KOSCHULKA, of the "Rüstungsabferungsamt" told them what had to be taken away, presumably in accordance with a decision taken at a meeting in Berlin, presided over by SCHIEBER and attended by Oberst DIESING, Dr. ROHRER, Director LEIFER, Dr. ROTQUIST, KOSCHULKA, Dr. KUHNE "Rechtsanwalt" and others.

KOSCHULKA appeared in person to organize the transport of radio valves and everything connected with the making of same, according to a program drawn up by him, Dr. ROHRER and LEIFER.
Raw materials and diamonds were taken to Berlin by Dr. DANNENBERG and Rechtsanwalt VILKE. HARTMUD was charged with the transport of machine tools. Lists were drawn up and signed by accused and the German officials concerned.

The emptying of the NSF (Netherlands signal apparatus factories) in Hilversum was done by Fliegerstab Ingenieur APPEL. MÖLLER supervised the whole action.

In Germany the further distribution was handled by Dr. GRIMM, Director DATHEI and Dr. HUBMANN.

According to accused the machines were not to be sold but were hired out, the other articles were sold.

Accused showed the investigation officer a photo copy of a letter in which FIEBIG takes all responsibility for the transfer.

Accused was then relieved by Dr. FREIBERGER, who will be able to give further details of the distribution. He also states that the transfer from the factory in Venlo was done by Dr. HUBMANN and FIEBIG by order of MÖLLER and Dr. MEYER.

Accused confesses having taken MAJOR ELLRICH and another German officer to the laboratory where they took the model of the hot-air motor and went off with it to Berlin. A few days earlier this room had been closed and was guarded by the Abwehr under Hauptsturmführer VIEHMEYER.

Accused states that he had objected to the deportation of labourers to Germany. He however lost the battle against FIEBIG, HUBMANN and VÖLK.

He agreed under pressure to 900 workmen being sent away.

He confesses that in cooperation with KÜTSCH he had Dr. VÖLK, who always worked against him relieved of his post and had him deported to Germany.

Letters were found, a few copies c.q. extracts of which are added to this charge.

Berlin, 13th October 1944

To Herr Obering HULLEN,

Continuing the instructions given you today I am particularly anxious that you should get hold of trade tools on a large scale from the Philips' factories, chiefly drills, thread cutters, fraises and turning and cutting steels. I should moreover be grateful if you would find out from Oberstleutnant Schulze-Bernert of the W.B.N. which parts of the factories in Eindhoven have been blown up by the "Sprengkommando". (Demolition squad).

A/L Dr. L. Nolte.

The Reichsmarschall's Industrial Council for the production of tools for the Luftwaffe.


7.6.1944

Dear Sirs,

I enclose photo-copies of letters from Dr. LÜSCHEN (25.5.44) and Generalfeldmarschall MILCH (5.6.44) for your information.

The recognition expressed therein of our efforts to increase Wehrmacht production has pleased me greatly and I wish to pass on these thanks to the German administration.

- 4 -
Please especially thank Herr REZULKA to whose efforts we owe the latest increase in production of valves for Wehrmacht purposes.

Heil Hitler!
Yours sincerely,

s/ Dr. Rohrer
Member of the Industrial Council

To Dr. Lase and Dr. Nolte,
German Philips Administration
Eindhoven

A. Hollack,
Reichssozialvermittler
at the Eindhoven Labour Exchange
(Netherlands)

Eindhoven, 7.4.1943

To: the Head of the Main Department
Social Administration
Amsterdam

Subject: Netherlands Labour Exchange Personnel, here: deliberate retarding by the chief agent of the Labour Exchange, Janssen, of the transfer of Philips' personnel to Germany.

In order to press forward the transfer of Philips staff to Germany it was agreed between Herr Oberregierungsrat VAHLE and Dr. NOLTE (German Philips Administration) that those workers declared unfit by the local Dutch doctors, should be re-examined by a German doctor. Herr Oberregierungsrat VAHLE and Herr NOLTE informed me of this the same day as your conversation (4.4.43) The latter furthermore informed me that he will make arrangements to provide one or two Wehrmacht doctors...."

Generalfeldmarschall MILCH 7, Leipzigerstrasse
Berlin
5th June 1944

Dear Dr. Rohrer,

It was with great interest that I read your report dated 22nd May re the Philips' concerns. I am extremely pleased that the measures taken by you to increase the production of Wehrmacht material by the Netherlands Philips' works have succeeded according to plan and express my gratitude to you and your colleagues.

I hope your further efforts will also be crowned with success.

Heil Hitler!
Yours sincerely,
s/ Milch
ULRICH DREHCHEN
S. S. Obersturmbannführer und
Korpsrichter
Head of the Court at the Dienststelle,
Feldp. No. 27575.

To: Dr. Nolte,
Director
German Administration of the Philips Works
E i n h o v e n (Holland)

Dear Dr. Nolte,

I am sure you will remember me when I mention that I acted as "Standrichter" in your factory on that memorable 5th May.


I hope you will not mind my approaching you today with a request. I have in the meantime been appointed Judge to an SS Panzer-Korps which in the next few days will be transferred from Germany to a part of the world where life will be very monotonous...

The letter continues asking for a wireless receiving set.

Der Reichsminister für
Rüstung und Kriegsproduktion
Berlin, 31.10.44

Dear Dr. NOLTE,

On the conclusion of the evacuation measures taken at Philips I would like to express my grateful thanks to you and also to those colleagues who took part.

The fact that approximately 6000 of the most valuable materials, tools and machines were sent off in the few days allotted for the evacuation of the Eindhoven and other Philips Concerns was an unusually fine performance for which those responsible have earned a special recognition.

In view of the responsibility placed on you for the entire evacuation I should equally like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to you and your fellow workers of the administration of the German Philips Co. for the work carried out.

Heil Hitler,

S/ Speer.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Eindhoven, 10th July, 1947

s/ P. Diepstraten.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete
No defence seems possible.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
--- | ---
11 SEP 1947 | 1: A for murder; 2: A for illtreatment, pillage; 3: A for pillage; 4: S for pillage; 6-12: W

Cards checked 2nd Sept
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

Charge No. 566 (4-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

<table>
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<th>Date of receipt in Secretariat</th>
<th>5 SEP 1947</th>
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position</th>
<th>(not to be translated)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. RAUTER, Hans, Höhere un S.S.Poliziführer, now detained in Holland. UNWCC-list No.1/169.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. FISCHER, Wilhelm (Willy), Grenzschutz- zollsekretär, in charge of a detachment of the Grenzschutz stationed at Medemblik, 1944-1945. Before going to Medemblik was at Bergen near Alkmaar. Born 7th January 1905 at Gross Ramon, lived at Bruns Buttelkoog (or Runsubbelkoog). Is said to have been transferred on 21st Nov. 1945 as a P.O.W. from the &quot;Strafgevangenis&quot; (prison) in the Amerstvoenscheweg, Amsterdam, to the P.O.W. camp No. 2226, Brussels. Description: height about 1.70m., slim, long narrow face, good looking, dark brown eyes, dark brown wavy hair, clean-shaven, no double tooth in upper jaw, the two outside remaining tooth being gold ones. Probably has a scar from a bullet wound in the right upper arm or shoulder.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. SCHULZ, Einheitsführer and second in command of the (Zoll) Grenzschutz at Medemblik, 1944-1945. Description: aged about 40, black hair combed back, a &quot;Oering&quot; type.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. MEINHARLB, member of the Grenzschutz at Medemblik, 1944-1945. Description: aged about 50, short and stocky, greying hair, grey mustache.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. RAATS, member of the Grenzschutz at Medemblik, 1944-1945.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6. LÖBB, German, member of the (Zoll) Grenzschutz, Medemblik, Jan. 1945.</td>
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</table>

**Witnesses:**

<p>| 9. MÜLLER, Dollkommisar | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place and date of commission of alleged crime</th>
<th>Medemblik, (Holland), 1944-1945.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</td>
<td>No. I - Murder.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. III - Ill-treatment.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>No. XIII - Pillage.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. XIV - Confiscation of property (complicity in).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. XVIII - Wanton devastation of property (complicity in).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law</td>
<td>Neth.Final Code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Raaper gave orders that 5 Dutchmen were to be shot in reprisal because Fischer had been shot at and wounded one day.

Fischer himself ordered and took part in pillage, requisitioned wheat which was never paid for, was apparently concerned in the inundation of the Wieringenmoer and the burning and destruction of private property and struck and ill-treated people.

Schulz also ill-treated people by striking and beating them, caused money paid at an auction for property stolen by the Grenzschutz to be paid over to him and appropriated confiscated goods for his own use.

Meinhart and Raats also did this latter.

Loest was an accomplice in the requisitioning of the wheat referred to above.
PRO - JUSTITL.
Investigation of War Crimes,
Sub-Commission HOLLAND.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT,

submitted by J.P. Meulenberg, municipal police-sergeant also special constable, Haarlem, acting as investigation officer for the above sub-commission, in connection with charges brought against members of the Zollgrenzschutz at Medemblik.

Witness Friedrich Karol Ferdinand VIERHANN, now detained in Holland, states that in the spring of 1945 Zollsekretär FISCHER of Medemblik was wounded in a shooting affray in Noord-Holland. This was reported to RAUER who ordered that 3 Dutchmen were to be shot in reprisal. Witness does not know where or by whom the order was carried out.

Witness Kurt BERG (detained) states that FISCHER's chief was Zollkommissar FISCHER stationed at Alkmaar. Witness who was posted at Alkmaar from 30th Jan. to 3rd May 1945 knows that an action was carried out in the provincial hospital at Medemblik. It was ordered by the commandant of the Arbeitsinsatzkommando stationed at Alkmaar who later committed suicide. SCHAUSS, the Wehrmacht Ortskommandant of Alkmaar, now detained, must know all about it.

Witness was present when in 1945 an action was carried out at Medemblik against illegal workers. HASSAN ordered it and was in charge. FISCHER and his men also took part. Witness and FISCHER went to the school-teacher Akkerman's house and while there heard that somebody had been shot in a house which was being raided. Witness went there and was told by members of the Grenzschutz that a Dutchman, Hoogvliet witness thinks, tried to escape and was shot at, dying shortly afterwards. FISCHER was not responsible here as he was with witness elsewhere when the shooting took place. HASSAN probably knows who did it.

Witness Rrho, wife of Dr. R. Zijlstra of the provincial hospital, Medemblik, states that on 20th Jan. 1945 their house was raided by German soldiers who came from Alkmaar. The commandant of the Zollgrenzschutz at Medemblik, Wilhelm FISCHER, was with them. FISCHER asked for her husband who she said was at Alkmaar. The house was searched and her husband not being found FISCHER made her accompany him to the Dienststelle of the Zollgrenzschutz. She was not questioned but later sent to Alkmaar where she was taken to Alkmaar prison and released on 24th Jan. When she returned home she found that in addition to food, wine and other articles having disappeared the Germans had destroyed a carpet and the wall-paper and smashed window panes. Witness also missed articles of clothing as well as about 3 kg. old gold which had been given to her to look after with other things packed in cases. They also took two bicycles.

Witness de Groen, storeroom-keeper at the provincial hospital at Medemblik, states that FISCHER with the German soldiers who raided the hospital on 20th January 1945. He was present when the Germans took away practically all the food, clothing, boots and shoes, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco. These had been intended for the patients and staff. No receipts were given.

Witness Hollings states that he and his family went into hiding after a preliminary visit by FISCHER. He was later told by neighbours that FISCHER and his men locked witnesses' entire house and workshop, taking all materials, tools, his son's technical books etc. etc. The total value according to 1940 prices was F.7,199,83.

Witness Lagemann, wife of R. Gersonbroek, states that on 18th Dec. 1944 FISCHER and some of his men searched her house. He collected together everything / after being interrogated by two members of the Gestapo or Sicherheitspolizei called also thinks DUSING (DUSING) and SINDO-SKUL.

- 2 -
that took his fancy, household articles, food, wine, clothing, etc. He also took a money-box containing policies to a value of F.15,045 and a sum of F.840. Everything was loaded in 2 horse-drawn carts and taken to the Dienststelle. Witness took her to the Dienststelle where she was kept for two days. Then she received money to purchase goods for which he had no use. Witness knew that a great quantity of butter and cheese destined for the hospitals was kept in the Dienststelle. FISCHER several times hit witness with the flat of his hand and with his fist when she accused him of robbery.

Witness J. Geusebrook states that during an interrogation by FISCHER's orders he was beaten with leather straps by four Germans. His back bled from the wounds caused by this beating. When he was released he found that the Germans had taken away a quantity of food.

Witness Bosscher states that one night in Dec. 1944 his workshop was broken into and a motor bicycle, tandem and six repaired bicycles were stolen. Witness found these in a collar at the German Dienststelle and when he went to FISCHER about it he was looked up. He managed to escape and went into hiding as did his wife and daughters. Neighbours told him afterwards that the "Grüne Polizei" (local name for "Grenzschutz") had taken everything out of his house after having broken down the front door. After the capitulation witness found some of his property in the Dienststelle and others by people who said they had got them from the "Grüne Polizei". Witness bought his own organ back from somebody for F.1,000, the price the latter had paid for it at an auction. The sheriff's officer who had conducted the sale said that he had paid the money over to the Germans.

Witness Sambrink confirms. He saw the "police" break in and take away two cart loads of goods from Bosscher's house and shop.

Witness Hoogenik states that on 10th Dec. 1944 FISCHER and other members of the Grenzschutz (the so-called Grüne Polizei) came to his house where he was accused of having a hidden radio and money collected by him for people in hiding. When he denied this the German SCHULZ gave him a blow with an automatic pistol. FISCHER and others searched the house and found F.2,250 which FISCHER said belonged to the "underground" though no proof of this was found. Witness never received the money back and accuses FISCHER of stealing it. FISCHER went to his father's house and there struck his father hard and another German kicked his brother. They also stole a great number of articles and made witness' brother drive these to the Dienststelle.

Witness Foomerson states that on 24th Jan. 1945 he was arrested by FISCHER and his men. FISCHER took F.250,- and jewellery. He was shut up in a room at their headquarters. He was there eight days, was not interrogated and no charge was brought against him. The room was 3 by 4 metres and for two days there were about 24 men shut up in it. After his release the German LÜDT came to the house with an order from his chief FISCHER that witness was to deliver a quantity of wheat to the Dienststelle. He did not hand over or show a requisitioning slip. Witness was never paid for this wheat though he received a receipt when he delivered it.

Witness Tomus, Sheriff's officer, states that SCHULZ ordered him to sell an organ at an auction. Witness found out that this had been seized from BOSSCHER. F.1,100 was paid for it at the sale and handed over to SCHULZ.

Witness Sips states that she helped for a few days with the work at the Dienststelle. The commandant of the Grenzschutz was WILLY FISCHER, his second-in-command being SCHULZ. Witness noticed that the men did themselves very well with food and smokes and was told that a lot of it was stuff which had been seized. Some was sent to Alkmaar.

Witness Seunis states...
Witness Sompol states that he was arrested when he rang the bell at a house which was being searched by the Germans. He was interrogated by Fischer about the underground movement and did not get food or drink for 3 days. He was forced to work for the Germans at Medemblik. He further states that he and various others men arrested by the Grenzschutz were made to fetch out of houses in the neighbourhood of Medemblik the owners of which had been arrested or gone into hiding. These things were generally food-stuffs and fuel and sometimes furniture. They were taken to the Dienststell. Fischer gave the orders for this.

Witness was told by a man called Vink that he was driving a car containing members of the Grenzschutz including Fischer and Schull and in the neighbourhood of Muiden Fischer who had got out and gone towards a man was shot at by the latter. The man and others lying in a ditch fled. One of the Grenzschutz, presumably Schull, shot at and killed one of the fugitives. During the shooting Fischer was wounded in, witness thinks, his right upper arm and left ankle.

Witness said he was several times present when Fischer reproached subordinates, especially Schull, Meinhardt and Plato for taking so many of the seized articles for their own use.

Witness Booteman states that Fischer gave him a violent blow in the face and having made him open his safe took all his money, books and documents away. Witness was taken to Medemblik and shut up and during his first interrogation was again struck on the face by Fischer, when witness managed to escape the Germans raided and looted his house, Fischer being present.

Witness Vij, wife of T. Rustenburg, states that a troupe of Germans raided her house and found an illegal newspaper and a caricature of Hitler in her son's room. They then threw everything in the room out of the window and set fire to the lot. Witness went off to warn her sons and was called to by the Germans who when she did not stop fired four shots at her which missed.

Witness T. Rustenburg states that the Germans in question were led by their commandant Willy Fischer and also took P. 3600 from his safe.

Witness Koopman states that on 3rd Feb. 1945 his house was raided by German soldiers of the "Grüne Polizei" under Fischer. The latter have himself out as being Ortskommandant of Medemblik. Witness was beaten by Fischer and two of the others. While the house was being searched Fischer and some of his men brought in several people they had arrested including the policeman Lodder and the civilians Langendijk and Huibrecht. The house was scorched and a wireless set found. Later Fischer asked where witness' sons were and when they said they were not at home the Germans shot down into the floor and up at the ceiling, the result being that his sons and a man in hiding appeared and were arrested too. All were taken to Medemblik and also a cart load of things out of the house. At Medemblik witness was several times interrogated by Fischer who repeatedly struck him with a rubber truncheon when he denied anything. Sixteen of them tied to each other by their legs were then taken off to Alkmaar on an open cart with no protection of any sort. There was 7° of frost, a biting wind and a snowstorm. From Alkmaar witness and one son, also Akkerman, Langendijk, Lodder and Huibrecht were taken to Amsterdam. Witness was released but Langendijk, Akkerman and Stokhof were shot. Some of the others who had been arrested too were either sent to Germany for the "Arbeitseinsatz" or put into concentration camps.

Witness Kramer, widow of J. Lodder, states that a man called P. Stokhof (Plaat Slof) arrested in her house by Fischer escaped but was recaptured. Fischer and another German then beat and kicked him all round the room till he bled. Another man also hiding in the house, G. Byrffinghe, was also arrested as witness' husband. On 8th March 1945, witness' husband, Byrffinghe and a number of illegal workers from Warvershoof were shot at Amsterdam.
Witness Bockoring-Vinkore, chief engineer of the State Waterways, states that in April 1945 FISCHER and another soldier came to his house at Hoorn. FISCHER spoke about water not being let through the sluice-gates near Hoorn and when witness referred him to the "Wassertrasse Bevölkernchte" in the Hague FISCHER replied that the latter had been dismissed and he himself was now "Wassertrasse Bevölkernchte". FISCHER gave witness to understand that he was investigating the possibilities of conveying water to flood the Wieringermeer. When he got nothing out of witness he left saying: "Wir wollen kurz schluss machen" (We will fix it quickly). A few days after his visit the Wieringermeer was in fact flooded.

The investigator adds that the German Willy van der PIEPE, a member of the Grenschafts living at Krefeld possibly knows FISCHER's address.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarlem, 30th April 1946.

S/J. P. Meulenburg,

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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<tr>
<td>18 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A: 1</td>
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<td></td>
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Cards checked list 64.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 567 (11-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number 0470/NE/4/47

Date of receipt in Secretariat 12 SEP 1947

| Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position | 1. DRAIER, Frans, a foreman with the TODT-organisation (O.T.) at Ruurlo, 6th Jan. - 30th March 1945. On the last date was seen going in a Northerly direction. Belonged to the Abteilung TODT, Gau Berlin, Staffel 7. Came from Berlin where he was a shop assistant. Description: aged about 50, height about 1.75m., thin dark hair going grey, clean shaven, brown eyes, one gold tooth, dimple in chin, slightly bow legged, bends forward a bit when walking. |
---|---|
| 2. GIESEBRECHT, O.T.-foreman, Ruurlo, March 1945. |
| 3. WENGER, Karl, Reichsdeutscher, belonged to the O.T. (Organisation TODT), Ruurlo, 1945. |

| Place and date of commission of alleged crime | Ruurlo, (Holland) Dec. 1944; 28th March 1945. |
---|---|

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list | No.I - Murder. No.III - Ill-treatment |
---|---|

---|---|

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

DRAIER beat slave labourers working for the Organisation TODT and also shot one of them who was trying to get away from his ill-treatment.

Transmitted by...
State Police,
District Arnhem
Group Eibergen,
Post Beltrum.

Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the

STATEMENT 1
submitted by A.J. Derks, sergeant, State Police and post commandant, belonging
to the above group and post, in connection with a charge of murder brought
against the German Frans Draier.

Witness ten Have states that he was a slave labourer working for the
Organisation Todt (O.T.) at Ruurlo. On 28th March 1945 he saw Frans Draier,
an O.T. man, beat another labourer ten Dam with a stick. There were three
other O.T. men with Draier. They all disappeared behind a building, ten Dam
shrieked and witness saw him appear walking with difficulty and stumbling,
apparently trying to escape the ill-treatment he was receiving. The O.T. men
called him to return but he paid no attention. Witness then saw Frans Draier
raise his gun, heard a shot, saw ten Dam fall on his knees and heard him cry
out that he had been hit. The O.T. (Todt) men went away and witness found
ten Dam had a wound in the side. Ten Dam asked for a doctor but the Todt men
would not allow one to be fetched. Ten Dam died a couple of hours later.
Witness and three others were ordered to bury him, and did so in a hole they
dug in a wood.

Witness Kock confirms. He saw Draier drop on one knee, raise his
rifle, heard a shot, saw ten Dam stagger and fall a few paces on. One of the
Todt-men was a Reichsdeutscher from Amsterdam called Karl Ziemer.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Beltrum,
2nd March 1946.
s/ A.J. Derks.

STATEMENT 2
submitted by E.J. Pasman, Political Investigation Department Apeldoorn, in
connection with the same charge.

Witness Brandsma states that Draier was accompanied by an O.T. foreman
named Giesse. Witness, himself an O.T. man and another Dutch O.T. foreman were
with him. Witness saw Draier beat ten Dam and heard the latter groaning after
Draier had beaten him. He later heard shots from a rifle and was told that
ten Dam had been shot.

In a later statement Brandsma says that about Dec. 1944 Draier beat
several of the workers who the previous day had thrown sand at a German
officer.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at
Apeldoorn, 27th September 1945.
s/ E.J. Pasman

NOTES ON THE CASE.
The case is complete.
No defence seems possible.
REGISTERED
NOS.
491 TO 500
REGISTERED NOS.

491 TO 500
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
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<td>18 SEP 1947</td>
<td>A: 1, 3; S: 2; W: 4-6.</td>
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 568 (11-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number	Date of receipt in Secretariat

Registered Number:

Date of receipt in Secretariat:

12 SEP 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

(not to be translated)

1. SCHENNEN, H., Oberleutnant, Kommandant of the 1st Bataillon (or 2e) Sicherungs Regiment 26 (Niederlande). Ortskommandant of Laren (North Holland).

Description: age 45-50, height 1.75-1.80m., slim, thin hair, big dark eyes, clean shaven, married, no children, mother lives in the Harz.

2. KNOCKE, Oberst, Kommandant of the Krad-melde-Kompanie Sicherungs Regiment 26.

3. HUCK, Hauptmann Kommandant of the Krad-melde-Kompanie Sicherungs Regiment 26 at Laren (North-Holland).

Witnesses:

4. SIMON, Oberleutnant, a.d.o. to Oberleutnant SCHENNEN, Kommandant of the 1st or 2e Bataillon Sicherungs Regiment 26 (Niederlande).

Was a bank employee at Hamburg.

5. REGOORT, Adrianus, member of the N.S.B. traitor organisation. Lived at Schapendrift 89, Laren (North-Holland).

6. GEHLEN, Arnold, prisoner of war under No. 533361, Depot No. 12/56 D, Hesdin, P.d.C. (France)

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Laren, 8th September 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. XVIII - Wanton devastation and destruction of property.

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code:
Law 10th July 1947 (Statute book H.233)

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In September 1944 the house of a traitor at Laren was broken into and several articles were stolen. The Germans then burned a house in the neighbourhood as a reprisal.

Transmitted by

...
Pro-Justitia
Investigation of War Crimes,
Sub-commission Haarlem.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the

STATEMENT,

submitted by P.J. Meulenberg, municipal police-sergeant Haarlem, also special
constable and member of the Investigation of War Crimes Sub-commission
for North-Holland, in connection with a charge of arson brought against
certain Germans.

Witness J. MAJoor states that she saw German soldiers clearing the roads
in the near neighbourhood of the house and weaving-mill belonging to Mrs. van
Krimpen. 6 of them belonged to the Feldgendarmerie and there were 2 officers
among them. A moment later the house was ablaze. Nothing was done to
extinguish the fire.

The Germans published a proclamation later on saying that this house was
destroyed as a reprisal for a theft committed in a house of a member of the
N.S.B. (traitor organisation) during his absence.

Witness A.W. KNIFS, ex-burgomaster of Laren-Blaricum, now detained,
states that he had a discussion with the Ortskommandant of Laren, SCHENNEN,
just after the fire on 8th September 1944, from which it appeared that SCHENNEN
had ordered the house to be set on fire.

Witness BARTELS states that he, as head of the fire brigade, was called
to the townhall that day. He was told by 2 Germans belonging to the Feld-
gendarmerie that if the alarm was given for Mrs. van Krimpen's house, he was
not allowed to extinguish a fire there.

Witness F.A.E. LION, Reichsdeutscher, knows SCHENNEN well, and thinks that
he would take such action on his own initiative. His Kommandant was Oberst
KNOCKE.

Witness K.F. KOHEL, during that time Feldwebel 1st Battalion Sicherungs
Regiment 26 under Oberleutnant SCHENNEN states that he overheard a telephone
conversation between Oberleutnant SIMON and the burgomaster of Laren,
Knipsbeek. The latter asked for reprisals. SIMON promised to convey the
request to SCHENNEN. Shortly afterwards he heard that a reprisal was to take
place for the plundering of the house of a traitor. Next day he heard that
in reprisal for this plundering the house of Mrs. van Krimpen was fired. This
was done under the command of Hauptmann HUCK.

Witness POST, sergeant-major of the State police states that he investigat-
ed the plundering at that time and that it appeared that the plundering
was committed by traitors.

The investigator adds that A. GEHLEN who was engaged in an administrative
job in SCHENNEN's office could give valuable information. In a letter from
the Head of the Bureau for the Investigation of War Crimes it is said that
GEHLEN who is in custody in France has been found willing to give information
in this case.

From an attached copy of a proclamation of Sept. 8, 1944 signed by
SCHENNEN it appears that the house was set on fire as a reprisal for the
plundering of a house belonging to a member of the N.S.B. (traitor organisation).

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarlem,
29th July 1947.

/s/ J.F. Meulenberg.

NOTES ON THE CASE.
The case is complete. No defence is possible.
492

NOS
REGISTERED

MISSING
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CASES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 570 (11-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number 6478/NE/6/475

Date of receipt in Secretariat 12 SEP 1947

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<th>Number</th>
<th>Accused Name</th>
<th>Rank and Unit/Position</th>
<th>Place and Date of Commission</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SCHREDER</td>
<td>Oberleutnant, stationed at Abcoude in April 1945.</td>
<td>Loenersloot (Holland), 23 April 1945.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MARTIN</td>
<td>Leutnant, Kommandant of 35 Germans billeted at the farm of Hoogendoorn at Dorp 26, Loenersloot (Holland) in April 1945.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>WAGNER</td>
<td>Unteroffizier-Stabsfeldwebel, F.G.Komp. 1, 3 Zug billeted at Hoogendoorn's farm, Dorp 26, Loenersloot (Holland) in April 1945.</td>
<td></td>
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No. I - Murder.
No. III - Ill-treatment.

References to relevant provisions of national law:
- Neth. Penal Code, Art. 47, 48, 287-289, 300-302
- Law of 10th July, 1947 (Sta. book H. 233)

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On 23th April 1945 two members of the resistance movement were arrested by the Germans for transporting weapons and taken to Loenersloot where they were shot the same night.

Transmitted by:...
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT 1,
submitted by L. Both and A. Nijgh, both members of the sub-committee for the Investigation of War Crimes, Haarlem.

Witness NLWART states that his son and de RONDE were arrested on 23 April 1945 at 10.00 during a transport of weapons. The Feldgendarme searched his house at 14.30 and took a wallet and money belonging to his son. 2 days later he was arrested and during his transport was kicked and beaten by a German who was conspicuous by his bony legs. All his teeth were loosened and he suffered from the after effects.

Witness Hoogendoorn states that in the beginning of April 1945 about 35 Germans among whom were 4 members of the Feldgendarmerie under command of a Lieutenant of the Feldgendarmerie, were billeted at his farm. On 23rd April 1945 he saw two Dutchmen, who were arrested for transporting weapons being taken into the barn. The same evening he saw the Lieutenant and some soldiers of this detachment walking in the direction of the castle "Loenersloot", carrying shovels.

Witness J. van WIJK confirms this, adding that after he had seen the Germans with the spades, he saw the two Dutchmen being taken to the castle and how shots afterwards. Next morning he saw behind the castle that the earth had been rooted up and a flap of a coat was sticking out. After the capitulation the corpses were dug up and appeared to be those of NLWART and de RONDE. He recognised one of the Germans who conducted the two Dutchmen to the place of execution as being Stabsfeldwebel WAGNER, conspicuous because of his bony legs.

The commandant was Lieutenant MARTIN.

The same day at Loenersloot witness saw Oberleutnant SCHMIDT from .Abcoude who was the commander of all the troops in the neighbourhood who as such presumably gave the order for the shooting.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarlem, on 1 April 1947.

s/L. Both.
A. Nijgh.

STATEMENT 2,
submitted by D. van Pijkeren, state detective at Breukelen.

Witness J. van der GEER confirms the statement of van WIJK adding that the Germans belonging to the Feldgendarmerie carrying shovels were accompanied by a Lieutenant and a Stabsfeldwebel. The four soldiers returned after a while without the Lieutenant and the Stabsfeldwebel. A short time afterwards the two Dutchmen were conducted to the castle by 4 soldiers. Some time after the shots had rung the Germans returned.

It appears from the dossier that both victims were members of the Forces of the Interior.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Loenersloot 28th October 1946.

s/D. van Pijkeren.

NOTE ON THE CASE.
The case is reasonable complete.

No defense is possible.
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Cards checked: Unit 64
UNIONED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 571 (18-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number: 2516/32/64

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 18 SEP 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated):

SANDER, RICHARD, living at Kanalstrasse, Hannover (Ger). Was Verwalter of the Clothing factory of M. Zilverman, at Drienerstraat 59, Hengelo (Holland). Age about 40, height 1.65 m., small frame, thin dark complexion.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

HENGEO, September 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No. XIII - Plunder.

References to relevant provisions of national law:


Short statement of facts:

A German SANDER, appointed as Verwalter of a Jewish factory, sent the machinery off to Germany in September 1944 and closed the factory.

Transmitted by: Investigation of War Crimes Sub-Commission, ZWOLLE.

Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement by R. LOHMAN and B.H.J.J. KROEZE, members of the sub-committee for the investigation of War Crimes, ZWOLLE.

Witness M. ZILVERMAN, owner of a clothing factory at HENGEO, being a Jew, was turned out of his business on 15th. Aug 1941 by the Verwalter RICHARD SANDER. As witness was interested to hear how things went on, he visited his factory from time to time when SANDER was absent. He received a letter from SANDER, dated 1 June 1942 in which he was threatened with the Gestapo should he not stop his visits and talking to the personnel.

In Sept. 1944 SANDER sent off a number of machines to the "Heeresbekleidungsamt", Alveeroden 14, Eldagenen Valken near Hannover (Ger.). The total value was between Fr. 5500 and 6000.

When the machines had been dispatched, the factory was closed and SANDER left for Germany.

Statement drawn up on oath of office and signed on 24th July 1947 at ZWOLLE.

s/ R. Lohman.

B.H.J.J. Kroese.

Notes on the case:

The case is clear.

No defence is possible.
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ROTH, Willy
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 572 (18-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

(Not to be translated)

ROTH, WILLY CURT, Reichsdeutscher, works-manager with the N.V. PANAMAAL (PANAMAAL Co. Ltd.), Rotterdam, from 1940 to 1945. Lived 53 KEERSTE VAN DER BERGSLAAN, Rotterdam; now probably living at either 90 HAUPPASSAGE, HAGE, OST-FRIESLAND, Germany or at AURICH, Kreis LEER, Germany.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

ROTTERDAM, 1942 - 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. III - Ill-treatment.
" VII - Deportation of civilians for forced labour (Complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law


Short statement of facts

The accused, who acted as a secret agent for the S.D. and Sicherheitspolizie in Rotterdam, denounced a man, accusing him of sabotage, with the result that the latter was sent as a prisoner to do forced labour in Germany. ROTH also beat a workman in the factory of which he was workmanager in order, as he said, to provide a example for the others. He ill-treated several other people as well.

Transmitted by

INVESTIGATION OF WAR CRIMES OFFICE

PRO-JUSTITIA

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by W.P. QUARTERO, investigating officer attached to above subcommission, also special police constable, in connection with charges brought against the Reichsdeutscher WILLY CURT ROTH.

Witness GROENENDIJK states that ROTH was asecret agent for several Sicherheitspolizei and Sicherheitsdienst officials in Rotterdam.

Witness VERSCHOOR states that through ROTH's doing he was arrested on 28th July 1944 and taken off to Germany where he was set to work as a prisoner. This statement is confirmed by witness ERWICH (interned) who worked for the Germans as chief police-detective. ROTH sent in a written request to the German police for VERSCHOOR's arrest on the grounds of sabotage.

- Witness KERELS states -
Witness KARELS states that on 14th April 1942 ROTH wearing a German uniform, threatening him with a pistol and using physical violence, turned witness out of his shop because he, witness, was a Jew. This was confirmed by members of the personnel of KARELS.

Witness GERRIT states that he saw ROTH beating the Dutchman Van der NEUT violently to the ground.

Witness H.LOTTE states on 10th Dec. 1946, that he was beaten by ROTH, witnesses being BATENBURG and HEINEKE. He has also seen that ROTH beat two Dutch boys on a highway.

Witness HENDRIKS states that ROTH told him in Feb. 1944, that he had beaten the Dutchman VOSSENAAR as an example to the other workers belonging to the PANAMETAL Co. Ltd., Rotterdam.

Witness ROT states that having been arrested by the Sicherheitspolizei on 16th July 1942 he was searched by ROTH who gave him such a hard blow in the face that he became dizzy.

Witness H. BRUSSE states on 10th Jan. 1947 that he was beaten to the ground by ROTH, because he was a half Jew. This was in the autumn of 1942. Witness of this ill-treatment was P.A. LANGSTRAAT.


s/ W.P. QUARTERO.

Notes on the case.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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Moses, Heinz

and 2
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 573 (18-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 6915/Ne/2/476

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 18 SEP 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:

1. MOSES, Heinz, Obersturmführer (later Hauptmann) S.S. Panzer Division "Frundsberg". During the occupation Ortskommandant at Eibergen (Holland). Appears to be now employed by the "Finanzamt" at Nuremberg (Germany).

Witness:

2. BECKER, Bernhard, was batman to Obersturmführer (Hauptmann) Heinz MOSES of the S.S. Panzer Division "Frundsberg". Description: age about 40, lives at Nordor Steinstrasse 39, Cuxhaven, used to have a jewellers-business.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Eibergen, Holland, from 15th Sept. - middle of December 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No. XIII - Pillage.

References to relevant provisions in national law:


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Accused engaged in big scale looting of the evacuated town of Arnhem, taking the goods for his private use.

Transmitted by: --------------------------
Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the

STATEMENT,

submitted by P.C. Noordermeer, police-sergeant at Beltrum.

Witness J. Frederiks-Wierdits states that Obersturmführer Heinz MOSES of
the S.S. Panzer Division "Frundsberg" and Ortskommandant in Eibergen was
billeted in their house.

After the battle of Arnhem MOSES used to go every day in his car
followed by a lorry to Arnhem. He and the lorry returned then in the evening,
with stolen goods. The loot consisted of every imaginable sort of household
articles, from grand-pianos and furniture of all sorts to cut-glass, linen,
clothing and table silver. These goods were then sent to his private address in
Nuremberg. This information came from his butler who told witness that MOSES
had an enormous place (several buildings) where the stolen goods were stored.

Witness saw him in front of the doorstep inspecting these goods.

Furthermore a great quantity of goods was stored in witness' barn. These goods
were also sent to Nuremberg.

Witness estimates that during this time about 90 lorries with pillaged
goods were sent to Nuremberg. His butler told witness that the great quantity
of coffee and liqueur, which were also in MOSES' possession were stolen in
France.

Witness has seen cases in MOSES' room with the addresses of the
owners still showing. The confiscated radio-receivers from Eibergen were also
sent to Nuremberg. 2 cars belonging to ten CATE of Eibergen were stolen by
MOSES as well as witness' car.

Witness J. Frederiks confirms this statement fully, having seen everything
himself. No money receipts were received for the 3 stolen cars. In his
estimation at least 90 lorry-loads of goods looted from Arnhem were sent to
MOSES' private address in Nuremberg.

In a statement made to J. Bijker, police detective at Arnhem, witness
J. Frederiks-Wierdits states that MOSES' butler was called Bernhard ROCHMANN.
ROCHMANN was a witness of MOSES' activities and can give valuable information.

Both statements signed on oath of office 4th and 13th June 1947 respect-
ively.

/s/ P.C. Noordermeer.
J. Bijker.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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Cards Checked List 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No.574 (18-9-47).

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

(not to be translated)

1. LANGE, Karl, member of a German Artillery or Flak(anti-aircraft) unit, HENNING unit, stationed at Sevenum in October 1944. Possibly an "Unteroffizier". Was billeted on W. Jannsen, Sevenum G.42. Was born in Cologne and lived at Wupperthal; butcher.

Description: age 25-30, short and thin, darkish fair hair, round face, blue grey eyes, pointed nose, very quick in his movements.

Witnesses:

2. FRICKE, Heine, military doctor belonging to the "HENNING Flak" or Artillery unit stationed at Sevenum Oct.1944.

Was billeted on K.J.B. Willems, Sevenum G.74. Surrendered as a prisoner of war to the O.D. (Orde Dienst) at Sevenum after this was liberated by the Allies.

3. PELIKAN, Karl, "Sanitätstr" belonging to the "HENNING Flak" or Artillery unit stationed at Sevenum Oct.1944.

Was billeted on K.J.B. Willems, Sevenum G.74. Surrendered with FRICKE to the O.D. (Orde Dienst) after the liberation of Sevenum.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Sevenum, (Holland) 8th October 1944.

Number and description of crimes in war crimes list

No. I - Murder.
No. VII - Deportation of civilians (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions in national law


Law 10th July 1947 (Statute book 18, 233)

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Accused shot and killed a man called Hoeijraakers during a "razzia" (raid) by the Germans. The victim had tried to avoid capture by dressing as a woman but his disguise was penetrated.

The "razzia" was for the purpose of seizing men to be sent as slave labourers to Germany. Two of the witnesses arrested by accused were thus sent off.

Transmitted by ..........................................................
Statement

submitted by G.H. Lenssen, sergeant 1st class, State Police, belonging to the above group and post, in connection with a charge of murder brought against the German Karl Lange.

Witness Willens states that in October 1944 a German artillery unit took up its position near his house. Heino Fröcke, a doctor belonging to the unit and Karl Pelikan, an ambulance man, were billeted on him. Fröcke told witness that it was Karl Lange, a member of the unit, who had shot a person dressed in woman's clothing at the Kronenberg at Sevenum. He warned witness against this man because he was a "swine". Lange was billeted on Janssen, G. 62 at Sevenum.

Fröcke and Pelikan surrendered to the O.D. (Orde Dienst) at Sevenum after the Allies had liberated it. In witness presence Pelikan told the commandant of the O.D. that Karl Lange was the man who had shot Hoeijmakers.

Witness Janssen states that a member of the above artillery unit named "Karl" who was billeted on him, told him that he, "Karl", had come across a person dressed in woman's clothing at the Kronenberg at Sevenum and that he had shot this person dead. He said that he was fully authorised to do so.

Witness Leijsten states that on 8th October 1944 German soldiers carried out a "razzia" (raid) at the Kronenberg at Sevenum, in order to get hold of all men between 16 and 60. Witness hid himself in the woods where he met Hoeijmakers and Philipsen who were also trying to escape. Hoeijmakers and Philipsen who were also trying to escape. Hoeijmakers had disguised as a woman as he thought that way he would have more freedom of movement. Suddenly they were surprised by three Germans, one with a rifle and the others with revolvers. One of the Germans pulled off the handkerchief Hoeijmakers had tied round his head and said: "You're not a woman". Without any warning the German with the rifle shot in Hoeijmakers' direction, the latter who had put his hands to his heart fell and remained lying on the ground. One of the Germans examined Hoeijmakers and then left him lying there. Witness and Philipsen were taken off to the German's post and later sent to Germany.

Witness Philipsen confirms. The post was either Flak (anti-aircraft) or artillery. He too was sent to Germany.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Sevenum, 24th Aug. 1947.

s/C.H. Lenssen.

Notes on the Case

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 575 (18-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number: 6820/24/0/47

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 18 SEP 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

   Description: aged 25, average height, slim.

   **Suspects:**
   2. the "SPIES", a member of RICHTER's unit, possibly an Unteroffizier, TIEL, October 1944.
   3. **IMSE, Unteroffizier, Bat. Fock F.p. No.21985 E. TIEL, October 1944.**
      Description: Aged 22, tall and slim, smooth dark hair.

   **Witnesses:**
   4. **VOLKMAN, Obersturmführer, German navy. TIEL, October 1944.**
      U.N.W.C.C. list No.61/V = 741.
   5. **WINKEN, ERICH, cook, most probably a member of RICHTER's unit.**
   6. **FISCHER, MARIA MARGARETHA CHRISTINA,** worked in the office of the various Ortskommandants at TIEL from 1943 to February 1945.
      In custody in Holland (?) (detained TIEL police-station November 1945.)

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

   **PASSEMULJ near TIEL, 16th. Oct. 1944.**
   **TIEL, 23rd. Oct. 1944.**

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

   No. I - Murder (complicity in)
   " XVIII - Wanton devastation and destruction of property (arson)

References to relevant provisions of national law

   Neth. Penal Code.

Short statement of facts.

**RICHTER**, Ortskommandant of TIEL, had houses burnt down on the pretext that a German had been shot at in the neighbourhood. He is also suspected of having ordered the "SPIES" to shoot 2 or 3 arrested men. **IMSE** is said to have been the one who influenced **RICHTER**.

Transmitted by: 

---

Charge No. 575 (18-9-47)
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by G. RIKKEN, police sergeant, TIEL, also special constable, in connection with charges of murder and arson brought against the German Ortskommandant RICHTER and others.

Witness FISSCHER (detained) states that she worked in the office of various Ortskommandants at TIEL. The Ortskommandant Hauptmann RICHTER had 9 houses at PASSENDAI set on fire in Oct. 1944 because it was said that a German had been shot at in the neighbourhood. Witness also knows that while RICHTER was Ortskommandant, people were shot in the "Juliana" school at TIEL, although RICHTER was the superior, he did not let Lieutnant DISSELMANN have them executed.

Witness Van BEKKUM states that during the night of 15 - 16 Oct. 1944 German soldiers smashed the windows of his house in PASSENDAI which he then found to be on fire. He and his family escaped out of it but could take nothing with them. Witness saw that RICHTER was having houses fired, one belonging to a old couple in the 80's. They were still in the house when it was set alight. The houses were burnt because a German soldier had fallen into the water.

Witness VERHEIDS states that the Juliana-school was used for hostages. On 22nd. Oct. 1944 three men had been arrested and taken to the school. On 23rd. one of them, OOSTERLEE, jumped out of a window and was shot dead by a German on guard. The corpse was carried into the school's air-raid shelter. That evening witness spoke to the "SPITS" (spy), one of RICHTER's men who gave no answer but shortly after went away. ERICH MUNKEN, one of the Germans, told witness that some people had to be shot. Shortly afterwards "SPITS" returned very upset, and witness heard Obersteuermann VOLKSMAN say to him: "You ought to have let one of your subordinates do that," to which the "SPITS" replied: "I had to do it myself, otherwise I should have been shot." Witness then saw that 2 or 3 persons wrapped in blankets were being carried into the school's air-raid shelter, where OOSTERLEE's body had also been taken. Next morning the bodies had disappeared. Witness, who knew the "SPITS" well and did not think he was a man to shoot anybody without very good reason, presumes that he had to shoot these men by order of RICHTER or DISSELMANN.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed 8th. Nov. 1945.

a/ G. RIKKEN.

Notes on the case

The case is reasonably complete

No defence seems possible.

The handover of the accused and witnesses is essential to identify the "SPITS". It is requested that the "SPITS" be listed on S, in order to replace the "SPITS" after interrogation of the witnesses by his real name, without having to submit a new charge.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
<th>Cards Checked Last 64</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 SEP 1947</td>
<td>1-3: A</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

Charge No. 576 (18-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

6521/36/47

18 SEP 1947

None of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. PATZE(R), Heinz, member of the Gestapo (S.D.) at Gronau (Germany). Wife lives at Friederichestrasse 18, Gronau. He is probably detained in a camp near Hamburg.

2. SPIEKER, member of the Gestapo (S.D.) at Gronau (Germany). Lived at Steinstrasse 60, Gronau. His family is now living at Siboresstrasse 57, Neuhaus, Kreis Paderborn, Germany.

3. SLOTS, Gerrit Klaas, Dutch nationality, born at Hengelo (Holland) 19th May 1923, grocers-assistant, living at Breezeurweg 294, Hengelo. Left this house at Easter 1945.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Hengelo, (Holland) 14-15 Dec. 1944.

Number and description of crime on war crimes list

No. XIII - Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the night of 14 - 15 Dec. 1944 the 3 accused engaged in a theft of goods amounting to a value of £6000, belonging to Visser, a Dutch citizen at Hengelo.

Transmitted by
Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement submitted by K. Bos police constable at Hengelo.

Witness Visser states that he was interrogated by the Sicherheitspolizei on 8 March 1945 in connection with a theft in his house. He went with one of the officials to Gronau where the house of PATZE(R), S.D.man was searched and where a quantity of antique china and other articles belonging to witness were found.

Witness further states that the victim of another theft, van Halteren, had recognised SPIEKER (S.D.man at Gronau) as one of the persons who stole goods from his house. In SPIEKER's house, where a search was carried out by the Sicherheitspolizei, a certain amount of articles, clothing, etc. were found which were also recognised by witness Visser as his property which had been stolen van Halteren's house where these goods were being kept for Visser. Witness never heard anything further about the case.

The investigator states that on 23 April 1945 he went with witness Visser to the house of W.Borrel. In this house again a considerable amount of goods belonging to Visser were recovered.

Borrel was then questioned and stated that he knew the Gestapo men SPIEKER and PATZE(R) of Gronau. The goods which were found in his house were bartered with PATZE(R) for coffee and cigarettes. (These goods were mostly rolls of clothing material). Witness states that he received the outlay which was now recognized as Visser's property, as a present.

Apart from the goods which were found he had received other rolls of material which he had bartered for tobacco and sugar with persons in Germany.

The house of Snellink was then searched in the presence of witness Visser, where again a considerable amount of textiles were discovered belonging to Visser.

H.W.Snellink states that SPIEKER and PATZE came to his house one evening during the winter of 1944/1945 at 7.30 p.m. They were then wearing a green uniform. They told him that they were going to confiscate goods in a certain street at Hengelo. Witness and another man in the room called SLOTS, realised however that there was no question of confiscation, but on the contrary of pure theft. Witness and the said SLOTS, riding a carrier-tricycle, then went with the 2 Germans to the house in question (van Halteren's). The Germans then entered this and brought out a quantity of goods which were loaded on the tricycle. They then went to Visser's house which PATZE entered after SLOTS had climbed over a wall and had opened the door.

Here again goods were taken and loaded on the tricycle. The Germans then left and took a certain amount of the goods with them leaving the rest behind for witness and SLOTS as a reward for their help. Witness states that he did not see that other articles like china were taken away that night. These goods must have been taken on another occasion.

The investigator then states that a search in SLOTS' house brought a further number of articles to light which were recognised by Visser as his property. SLOTS however is at large.

The investigator adds that the theft was committed during the night of 13/14 December 1944, but that probably the following night other articles were stolen which were recognised by Visser at Gronau. The total value amounts to F.6000. -

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Hengelo on 28th April 1945.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
DONIG, Carl August

2 SEP 1947

-2: A

Cards checked sheet 54
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 577 (18-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat.
Registered number: 6822
Date of receipt in Secretariat: 18 SEP 1947

Name of accused, His rank and unit or official position
1. DUNIG, Carl August, Reichsdeutscher, born at Mannheim, 10th. April 1890. Obtained in Holland.
2. MENZEL, Leo, Fachberater of the "Arbeitsbureau" at ARNHEM. Lives in Erfurt.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime
ARNHEM - Spring 1943.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. VII - Deportation of civilians.

Reference to relevant provisions of national law

Short statement of facts

The accused was responsible for the crime of "deportation for slave labour" in the town of ARNHEM where he combed out 298 firms for personnel to be sent to Germany for the "Arbeitseinsatz". MENZEL did the same thing.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement submitted by F. APOTHEKER, police constable ZWOLLE.

Witness E. H. POMMERANZ, an Austrian Jew who fled to Holland in 1938, states that he was managing director of a leatherware-factory "NEKURA" in ARNHEM. When the Germans invaded Holland, the Jewish owner of the factory went into hiding and in his place the National Socialist KARL DUNIG came as Verwalter. Witness having a Christian wife was allowed to stay but had to wear the Star of David. At the end of August 1943 DUNIG told him that he must have himself sterilized or else he would be sent to Poland. Witness chose the first as there was no chance to go into hiding. The operation caused him much pain.

Statement signed on oath of office 7th. September 1945.

In a statement submitted by J. J. de V. N., member of the sub-committee for the investigation of war crimes at Arnhem, several witnesses state that a German, who later turned out to be DUNIG, visited a publishing firm where they were working. The result was that they were all deported to Germany except for one who went into hiding.

Witness P. J. WESTER, an official of the Labour Exchange, states that he knows that DUNIG was working on the combing out of firms in the spring of 1943. As a proof witness handed over to the investigator "Betriebsüberprüfungen" sheets signed by DUNIG. Witness states that he knows that DUNIG in this way combed out 298 firms, which were compelled to produce a total of 900 workers.

In the same way the German "Fachberater" Leo KUNZEL, combed out the bakeries at ARNHEM.
bakeries at ARNHEM. As a proof witness handed over to the investigator 130 documents signed by KUENZEL. KUENZEL also had in his office a file of documents concerning the combing out in Nijmegen.

Witness M.J. SCHICKER confirms this explaining that the documents in question contained the names of the personnel of the firms, together with a list of names of those who were to be sent to Germany. These documents were signed by DÀNIG and KUENZEL.

Accused DÀNIG states that he together with Ober-ingenieur LIEB, was charged by the Aussenstelle ARNHEM of the “Rastsungs- und Kriegsproduktion”, to find out which members of the personnel of firms in ARNHEM could be sent to Germany for the “Arbeitseinsätze”.

He made out the lists for the deportation and these were submitted to KUENZEL. He recognizes the “Auskammungsbeweis” (combing out documents) signed by him concerning the above mentioned publishing firm.

Statement drawn up on oath of office concluded and signed at ARNHEM, 18th. Nov. 1946.

Notes on the case.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
REGISTERED

NOS.

501 TO 510
RAUTER, Hans

Date Submitted: 25 SEP 1947
Decision of Committee I:
1-8: A
9-13: W

Cards Checked: Unit 64
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.**

**NEEDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.**

Charge No. 576 (13-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)</th>
<th>1. RAUTER, Hans, Höhere S.S.-und Polizeiführer, now detained in Holland, UNRCC-list 1/169 etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. KOLITZ, Hans, S.S.Oberstufhrer, Born 20th June 1910 at Wunsenburg, now detained in Holland, UNRCC-lists 30/A-376, 50/3-179 and 61/7-189.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. BLASE, Werner, Wilhelms Heinrich Ludwig, German, Unterscharführer and Kriminal-Kommissar, Sicherheitspolizei, appointed MILLER's deputy at Deventor, Sept. 1944. Born 12th Sept. 1905 at Hermel a/d Weser (Hamelin), now detained in Holland.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Witnesses:

9. OEHLKE, Fritz, German, Untersturmführer and Kriminalsekretär, was a "Sachbearbeiter" with the Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei, Deventer, Oct. 1944 - April 1945. Now detained in Holland.

10. HESS, Major, military Commanadant at Deventer, April 1945.

11. BRANDTÄTTER, Oberleutnant, HESS's adjutant, Deventer, April 1945.


Place and date of commission of alleged crime: "Oxerhof", Diepenveen near Deventer, April 6th 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Murder (complicity in)</td>
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<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
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References to relevant provisions in national law:


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

On the approach of the Allies 10 men were shot without trial at the auxiliary S.D. prison "Oxerhof", STIJLER and VOGS, together with two Dutch guards already in custody, actually shot the men and REIMCHN helped take them to the place of execution. These three are also accused of ill-treating and mutilating the prisoners.

The other accused were responsible for the orders which led to the shooting.

Transmitted by..................
Political Investigation Department
Doventor.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT,

submitted by P. Draaijers, sergeant in the State Police attached to the above department, in connection with the shooting of 10 men at "Oxerhof", Diemenveno.

Witness ter Valde states that on 8th April 1945 he went to "Oxerhof" (a country estate used as an auxiliary S.D prisson) where he saw ten corpses lying in a row. They had been dug up by the Canadians. Some of the bodies had been mutilated in a brutal way, ears and nose having been cut off in some instances. Another body had a very swollen head and several shaved bruises.

Witness H.A. Oosterveld states that on 7th April 1945 he was told that the S.D. at "Oxerhof" had flogged 10 prisoners to death and that the corpses were still there. Witness went there and found that some of the bodies had the hands and feet tied with rope and he thought he noticed stab wounds in some of them. Traces of blood were clearly visible. Most of the faces were very swollen and one head had been so smashed that the brains were showing.

Witness Léker states that a Canadian officer forced him to "Oxerhof" where he was shown a body lying near a wall, It looked very swollen and seemed to have been badly mutilated. Close by the wall were a number of other bodies.

Witness remarks that the wall in question was still standing two months later. It was pure nonsense to say that the pit in which the bodies had been found had received a direct hit and it was quite out of the question that the mutilation had occurred while the bodies were being dug up. Witness was the first man to be called there by the Canadians and for him it was an established fact that the bodies were still as they had been found. Witness lives about 100m. away from the scene of the crime but neither on 5th or 6th April did he hear shooting or people shouting and crying out.

Witness Stewiul, wife of J. J. Poerels, states that one of the victims was their foster-son. As far as she knows he had nothing to do with any illegal group and it was only by chance that he happened to be in the house where he was arrested.

Witness Kretser states that he identified some of the bodies and the following is what he could observe of their wounds:

No.1. back of head smashed or kicked in, no sign of a bullet wound that he could see. The Canadians present also stated that they could see no bullet holes.
No.2. no bullet holes found.
No.3. a bullet hole behind the left ear. Head very swollen and smashed, appeared to have a ear missing.
No.4. no bullet holes found.
No.5. no bullet holes found.
No.6 and 7, rod wounds on abdomen. Face badly wounded. No bullet holes found.
No.8,9 and 10. cannot remember anything about these.

The accused Miller states that he was one of the "Koarnandofiharu " at a conference on 31st Jan. 1945 called by the D.D.S. Schengardt (since executed), at it Deppuer said that in the event of German hold territory having to be evacuated prisoners who were "light" cases were to be taken along if they could not be freed but "serious" cases were to be dealt with "Standrechtlich", this was Ritter's order and as such had to be carried out. Schengardt told witnesses that "serious" cases were to be shot. When the Allies were nearing Diemenveno accused told the "Soehnederhutte" to make out a list of "serious" cases.

Together with HJASE.
together with HAASE, accused's deputy. He had told them of RAUTER's order so they knew what was to happen. Accused informed KOLLITZ, who had meanwhile replaced SCHIMMEL as D.D.S., that he had 9 or 10 "serious" cases and suggested taking them to Scheveningen prison. KOLLITZ said there was no question of this and they were to be dealt with "Standrechtlich", meaning by this that they were to be shot. MOORE and BRANDSTÄTTER were present when accused received this reply.

A day or two later HAASE told him the 10 men had been shot. He denies having given HAASE orders to shoot the men. He heard later that HAASE had left the way the shooting was to be carried out to STILLER. He himself does not know how it was done.

After the capitulation, at the request of Capt. MARTIN of the Canadian Military Police, accused interrogated STILLER, RENICHEN, and VOSS, all three guards. They declared that the shooting took place in a normal way. They had first made the prisoners dig a pit, had then shot and buried them. They denied being guilty of mutilation.

The ten victims had not been condemned by any "Gericht" as far as accused knows. Neither STILLER, RENICHEN, VOSS nor the two Dutch guards, WAARSCHEN and MULLER, had got in touch with accused about this shooting. HAASE and they consulted about the matter without letting accused know.

The accused HAASE states that STILLER and the other guards wanted to leave "Oxerhof" as it was then under Allied fire. Next day STILLER sent RENICHEN and VOSS to him asking again what was to be done. Accused went to MULLER who said: "Tell RENICHEN that the prisoners are to be shot tomorrow morning". Accused gave RENICHEN this message. One of the guards, VOSS, accused thinks, asked if they could not shoot the men that same night and he answered that they could do so as they liked but MULLER had not given orders for that. That same day the five guards re-appeared at the "Dienststelle" and one said that they had shot the 10 men at "Oxerhof".

Accused denies that the men were shot by his orders. He had only passed on MULLER's orders to RENICHEN and MULLER in his turn had received these orders. Accused also denies having told VOSS and RENICHEN that if they refused to shoot the prisoners they themselves would be put against a wall.

The accused STILLER states that RENICHEN and VOSS came back with orders from HAASE to do away ("umsiegen") with the prisoners. RENICHEN said he had protested whereupon HAASE answered: "If you don't carry out the order you will be put in front of a wall". Accused, VOSS, RENICHEN, MULLER and WAARSCHEN shot the 10 men, all Dutch, on the 5th or 6th April 1945. Some of the prisoners had been ordered to dig a pit and were told it was for putting motor material in. They were later fetched out in two or three's and shot by the pit. One prisoner who tried to escape was shot from a distance by WAARSCHEN and was killed. Accused remained by him after ascertaining that he was dead and the remaining prisoners were shot by the others. All the bodies were put into the pit though accused did not make certain beforehand that they were all dead. He did not notice any sign of life. He and the other guards then filled the pit with sand and went off to Deventer.

As far as accused knows none of the 10 were ill-treated before being shot not mutilated afterwards. Any such mutilation must have occurred when the bodies were being dug up. Accused does not know the reason why they had to be shot but was later told by "Sachbearbeiter" REUMER that they all were suspected of being in the possession of prohibited weapons. Accused reported the shooting to HAASE, who answered: "It is all right".

Accused WAARSCHEN (Dutch, detained) states that when he, STILLER, VOSS and MULLER fetched the first two prisoners and took them to the pit STILLER told them to cut into it and throw out motor tyres. He then said to them that they were to be shot for espionage. He then shot one of them down and told witness or VOSS also to shoot. Witness shot the second man. Sand was strewn over them and the same process repeated with the next two. Witness and MULLER fetched the next three one of whom attempted to run away and was shot at by witness. He fell and cried out but witness continued his way to the pit. He heard shots go off in the pit but does not know who fired. They all returned to the prison where they found one of the doors had been smashed. One of the prisoners acknowledged having done it so the three were tied with cords after VOSS or
It was Dr. Liz. who gave the sneaker a slap on his face. They were then taken to the pit. Witness went to fetch a spade and while doing so heard shots. On his return he found the man he had shot when trying to escape had been fetched and put into the pit also. The other guards were already filling in the pit with sand. Witness cannot state that the 10 men were already dead and does not know whether any of the others made sure. As far as witness remembers the pit was filled with sand to the level of the rest of the ground.

Witness denies that the 10 were ill-treated before being shot nor were they mutilated afterwards.

Accused MORELLO (Dutch, detained) states that he was present when REIJER and VOS told STILLER that HILSE had given orders to shoot the 10 prisoners. The last three prisoners who had tried to kick down the door were tied, taken to the pit, thrown in and shot. No one made sure that they were dead before they were covered with sand.

Witness knows for a fact that the prisoners were not ill-treated before being shot nor were the bodies mutilated after. Witness adds that while he was in prison he was told that a shell had landed right on the pit.

Witness states that the wall (see statement witness Lucas) was undamaged, which makes the last remark by accused not very plausible.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Deventer 14th October 1946.

STATEMENT 2.


The accused HILSE states that REIJER, DIEVES and BUNLERT were "sachboordatars" at Deventer at the time of the shooting at "Oxerhof". They will probably be the ones who dealt with the cases of the arrested men who were shot. MILLER had given him the order to shoot the 10 prisoners.

Accused MILLER denies having given the order to HILSE. He states that Captain HARMAN of the Canadian Military police interrogated him in June 1945 and told him that the bodies had been found at "Oxerhof" in a pond, terribly mutilated. Although accused, who knows STILLER, thinks it impossible that he could have perpetrated such an act, he remarks that a large amount of wine was stored in "Oxerhof", and it is possible that the guards had intoxicated themselves beforehand.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Zwolle 10th March 1947.

STATEMENT 3.


NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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<td>25 SEP 1947</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7-8: W</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Cards checked list 64
Charge No. 579 (18-9-1947)

For the use of the Secretariat

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Registered Number

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. RAUTER, Hans, Höhere SS- und Polizeiführer
   Now detained in Holland
   UNWCC list No. 1/169

2. DEPPNER, Sturmbannführer, member of the Sicherheitspolizei, The Hague
   UNWCC lists nos 1/150, 42/Add, 60/W-120, 61/S-Add, 61/H-Add

3. KOLLER, Obersturmbannführer, member of the S.D. the Hague.
   Now detained in Holland
   58/S-379; 61/W-389

4. REITZ, Alfred; Revierleutnant der Ordnungspolizei
   In custody in Holland
   UNWCC lists 41/A-377; 52/W

5. SCHLOZ, Herbert; Major der Gendarmerie SS Sturmbannführer, Rotterdam
   UNWCC list No 52/W-560

6. WILK, Herbert, Sturmbannführer; Leiter der Johannes Aussendienststelle der Sicherheitspolizei at Rotterdam
   In custody in Holland.
   UNWCC lists nos 25/1292; 42/S-666; 43/W-888

Witnesses

7. STENON, member of the SD at Rotterdam in 1944.
   In custody in Holland
   UNWCC list No. 1/1-176

8. BEHRMANN, Paul
   Kriminal Obersekretär of the SD at Rotterdam; in custody in Holland.
   UNWCC lists nos 41/A-53; 54/B-75

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Rotterdam
I - 24th October 1944
II - 12 March 1945

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. 1 - Murder

References to relevant provisions in national law

Ninth Penal Code
Law 10th July 1947 (H.233)
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

I  On 24th October 1944 48 prisoners were freed from the police prison in Rotterdam by four members of the resistance movement masquerading as Germans.

as a reprisal four Dutchmen were shot who had nothing to do with the matter.

II  On 12th March 1945 because two SD men had been killed and one member of the Ordnungspolizei wounded, 40 Dutch men were shot as a reprisal.

No II is additional to charge No 260 (3453)
I.

Statement submitted by A. Reinhard detective attached to the sub commission for the investigation of war crimes at Rotterdam.

From statements made to detective C. Kerkhoven it appears:

1. That R. van Efferen was arrested by the Grüne Polizei at Rotterdam on 21st October 1944. His house was searched and nothing incriminating found, but on 25th October 1944 his wife was informed that her husband had been shot.

2. The two Ameling's, father and son, were arrested on 24th October 1944 by the S.D. man SIMON. The son was involved in some affair, the father was not. Interrogation by SIMON had no result. The son was freed on the evening of 24th October 1944 by an attack on the police prison, but the father was not. The same evening the father was shot.

3. After an attack on the Dienststelle at Rotterdam on the evening of 24th October 1944 had failed, 2 members of the Royal Mounted Police were arrested in the street and taken to the police-jail. They only arrived there a few minutes before the prison was raided. These 2 police men were then shot and Major SCHOLZ ordered the bodies to be left lying there till 10th October, next morning.

The investigator declares, that RAUTER had told him that after the German Courts were dissolved in July 1944, the procedure was as follows. The S.D. interrogated a suspect if acts had been committed which were forbidden by the occupying power. The statement was then sent or sometimes telephoned in extract, to the Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei.

DEEPER, later KOLITZ, had the task of advising which punishment a German Court would have given. In the case of serious acts his advice was always the death penalty. RAUTER then sanctioned the advice and the leader of the "Dienststelle" concerned was informed that the suspect was to undergo "Sonderbehandlung" which meant that he was sentenced to death, but that the sentence was not to be executed immediately. The so called condemned people were kept, and when something happened which called for reprisals the appointed number to be killed was taken from these persons.

KOLITZ confirmed this statement adding, that in those cases the "Dienststelle" always sent in a list with the names of the so called condemned, which list had to be approved by SCHONGARTH (already executed).

The investigator continues that in case 2 there could not have been time for this procedure and besides this man (the elder Ameling) could not be charged with anything. There had been absolutely no time for this procedure in case 3 of the two policemen.

The 4 people could not have been guilty of the raid as they were already detained. The Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei did not order these shootings, but accused H. SCHOLZ in consultation with the "Dienststelle" WOLK did this on his own responsibility.

Accused SCHOLZ also had 100 policemen and members of the fire brigade arrested, many of whom were sent to penal camps without any proof of their having been guilty of acts declared punishable by the Germans.

Statement signed on oath of office, 19th July 1947.
In a statement made to G.J. Vorwy, member of the said sub-commission, accused at REST states that after the raid on the police-station on 24th October 1944, he was ordered by SCHOLZ to form a firing squad. 4 Dutchmen were to be shot. Witness thinks that WOLK selected these 4 men. SCHOLZ and WOLK attended the shooting. Accused REST gave the finishing shot.

Next day accused was ordered by SCHOLZ to empty Hulsman's house as a reprisal. The goods were given to the "Schutzpolizei".

Witness J. Boelstra and F. W. Wonink state that after the raid on the police-station where some political prisoners were freed, WOLK, SCHOLZ and van der Hoyden had a discussion, after which WOLK told them that 4 men were to be shot as a reprisal.

Witness J. H. TORK states that he was on duty in the police-jail on 24th October 1944. At 7 p.m. he received a telephone call that 4 Germans were coming to inspect the jail. He ordered the doorman to let them in. Those 4 "Germans" turned out to be members of the resistance movement, who that night freed 48 prisoners. Shortly afterwards WOLK, SCHOLZ and REST arrived.

Witness was then interrogated by a number of Germans, all shouting at him, among them being SCHOLZ who had a lot to say. Witness was then deported to Germany for forced labour in an armament factory at Suhl where he stayed till he was liberated by the Americans.

II

Statement by A. Reinhard, member of the said sub-commission. Accused WOLK states that on 10th March 1945, SCHOLZ told him that a member of the Ordnungspolizei was shot at and seriously injured. A few days before 2 members of the Sicherheitspolizei were shot and killed.

SCHOLZ told him that he reported the case of the wounded man to the Hague and that he had proposed taking severe reprisals.

The next day SCHOLZ told him that 20 persons already condemned to death were to be shot. Witness received the names from the Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei.

The execution took place at 9 a.m. on 12th March 1945 under the command of SCHOLZ whilst the head of the firing squad was REST. After the salvo one of the 20 was still standing. SCHOLZ and REST discussed the matter and then REST went up to this man and shot him with his pistol. SCHOLZ ordered that the bodies should be left lying there till 5 p.m.

The same day another 20 persons were shot by REST's firing squad, SCHOLZ being in command as a reprisal for the shooting of the two members of the S.D.

Witness BURGOFF states that WOLK told him on 11th March 1945 that he was to hand over 10 prisoners from the police-jail to the Ordnungspolizei next day (12 March). They were to be shot as a reprisal. RAUTER had ordered the "Sonderbehandlungs" to be applied to them. The other 10 probably came from Scheveningen.

Accused REST states that on 11th March 1945 he got orders from SCHOLZ to execute two parties of 20 persons each. He told these persons that they were to be shot as a reprisal. SCHOLZ was present during these executions.

The investigator adds, that 2 proclamations were published saying that in each case 20 persons had been shot "standrechtlich".

There was however no question of a "Standgericht". He is of
In a statement made to G.J. Verwey, member of the said sub-commission, accused REST states that after the raid on the police-station on 24th October 1944, he was ordered by SCHOLZ to form a firing squad. A Dutchman were to be shot. Witness thinks that WULK selected these 4 men, SCHOLZ and WULK attended the shooting. Accused REST gave the finishing shots.

Next day accused was ordered by SCHOLZ to empty Hulsman's house as a reprisal. The goods were given to the "Schutzpolizei".

Witness J. Bosstra and F.V. Wenink state that after the raid on the police-station where some political prisoners were freed, WULK, SCHOLZ and van der Hoyden had a discussion, after which WULK told them that 4 men were to be shot as a reprisal. Witness J.H. RUKK states that he was on duty in the police-jail on 24th October 1944. At 7 p.m. he received a telephone call that 4 Germans were coming to inspect the jail. He ordered the doorman to let them in. These 4 "Germans" turned out to be members of the resistance movement, who that night freed 48 prisoners. Shortly afterwards WULK, SCHOLZ and REST arrived.

Witness was then interrogated by a number of Germans, all shouting at him, among them being SCHOLZ who had a lot to say. Witness was then deported to Germany for forced labour in an armament factory at Suhl where he stayed till he was liberated by the Americans.

II

Statement by A. Reinhard, member of the said sub-commission.

Accused WULK states that on 10th March 1945, SCHOLZ told him that a member of the Ordnungspolizei was shot and seriously injured. A few days before 2 members of the Sicherheitspolizei were shot and killed.

SCHOLZ told him that he reported the case of the wounded man to the Hague and that he had proposed taking severe reprisals.

The next day SCHOLZ told him that 20 persons already condemned to death were to be shot. Witness received the names from the Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei.

The execution took place at 9 a.m. on 12th March 1945 under the command of SCHOLZ whilst the head of the firing squad was REST. After the salvo one of the 20 was still standing. SCHOLZ and REST discussed the matter and then REST went up to this man and shot him with his pistol. SCHOLZ ordered that the bodies should be left lying there till 5 p.m.

The same day another 20 persons were shot by REST's firing squad, SCHOLZ being in command as a reprisal for the shooting of the two members of the S.D.

Witness BURCHOFF states that WULK told him on 11th March 1945 that he was to hand over 10 prisoners from the police-jail to the Ordnungspolizei next day (12 March). They were to be shot as a reprisal, BURCHOFF had ordered the "Sonderbenachrichtung" to be applied to them. The other 10 probably came from Scheveningen.

Accused REST states that on 11th March 1945 he got orders from SCHOLZ to execute two parties of 20 persons each. He told these persons that they were to be shot as a reprisal. SCHOLZ was present during these executions.

The investigator adds, that 2 proclamations were published saying that in each case 20 persons had been shot "standrechtlich".

There was however no question of a "Standgericht". He is of
the opinion that this was a reprisal which had not been ordered by the Befehlshaber der Sicherheitapolizei but by SCHOLZ himself.

Statement signed on case of office, 19th July 1947

s/ A. Reinhard.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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WICKE, Rudolf
103
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 580 (13-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number Date of receipt in Secretariat

1108 18 SEP 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

1. WICK, Rudolf, Matrose Marinetruppen, stationed at Goederede, April 1945.
Description: age about 23, sturdy build, about 1.65m tall, round face, fresh complexion, black hair, wore grey-green uniform with a distinguishing mark on his sleeve and a flat cap.

2. VURCH, Hermann, Bootsmann Marinetruppen stationed at Goederede, April 1945.
Description: age about 23, thin, height about 1.65m, thin face, light blond hair, pale complexion, wore a grey-green uniform without distinguishing marks.

Witness 3. GERT, Werner, Matrose Marinetruppen, stationed at Goederede, April 1945.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Stellendar, Holland, 29th April 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder
No. XIII - Pillage.

References to relevant provisions in national law

Netherlands Penal Code
Art: 287, 289, 310-312

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On 29th April 1945, the Allied relief planes dropped food over the western part of Holland. A Dutch farmer who had been looking on, but did not go to the spot where the food was dropped and even refused to accept a parcel from a woman who had collected some, was interrogated in the house where he was staying by 2 Germans who suspected him having fetched a parcel. He denied correctly but he was then hit with a rifle butt. He tried to reach a hay fork to defend himself, but before he could he was shot and died.

Transmitted by..................
Investigation of War Crimes.
Sub-committee Zuid-Holland.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT 1.
submitted by H.D. Edens and G. van Geffen, members of the sub-committee for the investigation of war crimes in South Holland.

Witness J.J.A. Groeneveld Clark of the Court at Borsele, states that after the capitulation he got a request from the forces of the Interior to investigate the murder of van Rossum at Stellendam on 29th April 1945 by members of the Wehrmacht.

He contacted the German commandant of the troops on the island, AHMANN, who said that he had already ordered an investigation by his legal adviser Dr. SEYBOTH. SEYBOTH told witness that he had not found any reason to punish the perpetrators whose names were WUNDER, HINRICH and GEHRT.

SEYBOTH refused to bring the suspects into contact with witness, but he told him that WUNDER had been shot with a rifle.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at The Hague on 13th August 1947.

s/ H.D. Edens, G. van Geffen.

STATEMENT 2.
submitted by A. Vermaas and H. de Jager, police-sergeants at Ouddorp.

Witness P.M. Klink, widow of the victim van Rossum, states that on the day that the Allied planes were dropping food over Holland, about 29th April 1945, she and her husband had been standing on the dyke at about 1 p.m. watching the planes.

At 4 p.m. three Germans arrived at Meijer's house where the van Rossums were billeted. Her husband opened the door and she heard them talking about the dropped food parcels. Her husband saying "you can come in and convince yourself!" Witness' husband then went to the barn followed by the Germans. "I saw one of the Germans hitting my husband on his shoulder with his rifle butt! Witness rushed to a neighbour to get help. Coming back she saw her husband lying on the ground with a terrible wound in his stomach, the intestines protruding. One of the German soldiers with a pistol in his hand said: "Quick get a doctor!" The Germans then went away. Witness husband died the same day in hospital. When witness came home she found that the house had been searched and that 16 jars of preserved meat and a number containing preserved vegetables were missing.

The investigators add, that the victim's clothing showed a round hole in the front and an oval hole of 15 x 4cm, at the side.

Witness Meijer, in whose house the van Rossums were staying, confirms witness Mrs. van Rossum's statement. He saw van Rossum and the German walking and heard a shot a minute later. An hour later German soldiers searched the house and took a bucket of preserved eggs, another half kilo bacon and a number of preserving jars filled with food.

Witness H.P. van Veen states that on 29th April one of the planes dropped food parcels. She was standing on the dyke with van Rossum and went to the spot where the parcels landed. She took a few and went back to the dyke offering a parcel to van Rossum who refused. Van Rossum went home without a parcel.

- 2 -
without a parcel. In the evening she heard that van Rossum had been shot because he was in possession of a dropped food parcel. Witness then states explicitly that van Rossum did not go to the spot where the parcels were dropped but remained on the dyke.

Witness L.L. Kroling, surgeon, states that he saw van Rossum lying in the barn. There was a large wound in the left side of his body and his stomach was hanging out of this wound. His heart was visible through the wound.

Witness G. Staal, surgeon at the hospital, states that he spoke to the victim who told him that the Germans thought that he had fetched a dropped food parcel and had hidden it. He denied and one of the Germans then hit him on his collar-bone with the butt of his rifle. Van Rossum had then tried to reach a hay fork but before he got hold of it the shot rang out. The surgeon said that the hole where the shot had come out was as big as a saucer. The patient died as a result of his injuries.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Stellendam on 17th Dec. 1946.

s/A. Vernaas,
H. de Jager.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
MISSING

REGISTERED NOS.

504
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<td>1-3 : A</td>
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION,

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

Charge No. 582 (13-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 652/74/17

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 18 SEP 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

1. HAUCK, Ortskommandant of Tiel, Dec. 1944, said to have been killed near Breslau or Leipzig (German source so suspect).

2. DEVIALD, Oberst, HAUCK's superior, was stationed near Tiel, Dec. 1944.

3. VANDISCH, one of DEVIALD's subordinate officers and was stationed with him at Buren near Tiel, Dec. 1944.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Tiel, 24th Dec. 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. 1 - Murder (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions in national law


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Because a woman "underground" worker was rescued in an attack on Tiel police station ten inhabitants of Tiel were arrested of whom 5 were then shot. All the accused were implicated.

TRANSMITTED BY..........................
Investigation of War Crimes, Sub-Cormission Amsterdam.

Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J. Bijker, police-detective, Arnhem, also special constable, in connection with the shooting of 5 men at Tiel on 24th Dec. 1944.

Witness Buijker states that on 23rd Dec. 1944 an attack was made on the police station at Tiel, and a woman "underground" worker who had been shut up there by the Germans was freed. This was reported to the Oorkommandant HAECK who in his turn reported it to his superior Oberst DEMELD, stationed at Buren. Witness had to act as interpreter between HAECK and the burgomaster of Tiel. HAECK told the latter that DEMELD had ordered him to have 5 people from Tiel shot as a reprisal unless the authors reported themselves next day. The Germans had meanwhile arrested ten inhabitants of the place. Of these 5 were shot on 24th Dec. 1944, the rest being freed. The complete evacuation of Tiel was also ordered and witness went to DEMELD about it. DEMELD referred him to WINDISCH who had the office next to his. WINDISCH told witness he had had the 5 men shot and if anything else happened at Tiel he would have hundreds more shot. The total evacuation was however postponed.

Witness later told by the Feldgendarmarie that HAECK was killed near Breslau.

Witness Reintjens confirms the shooting. The firing-squad did not belong to HAECK's group but came by car from somewhere outside Tiel. They came especially for that purpose.

Witness van Wijk states that on 24th Dec. 1944 he was arrested by members of the Feldgendarmerie stationed at Tiel and was taken to the Ortskommandant's office where another 4 men also were brought in. HAECK told them that they must supply information as to the authors of the raid on the police-station when an illegal worker was freed, if they could not they would be shot that day. They replied that they did not know who were the authors and were then taken to Tiel prison and shut up in cells guarded by members of the Wachmacht. Witness heard cell doors being opened, then a German entered his, asked his name and left again. Shortly after hearing someone taken from a neighbouring cell there was firing, the sound being like that of a machine gun. Before being freed that night he was told by the director of the prison that 5 of the people arrested had been shot.

Witness Groening, director of the prison, states that one of the Wachmacht men left to guard the prisoners in question addressed as Obergefreiter. Later three Germans, two being officers and the third carrying a machine gun or automatic pistol, appeared and went with 5 of the prisoners to the inner court. Witness heard a salvo of shots, presumably from rifles, but a sound like that made by an automatic pistol or gun. One of the officers, whose distinguishing marks showed him to be a doctor, had previously asked for five hand towels with which the prisoners were blindfolded. Under the supervision of some soldiers the bodies were put in coffins. The Germans then left taking the coffins with them.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Arnhem, 6th August 1947.

S/ J. Bijkor.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
Date Submitted: 25 SEP 1947

Decision of Committee I:

1-2: A  
3: S

Cards checked: 24-64

[p. 852]
1. **PANKOWITZ, KURT**, German, Feldwebel Geheime Feldpolizei. Stationed at Utrecht from December 1944 till end of war.
   Description: aged 48, height 1.70 m., fair hair (not much of it), high forehead caused by hair receding, blue-grey eyes, fresh complexion, strikingly high-pitched voice.

2. **MANITSCHEK, RUDI**, German, member of the Geheime Feldpolizei at Utrecht, December 1944 till end of war.
   Description: aged 36, height 1.75 m., blue-black hair, dark eyes, pale complexion showing up the stubble of a beard, thin angular face, Jewish type. Grandfather was a Jew.

3. **STADEL, MARTIN**, German, Feldwebel Geheime Feldpolizei. Stationed at Utrecht from December 1944 till end of war.
   Description: aged 35, height 1.65 m., slender build, thin fair hair, protruding teeth, very obvious Adam's apple. Was a school-teacher at Cologne.

**Place and date of commission of alleged crime**
- **ZEIST** - 9th December 1944.
- **UTRECHT** - December 1944 - April 1945.

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list**
No. III - Ill-treatment

**References to relevant provisions of national law**
Not in Penal Code.

**Short statement of facts**
All three accused ill-treated people when making arrests and also tried to force confessions out of them by these means.

*Transmitted by* .................................
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by A. de LIEFDE, head police-constable, Soest, member of the above sub-commission, in connection with charges brought against certain members of the Geheime Feldpolizei (G.F.P.), Utrecht.

Witness Kliensre (detained) formerly of the Zeist police force, states that on or about 9th. December 1944, he assisted PANKOWEIT and other members of the G.F.P. (Geheime Feldpolizei) when they searched the house of a man called Van Wiggen at Zeist. The latter was arrested and witness and PANKOWEIT at once started kicking and beating him as they wanted to know where weapons were hidden. He and PANKOWEIT beat and kicked Van Wiggen so badly that his face and chest were covered with blood. He was then taken to the prison at Utrecht where witness and PANKOWEIT submitted him to a further interrogation and ill-treated him in order to get a confession from him.

Witness Van Der Wiele (detained) states that he acted as interpreter for the G.F.P. at Utrecht. He was several times present during arrests and always when accused persons were being interrogated. If the accused did not confess they were always beaten with a rubber truncheon and a bit of metal bound rubber tubing. Witness saw PANKOWEIT and MANITSCH, another member of the G.F.P., beat accused so as to force a confession out of them.

Witness Van Wiggen confirms that he was beaten by PANKOWEIT.

Witness RICHARD BECKER states that he was head of the Geheime Feldpolizei at Utrecht from Dec. 1944 till the end of the war. PANKOWEIT, STANKEL, and MANITSCH were among his men. They used to carry out house searches and make arrests. Witness knows that they gave accused persons 1 to 15 blows with every German policeman was allowed to do but only with the flat of his hand. Sticks or other objects might not be used. He knows that both had beaten arrestees but cannot remember each case. Witness remembers PANKOWEIT having beaten Van Wiggen whose face was damaged.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed 11th. August 1947.

A. de LIEFDE.

Notes on the case

The case is complete

No defence seems possible.
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HEMMERICH, Obersturmbannführer, Commandant of a group of S.A. men belonging to the "EINHEIT CLAUSEMIJER" stationed at WELL near BERGEN, (NOORD-BRABANT) in Sept. 1944. Was quartered in the Marechaussee (Royal Mounted Police) barracks.

Description: aged about 40 - 45, average height, stout. Said to have been Kreisleiter of the S.A. in GELDERN and to have lived there.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

WELL - September 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No.IX - Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy.
" XIII - Pillage
" XIV - Confiscation of property

References to relevant provisions of national law


Short statement of facts

The accused forced women and girls to dig trenches although thus exposed to air attacks and shell-fire. He also sent, and himself took, wireless sets to Germany, which sets had been handed in following the German decree of the previous year. He was in command of the transports of cattle seized in various villages which also were sent to Germany, and he had a storehouse broken open and the grain in it, which was destined for the villagers, taken away without payment. Finally he stole hens from a poultry-farm and made the owner deliver him large quantities of eggs for which no compensation was ever given.
Sato Police,
District: 's-Hertogenbosch,
Group: Bergen,
Post: Well.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J.A.T. Wilbers, sergeant in the State Police, belonging to the above group and post, in connection with charges of confiscation and pillage brought against the S.A.-man HEMERTICH.

Witness VUIK states that the S.A.-man who was in command at Well in 1944, (witness does not know his name) ordered the L.I.T.B. storehouse to be broken open. Witness saw that he had several lorries piled with grain for consumption driven away. The grain had been stored there for the Food Distribution Service in the village. The same man ordered witness and KREBERS to go and dig trenches along the Maas.

Witness NEUKRICH states that he still remembers the S.A.-man HEMERTICH by whose orders, he and witness had regularly to shoe horses without ever receiving any payment for doing so. It was by HEMERTICH's orders that women and girls were taken to dig trenches along the Maas.

Witness VALTON states that an S.A.-man stationed at Well in Sept. or Oct. 1944 and who he thinks was called HEILICH, came to his poultry farm, took three hens and ordered witness to deliver to him all the eggs which were collected. Witness several times took him 200 to 250 eggs but was never paid for them nor for the hens. With regard to the removal of the grain from the storehouse, HEMERTICH ordered the Grüne Polizei to break this open and 50 sacks were taken away, HEMERTICH telling witness it had to be put in safety. He gave witness, who was the store-keeper, a receipt and promised that the grain should be paid for, but this never happened.

Witness LÜDN states that early in Sept. 1944 a group of S.A.-men and Grüne Polizei were sent to Well, the S.A.-men requisitioning the Morohaussee barracks. About 200 wireless sets which had been handed in in compliance with the German decree of May 1944 were stored in these barracks. By order of the Commandant of the S.A.-men these sets were taken off to Germany. This commandant was at the head of the daily transport to Germany of cattle seized in the neighbouring villages. Witness can vouch for these two facts having personally seen them.

Witness JEDERICH states that about 4th Sept. 1944 a group of S.A.-men belonging to the "Einhalt Clausenjor" arrived in the village. Their commandant, whose name witness thinks was HEMERTICH, ordered the inhabitants to dig defences during which operation they were exposed to air attacks and shell-fire. Witness confirms the dispatch to Germany of the wireless sets by HEMERTICH. He saw the latter take some of them away in his own private car.

The investigator adds that most of the women and girls seized during a "razzia" by the "Grüne Polizei" and forced to dig trenches, were shortly replaced by male volunteers.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Well, 8th August 1947.

a/ J. Wilbers.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
## Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I

2: 3 for pilage  
3: 6: W.  
Cards checked list 64 |

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**HOGG**

66
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 585

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 585

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 18 SEP 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:

1. HAGG, German, Kommandant of the Feldgendarmen in the fortified area of IJmuiden, October 1944. He belonged originally to the Stamm kompanie of the Feldgendarmerie Abteilung Litzmannstadt in East Prussia and later in Prague. Comes from Bavaria, probably München or neighbourhood. Was police official before the war. Seems to be a casual farm labourer now. Description: aged 35, height about 1.80 m., angular shaped head with a reddish tan, black hair, dark brown eyes, bad teeth, Slav peasant type, talks a Bavarian dialect.

2. RADTKE, member of the Feldgendarmen in the fortified area of IJmuiden (Holland) under lieutenant HAGG.

Suspect:

3. HOVENES, Major General German Army, Commandant of the fortified area of IJmuiden, October 1944. Comes from Bavaria.

Witnesses:


5. CREUTSCH, Oberfeldwebel in the Feldgendarmerie at Port IJmuiden, Oct. 1944. Merchant, whereabouts unknown. Witness W. SEELBACH will probably be able to supply his address.

6. HALLEBROEKEN, Oberfeldwebel in the Feldgendarmerie in Port IJmuiden, Oct. 1944. P.T. teacher, Witness SEELBACH probably will be able to supply his proper address.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Beverwijk and Heemskerk (Holland), 10th October 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No. XIII - Pillage.
No. XVIII - Wanton devastation and destruction of property (arson).

References to relevant provisions of national law:

Neth. Penal Code.
SHORT STATEMENTS OF FACTS

I.

As a reprisal for sabotage on a railway line between Boverwijk and Uitgeest, HOGG himself set fire to a farm and farmhouse at Boverwijk and ordered the destruction by explosives of 2 more houses there and of 3 houses at Heemakork. This took place on 10th October 1944. HOGG was probably ordered to do this by HOFFNER.

II.

HOGG and RADTKE raided a house and arrested the inhabitant. They also took F.360 in silver and a telescope away with them.

Transmitted by

Pro-Justitia
Investigation of War Crimes
Sub-commission Haarlem

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

Presented by Jan Pieter Meulenberg, sergeant with the Haarlem Police, also special constable, attached to the above sub-commission, in connection with the firing and destruction of a farm and 2 houses at Boverwijk and of 3 houses at Heemakork by the German lieutenant HOGG.

Case I

Witness Kaptain states that on 10th October 1944 the burgomaster of Boverwijk came to his house and informed him that his house and farm were to be burnt down as a reprisal for sabotage on the railway line between Boverwijk and Uitgeest.

The Germans gave him one hour to save his furniture and moveables. 6 German soldiers including an officer appeared. The soldiers under supervision of the officer immediately started to set fire to the thatched roof, hay and straw. Then the officer went inside the house where he himself sprayed inflammable liquid all over the place, in the meantime giving instructions to the soldiers. They then set fire to the house.

Apart from some furniture, farm machines and tools which were saved, everything else, including the house and barn, was completely destroyed.

Witness did not know anything about the sabotage on the railway line before 10 a.m. on 10th October 1944 and neither he nor the inmates of his farm had anything to do with it.

Witness' son Theodorus confirms his father's statement adding that the officer in question remarked that far more ought to be destroyed in Holland because everything was being destroyed in Germany.

Witness TESSELAR states that on 10th October 1944 the burgomaster of Boverwijk, von GRUNSWIJK, informed him that his house had to be emptied within an hour, but did not mention why he had to do this. Before witness had finished getting the furniture out of the house 5 or 6 German soldiers appeared and everyone was ordered to leave. At about 11 or 11.30 that morning witness' house was completely destroyed by explosives.

The house did not belong to witness but he suffered a loss of about F.1000.- because he was unable to save all his furniture. Witness learnt afterwards that the destruction of his house was a reprisal for sabotage on a railway line.

Similar statements were

- 2 -
Similar statements were made by witnesses O. de RUPTER, J. and C.A. and
Ad. de Buur, J. NOL, C. BENTJES, C. de WINKELTJER who respectively claim F.84,000.-,
F.20,000.-, F.15,000.-, F.10,000.- and F.14,000.- in damages (it seems that the
last three houses were built in a row).

Witness J.B. van GRUNSVEN, burgomaster of Boverwijk (now detained), states
that Lieutenant HES of the Feldgendarmerie told him that as a reprisal for
sabotage on the railway line between Boverwijk and Uitgoest a number of houses
were to be destroyed.

HESK personally set fire to KAPTEIN's house (witness No.1).

Witness K. P. ter PUNT, burgomaster of Hoemskork (now in custody) makes a
similar statement, adding that the 3 houses in his village were destroyed
with explosives.

Witness LEERS states that the name of the Lieutenant in question is HES.
The order for this reprisal must have been given by the Kommandant of the
fortified area of IJmuiden.

Witness W. LAGES states that the Kommandant of the fortified area of
IJmuiden was General-Major HOUTNER.

Case II.

Witness C. van den BOSCH states that on 16th Feb. 1945 his house in IJmuiden-
Cost was entered by Germans. One of them was a member of the Feldgendarmerie
called RAUDE, and another RAUDE's chief HES (C.S.G.): (he heard this later).

They found a few radio-crystals and arrested witness who was kept in
custody till 16th April 1945. A money-box containing F.360.- silver-guilders
and a telescope (value F.25.-) were taken away by the Germans.

Although the possession of silver coins was forbidden he never heard
anything further about it and so he supposes that the Feldgendarmerie took
these for their own private use.

Witness J. C. UUITZINGER states that he knew HES, Kommandant of the Feld-
gendarmerie at IJmuiden. He draws attention to Wilhelm SEEBRUCH, an "Oberfeld-
wehrle-flpites" of this group, who undoubtedly will be able to give further
particulars about his chief HES and also about war-crimes committed by HES.

CREASEN and HAUER (w. Oberfeldwehrle of this group) are also willing to
give evidence in this connection.

Statement drawn up on Oath of Office, concluded and signed at Haarlem,
17th June 1947.

/ J.P. Meulenbergh.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The cases are complete.

No defense is possible.
<table>
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<tr>
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Cards checked. Date 69.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMANY WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 586 (49-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number

Date of receipt in Secretariat 26 Sep 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

(not to be translated)

Witnesses:

1. LUNKE, RUDOLF, Oberarzt, a dentist in the German marine stationed at STEENWIJK.
   Sept. - Nov. 1944. From beginning of Sept. 1944 was billeted for about 6 weeks at 1 TUCHMEERS, STEENWIJK.
   Description: aged about 35, height about 1.70 m, Sturdily-built, thin fair hair.

2. STILLER, KURT, Hauptsturmführer, head of the Kriminalkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei at STEENWIJK, Oct. 1944.

   Born 12th. Sept. 1905 at DRESDEN.
   Now detained in Holland.
   U.N.C.C. lists Nos 594 - 161, 59/4 - 161 50/4 - add.

Date and place of commission of alleged crimes

STEENWIJK, 30th October 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. 1 - Murder.

References to relevant provisions of national law

Stat. Book H.233

Short statement of facts

The accused, having called to a group of cyclists to stop, immediately followed up the order by fatally shooting one of the riders before the latter, whose bicycle had no brake, was able to escape.

Transmitted by ........................................
Investigation of War Crimes
Sub-Commission
ZWOLLE.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the

Statement

submitted by J. SIT, R. LOMMEN and B.H.J. KROUSE, members of the Zwolle
Municipal Police also special constables, in connection with a charge of murder
brought against the German, Oberarzt RUDOLF LATKE.

Witness GERHARD JOHANNES FRANK, member of the Sicherheitspolizei
Einsatzkommando at STEENWIJK, states that about the beginning of November 1944,
one of the "Jachtzug" (guard) woke him saying that a man had been shot dead.
Witness gathered that this was in front of the Dienststelle. He found that
the guards had taken the dead man to their quarters and was told by one of them
that the Naval dentist, Oberarzt LATKE, had shot a Dutchman in the street.
LATKE, who had spent the night feasting and drinking with Hauptsturmführer
STILLER and officers of the Wehrmacht, had left the house in a drunken condition.
At that moment a man employed at the Havelte airfield was passing on their
bicycles. LATKE called to them to get off but one, whom it turned out later
had no brake, could not stop quickly enough. LATKE drew his pistol and shot
the man through the heart. A guard who wanted to help the victim was kept
back by LATKE who threatened him with his pistol, nor did the latter allow the
other cyclists to see to the man. STILLER, who had been warned of what had
happened, took away the revolver and led LATKE indoors, later handing him over
under arrest to the naval authorities at Steenwijk. Witness was later told
that LATKE was transferred to Zwolle and sentenced to 3 months imprisonment by
a Kriegsgericht (Court Martial). He was said to have served his sentence at
Scheveningen.

Witness OSSE states that LATKE, who was under arrest, sent for her.
He did not say he had killed anybody but that he had been drinking with other
officers and that a man who was passing was shot dead. LATKE said: "I'm not a
murderer, am I?" and asked her to go to the victim's widow and offer her an
annuity from him. Witness refused. She knows he was sentenced and sent to
Scheveningen prison. Another thing he told her was that he was with other S.D.
officers in front of the Dienststelle when shooting took place.

Witness OPPERS states that on 30th. Oct, 1944 he and Van Der WIJK
were riding very early past the Dienststelle on their way to the Havelte air-
field. A group of people were standing there and somebody called "Halt".
Immediately a shot rang out followed by a second. Van Der WIJK fell from his
bicycle, dragged himself behind a tree and died. While witness was kneeling
by him a German officer came up and ordered to join the group. This turned out
to be composed of workers who had already been stopped by the same officer.
There were other Germans there too. Witness did not see who shot, but the
only one with a revolver in his hand was the officer in question. Witness
did not notice that he was drunk. Van Der WIJK's bicycle had no brake so that
it was impossible for him to stop at once, besides both shots were fired
immediately after the order to halt was given. The German officer who held
a revolver was a sturdy, robustly built man.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at

s/ J. SIT
R. LOMMEN
B.H.J. KROUSE

Notes on the case

The case is complete

No defence seems possible
Kratz, Friedrich Martin hding

Date Submitted: 2 Oct 1947
Decision of Committee I: 1-2: A

Cards checked but 64

1126
1. KRATZL, FRIEDRICH MARTIN LUDVIG, Reichsdeutscher, Organisationsleiter, Organisation Todt (O.T.), Supervisor at the O.T. camp MOOILAND at HEESUM, parish of RENKUM, Holl. February 1945.

2. BECKMANN, German, Lagerführer of the O.T. camp MOOILAND at HEESUM, February 1945. U.N.J.C.C. list No.45P - 34.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime
HEESUM, early February 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. I - Murder (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law

Short statement of facts
KRATZL, having caught two slave labourers who were attempting to escape, shot them in front of the "gang bosses" of the O.T. camp MOOILAND. BECKMANN approved the shooting and was present at it.

Investigation of War Crimes
Sub-Commission ARNHEM

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement 1

submitted by J. BIJKER, police detective, Arnhem, also special constable, in connection with a charge of murder brought against the Reichsdeutscher FRIEDRICH MARTIN LUDVIG.

Witness Kersboom states that about Feb. 1945 he was doing forced labour (building defences) for the Organisation Todt (O.T.) in the camp MOOILAND at HEESUM. One of the supervisors was a German called KRATZL. All the workers had been told that if any of them tried to escape two others would be shot. The Lagerführer BECKMANN and another German joined KRATZL, and also said that the fugitives must be shot. The "gang bosses" all protested, whereupon KRATZL told them that if they did not keep quiet he would shoot them all. KRATZL tied the hands of the two O.T. men then took them on to the heath in the direction of EDE. The Lagerführer went along too, as did all the "gang bosses" by KRATZL's orders, witness included. Arrived on the heath KRATZL made the victims kneel down and then with his pistol shot the first one, JANSEN, through the neck. JANSEN fell over, apparently killed at once. KRATZL then - went up to the second -
went up to the second, VENBRINK, and put his pistol almost against this man's neck also. The pistol refused, KRATZL re-adjusted it, placed it again near the victim's neck and fired. VENBRINK fell over, presumably killed at once. The corpses were left lying there till next day when they were buried at the same place by other O.T. workers.


a/ J. BLIKER.

Statement 2.

submitted by A. van der KLIFT, investigating officer attached to the Political Investigation Department, Wageningen, in connection with the same charge.

Witness SCHMIDT states that having been forced to work for the O.T. at MOOILAND near RENKUM he was made foreman of a group of workers. They were building defences for the Wehrmacht. He also had to act as liaison between the workers and the leaders of the O.T. One of those, FRITZ KRATZL, had let it be known that if any worker ran away two others would be picked and shot. Early in February 1945 witness was told by another man that he had seen two workers with sacks on their backs making for RENKUM, obviously intending to escape. Witness told the other man, Van WIJK, that he had better inform KRATZL.

On his return Van WIJK told witness that KRATZL had gone after the fugitives. KRATZL returned with these, ordered all the foremen to parade, bound the two men's hands behind their back and made them go out on to the heath, the foremen following. KRATZL made the two kneel down then shot both of them through the neck, killing them. The bodies were left lying on the heath and buried the next day.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Wageningen, 15th. October 1945.

a/ A. V. D. KLIFT

Notes on the case

The case is complete

No defence seems possible
REGISTERED NOS.

511 TO 520
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 588 (25-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number 6580/2/4/571

Date of receipt in Secretariat 20 SEP 1947

Name of accused, his rank
and unit or official position
(not to be translated)

1. GERBSCH, Wilhelm, German, belonging to the Zoschen concentration camp personnel 1944 - 1945. After the liberation taken prisoner and handed over to the American authorities.

2. SPARSCHUH, German, belonging to the Zoschen concentration camp personnel 1944 - 1945. After the liberation taken prisoner and handed over to the American authorities.

3. PAPS, German, belonging to the Zoschen concentration camp personnel 1944 - 1945.

4. REUTER, German, belonging to the Zoschen concentration camp personnel 1944 - 1945.

5. RONDA DE (RODAN), German, belonging to the Zoschen concentration camp personnel 1944 - 1945.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime
Zoschen concentration camp (Ger.) 1944-45.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. I - Murder
" III - Ill treatment
" IV - Starvation

References to relevant provisions of national law
Neth. Penal Code.

Short statement of facts

All accused were concerned in severely ill-treating prisoners in the Zoschen Concentration camp. The accused 1 and 2 ill-treated prisoners resulting in death.

Transmitted by........................................
Pro - Justitia
Bureau for the Investigation of War Crimes,
AMSTERDAM.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the

Statement

by J. AKKEWAN, belonging to the Bureau for the Investigation of War Crimes,
concerning the behaviour of GERBSCH, Wilhelm and others all belonging to the
staff of the Zoschen concentration camp (Germany).

Witness Teunis Arie van ZANTEN states that GERBSCH and some guards
of the Zoschen concentration camp beat and kicked inmates of the camp without the
slightest provocation. Witness says that on occasion he saw GERBSCH kick an
inmate to death. He does not know the name of the victim as several nationalities
were together in the camp. Once GERBSCH beat and kicked a Russian boy of about
15 - 16 years old. When witness remarked on this, GERBSCH beat him with a stick
in such a manner that witness still has the scars of this thrashing.

GERBSCH who originally was store-keeper was relieved of this function
because his treatment was too harsh. He was then member of a commando-group and
here too, witness states, he beat several people to death.

When GERBSCH was arrested, after the capitulation, witness himself
heard him confess that he had beaten 80 - 90 people to death. Witness saw him
kill some 15 people.

SPARSCHUH who was a guard also beat inmates to death. He made them
carry bricks on Sundays and chased them with a truncheon.

Witness Pieter Antonio van der LEM states that REUTER, another guard
was a true sadist. Witness was drafted to work on the water supply and therefore
did not suffer from GERBSCH and the others, as he worked for a private firm
SCHACHTER from Düsseldorf.

Witness Lourinus Hendrikus PLAT who also worked in the Zoschen camp
states, that he worked as a mason there. The masons were supervised by PAPS.
If PAPS thought that the men didn't work hard enough he borrowed a truncheon from
REUTER and beat them with that. If in the opinion of PAPS and REUTER things didn't
go quickly enough at roll-call in the morning they, especially REUTER beat and
kicked the prisoners.

Witness Theodorus Wilhelmus BURGER states that GERBSCH was a brute.
Witness saw him severely beat prisoners and says that he saw him beat to death
a prisoner from Amsterdam. Witness also saw SPARSCHUH kick and beat a Russian
prisoner to death. The Russian asked for some fresh clothing and SPARSCHUH got
so enraged about this that he so severely kicked the prisoner that some days
later he died. Witness states that after the surrender of Germany GERBSCH and
SPARSCHUH were taken prisoner and handed over to the Americans.

GERBSCH stated at his first interrogation that he had killed 80-90
prisoners and SPARSCHUH admitted having killed one Russian prisoner and having
ill-treated several others.

Witness also mentions de RONDA, who later was store-keeper, as
having ill-treated prisoners. Whenever new prisoners arrived who had to be
provided with clothing he used to beat them with a piece of wood.

REUTER chased people out of the huts with a truncheon for roll-
call in the morning. He beat them so severely that sometimes prisoners would
fall ill and die some days later.

Medical treatment in the camp was absolutely insufficient and so
was food.

Witness A.F. van Dalen confirms the former statements about
GERBSCH and SPARSCHUH. He also mentions PAPS, REUTER and de RONDA as having
beaten and kicked the prisoners. As a consequence of the ill-treatment
continued with starvation many prisoners died, amongst them several Dutchmen.

Witness adds that they had
Witness adds that they had to get up at 5 a.m. and worked hard from 7 a.m. onwards and for lunch they used to get half a litre of soup consisting of some pieces of carrot and water. At 7.30 p.m. they would get a small piece of bread with some other food, mainly beet-leaves. Medical treatment was insufficient.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed in Amsterdam, 29th August 1947.

s/J. Akkerman.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>- 2 OCT 1947</td>
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Cards checked 1st Oct 44
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.**

Charge No. 589 (25-9-47)

**For the use of the Secretariat**

**Registered Number**

| 6561/Ne/572 |

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**Date of receipt in Secretariat**

26 SEP 1947

---

**Name of accused, his rank**

ULLEN, Hans, German, served as cook with a demolition unit "Fallschirmjäger". Lives at Stijler (Stoller)strasse 17 or 17a, Kaldenkirchen (Ger.) near the German-Netherlands frontier. Description: aged 19-20, (in 1944), Ardent Nazi.

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**Place and date of commission of alleged crime**

Venray district (Holland), October 1944.

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**Number and description of crime in war crimes list**

No. XIII - Pillage (complicity in)

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**References to relevant provisions in national law**


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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

During the war activities in Venray and neighbourhood the population was evacuated by the Germans. German soldiers, among them Hans Ullen, looted the abandoned houses.

**Transmitted by.**
ST ATEMENT.

submited by N. Vroon, sergeant in the State Police in connection with charges brought against the German Hans ULLEN.

Witness M.C. Koijers, née Holligars states that on 15th October 1944 a group German "Fallschirmjäger" (parachute-troops) were quartered in her house. Among these soldiers was one called Hans ULLEN. He was a cook and told witness that he was living at Kaldenkirchen (Germany).

ULLEN went out every day on plunder-trips. Several times he returned with all sorts of stolen goods which he shared with his fellow soldiers.

ULLEN possessed a Dutch bicycle, which he said, was also stolen by him. ULLEN once brought with him a bale of sugar, a bale of salt and a bale of sugar-candy, which, he said, were stolen by him from baker Duhben's house at Horst.

From Verheyen's house at Venray-Oirlo he took clothing materials. ULLEN told witness also that the Germans had taken away wine from the hotel-keeper Timmersmans living at Horst. The soldiers divided the wine amongst themselves in witness' house. ULLEN told her that he took everything away and that he took these goods with them.

Witness states that on 21 October 1944 she had to be evacuated. But before leaving she and her family had buried goods of different kind, clothing and her daughter's trousseau. On witness' return she found that everything had been found and taken away. The value of her daughter's trousseau was F.650. Goods belonging to witness' and her family which were also missing had a value of approximately F.550.

Hans ULLEN had told witness that he was using table-silver which afterwards appeared to have disappeared from witness' daughter's trousseau. Because of that it is sure that Hans ULLEN has stolen her belongings.

Witness F.H. Houben states that she and her brother had a bakery and that after their return from being evacuated they missed goods worth F.20,000 - 30,000. During the evacuation witness saw German soldiers taking furniture from her house.

The stolen goods consisted further of flour, sacks of sugar and candy - sugar and so on.

Witness G.A. Verheijen - née Roeldjan, states that clothing material worth F.500 appeared to have been stolen when she returned after having been evacuated.

Witness Timmersmans L.B.J. states that she and her brother kept an hotel at Horst. During their evacuation 1000 bottles of wine and 30 woollen blankets, linen and furniture were stolen, total value F.10,000.

Witness Th. Cox deke is states that she knew Hans ULLEN well because he was quartered at her house for a while. Several times witness saw him coming home with stolen goods of all kind in his possession. He told her himself that he went looting every day.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Venray 8th August 1947.

s/ N. Vroon.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals

Charge No. 590 (25-9-1947)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

1. PIEPER; Leutnant; belonged to the "Einheit Hoffmann" a pioneer unit laying mine-fields. Was stationed at Horst-Melderslo from about 19th October 1944 - 21st November 1944. Comes from Schleswig-Holstein (Ger.) where his father owned a large farm. Description: aged between 20 and 30; strongly built, height about 1.80m., fair hair with a parting; walks very straight, but rather stiffly.

Witnesses

2. MULLER; Philip; member of the "Einheit Hoffmann", a pioneer unit stationed in Horst Melderslo from about 19th October 1944 - 21st November 1944. Was one of PIEPER's own men; about 23; comes from near Aachen, possibly from KCHLScheid.


4. HOFFMAN, Major, in command of a pioneer unit detailed to lay mine-fields; stationed at Horst-Melderslo from 19th October 1944 - 21st November 1944.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Horst Melderslo

20-23 November 1944

Description of crime in war crimes list

No XX - Wanton destruction of religious buildings and monuments

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code

Art. 157

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

A German Pioneer unit left Horst Melderslo (Holland) on 22nd November 1944, but the following night Lieut. PIEPER returned with a chauffeur and blew up the R.C. church there. The falling debris also ruined and adjacent house.

Although only military necessity might have existed to destroy the spire of the tower, as appears from what accused told the witnesses, purposely or by neglect such an excessive amount of explosives was used, that the whole church was destroyed.

TRANSMITTED BY
Extract of these statements has been made, in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**Statement I**

submitted by G. Verlinden, sergeant attached to the Courts of Justice also special constable, deputy head of the Political Investigation Department at Roermond, in connection with the blowing-up of the R.C. church at Horst-Melderslo on 22nd November 1944.

Witness de Swart states that about 20th October 1944 a German military unit arrived in Horst-Melderslo. They were presumably pioneers but witness does not know their regiment. "Ausweis" distributed while they were there, exempting the holder from compulsory work for the Wehrmacht were signed by a name like GALEY. This GALEY or GAEL was Ortskommandant at Horst-Melderslo and lived in a villa belonging to the Nellon family. The "Schreibstubo" of the "Einhheit Hoffman" was in another building. Major HOFFMAN commanded this unit. A Leutnant FISHER belonged to this unit. The whole troop left Horst-Melderslo on the 21st November 1944, but the following night PIEPER and a chauffeur returned in a lorry. PIEPER said that he had to destroy the spire of the tower of the R.C. church. Instead of only the spire of the tower the whole church went up. It must have been very heavily mined for practically nothing was left. As a result of the church being blown up part of the tower fell on witness' house, in which was the Co-operative shop, destroying the whole place.

Witness van Rijswijk confirms, stressing that PIEPER had assured them that only the spire was going to be destroyed and not the church and adds that one of the soldiers under PIEPER was called Philips MILLER. He comes probably from KOHLSCHEID near AACHEN.

Statement drawn up, concluded and signed on oath of office, Roermond, 28th July 1947

s/ G. Verlinden

**Statement II**

In a second statement the R.C. Priest, Father Touwson, states that some days before the destruction of the church Lt. FISHER asked him for the keys of the church. At that time the Germans had mined the tower of the church. In the night of November 22nd FISHER fetched witness and told him he was to blow up the spire of the tower. Instead he destroyed the whole church.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, at Horst, August 7th, 1947.

s/ H. Jongen.

**Notes on the Case**

Whereas destruction of the spire of a churchtower could be excused by military necessity, destruction of a whole church must be considered to be a violation of art. 56 of the Hague Regulations as it appears from the words of FISHER that only the spire had to be destroyed.

The case is reasonably complete.
Date Submitted: 8 OCT 1942

1. Abandonment of property
2. A fresh determination of property

Committee Decision

Hirsch

[Signature]

[Note: The handwritten text appears to be a part of a legal or administrative document, possibly related to a property matter. The date and some identifiers such as '8 OCT 1942' and '1139' are visible. The context suggests a formal setting, possibly a court or official body.]
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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position</th>
<th>Place and date of commission of alleged crime</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIRSCH, Hauptmann and Commandant of the Feldgendarmorie in Utrecht. Sept. 1944</td>
<td>Amersongen, 12th September 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEERENDS, Waffenmeister, Revisor, Commandant of the &quot;Marine Artillerie Zouave&quot; (M.A.Z...). Ortskommandant Veenendaal, Sept-November 1944. Lives probably at Wilhelmshaven or Cuxhaven.</td>
<td>Veenendaal, 12th September 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. I - Murder (complicity in)</td>
<td>No. XVIII - Wanton devastation and destruction of property (arson) (complicity in)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Hauptmann HIRSCH ordered BEERENDS, who was Ortskommandant at Veenendaal, to set fire to two houses belonging to the Burgemeester of Amersongen and to the town-clerk at Veenendaal respectively.

In connection with an attempt on the life of Oberfeldwebel A.L.F. six people were shot as a reprisal.
Political Investigation Department
Veenendaal Municipal Police

Extract of these statements has been made, in his own words, by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

Case I

A.F.C. Hendrikse, head-constable belonging to the Veenendaal Municipal Police and attached to the above department, states that on 12th September 1944 BEHRENDS, Ortskommandant at Veenendaal ordered to set fire to a house at Veenendaal, which house belonged to the town clerk there. At the same time the house of the Burgomaster of Amerongen was also set on fire. Evidently BEHRENDS had asked permission to do so from Hauptmann HIRSCH, the latter then ordering BEHRENDS to do so.

Case II

About 13th November 1944 an attempt was made on the life of Oberfeldwebel ALT by members of the resistance-movement. On 17th November 1944 a certain J.J. van der MUNNIK and 5 other Dutchmen were shot as a reprisal by a detachment belonging to the Ortskommandant at the spot where the attempt on Oberfeldwebel ALT's life was made.

None of the last 5 men had anything to do with this attack because they were already detained in the prison at Utrecht. It has also been proved that van der MUNNIK had nothing to do with the attempt on the German ALT. Presumably BEHRENDS was present at the shooting which was done by his men. BEHRENDS ordered that the bodies should be left on the spot till the next morning.

Statement truthfully drawn up, concluded and signed at Veenendaal, 5th August 1947

A.F.C. Hendrikse

Notes on the Case

The case is reasonably complete

No defence is possible.
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Cards checked Exit 64
In the Schoonrewoerd camp, a Dutch worker who dropped some cigarettes to be picked up by Russian P.O.W.s working at the same camp, was severely ill-treated for doing so. As a result, he had to stay in hospital for 3 weeks. The accused were all involved one way or another.
Extract of these statement has been made, in his own words, by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

Drawn up by W.P. Quartero, detective of the sub-commission for the investigation of war crimes at Rotterdam.

Witness Willem Louter states that one day (end 1942) he was working in Schoonrewoerd where German barracks were being built, when a German wanted his shovel. He refused. The German went away but came back with witness' boss, accusing him to have scolded him. Louter had, however, witnesses who declared that this was not true, whereupon the German said: "I will get you some other day." In February 1943 he was working on barracks for the German Wehrmacht. On this work were also engaged Russian POW's who were very badly treated by the Germans. One day witness threw some cigarettes a few yards away with the view that these would be picked up by the Russians. This was seen by a German guard and witness had to report to the commandant of the camp. This German guard was the same man who had threatened witness before.

Witness denied having given the cigarettes. The Russians, however, who were also interrogated admitted that witness had given them the cigarettes. The following day witness had again to go to the commandant and was formally arrested. The German soldier who had reported him and three others who had to lead him away, gave witness a terrible beating with their belts. They threw him on the floor, one of the Germans sat on his head and the other three gave him the beating for some 15 minutes. After that he was brought to another hut where he was put across a wooden bench. One German held his head, another his legs and the other two proceeded to beat him again. After a while the commandant came in. Witness was made to stand in front of him whereupon the commandant punched his face and right eye with his right fist. Witness then fainted.

When he had come to he was brought into the open air where some 40 Germans were paraded. An "Unteroffizier" told them that witness and given the Russians some cigarettes and asked them which punishment should be inflicted on him. The Germans shouted all at once and started kicking and beating him. Some time later witness was taken by a police constable (Dutch) to the police station at Leerdom. A Doctor who was called in ordered witness to be taken to hospital, where he stayed for some three weeks. He then had to report to the S.D. at Rotterdam. After a scolding he was sent home.

Witness Arie Keyser confirms the beatings referred to in the first statement.

Witness Jan Tjoeerd Heter, the police constable who fetched Louter from the camp states that the camp commandant at Schoonrewoerd was also the Ortskommandant of Leerdam and was called LEBLAC (Oberleutnant) His adjutant in the camp was Feldwebel BUSS. Th. He thinks it was the latter who ill-treated Louter.

Witness Arie Hanevangey, borgmeester of Leerdam states that LEBLAC was an ardent Nazi and behaved sometimes cruelly and almost sadistically.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Rotterdam, 31st October 1946.

s/ W.P. Quartero.
Statement II.

On 25th February 1943 J.T. Hetteama, head-constable of the Leerdam Police was called to the Ortakommandant at Schoonrewoord where he was instructed to hear the following persons:

1. TELU, Walther, aged 36, Obergefreiter der Luftwaffe who stated that on Wednesday 24th February 1943 he was on guard in the Schoonrewoord camp where he saw that a Dutch mason at work there together with some Russians suddenly dropped something, which was immediately picked up by the Russians.

The Russians were then searched and they appeared to have on them two cigarettes, two cigarette stubs and two pieces of bread.

2. OSSOWSKI, Ferdinand, aged 30, Gefreiter der Luftwaffe stated that he, knowing Russian, had to interrogate the Russians in order to find out who had given them the cigarettes. They confessed that the mason (Louter) had put the cigarettes and the food there for them to pick it up.

Attached to the statement are copies of letters written by the burgomaster of Leerdam to the S.D. at Rotterdam in which he states that the reporting of Louter to the S.D. will have to be postponed in view of his condition as he is still in hospital.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Leerdam, 25th February 1943.

S/ J.T. Hetteama.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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- Cards Checked Suit 64
Dear Dr. Litwinski,

In the "Notes on the case" at the end of charge 6/86 it was suggested that the accused be listed on "A1" because of the serious nature of the acts. I forgot to draw the committee's attention to this. Is it possible to raise this point at the next meeting?

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

(Commander K.V. Norton)

Dr. J. Litwinski,
Room 202
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NEDERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 393 (25-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number 6557/Ne/4/576

Date of receipt in Secretariat 26 SEP 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

1. BRAUCH, Otto, Obersturmführer, belonged to an infantry unit which chiefly consisted of people from Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein. Left Tegelen on 17th January 1945 for the Reichswald near Goeh (Ger.).

Description: aged about 27, normal height, black hair, brown eyes. Comes from Hamburg or neighbourhood.

Suspect:

2. MOLLER, Leutnant, was BRAUCH's commandant.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Tegelen, (Holland) 16-17 January 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. 1 - Murder (Complicity in)

No. XIII - Pillage.

References to relevant provisions in national law

Neth. Penal Code,

Law 10th July 1947 (Stat. Book H.233)

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused Otto BRAUCH promised to bring seven Dutchmen across the river Maas. However, betrayed them and were shot at on the way by a number of Germans. One of the Dutchmen was killed and others severely wounded.

The Germans then robbed the victim and BRAUCH went to the parents to get his reward for the "help".

Later BRAUCH, MOLLER and several others went to the house of one of the Dutchmen, searched it and stole several objects.

Transmitted by: ..........................
Extract of these statements has been made, in his own words, by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

Witness Hendrikus Andreas Teeuwen states that in the month of December 1944, one side of the river was, opposite a place called Tegelen, was liberated by the British while the Germans still occupied Tegelen. A German Obergefreiter Otto BRAUCH offered witness and several of his friends to bring them across the river. Life in Tegelen was almost unbearable for men of 15 and older because of the razzia's the Germans held nearly daily, and as BRAUCH seemed extremely sympathetic and friendly, witness trusted him and agreed. BRAUCH would receive some compensation in money and goods, partly before the crossing and the other part after he had brought them safely across the river.

On 16th January 7 Dutchmen gathered in witness' house and BRAUCH fetched them there. BRAUCH offered them his pistol in case they didn't trust him, but all believed him.

They then set off in the direction of a house requisitioned by the Germans where BRAUCH was to meet a friend of his, who was also going to help him in bringing the fugitives to the other side. The two Germans re-appeared and asked the Dutchmen to walk behind them in a row as the road was mined. They were at about 300m, distance from the river bank. After they had walked about 10 m, an enormous noise of shouting and shooting started by about 15 Germans who had been hidden in some houses on the left of the road. The 7 Dutchmen let themselves fall to the ground and pretended to be dead. Several of them were wounded and witness also was hit in his chest, arms and one foot. The Germans then proceeded to rob them off their belongings. Witness felt that one German robbed him of his wristwatch and wallet. One of them beat one of the Dutchmen with his rifle butt on the head saying: "The swine still lives" Later one of the Dutchmen managed to run away and escape. When a second one tried to do the same thing, a German was about to shoot, whereupon Wilma, another Dutchman lying on the ground shouted: "Don't shoot any more". The German then shot him (Wilma) dead. The five remaining were lying in the snow and would have bled to death if they had not been rescued by a German patrol, who took them to a hospital.

The same night BRAUCH went to witness' house and told his relations that everything had gone off well. He pocketed the other half of the money and besides took a watch from witness' fiancée two gold rings, a ham and some fats.

Witness Hendrikus Hubertus van den Heuvel confirms the first statement, adding that he saw that BRAUCH shot him in his chest with his pistol. At Approx. 2,30 a.m. on 17th January 1945, other Germans found them lying there (the first lot having left with their loot) and moved them into the requisitioned house where they were given first-aid by a Red-Cross soldier. In the house was also a Leutnant MILLER.

Witnesses Bernardus Hubertus Janssen states that BRAUCH stood under the command of Leutnant MILLER.

Witnesses Johannes Hubertus van den Heuvel, Andreas van den Heuvel and Antoon Willem Scheres, surgeon all confirm.

Witness Margaretta Petronella CHRISTIAANS, the fiancée of one of the Dutchmen, states that about half an hour after BRAUCH and the men had left, he returned together with 6 other Germans, among those being Leutnant MILLER. BRAUCH said everything had gone
off fine, but witness was very amazed as the Germans could not possibly have crossed the river and come back all the way in so short a time. Witness also noticed that one of the Germans was wearing her fiancé's gold wrist-watch.

The Germans then proceeded to search the house and stole several things; they also asked where two men were who the previous evening had been present when BRAUCH and the 7 Dutchment made the plan for escape. Witness said she did not know and was then taken to the Ortskommandant, but instead had to wait outside for three hours while she was guarded by two other Germans. Next morning, at about 2 a.m., she could go home.

The investigator adds that he has not been able to find out the exact unit to which BRAUCH belonged. It is known, however, that it was an infantry unit chiefly consisting of people from Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein. The unit left on January 17th, 1945 for the Reichswald near Goch (Ger:)

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed 9th August 1947, Tegelen,

s/ H. Winnemuller.

NOT S ON THE CASE

The case is complete

No defence is possible.

As the crime is of an atrocious nature listing on A1 is suggested.
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<td>2-4: W - for ill-treatment resulting in serious bodily harm and pillage.</td>
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION,

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

Charge No. 594 (25-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 6586/Ne (57)

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 2 SEP 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:
1. Jacobs, Martin, German, served with the German Army since 1 Sept. 1940. Was in Oct. 1944 stationed in Bergen (Limburg). Wore "Ritterkreuz". Born 24 Dec. 1922, married, living at Vossenheide, Goch-Hulm, Germany.

Witnesses:
2. Jacobs, Leonard, father of accused,
3. Jacobs, Johan, brother of accused,
4. Jacobs, Frau, wife of accused, all living at Goch, Germany.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:
Boxmeer district, Holland, October 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
No. I - Attempted murder (manslaughter?)
No. XIII - Pillage (Plunder).

References to relevant provisions in national law:

SHORT STATEMENTS OF FACTS:

Martin Jacobs shot a sister in the R.O. hospital at Boxmeer with the result that she is paralysed.

He organised plunder trips and terrorised the population.

Transmitted by: ......................
Extract of these statements has been made, in his own words, by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by H.A. Basten, Sergeant 1st Class of the State Police in connection with a charge of a war crime committed by the German Martin Jacobs.

Witness M. Derksen states that about 10 German soldiers were quartered in his stable in October 1944. One of them was a certain Martin Jacobs from Hulm, Germany, whom he knew. He was called the "Snijer" (Cutter) Jacobs had told witness that he possessed a false Netherlands passport. Witness states that Jacobs dressed in civilian often crossed the river Maas probably to reconnoitre the Sapeek-Boxmeer district. In the evening Jacobs and the other soldiers crossed the river again and they returned the following morning. They brought with them a great quantity of goods, wireless sets, clothing, new bicycles, rabbits, bottles (jars) with preserves etc. One day Jacobs showed witness a gold chain which he would not part with for ft. 1,500--

One morning after they returned from their nightly plunder trip witness noticed that the soldiers looked rather confused and they did not show any appetite. Witness asked them what was the matter and they told him that the "cutter" Jacobs had shot a nun.

Witness questioned Jacobs about it and the latter said: "I have shot one of those women in Boxmeer. Those animals refused to open the door."

Another morning Jacobs told witness that he had set fire to a windmill in Boxmeer.

The looted goods which Jacobs and his soldiers brought back from their plunder trips witness said were fetched by Jacobs's wife, brothers and sister who took them to Germany.

Witness concludes by saying that Jacobs was a thorough-paced villain and criminal and he will stand at nothing.

Witness Kolkers reverend mother of the hospital "The sacred Heart" states that sister Thyssen was shot by a German as she did not open the door quickly enough and was paralysed for life, being hit in the back.

Witness P.J. Jettin states that he was attached to the officers-staff, District North Limburg in 1944. He was in charge of motor material every day he received reports which were predominated by the actions of a group of German soldiers among which was one who spoke Dutch. The latter was described as being a dangerous man. He was also alleged to wear a "Ritterkreuz". Witness later heard that this soldier was called M. Jacobs, living at Hulm, Germany. From different statements witness understood that Jacobs was the soldier who shot sister Thyssen, and that he was the commandant of the group which made nightly plunder trips.

Witnesses P.H.M. and Ch.C.H. de Best both state that on 16th October 1944 at 2.30 a.m. 5 German soldiers broke into their shop. They took bacon, clothing and other articles worth fl.250.-- One of those soldiers who gave orders and looked a dangerous type had an automatic rifle. On 26th October 1944, the same thing happened and the commandant of the group was the same one as the one on 16th October. They searched the house and took articles worth fl.650.-- Afterwards witnesses heard that the name
of the commandant was JACOBS, who came from Huila. After the liber-
ation witnesses happened to see a photo of a German soldier and
they recognised this man as being the commandant of the soldiers
who broke into their house on 16th and 26th October 1944.

Witness J. van den Brand states that one night in Sep-
gember - October 1944 5 German soldiers appeared. One of them
wanted to know whether there were English or American soldiers
in the house. After they had finished searching the house the
soldier in charge asked for a drink. Witness looked at him very
closely and when the soldier noticed this he asked witness why he
stared at him like that. Witness replied that he thought that
he knew him and to witness' question whether he was JACOBS from
Huila the soldier answered in the affirmative.

During the conversation which developed JACOBS told witness
that the church in Sambeck was going to be destroyed because he
had heard that the inhabitants of Sambeck were traitors. Witness
understood that JACOBS was also the man who had shot sister
Thyssen.

Witness recognizes the man on the photo shown to him by
the investigator as being that of JACOBS.

Witness J.A. Pooters, Roman Catholic priest at Afferden,
states that after his return from being evacuated in 1945 he
missed a host-pyx (cibodium) and a silver cup from his church.

The investigator adds that the secretary of the diocese
Roermond had told him by phone that they had received a cibodium
from the commandant of English troops which cibodium was taken from
a smuggler who stated that it came from Afferden.

In a statement (not drawn up on oath of office) J. Lichte-
veld of the Royal Mounted police states that MARTIN JACOBS, born
24th December 1922, living at Goch "Vosseheide" declared that he
JACOBS, had taken away the cibodium from the R.C. Church at A-
fferden, and that he on 1st September 1940 had joined the German
Army and at the same time obtained the German nationality.

Leonard JACOBS (J. Jacobs' father) had stated that his son
Martin brought home a gold cibodium belonging to the R.C. church
at Afferden which was hidden in his chicken-house and that he
had seen gold and silver ornaments in Martin's possession.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed
at Afferden, 9th August 1947.

3/ H.A. Basten.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete
No defence is possible.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMES

Charge No. 599 (25-9-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 6587/Ne/G/578

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 26 SEP 1947

None of accused, his rank and unit or official position:

1. HELNKE, Otto Karl Bernhard, born at Dresden (Saxony) 16th May 1888, Inspektor of Justice, lived at Plaun (Sax.)
   Joosnitzerstrasse 9, now detained in Holland.

Witness:

2. LETHARD, belonging to the administrative personnel of the prison at the Wolvenplein in Utrecht.

3. KALTBERG, German doctor of the prison at the Wolvenplein in Utrecht.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Utrecht, Holland, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No. III - Ill-treatment.
No. IV - Starvation.
No. XIII - Pillage.

References to relevant provisions in national law:

Netherlands Code.
Law 7th July 1947, (Statutre Book II 233)

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused HELNKE ill-treated prisoners in the prison at the Wolvenplein Utrecht and sometimes stopped their food. He also took no action when one of the released prisoners complained of not receiving a gold watch and chain and £200 - back which had been taken from him. LETHARD is possibly responsible for the latter offense and moreover keeping foodstuffs for his personal use.

TRANSMITTED BY..............
Extract of those statements has been made in his own words by the Dutch Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

submitted by Mr. M. M. Stoffels, under-inspector of police at Boxtel attached to the above-mentioned Otto Karl Bernhard HELINKE, born at Dresden, 16th May 1913, now detained in Holland.

Witness J. Knap states that in January 1943 he was arrested at Delft and heard by the S.S. There he was badly ill-treated by a tall S.D. man (whose name he does not know) so that his jaw was fractured. He was refused medical treatment and was transferred to the prison at the Wolvenplein in Utrecht. His jaw which had not been treated until July 1943 still caused him much pain and he therefore asked to see a doctor in the Utrecht prison. No doctor wanted to see a doctor had to line up with their faces turned to the wall keeping a distance of about 1 yard between them. This was the only time that prisoners could have any contact with each other. Witness asked the man standing next to him something. He noticed that someone had come up to him from the back, who suddenly pulled his head back with force and then threw it against the wall. It all happened so suddenly that witness hurt his face seriously, causing his nose to bleed badly.

Witness G. van der Wolf, who was a sickbay-attendant in the Utrecht prison at the time, states that in 1943 he saw one of the prisoners make an attempt to escape. No one caught, however, inspector HELINKE issued an order that the prisoner in question had to be seriously punished. He was chained and therefore had to lie on his back and could hardly move at all. This lasted for a fortnight. The German doctor K. L. N. G. had to state first that this punishment would not cause any bodily harm. Before that he had been hit with this iron chain by one of the German guards. Witness states that HELINKE kept food from the prisoners when they had acted against the rules of the prison.

Witness R. J. M. M. van der Wolf, who was a sickbay-attendant in the Utrecht prison at the time, states that in 1945 a prisoner who had just arrived at the prison had to report to HELINKE. HELINKE wanted him to salute but the prisoner refused to do this. HELINKE then kicked him twice hard with his boots.

Witness J. Konner states that on the 3rd September 1944, he was arrested and brought to the Wolvenplein prison. On entering the prison all his personal belongings were taken from him, among those being a gold watch and chain and P. 200. Witness had to sign for the articles given. On his release (18-10-44) he received his belongings back with the exception of the watch and chain and the 200 guilders. When witness complained about this, HELINKE looked through some papers and then said he had never given up these articles. It didn't make the slightest impression on HELINKE when witness said that he (witness) had signed for these articles.

Witness K. A. G. was sent by the Labour Exchange in Utrecht to work in the Wolvenplein prison on 1st December 1943. He was to supervise the distribution of food for the prisoners. When he realised that the prisoners were continually hungry because they received so little, he started giving them extra rations, although HELINKE had forbidden him to do so. One day HELINKE found him stealing and interrogated 17 prisoners in his office. The prisoners all denied that witness had given him extra food. After each denial HELINKE struck the prisoners in the face. Witness saw several coming out of HELINKE's room with torn lips. When witness thought this went too far, he admitted having done so. HELINKE then slapped him in the face causing him a black eye and bleeding lips. Witness states that he often heard screams in HELINKE's room if people were ill-treated. If among the prisoners were young people who might be suitable for the S.S., HELINKE would try to persuade them to join these.
Witness says that HEIJNE also appropriated food which should have gone to the prisoners. He did this in cooperation with other prison personnel. He recognises the photo of HEIJNE shown to him.

Witness R.M. Knopper who was also a prisoner in the Wolvenplon prison from August 1944 to February 1945, states that he had to work in the prison so that he came more frequently in contact with the prisoners. He often brought notes for them from one cell to another. HEIJNE who found this out had him sent to the Wolfenhüttel-prison (ger.) for this. He stayed there until the liberation.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed in Utrecht, 10th August 1947.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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Jägersberg

66
For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number 6623/Ne/6/574

Date of receipt in Secretariat 3 Oct 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

(Not to be translated)

1. JAGERSBERG, Oberleutnant, belonging to the "Hermann Göring Division" Stationed at Warnond, Sept. 1944.

Description: aged about 35; height about 1.85 m; slim and thin; thin fair hair; stammers and lip's when nervous.


3. MEYER, HERMANN, Hauptstürmführer der Sicherheitspolizei, Rotterdam Sept. 1944.

Description: aged about 42; height about 1.75 m; fair hair.

U.N.W.G.C. list 43/4 501

Witnesses:


5. DARMSTÄDTLER, ADOLF, OTTO, German, Sachbearbeiter with the Kommando "Volk" at Rotterdam, January 1942 - April 1945. Born 17th. November 1911 at Gelsenkirchen (Ger). Now detained at Vlaardingen, Holland.


Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Warnond, (Holland) 6 or 7 September 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crime list

No. I - Murder (compl. in) " XIII - Pillage

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code.

Stat. Book H. 233

Short statement of facts.

On 6th September 1944 "Dolle Dinsdag" (bad Monday), the Burgomaster of Warnond (Holland) ... J. L. KETELMEER was arrested by oberleutnant JAGERSBERG. He was charged with being concerned in illegal activities. Hauptstürmführer H. MEYER, after discussion with JAGERSBERG, said that the burgomaster was condemned to death in connection with the "Ausnahmezustand" (State of emergency). MEYER ordered KOHN to execute this sentence, JAGERSBERG being present. Oberleutnant JAGERSBERG also took a car worth £1200 belonging to the deputy burgomaster of Warnond.

Transmittted by .................................................................
PRO-JUSTITIA
Political Investigation Department
The Hague
Sub-Commission South Holland.

Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by H.B. Edens and C. van Geffen, both members of the above sub-committee and special constables, in connection with the charge of murder against Oberleutnant JAGERSBERG.

Witness J.H. Layten states that he was secretary of the Zierikzee municipality from 1942 - 1945. In the beginning of September 1944 some German soldiers appeared at the town hall and demanded accommodation for some girls belonging to their unit. Burgomaster Ketelaar requisitioned some rooms in hotel "Heerlust" for that purpose, but the Germans thought those rooms to be unsuitable.

Witness says that the burgomaster told the Germans that these rooms had always been occupied by German officers so they should certainly be good enough for the girls. The Germans were offended by this remark and accused the burgomaster of "sabotage".

Witness states further that on 5th September 1944 the burgomaster decided to disappear for the time being because he expected difficulties and felt nervous. In the afternoon the burgomaster went to the grounds behind the town hall where he met a few gentlemen.

When witness was leaving the town hall a few minutes later he noticed that the entrance to the town hall were cordoned off by German officers while about 20 German soldiers approached. Everyone present was ordered to stand against the wall. The burgomaster was then taken to the German headquarters where he was questioned by the German commandant. The latter accused him of expecting orders from London and that the Germans had found some illegal papers in the town hall. The burgomaster denied everything.

Witness states further that the German commandant 'phoned the Ortskommandant at Leiden and that he asked for "Sicherheitsdienst" assistance.

The next day, witness states, at about 11 a.m. a German soldier appeared at the Town hall who said that behind the "Philosophicum" (German headquarters) was a dead man who had to be taken away and buried immediately. The dead man appeared to be burgomaster Ketelaar who was apparently killed by a so-called neck shot.

Witness concludes by stating that later he heard that the name of the German officer was JAGERSBERG.

Witness Oudshoorn states that he was deputy burgomaster of Warmond from 1923 - 1945 and on his return from the Hague on 6 September 1944 he saw that burgomaster Ketelaar was arrested by the Germans. The following day he was shot without trial. He evidently was killed through a neck shot.

The German commandant told witness that the burgomaster had gone "underground" and that he expected instructions from London which was stated by Mr. Henten. Witness told the German officer that this was impossible.

The German officer, whose name appeared to be JAGERSBERG, became very excited and shouted that the burgomaster had admitted his guilt. The last words of the officer were: "Nonsense, the burgomaster was guilty".

Witness states further that JAGERSBERG took witness' car. He was told that the car, would be returned when JAGERSBERG would leave. However, when the Germans left they took witness' car, which was worth £1200 and he has never heard anything about it since.

Witness E.C. Hulsebosch confirms the above statements adding that the morning when burgomaster Ketelaar was shot he saw a car with 4 men belonging to the Grüne Polizei. They went to the German headquarters where they stayed for about one hour.

- Witness Herbert Volk -
Witnesses Herbert Alk, German, detained in Rotterdam, states that in the beginning of September 1944, he was phoned by an officer of the Wehrmacht at Warmond. This officer told witness that an illegal meeting had taken place in the town hall at Warmond and that the burgomaster of Warmond was in charge of this meeting. They caught him and his personnel red-handed. At the same time it was established that the burgomaster held a speech about illegal work to these men that he had given them illegal pamphlets in which they were encouraged to do sabotage. The burgomaster admitted his illegal actions and the officer in question had reported this matter to his superior officer. The officer then told witness that the "Wehrmachtsehehlschutzer" had ordered the shooting of all the arrested persons "Standrechtlich".

On the orders of the "Wehrmachtsehehlschutzer" witness "Dienststelle" should make further investigations.

Witness remembers vaguely that the next day he sent a "Kommando" of 4 men. Witness ordered these men to get in touch with the Wehrmacht at Warmond and to take charge of the case if necessary.

Witness remembers that the men reported to him on their return that the burgomaster had already been shot on the orders of the "Wehrmachtsehehlschutzer" by the Wehrmacht unit at Warmond at their arrival there.

Witness Adalbert Otto Darmstadter, German, in custody in Rotterdam, states that one day in Sept. 1944 he arrived at the "Dienststelle" at Rotterdam. A car was standing there occupied by Hauptsturmführer MEYER and the Sturmscharführer RICHTER and KOHLEN. Witness asked them where they were going and they answered that they had to go to Warmond. Witness asked permission to go with them which was given him.

On the way Hauptsturmführer MEYER informed them that the burgomaster of Warmond had been arrested by the Wehrmacht in connection with illegal meeting organized by him.

On their arrival at Warmond they stopped near a building looking like a school. After about 10 minutes an Oberleutnant, Hauptsturmführer MEYER and a civilian, whom appeared to be the burgomaster, came downstairs and left the building. The burgomaster was neither blindfolded nor handcuffed. Witness did not see KOHLEN and RICHTER then. A little later the Oberleutnant and Hauptsturmführer MEYER returned without the burgomaster and witness understood that the latter had been shot. Witness was invited to come and have a cup of coffee with them. RICHTER and KOHLEN were there too and while they were together the Oberleutnant ordered a N.C.O. to inform both the police and Mrs. Ketelaar that the burgomaster was dead.

Witness states that he does not know who shot the burgomaster. The unit stationed at Warmond belonged to the "Hermann Göring" Division.

Witness Curt Carl Ferdinand Henry RICHTER, German, detained at Rotterdam confirms the previous statement adding that the Oberleutnant and Hauptsturmführer MEYER were interrogating the burgomaster. Witness heard the burgomaster say: "I admit that I had an illegal meeting with a few other men and that the illegal pamphlets found in the town hall were mine."

Witness 's not sure but as far as he can remember Hauptsturmführer MEYER told the burgomaster that he was condemned to death in connection with the "Ausnahmezustand" (State of emergency) and that this sentence had to be executed. Witness then states that all of them went to the grounds behind the building but he stayed behind because he did not want to witness this shooting. Witness heard a shot and he saw the burgomaster lying on his back and bleeding from a wound in the neck. At the same time witness saw KOHLEN standing with his pistol in his hand cleaning it and putting it back in its case.

Witnesses Martin Johan KOHLEN, German, detained at Rotterdam confirms the previous statements by Darmstadter and Richter adding that MEYER and the Oberleutnant interrogated the burgomaster and then left the room. Some what later MEYER told them that the burgomaster was sentenced to death in connection with the "Ausnahmezustand" (State of emergency) that this sentence had to be executed. MEYER ordered witness, Darmstadter and Richter to accompany the Oberleutnant and MEYER probably discussed with the Oberleutnant who was going to do the shooting. MEYER then turned to witness and ordered him to do this. Witness states he got a shock but he realised that if he refused one of his colleagues would have been ordered to do the shooting while witness consequently would have had to answer for not obeying orders.

- The burgomaster -
The burgomaster was standing about 2 or 3 m. in front and with his back towards witness. MEYER then said: "KOHLEN los von hinten einen Kopfschuss". (Kohlen shot him from behind with a neck shot).

Witness does not know whether the Wehrmacht has made a report about the interrogation of the burgomaster or not.

Witness Herbert MS1k in a later statement states that he sticks to his first statement. Witness states further that MEYER was not allowed to shoot the burgomaster without witness's permission and by doing this he exceeded his authority. Witness states that he never knew that it was KOHLEN who did the shooting.

Witness states that KOHLEN was compelled to execute MEYER's orders.

Statement drawn up on oath of office concluded and signed at The Hague on 16th August 1947.

s/ H.E. Edens
C. van Geffen

Notes on the case.

The case is complete.
No defence is possible.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 597 (2-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number

6624/Ne/6/5-20

Date of receipt in Secretariat

2 Oct 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

DREESEN, HERMANN ADOLF, German, born 12 July 1884 at Orum, Thelle, married to Anna Dorothea Gebhr, born 11th. July 1883 at Bohlsnbeck.

Dreesen was member of the N.S.D.A.P. since 1 November 1937 under No.4679020 and member of D.A.P. since 1 July 1937 under No.3645879.

Relatives of mrs. Dreesen are J.H. Kack, Kronshagen near Kiel, Kielerstrasse 55, (stepfather) and Frau Annalise Rothe, Erkernforde, Rondsbuergerlandstrasse 17(cousin)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Rotterdam, 12th. and 28th. November 1940.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. XIV - Confiscation of property.

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code.

Law 10th. July 1947 (Stat. bock H.233)

Short statement of facts.

J.H. Marsh, (English nationality) had to leave Rotterdam at the outbreak of war in Holland in May 1940. He had to leave everything behind and all his movable possessions were taken by the Germans.

Hans Dreesen being the man in charge of this action to which he was appointed by the "General-Kommissar for Finanz und Wirtschaft".

Transmitted by ..................................................
**Statement I**

submitted by A. van den Brink, sergeant with the Royal Mounted Police, attached to the above office, re H.A. DREESEN.

Witness James Henry Marsh stated that he lived in Rotterdam till about 13th May 1940 when he left for England in connection with the outbreak of the war. There he possessed a house completely furnished, and a limonade factory.

When he left he had to leave everything behind. Witness asked his neighbour C. A. Groeneveld to look after his possessions and interests which the latter promised. Witness gave Groeneveld a written authorization.

In October 1945 witness went to Rotterdam to settle his affairs. It appeared that his house, Beukeladijk 164, was empty and everything which had been in it in 1940 had disappeared. His factory and machinery were in good order but it was let with annex house to a certain firm Tins in Rotterdam for £110 a month.

Groeneveld told witness that all his furniture and other possessions had originally been taken and stored by the removal firm Moll on the orders of a man called DREESEN who was head of H.R.O. at Rotterdam. It appeared, however, that witness' furniture etc. was sent to Germany either on the orders of DREESEN or the occupying authorities.

The pre-war value of witness' furniture was F. 25,000.

Witness states further that the rent of his factory with annex house had to be handed over to DREESEN.

Witness had a policy for F.5,000 with the National Insurance Company in Utrecht which was surrendered by DREESEN who then sent the money to Germany.

Statement drawn up on oath of office concluded and signed at London 7th June 1946.

/s/ A. van den Brink.

Political Investigation Department.
Sub-Commission ROTTERDAM.

**Statement II**

submitted by A. J. Joosten detective attached to the above sub-commission re H.A. DREESEN.

Witness C. A. Groeneveld states that on the outbreak of the last war his neighbour J. H. Marsh, who had the English nationality, had to leave Holland. On 11th May 1940 Marsh asked witness whether he would look after his interests. Marsh possessed a limonade factory with annex house and a house in which he lived which was completely furnished.

In connection with an order from the "Reichskommissar" for the occupied country concerning enemy property, witness had to report at "Deutsche Revisions und Treuhand AG" at The Hague. Witness then received a letter via Mr. Marsh's solicitor from a certain H. A. DREESEN in which the latter stated that he was appointed administrator of enemy property and capital. In the same letter witness was ordered to hand over DREESEN title-deeds, other papers and money belonging to Mr. Marsh, which witness did. Witness handed a sum of F.1,720 with the "Commerce and Shipping Bank" in favour of the administrator for enemy property and capital DREESEN. Mr. Marsh's furniture was stored with the removal firm Moll, such on the orders of...
the orders of DREESEN.

Witness states that Mr. Marsh came to see him in October 1945. Then it appeared that in Mr. Marsh desk were 5 shares of 1000 guilders each, one share of 500 guilders and a policy of 5000 guilders. Witness states that this desk was locked when Mr. Marsh left in 1940 and it was stored with other furniture without being opened by witness.

Witness L.J. Hijmans van den Berg, solicitor at Rotterdam states that since June 1945 he had been administrator of DREESEN's business. It appeared that the "General Kommissar für Finanzen und Wirtschaft" on the orders of the "Reichskommissar für the occupied Netherlands", had appointed H.A. DREESEN as "Verwalter" for movable enemy property in South-Holland.

Witness states that DREESEN's administration was in good order and that all Mr. Marsh's possessions were entered in the books.

Witness states further that it appeared that Mr. Marsh's movable possessions were handed over to the "Sammelverwaltung fälndlicher Hausratäle" in The Hague of which instation DREESEN was "Verwalter".

The investigator adds that he received 4 copies of letters concerning the movable property of Mr. Marsh and 4 copies of letters concerning the appointment as "Sammelverwalter" of H.A. DREESEN from witness L.J. Hijmans van den Berg.

Witness L. Sluimers states that Mr. Marsh's furniture had been stored with the firm Moll and that on 20th. April 1942 a German in uniform took this furniture away with some lorries to the "Sammelverwaltung fälndlicher Hausratäle" at The Hague.

Statement drawn up on oath of office concluded and signed at Rotterdam on 18th. August 1947.

/s/ A.J. Joosten

Notes on the case.

Although the Germans were entitled to register and administrate "enemy" property, DREESEN instead of leaving the furniture in store, had this removed to the "Sammelverwaltung" of which DREESEN was the head and from which the furniture and the shares disappeared.

There is prima facie evidence that DREESEN is responsible.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
REGISTERED NOS.

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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

Charge No. 598 (2-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position.

(not to be translated)

1. HEGNER, Franz Erwin. Was in 1942 "Verwalter" of the firm J. Sonneborg Ltd. (Sonne's Tricotage Fabrik), Plantage Haudegracht 85 at Amsterdam. Lived at Arnborgerstrasse 12, Regensburg (Germany) c/o BIXER.

2. HEGNER, Frau Theresia, Maria, wife of Franz Erwin HEGNER. Lived at Arnborgerstrasse 12, Regensburg (Germany) c/o BIXER.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Amsterdam, 1942-1943.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. VII - Deportation of civilians (Complicity in).

No. XIII - Pillage.

References to relevant provisions in national law

Neth. Penal Code.


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Accused, appointed as "Verwalter" of the firm of Sonneborg, sold the machineries, pocketed the money of this sale and "bought" the business with money he took from the firm. He denounced 26 persons for deportation.

TRANSMITTED BY.................
Extract of those statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT.

Witness D.S. SONNEBERG states that during the occupation the German Franz Erwin HEGNER was appointed as "Vorwalter" for the firm S. Sonneberg Ltd (Sonne's Tricotage fabriek) at Amsterdam. HEGNER sold a large quantity of machines, amongst which 40 weaving looms and 33 sewing machines to the Germans without entering the proceeds in the firm's books pocketing the money.

In 1943 he bought the firm with money he took from the business. He also transferred F.15,000.- from the firm to his own account on the "Verwaltungs-Landesbank" at Stuttgart.

HEGNER dismissed two directors and other members of the staff, denounced H.E. SONNENBERG to the S.D. resulting in his arrest for 6 weeks and denounced all these persons for deportation.

Frau HEGNER who was proxy for her husband in the "Twentsche Bank" has transferred a sum of R.M. 8625,05 in her name to the "Verwaltungs-Landesbank". She furthermore appropriated goods of Jewish refugees, which were stored in the firm's premises and which were found in her house.

HEGNER's son, E.L.E. HEGNER, received F.1950.- salary from the firm, although he never did any work there.

Witness hands over to the investigator 23 copies of HEGNER's correspondence which are attached to the dossier.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Amsterdam, 11 March 1947.

s/J. Akkerman.

Among the documents attached to the dossier are:

1. A copy of a letter from HEGNER to the "Niederlandische Aktien- handelsgesellschaft fur Umschlag von Unternehmungen" (Nagu) of 9 Sept. 1943, by which he sends 3 drafts of the buying contract.

2. Correspondence between HEGNER and the "Twentsche Bank" showing that Frau HEGNER obtained the power to sign money-transfers.

3. A letter to the "Twentsche Bank" in which is requested to transfer an amount of F.89979.- from the account to the "Vermogens- und Rentenanstalt" at Amsterdam being the sum for which the firm was bought and a letter confirming this transfer to the said institution signed by HEGNER.

4. A letter, dated 23 November 1945, in which the "Twentsche Bank" reports to Mr. SONNEBERG that on the bank-account of the said firm only a balance of F.3988,90 was left.

The letter further mentions a transfer of F.10000.- on 5th September 1944 from the firm's money by cheque signed by HEGNER and a transfer of R.M.19905.- (equivalent to F.15000.-) of the firm's money to the account of HEGNER by the "Wurttembergische Landesbank" at Stuttgart on 21 September 1944.

5. A letter from the "Twentsche Bank" to the accountant of the firm, dated 24 Nov. 1944, stating that the transfer of R.M.8624,50 to the "Verwaltungs-Landesbank" took place in favour of Frau HEGNER and the transfer of R.M.19905.- in favour of Mr. HEGNER.

6. A letter from the "List für Vermögensvollstrecke Stuttgart" dated 22 Aug. 1946 to the "Property Control Chief" stating that enquiries made through the office of the Military Government for Bavaria on 7 Aug. 1946 showed that HEGNER confirmed that the total sum of R.M.28530,50 belonged to the firm Sonneberg & Co. Amsterdam.

7. A list of 26 names
7. A list of 26 names (obviously Jewish names) of persons denounced by HESSER for deportation with the dates of deportation. Only in some cases the places are mentioned namely 2 to Theresienstadt, one to France and 3 to Poland.

8. A statement by S.EISENHANN, saying that he declares on oath, and is willing to state in court on oath, that Mr. and Mrs. Stonier (mentioned on the list under 7) were arrested by the Gestapo and that he was informed by the "Joodsche Raad" (Jewish council) that this arrest was done on special request by HESSER.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defense is possible.
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Wolf, Hugo

63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

Charge No. 599 (2-10-47)

6626/12/6/522
- 3 OCT 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position.

1. WOLF (WOLFF), Hugo, Unterscharführer S.S. unit "Brenier 7" attached to the 7th Army. Lives at Innsbruck (Ger.). Description: about 29 years.

2. THÄLER, Fritz, S.S. man with the S.S. unit "Brenier 7", attached to the 7th Army. Comes from Ulm, Württemberg, (Ger.). Description: about 19 years.

3. ABELER, Commandant S.S. unit "Brenier 7" attached to the 7th Army.

Suspect:

Name and date of commission of alleged crime
Noorbeek, Holland, 3rd September 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No, I - Murder (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions in national law

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

A Belgian citizen Georg Jules Joseph ROEMERING was shot by Fritz THÄLER and Hugo WOLF (WOLFF).

It might be possible that ABELER being commandant of the S.S. unit to which the former belonged to gave the orders or at any rate knew about this shooting.

Transmitted by ..................
POLITICAL INVESTIGATION SERVICE.
Sub-committee Limburg at
Maasstricht.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by
the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by E. Piek, detective with the above department, also special
constable in connection with a charge of murder against the Germans
Hugo WOLF (WOLFF), Fritz THALER and HELPER.

Witness F. Landorlo, sergeant of the State Police states that on
3rd September 1944 a unit S.S. mon coming from Belgium stopped at Noorbuck
and camped there. They had with them a civilian whom witness did not know.
In the evening of the same day he was talking to some of the S.S. men when
he saw that an "Unterscharführer (when witness later learned was called
Hugo WOLF) ordered a S.S. man called Fritz THALER to get his rifle
and to follow him. Together they went to the farm-yard where they were
camped and a few minutes later they came back accompanied by the civilian.
They all went in the direction of Schoi. Witness noticed that WOLF (WOLFF)
had a pistol with him and he realised that the civilian was a prisoner.

About 10 minutes later the burgomaster appeared at witness' house
and he was told that a few minutes ago somebody was shot near the burgomaster's
house. With his colleagues and the burgomaster witness went to the spot and
he saw that the same man whom WOLF and THALER took with them was shot.
Witness thinks that the man was shot with a pistol because there were no
signs that the bullets had left the body which would have happened if the
victim had been shot by a rifle. The victim had 2 wounds in his neck.

Witness states that the shot man appeared to be a Belgian who was
arrested because he had shown his joy with the retreat of the Germans while
they were marching towards Fleront (Belgium) towards the Belgian-Dutch
frontier.

Further investigation showed that the victim's name was George Jules
Joseph ROMANI born at Honnay 14-3-1895 living at Fleront (Belgium). The
S.S. men belonged to the S.S. unit "Brenier 7" attached to the 7th Army.
Their commandant was HELPER.

Witness H. J. Constan, also a sergeant in the State Police confirms
witness' E. Piek's statement. He adds that a certain Strijdthagen had seen
that a German soldier was burning a wallet and some papers. When the
German left Strijdthagen managed to smother the fire and got out the half
burnt identity card - the photo of which was undamaged and which was that
of the victim.

Witness also thought out that the victim had been killed by a pistol
short because a rifle bullet would have left the body again.

Statement drawn up on oath of office concluded and signed at Maasstricht
11 August 1947.

s/ E. Piek.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 600 (2-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number: 6627/Ne/6-23

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 3 OCT 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:
1. KIEFER, OTTO, Oberleutnant der Infanterie; teacher at an agricultural college by profession; aged about 55; living at Baden Thringen A.K. 17a; Ortskommandant of Oude and Nieuwe Tongen (Holl:); Dec.'44 - March '45.

Witness:
2. LINDENBURGER, Inselkommandant of Goeree-Overflakkee.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
No. VII - Deportation
" IX - Forced labour of civilians in connection with military operation of the enemy.
No. XIII - Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law:
Law 10th, July 1947 (Stat: Book H.233)

Short statement of facts:
KIEFER who was Ortskommandant of Oude & Nieuwe Tongen (Holland) evacuated part of the population and then pillaged their houses. He forced the male population of these two villages to work on defense lines and had others deported to Germany for the "Arbeitseinsatz".

Transmitted by:.................................
Investigation of War Crimes
Sub-Commission for Zuid-Holland.

Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

drawn up by C. van den Burg and H.K. van de Schour, police constables and members of the sub-commission for the investigation of War Crimes Zuid-Holland.

Witness Lieutenant Colonel states that Otto KIEFER was Ortskommandant at Oude Tongen at Christmas 1944. KIEFER arrested the acting burgomaster De Wit, simply because he didn't like KIEFER, and kept him for 6 days. De Wit was released when KIEFER was absent for some time.

In the beginning of February 1945 the whole population of Oude Tonge was evacuated and KIEFER then became Ortskommandant of Nieuwe Tonge. KIEFER "indexed" all inhabitants of the latter place and found that about 20 families more lived there than the official registry showed. On March 5th, KIEFER ordered the evacuation of 50 families. These people had to report at 11 a.m. at the town hall. They were only allowed to take hand luggage and had to leave everything else behind. KIEFER then broke into the houses of those evacuated and stole everything which was to his liking. Witness saw that KIEFER had goods removed from the houses by his soldiers. He engaged two carpenters and ordered them to make wooden cases for him. He took those cases with him when he left, filled with foodstuffs, linen, bicycles, carpets, blankets and so on.

Witness himself was ordered by KIEFER to break into a house and he saw that KIEFER and his soldiers looted the whole place.

Several times KIEFER ordered all males between 17 - 55 to report to him and he then set them to work on defence-works.

Witness Abraham Gerritse confirms the above statement and adds that KIEFER was once told of by the Inselkommandant LINDENBURGER. The latter told him that he was only entitled to requisition food for his soldiers and that he had to leave everything else alone.

Witness Frans Visser states that on the orders of KIEFER two barns were demolished. The material was to be used on bunkers but in reality nearly all the wood was used on fires.

Witness S. van der Velde confirms the previous statements.

Witness Cornelis Leonardus de Wit, acting burgomaster at the time states that in December 1944 a raid took place and that 90% of the young men were deported to Germany. One of witness' sons was exempted and the other had gone into hiding. The latter had managed to escape into the liberated part of the country. KIEFER got to know about this and arrested witness and told him that he would keep witness detained till both his sons had reported to him (KIEFER). Witness was released when KIEFER had gone away for some weeks.

Later witness was also evacuated on the orders of KIEFER in spite of the fact that he was then burgomaster of both Nieuwe and Oude Tonge.

Witness later heard that KIEFER's order to allow each evacuee only hand luggage was against the prevailing regulations, which allowed evacuees to take 1000 Kg each and which also laid down that means of transport had to be made available.

Notes on the case

The case is complete

No defence is possible
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals

Charge No. 601 (2-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 6628/No. 6/1947

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 3 Oct. 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:

1. HULOT, Frau Erna van, German, worksmanager in the VAUHA factories at Langenhagen near Hannover (Germany), lives at Podbielskystrasse 24, 25 or 26, Hannover.

2. AHRENS, Wachtmeister der Polizei and worksmanager in the VAUHA factories at Langenhagen near Hannover (Germany).

3. KEGG, worked in the VAUHA factories at Langenhagen near Hannover (Germany). Was S.S. Leiter. Lives at Langenhagen.

4. HEIDER, German, probably a member of the Gestapo at Ahlen, Germany.

Date of commission of alleged crime:

Langenhagen near Hannover (Germany), about June or July 1943.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No. III - Torture.

References to relevant provisions in national law:

Ninth Penal Code.


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

The accused ill-treated the foreign slave-labourers working in the VAUHA-factories at Langenhagen.

TRANSMITTED BY...
INVESTIGATION OF WAR CRIMES DEPARTMENT,
Sub-comissiOn UTRECHT.

STATEMENT of the interrogation of Petrus Anthony van HILLEN,
in connection with war crimes committed in the V.U.H. factories at LANGENHAGEN near Hannover (Germany).

In connection with a note from the Commissioner of State Police 1st class, head of the Investigation of War Crimes Office, Amsterdam, dated 28th March 1946, No.740/1946 and enclosure 1, to the Police Commissioner, major 1st class, of the State Police, also special state detective, serving with the above mentioned sub-commission at Utrecht; heard as witness:

Petrus Anthony van HILLEN,
born 31st March 1913 at Naarden, occupation salesman, living at Bataviastraat 11, Utrecht, who stated as follows:

"About June or July 1943 the district Labour Exchange at Utrecht sent me to Germany to be put to work there. After having first worked at the GHH works in Hanover I was placed in RICKLINGEN. After that I was sent to the V.U.H. factories, 25 Paardinmarkt, Langenhagen near Hannover. Tarpaulin material for military purposes was made there. I had to do all sorts of jobs such as mix tar and work on the rolex etc. The head was a German woman, Frau Erna van HULST, who lived at 24, 25 or 26 Podbielskystraat, Hannover. She also stayed a lot in a house belonging to the factory. I was the only Dutchman working there, the rest of the personnel consisting chiefly of Russians, Serbs, Poles and other nationalities. The woman in question behaved like a brute to all these people, she beat and kicked them. In my case several times men that were working there were kicked and beaten by Frau van HULST. If the workers did not work hard enough, which was chiefly due to undernourishment, and also if the men complained of having too little to eat or not being paid enough, she then for example seized a bit of wood or whatever she could lay hands on and rammed blows with it on the workers. It happened more than once that men remained unconscious for two hours or more. The food was miserably bad, mostly water, and the food-coupons meant for us were not distributed to us, partly through Frau van HULST's doing. When the above-mentioned Frau van HULST could not cope with it any further a police sergeant named AHREM, who was works manager of the V.U.H. factories, took the workers in hand. He then collected the workers and took them over to ALEIM where they were put into the prison there. This was formerly a Jewish agricultural school which had been turned into a prison as the one at Hanover was full. I never saw AHREM ill treat men in the factory itself. He was the man who saw to it that we got no food, or at least as little as possible and that the other foreigners especially had a hard time of it. There was also the S.S. leader HEIDEN, living at Langenhagen, who worked at the V.U.H. factories. The latter also several times ill-treated workers by beating and kicking them in the same way as Frau van HULST. It was purely a business there of liquidating as many workers as possible. I happened to know that a young Pole named "Joseph", surname unknown, was killed in the Hanover hospital presumably by a petrol injection. I heard this from some Russians who had seen the corpse and noticed that he had a small wound apparently resulting from a spring. The man was absolutely healthy when he landed in the hospital and he was dead next morning. I never knew where he was buried.

We were never paid a decent wage and the other foreigners, especially the Russians, were almost paid nothing at all. A Serb after having complained about food etc. was sent to a concentration camp as accused of sabotage and insulting the German race. He worked about 70 hours a week. The work was very heavy so that in the long run it was impossible to stick it out on account of the very bad food. Shortly before the liberation a couple of foreigners (Russians) from the V.U.H. factories were hanged at ALEIM for having taken away a few killed potatoes. This was read out in front of us afterwards. Executions of that sort took place repeatedly. There were also workers shot at ALEIM."
- 2 -

workers shot at ALLEN. I never heard of a trial or anything of that sort. Further there were Russians too who were forced to join the S.S. I myself know that three Russians were forced to do this.

On 13th October 1944 I was arrested by two members of the Gestapo on Frau van HULST’s instructions. I was accused of committing sabotage, spying and helping allied pilots who had been shot down.

The population was officially allowed to finish off allied pilots who had been shot down. I saw this several times myself; it was done by civilians, Hitler youth, Waffenacht and police, in a word everyone took part. Sometimes they were flogged to death, sometimes bound and thrown on to the burning phosphorus where they were burnt to death. We foreigners tried to help those men although it was useless from the start. Frau van HULST was told things about me. I saw documents signed by Frau van HULST in which a Sorb and a Pole were denounced to the Gestapo and she presumably did the same thing for me. We collected the same day and taken to the prison at AMSTERDAM. I was generally hand-cuffed by members of the Gestapo during the interrogations. Once when I was not hand-cuffed I was frightfully ill-treated and hit back. That was the end of everything. When I was hand-cuffed too, I was severely ill-treated during interrogations. I several times saw prisoners were severely ill-treated at AlLEN and sometimes flogged to death. The prisoners, mostly Russians and Mongolians, had to strip and crawl on hands and knees over very rough gravel. They were then beaten so long with a raw-hide whip and kicked by booted foot that they left ‘too innumerable wounds. This little game went on till the men could not keep it up any longer. One of the Russian S.S. men present then for instance put his foot on the victim’s throat till the little remaining life was squeezed out of him. The treatment and cruelty was inhuman. Among those conducting the interrogations was a Belgian whose christian name was "Sjak". There was also a girl of about 23 who spoke Dutch to me so fluently that I suppose she was Dutch. There was also a German who was called HEIDER as I was told by another Dutchman whose name I do not know. Another Dutchman from Utrecht was also there for some time. I do not know the name of any of them but I shall do all I can to find them out. So of us were shut up together there in the prison in a small space and were not allowed out during bad air-raids. The burning phosphorus dripped down the walls so that we were in danger of our lives. During the ill-treatment in ALEN I had a bayonet jabbed in to me and was burnt with a bit of red-hot iron. This was done by the same man who interrogated me. I have still got the scars. I shall be able to recognize all the ten persons I have mentioned who were guilty of these ill-treatments once I see them again. The inhuman cruelties continued day after day and there were many more than those I have told you about here."

Van HULST can make no further statement about a police-inspector except that the ill-treatments in ALEN prison sometimes took place under his supervision or at any rate with his complicity.

Van HULST also cannot give a further description of the suspected persons mentioned above.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Utrecht, 7th August 1947.

a/ T.Holwarda.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is reasonably complete.

No defence can be possible.
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Cards checked June 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 602 (2-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number Date of receipt in Secretariat

6624/Me/16/525 3 OCT 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:

KATIG, Willy Hermann, S.S. Obersturmbannführer Kriminal-Assistent with the Sicherheitspolizei,
Rotterdam, October 1942.

Born 11 April 1912. Now detained in Holland, UNWCC-list No. 41/5-226 & W. 230

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Rotterdam, 18th October 1942.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. III - Torture of civilians.
No. XVIII - Wanton devastation and destruction of property.

References to relevant provisions in national law

Netherlands Penal Code.

Law 10th July 1947 (Statute Book H. 233).

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the 18th October 1942 several men were arrested and the accused KLATTING was amongst others in charge of the arrest of J.C. Baghus and his 3 sons. KLATTING ill-treated his prisoners and later returned to their house where he destroyed books, cutlery and the linoleum on the floor.

Transmitted by ................................
Investigation of War Crimes, Sub-Commission Rotterdam. Pro J u s t i t i a.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT submitted by G.J. Vorwoy, attached to the above office, also special constable, re the German W.H. KATING.

Witnesses F. Baghus, J.H. Baghus, C. Baghus and J.C. Baghus (being a father and 3 sons) all state that on 18th October 1942 they were arrested by a German in civilian, 2 members of the Gréno Polizei and a member of the Rotterdam Municipal Police.

Witnesses were badly ill-treated by the Germans. The latter kicked them and hit them all over their bodies.

The man in civilian whom witnesses F., J.C. and J.C. Baghus recognised from a photograph shown to them by the investigator appeared to be Wally KATING.

KATING particularly took part in the ill-treatment of witnesses.

At 9 a.m. on 18th October 1942 witnesses were taken to Scheveningen prison where they were left in the open till the evening of the same day.

Witness M.v.d. Starre confirms the previous statement adding that KATING beat and kicked the prisoners.

Witness Mrs. N. Baghus states that at 2 a.m. on 18th October 1942, a Dutch policeman, a German in uniform and a German in civilian came to her house. The civilian obviously was in charge and he wore a rain coat and glasses. Witness states that these men arrested her husband and 3 sons. The photo of Wally KATING shown to witness was recognised by her as being the man in charge of the arrest.

KATING was particularly rude. When her son Cornelis wanted to take his bottles of medicine with him, KATING took them and threw them in witness' face. At the same time he struck her son Cornelis.

Witness states further that KATING and 2 other Germans in uniform returned and searched her house. They destroyed books, cutlery and linoleum and behaved like beasts for about one hour.

Witnesses D. Frank, D. J. Bart, W. do Ruiter, I. de Rot and H. Kroon all state that they were arrested with about 120 others by the Gréno Polizei on the 18th October 1942 and taken to a school in Rotterdam. Many of these men and particularly the Jews among them were badly ill-treated. Witnesses however are unable to mention names of the culprits and they do not recognise any of them from photos shown to them. All they can remember after 5 years is that the men who ill-treated them wore members of the Gréno Polizei and some Germans in civilian.

The accused Wally Hermann KATING now detained in Holland denies the accusations.

Contrasted with witnesses C. Baghus, Mrs. Baghus and M. van der Starre, KATING was definitely recognised.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Rotterdam 29th August 1947.

a/ G. J. Vorwoy.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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Cards checked Dec 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 603 (2-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number Date of receipt in Secretariat

11830/Ne/G/576 1-3 OCT. 44

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

(not to be translated)


2. DOLDERLEIN, Hauptmann, acting Ortskommandant of Arnhem in Sept. 1944. Liaison between LENTERS and the German military authorities.

3. MEIDING, Oberleutnant, head of the "Feldwirtschaftskommando X". Had his H.Q. at Dieren.

4. PRIEK, Major, successor to MEIDING.

5. SCHREIDER, Dr., Landrat. Befugter des Reichskommissars für die Provinz Gelderland. Comes from Salzburg, Austria. UNWCC-list Nos 60/6-5/3 and 61/8-9/3 and charge No. 249 (6385)

6. ZELGER, Dr., Assistant to Dr. SCHREIDER. Formerly was also Hauptdienstleiter der Nationalsozialistischen Volkswohlfahrt. Borgungskommissar during the evacuation of Arnhem.

7. GASTEIN, Drs., Dutch by birth but assumed German nationality during the war, personal assistant to Dr. ZELGER. Took an active part in the looting of Arnhem.

8. RICK, Hauptmann, assisted in the looting of the A.K.U. in Arnhem.

9. STRUICK, Sonderführer, sprang the safes of the A.K.U. in Arnhem, was a wholesale dealer in iron-manufactory in Hamburg.

10. OOSTEN, Hauptmann, one of the principals of the "Feldwirtschaftskommando X".

11. WARNE, Sonderführer, subordinated to Hauptmann OOSTEN, took part in the looting of the A.K.U. in Arnhem. Description: aged about 45, born in Russia.

12. DEGOS, Feldwebel, took part in the looting of the A.K.U. aged about 35.

13. SCHOLZ, Unteroffizier

14. Höhle, Sondorführer, charged with the looting of all textiles in Arnhem. Aged about 40.

15. SCHLAPFENBERG, was charged with the transport of the loot to Germany.

16. FRIEDRICH, Hauptmann, was the superior of Sondorführer STRUCK.

17. PIEPER, Richard, of the Ministerium für Bewaffnung und Munition. UNWCC-list 6/864.

18. HERMANN, Sondorführer,Varlador during the looting in Arnhem.

19. REHSE, Sondorführer, Verlador during the looting of Arnhem.

20. HERNIG, Dipl.Ing., made out who was to receive the stolen goods.

21. RETTENBERGER (KITTNER), Sondorführer.

22. WURMANN, held an important position in the "Gesellschaft für Elektrometallurgie, Berlin S.S.O. 16, Köperndikerstrasse 113.

23. MEYER, Abschnittsleiter, took part in the looting of Oosterbeek.

24. WURMANN, Obersturmführer, was billeted at the "Harakamp" during the autumn of 1944. Took part in the looting of Oosterbeek.

25. TESZER, Feldwebel, was billeted in the "Harakamp" during the autumn of 1944. Took part in the looting of Oosterbeek.

26. VILCHER, Feldwebel, head of the subdivision of "Feldwirtschaftskommando 3", was stationed at Veenendaal, comes from near Hasburg.

27. SCHMIDT, belonged to the "Bauabschnitt NSLIIP at Lunteren-Veenendaal. Probably identical with Hermann SCHMIDT, UNWCC-list 52/4-566.

28. FISCHER, O.T.-Führer, assistant to SCHMIDT.

29. GÖLL, belonged to the "Bauabschnitt" der NSLIIP at Ede. UNWCC-list 63/4-210.

Witnesses:

30. LANGE, Liselotte Frühling, belonged to the Stabkommandant at Arnhem.

31. WAGNER, Oberst-Leutnant, had his H.Q. in a Laboratory of the Agricultural Colleges at Wageningen.

32. MEYER, Deutscher Befehlshaber beim Feldluppenkraft für nicht-Bison Stalio in Holland.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place and date of commission of alleged crime</th>
<th>Arnhem and neighbourhood, Sept. 1944-March 1945.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</td>
<td>No. XIII - Pillage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions in national law</td>
<td>Neth. Penal Code. Law 10th July 1944 (Stat. Book H. 233)</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

During and after the failure of the Airborne operations at Arnhem the Germans evacuated the whole population of Arnhem, Velp, Oosterbeek and other small places and then confiscated everything that was in those towns and villages. Every single house, factory, hospital etc. was completely emptied by this organised loot and the contents were subsequently sent to Germany. All the accused took an active part in this.

The value of the looted furniture of private houses amounts to F. 350,000,000.- the looting of small firms to F. 30,000,000.- whereas the value of the stolen goods of the bigger firms has not yet been estimated.

**Transmitted by**...
State Crimes Investigation Department.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

ST. T. A. T. E. M. E. N. T.
submitted by Hendrik van der Landon, State detective in Arnhem.

Witnesses Ch.G. Matser, deputy town-Major of Arnhem, C.W. Vuursteen, chief of the cabinet of the Mayor and N.F. Hartland, director of the public service of social affairs state:

"When on the 23rd September 1944 it was nearly certain that the 1st British airborne division would not succeed in establishing contact with the British main force operating round Niissegon the German authorities nevertheless decided that the population of Arnhem, Gasterbeek and Velp had to evacuate. The Kommandant at Arnhem PETERS (SS.Obersturmführer) ordered that everyone had to leave the town leaving all their belongings behind.

PETERS maintained that this was being done for safety's sake, but everyone is convinced that they were all exposed to grave danger. The population had to leave on foot, carrying only a little luggage and as they had to use the roads which were also used by the German maintenance they were frequently attacked by the Luftwaffe, obviously who could not distinguish between citizens and Germans.

Hauptmann DODERLEIN was deputy-Ortskommandant at the time and acted as liaison between Obersturmführer PETERS and the German military authorities. DODERLEIN once said to witness Vuursteen that they brought off the evacuation order because they expected an enemy in every citizen of Arnhem.

Frau Liselotte LANGE belonged to the Sicherheitsdienst at Arnhem and she told witness Vuursteen that the Germans had found 30 secret transmitters and this had been the main reason that the Germans had decided not to let the population return when everything got back normal and the fighting was over.

Every citizen who tried to go back to his house and get some clothing or otherwise was threatened to be sent to a concentration camp and indeed various people who nevertheless tried to save some of their properties have been sent there. The Germans regarded it as loot of possession of the German Reich as they had confiscated the whole town of Arnhem after the population had left. The Wehrmacht Kommando ordered the loot which was systematically carried out. They created a so-called "Pfeldarftschafft Kommando X" headed by Oberleutnant REIDING, later succeeded by Major FRICK. The "Reichskriminalrat" was also involved and the Benefizhef des Reichskriminalrat für die Provinz Gelderland, Landrat Dr. SCHNEIDER (from Salzburg, Austria) Dr. ZELGER was the latter's assistant. ZELGER was also "Hauptdienstleiter der Nationalsozialistischen Volkswirtschaft". During the evacuation he acted as "Borgungskommissar". Under his supervision the town was deprived of everything. All streets and districts were systematically looted; all furniture, china, blankets, clothing were sent to Germany. After the liberation large signs were found at the railway station store rooms with the words: "Gau Essen, Gau Düsseldorf and so on". Valuables were smashed and it was a common sight that grand pianos and valuable paintings were put outside exposed to the wind and the rain. In many houses wasfönssen, telephones and other utensils were taken away; floors broken up to see whether anything was hidden there. Telephone- and telegraph cables were broken up and taken away because of the copper used on them, even the overhead wires of the electric tramways were taken away for that purpose. The damage done to the houses is valued at F. 350,000,000.- and the plunder of small factories at F.50,000,000.-. It is not possible to state the loss of the big concerns.

When after the liberation the population returned 25,000 families were deprived of everything. They had nowhere to sleep or even to sit.

Mrs. C. ZELGER was Dr. ZELGER's personal assistant. She was Dutch by birth but assumed German nationality during the occupation. She often directed the 'looting-gangs'.

Witness G.J. Han describes
Witness G.J. Harz describes how the plunder was conducted at the "Generalno Kunstzi3do Union" (General Artificial Silk Union). The whole staff of the G.K.U. was ordered to go and work in artificial works on the 14th September. Only some men were allowed to stay behind in order to guard the factories and other buildings. On 24th September, Hauptmann MIEK started looting the factories. They forced all doors, locks and took everything. In November, after having disposed of the guards, Sonderführer SEHMER sprang the safes and stole the contents.

Labor the concern was carried out completely under the command of Sonderführer WESSLER, Feldwebel DERN and Unteroffizier SCHMID.

In the latter half of January 1945, 9 men of the factory's guard (who in the meantime had been re-instated) were arrested under the pretense that they had stolen goods belonging to the factory. They were brought to the S.S. prison at Volp and only after MANY difficulty did the management of the G.K.U. succeed in getting them released. During the time that Sonderführer VON NDR was the head of the "Raumung" his superior was Hauptmann OSTER. He was one of the principals of the "Wirtschaftskommando X". Sonderführer MIEK was according to himself charged with the "Raumung" of all textiles.

Witnesses states further that Dr. ZIELGEL was the "Bergungskommissar" and his secretary was Carl GATZ. Both played an important part in the looting of the firm. The loss of the G.K.U. is estimated at F 200,000.

Witnesses J.O.G. Kassonar and E. Engelborts tell very much the same story, this time it concerns the firm "van de Wall & Co., traders in ironmongery and metals. There too all doors and safes of the firm were blown up. The chief culprit here was Sonderführer EDICK, who himself was a wholesale dealer in ironmongery in Hamburg. EDICK worked under the command of FRIEDRICH (Hauptmann). The loss to this firm is estimated at F 200,000.

Not only the "Wirtschaftskommando X" under Oberleutnant LEIDING and later under Major FRIEDRICH, but every German officer and soldier took what he fancied. Not the slightest effort was made to make any registration of the stolen articles.

Witness D. Th. Schilling who is managing director of the N.V. Hollandsche Kinetographische Bedrijven (Dutch Kinetographic Concerns Ltd.) states that Richard FERBG of the "Ministriur für Bewaffnung und Rüstung" was the organizer for the loot of metals. Leading figures were Sonderführer HERNANZ who was "Verlader" with Hauptmann FRIEDRICH who signed the "Abtransport- meldungen". Sonderführer FRIEDRICH was another "Verlader". Dipl. Ing. HERNANZ decided who was to receive the stolen goods. During January 1945 Hauptmann OSTER took the place of FRIEDRICH and from then onwards he signed documents. Sonderführer ERENBRAUS also signed some of the documents. During December 1944 the Germans started on the loot of all machinery in the factory. Until now they had been engaged on raw materials only. VORLIEIN, a principal of the "Gesellschaft für Elektro- metallurgie, Berlin S. O. 16, Koppernokorstrasse 113 had taken some office machines for his own use. This was told confidentially by HENZEL "Deutscher Bewollungsbeamt bei Reichsbahre für nicht-Eisen Metalle". The loss of this firm is estimated at F 3,522,000. The metals, raw materials and machines were sent off in some 400 railway wagons. Amongst the firms who received raw materials and other goods are: Worloin in Gos. für Elektrometallurgie, Berlin S. O. 10, Ges. für Metall. Erzeugnisse, Frankf. a. M., Ges. für Elektrometall, Heins Coln, Moschke Westfalen and others.

Witnesses G.J. Hoitsburger and Th. Kooy, both police constables, confirm.

Witness H. Ru de Groot, manufacturer of ready-made clothing tells the same about his firm. Loss approx. F 125,000.

Witness H. Elijon, police constable, states that after the evacuation of Oosterbeck Abschuttaleitor WEVER was in command of a "Bergungskommando".

This "Bergungskommando" stole all
This "Kommando" stole all gold- and silver ware, Persian rugs and other valuables. All goods were stored in a house and from there transported to Germany by rail.

German soldiers billeted in "Harskulp" regularly undertook trips to Oostrobroek and pillaged the houses. They stole furniture, Hoover's, electrical appliances, stoves of all kinds, divans, etc. Usually were Obergrößer MEINKE and Feldwebel TES= present at these "raids". German officers emptied the safe of a jeweler's firm and stole articles to a value of F.500,000. Even red-cross cars were used to take away the contents of 7 shops.

The safe of the rubber factory "Hovendorp" at Ronkum was forced and a sum of F.130,000.- stolen. The value of the stolen machines and raw materials was there F.1,022,000.- All the safes in the banks were forced and emptied.

In Wageningen the looting was done by "Feldwirtschaftskommando J". A sub-division worked in Voorenland and was commanded by Feldwebel WILCHEN from a place near Hamburg.

Another principal of Feldwirtschaftskommando 10 was Sonderführer Oberleutnant MITTLOEDEN (probably identical with the above RETTMAYER).

Others engaged in the lootings were the "Baubschnitt der NSDAP" at Lunteren-Voorenland, under command of SCHMIDT assisted by O.T.führer FISCHER, Baubschnitt der NSDAP at Ede under the command of GROLL.

From 1-20th September 1944 S.S. troops visited the Agricultural colleges at Wageningen and they were particularly interested in typewriters and microscopes. Oberleutnant WAGNER had his office in one of the laboratories. He himself is not concerned but he can give information as to the identity of the S.S. troops who were then in Wageningen.

The investigator concludes by saying that from all parts of Germany came men, and women and also youths belonging to the "Hitler-Jugend" who entered houses and shops and took everything to their liking. All schools, shops, store-houses, factories, wholesale firms, all hospitals etc. were completely empty after the liberation.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Arnhem, 3rd January 1946.


NOTES ON THE CASE.

The evidence given is merely an extract of a long list of victimized people and firms. In view of the enormous scope of this systematic looting, priority listing (A.A.) is suggested.

No defense is possible.
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Cards checked List 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
Charge No.604 (9-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number: 6642/Ne/16527
Date of receipt in Secretariat: 10 Oct 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:
SEIDELMEIJER, JOSEF, Reichsdeutscher, soldier, served with the German Army, from 1940 - 1945, and was stationed at Eoht, Christmas 1944, lived at Groenbicht, Groenbicht 242 until 10 January 1939, born at Hinsbeck (Germany), 10 February 1910, married, previously merchant, now farm manager at Leersum near Hanover (Ger), Zievershause 33.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
ECHT (Holland) 26-27 December 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
No. XIII - Pillage (complicity in)

References to relevant provision of national law:

Short statement of facts:
The Reichsdeutscher JOSEF SEIDELMEIJER was stationed at Eoht while a member of the German Wehrmacht. Eoht had been evacuated and SEIDELMEIJER, who took advantage of this circumstance, looted the uninhabited houses there, taking the stolen goods with him to Germany.

Transmitted by..........................
Statement I

submitted by C.H. van Eck, sergeant of the State Police, re JOSEF SEIDELMEIJER.

The investigator states that from reliable information received by him it appeared that the Reichsadtschor SEIDELMEIJER who lived in Holland till 10th. January 1939, is now a manager on a farm and lives at Leeroito near Hanover, Zievershaus 33.

The above mentioned SEIDELMEIJER appears to have stolen a clock table-cloth and various office articles from the town-hall at Grovenbicht. Witness states further that SEIDELMEIJER (who was then a soldier in the German army) was apparently on leave in Grovenbicht shortly before the liberation. During his leave he appointed himself as "Ortskommandant" of Grovenbicht.

Statement drawn up on oath of office concluded and signed at Grovenbicht 25th March, 1947.

s/ C.H. van Eck.

Statement II

submitted by H.F. Dorks, sergeant of the State Police at Echt, re the above mentioned J. SEIDELMEIJER.

Witness R.G.M. Theelen, states, that in November 1944 she and her family had to evacuate from Echt to Honkenbosch. They hid their belongings, linen, clothing, food, two bicycles and a typewriter, under the floor in their house. On 26th. or 27th. December 1944 witness went to see whether everything was alright in her house. She saw however that the floor had been broken up and German soldiers were busy getting out everything which had been hidden there. Witness felt upset about it and told the soldiers that she would go and complain to the "Ortskommandant". The latter happened to pass by while witness was still at her house and she spoke to him. The Ortsekommandant was furious and he sent the soldiers away, at the same time giving witness permission to move all her possessions to Honkenbosch. While witness was busy in her house a German soldier who later appeared to be JOSEF SEIDELMEIJER came there and told witness that he had taken the two bicycles which were hidden there for the use of the Wehrmacht.

Eventually SEIDELMEIJER agreed to give the boy's bicycle back but he kept witness' own bicycle. Witness was told by F. Smoets that the latter saw SEIDELMEIJER take witness' bicycle to Germany.

Apart from the bicyle the following goods were stolen, a pair of Zeiss binoculars, 1 typewriter, 6 rolls of material (cloth), a set of table silver, some linen and a great quantity of food and household articles.

Witness F.J. Smoets states that during the evacuation of Echt he was allowed to stay there because he worked in his brother's garage. A few German soldiers worked in this garage as well. Some weeks before Christmas 1944 JOSEF SEIDELMEIJER whom witness knew well came there too.

Witness states that SEIDELMEIJER went to the uninhabited houses in Echt and witness saw him bringing back huge parcels which probably he took to Germany. Witness saw SEIDELMEIJER take a lady's bicycle off in the direction of Germany.

Statement drawn up on oath of office concluded and signed at Echt 8th. August 1947.

s/ H.F.M. Dorks.

Notes on the case.

The case is complete. No defense seems possible.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 605 (9-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 6643/No/G/528

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 10 OCT 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:

1. WIEGAND, (WIEGANT) Feldwebel,
UNWCC-list 56/A-936.

(not to be translated)

Suspects:


3. SALZMANN, Dr. With Dr. PIEPE leader of PAT 364, previously propaganda leader in Dresden.

4. HELM, belonging to PAT 364.

5. BRUNNE, at Breda (Holland) in September 1944.

6. WESTFALLEN.

7. ULRICH, Karl, member of the PAT 364 at Breda (Holland) in September 1944. His pseudonyms were Harry SMIT or Harry WOUTERS. Born at Dingolstadt, 16th January 1897, German nationality, lived lately at No. 105, Antwerp.

8. STROEBAND, Willy, Reichsheidentucher, born at Greiffswald (Gor) 16th August 1907, now detained in Holland. UNWCC-list 44/A-528.

9. HAGLER, Hauptscharführer with the S.D. at Breda (Holland) in September 1944.

10. WAGNER, serving with the S.D. at Breda Holland, in September 1944.

11. CHESIRE, Dr. Oberleutnant, Head of the PAT. Was in Venlo (Holland) in September 1944.

Witnesses:

12. BRAK, J., known as "Mickey", V-man, now in custody in Belgium.

13. DEMERI, Marie Louise, female, about 25, Belgian nationality, "V-Frau", known as "Urco". Now detained in Belgium.

14. VLAMING, Pauline.

15. **MARTENS**, member of the PAT at Breda (Holland) in September 1944.

| Place and date of commission of alleged crime | Breda, (Holland) 9-10 September 1944 |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list | No. I - Murder  
No. III - Ill-treatment |
| References to relevant provisions in national law | Neth. Pub. Code  
Law 10th July 1947 (Statute Book H. 233) |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

On 9th September 1944, 4 persons were arrested for helping Allied pilots to cross the frontier. All were ill-treated and 3 shot the next day. The wounds of the female victim indicated that apart from shooting other means were used to kill the victim.

The direct responsibility of only one is clear, the others are suspects or witnesses.

Transmitted by ..................
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT I,

submitted by J. van den Elshout and C. Schoennakers, police-detectives at Breda.

Witness H. Cornelissen states that his wife and 2 members of the Royal Mounted Police, van Gestel and Gerritsen, played an active part in smuggling Allied pilots (84 in all) over the frontier to Belgium. On 9th September 1944 they all were arrested by the Germans.

Witness was punched half in his face twice by a German during the investigation. As he denied all the allegations he was set free.

On 12th September 1944 he heard that the 2 policemen and his wife were shot.

The investigators add that Mrs. Cornelissen and the 2 policemen were shot in the morning of 10th September 1944 near Breda.

They further state that the 2 policemen and Mrs. Cornelissen were collected from the prison on 9th September 1944 at 11 a.m. by Bagler, who signed the receipt.

Statement signed on oath of office at Breda, 1st October 1946.

/\ J. van den Elshout,
C. Schoennakers.

STATEMENT II,

submitted by E. van Dyck, Belgian Police official at Antwerp, in presence of the Dutch police official A. Verhagen.

Witness Middelman states that he was arrested and interrogated by Dr. Piepe about smuggling Allied pilots over the border. PIEPE threatened him with the worst, that if he did not say the "truth his life would be very short and he threatened him also saying that his family would be wiped out.

He then gave some information which he thought was "innocent".

Accused Dr. PIEPE confronted with witness Middelman states that he heard Middelman in presence of Dr. SALZMANN, HEM, RONHE and WESTPHALEN and "V-man MOOKY" and confessed that he might have mentioned the "Ausnahmezustand" (possibility to shoot persons without trial) during a further statement for the Belgian police that he went to Breda in September 1944 as leader of the F.A.T. (Frontaufklärungstruppe) with his assistant Dr. SALZMANN.

One of the actions in Breda was the clearing of the case of un-smuggling Allied pilots. Dr. SALZMANN was in charge and used two "V-Frauen" (women-spies) "FAM" and "ARIE".

Dr. SALZMANN and HEM reported the case to the "kommando" namely Oberstleutnant DR. GIESEN (then still at Venlo) after the arrest. The case was then given to the S.D. for execution.

Witness J. BRAER (in custody in Belgium) recognises Dr. Piepe as his chief in Breda. He states that Dr. SALZMANN was in the same unit and that PIEPE and SALZMANN both gave orders each knowing of the others orders.

Accused PIEPE recognises J. BRAER as the V-man "MICKEY". He explains that the unit consisted of two parts, Dr. GIESENS had given him command of the men coming from Ghent and SALZMANN of the men coming from the A.S.T. III/4 from Antwerp. He recognised witness Marie Louise DEBY as V-Frau "ARIE" from Pat 546.

The latter states that she and "FAM" were called by Dr. PIEPE, assisted by Dr. SALZMANN, about the pilot-smuggling case. Also MERTENS was present. It concerned the case of Mrs. Cornelissen.

They reported again to Dr. PIEPE when coming back from their
mission with Dr. Piefe and Harry (Karl Ulrich). Dr. Piefe and Dr. Salemann then decided to have the arrests made at night. They were present at the arrests to point out the house.

Dr. Piefe recognised witness Paulien Vlaingen as "P.A.M.," V-frau from FAT 364.

The latter confirms witness Delroy's statement.

Witness Delroy states that Karl Ulrich (alias Harry) had told her that Mrs. Cornelissen had confessed something about pilots.

Witness Cornelissen states that he was interrogated by Ulrich.

Witness Delroy states that she took over the pilots in Antwerp and handed them over to the Germans. Together with witness Vlaingen they were sent by Dr. Piefe to Mrs. Cornelissen to see whether there were more pilots. They reported what they had seen and heard about 2 policemen who were hiding in the house of Mrs. Cornelissen.

From letters attached to the dossier from the police official Verhagen to the Chief Prosecutor in 's-Hertogenbosch, it appears that the Ortskommandant Kersten (Kirsten) had given orders to shoot the victims. It further appears that the investigation in the case of the pilot smuggling has been done by Karl Ulrich, who (also) had given the order to shoot the victims (information from the Commissar of the State Police at Antwerp in connection with the statements of witnesses).

Finally it is stated in one letter also EAGLER, BRUNN and STERNLAND were the interrogators.

**STATEMENT III.**

submitted by the Police Official A. Verhagen.

Witness J. Croos states that on 10 Sept. 1944 at 10 a.m. he saw that at Feldwebel Wigan and German soldiers among whom was an officer went with 3 arrestees among whom one woman to the rifle-range near Breda. Witness heard later that these persons were the policemen (Royal Mounted Police) Gestol and Gerritsen and Mrs. Cornelissen. A few minutes later he heard 9 shots. The Germans came back without the arrestees. Then the corpses were collected and witness then went to the spot where he found blood and at a distance of 10m. from there he found 9 empty rifle cartridges and a few empty pistol cartridges.

Witness F. C. Geleijns of the Public Health Service saw the corpses of the victims. All had deadly shot wounds but Mrs. Cornelissen had also a wound in the left side of the abdomen through which the intestines were visible. This was not a shot wound according to him. There was no corresponding wound at the back.

Witness A. M. Matus, nurse, confirms. She states that the intestines were protruding. The coat of the victim showed a big hole corresponding with this wound.

Witness Cornelissen states that when arrested he saw that the victim Gerritsen was beaten by a German and he himself was beaten by a German who knocked 2 teeth out of his upper jaw.

Witness J. J. de Mist-Buyssen, states that she was prison-guard at Breda. Mrs. Cornelissen was detained in that prison on 8 and 9 September 1944 and had told her that she had been beaten in such a way that she was surprised having any teeth left. She had been kicked and had not been given any food or drink.

Witness Eling, now detained in Holland, states that during the interrogation STERNLAND and Wagner of the S.D. were present. Major Kirsten was Ortskommandant at Breda.

Witness Hoven Rosenberg states
Witness H. van Rosenburg states that he was director of the prison at Breda. On 10th Sept. 1944 in the morning the German VIGAND came to collect the two policemen and Mrs. Cornelissen saying that they were to be shot.

Statement signed on oath of office at Breda, 14th December 1946.

S./A. Verhagen.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

It is not clear yet who ordered the shooting, the Ortskommandant Major KIRSTEN or the German Karl ULRICH or the two leaders of the F.A.T., PIEPE and SALMANN or the head of the F.A.T., DR. GIESKER.

It is clear that VIGAND was at the shooting but the other names are not yet known although it is possible that the officer mentioned in witness' Gross' statement was leutnant STEINMÜLLER or STEINMÜLLER, who was killed later in an action with the resistance movement (see charge No. 605).

All are proposed for $V$ VIGAND for $A$, the rest for $Y$.

No defence is possible.
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**WIEGAND, Hans Adelbert Ferdinand**

6
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 66 (9-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number Date of receipt in Secretariat 10 OCT 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

1. WIEGAND, Hans Adelbert Ferdinand, member of the Feldgendarmerie at Breda (Holland) in October 1944. UNWCC-list 56/A-934.

2. KIRSTEN, Major Ortskommandant at Breda. UNWCC-list 55/J-476.

3. GESSINK, Josef, member of the Feldgendarmerie. Born at Akaus (Ger.) 12th Feb. 1899. Now in custody in Holland. UNWCC-list 27/660.

4. MENGLER, Oberfeldwebel Feldgendarmerie at Breda (Holland) in Oct. 1944.

5. MOLER, Unteroffizier der Feldgendarmerie at Breda (Holland) in Oct. 1944. (According to a German statement he was killed during the action).

6. MOHREN, member of the Feldgendarmerie at Breda (Holland), in Oct. 1944. UNWCC-list 56/A-571.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Rijssbergen (Holland), 4th Oct. 1944.

Number and description of crimes in war crimes list

No. I - Murder.
No. III - Ill-treatment.
No. XVIII - Arson.

References to relevant provisions in national law

Neth. Penal Code.
Law 10th July 1947 (Statute Book H.233).

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In Oct. 1944, a house in which there were a number of members of the resistance movement and a wireless transmitter was surrounded by the Germans. Fire was set to the house and a number of women and children in the cellar were either killed or wounded by shots and handgrenades and would have been burnt to death if they had not been rescued by the Dutch police. The wounded male members of the resistance were shot.

Transmitted by: .................
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT,

submitted by A. Verhagen of the State Police and J. van den Elshout, sergeant of the Municipal police at Breda.

Witness M.J.E. Neefs states that he had a resistance group in his house which was armed and supplied with ammunition and had a radio transmitter on the top floor. In addition he had a person in hiding in his house.

On 4th October 1944 at about 5 a.m. a person in uniform entered the house and said: "Where are those 17 men?" At the same time witness heard a shot and the light went out.

Witness ordered his children to come down and go in the cellar. He then saw a soldier who tried to beat him with his rifle: this he avoided by taking the rifle away. At the same moment he heard a shot behind him and saw a person in uniform fall. Later it appeared that this was Leutnant STEINMEYER. A battle with fire arms followed. He saw his wife being chased into the house. The barn was on fire. His son was hit and witness shot a soldier who must have been MÜLLER, the Reichsdeutscher.

Thinking that everybody was dead he managed to escape into the woods. Later he heard that his wife, one daughter and 2 sons had died.

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Thinking that everybody was dead he managed to escape into the woods. Later he heard that his wife, one daughter and 2 sons had died.

Witness C. C. Jablonski, daughter of Neefs, states that she was in the house on 4th October 1944. She knew that the group was in contact with the Allies. When the attack started, witness went with her mother, 3 sisters, 3 little brothers, Renard and Nelissen into the cellar. While she was there she saw a person in uniform coming down the stairs who shot at them several times. Except for herself all were wounded as a result. They were unable to defend themselves and did not offer any resistance. Through the cellar window witness saw another of her brothers, Emiel, lying outside. He told her he was wounded. She saw a person in uniform coming towards him and heard him saying in Dutch: "This one is not quite dead yet". He then shot her brother through the head. This was repeated with Paul Windhouzen (of the resistance group) lying wounded further on. He was shot by the same soldier.

Witness then saw that articles were piled on the kitchen table, petrol poured on the pile and that the kitchen started to burn. From outside someone tried to hit them, shooting into the cellar with his rifle. They cried for help but nobody came. Everything was burning but they would not escape.

Witness then saw the police from Breda arrive. These forced the iron bars of the window and took them out. Her mother and one sister were already dead. Her younger brother died soon afterwards. The rest were wounded. Nelissen was shot afterwards.

Witness L.J. Neefs, another daughter, confirms.

Witness F. P. C. Renard confirms, adding that the person who shot at them in the cellar was in German uniform. Furthermore a handgranade was thrown into the cellar in spite of the fact that they could not defend themselves. He saw that Mrs. Neefs and one daughter were seriously wounded as a result. They cried for help and water (when the house was burning) but nobody answered.

Witness was taken prisoner with the other men and after being interrogated they were taken to a heath to be shot. The others who were members of the resistance movement, told the firing squad just before they were going to shoot, that he was not guilty not being a member of the resistance. He was then allowed to step aside and saw the others shot. He was put in prison and the same day another prisoner was put into his cell, who started to ask him all sorts of questions about what had happened. He did not answer. This person had a Flemish accent, and witness thinks that it was the same man who had been to the house the day before the attack. He must have been put in the cell to get information out of witness. This was the impression witness got. He was released on 9th October 1944.
Witness Th. Migo, now head inspector of police at Nijmegen, states that he arrived with the Breda police at the scene of the drama. Hearing the house they heard cries for water. He saw people behind the barred window of the cellar who were crying in fright and saw two bodies of women lying burning on the floor. They forced the bars and got the people out. A child of 1½ years was so badly wounded, the intestines protruding, that it died an hour later. The two men in the cellar were taken by the Germans. Nelissen had a broken leg. He was later shot by the Germans.

Witness G.H. Verdenaardink, also a member of the Breda police, states that when they arrived the house was guarded by the guard under the command of Oberfeldwebel Hengler. This man said to them: 'Everything has to be destroyed.' Witness cursed him and with his fellow policemen battered in the bars of the cellar window with a heavy fir- trunk. They got out a boy of 4 who died shortly afterwards, 2 boys of 10 and 12, 2 daughters of Nooys aged 18 and 20, and Nelissen and Renard. All were wounded. Mrs. Nooys and another daughter were lying dead and half charred in the cellar.

Witness C. G. E. L. D. O. N. K. (a Dutch traitor now in custody) states that he saw the German Geesink throw handgrenades into the house. He further states that when the Breda police arrived, the German Hengler and some Dutch traitors were standing near the burning house, laughing and refusing to give any help to the people in the cellar and who were crying for water.

Witness H. L. C. E. S. T. I. G. (a Dutch traitor now detained) states that he was present at the discussion preceding the action. That took place in Leutnant Steinhilier's office, Geesink and Steinhilier being present.

Witness further states that during the action he saw the Feldgendarm Buhrer in possession of a handgrenade. He went away with a seriously wounded soldier and coming back saw Buhrer near the house. Geesink then brought the seriously wounded Leutnant Steinhilier away and handed the command over to Mengler. The house was then burning. At one moment he saw a machine gun placed in position to fire at the cellar window and witness then said that there would be no shooting at defenceless women and children. The Breda police arrived just then.

Witness P. van Hooydonk (a Dutch traitor now in custody) states that the order to set fire to the house came from Geesink. Witness confesses having set fire to the barn by order of the German who was then in command; Geesink having gone off.

Witness W. Van der Doosburg (a Dutch traitor now in custody) states that before Geesink went away he heard handgrenades being thrown into the cellar. He also saw a German throwing handgrenades into the house. When Geesink had gone Mengler was in charge. One man proposed saving the women and children from the cellar but a German replied: 'Let them stay where they are, they are terrorists.'

Witness O. van der Jagt (a Dutch traitor now in custody) states that when Steinhilier was taken away Mengler was in charge. Witness heard the cries for help from the cellar and saw children's hands grasping the bars. The German in charge did not give orders to help in any way.

Witness M. van der Jagt (a Dutch traitor now in custody) states that he killed the wounded people lying around because Mengler had said that everything had to be destroyed. They all knew one hour before the Breda police arrived, that women and children were in the cellar being burnt to death, and the German Mengler said: 'Alles soll nichts von sich wissen.' They were all standing looking at the cellar and doing nothing when the Breda police arrived.

Witness E. B. E. R. I. N. D. (a Dutch traitor now in custody) mentions the name of Monsieur of the Feldgendarmie as being also present at the action.

Accused J. Geesink states that the Ortskommandant at Breda was Major Kirsten. After a discussion with Leutnant Steinhilier accused got orders from the latter to be ready next morning at 4 am. He states that he saw an Oberleutnant whose name he
Oberleutnant whose name he does not know, threw handgrenades into the cellar. When they exploded he heard women and children crying out. He drew the attention of the Oberleutnant to the fact that there were women and children in the cellar. The latter however did not take any measures to save them. Accused states that he threw a handgrenade into a room. The Oberleutnant was then in command, also after STEINMEYER was taken away to Breda. He heard afterwards that MENGLER had stayed on near the house and was then in command which he must have taken over from the Oberleutnant.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Breda 30 April 1947.

s/ A. Verhagen
J. van den Elshout

NOTES ON THE CASE:

Extradition of the accused and suspects will probably provide further evidence and disclose the identity of the "Oberleutnant". From another statement it appears that Leutnant STEINMEYER (STEINMULLER) died and also BUHLER (German statement).

No defence is possible.
KUHN, July

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
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16 OCT 1947 | A

Cards checked Suit 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals

Charge No. 607 (9-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position
KUHN, FRITZ, Gefreiter of the Luftwaffe, aged about 20 - 25, length 1.65 m., pale complexion, fair hair with parting, good teeth, but rather widely spaced, marked eye brows, yellow stripes on his epaulets, comes from Ost-Preussen, probably from near Königberg or Danzig (Russian Zone). Father has a (presumably rather large) farm.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime
Rhoden, September 1944 - January 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. I - Murder
" XIII - Pillage

References to relevant provisions of national law

Short statement of facts
KUHN who was a deserter went into hiding with the Bongers family at Rhoden. He often came home from various trips with stolen goods and once with a slaughtered pig and 5 sacks of coal. After the police-inspector RAUM, investigating this case, had said that he would have to mention it to the Feldgendarmerie, he was found murdered a few days later. This was presumably done by KUHN in whose possession RAUM's pistol and other belongings were found. KUHN also typed false requisitioning slips and tried to get hold of cows c.q. money from various farmers. When two soldiers belonging to the Feldgendarmerie once ventured to interfere he shot both of them. One of them died later in hospital.

Transmitted by...
Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

made out by J.B. Jorna, Chief Inspector of police at Rheden and P.S. Sterck, detective of police at Arnhem.

Witness C.J. Bongers states that a German deserter named Fritz KUHN had been taken in by his parents. At first KUHN never went out but later he took to taking a breath of fresh air in the evenings. He was then dressed in the uniform of the German Wehrmacht. He used to come in early, but afterwards stayed out much later. KUHN had a bicycle and sometimes went out on this. One evening he came home with a motor-cycle on which he had two wireless sets. He never told how he got hold of these. Witness takes it that he had stolen those in Arnhem as this was evacuated at the time. Next day he left again on his bike and came back with a different one. He also came one day with a typewriter. He sometimes typed some letters on note-paper. He was not very good at typewriting and did it very slowly. He arrived sometime later with an empty cabin trunk. Witness states that KUHN often came home with a brief-case filled with stuff which he unpacked in his room presumably into the trunk which he kept locked.

On January 10th, KUHN woke witness at 2 a.m. and asked him to help with a dead pig which KUHN had stolen for some hungry evacuees and his girl-friend, so he said. Witness assisted him in preparing it further. Some time later witness went outside and saw four or five bags of coal which KUHN admitted having stolen from the same farmer. Later that same day the police inspector BAAUW and some other officials came to witness’ house and asked witness and KUHN all about the theft. KUHN said that he had stolen it all for the hungry evacuees and the girl-friend. The police-inspector BAAUW told KUHN that he would have to report this theft to the Feldgendarmerie which the latter tried to prevent, saying that that was absolutely necessary since the farmer was going to have his pig and coal back again.

In a later statement witness says that on 13th January 1945 KUHN came back in the evening and looked very harassed. He told them they need no longer be afraid of BAAUW as he was dead. He had been shot, not by him (KUHN) but by one of his comrades.

A few days later KUHN collected his belongings after witness’ family had told him that they would do away with the stuff if he did not get it quickly.

Witness Hendrika Cordina Bongers confirms the foregoing statement. She only adds a threat which KUHN used the evening he came to their house. She was not in the room, but heard KUHN say, that he would shoot anybody who would betray him. 2 days later KUHN told them that BAAUW had been shot.

Witness Janiga Bongers confirms and states that KUHN brought amongst others the following articles to the house, 2 wireless sets, a typewriter, 2 electric stoves, a table lamp, a clock, a whistling kettle, a motor-cycle, the frame of a bike, a man’s bike, a trunk and a civilian suit which he wore in the house. The whole family received presents, which were obviously stolen too.

Statement II
Statement II

made out by J.B. Jorna, Chief-Inspector of police and P.S. Sterck detective.

On the 30th January 1945 a German whose description tallies with that of FRITZ KUHN went to several farmers at Rhoden whom he told that he had to requisition the cows which had been given in their care by the Feldgendarmerie. He handed them badly typed requisitioning-slips, typed on heavy paper. If they did not want to hand over the cows he was satisfied if he got the money. In this way he received from farmer Reinten F.700. from Jurriens F.300. and from Metsor F.320. The slips were signed by FRITZ KUHN.

On January 31st. 1945 a German (KUHN) went to the farmer Groenewoud and he wanted to requisition two cows there with two false requisitioning-slip. The farmer suspected him however, and called in the help of two soldiers of the "Feldgendarmerie" who were billeted with him. They tried to prevent KUHN "requisitioning" the cows whereupon KUHN got into a rage and shot both soldiers. One died later in hospital. KUHN bolted, leaving behind two pistols, one pair of gloves and a brief-case, in which were some more false requisitioning-slips and an inventory list on which appeared amongst other things a typewriter. The gloves and one of the pistols appeared to have belonged to the shot police inspector BAAUW.

On inspection of KUHN's trunk the investigators also found leggings which had belonged to BAAUW, the murdered police inspector.

The investigators are satisfied that KUHN was the man who shot the police inspector BAAUW.

BAAUW's widow, heard as a witness, states that the leggings were the same ones her husband was wearing on the day he was murdered.

Witness Gorgoshi states that KUHN stayed in their house for some time and pointed out a number of articles which the latter had left in the house, saying that he would come back to collect them.

The investigators took charge of an envelope containing F.922.50, clothing, a clock, a bicycle etc.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed, 17th. September 1945.

s/ J.B. Jorna
P.S. Sterck

Notes on the case

The case is complete
No defence seems possible
REGISTERED

NOS.

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TO

540
REGISTERED
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### UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

**Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals**

Charge No. 608 (9-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 6446, Date of receipt in Secretariat: 10 Oct 1947

| Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--
| Hoines (Hans or Gerhard), Dr., Divisionssarzt (later Korpsarzt) Obersturmbannführer (later Standartenführer), S.S. Sanitätss-Kompanie beim Befehlsbeing der Waffen S.S. Niederlande. Commandant of the unit stationed at Hoemstede Aug.-Nov. 1944. Lived in requisitioned house, 18 Herfstraat, Hoemstede. Wore an armband with "S.S. Polizei Division" on it. December 1944 was removed from post as commandant but left in charge of Red Cross transports. From Hoemstede went on to Hoern, Harlingen, I (suspect) Franeker, Sneek. After capitulation of Germany was in Razenburg hospital from where he was transferred to an English camp at Neu-Münster. Said to come from München, Hamburg or Berlin, had a practice at Prague. Has a wife and daughter, perhaps a second child too. Is a morphine addict. Description: Aged about 48, but looks younger, height about 1.80 - 1.85m., slim athletic build, several sores on left cheek (student disputes for which he got the nickname "the beafsteak"), grey curly hair combed back but with a centre parting, clean shaven, grey eyes. Germany was in Rosenberg hospital from where he was transferred to an English camp at Neu-Münster.  |
| SCN, Unterscharführer, S.S. Sanitätss-Kompanie, was in command of stores. Italian origin. |  |
| Völker, S.S. Obersturmbannführer, Ortskommandant at Hoorn, Sept. 1944. |  |
| Wagner, Hermann, Reichsdeutscher, Unterscharführer, S.S. Sanitätss-Kompanie. A musician, comes from the Saar. Description: Height about 1.70m., round face, dark hair, dark grey eyes, good teeth, thick beard, rather a peasant type, wears glasses. Probably has a scar on left elbow. |  |
| Lohreyer, German, member of S.S. Sanitätss-Kompanie. |  |

XIII. 7. JANKER, van, German, Oberscharführer, S.S. Sanitäts-Kompanie.
8. KESSEL (KESELER), Kurt, German, Unterscharführer, S.S. Sanitäts-Kompanie. Wore an armband with "S.S. Polizei Division" on it.

Suspects:
9. BARBI, Obersturmführer, Sicherheitspolizie, Amsterdam and 1940. Said to have been transferred to Paris about 1941, suspected of being back in Amsterdam. Probably identical with BARRI, UNWCC-list No.41/W-14.
12. HORNBUCH (HOERHURGER), Dr. German, Hauptsturmführer, deputy commandant of the S.S. Sanitäts-Kompanie. Amsterdam, Aug.-Nov.1944. Was a dentist, probably comes from Berlin. Description: aged about 35-40, height about 1.80m., slim build, narrow face, dark complexion, dark hair, clean shaven.
13. HUBER, German, Unterscharführer, S.S. Sanitäts-Kompanie.
14. SCHUCK, Walter, member of the Feldgendarmerie at Haarlem in Sept.1944. Description: aged about 40, had a pock-marked face with a large scar running from chin to cheek. UNWCC-list No.32/237.

Witnesses:
15. HUICHLER, Karl, German or Austrian, S.S. Rotterführer, SIEB's chauffeur. Wore an armband with "Polizei" on it. Description: aged about 27, short and slight, dark complexion, dark eyes.
16. ROSIAN, Pietor Cornelius, Dutch, S.S. Unterscharführer, member of S.S. Sanitäts-Kompanie. Born at Schiedam (Holland), 5th August 1907. Comes from Hilversum, was a flute player in a broadcasting band there. Present whereabouts unknown.
17. LODES, Hauptscharführer, Vorwarter of the S.S. Sanitäts-Kompanie unit stationed at Hoornstede Aug.-Nov.1944. (Head-quarters of Unit: "Moor on Bosch" institute, Hoornstede.)
18. VIER (PIER), Bertha (Betty), Dutch, STOE's mistress. Born 7th Sept.1916 at Hoornlaken, comes from Hilversum. Is said to be a prisoner in the British H.Q. camp at Osnabrunck, appearing under the name of: "Miss. PIER, S.S. Red Cross nurse."
19. RAUTER, Hans Egon.

20. PÖHL, Johan Karl, born at Bielefeld (Ger.) 5th February 1907, lives at Beerodalerweg 104, Heerlen (Holland).

| Place and date of commission of alleged crime | 1. Noord-Holland (Hoornstede), 1944-1945. |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list | 2. Amsterdam, and 1940 |
| References to relevant provisions in national law |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

STATE stole articles from houses which had been requisitioned for his company. He was also responsible for the looting of the Netherlands Railways' workshops at Haarlem and for his own ends traded and sold some of the goods thus obtained. He used barges and ships, requisitioned for Red Cross purposes, to transport rifles, ammunition and other war material, and is said to have been concerned in the murder of Ing. van Tongeren at Heemstede.

VÖLKMANN was an accomplice in the arrest and sending to Germany of the Grand Master of a Freemason's Lodge (van Tongeren Sr.), the latter dying in a concentration camp there.

The other accused were all guilty of pillage.

BARBIE, KAMPIN and ALBERS are suspected of having murdered, or of being accomplices in the murder of Ing. van Tongeren.

HOBROCK is suspected of pillage.

Transmitted by..........................
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT,

submitted by J.J. Molenberg and L. Both, special constables attached to the Investigation of War Crimes Sub-commission for North Holland as investigating officers, in connection with charges brought against the German officers STOYE and others.

Witness Westen, Dutch, now in custody in Holland, states that he was a member of the "S.S. Sanitats-Kompanie bei Befehsleiter in den Niederlanden" (Waffen S.S.) Obersturmbannführer Dr. Heinz STOYE was commandant of his unit which was stationed at Heemstede about "Dolle Dinsdag" (Bad Tuesday) 5th Sept. 1944. Witness and others were ordered to go to a house in the Hefstede at Heemstede where their deputy-commandant Hauptsturmführer Dr. HOBBURGER (HOBURGER) together with the Unterscharführer ZABER and SAECKEL (since killed), Kurt KESSEL, and MEHL had made a raid and found a wireless-transmitter. The owner Ingenieur van Tongeren was not there. But returned later, while witness was in the house he saw no members of the Sicherheitspolizei or Feldgendarmerie there. He returned to head-quarters, being later followed by the others. Van Tongeren was not with them. STOYE was not in van Tongeren's house that night nor was he in Heemstede. He arriv'd in the latter place next day and witness saw him go towards the Hefstede from whence he returned bringing a motor-caravan trailer which witness had seen in van Tongeren's garden the previous day. There were books and a camping tent in the caravan. STOYE kept this caravan for his own use and took it eventually with him to Germany. If anything took STOYE's fancy he had it seized. This was generally done by ZABER or SAECKEL. Witness knows that shortly after "Dolle Dinsdag" the workshops and stores belonging to the Netherlands Railways at Haarlem were emptied by members of the Sanitats-Kompanie at Heemstede. Goods and tools of all sorts were taken away in Red Cross lorries, loaded into barges and taken elsewhere. These barges had been transformed into Red Cross transport boats and cars and carried the Red Cross emblem. Some of these seized goods including leather were first taken to "Heer en Bosch", the Sanitats-Kompanie headquarters at Heemstede and rumour had it that this seizure was done by STOYE's orders. Witness knows that STOYE handed over things, including leather and accumulators belonging to the seized goods to the Ostwoud firm at Franeker, this it was said being to square the latter's accounts for delivery and as STOYE had no ready money at his disposal. STOYE had several barges and yachts requisitioned for Red Cross purposes though many of them were quite unsuitable. The ships were mostly used for the transport of goods. Though unable to prove it witness is positive that HOBBURGER, ZABER, SAECKEL, KESSEL and MEHL traded freely in the seized goods, either by STOYE's orders or on their own initiative and for their own profit.

Witnesses van Guldener and Pebesma, police detectives, state that on the night of 7th-8th Sept. 1944, they investigated the shooting of H. van Tongeren in the Vagenweg. The victim who was badly wounded had been found lying in the road and taken to hospital. He was fully conscious and stated that he had been visited by the Amsterdam S.D. who found a wireless and a bundle of pamphlets in his house. The S.D. then telephoned Amsterdam and 4 more S.D. men appeared in a car. Van Tongeren refused to say how he had got hold of pamphlets and was then taken off by 4 of the S.D. in a car, the latter being driven in the direction where he was later found. During the drive van Tongeren was threatened with death if he did not say where the pamphlets came from and as he still refused the car was stopped, he was made to get out and told to stand drawn in the rays of the car's lamp. The car then went off. Three empty cartridge cases were found at the scene of the crime.

In another statement put in by van Guldener and Pebesma, van Tongeren is said to have mentioned that he thought he gathered that one of the men driving with him in the car was called ZABER.

Witness van den Brink.
Witness van Lon states that he found van Tongeren lying in the road and calling for help. The latter told him of his arrest and what had happened later, saying that one of the men had shot him in the neck. He did not fall over at once so another kicked him over and they then fired at him again, hitting him in the arms, legs, breast and abdomen. He was paralysed and could not move. Witness had him transferred to hospital.

Witness Lust, police-sergeant, states that on 7th Sept. 1944 he was ordered to go to 20 Herfstlaan, Haarlem, where the Haarlem Feldgendarmarie had asked for assistance. He found 4 or more members of the Feldgendarmarie in the house. They were wearing a disc with "Feldgendarmarie" on it. Witness had to go upstairs with them but before doing so saw the owner of the house, van Tongeren, being guarded by one of the Germans. He did not see any of the German soldiers or Sicherheitspolizei while he was in the house. He knows for certain that they came from Haarlem. One had a pock-marked face and a scar running from the chin to the cheek.

Witness Kapulikov states that he was a member of the Feldgendarmarie at Haarlem. He further states that he heard of the case of the shooting of van Tongeren, but never heard that members of the Feldgendarmarie had done this. This seems to witness to be out of the question because the Feldgendarmarie had to report cases... to the Sicherheitspolizei of Haarlem.

Witness further states that in an impossible way Walter SCHUCK, member of the Sicherheitspolizei at Haarlem who had a pock-marked face in which was a big scar, was present because he was then in France and returned to their group after November 1944.

Witness Maria J. Boers, widow of van Tongeren states that 6 German soldiers entered her house 20, Herfstlaan on 7th Sept. 1944 and one of them immediately went upstairs where he found her husband’s wireless set and some stencils he was doing for a newspaper article. They made witness telephone to her husband telling him to come home which he did. The Germans then telephoned to the Feldgendarmarie at Haarlem and to Amsterdam from whence three members of the S.D. arrived in a car. These saw the portrait of witness' father-in-law and recognised it as that of a person they had arrested because he was the Grand Master of a Freemasons' Lodge in Amsterdam. They asked witness' husband if the portrait was of a member of the family and when he said that it was his father, they seemed more interested in that than in the wireless receiver and pamphlets. They then took her husband away at 11.30 p.m. and early next morning the police informed her he was in hospital in Haarlem. Her husband told her that he had been arrested by MAINZ and BUCHEN of the Amsterdam S.D. who had taken him off with them but he did not say the name of the third man. He said he had been shot in the neck by one of them. Her husband died on the 9th.

The German doctor who moved into witness' furnished house on the 8th took possession of several valuable articles of furniture etc. which he removed. Among them were a piano, a holiday caravan and the library used by witness' husband.

Witness van Snink who was in the house during the arrest states that at 10 p.m. soldiers belonging to the Sicherheitspolizei from Amsterdam arrived. She knows they belonged to this unit because when she asked where van Tongeren was being taken one of the arrests said "He goes with us to Amsterdam." Before the S.D. arrived the Feldgendarmarie had been in the house where they found a wireless receiver, pamphlets and books about Freemasonry.

Witness Snell states that members of the Nation S.D. were camped in the "Meer en Bosch" institute at Haarlem and were requisitioning neighbouring houses on their own. One of them, Hauptsturmführer LEEDS told witness that they had entered van Tongeren's house in the harbour and that the German police authorities of this After van Tongeren's house, 20 Herfstlaan had been requisitioned, BVOZS took a great number of its contents for his own use.
Witness van Lem states that he found van Tongeren lying in the road and calling for help. The latter told him of his arrest and what had happened later, saying that one of the men had shot him in the neck. He did not fall over at once so another kicked him over and they then fired at him again, hitting him in the arm, leg, breast and abdomen. He was paralysed and could not move. Witness had him transferred to hospital.

Witness Last, police-sergeant, states that on 7th Sept.1944 he was ordered to go to 20 Herfstlaan, Heemstede, where the Haarlem Feldgendamerie had asked for assistance. He found 4 or more members of the Feldgendamerie in the house. They were wearing a disc with "Feldgendamerie" on it. Witness had to go upstairs with them but before doing so saw the owner of the house, van Tongeren, in a room guarded by one of the Germans. He did not see any other German soldiers or Sicherheitspolizei while he was in the house. He known for certain that they came from Haarlem. One had a pock-marked face and a scar running from the chin to the cheek.

Witness Karol Pohl states that he was a member of the Feldgendamerie at Haarlem. He further states that he heard of the case of the shooting of van Tongeren, but never heard that members of the Feldgendamerie had done this. This seems to witness to be out of the question because the Feldgendamerie had to report cases like this to the Sicherheitspolizei at Amsterdam.

Witness further states that it is impossible that Walter Schuck, member of the Sicherheitspolizei at Haarlem who had a pock-marked face in which was a big scar, was present because he was then in France and returned to their group after November 1944.

Witness Maria J. Borm, widow of H.van Tongeren states that 6 German soldiers entered her house 20, Herfstlaan on 27th 1944. and one of them immediately went upstairs where he found her husband's wireless set and some stencils he was doing of a newspaper article. They made witness telephone to her husband telling him to come home which he did. The Germans then telephoned to the Feldgendamerie at Haarlem and to Amsterdam from where three members of the S.D. arrived in a car. These saw the portrait of witness' father-in-law and recognised it as that of a person they had arrested because he was the Grand Master of a Freemasons' Lodge in Amsterdam. They asked witness' husband if the portrait was of a member of the family and when he said that it was his father, they seemed more interested in that than in the wireless receiver and pamphlets. They then took her husband away at 11.30 p.m. and early next morning the police informed her he was in hospital in Haarlem. Her husband told her that he had been arrested by BNP and SDM of the amsterdams S.D. who had taken him off with them but he did not say the name of the third man. He said he had been shot in the neck by one of them. Her husband died on the 9th.

The German doctor who moved into witness' furnished house on the 8th took possession of several valuable articles of furniture etc. which he removed. Among them were a piano, a holiday caravan and the library formed by witness' husband.

Witness H.N. Snink who was in the house during the arrest states that at 10 p.m. soldiers belonging to the Sicherheitspolizei from Amsterdam arrived. She knows they belonged to this unit because when she asked where Mr. van Tongeren was being taken one of the answered, "He goes with us to Amsterdam." Before the S.D. arrived the Feldgendamerie had been in the house where they found a wireless receiver, pamphlets and books about Freemasonry.

Witness Snell states that members of the Waffen S.S. were camped in the "Meer en Bosch" institute at Heemstede and were requisitioning neighbouring houses on their own. One of them had entered van Tongeren's house in the Heemstede and had found a wireless receiver and pamphlets there and had warned the German police authorities of this. After van Tongeren's house, 20 Herfstlaan had been requisitioned, STOKE took a great number of its contents for his own use.
Witness Diesberger confirms. She was a witness that STOYE had appropriated various articles belonging to van Tongeren and he also took things from her own house at No.18 Horstlaan. These were all taken away in van Tongeren's caravan and were never returned. STOYE also gave his approval to Dutch servants belonging to the Sanitäts-Kompanie to take things belonging to people who had previously lived in the requisitioned houses. That furniture remained in the houses after the Germans had left turned out to be badly damaged.

Witness Holle, widow of Hermannus van Tongeren of Amsterdam, states that on 11th October 1940 her husband was arrested by the S.D. because he was Grand Master of a Freemasons Lodge. One of the S.D. men himself known as Kommandant of the Amsterdam Dienststelle. Her husband never returned and died in Sachsenhausen on 29th March 1941. Witness' son, H.van Tongeren, knew BARBIER and KEMUS both by sight and name as he always had to contact them when visiting his father.

The accused Friedrich Karl Ferdinand VIERECK, Kriminal-Sekretär of the Sicherheitspolizei in Amsterdam, states that he remembers nothing about an action carried out against H.van Tongeren on 7th Sept. 1944, but in 1940 a van Tongeren was arrested in Amsterdam as being a free-mason. His name was on a list of persons to be sent to Germany and it was accused's job to select the persons on this list.

When the state of emergency arose on 5th Sept. 1944, the Sicherheitsdienst in Amsterdam were confined to barracks. Kommissar ALBERS was in charge at 99, Euterpostraat and nobody could leave the building without his written permission. His authority was also needed for a car to be used.

The suspect Otto KILPIN, Kriminal-Sekretär of the Sicherheitspolizei in Amsterdam, states that he accompanied his chief BARBIER when the latter searched the house of a family in Amsterdam called van Tongeren. This was about the end of 1940. The search was in connection with a lodge of freemasons. Witness does not know who arrested van Tongeren but BARBIER dealt with his case. Witness did not know that the son, H.van Tongeren of Heemstede, had been arrested on 6th Sept. 1944. It was not true that BARBIER and witness effected his arrest because as far as witness remembers BARBIER was transferred to Paris about 1941 and never returned to Amsterdam and witness himself while in Amsterdam never dealt with a case at Heemstede.

Witness ALBERS states that he was only once in Heemstede on a service matter and that was about Feb. 1945. The name of Hermannus van Tongeren, said to have been arrested on 7th Sept. 1944, is totally unknown to him. Also he cannot remember having sent any commando to Heemstede on 7th Sept. 1944. Any member of the Dienststelle leaving the building on that date would have needed his permission and his written authority had to be received for a car to be used. He cannot remember having given any such permission in connection with an action at Heemstede.

Witness Vlekke, Dutch, detained, states that the Dutch S.S. man Pluyme (detained) told her that van Tongeren was shot dead when, trying to escape, he wanted to open the door of the car. From conversations she heard among the members of the S.S. Sanität-Kompanie she gathered that the act was committed by members of the 6th Sanität-Kompanie des Befehlshabers der Wehrmacht, S.S. Niederlanden. Divisionarzt Dr. STOYE was commandant of the company. He was living at Heemstede at the time and several times ordered subordinates to loot houses and himself used to go out stealing especially at night. He gave the S.S. personnel orders to take away linen articles and leather belonging to the Netherlands Railways from the Central Workshops at Haarlem. This was about 6th Sept. 1944. at Hoorn after he had left Haarlem he looted and stole things, including a yacht and Persian carpets. Witness knows for certain that the looting carried out by STOYE received the approval of RAUTER. He was also said to have received RAUTER's consent to shoot van Tongeren.

KESLER and SAEGLER, S.S. men of that unit, assisted Dr. STOYE.

The investigators state...
The investigators state that Mrs. van Tongeren, the victim's widow, was confronted by members of the S.D. and SIPO belonging to the Amsterdam Dienststelle, KEMPIN included, but with no result.

Witness Mayor states that he was the captain of a boat requisitioned by the S.S. Sanitäts-Kompanie at Heemstede. The boat was transferred into a Red Cross ship and carried the latter's signs. This boat, apart from carrying wounded, was several times used to transport goods by STOYE's orders. These goods included 60 drums of petrol and drums of paraffin and machine oil, also articles emanating from the Central Workshops of the Netherlands Railways at Haarlem such as sanitary requirements, wood, accumulators etc. STOYE also requisitioned a yacht belonging to the "Rijkswaterstaat" (Board of Works) which he used for living in at various places.

Witness F. Last confirms. The boat marked with the Red Cross emblems transported about 80,000 litres of petrol etc. One of the members of the S.S. Sanitäts-Kompanie took a case of handgrenades on board with him. STOYE mostly went out at night generally accompanied by Unterscharführer KURT KESLER and Oberurscharführer (van) BANCKEN.

Witness Bakker states that STOYE took a private car with him when he went to Prinsesland. The car had been stolen from a dentist in Hoorn by Unterscharführer SONN of the S.S. Sanitäts-Kompanie. The latter also took a motor-tricycle.

Witness Boerma states that members of STOYE's personnel used some of the goods belonging to the Netherlands Railways for their own profit, selling or bartering them. The S.S. man Voltman (Dutch, in custody) and LEBER were principally concerned in this trading.

Witness Fopma states that STOYE tried by threats to force him to sell a large quantity of goods (accumulators, motors and sanitary articles) for him, STOYE. These had come from the Netherlands Railways. Witness bought 12 motors from STOYE for a total sum of F. 1000. He was threatened with a concentration camp or that handgrenades would be thrown into his house.

Witness Erdmann (Dutch, in custody) confirms that STOYE sold goods to Fopma. STOYE had a special chauffeur who always accompanied him, S.S. Rottenführer KARL HUICHLER.

Witness Voltman (Dutch, in custody) confirms that STOYE had goods fetched from the Central Workshops of the Netherlands Railways at Haarlem. He is convinced that STOYE sold some of these goods for his own profit and destroyed others, being helped in these transactions by S.S. Unterscharführer Piet ROMAN. The latter, who was in charge of the stores, must have a good deal about STOYE's doings. STOYE was not often seen during the day-time but always went out at night and was then always accompanied by Karl HUICHLER, his German chauffeur.

Witness Hans Eugen RAUER denies knowing anything of STOYE's having arrested and shot van Tongeren, or of the latter's having been arrested by the Amsterdam Sicherheitspolizei. After the capitulation he met STOYE in the hospital at Rosenburg. The latter was later transferred to an English camp at Neu-Münster.

Witness Dieropvaen states that STOYE requisitioned his ship for Red Cross purposes. It was painted white and marked with the Red Cross emblems. By STOYE's orders VOLKNER, Ortskommandant of Hoorn ordered him to sail to Heemstede to load ambulance goods. These goods which were of all sorts mostly having nothing to do with ambulance corps work, were loaded from Red Cross ambulances on to his ship, among other things were tool chests with the owners' names painted on them, thus showing they were private property. Another time witness had to transport a number of German wounded who were accompanied by rifles, cases of ammunition and hand grenades. One of the S.S. Sanitäts-Kompanie who travelled on the ship, HERMANN WAGNER, told witness that while on the East front he had shot Russian P.O.W.'s with his own hand and then told his kommandant they had tried to escape. Another man belonged to the Sanitäts-Kompanie, HERMANN WAGNER requisitioned bicycles from Dutchmen for his own use. Witness managed to give one back to the owner.
Witness H.H. Diepvoet states that Betty VEER, who lived with STOYE, told her Frits Westen, one of the S.S.Sanitäts-Kompanie (see 1st witness) was present when van Tongeren was arrested. The latter was found shot next day.

The investigators add that Bartha VEER, known under the name of "S.S. Red Cross nurse Miss.VEER" is said to be a prisoner in the British H.Q. camp at Campbrink.

Witness Oosterloo (Dutch, detained) states that in Nov. 1944 STOYE had members of his company transported by Red Cross train from Heemstede to Heerde, witness being one. In spite of their protests he made them take machine-guns, rifles, hand-grenades and ammunition with them. The train bore the Red Cross marks. In Sept. 1944, witness was told by members of the S.S.Sanitäts-Kompanie at Heemstede that STOYE was said to have shot a local engineer "Stanrechtlich" because he had a secret transmitter and fire-arms.

In a report dated 15th May 1946 sent to the chief managing engineer of the Rijkswaterstaat (Board of Works) at Haarlem, J.A. Beckering Vinckers, chief engineer, Hoorn, states that an investigation was carried out in connection with a boat which had been requisitioned by the Wehrmacht and was later found with the contents and sails etc. removed, and also with the disappearance of goods from the State warehouse at Hoorn. During this investigation it turned out that VOLKNER, the Ortskommandant of Hoorn at that time, had personally appropriated a considerable number of things belonging to the state for his own use. Among other things he stole linen and silver ware.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarlem, 8th January 1947.

S/J. P. Meulenberg.
L. Both.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The theft and the mis use of the Red Cross emblem are pretty well established.

The murder of van Tongeren is still a riddle in the light of contradictory statements. It seems that members of STOYE's unit searched the house and that the S.D. from Amsterdam took van Tongeren away and shot him. They however deny this emphatically. For that reason listing on "3" is suggested.

No defence is possible.
**RAUTER, Hans**

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United Nations War Crimes Commission

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

Charge 609 (9 October 1947)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 6647
Date of receipt in Secretariat: 10 Oct 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:
1. RAUTER, Hans, Hohere SS- und Polizeiführer. Now detained in Holland
   UNJCC list No. 1/169 etc.

2. Meyer, Hauptsturmführer, S.D., Rotterdam, September 1944
   Left Rotterdam for Braunschweig (Ger) in Oct. 1944.
   Description: height about 1.75 m, strongly built, dark complexion, brown eyes.
   UNJCC list No. 43/4-501

3. KOHLEN, Martin; Kriminalsekretär, Sturmführer, Sicherheitspolizei Rotterdam. Born 14th August 1910 at Woogburg (Ger.) Now detained in Holland.
   UNJCC lists nos 25/1288; 41/S-235

4. SCHULZ, Erich Alfred, Kriminal-Oberassistent Sicherheitspolizei Rotterdam, August-September 1944
   Born 2nd March 1909 at Dortmund, In July 1945 was detained in Rotterdam but is said to be now in Germany.

5. SCHULZ, German member of the Sicherheitspolizei, Was detained in the Noordersingel prison, Rotterdam in 1945.
   Now in Germany.

6. ROSSRANN, Fritz Johannes, Kriminalsekretär Sicherheitspolizei, Rotterdam aged 37
   Now detained in Holland
   UNJCC list No. 44/4-445

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:
Oegstgoerd near Leiden 9th September 1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
No. I - Murder
No. III - Ill-treatment

References to relevant provisions in national law:
Neth. Penal Code

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Two youths arrested by the Landwacht were summarily shot by members of the S.D. without a trial. MEYER gave the order for the shooting and himself gave the victims the finishing shots. KOHLEN untested by a witness to have done the actual shooting. Other witnesses say that SCHULZ confessed to having shot the two though there appears to be some doubt as to the truth of this statement.

TRANSMITTED BY
Investigation of War Crimes Office,
Rotterdam Sub-Commission
Pro Justitia

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement I

submitted by A. Reinhard, investigating officer of the above sub-commission also special constable, in connection with the murder near Leiden of F. Stokhuyzen and P. Vromans by members of the S.D.

Witness GooLEN (Dutch, in custody) states that in 1945 he, SCHULZ and SCHLEIN were sharing the same cell in Scheveningen prison. SCHULZ, who was very nervous, was called up for an interrogation and SCHLEIN told witness that SCHULZ had said that by Hauptsturmführer MDLLEM's orders he had shot two youths at Leiden. He had also said that he had as well shot a youth whom he had fetched from a Rotterdam hospital. When SCHULZ came back, SCHLEIN was taken away for interrogation. SCHULZ then said to witness: "If that swine denounces me I will flog him to death".

Witness Martin KOHLEN states that on 9th September 1944 he, SCHULZ, MEYER and ROMER (now dead) went to Leiden and by Hauptsturmführer MEYER's orders SCHULZ had then shot two youths who had been arrested.

Statement II

submitted by H. Boorsma, police-detective, Leiden also special constable, in connection with the same charge.

Witness Martin KOSCHMANN (in custody) states that he provided MEYER with a car to take him to Leiden. KOHLEN drove. When they returned the same evening SCHULZ told witness that he had been to Leiden with MEYER and KOHLEN. The investigator mentions that SCHULZ is now in Germany.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed 3rd September 1947.

A. Reinhard.

Statement 2

submitted by H. Boorsma, police-detective, Leiden also special constable, in connection with the same charge.

Witness Martin KOHLEN states that he drove MEYER and two members of the S.D., one being Erich SCHULZ to Leiden. There they were told by the Commandant of the Landwacht, Wagmann (Dutch, in custody) that he had arrested two youths accused of being in the possession of illegal pamphlets. The latter were brought in and interrogated but no notes were made. Witness acted as interpreter. During the interrogation MEYER hit the lad several times with the magazine of his automatic pistol. Witness may possibly have gripped one of the boys near the throat but never mishandled him. After the youths had been taken out again MEYER told those in the office that since 5th September 1944 an order had been issued by RAUTER that anyone in the possession of fire-arms or illegal newspapers or who belonged to any illegal movement could be executed immediately. MEYER proposed that by virtue of this order the two youths should be shot in some public place so as to frighten the population. When witness objected MEYER said he was the Commandant and was the one to make the decision. Witness then ordered the two youths to get into the car which he drove. At a certain spot MEYER ordered him to stop and all to get out. Witness drove the car on a few yards and then as he got out he heard the rattle of an automatic pistol and saw that the two youths had been shot down but did not see who had done it. It was presumably SCHULZ. He then saw MEYER shoot both victims through the head with his revolver. Witness denies that he shot the two boys.
The accused Erich Alfred SCHULZ denies accompanying MAYER and KOHLEN to Leiden to fetch two men who had been arrested there by the Landwacht. KOHLEN was a fervent S.D. man and accused thinks bringing him, accused, into the matter has been done by KOHLEN out of revenge as the S.D. knew accused had gone into hiding during the occupation. He suspects they also know that he had helped the N.B.S. (Netherlands Forces of the Interior) on various occasions.

The investigator states here that he made enquiries in connection with the above statement re SCHULZ's illegal activities when with the S.D. at Rotterdam and received confirmation of the same. He confronted KOHLEN and SCHULZ and the former was then not as positive as when making his first statement. The investigator adds that his impression is that this really may be a case of revenge and that SCHULZ was not concerned in the affair. He also has the impression that the S.D. men under arrest in the prison at Rotterdam will try to incriminate SCHULZ who is certain to give information about them.

Witness Wagemans states that when the car stopped he on his motor-cycle did so also. The three S.D. men in it, including KOHLEN got out of the car and followed the two youths who were walking in front. KOHLEN and the other non-commissioned officer each hold their automatic pistol ready on their arm. The officer did not have an automatic. Witness and the S.D. man who had ridden with him on the motor bicycle waited beside this. This S.D. man had no automatic either. Witness saw KOHLEN raise his pistol and shoot both youths in the back whereupon they fell and remained lying. Witness then saw the officer draw a revolver, stand over the youths and give them the "neck-shot".

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Leiden, 21st July 1945.
s/ H. Boorsma.

In an earlier statement put in by H. Boorsma witness Zuyderhoudt states that he saw the S.D. man treat the two arrested boys in a most inhuman way during their interrogation, striking and kicking them. This is confirmed by Wagemans who saw the officer hit them on their hands with the magazine of an automatic pistol when they did not answer what was wanted. In the end both were badly ill-treated by him, being beaten and kicked and even knocked against the wall. One of the S.D. men who acted as interpreter at one moment nearly choked one of the youths, seizing him by the throat and pressing in his Adams' apple. The interpreter shot the youths after they had been ordered by the officer to walk ahead.

Witness also says that as far as he could make out from the interrogation the youths were practically innocent of the charge brought against them. The S.D. men made no notes about the case when witness was present, nor did they put down the personal data of the arrested men. The whole interrogation only lasted half an hour.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 OCT 1947</td>
<td>1 : A</td>
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Cards Checked Last by
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS**

Charge No. 610 (3-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number | Date of receipt in Secretariat
--- | ---
6648/14/4/533 | 10 OCT 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)</th>
<th>1. <strong>LIESE</strong>, Reichsamtler, comes from Berlin. Was in charge of the deportation of all men between 16-40 from the Netherlands to Germany in Nov. 1944. Description: about 40 years of age, height 1.65, fair hair, dark eyes, (very) pale complexion.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suspect:</td>
<td>2. <strong>SCHULZ</strong>, Regierungsdirector des Einsatzstabes, assisted <strong>LIESE</strong> in the deportations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place and date of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>The Hague, Rotterdam, Gouda, Nov. 1944.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</td>
<td>No. VII - Deportation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

**LIESE** must be held responsible for the deportation in Nov. 1944 for slave labour and defence works in Germany of some 60,000 men from The Hague, Rotterdam and Gouda. The conditions under which their transport took place were very bad and many died in Germany as a consequence of bad food and illnesses, etc.

*Transmitted by*
Pro-Justitia,
Investigation of War Crimes,
Sub-commission Zuid-Holland.

Extract of those statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT.
submitted by J.W.M.Janssen and P.van Aalst both members of the above Sub-commission contre LIESE, Reichsamtleiter.

The investigators state that LIESE supervised the raids which took place in November 1944 in the western part of Holland, mainly The Hague, Rotterdam and Gouda. The raids were executed by various units of the Wehrmacht. All men between 18-40 were transported to Germany to work there for the German war industry and also on trenches and reinforcements.

In the three places mentioned approximately 60,000 men were taken and sent to Germany. Many of them landed in the Rees(nr.Bochum) concentration camp (see charge 44,8(4622) where the conditions were appalling. Most workers were undernourished after a few weeks, conditions were very bad and many died as a consequence of the bad treatment they received.

Witness Ernst ZWIEBEL, German, now detained in Holland, states that from June 1940 he was Beauftragte des Reichskommissars for Zuid-Holland. The execution of the action designed by Goebbels for total warfare was carried out in the Netherlands by Reichsamtleiter LIESE. The object was to have all men removed from the western part of Holland. LIESE formed three "Sonderstellen" which had their H.Q. in The Hague, Rotterdam and Gouda. LIESE's idea was to send away some hundreds of thousands of people. The men were arrested in the streets or fetched out of the houses.

Witness talked to LIESE about it who said that it was his plan to have all men able to carry arms sent to Germany. Later he changed this statement and said that they would be used for the "Arbeits einsatz". Witness states that the means of transport were scandalous; the men were packed into barges which were not at all suitable for the purpose. A certain amount of water was in the holds so that the people stood with their feet in the water for hours on end, even days. About 60,000 people alone were sent off in this way from the three towns mentioned.

Witnesses Willy RITTERBUSCH and Richard FLEBBIG confirm the aforesaid statement.

In a letter attached to the statement FLEBBIG says that LIESE was being assisted by the "Regierungsdirektor des Einsatzstabes SCHULTZ" who apparently had been detailed to do this by SAUCKEL.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
Pro-Januarius
Investigation Of War Crimes,
Sub-commission South-Holland.

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Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

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All men between 18-40 were transported to Germany to work there for the
German war industry and also on trenches and reinforcements.

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sent to Germany. Many of them landed in the Rees (nr. Bochum) concentration
camp (see charge 443/4622) where the conditions were appalling. Most workers
were undernourished after a few weeks, conditions were very bad and many died
as a consequence of the bad treatment they received.

Witness Ernst August SCHWENEL, German, now detained in Holland, states
that from June 1940 he was Beauftragte des Reichskommissare for South Holland.
The execution of the action designed by Goebels for total warfare was
carried out in the Netherlands by Reichsamtsteiler LIESE. The object was to
have all men removed from the western part of Holland. LIESE formed three "Son-
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and said that they would be used for the "Arbeits-Aufstellung". Witness states that
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NOTES ON THE CASE.
The case is complete.
No defence is possible.
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<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>16 OCT 1947</td>
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<td>Cards checked Suit 64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. WIEGERT, Friedrich</strong>, born 9th July 1897 at Salzburg, living at Regensburg, Gobelsbergerstrasse 7. General-Kommissar für Verwaltung und Justiz beim Reichskommissar für die Besetzten Niederländischen Gebiete. Now detained in Holland. UNWCC-lists Nos.1/183 and 4/5-546</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3. HASE, Fachbearbeiter at the Eindhoven Labour Exchange.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>4. KATSCHER, Referent beim &quot;Beauftragte des Reichskommissars für Nord-Brabant.&quot;</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. OSBAHR, Referent beim &quot;Beauftragte des Reichskommissars für Nord-Brabant&quot;</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. KRESCHER, Kriminalbeamter of the S.D. born at Herbruck, Kreis Dortmund, 30th December 1911, living at Ehnen Lippe, Gahmerstrasse 202. Now in custody in Holland.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>7. KRESCHER, Kriminal-Kommissar.</strong> UNWCC-lists Nos.30/357, 42/A-add., 61/A-add.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. HARDERS, Kriminalrat der Sicherheitspolizei.</strong> UNWCC-lists Nos.30/358, 42/A-add., 61/A-add. and 56/A-add.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Place and date of commission of alleged crime | Vught, 6th July 1944 - September 1944. |
| Number and description of crimes in war crimes list | No. VIII - Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions. |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:**

Seven burgomasters from the Province of Noord-Brabant were ordered to appear at the H.Q. of SELLMER at Vught. They were arrested when they did not want to comply with SELLMER's orders to have men from their villages sent to work for the Germans. The seven men were subsequently sent from one concentration camp to another where they never returned.

All the accused are concerned in one way or another.
Investigation of War Crimes Dept.
's-Hertogenbosch

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words, by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by J.J.J. Evertse, belonging to the Mounted police and attached to the Department for the Investigation of War Crimes at 's-Hertogenbosch.

Witness G.J. Randers, burgomaster of Loonbeek, states that in the beginning of 1944 he received an order from the "Beauftragte für die Provinz Nord-Brabant" to appoint people from his village for work on German defense-lines in Zeeland. The same thing happened again twice. A German called HASSEN, who was Fachbearbeiter at the Labour Exchange at Eindhoven, insisted the "Beauftragte" in this and he fixed the number of men to be given by each municipality.

The burgomaster always refused to comply with these orders. On July 4th, 1944, witness received a telegram from the "Beauftragte" ordering him to come to his H. on July 6th at approx. 9 a.m. for a discussion. Witness discussed the matter with several colleagues and they decided to go to Vught on the date mentioned. On arrival there they had to appear one by one before two German civilians KUTSCHER and OSBAHR belonging to the Dienst of the "Beauftragte".

They asked witness several questions relating to his refusal to send men to Zeeland. Witness persisted in his refusal. Later that day when all burgomasters present had had a similar interrogation, 7 of them who persistently refused to give men to work on the defense lines were kept in custody. The "Beauftragte" told them that they were now prisoners and would have to work for the "German Wehrmacht" for the rest of the war. He contacted the S.D. at 's Hertogenbosch who came and took the 7 men to Marienhof in Vught where they were shut in a dark cell; they had to stay there till 6 p.m. after which they were searched and subjected to a short interrogation during which they were insulted in every possible way. After that they were taken to the Vught concentration camp. A fortnight later they were transported to Germany with several hundred others. After 5 days' journey with only a small piece of bread to eat and locked in a cattle-truck with about 80 others they arrived at Sachsenhausen.

Towards the end of September five of the burgomasters were sent to the Ziegelwerk "Klinker" near Sachsenhausen. Some of them were transported to Sachsenhausen camp and others to Neuengamme. Some returned after a few days because they were ill and were admitted to the "Revier" in Sachsenhausen. Witness stayed at "Klinker" till early February 1945 and was then transported via Sachsenhausen to the concentration camp Bergen-Belsen where he met two of the other burgomasters. Towards the end of the month witness managed to mingle with a transport going to Garge/Wesel. From there he had to go on foot to Bremen-Vorden and then by train to Neuengamme.

On 20th April they went by train to Lubeck, were hustled on to a ship "Athena", with several thousands of others and after that on to the SS Cap Acona. After some days he was brought back on the "Athena". On 9th May witness was liberated. The "Cap Acona" sank with about 12,400 people on board. People said at the time that she had been shot at by the Germans and witness thinks this must be correct as he heard several gun-shots from the "Athena" and just after this it was said that the "Acona" was sunk.

Witness states further that none of his colleagues have returned. Announcements of the death of three of them reached their families; two died in or near Buchenwald and one in Neuengamme. Nothing has ever been heard of the other three.

Witness A.J.L. v. d. Putt, wife of one of the burgomasters and A.A. van Voorst tot Voorst, wife of Maene van der Horn confirm. The latter adds that she heard that WILDE ordered the "Beauftragte" to hold the 7 men in captivity.
Mrs. Geertruida C.M.T. Sanders states that after the disappearance of her husband she contacted the S.D. at 's Hertogenbosch where she spoke with ROSENRE. He told her that he had been "Sachbearbeiter" for the 7 men. ROSENRE told her that her husband had refused to give people to work on the defense lines and that he would return after some time. She was allowed to send a letter to her husband to which he replied. On 1st September she was told she could send him a parcel to Vught concentration camp, but on 9th September she received it back with the best things taken out, and an intimation that her husband was no longer there. She contacted ROSENRE again who told her that he did not know where her husband was but she had better ask the camp authorities at Vught. Two other Dutchmen told her after the liberation that her husband was shot during a march from Dossenbarg to Buchen because he lagged behind. The statement about this death was confirmed by witnesses M. Maas and A. van Zundert.

Witness P. Kranse states that the name of the Beauftragte at that time was SELLMER. Witness contacted both SELLMER and KUMMER belonging to the "Befehlshaber des Beauftragten" who said that everything would be all right. Witness remembers vaguely that during his talk with SELLMER the latter mentioned, either during a "phone call or during the conversation, that he was in touch with VINTER, Kommandant General Fur Verwaltung und Justice", at the Hague and that he (VINTER) had given the order to keep the men prisoner.

Witness Albert Erich Ernst ROSENRE, detained in Holland, states that early in July 1944 HARDERS ordered him to go to the "Beauftragte's H.Q." at Vught. HARDERS himself went in one car with a driver and ROSENRE in the other, also with a driver. The 7 burgomasters were then taken to Hurghof at Vught in the two cars where HARDERS ordered ROSENRE to interrogate them one by one; after that they were shut up in a dark cell, this also on the orders of HARDERS. Witness denies that he insulted the burgomasters during their interrogation. A fortnight later witness heard them again in the Vught concentration camp and told them that they ought to comply with the "Verordnungen" of the "Reichskommissar". The prisoners all said that they could not send Dutchmen to work for the German defense lines which would be used against their Allies and their own people. Witness made out a statement which he gave to HARDERS and which was later signed by HARDERS and sent on to the S.D. at Zeist. Witness thinks it strange that the 7 prisoners were not set free in the beginning of September as they had done nothing wrong. Witness could imagine their being kept on "Sicherheitsgrunde". His explanation is that SELLMER's rank as Sturmbannfuehrer was higher than that of HARDERS or HARDERS so that SELLMER could order these two to arrest and detain the burgomasters.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at 's Hertogenbosch, May 8th, 1946

S/ W.J.J. Everts.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defense is possible.
23 OCT 1947

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
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1-8: A | Cards checked & lit 69
9-11: W |
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 612 (16-10-47)

For the use of the secretariat

Registered Number 6661/Ne/6/35

Date of receipt in secretariat 16 OCT 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. NOHIS, Prof. Dr. German, S.S. Sturmbannführer

The Hague, 1943. UNWCC-list No. 60/4-432

2. PAUHUIS, Wilhelm Ignatz, German, Haupt-Sturmführer S.D., 's-Hertogenbosch, Jan. 1944 -


4. VERBULSEN, Dutch, secretary to JANSSEN, burgomaster of Hoeven (Holland) who was also "hoevenier" of the Netherlands. Now in custody in Holland. UNWCC-lists Nos. 1/462 & 60/4-432.

5. BANDEL, member of the S.D. at 's-Hertogenbosch, 1943. Was a member of the "Standortchef" set up at Philips works, Eindhoven, during the May 1943 strikes. UNWCC-list No. 1/472.


8. JOMER, German, member of the S.D. Aussenstelle, 's-Hertogenbosch, 1944. In June 1946 was said to be a prisoner in Germany.

Witnesses

9. WOLF, Sturmbannführer, worked with the B.D.S. in the Hague, 1944.


Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Baarle-Nassau (Neth.-Belg. frontier) 1942.
Tilburg, Jan. 1944.
Eindhoven, May 1943.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Murder (complicity in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Ill-treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Internment of civilians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(concentration camps) (compl.in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>Pillage (compl.in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV</td>
<td>Obfuscation of property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(compl.in)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

References to relevant provisions in national law

Neth. Penal Code

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

A monastery on the Netherlands-Belgian frontier was seized by order of the D.D.S. in The Hague, in this case NELIS, and handed over by KUTH to the traitor Dutch organisation, The Landstand. VERREULEN, sold things on the Black Market which he had taken from the monastery and NELIS and KUTH were said to be implicated in the pillaging of the place.

PANHUIS, who as "Sachbearbeiter" was indirectly responsible for Dutchmen being sent to concentration camps, joined with KUNIG and KLINGDEIL in seizing money and articles belonging to a witness. KLINGDEIL also beat this witness after his arrest.

SAJAN was a member of a "Standgericht" which condemned strikers to death, these being then shot.

HENDRIKS ill-treated prisoners.

Transmitted by....................
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

compiled from several submitted on oath of office by various investigation officers in connection with charges brought against members of the Sicherheitspolizei and S.D. at 's-Hertogenbosch.

Witness Father J. van den Horrik, steward of the monastery states that on 25th July 1942 the Sicherheitspolizei and S.D. at 's-Hertogenbosch requisitioned the monastery of the Fathers of the Holy Ghost in the parish of Baarle-Nassau and made it over to the Netherlands "Landstand" (a traitor organisation). Everything was seized including money present in the house and that in their clearing bank accounts in Holland and Belgium. Everything except personal possessions had to be left behind and no compensation of any sort was paid. 20 Brothers had to remain to gather in the harvest but this done they also left. They were never paid for their work though this had been promised. When the monks left the monastery two men belonging to the Sicherheitspolizei in 's Hertogenbosch, the Germans PANHUIZEN (PANHUIS) and KULFEN (KULFEN) were present, together with members of the Netherlands Landstand including P.J. JANSEN, head of this organisation in the province of Noordbrabant. On 11th Sept. 1942 S.S. Hauptsturmführer KAATHE (KAATHE), "Befehlsbeamter der Sicherheitspolizei und der S.D. für die besetzten Niederlandische Gebiete, ausübestellende", officially handed over the monastery with everything belonging to it to JANSEN. When the Order returned in Oct. 1944 it was found that practically everything including cattle, agricultural implements, food and other stocks, etc. had disappeared. They were told by people, among others a certain SPULS, who had lived on the property during their absence that JANSEN and his secretary VERMEULEN had sold a great quantity of goods belonging to the monastery on the Black Market and to various Germans.

Witness has handed over an inventory of the missing goods (attached to the dossier) the value of which being F.121,794.65. Damage done by the occupation of the monastery amounts to F.6757.-

Witness SPULS confirms. The chief culprits in Aug. or Sept. 1942 were Hauptsturmführer HELDENSE (HELDENSE), S.S. Hauptsturmführer and Kreishauptmann KUTEN (KUTEN) and P.J. JANSEN. NELIS requisitioned the monastery because he knew that it was a rich prize and being half on Netherlands and half on Belgian territory offered a good opportunity for smuggling and black marketeering. KUTEN acted as protector to JANSEN whose business it was to get the greatest possible advantage out of the place for the three men. From the first day JANSEN was there he started appropriating things and every day by his orders foodstuffs were taken from the store room and driven by VERMEULEN to different people to whom they were given away. Other things taken along at the same time were sold on the Belgian Black Market.

Witness Hoogers states that after an attack had been made on the Registrar's Office at Tilburg where he worked he was arrested two days later by the S.D. (27th Jan. 1944). JANIG, KLINGENH and PANHUIZEN had searched the Mission House where he lived and on his arrival there he was at once searched by JANIG and KLINGENH. He later joined a Dutch traitor in beating up witness whom he represented the Dutchman for taking part in the action. The S.D. men mentioned above broke open a cupboard in witness' room and took more than F.1600 in notes and silver and certain objects, all of which were witness' property. Witness was then handcuffed and taken to Tilburg where JANIG and KLINGENH interrogated him about certain illegal activities. He was then sent to a camp at Haarlem. He was again interrogated by the two S.D. men and KLINGENH said that the black-money they had taken from him belonged to the "underground". On 26th Aug. 1944 witness was transported to Düsseldorf in Germany where he remained till the liberation.

- 2 -

Witness Gerrits, former
Witness Gerrits, former Dutch policeman now in custody, states that he took part in Hooger’s arrest. He confirms the seizure of the latter’s money and says that the S.D. man took it with them in their car. He never saw the money again.

The accused Nederhorst-Begijnhorst Wilhelmin zurstba states that the monastery at Baarle-Hasselt was seized by the S.D. in The Hague because, being half on Netherlands and half on Belgian territory, people of all sorts were being smuggled across the frontier there. S.S.Sturmabteilung NELIS was responsible for the seizure and transfer. PANHUIS was in charge of the handing over of the monastery to the Netherlands Landstand and the S.D. ordered witness to be present at this. He denied further charges.

Witness JANSEN (Dutch, in custody) states that KLEINHESSEL and he thinks KREBSEL drove to the place. A supposed KLEINHESSEL seized a sum of money in silver and copper coin. The man who was wanted was brought in after having been arrested outside the house. He was not ill-treated in accused’s presence. Returned to Tilburg witness and KLEINHESSEL’s house secretary counted the money seized by KLEINHESSEL, but witness no longer remembers what it came to. Accused then went back to ‘s-Hertogenbosch while KLEINHESSEL remained in Tilburg and went on with the case.

Otto HENDRIKS, “Bredaerliert” at the ‘s-Hertogenbosch Dienststelle, was responsible for his own admission for beating somebody whom he was interrogating. It came out when somebody noticed that HENDRIKS’s hand was swollen and he was asked how that happened. PANHUIS was a member of the "Standerdierieck" set up at Philips, Eindhoven, on the occasion of the May strikes in 1945. Several persons were shot as a result. (see charge UNCO No.5445).

Accused acknowledges that he gave the order to seize the Baarle-Hasselt monastery after the S.D. in The Hague had decided on this and on its transfer to the Netherlands Landstand. Burgomaster JANSEN was head of this organisation at the time and he appointed VERREULEN as supervisor and head man at the monastery. One of the rooms was locked by order and the key handed to JANSEN. In it were articles of all sorts including bales of material. A short while later KLEINHESSEL notified that KLEINHESSEL had been offering material from the monastery for sale. Accused visited the monastery and found that the closed-off part was now open and the door could not be closed properly. Heropon KLEINHESSEL ordered him to take everything in that room and also the machinery belonging to the monastery, load them on to a lorry and take them to Haaren. DROELING drove the lorry and unloaded it at Haaren under accused’s supervision. Accused does not know whether the S.D. paid for the goods later.

Witness Lips (Father O’Meara) states that in June 1941 he was ordered to appear before PANHUIS in connection with some sermons he had preached. The latter interrogated him for several hours, the chief accusation being that witness opposed the ‘‘Jiidendiasna’’ (compulsory labour service) and called Nazi-like ‘‘modern paganism’’. After presumably consulting PANHUIS, PANHUIS told witness he would have to arrest him. Witness was taken to ‘‘s-Hertogenbosch prison of the night of 30th August 1941 and was taken by members of the S.D.Dienststelle there to Germany. He arrived in Buchenwald camp at the end of September and remained there till he was freed in April 1945 by the Americans. Witness underwent frightful experiences in Buchenwald. In the camp he was told that PANHUIS was said to have helped with the arrest of Prof. Schultze who died shortly after the liberation.

Witness Hendriks
Witness Henrikkx, curate at Ulvenhout, stated that having warned some farmers not to join the Landstand and refused to allow a woman to collect for a traitor charity at his church he was arrested on 9th Nov. 1942 by Sergeant of the SIPO Dienststelle at Brakel. Next day PANHUIS fetched him to 's-Hertogenbosch where he interrogated him. Witness was taken to Haaren about Christmas 1942 and remained in custody in connection with the facts described above till the beginning of 1944. He was then transferred to Dachau where he remained till the liberation because it was then discovered that he had a hand in some "illegal" work.

PANHUIS did everything he could to punish what the church did against national socialism.

The accused PANHUIS states that in connection with the arrest of Father Othmaris (witness Lips) that he informed Wolf of the B.D.S. at The Hague about Father Othmaris' speech against the "Arbeidslid" and was ordered to question the Father and investigate the matter. The latter gave a full acknowledgement of what he had done whereupon accused arrested him. The case against the Father was very slight and accused informed the B.D.S. of this. Meanwhile without accused's knowledge Othmaris was taken to Haaren. Accused protested to the B.D.S. at The Hague but the latter decided that Othmaris was anti-German and must remain a prisoner. He was later transferred to Dachau.

Schmatzer was head of a committee which helped and hid political prisoners from Germany. Accused interrogated him about Aug. 1940. By order from Berlin the professor was taken to a concentration camp in Germany.

The investigator W. Bvortze, here, adds that in the 's-Hertogenbosch prison register PANHUIS appears as Sachbearbeiter for 7 prisoners arrested by the Sicherheitspolizei.

All statements drawn up on oath of office.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:

1. **BERNHARDT**, Major, P.R.S.O. - Stab 63.
   - Early Sept. 1944, was billeted on Dr. PINKER, 12, Julianalaan, Valkenburg, (Holland). Belonged to a pontoon unit. Said he was an artist (painter).
   - Description: average figure, slim, fair hair, a stiff sharp expression of face.

   **Suspects:**


   - Address: 10 BAUTZEN Sn. BURGLESEN 2.

   **Witnesses:**


5. **BAUMANN**, Lieutenant, REICK's adjutant.

6. "**JUDE**, German, belonged to REICK's unit. Very anti-Nazi. Married, with two children, had a bakery in Kornelimunster.

7. the "**VIENNAME**" (the "Viennese"), Austrian, member of "Einsat K.D.U. 191 Stab". Said to have been posted to the unit as a punishment because he had helped Poles.
   - (Mr. BAUMANN, rationing officer at Stutoven, apparently has address of above.)

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime:**

Valkenburg, 5th. September 1944.

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list:**

No. I - Murder (complicity in)

**References to relevant provisions of national law:**


**Short statement of facts:**

Two young Dutchmen, one of whom when arrested by German soldiers on suspicion was found to be in the possession of a revolver, were shot without trial. **BERNHARDT** gave the order for the shooting and **HINTLER** is said to have voted for this.

**Transmitted by**
Investigation of War Crimes Sub-Committee for Limburg

MAASTRICHT

Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by P. PIEK, investigating officer attached to the Political Investigation Department at Maastricht, also special police constable in connection with the shooting of J.H. COENEN and W.H. PLINCOTT at Valkenburg on 5th. Sept. 1944.

Witness BEUINCICHT states that as member of an organization set up to help people who had gone into hiding he was asked by the "underground" to investigate the arrest and execution of J.H. COENEN (SJENG) and W.H. PLINCOTT (JOEP) at Valkenburg on 5th. Sept. 1944.

The following statements were made personally to him by witnesses and are contained in a report made out by him dated 12th. April 1945.

Witness BEARNS states that on 5th. September 1944 SJENG, JOEP and a certain DICK were all at his farm at ULESTRE'T which was a meeting place for "underground" workers. Three Germans appeared in a motor and apparently suspicious of the three young men asked what they were doing there. It was then after curfew time. They were ordered to show their papers and on being searched a revolver was found in SJENG's pocket. DICK managed to disappear without being noticed. The Germans drove away, taking SJENG and JOEP with them.

Witness SCHMIDT-HYUNEN states that from 3rd. to 6th. Sept. 1944 46 Germans soldiers belonging to a Luftwaffe unit (721. No. L.55.310) were quartered in her hotel in Valkenburg. Their commandant lived in Germania, Valkenburg. On the night of the 5th. another officer belonging to the "Panzer S.S." was their guest in the hotel. He was very drunk. About 10 to 10.30 p.m. SJENG and JOEP were brought into the hotel by three German soldiers and witness heard the latter say: "We have caught two terrorists, the third escaped." The two men were taken into a room where the billeted Germans were sitting and were then questioned, being beaten or kicked if they did not give satisfactory answers. The S.S. Panzer officer kept shrieking: "Shoot the dogs!" SJENG and JOEP were then taken off in the car. None of the men billeted in the hotel went with them.

Witness KONIJNENBURG states that about 10 to 10.30 p.m. on 5th. Sept. 1944 SJENG and JOEP were brought in a car by a German to the hotel "Excelsior" where witness was living. They were then together in the hotel at the time belonged to "Panzer K.D.U. 191 Stab", their commandant being Hauptmann HITLER. He was ho who must have decided on the death penalty. His adjutant was a lieutenant. Both were very pro-Nazi. There were then only two officers, the remaining 15 being Unteroffiziere and privates. Among the remainder was a certain ANR. HANSSCHNEIDER, another soldier called the "Viemose" (WIENER) told then when he returned from the Sauberg that the two had been shot. He had not been able to bring himself to watch but had stood about 20 m. away while the sentence was being carried out. Witness was told by a Mr. HUISKEN that the two corporals lying on the Sauberg were those of the two young men (SJENG and JOEP) who had been brought to the hotel on the night of 5th. Sept.

Witness VOSSEN, Nieuwveld E. 12, Valkenburg states that SJENG and JOEP were brought to her house by 6 or 8 soldiers at about 11.30 on the night in question. They were bound together by the wrists and were taken into the drawing room where were the Ortskommandant Major RITTMAN, his adjutant Lieutenant Kreiner and another major, also referred to as "Hitlermacher", who was not billeted there. This latter was fair, tall and slim.
(Witness BEUKHOF here adds a note: this was very probably a Major BEUKHOF referred to in Mrs. PINCKERS' declaration). There were also two soldiers and in the room. The two prisoners were only about 10 minutes there. After left with the same Germans who had brought them. One of the Germans quartered in the house whose name was "JUFF" and who appeared to have been mixed up in the affair at ULESTRENT, told witness when she asked about SJENG and JOEP that they had been "settled". He also said they had been back to ULESTRENT to look for the third who had escaped.

The 32 Germans quartered in the hotel from 1st.- 13th. September formed the Ortskommando in Valkenburg in those days. The Ortskommandant was Majör RICH, "Bataillonskommandant". "JUFF" belonged to the "Kommandantur".

Witness Van KEMPEN-JENNEKENS states that she was living in the hotel Continental at Valkenburg on 5th. Sept. 1944. A number of German soldiers were billeted there, their commandant Major HERMANDT, Stab 63, living at Dr. PINCKERS house. HERMANDT said to her that evening: "Those Dutch are starting well, the terrorists. The very first evening we are here! But I have had them shot. You can tell everybody here in Valkenburg about it; I did it, I had them shot!" He was very excited.

Witness Mrs. PINCKERS states that HERMANDT had an average figure, slim, had fair hair and a sharp expression. He belonged to a pontoon unit and said he was an "artistic". He called himself "the Valkenburg "Stadskommandant" and said he had the same rights as the burgomaster and chief of police. He said: "I have had two shot and we'll get the third. I had them shot as "Stadskommandant". It is an example for the other men."

Witness CASELLI states that he was acting burgomaster at Valkenburg. On 6th. Sept. 1944 he heard that the bodies of two young men shot by the Germans were lying on the CAUBERG with a paper on them with the words: "Terrorists". He realised it was the Germans intention to leave them lying there as "frightening examples" for the population. There were blue patches on the two faces, obviously as a result of ill-treatment; one of the skulls was bashed in and the face slashed, this according to witness Schuilling, a nurse who helped lay out the bodies.

Witness DORREN states that CASELLI fetched him to take away the two bodies. JOEP and SJENG were bound by the wrist to each other, they no longer had shoes on. SJENG seemed to have been struck with a heavy object on the head which was partially smashed in. Both faces showed the imprint of heavy boot-nails.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Maastricht, 7th August. 1947.

E. PIEK.

Notes on the case.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 614 (16-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat.

Registered number Date of receipt in Secretariat
6663/N/6 16 OCT 1947

Name of accused, his rank and official position.

1. BORDEAUX, HEINRICH, Hauptsturmführer, 1942-1945 Commandant of the S.D. Aussenstelle DELFZIJL, previously deputy commandant. Born 12th. March 1906 at Altfunnern (Gor.) As far as known is now in O.I.D. (20 A) Fernalbeastel where his number is 302061. U.N.W.C.C. list No. 63/A-62.


4. BRUINS, SIERT, Dutch, member of the S.D. Aussenstelle DELFZIJL 1944-1945. Is now in Germany and surrender has been asked for. U.N.W.C.C. list No. 63/A-612.

5. RISCH, ERWIN, German, member of the S.D. Aussenstelle DELFZIJL, Sept. 1944. U.N.W.C.C. list No. 63/A-110.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime
DELFZIJL district, Sept. 1944 - April 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. I - Murder (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law

Short statement of facts.

Several Dutchmen were shot by the accused or with their complicity without any trial. BORDEAUX gave the orders which led to the shooting.

Transmitted by...
Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by I. POUTSHA, police officer, State Police, attached to the above department as principal investigating officer in connection with charges of murder brought against members of the S.D. Aussenstelle, DELFZIJL.

Case 1:

The accused, AUGUST NEUHAUSER, states that early in Sept. 1944 their comrade HEINRICH BORDEAUX ordered him, ADAM KOPPA, and others to go to OMTA's farm at BIERUM where illegal workers were in hiding. BORDEAUX ordered witness to suppress any violence by force and if necessary to shoot. Arrived at the farm a dispute arose between KOPPA and OMTA, resulting in their coming to grips. Accused then saw KOPPA shoot OMTA in the head. OMTA died shortly after.

Case 2:

Witness HEINRICH WILHELM JANSSEN, Dutch member of the S.D. now in custody in Holland states that in Sept. 1944 he heard BORDEAUX, BORDEAUX, NEUHAUS and KOPPA consulting together about doing away with a prisoner. De BRUIN, NEUHAUSER and KOPPA voluntarily offered to shoot the man, i.e. "clear him out of the way". Witness heard next day that they had done this. The burgomaster was told to treat the case as one of drowning.

Accused NEUHAUSER confirms. BORDEAUX ordered KOPPA and him to do away with a dangerous terrorist in such a way that it would appear as a death by drowning. BORDEAUX also said the man had been condemned to death by a "Standgericht". It must not appear however that the S.D. had had a hand in the matter. Accused drove the car in which KOPPA and the arrested man had taken their places. Arrived near a bridge he stopped the car, KOPPA and the man got out and disappeared into the darkness. One or two shots then rang out followed by a noise as if something heavy had been thrown into the canal. KOPPA returned immediately saying "it" had been done. BORDEAUX ordered accused next day to return to the spot. News had come in that a body had been found in the water there and BORDEAUX told accused to treat the case as a normal one of drowning. There were still blood and brains lying on the bridge; those accused got washed away.

Case 3:

In a further statement NEUHAUSER says that on the 4th. and 7th. Oct., BORDEAUX ordered him to make up an execution squad from the members of the S.D. at DELFZIJL. The first was composed of 5 Dutchmen including S. BRUIN. By BORDEAUX's orders accused, as commandant of the squad, then accused TULEMAR, a Dutch S.D. prisoner, to be shot, himself giving the finishing shot. On the second date, De HAALE was also shot by a Dutch squad, this also by BORDEAUX's orders. Witness was again in command and gave the finishing shot.

The investigator adds, that both cases as far as could be found out concerned shooting without a previous trial.

Witnesses VENEMA, BROOKHA and FOSSEL, Dutch members of the S.D. now in custody, confirm. They formed part of the squad on both occasions.

Case 4:

Witness HEINRICH WILHELM JANSSEN states that in Sept. 1944 a man called DIJREMA was in the S.D. cell at DELFZIJL, arrested for illegal activities. Witness heard that this man was "done away with" by NEUHAUSER and BRUIN. The body was found at Appingedam.
The accused NEUHAUSER confirms. BORDEAUX ordered him to get rid of DILJES, and when he objected, ordered BRUINS to do it and accused to drive the car. BORDEAUX also ordered that DILJES was to be got rid of in such a way that it would look as if he had been shot when attempting to escape. Arrived at a certain place accused stopped the car, BRUINS and the prisoner got out and went a little distance away. Accused then heard two pistol shots and when BRUINS returned he said: "You understand what happened. I have just shot DILJES when he wanted to escape", by this making it known that he had carried out BORDEAUX's orders. Accused did not view the body which turned out to be an error as it was later found that the victim had been shot when both hands were in his pockets.

Case 5:

Witness JANSEN states that shortly before the capitulation the two Jewish brothers SLEUTZEBERG who had been in hiding, were arrested and brought to the S.D. Dienststelle. BRUINS told witness that NEUHAUSER had asked him, BRUINS, to kill the Jews that evening. BRUINS and NEUHAUSER went off with the SLEUTZEBERGs in a car and next day BRUINS said he and NEUHAUSER had got rid of the Jews who had been made to dig their own grave before being shot.

The accused NEUHAUSER confirms. BORDEAUX ordered them to do it and indicated the place where the Jews were to be shot and buried. Accused drove the car and when he stopped BRUINS and the two Jews got out and went into a meadow. There BRUINS made the men dig a grave after which he shot them with his pistol.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at GRONINGEN, 15th September 1947.

a/ I. POUTEL.

Notes on the case

The case is complete

No defence is possible
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1. RAUTER, Hans; Higher SS- und Polizeiführer and unit, or official position
(Not to be translated)
Now in custody in Holland
UNWCC list: 1/169 etc.

2. CHRISTIANSEN, General der Flieger
Now in custody in Holland
UNWCC lists Nos. 149; 42/S-62; 45/A-86

3. FRANK, Friedrich; Reichsdeutscher, Obersturmführer and Kriminal-Kommissar,
Sicherheitspolizei The Hague 1942-45; in summer of 1944 formed the "Kommando Frank"; its task: to fight the "Resistance"; 1942 was made adjutant to Dr. Hessler, SS. Brigadeführer; beginning of 1944 became "Unterabteilungsführer, Abt. IV. Fled after the capitulation and may have hidden under the name "Marine Gefreiter Walter MILLER". A fervent Nazi.
Born 4th April 1910 at Lugethal
Description: brown eyes; sharp features; light swinging way of walking.
UNWCC list No. 42/S-147

4. MILLER, Walter; Marine Gefreiter Friedrich FRANK may be hiding under this name (See UNWCC list No. 42/S-147

5. KRÖGER, Hans; SS Sturmscharführer, member of the "Kommando Frank".
Born 14th February 1906; lived at Dusseldorf, policeman.
Description: height 1.75 m., black curly hair combed back, going gray at temples; dark complexion; dark brown eyes; slim; always wore glasses
UNWCC list No. 52/S-328

6. GRIEB(1), Karel; SS Hauptscharführer, member of the "Kommando Frank".
Description, aged about 40; height about 1.90m; medium brown hair; heavily built;
UNWCC lists Nos. 44/S-172; 63/A-63

7. HILPERT, Horst; SS-Unterscharführer, Frank’s deputy. Comes from Berlin.
Description: aged about 40; height about 1.90m; sleek black hair combed back; slim; stoops when walking.
UNWCC list No. 56/A-996

8. HILROY, Major, belonged to the Wehrmacht and was at the Kommandatur, The Hague Oct. 1944.
UNWCC List No. 41/A-313

9. KLUHROCK, Heinrich Karl Otto, member of Abteilung 422; Sicherheitspolizei

HAUBROCK (cont'd): The Hague (head SCHMIEDER) and of Frank's Commando.
Born 18th March 1904 at Enigerloh (Ger:)
police detective.
Now detained in Holland.
UNWCC lists nos 52/A-217; 56/A-306

Witnesses:

10 HERT, Johannes Heinrich Louis, Kriminal-
kommissar Sicherheitspolizei, head of the
S.D. Aussegnungsstelle, The Hague, 1942-
1945;
Now detained in Holland
UNWCC list No. 42/B-426

11. FOCHEN-KRELIER, Gisela Hermine Thekla, German
Frank's secretary, October 1944-45.
Born 4th April 1921 at Emden (Ger:)
lives 67 Plantsoen Leiden

12. BLUER, SS-Untersturmführer, member of Frank's
Commando.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: The Hague 1944-1945

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: No. I - Murder (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions of national law: Neth. Penal Code

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused were all responsible for so-called reprisal shootings, the victims mostly being entirely unconnected with the crimes for which they were shot.
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**Statement**

submitted by J.H.M. Janssen and P. v. Adalst, members of the above sub-committee also special police constables, in connection with a charge of murder brought against the Reichsdeutscher Friedrich Frank and members of his commando.

Witness Vrijts states that about the end of 1944 his son Arnold who was in hiding from the S.D. turned up at his house where he found members of the S.D. waiting for him. He thereupon shot one of them (Hans Picker, a member of Frank's commando; th investigators - ) and fled. Early in February 1945 witness' son was shot down in the Weimarstraat by members of the S.D.

Witness Meekers states that on 9th February 1945 she was walking with Arnold Vrijts in the Weimarstraat when they heard a shout and at the same time shots rang out. Witness saw 3 men in German police uniform standing a few yards down a side-street, their pistols at the ready. Arnold fell, apparently killed at once as he had received several shots in his body. Witness and Vrijts were both thrown into the lorry and taken to the German police prison at the Hague. One of the 3 men was KRAMER, an S.D. man witness knew by sight. Witness was kept in prison till the liberation. Arnold Vrijts was shot without any warning.

Witness Breedt (Dutch traitor now in custody) states that FRANK to whose Commando he belonged, was looking for Arnold Vrijts who was one of the murderers of Hans Picker, a member of the commando. FRANK told witness a Brigadeführer had ordered him as a reprisal to shoot 14 men already under arrest. Witness persuaded FRANK not to do this and promised to deliver Vrijts into their hands, witness acting as a decoy. It was arranged that a lorry should be ready at a certain spot and witness found FRANK, KRAMER, & GRIFF all armed, in it. He showed them where to expect Vrijts and that evening FRANK told him that Vrijts had been shot and Mrs. Meekers arrested. FRANK said that he, GRIFF & KRAMER had all shot at Vrijts at the same moment. The three men told witness that they were very glad they had shot Vrijts as his death revenged that of Picker. Witness knows that a 16 year old boy was arrested by members of FRANK's commando, HAUBROCK, dealt with the case. The boy was shot by FRANK's orders.

Witness Brujin (Dutch, now in custody) states that he drove the lorry in which were FRANK, GRIFF, KRAMER, & HAUBROCK. He drove to the Bijlamerstraat just off the Weimarstraat. There the others got out and then witness heard violent shooting but heard no order to shoot given nor any summons to surrender. A man and woman were loaded into the lorry and the men of the Commando got in. HAUBROCK, who had waited by the lorry while the shooting took place, then told witness to drive to the prison where FRANK and his men unloaded the two.

Accused Heinrich Karl Otto Haubrook denies being present as mentioned above. In connection with the shooting of a so-called 16 year old boy accused states that he and HAUBROCK arrested the latter who was found to have a German pistol in his pocket. It was HAUBROCK's case but witness had to accompany him by FRANK's orders when the arrest was made. He thinks he remembers that the youth, in reality aged about 20, was shot.
Witness van Boetzelaer (Dutch, now in custody) states that as an inspector of the Staatsrechtse (C.I.D.) he cooperated with Frank in providing victims for reprisal shootings. 8 such who had been handed over to Frank were shot on 8th March 1945 as a reprisal for the attack on Rauter. All that could be brought against two of these victims was that as old soldiers they had not reported themselves as prisoners of war, a measure imposed at a certain moment by the Germans on all such, and that they had false identity cards.

Witness Baarle (Dutch, now in custody) states that Boetzelaer told him that 5 persons arrested by their police unit had been shot as a reprisal for the attack on Rauter. Frank gave the order for this without having first established the reasons for the man having been arrested. He also knows that Frank gave the order to shoot Vrijls.

Witness Krom (Dutch, now in custody) states that he was present at a conversation between the S.D. men of Frank's command about the arrest of a certain man. Wilpert proposed that he should be shot down on the spot. Frank was present but did not protest. Witness heard next day that the arrest had been carried out as suggested by Wilpert. The victim was a de Vrijls.

Witness Focken-Kremer, German, Frank's secretary, states that Frank sent out a car containing three members of the unit with orders to shoot Vrijls dead in the street. One of the men was Hans Kraus who was armed with an automatic pistol.

Witness Munt, former head of the S.D. Dienststelle, The Hague, states that from September 1944, Rauter made the decisions in all cases where the death penalty might be concerned. Frank's cases included. Witness knows that Rauter several times pronounced the death sentence on people arrested by Frank who then put them at the disposition of the Ordnungspolizei if the Wehrmacht asked for reprisals after attacks on people or Wehrmacht institutions. The first time 10 were shot after Major Modrow of the Wehrmacht had asked for 15. This was after an attack on the railway between Rijswijk and Delft in October 1944. The greater number of these victims were supplied by Frank who also provided 4 when in November Modrow obeying Christiansen's orders, demanded 20 to be shot for the murder of 2 Wehrmacht men. For the attempt on Rauter, the Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei asked for 80 persons to be shot in the Province of South-Holland. Frank supplied one third of this number, amongst them 20 espionage agents. Then on 31st March 1945 Modrow asked 25 who were to be shot as a reprisal for the theft of fire-arms from members of the Wehrmacht. 12 were shot, 1 of them supplied by Frank. He also provided the victims on another two occasions.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at The Hague, 1st August 1947

a/ J.H. Jansen
P. van Aalst.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete
No defence is possible.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
23 OCT 1947 | 1: A
 | 2-8: W
Cards Checked Unit 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 616 (16-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

16 OCT 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

(Not to be translated)

1. SCHMIDT, FREDERICH AUGUST HILDEBRAND,
Reichsdeutscher, member of the DAV.
Was an engineer at the iron foundry "De Vulkanus" at VLAASSEN, EZ (Holland) since 1926. In Aug. 1943 appointed Vorwalter of "De Vulkanus" and the R.V. Industrias also at VLAASSEN. Was a member of the Schutztruppe. After the liberation reported to the Canadians at Fort RHINDAUNEN near ULYDON. Was imprisoned in AMSTERDAM. Born 17th. March 1900 at DORTMUND; address in Holland: Apeldoornscheweg G 168, VLAASSEN, EZ. (Was apparently living there in Dec. 1945).

Witnesses:

2. WEMHARD, FRIEDRICH, master foreman at the VULCANUS foundry.
Born 8th. April 1896 at SALZBERGEN (Ger.), lives 22, VLAASSEN, EZ.

3. BRAUN, WILLIAM OTTO, Reichsdeutscher, a worker at the Vulcanus foundry.
Born 5th. Nov. 1891 at LANDSBERG (Ger.), lives KASTANJELIYACH G 133 I, VLAASSEN, EZ.

4. H. NOE, Reichsdeutscher, most probably a worker at the Vulcanus factory.
Was made a prisoner of war in France.

5. FABRAN (or FABRAN), German, probably a member of the S.D. in JUINH, 1943.
(Maybe identical with VILSEK WALTER EUGEN FABRAN, U.N.W.C.C. list No. 39/7-270, 39/8-274.)

6. HUHN, S.S. Obersturmführer, probably member of S.D. or SICO, ARNHEM, May 1943.
(Probably identical with JUNO HUHN, Obersturmführer S.D., now detained in Holland. U.N.W.C.C. lists Nos. 1/1/5, 62/3-412 and 63/3-429.)

7. HOFFMANN, S.S. Untersturmführer, possibly a member of the S.D., ARNHEM, May 1943.

8. CHEVALIER, Major, Commandant of the Sondar Stab G.K.W., NLGEREN, 1944.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

VLAASSEN (EZ) 3rd. May 1943: Sept. 1944.

Number of description of crime in war crimes list

NO. VII - Deportation of civilians for Arbeitsdienst (complicity in)
" VIII - Internment of civilians (concentration camps) (complicity in)
" XIII - Pillage (complicity in)

- References to -
References to relevant provisions of national law

Short statement of facts

SCHUMACHER sent a quantity of material and machinery from a Dutch factory to Germany. He also combed industries for workers who were then sent to Germany. Finally by submitting to the S.D. a list of men said to be inciters of the May 1943 strike at the VULCANS iron foundry he was responsible for a number of these being sent to Vught concentration camp.

Transmitted by .......................................................

Political Investigation Department.
Post: EEC.

Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

ST A T E M E N T

submitted by G. DECKER, sergeant in the Royal Mounted Police attached to the above department and post, in connection with a charge brought against the Reichsdeutscher F. H. SCHELDER.

Witness HERTEL states that SCHELDER, who like himself was working at the VULCANS' iron foundry at WILSEN, had received orders to inform the "Condorstab" at Nijmegen of any possible disorders that might arise. On 2nd. May 1943 (the day of the big strike in Holland) SCHELDER and others made out a list, whereupon several men were arrested the same day. On 3rd. May German soldiers, S.D. and S.S. men surrounded the foundry and no one was allowed to leave. Any who came in after 1 p.m. were made to stand against a wall till 11 p.m. after which they were allowed to go to the office so that they could be at work again next morning. WERBERG, a German working at the foundry, told witness that he had been at SCHELDER's house on 2nd. May and that the latter then had a list on which were the names of various people who were arrested that same evening.

Witness BERGHOFF VERCUIJP confirms. The workers at the VULCANS and INDUSTRIE factories went on strike on 1st. May 1943. Among others who were also present at SCHELDER's house were the Reichsdeutschers BRAUNBURG and HANDL. SCHELDER told them all he must have the addresses of workers in the factories as the S.D. had asked for a list with names. SCHELDER wrote everything down and when about 40 workers' names had been dealt with said he now had enough. The same evening several of these people were arrested and taken to Vught.

Witness BRAUNBURG confirms. SCHELDER asked who had been the inciters of the strike.

Witness VILSBOOM states that about mid-night on 2nd. May 1943 he was arrested in his house by members of the S.D. They took him and various others working at the factory at WILSEN to APELDOORN. Sitting in a lorry with the other arrestees he heard an S.S.-man ask: "Have we got them all now?" Another S.S.-man replied: "According to the SCHELDER list, yes." From there they were taken to Vught where witness was kept for 6 weeks.

Witness NIEUWENDyk states that he was arrested by members of the S.S. who told him it was because he had gone on strike. Witness heard one S.S.-man say to another: "According to SCHELDER's list we have to arrest 22." Witness was three weeks in Vught.
Witness K.귿 states that he was one of those who turned up at the VILJEPN iron foundry after 1 p.m. on 3rd. May 1943. The Germans put him against the wall and considered him a striker.

The investigator adds that other people questioned all said they had been arrested by the S.S. on 3rd. May 1943 and taken to Vught where 6 had been imprisoned for 6 weeks, others for 3 and the remainder for a few days.

Witness K. الرجل states that he worked at the foundry. While under guard by S.S. men Schmacker told him and the others that if they did not let him know who it was who had incited the strike, they would have to suffer the consequences. Witness was later condemned by the "Standgericht" to 15 years hard labour. He was sent to a camp in Germany where he remained till the liberation.

The accused FREDERICH AUGUST HETRICH SCHMACKER states that in Aug. 1943 he was appointed "Verwalter" of the R.V. Industrie and "De Vulcamps" (where he had worked for some years) both at VILJEPN. Early in 1943 the German authorities had ordered him to camb out the Industries and in this way to send workers to Germany. From 1941 a written order existed which of the "Sonderstab O.K.W." at NIJMEGEN, that if any disorders arose at factory CHEVLIJER or the S.D. at LONNEN were to be notified at once. The first day of the strike 30th. April 1943 accused accordingly notified this. The next day a German dressed as a civilian and called LOMANN or KOMANN arrived and interrogated accused and other Reichutsche working at the factory. On 2nd. May the same man returned and asked accused to make out a list of the inciters of the strike. This witness did, helped by WEHLIR1, BIANE1, and others. They none of them had any idea that the arrested people would be taken to Vught. Nobody however gave accused any of the information demanded.

During the time accused was Verwalter of the "Industrie" at VILJEPN the greater part of its production was destined for the Heer, obviously by order of the Wehrmacht. The Germans compelled accused to force up the output. After Sept. 1944 material from the "Industrie" and especially machinery had to be sent to Germany. This was done by accused with men sent to help him. 334 tons of metal, 15 casting installations and 4 pumps, total value 5,000,000, were most probably taken off in this way.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 617 (16-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 6666/Ne/35/540

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:

WEIBER, Ernst Richard, born 23rd June 1903 at Ober-Hermisdorf (Ger.), Verwalter of the firm I. J. Jongst furniture factory, Bedlakstraat 2, Enschede from 1942-1945. Punational Nazi. Member of the NSDAP. Wife: Anna Catherina REMMERDEN, born 10th Jan. 1907 at Nordhorn (Ger.), 2 children. Probably owner of a furniture factory at Gronau (Ger.) and Nordhorn (Ger.).

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Enschede (Holland) 1942-1945

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No. XIII - Pillage.

References to relevant provisions in national law:

Neth. Penal Code.

Law 10th July 1947 (St. Book H. 233)

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

WEIBER appointed as "Verwalter" of a Jewish firm, "bought" the firm with money belonging to the firm and sold the stock partly on the black market, not entering the money in the books. Eventually he took all movables to Germany.

TRANSMITTED BY . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J. L. J. Krabbe with the Political Investigation Department at Enschede.

Witness J. de Jong states that the whole sale furniture firm J. de Jong, at Enschede, belonged to him and his brother Willem Jong, both being Jews, the German J. WEBER was appointed "Verwalter" in June 1942. The two brothers de Jong went into hiding after one having received orders to report to a camp.

Witness J. Heefink states that in Sept. 1944 WEBER had everything from the factory removed to Germany. WEBER forced the personnel to become members of the "Arbeitfront" (the Labour Front) threatening them otherwise with concentration camps.

Witness F. J. van Es states that when the Allies had reached Arnhem WEBER removed everything to his warehouses in Gronau and Nordhorn (Ger.) When the owners entered the factory after the liberation there was nothing but the shell left.

WEBER, who was seen wearing several times the brown uniform of the NSDAP with the swastika on his arm and who was a fanatical party member, used to say that there was enough furniture in Holland and that Germany had to be locked after.

Statement signed on oath of office at Enschede 10th July 1946.

Attached to the statement is an accountant's report. The following data appears from this report.

On 24th June 1942 WEBER was appointed "Verwalter" and the N.A.G.U. "Verausserungstrauhander".

The Furniture Factory WEBER" appears in the Commercial Register of the Chamber of Commerce at Hengelo under No.14527.

One of the two buildings was bought by WEBER on 18th Feb. 1944 in the presence of the notary public Steernberger at Enschede for F.32000.- Payment took place via the Neth.Labour Bank Ltd Amsterdam.

On the same day (18th Feb.) the building was mortgaged for F.20000.- through the Workers' Life Insurance Company at the Hague.

The other building was bought by private contract on 5th Aug. 1943 for F.40000.-

The purchase money being due on 31 Dec. 1942 interest was paid amounting to F.3655.51.

On page 7 of the report it stated that the total sum for which the firm was bought was F.30000.- This amount appears on the balance-account of 1 Jan. 1944 due to the "Revisions und Verwalter Amt".

No money in ready cash was found, although according to the cash-book a balance of F.12000.- should have been there, therefore as WEBER kept the cash himself, it is certain that he took it with him.

According to information received WEBER sent large quantities of furniture to Germany which was not entered in the books. In the cash book however sums amounting to F.700.- for the freightage of goods to Nordhorn and Gronau were found.

The report includes an estimate that the furniture thus abducted must have had a value of
have had a value of at least F.4,626.40. According to the profit account dated 30th June 1945 the loss for the first 6 months of 1945 amounted to F.4,406.25.

In the balance-account dated 30th June 1945 the sum of F.4,752.00 appears for mortgage. In addition the mortgage mentioned above, the other building was mortgaged on 18th Feb. 1944 for F.2,800.25. In all only F.480 was paid back.

An amount of F.1,383.94 is entered in this balance-account as being a debt to the "Labour Bank" this due to the fact that the business and two buildings belonging to de Jong were bought via this bank which gave unlimited credit.

The firm's claims consist mainly of those on German institutions which have not paid their debts. (about F.6,000.00)

NOTES ON THE CASE.

It is clear from the accountant's report that the firm was bought with money from the business and that when the Allies approached VWER took everything to Germany.

The case is reasonably complete.

No defence is possible.
REGISTERED NOS.

541 TO 550
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<td>5: W</td>
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Cards checked Lot 64
1. HERBS(1), Hans; SS-man had a "death's-head" on his cap; was said to be deputy commandant of the SS-Straflag at Hinkelhoven, later Wassenberg and after that at Kuckhoven. Nickname "the Hangman" - age 28-30; height 1.80m; face like a vulture; small eyes, long sharp beaked nose, cruel mouth with thin lips; dark blonde hair, combed back, parted about in the middle, walked with shoulders hunched. Had a car business with his brothers at Aachen (Aix la Chapelle); married, one daughter of his; his wife was staying at that time at Dieringhausen near Grevenbroich (Rheinland); has been seen since in a garage at Kaiserau near Wupperthal (Rheinland).

See charge UNSZ No. 6443 (Neth. 562)

2. JUBO, Walther; member of the Gestapo (Sicherheitspolizsi) at the Hinkelhoven SS-camp later in the SS-camp at Wassenberg and Kuckhoven. Wore SS-uniform, "death's head" on cap. JUBO was not his real name, but a name which he assumed when he was working with the Gestapo in France. Age about 40, height about 1.80m, sharp nose, rather bald, brown greyish hair; rather heavily built; had horn-rimmed glasses; full face; walked slightly bend forward, married, lived at Köln; has been seen at Kaiserau.

3. BOOHMULLER, Walther; commandant of the SS camp at Hinkelhoven; wore SS-uniform with "death's head" on cap; age 40-45; height 1.70-1.80m; rather bald; thin; fair; walked stiffly; one or two fingers may be missing; married with children; came from Westfalen; possibly Aachen (Aix la Chapelle) where he was guard in a jail; lived at Tudderen near the Netherlands border, opposite Sittard.

4. CAFFEN; Kommandant of the SS-camp at Kuckhoven; wore SS uniform - death's head on cap; age about 45; height about 1.70 m; short; stocky figure; round face; hair: light-blonde going grey; parting.

5. BACH; Hauptsturmführer was the immediate chief of the camp-commandants of Hinkelhoven; Wassenberg and Kuckhoven. He stayed at Wassenberg. Age 50-55; height about 1.75m; high pitched voice; spoke slowly
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission</th>
<th>Kuckhoven (6-10 km from Wassenberg which lies about 13 km S.E. of Roermond, Holland) in the British zone of occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of alleged crime</td>
<td>24th January 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime</td>
<td>No. 1 - Murder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in war crimes list</td>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law: Neth. Penal Law, Law 10th July 1947 (Statt. Book H. 233)</td>
</tr>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

A Dutch prisoner in the SS-camp at Kuckhoven was secretly shot and buried while still alive.

TRANSCRIPTED BY: ___________________________
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by G. Verlinden, member of the sub-committee for the investigation of war crimes in Limburg (3) and by Th. van der Bock, sergeant-major of the State Police at Swalmen.

Witness P.M. Blanken states that he was rounded up with 50 others during a raid by the Grane Polizei at Echt on about 11th October 1944. They were put in the Hinkelhoven "Straflager" also called an SS-labour camp. A few days before X-mas 1944 a certain Jean Hoff from Linnen (Holland) was brought into the camp. At first he was allowed to work outside the camp, but after a few days he was not allowed to leave the camp any more. He then escaped. The guards then in the camp told witnesses that Hoff had exchanged signals with the British who were on the other side of the Maas (Maastricht).

He heard that the Unteroffizier on duty HANS HERBST had been to Linnen to Hoff's house.

In the beginning of January 1945 because of shells exploding there, the camp was moved to Haasen. The camp-commandant who was wounded by a shell-splinter was then replaced by CAPLAN a thoroughly bad lot.

Hoff was found some time later, and put in a cell. One evening Hans HERBST(2) took Hoff in front of the other prisoners and said that Hoff would be shot because he had escaped.

The camp was then moved to Kuckhoven, again because it was hit by shells. The Kuckhoven-camp was first under CAPLAN, later under HERBST.

It was only after the liberation that witness heard that Hoff had been shot.

Statement signed on oath of office at Roermond 30th July 1947

s/ G. Verlinden.

Witness M.J.H. Havens states that he and 50 others were forced by the Grane Polizei at Maasbracht St. Joost on 10th October 1944 to drive cattle to the German frontier. At the frontier they were put on a lorry and taken to the Hinkelhoven camp. The camp commandant was BOCCHILLER.

About X-mas time witness met Jean Hoff, a prisoner coming from Linnen. Hoff escaped a few days later, but was caught again and led out before the prisoners as an example of some one who had escaped and was now to be shot.

The camp was then moved to Kuckhoven and Hans HERBST(2) and CAPLAN were then in charge of the camp. CAPLAN was known as a brute. Witness then heard that Hoff was shot. It was said that this was done by a certain Walther JUBO some one else being present.

Statement signed on oath of office at Roermond 29th July 1947 by G. Verlinden.

Witness A.M.J. van Hest states that he was a prisoner at the Hinkelhoven camp about X-mas 1944, because he had been helping Jews. He there met a fellow prisoner Jean Hoff who at first was working with them but then was taken away one day by HERBST(2), the deputy commandant of the camp. A fellow-prisoner W. Lommens told witness that evening that Hoff said to him that the camp-commandant BOCCHILLER had informed him that he would be shot 10 days later.

Witness and Lommens then helped Hoff to escape.

The camp then moved to Jussen and one day witnesses saw that Hoff was brought back to the camp by two Gestapo men and put in a cell.
The camp then moved to Hoekhoven on 14 or 15 January 1945. All prisoners were then put together in one big hall. Hoff amongst them.

On 24th January 1945 witness was ordered to take a shovel and pick-axe and follow the camp-commandant, a new one whose name witness does not know, to the cemetery at Hoekhoven. He was told to dig a grave, which as the commandant said, was for a comrade of his fallen at the front. When it was ready he was told that he was to bury this comrade during the evening. That evening he was called to the office where he found Hans HERBST, the deputy commandant.

He was told to go to the cemetery and went there accompanied by a Gestapo man. As he knew a short-cut they arrived about 7 minutes earlier than they were expected. He saw three persons standing by the grave which he had dug that morning. One was the commandant with whom he had been to the cemetery that morning (his name was something like HESSMUELLER), the Gestapo man WALTHER and Hoff. WALTHER seized Hoff with his left hand and shot at him with his pistol. He then pushed him into the grave. WALTHER and the Commandant then shot into the grave. In all about 5 shots were fired.

Witness then got orders to fill in the grave. He saw that Hoff still moved and groaned. The Commandant ordered him to throw earth on Hoff’s face. However he threw earth on his chest. The Commandant then jumped at him, seized him and threatened him with his pistol, ordering him to throw earth on Hoff’s face. He obeyed the order with his eyes closed and when he opened his eyes he saw that Hoff was all covered with earth but he heard him still groaning. He then filled in the grave with earth and snow. He was then ordered to follow the men to the office where he had to promise the Commandant and WALTHER not to tell anybody what happened.

Hoff had told him before that he was accused of giving light-signals to the British, that they had found a wireless receiver in his house and that he had helped people who were hiding. He had confessed to the last two accusations but had denied the first one.

Witness, shown a photo of the victim, declared that he recognized the person on the photo as Hoff.

Statement signed on oath of office, at Swalmen 10th February 1947.

1259

Statement signed on oath of office, at Swalmen 26th July 1947.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is reasonably complete as far as prima facie evidence is concerned.

No defence is possible.
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
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<td>23 OCT 1947</td>
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Card's checked suit 64
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
NETHERLANDS COURSES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS
Charge No.: 619 (16-10-1947)

For the use of the Secretariat
Registered Number

Charge No. 619 (16-10-1947)

For the use of the Secretariat
Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat
16 OCT 1947

Name of accused, his rank, and unit, or official position
(Not to be translated)

1. FRITZKEIER, Kurt: German, Revieroberwachtmeister and Commandant of boat 36, Wasserschutzpolizei 1945

2. SCHNEIDER, Leutnant, Group Leader, Wasserschutzpolizei, 1945
   Description: aged 39-40, height approx. 1.72 m, weight about 60 kg, very thickset, fair hair, full face, fresh complexion, clean-shaven.
   Last seen in Prison Camp Carolinensiel Nr. Jever, Germany.

Witnesses:

3. SCHULZE, Hermann: German, Oberwachtmeister; boat 36, Wasserschutzpolizei, 1945-1946; born at Aarhus, Denmark, living at Kielgarden, Kirchenweg No. 22; Hairdresser.

4. JOHANNESSEN, Karl, most probably a member of boat 36, Wasserschutzpolizei, 1945 lives at Bremen, in Harz 77

5. GÜT, Hans: Revieroberwachtmeister, now with Wasserschutzpolizei at Hamburg.

6. OTT, Herbert, German, Revieroberwachtmeister, boat 36, Wasserschutzpolizei 1945; aged 42; born at Lübeck, lives at 17 Attendonerstr. Lübeck; printer.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime
Lemmer (Holl) - January or February 1945

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. 1 - Murder
No.: XVIII - Wanton devastation and destruction of property.

References to relevant provisions of national law
Neth. Penal Code
Law 10th July 1947 (Stat. Book H. 233)

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Two members of a Wasserschutzpolizei boat having been shot by local inhabitants when they wanted to requisition food, 10 members of the Dutch Resistance Movement already under arrest were shot in reprisal and a farmhouse burnt down. SCHNEIDER took part in the destruction of the farmhouse and is said to have probably ordered the shooting. The latter was done by FRITZKEIER among others.

TRANSMITTED BY
Statement

Extract of two statements sworn before (signature illegible), Capt. R.A., J.A.G., War Crimes Investigator on 23rd and 2nd of October 1945 respectively.

Herman SCHAULZE duly sworn states:

"On the 1st March 1943 I was posted to Holland as an Oberwachtmeister in the Wasserschutzpolizei. About January or February 1945 two men from Boat No. 31 went ashore at a place called Lemser in Holland in order to requisition moat from the local farmers.

I was later told by a German civilian who had been there that they had been shot by the local people who wanted to deal with them in the Black Market.

As a result of this shooting an order was given to Kurt FRITZMEIER who was Revierobwachtmeister and Commandant of my boat by an Hauptsturmführer in the S.D. The order was that ten (10) Dutch Resistance Movement people who were already under arrest, were to be shot as a reprisal. This was a few days after the shooting of the two men. They were shot in the neighbourhood of Lemser.

FRITZMEIER came to us all on the boat and asked who would volunteer to join the shooting Party. I refused to do this. From my boat two men named Jan QUAST and von BEVEREN volunteered and FRITZMEIER said that he also was going to join the shooting party.

The following people I know volunteered to do this (1) FRITZMEIER, QUAST and BOSS definitely took an active part in the shooting, they often boasted about it on board.

I give the names of three people who could also verify my statement regarding the boasts of the above named three men. They are: Karl JOHANNESSEN of Breusa, An Harz 77; Hans GAU who is now in the Wasserschutzpolizei of Hamburg and Herbert OTT of Lubeck.

There were several men from other boats who took part in the shooting but I do not know their names.

At the time of the shooting of the two members of the Wasserschutzpolizei a Dutch Farmhouse near Lemser was also burnt down as a reprisal. This was done by men from the other boats. I know that a man named Leutnant SCHNEIDER took part in this.

After the shooting of the ten Dutch hostages FRITZMEIER, QUAST and BOSS all spoke of the way in which it had been carried out. They said that each of the ten Dutchmen had been shot on his own, and that in each case five different men did the shooting.

s/ H. Schulze.

Herbert OTT duly sworn states:

About February or March of 1945 I was a Revierobwachtmeister on Boat No. 36 of the Wasserschutzpolizei stationed in Holland.

Kurt FRITZMEIER was Commandant of this boat. Upon our return to harbour FRITZMEIER as Commandant of our boat reported to the loading boat (N. 31) and there learnt that two members of the Wasserschutzpolizei had been shot by Dutch people.

A few days later he came to us on the boat and said that ten Dutch Resistance members were to be shot as a reprisal, he called for volunteers for the shooting party.

The following people I know volunteered to do this (1) FRITZMEIER, (2) JAN QUAST, (3) HERNO BOSS and I think a man named von BEVEREN.

I heard these men upon their return from the shooting talking about it.

I know that Herman SCHULZE did not take part in the shooting, in fact FRITZMEIER was the only German from my boat who did take part in it.

I heard Leutnant SCHNEIDER was the Group leader and it would have been from him that FRITZMEIER received the order to do the shooting.

s/ Herbert Ott

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defence seems possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28 OCT 1947</td>
<td>1: A</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2-5: W</td>
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<td>Cards checked Suit 64</td>
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**UNITE D NATION S W A R CRIM ES COMMISSION**

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.

Charge No. 620 (16-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number 6667 Date of receipt in Secretariat 16 OCT 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position</th>
<th>1. KLAUKE, Leutnant und Adjutant. 2o Fallschirmjäger-Regiment. Sometimes acted as deputy for the Kampfkommandant at the Ortskommandantur at Veenendaal, 1945. Description: aged about 25, height about 1.70m., slim, probably short-sighted as wore glasses with thick lenses.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Witnesses:</td>
<td>2. JANZ, Josephine, German, worked in the Kampfkommandant's office at Veenendaal from Jan. to April 1945 as interpreter. Aged 50, seamstress, lives at 140, Nieuweweg, Geldersch-Veenendaal, (Holland.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. FRANKLIN, Paul, member of the S.D. now detained at Utrecht (Holland.) UNWCC-list 43/A-198.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. LAULMANN, Joh. German, Obergefreiter. Worked at the Ortskommandantur, Veenendaal, 1945. Address: (21) Bahnfor (Kreis Arnsberg) Hauptstrasse 14. (Ger.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. HEINS, Willy, German, Obergefreiter. Worked at the Ortskommandantur at Veenendaal, 1945. Address: (24A) Halberg, Schodestrasse 13 (Ger.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Place and date of commission of alleged crime Veenendaal (Holland) 26th March 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list No. 1 - Murder.


**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

The accused, without warning, shot at and killed one man and wounded another who, contravening a German order confining the inhabitants of a certain place to their house, were working in their garden.

Transmitted by
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT I.

Submitted by H. de Jong, police-sergeant-major and special detective belonging to the above group, in connection with the shooting of T. Dijkhorst by the German Luitenant KLAUKE.

Witness Vermeer states that one day in March or April 1945 two neighbours, T. Dijkhorst and H. v. d. Weerd were sawing wood in the former's garden. Witness saw KLAUKE enter Dijkhorst's yard. He carried an automatic weapon and when about 20m. from the two men brought it to the present. The men saw him, fell on the ground behind the shed, but still in sight of KLAUKE who took up his position, aimed and fired in their direction. Witness saw Dijkhorst move then lie still. KLAUKE fired again presumably at v. d. Weerd. He gave no warning before shooting and from his determined attitude witness could see that he intended to kill or at any rate hit the two men. He then went off without ascertaining if he had killed them.

Witness then saw Dijkhorst rise, with his side, and fall again, going deathly white. Van de Weerd also rose, and crept into Dijkhorst's house. A short while later v. d. Weerd was fetched by a Red Cross nurse and taken to hospital. The nurse had first apparently found that Dijkhorst was dead and covered his body with a sheet.

Next day it was said in Veenendaal that KLAUKE had shot three more Dutchmen there the same day including Vink, a man of 80. The day of the murders an order issued by the Germans was already in force to the effect that everyone was confined to their house; it lasted for three weeks but was defied on the quiet by people.

STATEMENT II.

Submitted in the same connection by G. v. Westbroeken and F. H. Hollaar, both of the Ede police force.

F. H. Hollaar, as above, states that on 26th March 1945 the Kampf-Kommandant at Veenendaal proclaimed a state of emergency and an order was issued that the inhabitants of Veenendaal and Geldersulv-Veenendaal were to remain indoors until further notice otherwise they would be shot.

On 26th March 1945 witness was informed that German soldiers had shot one man and wounded another, both of whom were contravening the order referred to. Witness found the dead-man to be Dijkhorst. V. d. Weerd had already been taken to hospital.

Witness v. d. Weerd confirms. He and Dijkhorst were in the garden when a German soldier suddenly appeared and started shooting at them. Witness was hit in the back and Dijkhorst was killed.

Witness van Spanje states that an S. D. officer FISCHER, now detained at Utrecht, was often with the Kampf-Kommandant at Veenendaal and knew KLAUKE well. He may know where the latter comes from. The last few days of the occupation German soldiers were hiding at witnesses' house. They had been working at the Ortskommandaturen and were enemies of KLAUKE's who later returned to Veenendaal so as to try and kill them. They also will probably know who KLAUKE was and where he comes from. Their names are: Joh. BAUMANN and Willy HESTER.

Witness Josephine JAHN, German, states that she was employed as interpreter in the Kampf-Kommandant's office at Veenendaal. On the day the order came into force KLAUKE told those present in the office that he had shot somebody that day.
Witness Mrs. Davelaar states that on the same day a man called Vink was also shot and killed by a German S.S. man who wore glasses.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Geldersch-Voogdendal, 23rd July 1947.

G.v. Westreenen.

F.H. Holleman.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

1. GÖTTER, Obersturmführer; commandant of the camp at Moppen (G)

2. SCHLEINER, Untersturmführer at the camp at Moppen (G); height about 1.75 m; dark eyes, squints; limps because of an injured foot; has a parting in his hair which is combed back. Is strikingly vain.

3. BADJURA, Untersturmführer at the camp at Moppen (G); Hungarian by birth; height about 1.75 m; darkish brown hair.

4. JOHN, Untersturmführer at the camp at Moppen (G); height about 1.65 m; light blonde hair, blue eyes; rather thin.

Suspects

5. SCHIFFER, Obersturmführer at the camp at Moppen (G); He was supervising the work being done by the prisoners.

6. SCHRÖER, Untersturmführer at the camp at Moppen (G); was Schifer's deputy.

Witneses

7. WIESWALD, Untersturmführer; worked in the "Schreibstuben (Office) at the camp at Moppen (G)

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Moppen (Germany)
18th November 1944 - March 1945

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder
No. III - Ill-treatment

References to relevant provisions in national law

Neth. Penal Code
Law 10th July 1947 (Statut.Bech. 253)

REMARKS

The accused 1 and 2 are responsible for murder and ill-treatment. 3 and 4 for ill-treatment in the camp at Moppen. The suspects as supervisors of the work must have had knowledge of what was going on.
STATEMENT

submitted by Dr van Vliet, municipal Police-detective at de Bilt.

Witness M van Duijn, living at Juliana-laan 268, Biltoner-ko-Bilt, states that he was arrested by the S.D. in Rotterdam on 16th January 1943. He remained in the concentration camp at Assenfort till 11th October 1944, when he was transported with 600 Dutchmen to Neuengamme. On 16th November 1944 they were moved to the camp at Nippken (Oerr). This group was partly made up of the male inhabitants of the village Putten. (See charge UNWO 2561)

Carp commandant at Nippken was the Oberscharführer CANTIN. The work to be performed was under the supervision of Oberscharführer SCHMID and his deputy Unterruhführer SENS. Assistant supervisors were the "Unterruhführer" SCHMID, BADJURA and JOHN. The Unterruhführer CANTIN was in the "Schreibstube" (office) and he did not worry them much.

SCHMID was the biggest rogue. He was responsible for several murders. By his orders the Dutch policeman Hisink who tried to escape was shot and then finished off with a neck-shot. Witness saw SCHMID looking on with satisfaction.

Witness further several times saw SCHMID take prisoners who had dared to exchange a few words in an isolated spot and there ill-treated them in such a brutal manner that they died. He used to order roll-calls and the prisoners had to stand lined up for the greater part of a night in the grounds.

Witness was several times ill-treated by SCHMID who used to beat him up for small offences such as pumping-up his bicycle-tyres too soft or too hard. SCHMID's ill-treatments were without any motive. He was reported to have hundreds of people died at Nippken through inhuman ill-treatment.

In March 1945 the camp at Nippken was evacuated. The prisoners, exhausted as they were, had to walk to Neuengamme. They had to pass the nights in the camp and one night they had to lie down in a football field in pouring rain. The next morning 169 prisoners were dead.

In witness' opinion SCHMID was responsible for the death of the people from Putten. (See charge UNWOC 2561)

In close cooperation with SCHMID was BADJURA who had a hand in all SCHMID's acts and ill-treated prisoners with or without motive. The next rogue was called JOHN. He was slightly less brutal than BADJURA. Witness has no evidence against BADJURA and JOHN. They must however have had a hand in the measures which were so harmful to the prisoners.

SCHMIDT, the camp-commandant was very mad too. The many roll calls day and night were ordered by him. He moted out punishments such as the "bunt," punishment without food, and the withholding of food which was already so utterly insufficient.

Witness declares that the life in the camp at Nippken was hell. He cannot estimate how many people died. The dead were buried in a cemetery situated high up opposite the camp at Nippken. The three accused SCHMID, BADJURA and JOHN lived for a long time in a cafe on the road leading from the camp to the village of Nippken, between Varsen and Nippken. They had many friends in Nippken and witness thinks it possible that they are hiding there. Witness is willing to give information on the spot and to point out the garden of fellow-prisoners.

Statement signed on oath of office, De Bilt, 6th June 1947.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is reasonably complete. No defence is possible.
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Dekker, Hans
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 622 (23-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

6722/No. 4/5-45

24 Oct 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

DEKKER, HANS, S.S. Stabscharführer, generally referred to as "Spies" (i.e. "Hauptfeldwebel" when acting as Coy. Sgt. Major). Stationed at EDE.

Lived 54 or 56 Postweg, PADELORN-WEST. (Ger.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

EDE (Holl.) date (?)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code.


Short statement of facts

Without questioning him the accused shot a young man dead when it had been reported to him that the latter had stolen some leather.

Transmitted by Political Investigation Department EDE.

Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

Submitted by W.H.G. WIJNEN, attached to the above department as investigating officer, in connection with the murder of a Dutchman by the German HANS DEKKER.

Witness Mrs. KELDERMAN (Dutch, detained in Holland) states that she was working for the S.S. at EDE at the time a young man from RENKUM was shot. He and four others had been called up to work for the S.S. One day he broke open a chest and stole some leather. This was reported to the Oberrashführer who sent for the Youth and without questioning him or saying anything took him outside and shot him dead with his revolver. The remaining four youths from RENKUM then had to bury the victim. The corpse was later exhumed by the Red-Cross at EDE.

Witness Mrs. ROUW states that the German officer who shot the youth from RENKUM was billeted on her. His name was HANS DEKKER and rank she thinks, S.S. Stabscharführer. He was generally called "SPIES".

Statement drawn up and vouched for as the truth concluded and signed at EDE, 23th. August 1945.

S/ W.H.G. WIJNEN.

Notes on the case

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused kicked the victim in such a way between his legs that he died a few days later as a result.
The Hague

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the
Netherlandish Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission;

Statement

submitted by H. Zoet, attached to the Political Investigation Depart-
ment at the Hague, as investigating officer.

Witness Brinkers states that at the end of 1942 he and
Bernard Brinkers was put in the prison at Bochum (D); he was put
to work in one of the factories of the "Ruhrschiitl". On Ascension-day
1943 his son was as badly kicked by the accused Jacob HILLER, a super-
visor, that he died the same day.

Statement signed on oath of office, 10th October 1946 at
the Hague.

Statement

submitted by J.J.H. Jonsson and F. van Aalst both members of the sub-
commission for the investigation of war crimes in the province of
South Holland.

Witness G.J.J. van Lammel, a detective, living at Torenstraat
30, The Hague, states that he was ill in the hospital of the central
prison at Bochum in December 1942. Because he had some knowledge of
medicine he was kept there as medical analyst and male-nurse. He re-
members that on a Church Feast day, it may well have been Ascension day
in 1943, Brinkers died in the hospital. He had been taken there on
account of a haemorrhage in the lower abdomen. According to his state-
ment, this was caused by a kick in the stomach which he received from
a so-called "Polier" (Peron for the particular bit of work on which
the prisoners were engaged.)

The Firm was called "Max Holland" and the work was at Hattingen,
The name of the "Polier" was Jacob HILLER. Witness knows this from a
statement by Brinkers and by that of other prisoners. Dr. Andersen,
the fellow prisoner and witness questioned some other prisoners who were
present when it happened in order to establish how the kick was given
by HILLER and the following appeared from their evidence.

Brinkers who was working in a well got some instructions from
HILLER. As Brinkers was slow in the uptake he did not understand the in-
struction and was ordered by HILLER to come out of the well. HILLER
scolded him and as Brinkers left he kicked him between the legs in the
lower abdomen. The haemorrhage caused by this kick was already extensive
when he was taken to the hospital. According to Dr. Andersen this
haemorrhage caused Brinkers' death. He only lived 30 hours after being
admitted to hospital. He was buried in the cemetery at Bochum.

Witness W.A. de Haan living at Gunstraat 25, Antwerp, states
that he was working with Brinkers for the firm "Max Holland". One of
the overseers, Jacob HILLER, was a sadist and a bully. Witness several times
saw that HILLER kicked and beat the prisoners who worked under him
without the slightest necessity. He used to do the beating with any
object handy for instance a stick, a shovel or a hammer. Witness several
times saw that persons who were beaten by HILLER were afterwards bleeding
from their wounds. He was not present when Brinkers was kicked. Brinkers
was an invalid and could hardly walk. These sort of persons were the ones
HILLER went for.

Witness Dr. C.W. Andersen living at Vlaamsche Kunstlaan 1, Antwerp,
states that he was a prisoner at the Bochum work-camp from August 1942 till
May 1945. He was working as surgeon in the camp hospital. He remembers that
one day in 1943 a Dutchman, Brinkers, was brought into the hospital with
an extensive haemorrhage on both legs. Brinkers told him that he had been
kicked by a "Polier" a few days before. Witness states that he established
that this haemorrhage was caused by violence. The enormous quantity
of blood absorbed by the tissues caused an acute kidney-inflammation.
Brinkers died about 5 days later. The injuries were the cause of Brinker's
death. The German Obermedizinalrat also established that ill-treatment had taken place and was going to report it to the competent authorities.

Witness saw several prisoners from the commando at Hattingen, the same one with which Brinkers worked, who had been ill-treated.

Investigation proved that the bruises were caused by a rubber-truncheon. He does not know who did the beating in these cases.

Statement signed on oath of office at the Hague, on 17th December 1943

s/ J.H.M. Jansen
F. van Aalst.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete
No defence is possible
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MEISTER, Branch
c.3

CARDB CHECKED LIST 65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 624 (23-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number 6724/NE/G/34

Date of receipt in Secretariat 24 OCT 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position</th>
<th>Witnesses:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MEISTER, BARUCH, Pole, &quot;Lagerälteste&quot; in the S.S. Camp &quot;Sportschule&quot;, LINGENBILAU, Aug '44. Born 1st. May 1912 at SOSNOVICE, Poland. Lives at 10 Miloša, CRÁK; is bookkeeper.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. WEITZ, SIEGFRIED, was in S.S. Camp, &quot;Sportschule&quot;, LINGENBILAU, Aug. '44. Address: 8/35 Loritzpltz, VIENNA (VII URAN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LUSTIG, OSCAR, was in S.S. Camp, &quot;Sportschule&quot;, LINGENBILAU, Aug. '44. Address: 34-38, Stg. 13/24, BRUNNENSTRASSE, VIENNA, XXI.</td>
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Date and place of commission of alleged crime

S.S. Camp "Sportschule", LINGENBILAU, Aug. 1944 - May 1945

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. III - Ill-treatment leading to death.

References to relevant provisions of national law


Short statement of facts

The accused, appointed "Lagerälteste" in an S.S. concentration camp, badly ill-treated fellow prisoners, death being the result in at least one case. He also selected prisoners, mostly ill or too weak to work but also others he personally disliked, and knowing they were to be gassed made up a transport of them.

Transmitted by ........................................
Pro Justitia

Investigation of War Crimes Office.

JUSTRIBAN.

Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J. AKBELM, police-sergeant, also special constable, attached to the above office, in connection with charges of ill-treatment leading to death brought against the Pole, BRUCH MEISTER.

Witness ROOD states that having been deported by the Germans as a Dutch Jew he and 32 other Jews were transferred from AUSCHITZ on 23rd. Aug., 1944, to the S.S. camp "Sportschule", at LAGENBILAU. A Pole named BRUCH MEISTER was appointed "Lagerälteste" and worked hand in glove with the Germans. One of his duties was to pick out sick or weak Jews who were no longer fit to work, these he then put on a transport and they were gassed. If he disliked anyone in the working parties he used to select them and send them off with the transport. He knew that the people the transports composed by him were to be gassed. Of the 32 Jews mentioned above only 40 were still alive at the time of the liberation on 10th. May 1945, all the others having died through MEISTER's dealings.

MEISTER also ill-treated people. Witness saw him beat WILHELM KURT who came from Blanenaven (Holland) to such a extent that the latter died next day. MEISTER gave witness himself 25 hard blows on his bare body with a stick. It often happened that if he entered the huts and the prisoners did not call "achtung" quick enough he hit out left and right and behaved like a mad man.

Witness EBUSCHITZ confirms, adding that MEISTER often sent for Jews to his room and there ill-treated them badly. The Dutch Jews especially suffered from him.

Witness further states that he saw BRUCH MEISTER in Grub in Oct. 1945 where he had a good job as a bookkeeper.

He further gives 2 addresses of persons who know MEISTER in the camp, SIEGFRIED WINTER and OSCAR LITTLER (for addresses see front page).

Witness BEREHOFRAHN states that MEISTER cocked out a man called ASSOUR from witness' working party and sent him off with transport of sick men. ASSOUR never returned. Witness himself was several times ill-treated by MEISTER.

Witness ROSENBERG confirms ROOD's statement, adding that he too had been ill-treated by MEISTER.

Statement drawn up on oath of office concluded and signed at AMSTERDAM, 8th. September 1947.

J. AKBELM.

Notes on the case

The case is complete

No defence is possible
Date Submitted: 30 Oct 1947
Decision of Committee I:
1-2: A
3-4: S

CARDS CHECKED - LIST 65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Netherlands charges against German war criminals

Charge No. 625 (23-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number: 6725

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 24 Oct 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:

1. SCHREURS, WISL. Son of the above, also living at KALDENKIRCHEN, Germany (near the Dutch frontier).

2. SCHREURS, AUGUST. Son of the above, also living at KALDENKIRCHEN.

Suspects:

3. DALME, lived in the Begijnengan at Venlo (Holland).

4. BOUCHART, Jan, lived at Slooterbeekstraat at Venlo (Holland).

Date and place of commission of alleged crime: KALDENKIRCHEN, August 1943.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: No. III - Ill-treatment Illegal arrest.


Short statement of facts:

The accused beat and kicked a Dutchman so violently after his arrest by the Gestapo that his face was covered with blood and he was unable to walk.

Transmitted by..........................
Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by M. VOLLEBERG, member of the Royal Mounted Police and investigating officer, in connection with a charge of ill-treatment brought against J. and A. SCHREURS.

Witness Van den HEUVEL states that in Aug. 1943 he was arrested at VENLO by three members of the Gestapo and taken across the frontier to KALDENKIRCHEN (Grr.) where he was put in the prison. He was several times interrogated in order to find out the names of persons to whom he had supplied false papers so that they could pass the frontier, and was several times beaten so badly that blood flowed from his nose and eyes. The people who beat him live at KALDENKIRCHEN and are called WIEL SCHREURS and AUGUST SCHREURS (son of the former). While he was still handcuffed they beat him with a rubber truncheon on the face. Witness was later transferred to the concentration camp at HESTR where he was several times ill-treated; the scars are still visible.

Witness states that the arrest came about as follows.

He was approached several times by JAN BONGARTZ, who wanted a false permit to pass the frontier for another person. Although he did not trust BONGARTZ, he eventually gave in. One day he was called by BONGARTZ to come to Venlo to help somebody in an emergency case. When he arrived he was arrested and BONGARTZ said: "At least we have got you, you dirty devil."

Witness Mrs. ROOSKENS states that she was phoned at the end of Sept. 1943 by a person called DULFE. He said that she could collect the bicycle on which Van Der Heuvel had gone to Venlo. He told her that Van Der Heuvel had been arrested by the Gestapo and taken to Kaldenkirchen, adding that he had nothing to do with it. Witness then replied that she had her own ideas about the matter but could not say much, whereupon DULFE replied: "In any case he won't come free for the time being, I will see to that."

Witness KONINGS states that he saw three people ill-treating Van der Heuvel in Kaldenkirchen, one of them being AUGUST SCHREURS. Van den Heuvel was hit in the face and also kicked and beaten with a rubber truncheon. His whole face was covered with blood and he was dragged off to the police station at KALDENKIRCHEN, being practically unable to walk by then.

Witness CHIMPERS confirms. He also saw Van den HEUVEL being beaten by WIEL and AUGUST SCHREURS. AUGUST kicked the victim several times in the stomach and struck him on the face.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at TEGELEN, 11th May 1943.

a/ M. VOLLEBERG.

Notes on the case.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
For the use of the Secretariat
Registered Number

6726/Ne/C/549

Date of receipt in Secretariat
24 Oct 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position
Not to be translated

1. STAUD, Hans, German, Oberfeldwebel, one of the two German "Unteroffiziere" in command of a detachment of 15 Russians serving with the Germans and stationed at a fort "Monna", on the Sint Nagtendijk, Beervelde, March-May 1945. Description: aged about 24, height about 1.75 m; strongly built, oval face, high forehead, slightly sticking-out cheekbones, clean-shaven, did not wear glasses; light fair wavy hair, combed back, light blue eyes.

2. DIETRICH, Feldwebel, German, one of the two German soldiers in command of the detachment as above. His unit was stationed at Wijgmaal and he was allowed by the English to rejoin it when the latter took over the fort. Description: aged about 24, height about 1.75 m; strongly built, oval face, cheekbones, clean-shaven, did not wear glasses (Probably identical with No. 1)

3. KLEIDRICH, Karl, Feldwebel, belonged to the infantry and was one of the two German "Unteroffiziere" in command of the Russians as above. Painter and decorator, came from Reval. Description: aged about 40 (birthday in February), height about 1.70 m; strongly built, ruddy complexion, grey eyes, good teeth, dark brown hair going grey and combed back, no moustache or beard, did not wear glasses.

4. BORM, Ernst, German, a soldier. Rased the evening of 20th April 1945 with the family van de Velde, 7 wijkenweg, Beervelde.

Witness

Place and date of commission of alleged crime
Fort Sint Nagtendijk, Beervelde, 10th April 1945

Name and description of crime in war crimes list
No. I - Murder (complicity in)

References to relevant provisions in national law
Nicol, Penal Code 257-269

SHORT DELIBERATION OR PLATE

14 Russians serving with the German army were more at the Fort where they were stationed and the 15th at a house near by. There seems reason to accuse STAUD as participating in the crime.

From the description of DIETRICH and statements by witnesses it is possible that the former and STAUD are identical.
submitted by J. P. Paulissen, municipal police-sergeant, also special constable, Groningen, attached to the Investigation of War Crimes sub-commission for North-Holland, in connection with the murder of Russian soldiers at Beverwijk.

Witnesses Mr. van de Walle states that on 20th April 1945 a Russian soldier, Koko Eltse, serving in the German army and stationed in a fort at Beverwijk was passing the evening at her house, a German soldier, Ernst Ettisch was also there. About 10.30 p.m. shooting was heard nearby and Ettisch went out, returning a few moments later followed by a German Feldwebel holding an automatic pistol. This Feldwebel saw Koko Eltse, whose commandant he was at the fort and ordered him to hand over his pistol, but before the latter could do so the Feldwebel shot him through both thighs and Koko collapsed. German soldiers entered the room directly after the shooting, among them being members of the Feldgendarmerie or so they said. They took the wounded Russian outside and laid him down. Witness and her family were not allowed to go out so did not know what then took place but was later told by her son who was at a neighbour's that he saw someone shoot Koko dead as he lay outside. Witness' house was surrounded by German soldiers one of whom told her that the Russians stationed in the fort Sint Agstenhuijk were shot that evening.

The Feldwebel was a young man aged about 22, medium height, slim figure and had fair wavy hair.

Witness J. van de Walle, daughter of the above, confirms. A German "Sanitäter" who was present when Koko was arrested told witness later that the latter was dead. After 20th April, the day on which Koko Eltse was arrested, witness never saw the Russians stationed at the fort again. In addition to the 15 Russians at the fort there were two German Feldwebels, one being about 23 years of age, medium height, with fair wavy hair combed back, light blue eyes. Koko Eltse had told witness a few days before that he and the Russians, who belonged to the battalion to which those Russians who had revolted on the Island of Texel belonged, would be shot.

Witness Emt states that she also was in the house at the time. While Koko lay outside shrieking and groaning the Feldwebel had the house searched for weapons and ammunition but none were found. Through the window witness saw Koko, who had meanwhile been bound, laid on a hand-cart, but before the Germans went off with him she heard a shot and after that did not hear Koko shriek or groan any more. The Feldwebel could not have fired that shot (he had fired the previous ones) because he was conducting the search inside the house at that time. Witness had been in the fort earlier and some of the Russians had told her that four of them had been arrested that afternoon for having stolen ammunition.

Witness de la Rie states that about 10.30 p.m. on 20th April 1945 she heard shooting and on looking out saw two German soldiers drag somebody out of Mrs. v.d. Walle's house and lay him on the ground. From his voice witness recognised him as the Russian Koko. Several more German soldiers entered the yard at that moment. Koko was groaning and repeatedly went up and kicked him. These soldiers belonged to the Waffen SS. Some time later another, apparently a superior came along and shot Koko through the head. This German then entered the house and from his uniform witness saw that he was an officer. He said one of the silver ornaments. Witness was made to stand against a wall while his house was searched. Young v.d. Walle who had fled to his place, fainting to a German, had later stood guard over witness, and that that was the one who had shot Koko in the head, but this was not the case. Person who shot him dead. The one who shot his hand was dead about 40, about 1.70 m. tall, slight, had an oval face and a small, dark moustache.
Witness Najman states that he was in contact with one of the two German Feldwebel who were in command of the Russians. This man's name was DIETRICH and his unit was stationed at Uitgeest. On the afternoon of 20th April 1945 one of the Russians told witness Feldwebel DIETRICH had put four of the Russians at the fort under arrest. He was accused of having stolen 88 hand-grenades. At about 8.30 p.m. witness who was passing the fort was stopped by DIETRICH who had an automatic pistol under his arm and who was under the influence of alcohol. DIETRICH was afraid of the Russians. He wanted to see witness that evening. Witness waited however in vain for DIETRICH and his commandant. That night witness heard machine-gun fire and the next morning was told that the Russians in the fort were said to have been shot. On 25th April witness went to DIETRICH in the fort and when he asked him where the Russians were as he did not see any of them DIETRICH said: "I shot them all dead because they wanted to revolt like those on Texel did". Some days after the capitulation witness was talking over the case of the Russians with FRIEDRICH's co-commandant and the latter said: "If I had been the Russians' boss I would have dealt with the matter differently". He gave witness to understand, that DIETRICH alone could be held responsible for the Russians being shot. Witness got in touch with the Canadians who promised to arrest DIETRICH but nothing happened for an English army unit took over the fort and let DIETRICH return to his unit at Uitgeest.

Witness H. Redemaker states that she worked at the Fort Sint Aagtendijk. Two German "Unteroffiziere" and 15 Russians were stationed there. The Germans were: the commandant, Oberfeldwebel Hans STAUB and his subordinate, Feldwebel Karl FRIEDRICH. STAUB was then about 25, an unpleasant person whom nobody liked. FRIEDRICH was about 50 and pleasant to deal with. There was tension between him and STAUB. Witness knows for certain that STAUB arrested 4 of the Russians on the afternoon of 20th April 1945. They were accused of mutiny and the theft of ammunition. That evening witness was told that they had been freed by one of the other Russians. Witness and two other women spent that night in the fort. One of the latter told witness next morning that all the Russians had been shot during the night and witness then saw a row of men's bodies lying outside which she found later were those of the Russians. When witness confronted FRIEDRICH about it he denied having shot them and said that other German soldiers had arrived and had done it. Witness never heard of a Feldwebel DIETRICH, either at the fort or elsewhere. STAUB was tall, about 1.75m, normal sturdy figure, oval face with cheek-bones sticking out slightly, good teeth, light wavy hair combed back, light blue eyes, no moustache or beard, did not wear glasses.

FRIEDRICH was between 48 and 50, normal sturdy figure, height about 1.70 m, ruddy complexion, grey hair, no beard, moustache or glasses.

Witnesses H. and Burman, the two women referred to in the previous statement confirm that the names of the two Germans at the fort were Oberfeldwebel Hans STAUB and Feldwebel Karl FRIEDRICH. Burman adding that there were no other
Germans there; insisted that she never heard of a Feldwebel DIETRICH.

Statement, drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarlem, 17th July 1947

s/ J.P. Naulenburg.

HISTORY OF THE CASE

It appears that the name DIETRICH is either a phonetical misunderstanding and should be FRIEDRICH, which would tally with the passage in the statement by Kingma saying that he waited in vain for DIETRICH and his comradeant (FRIEDRICH being subordinated to STAUB) or it was a fake-name for STAUB. As a matter of fact the description of DIETRICH tallies completely with that of STAUB. For that reason STAUB is proposed as accused and FRIEDRICH as suspect.

The case is reasonably complete.

No defence is possible.
**Date Submitted** | **Decision of Committee I** | **CARDS CHECKED LIST**
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30 OCT 1947 | 1-5: A | 65
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (Not to be translated)</th>
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Date and place of commission of alleged crime: HOOGVEEN, April 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: No. I - Murder.


Short statement of facts:

Three men were handed over to the S.D. at HOOGVEEN by the Luftwaffe to be shot as spies. Without going into the matter or asking for any further statement in connection with the charge BE(S)INGE(R gave SCHMIDT orders to execute the men. The other accused did the actual shooting after SCHMIDT had given the order to fire.

Transmitted by:........................................
Political Investigation Department
HOOGEVEEN.

Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the

STATEMENT

submitted by I. OFFERING, Sergeant in the State Police and post-commandant
HOOGEVEEN, and ... BLOZIJL, investigation officer attached to the above depart-
ment, also special constable in connection with the shooting of three Dutchmen
by members of the S.D. at HOOGEVEEN.

Witness EGGEN states that on 8th. April 1945 one of his two sons
both named LEEFJ, was arrested in his house by a German soldier from the TEN
ARLO camp who said he had orders to arrest ALBERT EGGEN. The eldest who was
working for the underground was not in the house, the younger who was not asked
for his age or anything like that was taken away to HOOGEVEEN where he was shut
up. Some days later witness heard that his son had been shot together with some
others. His son had never committed sabotage or undertaken anything on his own
initiative and witness does not know what he was accused of. It was not true
he was a spy for the underground or the allies.

Witness Mrs. DONT states that her son had gone to the North of
the country, because he refused to work for the Germans. He was sleeping at
J.A. TEN HEUVEL's house and working at the TEN ARLO camp before the time the
Germans were in it, and remained there when they arrived. He was arrested and
taken to HOOGEVEEN where he was shot. She heard later he was accused of being
a spy but does not believe that was true.

Witness J.A. TEN HEUVEL states that when the Germans arrested
DONT they said he was a spy. This was not true. DONT never said anything about
the occupation, nor did he pass on messages. Witness heard later that he was shot.

Witness Mrs. Van De MERVE, widow of S.J. van der LINDE, states
that the latter was arrested by an S.S. man because he did not want to work for
the Germans. A few days later he was taken to camp VIRIC at GREEN where he
remained till 5th. April 1945 when he was put on a transport for WESTERBORK.
He apparently escaped from the transport but was re-arrested and handed over to
the German Luftwaffe Commandant at Ten Arlo. Witness heard that he was shot on
9th. April 1945 by the S.D. from Hoogeveen. The victim had never done anything
against the German occupation.

The accused FRIEDRICH FRANK BEERINGER (BERINGER) states that
he was commandant of the S.D. at Hoogeveen. A few days before the liberation the
commandant of the Luftwaffe unit stationed in the camp at Ten Arlo sent him 3
prisoners whom he said were spies and were to be shot. Accused did not ask for
a summary of evidence or anything like that which might show they were spies,
nor did he interrogate the men though competent to do so. He ordered SCHRADEL
to shoot them. The latter protested that they were not competent to carry out
the sentence as they were only there to investigate punishable acts, but accused
informed SCHRADEL that he himself had received such an order and that the other
was to carry it out otherwise he would be prosecuted.

The accused CARL KARL WILHELM SCHRADEL confirms the above
statement. He had to accept the order. He did not see or hear that BEERINGER
interrogated the men so as to draw up a statement about the matter. Having taken
the three men to a wood near Hoogeveen he ordered VLASICS (VLASICS), STRAVER
and MUNNI (MUNNY) to shoot them. Those members of the Grenzpolizei who were
present at the execution, gave the finishing shots. Accused does not know what
happened further to the three executed men as they themselves left that evening
for STEENWIJK.

The accused CARL VIJLISCH (VLASICS) confirms. SCHRADEL put the men
in a row and said that they had been condemned to death by BEERINGER and had to
be shot. They were told to shoot when SCHRADEL gave the command. Accused
himself fired two shots after which the men fell. VLASICS and STRAVER had to
lay them in a trench and they spread branches over them. Accused did not see
any Grenzpolizei.

-Signed-

The accused GEORGE VLASICS.
The accused Geza Vlasics (Vlasics) states that he was ordered to accompany Schrader, Struber, Mlinin and three unknown men, but was not told where they were going or nor what was to happen. They were driven to a wood and there had to shoot the three men, Schrader giving the order to fire. Three men of the Grenzpolizei were present and accused saw them give the victims the finishing shot.

The accused Andreas Struber (Struber, Strubert) confirms.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Hoogeveen, 10th. October 1946.

s/ I. Opfering.
A. Blokzijl

Notes on the case

The case is complete
No defence is possible.
The accused GELL VIA.SITS(VEGA.SICS) states that he was ordered to accompany SCHRADER, STRÖKER, MANK and three unknown men, but was not told where they were going to nor what was to happen. They were driven to a wood and there had to shoot the three men, SCHRADER giving the order to fire. Three men of the Grenapolizei were present and accused saw then give the victims the finishing shot.

The accused ANDREAS STRÖBER(STROBER, STRUBERT) confirms.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Hoogeveen, 10th. October 1946.

s/ I. OFFERINGA

BLOKZIJL

Notes on the case

The case is complete

No defence is possible.
REGISTERED
NOS.

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551 TO 560
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<td>30 OCT 1947</td>
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CARDS CHECKED   LIST 65

ZENTNER

123
Date Submitted: 30 Oct 1947

Decision of Committee I:

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGE GB8 (23-10-1947)

For the use of the Secretariat
Registered number: Date of receipt in Secretariat
6728/N4/6/57 24 OCT 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position
(Not to be translated)

1. ZOTTER, Oberleutnant; Wehrmacht, was at Maastricht in Limburg (Holland) in September 1944. Thick-set; walked very straight. Age: 47-50

2. LUSSEN, Leutnant; Wehrmacht; was at Maastricht in Limburg (Holland) in September 1944. Spoke fluent Flemish. Age: 26-27.

3. LINKE, Hauptmann, Wehrmacht, member of the Oberkommando at Roermond (Holland) in September 1944. Thick-set; heavily built; aged about 50.

4. BUS; Leutnant; Wehrmacht; member of the Oberkommando at Roermond in September 1944. Aged about 30.

Witnesses

Place and date of commission of alleged crime
Maastricht - 30th September 1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. XVIII - Wanton devastation and destruction of property

References to relevant provisions in national law
Neth. Penal Code
Law 10th July 1947 (Statut. Book X.255)

STATEMENT OF FACTS

200 ships were blown up at Maastricht, although no military necessity for this existed as the orders of the German H.Q. to block the harbour had been carried out. The act was done in spite of the knowledge that these orders had been obeyed and without the orders of the German H.Q. to blow up the ships.

TRANSMITTED BY
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by G. Verlinde, member of the sub-committee for the investigation of war crimes in Limburg.

Wednesday 28th June, 1947, morning.

Witnesse [name] Verlinde, Head-agent for the Netherlands Private Rhine-Navigation Centre, states that after the landing of the Allies in the continent most ships of inland barge had concentrated in harbours in the South of Limburg. 200 barges and tugs were lying in the harbour in September 1944. They were loaded with food.

On 14th September a German officer BOS, asked him that ship was in the ships. Witness pretended not to know. He found out that one ship was loaded with sugar. This was then towed to Roermond. BOS then told him that the rest of the ships had to be blown up. He tried to talk BOS out of this explaining that the skippers had invested all they had in these ships. BOS replied that he was a National Socialist and that he had to carry out his orders given by the Oberkommando at Roermond.

Next day witness went with BOS to Roermond and discussed the matter with BOS's Chief, Hauptmann LINK. In the end he got the promise that only one big ship had to be sunk in the harbour entrance, this in order that the rest could not move out.

This was done. On 29th September however witness was visited by Oberleutnant ZENITNER and Lieutenant JANSSEN who told him that all ships had to be blown up. They did not take any notice of the discussion witness had had with the Oberkommando at Roermond.

ZENITNER gave an alternative to take the ships to Liitzen, but the skippers refused.

Witness then succeeded in postponing the blowing up till next morning in order to give the skippers the opportunity of saving some of their belongings. Next morning, the 200 ships were blown up. In order to squash any resistance ZENITNER had collected a strong force of German Polizia in Hausbracht.

As the Oberkommando from Roermond and Venlo afterwards sent tugs to tow some of the ships away it is obvious that they were not informed of what happened. Witness does not know whether ZENITNER had orders to do this, but in any case the Oberkommando did not know about it.

Statement signed on oath of office, at Roermond on 17th June 1947.

G. Verlinde.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.
No defence is possible in view of the fact that military necessity was limited to what the German H.Q. had ordered. The order was given by accused in spite of this and without superior orders from the German H.Q.
BORNEMANN, Heinrich Johann Wilhelm

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I | CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
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80 OCT 1947 | A |
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.
NETHERLANDS CRIMES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.
Charge No. 629 (23-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat
Registered Number: 6729
Date of receipt in Secretariat: 24 Oct 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:
JÖRGENSEN, Heinrich Johann, Wilhelm; "Vorwaltor", later "owner" of the "Paasbrookfabriek" (later "Biscuit and cracker factory"), "Hollandia" at Enschede (Holland), during the occupation.
Born 5th Dec. 1890 at Engelsen, Kreis Höxter, Germany.
Wife: Hermine Sophie Maria NOSY, born 25th Jan. 1892 at Röda in the province of Hanover (Ger.). Both Reichsdeutscher. Lived in The Hague before the war, Stille Veerkade 8. Now probably lives at Kakevort near Verden an Aller on an estate called "Gobeck" with a family KOSTERS.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:
Enschede, Holland, 1943-1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
No. XIII - Pillage.

References to relevant provisions in national law:

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.
The accused "bought" a Jewish firm, he being "Vorwaltor", with money which he took from the firm. He robbed the firm of a considerable amount of cash and did not pay the debts nor taxes.

Transmitted by:........................................
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

E.M.P.

submitted by G.L.Krabbe and H.J.d.Kemp, detectives with the above department.

Witness G.Holl, accountant of the "Papierfabriek Hollandia" at Enschede states that on 4th August 1942 BORNEKAMP was appointed "Verwalter" of the firm. In the course of 1943 BORNEKAMP bought the firm with retroactive effect to 1st Feb. 1943, for F.28,000.00, from the N.A.G.U. (Niederländische Aktien Gesellschaft für Abwicklung von Unternehmen).

Every month BORNEKAMP had to send F.1500.00, to the N.A.G.U, but was allowed to keep a certain sum for his activities as "Verwalter".

From 1943 onwards he did not pay the debts of the firm, and used the profits for his own purposes. In this way he took F.96,000.00, from the firm in 1944. He left Holland owing F.30,000.00, for unpaid taxes and F.9,000.00, for unpaid debts.

Witness J.J.Micharder, private secretary to the firm, states that BORNEKAMP, seeing that Germany was going to lose the war, regularly took sums of money out of the firm. The sums, which varied between F.500 and F.1500.00, were often withdrawn daily. She knows that he bought items of jewelry costing F.3000.00, and F.1700.00, and furniture to a value of F.1200 or F.1500.00, with money taken from the firm.

He made trips to Netherlands taking F.1500.00, with him each time. By the end of a few days this money was always spent to the last penny (coins). BORNEKAMP was a fanatical party leader. He left for Germany in March 1945.

Witness Broersen, director of a printing firm, states that BORNEKAMP never paid the debt of F.9657.89, which his firm owed to witness' firm for goods delivered. BORNEKAMP was leader of the N.S.D.A.P. at Enschede.

Witness Schlimmensen, solicitor to a paper factory at Loevenich, states that BORNEKAMP never paid his debt of F.9202.40, to the said factory for goods delivered to the firm of which BORNEKAMP was "Verwalter" or "owner".

In a report by the Netherlands Administration Institute, which report has been authorized by the accountant G.Holl, the balance-sheet of 1 Feb. 1943 is given. It appears that the purchase money was included in this.

It is stipulated in the report mentioned above that the purchase money and the interest due for postponed payment should be taken from the firm. It further appears that the transaction was never entered in the public registers and according to these registers the firm is still owner of the building.

From the administration of the Aliens Department it appears that BORNEKAMP was extradited from Holland to Germany on 4th March 1946 to undergo 2 months imprisonment for embezzlement.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Enschede 31st June 1946.

G.L.Krabbe.

NOTE ON THE CASE:

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position (Not to be translated)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. REUSCHL; SS-man; member of the Jagdkommando Pictors in Holland; April and May 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. FAUST; SS-Oberscharführer; member of the Jagdkommando Pictors; born 17th June 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. HEILKEN; Alfred Karius; Oberjunker der SS; Born at Hindenburg, 12th July 1914; student</td>
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<tr>
<td>In custody in Holland</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. LUCER; SS-Oberscharführer; member of the Jagdkommando Pictors; Born 10th May 1920 at Regensburg; In custody in Holland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. HESSING; Helmut; Hauptsturmführer; born at Uedingen (Ger) 27th November 1912</td>
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<td>In custody in Holland</td>
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<th>Place and date of commission of alleged crime</th>
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<tr>
<td>Loosdrecht (Holl) April-May 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. III - Ill-treatment</td>
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<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions in national law</th>
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<tr>
<td>Neth. Penal Code, art. 300-302</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

The case presented here is one against the infamous Jagdkommando Pictors. This commando, directly under the command of the Befehlshaber der S.D., worked first in Brunsum (Holland).

The extract of statements given underneath only deals with some of the ill-treatments in Loosdrecht. From the original dossier of about 200 pages containing statements of more than 50 witnesses, only a few are given. Some tortures were of such a heinous and indecent character that they have been left out of the extract, as the given evidence seems amply sufficient for a prima facie case.

The behaviour of this Jagdkommando was such that the whole commando was arrested by the Sicherheitsdienst on 3rd May 1945.

TRANSMITTED BY........................................
Statements

Submitted by J. van Dee, police-detective at Utrecht and by J. Kok sergeant of the State police.

Witness Mrs. Kannegieter states that she was arrested by SS-men at Loosdrecht on 17th April 1945. After a short hearing she was taken to a cellar in "het Witte Huis" (the White House) where this SS-group had its H.Q. Among other SS-men ULMANN was in the cellar. She had to strip completely and as she did not answer the questions of the interrogators they all put out their burning cigarette on her naked body. Then they bound her and started to burn her with a candle. When she tried to evade the candle an SS-man pushed her on to it again. She was beaten with an electric wire. Her husband was then taken into the cellar where she was lying naked and bound. He was stripped and beaten with a cudgel.

ULMANN then left the cellar. Her husband was bound and hung by his feet, head downwards, from a hook in the ceiling and beaten with rubber truncheons and cudgels so that the blood was dripping off his body. Sometime later witness was again in the cellar with her 2 children when a Jew (Polak) was thrown head first into the cellar. He remained on the floor unconscious. A few minutes later exactly the same happened with her husband. Polak died later and she and her husband who had regained consciousness, were ordered to take him upstairs the next morning.

Witness' house in Loosdrecht had been looted after her arrest by the SS-men. The damage was 1,663.50.

Witness S. Kannegieter confirms the statement of Mrs. Kannegieter as far as her own ill-treatment is concerned, adding that burning cigarettes were also put out on his naked body on a previous occasion in the same cellar.

Both witnesses had medical treatment after their liberation and in the dossier is a statement by Dr. Govers who certifies that the bodies of the two witnesses Kannegieter were covered with bruises and burns.

Witness W.R.C.M. van der Lee, of Dutch nationality, in custody in Holland, states that he took Kannegieter to the cellar with ULMANN, RENSCHEL, and PAME. He further states that Kannegieter had to undress, that he was beaten and that all put out burning cigarettes on his naked body.

After that Mrs. Kannegieter was taken to the cellar by ULMANN, RENSCHEL, PAME and witness. She had to strip and was beaten. All present put out their burning cigarettes on his naked body. Witness is not sure about the presence of PAME. Afterwards they deliberately applied a candle in order to burn her. RENSCHEL put the burning candle under her body and pushed her body down on to the candle. Mrs. Kannegieter was then beaten and afterwards bound and laid in a corner of the cellar.

Mr. Kannegieter was then brought into the cellar by ULMANN, RENSCHEL and PAME. He was stripped and they all bound him and hung him, head downwards and by his feet from a hook in a raft. They then all beat him. After a description of certain tortures which are left out of this extract, witness continues that they then left the cellar leaving Mr. Kannegieter bound and naked lying in the corner and Mrs. Kannegieter hanging naked from the hook by his feet. Shortly afterwards their children were put in the cellar.
Witness P. K. Wasmoeth states that during an interrogation in the same white house, ULLMANN beat him with a rubber truncheon in such a way that his nasal-bone was broken and he bled profusely. ULLMANN later put his face in a coat and he and two others beat him with rubber truncheons and a "cat of nine tails" in which pieces of iron were stuck. The rest of the statement is left out of this extract.

Witness A. van Ijck states that when he was arrested in his house on 25th April 1945 he was beaten by ULLMANN with a steel cudgel all over his body. The SS-man took a number of articles from his house amounting to a value of fl. 3,200. Witness had to undergo medical treatment after his liberation. In a statement attached to the dossier Dr. Schmedding declares that witness was taken into hospital with rather serious injuries caused by violence.

Witness Duisterhof (Dutch nationality, in custody in Holland) confirms the presence of ULLMANN and REUSCH during the ill-treatment of Mrs. and Mr. Kannegieter.

Witness Kramer (Dutch nationality, in custody in Holland) confirms the statement of van Ijck concerning the ill-treatment by ULLMANN. Van Ijck was seriously wounded on his head, and witness took the cudgel away from ULLMANN because the latter was mad with rage.

Witness PROBSTING states that he was present when the Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei SCHONGARD (already executed by the British) gave orders to stop his policing activities and send all dossiers and arrests to the S.D. Picters did not follow up this order. Picters and the members of the Jagd commando were arrested by the Sicherheitspolizei from Amsterdam. They were put at the disposal of the Polizeigrecht in the Hague.

Witness NAUMANN states that after the arrest of Picters and his commando, he interrogated the people who had been arrested by these latter. They all stated that they had been seriously ill-treated. He saw that several of these persons had wounds, burns and haemorrhages all over their bodies. All the members of his group who were present thought it disgraceful and terrible. Shortly after this the German army capitulated. Accused ULLMANN states that he was present in the cellar when Mrs. and Mr. Kannegieter were ill-treated. He states that he was present during the ill-treatment of Wasmoeth and it is possible that he held him, his face smothered in a coat, whilst he was beaten. He confesses to the ill-treatment of van Ijck. He states that he beat Foel with a cudgel and held the head of Mrs. Wolf under his arm whilst she was beaten with a rubber truncheon by Picters. He states that by the orders of Picters they had to take everything useful for the "Kommando" from the houses where they arrested people.

Witness van der Stol (Dutch nationality, in custody in Holland) states that he arrested Mr. and Mrs. Kannegieter on Picters's orders because they were Jews. He confirms the statement of ULLMANN about the looting of houses.

Witness van der Gauw (Dutch Nationality, in custody in Holland) states that the arrests took place on the orders of Picters or FAUST. He participated in several arrests, one of them led by FAUST.

Statements made out on oath of office, concluded and signed 30th August 1947

S/ J. van Dym

NOTES ON THE CASE

THE CASE IS COMPLETE

NO DEFENCE IS POSSIBLE
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|               | 3: W         |
|                | CARDS CHECKED LIST 65 |
Charge No. 631 (23-10-47)

NAME OF ACCUSED, HIS RANK AND UNIT OR OFFICIAL POSITION

(Not to be translated)

1. PAUL, Helmuth, Reichsdeutscher, Kriminal-Assistent der Gestapo at Kaldenkirchen. Living at Kaldenkirchen, Feldstrasse 3.
   Description: Height about 1.75 - 1.80 m., stout, round face, dark blonde hair, combed back, fishy eyes.
   Had SS uniform, with death’s head on the collar and "S.D." or "S.P." on his sleeve.
   Born at Kaldenkirchen 13th Aug. 1913.
   Now probably detained in camp Rocklinghausen.

II. 2. STOLKE, head-guard at the Essen-Mulheim Arbeitserschulungslager in September 1944.

3. FRIED, belonging to a artillery unit, Feldwebel, according to himself belonging to the Kriminal Polizei at Hamburg in private life, also lived there.
   Description: small, slightly built, length 1.50 - 1.55 m., aged 40-45, bald, scar on his head, limped, piercing look.
   Date and place of commission
   I. Kaldenkirchen, June 1944.
   II. Dülken, February 1945.
   Dachau, September 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crime list
   No. III - Ill-treatment

References to relevant provisions of national law
   Neth. Penal Code.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

PAUL severely ill-treated prisoners at Kaldenkirchen and Dülken. STOLKE severely beat 2 prisoners who had tried to escape from the Dachau camp, into unconsciousness.
Political Investigation Department
Rooirond
Pro Justitia

Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by Andreas LEEKEN, Sergeant of the State Police detached to the Political Investigation Department at Rooirond, also investigation officer, re ill-treatment of Dutchmen at Tegelen, Kaldenkirchen and Dalkon (Ger.)

by Paul Holmuth, Reichsdautscher, Kriminal-assistant Gestapo at Kaldenkirchen.

Witness LEEKEN states that he and several others went into hiding in the belfry of the R.C. church at Steyl-Tegelen as the Germans held Tegelen for compulsory labour etc. In the beginning of November 1944 an artillery battery under the command of a Feldwebel FRANK was billeted in the town. When the Germans appeared witness and his associates had to move to the cellars of the church. They had a wireless set there with which they listened to the R.B.C. and later distributed the news. FRANK often came to the church and went over all the rooms, so called because he wanted to see whether people used the electric light at all, but in fact witness thinks, he was looking for the address of the people who appeared on the photos which FRANK had found and which had been taken by the men in the belfry.

Witness was arrested on 11 February 1945 in his house in the presence of FRANK together with the R.C. priests of the church and others.

After being interrogated they were moved to Geldern on the 12 February, the prison there being bailed by the R.A.F. the next day. They were then brought to Issum and from there to Dalkon and locked up in the prison there. Next day they were interrogated by a Gestapo-official whom witness later heard was called FAIG. A porter in the prison Kusters or Z Featuring warned witness not to listen to FAIG saying: Pass mal auf, dass ist ein Dräufinger (Look out, he's a tricky sort of fellow). FAIG first interrogated Havens with whom he was tired out by the marches they had done from prison to prison. When Havens denied certain charges, witness saw FAIG take a wooden implement shaped like a pistol with a steel spring and lead bullet at the end and beat him with this in the face. FAIG then took Havens by the throat and dragged him outside into the woods. Witness could see through a window that FAIG took Havens by the throat again and nearly throttled him. Havens got quite blue in the face, and fell to the ground. FAIG then took his further into the woods and witness could not see any more. Some time later Havens returned to the cell with a swollen face covered with blood and looking like a corpse.

A few days later - they were then transferred to the Buchenwald concentration camp. The two Catholic priests and the Reverent Hoogendijk and Huyberts all very probably died on the evacuation transports of 8th April 1945.

Witness LEEKEN who was one of the prisoners mentioned in the above statement confirms, in so far that he saw Havens being taken away by FAIG and the state he was in when he came back.

Witness Peter Nicolaas van Rhee was arrested on the 3rd June 1944 on passing the Frontier at Tegelen. He was employed with a firm in Broyesel (Ger.) and used to cross the border daily. He was interrogated by FAIG who kicked him in the lower abdomen which caused a terrible pain and beat him in his face with a bunch of keys. A few hours later his brother who had also been arrested joined him. They were separately interrogated by FAIG who beat and kicked them badly. Witness had to stay on his knees in a corner of the room for three hours. When he didn't answer questions put to him or when he didn't answer them satisfactorily FAIG beat him with a salt-cellar having a spring with a loaded ball at the end. Witness sometimes was too dazed to get up when he was beaten on the back of his head. A few times FAIG got...
so furious that he drew his revolver, pointed it at witness and threatened to shoot him if he didn’t tell the truth. The same thing happened to his brother. They were detained in the prison there for 22 days and each day were questioned and ill-treated by FAIG.

From Kaldenkirchen they were transported via Mönchengladbach to the Arbeitslager at Essen-Mülheim.

They stayed there for 12 weeks and then escaped but were caught after four days and brought back. On arrival at the camp they were beaten with cudgels on their heads by one of the head-guards named STOLZE and one of his assistants. They were beaten till they were unconscious. Bleeding from nose, ears and mouth. Six days later they were transferred to Buchenwald.

Witness Johannes Mathias Stephanus van RHEE confirms the above statement.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed on May 20th, 1947.

J. A. Hoven

Witness J.A. Hovens was heard on 29th January 1947 by the police constable Herman Winnemuller and confirms witness Flos’ statement. He adds however that when he was further dragged into the woods FAIG showed him a typewritten paper in which it said that two R.C. priests, FLOS, DERKS and witness had traded in pistols, rifles and ammunition. Witness refused as this was a lie. FAIG told him that if he signed this declaration personally he would take him back home. Witness realised however that they all would be shot if he did. FAIG again got furious at the refusal and told him he would squeeze a confession out of him like one squeezes a lemon. He took witness to a storeplace of some building material and there pointing his revolver at him so preventing witness from escaping collected some bricks, put these on top of each other. Then took a long rope, threw one end over a branch of a tree and made a noose on the other end, putting the noose round witness’ neck. He then told him to go and stand on the bricks. Suddenly he pulled the rope and at the same time kicked the brick away so that witness hung down. Witness thinks he must have fainted because when he came to FAIG was kneeling beside him and again showed him the typewritten sheet and told him that he might as well sign as the others had confessed already. Witness however refused. He was then taken back to the cell. Witness was taken with the others to Buchenwald and also stayed weeks at Buchenau. He was liberated on April 29th, 1945 by the Americans.

He also confirms the statement of FLOS concerning HUYBERTS being beaten up by FAIG.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed on March 29th, 1947.

H. WINNEMULLER

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete

No defence as possible.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
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30 OCT 1947 | 1: A
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65

GRÜNER, Alois
603
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NOMENCLATURE CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMES

Charge No. 632 (33-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

6732/Ne/4/535

24 OCT 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

1. GRIES, Louis, "Kommendführer O.T. (Organisation Todt)", Peine, Holland, from October 1944 till the liberation. Farm labourer. Comes from Drenendonk.

Description: aged 40-45, small, but stout, blue eyes, blond hair, had false teeth.

Witnesses:


Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Peine, Holland, 1 Dec. 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. 1 - Murders (Massacres)

References to relevant provisions in national law

Nuremberg Code.

Law 16th July 1947 (St. Book H.25).

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused shot and killed Harm Huijsing while the latter was riding a bicycle as he apparently did not stop quickly enough after being summoned to do so.

Transmitted by ...
Political Investigation Department

Politicrd

warrant

Statement

submitted by H.J. Zuidema, surgeon 1st class with the State Police and detective

with the above department re- the shooting of Huizing.

Witness W. Bartholomew, widow of H. Huizing, states that she and her late

husband were cycling along the principal road near Arson between 5-6 p.m.

on 1st December 1944.

They had to leave the part of the road which was reserved for cyclists

because of an obstacle there. On the spot, witness states, a score of men

belonging to the Organisation Todt were working.

Because of the mentioned obstacle witness and her husband went on the

road, her husband then cycling in front of her. While they were riding along

witness heard somebody call out to stop which she did. Because her husband

seemed not to have heard the warning to stop she called out to him. Then she

heard for a second time the command to stop and at the same moment while her

husband had swung his light log over the saddle to get off his bicycle, a

shot rang. Witness' husband then said: "They have shot me." There was only a

distance of about 1 metre between the spot when the 1st warning was given

and the second one.

First a German dressed in the uniform of the N.S.D.A.P., who apparently

was the commandant, came towards my husband. Then two other Germans dressed

in the same uniform appeared.

Onlookers said that the first mentioned German had shot witness' husband.

The victim was moved to Arson hospital where he died on the 3rd Dec. 1944.

Witness R. Huizing confirms the statement that the German in question was

called GRUNER and that it was commonly known that he had shot his brother

Harm Huizing.

Two Germans whose Christian names were Walter and Karel respectively

were together with GRUNER on patrol duty when witness' brother was shot.

Witness' son Jacobus had spoken to GRUNER the same day and the latter admitted

that he had shot in the air; he had not intended to kill the victim.

Witness H. Boelens-Koiter states that a "Kondorpost" of the O.T.

was in her public house. The commandant was named GRUNER and as far as

witness knows his Christian name was "Louis". Witness states that GRUNER

had shot a man called Harm Huizing.

Witness J. Huizing confirms Mrs. Huizing-Bathoorn's statement. He adds that he went to GRUNER and asked him who had shot his uncle Harm Huizing,

to which question GRUNER answered that he had done it. According to GRUNER he

had not meant to hit him.

The Germans Walter KOPF and Karel GRUNER were working in the office of

this "Todt-Kommando".

Witness states that KOPF and GRUNER were on patrol duty with GRUNER

when the latter shot HUISING.

Witness Klok states that GRUNER did not care much that he had

shot Huizing.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Vries,

22th August 1947.

s/ H.J. Zuidema.

NOTE ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
LANIG, Walter

Date: 30 Oct 1947

Decision of Committee I

1-3: A

4: W

CARDS CHECKED LIST 0.5
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**REVIEWERS CHARGES AGAINST GERMANY AND HER SUBORDINATES**

Charge 633 (10-17-1947)

For the use of the Secretariat
Registered Number Date of receipt in Secretariat

| 6733 | M/LG/6/A | 30/OCT/47 |

**Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)**

1. **LANGE, WALTER**; Germany; Unterscharführer, SS; belonging to the 9th Regiment Niederlande, Feldgendarmerie;
   - Description: aged 25-30; height 1.60 m, red hair; red face; blue-grey eyes; probably has a stiff arm or hand, always wore a glove; always wore service dress; and boots; with leather darts.
   - Moved to Esterwegen camp in Germany in summer 1945.

2. **HÜGEL**; German; belonged to the same unit; Feldgendarmerie;
   - Description: height 1.85-1.90 m; aged 40-45; wears glasses; stoutly built; moved to Esterwegen camp in Germany in summer 1945.

3. **LAPP**, German; SS-Unterscharführer, belonged to the Feldgendarmerie of the above unit; comes from Berlin;
   - Description: height 1.60-1.70 m; fat; prominent cheekbones; small eyes; barber by profession; comes from Berlin; poor-marked face. Probably moved to Esterwegen camp in Germany in summer 1945.

**Witness:**

4. **SCHMIDT (SCHMID)**; German; SS-Oberscharführer belonged to the 94th Regiment Landsturm Niederlande.

**Place and date of commission of alleged crime**

- Leersum
- End of April 1945 – early May 1945

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list**

- No. XIII – Ill-treatment
- No. XIII – Pillage

**References to relevant provisions in national law**

- Neth. Penal Code 300-302; 310-312

**RELEVANT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

The accused severely beat and kicked two Dutchmen after having first searched their houses accusing them of black-marketing but in reality taking everything to their liking for their own use.
Statement

submited by Texerd Holwerda, Sergeant of the State Police, member of the sub-committee for the investigation of war crimes in Utrecht.

Witness O.J. Schullenburg states that just before the liberation he was arrested in his house by a tall German with red hair. The tall German was in command and according to the investigator called Walter LAX. He was taken to the shop of his neighbour which had been requisitioned by the Germans and two Dutchmen. They beat and kicked him from one corner of the room into another till the blood streamed down his face. All this was because the tall German had searched his house and had found some bottles of spirits. He wanted to know where those came from but witness refused to tell him. The German then stole the spirits - about 5 bottles of it - some foodstuffs and approx. 10,000 guilders in cash.

Witness was released the same evening.

Witness Putman states that he also was arrested by the SS Unterescharführer LAX, who belonged to the Feldgendamerie. This was a tall man with red hair. They first searched witness' house and took 3 lengths of material; some foodstuffs, soap and other things and some time later they fetched 30 sacks of seed potatoes which belonged to his brother who had a farm.

He also was taken along to the shop used as office. Witness was questioned by 2 Germans and a Dutch SS-man. They also beat and kicked him till his face bled badly. Sometimes they beat him all at once. One of them was even taller than LAX, was glasses and had a white cord on his uniform. The third one was small, small eyes, heavy cheekbones. As witness did not make a sound they got more and more brutal until the blood was even on the walls. Witness was released at 8 a.m. next morning.

Witness Gerritsen states that early May 1945 some SS-men were staying in his Public House; they belonged to the "Feldgendamerie". One of them was called Walter LAX; he had red hair and red-eyed face; his rank was Unterescharführer. Witness also mentions two others who were always with LAX. If any business had to be done and those descriptions tally with the two who helped ill-treating the first two witnesses. One of them was a cook, LAX and his friends stole everything to their liking. LAX's superior SS-Oberscharführer SCHIENDT (SCHINDT) told LAX to return everything but this was never done as the German capitulated.

Witness mentions that one day LAX and his friends brought two young men to his place where they were according to LAX and found in the possession of weapons. He asked one of the Germans later what had happened to these men, he said something about: "a hole in the ground and a shot in the neck". Witness presumes that they were shot but was unable to find out more about it. Witness confirms that the results of the ill-treatment of Schullenburg and Putman were very bad indeed.

Witness Pannekoek, Dutch, now in custody, states that he belonged to the 86th Regiment Lansturm Niederlande and that the two men who had their office in the aforementioned shop were called Walter LAX and WALTHER MAC. LANG being the one with red hair and HENSCHEL, wore glasses and had a white cord on his uniform. Witness says that their sole duty was action against espionage and that they had nothing whatsoever to do with the combat of black-marketeering. If they did some things they certainly did this wrongfully and also ill-treating was outside their province.

The third person present must have been JACOBUS, Unterescharführer, also a German from Berlin, who was billeted with LANG in the Public House. Description: small, small eyes and prominent cheekbones.

The investigator adds that in the neighbourhood of Ermelo several persons were shot whose graves have not yet been found. It is therefore considered very desirable that the accused be surrendered to the Netherlands authorities so that these murders may be solved since...
there is a strong suspicion that they know more about it.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Utrecht, 14th November 1945

s/ H. Holwerda.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 5

6734/NW/6/537

LIPPERT, Michael
65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals

Charge No. 634 (23-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number 6794/N/4/567

Date of receipt in Secretariat 24 OCT 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

1. LIPPERT, Michael, born at Schänwalt, 24th April 1897, SS Standartenführer, living at Hasslingenhausen (Ger.). Now detained in Holland. UNCC list 30/378, 53/1-273

2. IGEL, Fritz, German, born at Leuven (Belgium) 24th June 1912, profession dentist, living at Brüning (near Aachen Ger.). Now detained in Holland. UNCC list 32/396.

3. NAULAND, Albert Paul, born at Calditz, 30th May 1923, student, living at Annaburg (Ger.). Now detained in Holland. UNCC list 32/399.

4. JENSEL, Lagerführer at Veenendaal at the time of the looting of the safes of the "Rotterdamsche Bankvereeniging" at Rhenen.

Witness:

5. DEMBINISKI, Casimir, belonging to the Schutzpolizei. Probably detained in Holland. UNCC list 30/345.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Rhenen, 22-10-'44 / 10-5-'45.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. III - Pillage

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused broke into the safes of the "Rotterdamsche Bankvereeniging" at Rhenen and stole all valuables which had been placed there by the citizens in connection with the threatening circumstances in 1944. They sent these goods off to Germany to their private addresses.

Transmitted by
Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**STATEMENT**

made out by Klaas GERSBERG, sergeant of the State Police belonging to the above group, re - the plunder of a bank at Rhonon during the evacuation of the town from 22nd October 1944 - 10th May 1945.

Witness NOLLEN, engineer, states that in connection with the state of emergency in September 1944 he put all his valuables in a safe of the "Rotterdamse Bankvereeniging". On October 22nd the population of Rhonon had to evacuate, the valuables were left in the bank as witness thought they would be absolutely safe there. After the capitulation of the Germans the director of the bank and witness went to see how things were, they found the building near collapse and the doors had also been opened probably with the aid of oxygen cutters. All contents of the safes had gone. Witness estimates his loss at more than 100,000 guilders.

Witness PENNING, Dutch, now detained, states that early April 1945 he was a certain Vogel (Germ.) in the collar of Bentink's castle at Amerongen. Vogel then told him one day he got the order to go with cart and horse to fetch a number of valuables at Rhonon. They probably came from the bank there. These packets were alleged to belong to the Commandant of the SS Regiment 84, LIPPERT, his Adjutant NAUMANN and Oberjunker IGEL, who also belonged to the staff of the 84 Regiment. Vogel had kept two parcels for himself but they were seized the moment he was sending them off to his family and Vogel himself was arrested by DEMBSKIN, who was commandant of the "Feldgendarmoor" at Amerongen. Dembinsky, Vogel thought, had taken these parcels to Doorn or Langbroek. Vogel was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Witness FLANTUA, Dutch, in custody, confirms the above statement and adds that Vogel had said that he got orders to pack them properly as they had to be sent to Germany. He further states that during his stay with the "Feldgendarmoor" at Amerongen - he was also detained by the Germans for some offence - he saw a large quantity of valuables amongst them silver tumblers and golden objects in the office of the Commandant DEMBSKIN. He also saw several wooden cases and he knows for a fact that more valuables were packed in these. He had to take these cases to a German building in Utrecht.

The investigator adds that the above valuables have been seized by the Police at Tiol, as they probably came from the banks there. (See in this connection CHARGE 2637).

Witness Vogel, Dutch, now in custody, states that about February 1945 he was detailed to the SS Regiment 84 under the command of SS Standardfuhrer LIPPERT. He often met there Oberjunker IGEL, who belonged to LIPPERT's staff. Early March 1945 IGEL came into witness' room and started making parcels of new clothes, linen and so on which he brought with him. IGEL told witness that he had found this goods under the floor of a house which he had broken open. Witness states that IGEL kept these goods and had them sent to his wife through a German non-commissioned officer. IGEL could repackage everything and gave the rest to witness who sent it to his home. He was arrested a few days later and condemned by a Court martial for theft to 5 years imprisonment. 8 days later he was released for unknown reason.

One day IGEL told witness that Standardfuhrer LIPPERT had found a great quantity of valuables which he was going to keep for himself. LIPPERT arranged his driver to take these parcels to Hoogeveen or Apeldoorn.

Witness Van Der POL, Dutch, now in custody who was formerly driver to LIPPERT states that in March 1945 he was ordered by LIPPERT to bring some 15 - 20 parcels and boxes and witness thinks also two suit-cases to the station in Groningen. These parcels and boxes had the private addresses of LIPPERT, NAUMANN and IGEL written on them. Two German soldiers were told to take these goods to the private addresses personally.

- 2 -

Witness does not -
Witness does not know what these parcels contained but he understood that the contents had been "organised" (i.e. looted) at Rhonon.

The two soldiers received a few days' leave for their part in the transport.

Witness 

Witness Held, Dutch, now in custody, states that in the later half of 1944 he was working with the Organisation Roel at Veenendaal. One morning a Dutch SS-man came to him and asked for a oxygen cutting apparatus. Witness told him where he could get one and later heard that it had been brought to the bank at Rhonon. The safes there were broken open by order - and in presence of LIPPERT, his adjutant NAULMAN and ZIEGLER and also a Lagerführer of Veenendaal HANDLER.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Rhonon, 5th. August 1946.

/ K. GERSEN.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is reasonably complete.

No defence is possible.
Witness does not know what these parcels contained but he understood that the contents had been "organised" (i.e. looted) at Rhenen.

The two soldiers received a few days' leave for their part in the transport.

Witness KROON, Dutch, now in custody, states that in the later half of 1944 he was working with the Organisation Todt at Veenendaal. One morning a Dutch SS-man came to him and asked for a oxygen cutting apparatus. Witness told him where he could get one and later heard that it had been brought to the bank at Rhenen. The safes there were broken open by order - and in presence of LINZER, his adjutant NIEUWENHUYSEN and KAMM and also a Lagertführer of Veenendaal WINKEL.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Rhenen, 5th August 1945.

/s/ K. GERSSEN.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is reasonably complete.

No defence is possible.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65

Hoffmann, Paul
65
For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number

6735/Ne/6/538

Date of receipt in Secretariat

24 OCT 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

(not to be translated)

1. HOFFMANN, Paul, German, Oberloutnant with the Feldgendarmerie at Hilversum, March 1945. Now detained in Holland. UNWCC-list 63/M-266.

2. BROSS, Harbert, member of the Feldgendarmerie at Hilversum, March 1945. Now living at Bei der Kirche 4, Oudhaven Doosse. (Ger.)

3. HINKEL, Fritz, member of the Feldgendarmerie at Hilversum, March 1945. Now living at Ulversheim, Area Mainz. Engineer.

4. R.B. Karl, member of the Feldgendarmarie at Hilversum, March 1945. Born at Trangen/Unterfranken, 5th Feb. 1903, living at Kokenstrasse 2, Hanover (Ger.)

5. OTHREICH, Major, probably serving with the Feldgendarmerie at Hilversum, March 1945.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Hilversum, 23th March 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list


References to relevant provisions in national law

Nash, Penal Code, Law 10th July 1947 (Statute Book H.233)

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

The first accused gave the order to shoot at people who stole wood, the two others carrying out this order as a result of which one man was killed, another wounded, the wounds indicating the use of dum-dum bullets.

Transmitted by
In connection with an investigation by members of the Dutch Investigation Team of the Netherlands War Crimes Commission in Germany concerning war crimes committed by former members of the Police in the Netherlands at Hilversum.

Witness Karl Baad, a former member of the Police in Hilversum, states that on one day (probably end of 1944) he was working with his colleagues EKGS and HNG, and in an "Obergaufräte der Luftwaffe" were ordered to lie in ambush near a so-called "Verbuschungs" (trench-trap) at Hilversum where (according to the "Obergaufräte") Dutchmen had stolen wood.

Witness states further that "Oberleutnant" HOFFMANN had given them strict orders to kill anybody who should try to steal wood. After having been there for some time they saw three men approach. Witness' colleagues immediately opened fire with the result that one was killed instantly. The two others tried to get away but they were shot at and one was seriously wounded in his leg.

Witness states that later while being in a prisoner-of-war camp Major OSTERMUNICH had told him that "Oberleutnant" HOFFMANN had given the order to shoot (and kill) entirely on his own account.

In connection with the above statement August Higot, member of the aforementioned sub-committee and special constable made an enquiry in this case.

Witness W.E. van Meenakind, head-policeman constable at Hilversum, states that on 23rd March 1945 two men came to the police-station and reported that two men were shot in connection with the theft of wood.

Witness went with two by ambulance to a spot on the heath near Hilversum where he saw that a youth, called Jan Larnertink, was seriously wounded in one leg. The bullets had caused enormous damage on his right hip. They took him to the hospital and then went back to the heath where they found the body of H.van Laar who was killed by a bullet in the right temple. The left side of the head was completely shot away. Considering the enormous wounds witness has a strong suspicion that the Germans used special bullets.

Witness J.J. Larnertink and J.H. van Laar, both confirm. Witness Larnertink adds that he cannot move or walk without the help of crutches. His leg will never heal. He was in hospital till 24th December 1945. Witness' neighbour v.Hulst was arrested by the Gestapo and taken to a concentration camp where he stayed till the liberation.

In connection with the suspicion that the Germans used heavy-bullets a medical report was requested. Dr. Schnedding refused however to give evidence in this connection in virtue of his office.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Hilversum on 13th June 1947.

NOTE ON THE CASE:

The case is closed.

No defence is possible.
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The accused while under the influence of alcohol started playing with their weapons and some members of their unit were hurt. They killed the civilian population for having shot and they started throwing handgrenades into houses while they forced the men to go with them. Some houses were later pillaged and several articles and money were stolen. 15 men were forced to dig trenches.
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT.

submitted by Tjaard Holmard, sergeant of the State Police, member of the above sub-committee.

Witness J.G. Schneider states that in the evening of April 19th, 1945 he was chopping wood with a friend of his in the latter's garden when suddenly they heard shooting and shouting both by Dutch and German voices. Witness went home as quickly as he could and on the way was shot at but he managed to get home. He heard German shouting "Terroristen herau!" (terrorists out) and as he presumed that some sort of raid was on he hid himself with his neighbours. From there he saw men in all sorts of clothes, uniforms and caps, being gathered by the Germans who were hitting them with the butt of their rifles.

Next morning witnesses heard what had happened. The Germans had been drinking heavily and some of them started playing with their weapons. Consequently two of the Germans got wounded and trying to get the blame off themselves they said that the inhabitants had shot at them. Witness states that one man was killed by a hand grenade and one woman's leg had to be amputated later also as a result of the shooting. Others were wounded, mostly children. All men who had been dragged out of their houses were taken to the Wolvenplein prison where they had to stay the night. Some wounded while being threatened with a revolver had to say where their husbands were.

Witness later found out that the Germans who were billeted at the municipal-slaughter-house at the time were KICKERLING, a Sturmführer and commissar, Oberscharführer SCHNELLER, Rottenführer KOCH, an Austrian called WILHLM and some Dutch S.S.-men. They probably belonged to the FERD-GRS of the "SS-Grenadier-Brigade Landsturmpolizei".

Witness Mrs. Schonk states that some Dutch S.S.-men knocked at her door and asked her whether there were any men in the house. She answered two or three men were in the house and went with the S.S.-men. Witness tried to give a pair of shoes to one of them but was told to go inside as she gave the shoes to another prisoner who just passed. She then heard a shot and felt a pain in her leg. She fell and was taken indoors by her daughter. Only next morning a doctor could be fetched and witness was in hospital for 311 months when she was told that her leg had to be amputated. Altogether she was in hospital till 12th September 1945.

Witness Eilco Dol confirms and states that altogether some 25 grenades were thrown into his house. He had to go with the Germans while his wife and four children who were all more or less wounded went with his neighbours. His youngest child had a grenade splinter near his right temple. The men were all driven to the slaughter-house where they had to stand in a row and were told that the Germans had been shot at and that they had to say who had done it. Witness noticed that the Germans had drunk heavily. If they refused two out of every ten men would be shot on the spot. Nobody said a word as it simple was not true that they had done the shooting. Two of the Germans Wilkinson for a while to destroy them all with some grenades. From the slaughter-house they were brought to the Wolvenplein prison after some 1½ hours.

Witness adds that the Germans stole P.14W.-cut of his house besides 4 new bicycles, three suits, 5 dresses, a coat and all underwear and children's clothing.

Mrs. Dol confirms.

Witness J. van der Linden states that the morning after the shooting he found the man who had been killed by a grenade in his house.

Witness E. Jongeling confirms the happenings on the evening of 19th April.

Witness Louis Bruijlin confirms and adds that on 26th April all the men rounded up on the 19th had to go and work on the tank-tracks at Zuidwijk.
Witness L. Cohen, Dutch, now in custody, states that he belonged to a "Verwaltungseinsatzgruppe", the "Landsturmbistema", The commander of this unit was Hauptsharfhurher KRIECHBAUM and they were billeted at the slaughter-house in Utrecht. Witness had stayed with some friends till about 9 p.m. and on returning to the slaughter-house heard some shooting. He saw TEILEN, one of the unit, throw a hand grenade into one of the houses. Generalfhrer ROC and Obersturmfhrer WALLMANN, an Austrian, also took part in the action. Hauptsturmfhrer KRIECHBAUM also took part and extended the action.

Witness knows that the Germans were drunk and had been playing with fire-arms.

Witness Heymans, Dutch, in custody, states that as far as he knows, KRIECHBAUM, HELM and TEILEN took part in the action.

Witness M. van Dijk, a Dutchman, states that as far as he knows, HELM and TEILEN took part in the action.

Witness J. van Slooten, manager of the slaughter-house, states that an S.S. Company took possession of part of the slaughter-house in January 1945. The commander was Hauptsharfhurher KRIECHBAUM, his deputy was Obersturmfhrer WALLMANN, another German there was called SCHMIDER probably also a non-commissioned officer. The action on the 19th started about 9.30 p.m. and KRIECHBAUM who was billeted with witness was still at home. However, he soon joined in. Witness thanks that the whole thing started under the command of WALLMANN. Witness who could see everything from his house confirms the behaviour of the Germans stated by other witnesses. He says that several men were beaten and kicked by the Germans. The reason why he thinks that WALLMANN started it all is that he was a very aggressive person. Once he (WALLMANN) stood on a shelter near the slaughter-house and started throwing hand grenades. He said as excuse that he never had an opportunity to exercise throwing grenades seriously.

Witness adds that shortly after the liberation WALLMANN suddenly burst into witness' office (he had come with some British soldiers) and asked anxiously whether it was true that he was going to be shot for his behaviour at the slaughter-house in Utrecht. Witness told him that he knew nothing about this and WALLMANN then left greatly relieved. He does not.

Witness P. Spaans confirms and adds that most of the Germans were drunk. Witness had some difficulty with WALLMANN later when he (witness) told him that the Germans had not been shot at by partisans but that they had been drunk and had fired themselves.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Utrecht, 8th January 1947.

Th. Holwerda.

No defence is possible.
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List 48

CARDS CHECKED LIST 65

HAASE, George
G 31
United Nations War Crimes Commission

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

UNITED NATIONS DISTRICT COURT AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

6737/NE/4/360

30 OCT 1947

ADMITTED to charge 6737 (UNNOE No. 6737) re the shooting of Dutchmen on various dates in October 1944 at the Westerbork camp

Additional accused

1. REISER: Johan Georg Hang; German; born 22nd November 1922 at Mainstock; living Haagelgasse 36; Maimstockheim; one fore-arm missing; detained in Holland; UNWCC lists: 1/150; 42/Add; 40/A-85 etc.

2. BEYEL; SS-man at the Westerbork camp, October 1944.

3. LUBBECKE; SS-man at the Westerbork camp, October 1944.

4. DEFFNER; Sturmbannführer; President of the Stammgericht at Assen. UNWCC lists: 4/150; 42/Add; 40/A-85 etc.

5. GEMAERK; Albert Konrad; German; born at Dusseldorf, 27th September 1907; Polizei-Inspeditor by profession; living at Dusseldorf, Paukerstrasse 23; now detained in Holland; UNWCC lists: 50/A-127; 52/A-175; 59/A-Add

6. ECK, van; probably Dutch; SS-man at the Westerbork camp, October 1944.

Statement

submitted by Leon A.A. Cohen, Inspector of Police in Amsterdam.

Witnesses Ir. I. Fontijn & S. Puchez state that they had to cremate people who had died or had been killed in the Westerbork camp. They saw that one of the victims who were shot on October 23th had a big purse of money on him which was taken away by the S.D. man REISER. Present were also GEMAERK and DEFFNER. Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Westerbork, 20th April 1945

c/ D.A.A. Cohen.

Witness S. Stallegange states that whenever executions in the camp were taking place the inmates were not allowed to leave the camp but nevertheless he once watched them. Besides the community GEMAERK, the S.D. man BRUUT, VAN ECK, LUBBECKE and REISER were also there as well as Major DEFFNER who was, witness thinks, President of the Polizei-Stamgericht at Assen.

After the shootings witness spoke to van ECK (a Dutch SS-man) and he told him that this time they had taken part too. Even REISER with his one arm fired some shots, he added, when witness remarked that this was the German Police’s job van ECK said: yes but this time we were allowed to shoot too.

Witness H. Ansbacher states that the shooting of people to be executed was done at random as afterwards parts of their nose, head etc. were missing. Witness came to the conclusion that the shots were not properly aimed. In the camp they always heard one salvo followed by separate shots, probably the coup-de-grace.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Westerbork on April 24th, 1945

c/ D.A.A. Cohen.
Name of accused, rank and unit or official position (Not to be translated)

1. NAME: George; German; Gerichtsassessor.
   Now in custody in Holland
   UNWCC lists 444-185; 56-9-362

2. MACHER; Major; Commander of the Ordnungs-Polizei at Groningen.
   UNWCC list 58/7-74

3. ANDERS: Kriminal-Kommissar SS. Obersturmführer. According to a German witness has since died.
   UNWCC list 361-1-36

4. BELLNER, Friedrich; Hauptsturmführer of the S.S.
   Now in custody in Holland
   UNWCC list 444-7-94

5. STRUDEL, Wilhelm; Kriminalbeamte.
   Now in custody in Holland
   UNWCC lists: 444-923 & 926

6. SCHREIBER, Martin, Oberleutnant of the Ordnungspolizei at Groningen.
   Now detained in Holland

7. HOFFMANN, Sturmbävtführer; belonged to the Stab des Befehlshabers der Sicherheitsdienst then in Westerbork-kamp.

8. HUG, Joseph; Zugwartmeister der Ordnungspolizei.
   Now detained in Holland
   UNWCC list 444-1-2

9. THOMAS; Zugwartmeister der Ordnungspolizei.
   UNWCC list 444-535

10. LAUBE; Oberwartmeister der Ordnungspolizei

11. MULLER, Willy; Oberwartmeister der Ordnungspolizei; took part in executions at the Westerbork-camp in October 1944.

12. B. JUNG, Revierwartmeister der Ordnungspolizei; took part in executions at the Westerbork-camp (Wall) in October 1944.

13. M. SCHULZ: Julius; Oberwartmeister der Ordnungspolizei.
   Now in custody in Holland.

14. SCHWEIDERS, Oberwartmeister der Ordnungspolizei; took part in an execution at Horg in April 1945.

15. STEINLE, Johann; Oberwartmeister der Ordnungspolizei.
    Now detained in Holland.
16. KOCH; Untersturmführer of the S.D. at Groningen; according to a German witness believed to be dead; according to files in our possession detained in Holland.
UNSC list 44/A-260

17. JUNKER, Ernst; attached to the S.D. at Groningen; presumably under treatment at Aurich.
UNSC list 44/A-242

18. AMELIUS, Rolf; SS-Oberscharführer and member of the Sicherheitspolizei in custody in Holland.
UNSC lists 20/A-358; H/A-313

19. SCHLTER; probably identical with Robert Johann SCHLETER, who is now detained in Holland and listed on UNSC list 44/A-495

20. DR. KLOß; Belonged to the S.D. at Groningen. Was present at shootings at Westerbork camp.
UNSC list 44/A-17

21. KLETSCHER, Oberwachtmeister der Ordnungspolizei; took part in shootings at Westerbork camp in October 1944.

22. STRÜG, Oberwachtmeister der Ordnungspolizei; took part in two shootings at Norg in April 1945.
UNSC list 44/A-528

23. GAUK, Oberwachtmeister der Ordnungspolizei; took part in two shootings at Westerbork camp in October 1944.

24. BLATTER, Oberwachtmeister der Ordnungspolizei; took part in two shootings at Westerbork camp in October 1944.

25. PROSF, Member of the S.D. at Groningen; took part in shootings at Westerbork camp in October 1944.

26. SCHOFF; Sturmbahnführer; Head of the Sipo. UNSC list 1/150 etc.

27. KLÖTZ, SILÖ; Oberwachtmeister der Ordnungspolizei; now detained in Holland.

28. KUNZ, Johann Thomas, Hauptwachtmeister der Ordnungspolizei at Groningen; now detained in Holland.

29. CT. NAME: Leutnant der Gendarmerie; now detained in Holland.

30. LINNBROCK, Robert Wilhelm; Kriminal-Schreiber; now detained in Holland. UNSC list 44/A-311

31. KRAMER; Albert Konrad; Obersturmführer; Commandant of the Westerbork camp; now in custody in Holland. UNSC Lists 44/A-187; 55/A-175 etc.
| Place and date of commission of alleged crime | Westerbork camp - October 1944, Norg - April 1945 |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list | No. 1 - Murder (complicity in) |
| References to relevant provisions in national law | Neth. Penal Code art. 47, 48, 267, 289 |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

All the persons accused are guilty of/or are involved in the executions of a large number of Dutch citizens who were partly shot as reprisal measures for the killing of two Germans and partly had been sentenced to death.
Excerpts of these statements have been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

submitted by Jan Schoenmaker, Sergeant Major, of State police, Deputy Head of the Political Investigation Department at Groningen.

Witness C. Bloemendaal states that from 23rd September 1944 till 29th October 1944, he was a prisoner of the S.D. at Groningen. At that time there was a large number of other prisoners; he knew most of them.

On 25th September, 12 people were taken off; on 12th October, another 3. As this usually happened very early in the morning, they were sure that these people were going to be shot. Witness knows that on 12th October, the S.D. sent STOPLAN with the prisoners.

Witness C.B. Stavenuiter confirms.

George H., German, now in custody in Holland, states that he was chief of the Sicherheitsdienst at Groningen. He remembers that during September and October 1944, a large number of persons were shot. The motive for this had partly been continued to death and partly shot as reprisal for the shooting of two members of the S.D. at Dokkum. Dr. SCHONHILDE (already condemned to death) signed the order for these shootings. Witness informed Major H., Commandant of the Ordnungspolizei at Groningen. Major H. told Oberleutnant SCHMID of the Ordnungspolizei to execute the order. Kriminal-Kommissar JEPPE, Head of Group IV of the Sicherheitsdienst Groningen was told to arrange transport of the victims to Westerbork where the shooting was to take place, searching of articles on the victims etc. Witness thinks he remembers STOPLAN telling him that he had been present at the execution and that remains of the Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei at the Westerbork-camp, probably DRUPPE, had also been present.

It is possible that witness once received a list with names of the victims and that the executions were done on two different dates. This list had been passed on to H. Witness never suggested to execute certain people; he did however suggest to transport prisoners to another place this in connection with the many raids on prisons and police stations. He did not feel safe to keep these prisoners in the prison any longer. He does not know whether these prisoners were later shot in order to make space in the prison in this way. Possibly the interrogation report of the first batch was sent to the Befehlshaber of the S.D. and witness then received the order to shoot.

Witness BELLER states that he was the "Vertreter" of the Commandant of the S.D. H. at Groningen. He generally arranged assistance, after he received orders from H. to this effect from HOFF, between the Ordnungspolizei and the S.D. He gave orders to Oberleutnant SCHMID, Commandant of the Ordnungspolizei, Stellpunkt Groningen. Witness states that he arranged the relations between the Ordnungspolizei and the S.D. in order to prevent that the Schleiferarbeiter NEUMANN and KRAMER would give orders to the Ordnungspolizei directly. However, this seems to have happened several times. He does not remember ever to have given Oberleutnant SCHMID order to execute people in Westerbork-camp. This was usually done by HOFF personally. As far as witness knows, the executions in Westerbork were ordered by the Befehlshaber der Sicherheitsdienst at Zeebrugge and SS-Obersturmführer and Kriminal-Kommissar HOFF executed the order by HOFF. Witness did know of the executions in Westerbork and even thinks that they were once interrupted for lack of coal to work the crematorium. STOPLAN was present for the Sicherheitsdienst. Witness states that HOFF and HOFF have since died.

Witness Hans OTT, German, now detained in Holland, states that he was liaison-Officer with Major HOFF. A request for assistance...
Witnesses for the S.H. came only from N.Z.S. He submitted the request in major LEHMANN who ordered Oberleutnant SCHILD or his deputy Hauptwachmeister DROSTE to give the required assistance. It was never stated what the assistance was wanted for, but another thought which does appear to me got the impression that Major LEHMANN knew the reason especially when it concerned a "big case". He heard about executions at Westerbork under Oberleutnant SCHILD, who told him one evening that he had to execute death sentences next morning.

Witness Robert Wilhelm LEHMANN, German, now in custody, states that he knew of the execution in the Westerbork camp. He was "Suchbearbeiter" for several of the victims. The interrogation reports were sent to the "Hofhishaber" who then sentenced them to death. The shooting was done by a command of the Ordnungspolizei at Groningen. He has never been present at executions. The request for assistance from the Ordnungspolizei was always made by SCHILD.

Witness Albert Konrad GEISLER, German, now in custody, states that he was commandant of the Westerbork camp. He remembers having seen Oberleutnant SCHILD some 5-7 times in the camp with persons who had been condemned to death and who had to be shot. At the orders of SCHILD witness had to see to the cordoning-off of the place of execution. Once he was ordered to shoot people but he refused on several grounds. Once also he was present and this time Oberleutnant SCHILD commanded the firing-squad too. The corpses were always cremated in the camp crematorium.

Witness estimates the number of victims at the Westerbork camp shot during the time that he was the commandant at some 52-56. All victims came from Assen and Groningen. He thinks that 3 times people from Assen were shot and once Sturmscharführer HOFFMANN was present. He remembers that HOFFMANN reported the executions, this must have been in October 1944.

Witness Johann Thomas PAULUS, German, now detained in Holland, states that his commandant was Oberleutnant SCHILD, who received his orders from the Commandant of the Ordnungspolizei Major WIL. WACHMESTER sometimes dealt directly with SCHILD. Witness does not know anything about executions in the Westerbork camp. He did receive several times orders from SCHILD to have 10-15 people ready next morning but did not know what they were supposed to do. His deputies were Zugwachmeister THOMAS and PAULUS.

Witness Simon KLÖTZ, German, now detained in Holland, denies ever having been present at shootings.

Witness Joseph ALTMANN, German, now detained in Holland, states that he was a member of a firing-squad at Westerbork camp. He further states how the shootings took place at the camp and that they were commanded by Oberleutnant SCHILD. In April 1945 he also had to go to the place of execution with Oberleutnant SCHILD. He was present and this time Oberleutnant SCHILD was also present.

Witness states that he knows of three shootings and the following members of the Ordnungspolizei took part: Oberleutnant SCHILD three times, Zugwachmeister THOMAS, Oberwachmeister LEHMANN, Oberwachmeister MILLY JAKOB, Revisoroberwachmeister RÜHE, twice at Westerbork; Oberwachmeister MÜLLER twice at Westerbork; Oberwachmeister KÖHLER, twice at Westerbork; Oberwachmeister KÖHLER, two at Westerbork, once at Groningen; Oberwachmeister KÖHLER, twice at Westerbork, and at Groningen; Oberwachmeister KÜCHLE, twice at Westerbork; Oberwachmeister HACKER, twice at Westerbork; Oberwachmeister KÖHLER, twice at Westerbork, and Oberwachmeister HACKER, twice at Westerbork, insofar as witness can remember. He is not sure that Oberwachmeister RÜHE took part in one of the executions. Revisoroberwachmeister RÜHE and the Oberwachmeister KÖHLER were however certainly never took part.

Witnesses Johann STADLER, German, now detained in Holland, states that in October 1944 he took part in the shooting of 17 persons at Westerbork. He received the order from Oberleutnant SCHILD to be present next morning but was not told what for. Next morning they drove to Westerbork Oberleutnant SCHILD and his colleagues ATLAN and THOMAS also being in the
car. SCHIDT gave the execution order, ABLE and TRUXX and witness himself were members of the execution squad.

Julius NIEBRAUER, German, now detained in Holland admits once having taken part in the shooting of 17 prisoners at Westerbork. Another day he took part in the shooting of five persons but he does not remember where this took place. Oberleutnant SCHIDT and KNORR of the Sicherheitsdienst at Groningen were in command.

Witness Carol Faber, Dutch, now detained in Holland, states that in the autumn of 1944 he took part in a shooting at Westerbork-camp. He and his brother were present and the German S.D. men JENKENS and APFELBACH.

Witness F.J. FABER, brother of the above, also detained states that at the end of October 1944 he got orders from KNORR to go to Westerbork where a number (7 or 8) of prisoners, who were condemned to death by the Befehlshaber der S.D., were to be shot. SCHIDT was in command of the firing squad who executed the prisoners. On 8th April 1945 he took part in the shooting of about 10 persons at Norg. This execution took place with a so-called neck-shot. Present were KNORR and SCHIDT of the S.D. and Oberleutnant SCHIDT of the Ordnungspolizei. KNOES was in command.

Witness STEWART, German, now in custody in Holland, admits having been present at the shooting of 17 people at Westerbork. He received the valuables and handed them to ANDERS after the execution. Also present were JENKENS and BICKEL of the S.D. He got a list with 17 names from ANDERS, who ordered him to go with these prisoners to Westerbork, where they were to be shot by the Ordnungspolizei. He further states that he has been another time at Norg in April 1945 with 8 prisoners of the S.D. who were shot.

Witness Martin SCHIDT, German, now in custody in Holland. About the shooting in October 1944 he does not remember which persons took part in the firing squad but while in prison ABLE, STEWART and NIEBRAUER told him that they had been there.

He admits having been present and in command of several other shootings.

In October 1944 WASSERMANN told him that the next day a number of prisoners of the S.D. had to be shot. He got further detailed instruction from Hauptsturmführer BELLEM of the S.D.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Assen 19th March 1947

a/Schoemaker

NOTES ON THE CASE:
The case is complete
No defence is possible.
REGISTERED NOS.
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**KAUFNER, Hermann Bruno Reinhold**

and 2
For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number | Date of receipt in Secretariat
---|---
6791/N.4/61 | 30 OCT 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

1. KAUFNER, HERMANN, BRUNO, REINHOLT, ERNST,
born at Hamburg 19th January 1924, son,
lived at Reinsotstraat 38, Utrecht.
In custody in Holland.

Witness:

2. NSB, Stabsfeldwebel der Feldgendarmerie
at Utrecht in 1944.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

In the surrounding of Utrecht September and October 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No.XIII - Pillage

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code.
Law 10th July 1947 (Stat. Book H. 233)

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

The accused KAUFNER, a German deserter from the Luftwaffe, robbed several farmers together with an other German deserter whose name is not known, and a Dutch deserter from the S.S.
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by C. SCHONEVOLD, Detective of the Political Investigation Department at Utrecht.

Witness H.J. de VRINS states that her husband runs a cafe.
One day in 1944, Roverts came to the cafe with two Germans in uniform. He told her that he had deserted from the SS. The German were called HERWIN and HEINZ. Roverts told her once that he used to go out in SS uniform with the two Germans to fetch food from the farmers. When she asked him whether he got food that way he said that if the farmers did not give it, they took it.
Some time afterwards the Feldgendarmerie arrived and asked her whether she knew Roverts. They told her that Roverts had been robbing the farmers in the neighbourhood.

Witness Mrs. J. GRIFT states that in the night of 6 and 7 Oct. three Germans woke them up. (She recognizes Roverts from a photo shown to her by the investigator). They said they were looking for people in hiding. They searched the house and took 2 new bicycles and a side of bacon. They bought 500 lbs of cheese and ordered their servant to get a cart and horse ready. They loaded everything on the cart and also smoked with goods they had stolen from Van Rossum. In Dec. 1944, witness was summoned by the Feldgendarmerie. She and other farmers from the neighbourhood were confronted with Roverts. The interrogation was conducted by a German called MEISS.

Witness Van ROSSUM states that the Germans arrived at his farm on the night of 6 - 7 Oct. They were all armed. They said they were looking for radio sets and people in hiding. It soon turned out that they were out to rob. (Witness recognizes Roverts from a photo shown to him by the investigator). They took an electric cleaner and a considerable amount of clothing.

Witness J.C.G. VERNOOY states that on the night of 1 Oct. 1944 he was woken up at 2.15 a.m. by 3 Germans. They asked him to show them the family's "lussenko". He asked them whether they were authorized to do so they threatened him with a pistol. They then searched the house. It was soon clear that they did not come to inspect papers but that they were ordinary thieves. They paid for the cheese they took with money they had stolen from Witjes as he learned later. They stole a gold watch, jewels and money, and he thinks a F.100 note. He recognizes Roverts and KAUFNER from photo's shown to him by the investigator. He was later confronted with Roverts at the Feldgendarmerie.

Witness WITTES, states that he was woken up during the night of 30 Sept. - 1 Oct. 1944 by three Germans. They came to look for radio's and people in hiding and were all armed. He recognizes Roverts and KAUFNER from photo's shown to him by the investigator.
KAUFNER opened all the cupboards. They stole money to an amount of more than F.100 and a considerable amount of clothing, food etc.

Witness J. KEMP states that in Oct. 1944 he heard a knock on the door during the night. He asked what it was all about and the next moment a shot rang out and the bullet went through the door. There were 3 Germans and witness recognizes Roverts and KAUFNER from the photo's. They stole food under threat of their fire arms.

Other witnesses give similar statements about robberies of money, gold, jewelry, food, clothing etc.

- 2 -

- The accused -
The accused H.B.B.S. KEPNER states that he is a German, who deserted from the Luftwaffe in 1944 and went to Holland with another deserter, HEINZ. They met Reverts who had deserted from the SS. Witness then went with Roverts and HEINZ at night to farmers and under all sorts of pretext such as inspection of the blackmarket, search for people in hiding, they stole food and money. Sometimes Reverts paid for the cheese with money stolen from other farmers. If the money was not given readily they threatened with arrest. Everything was taken under the threat of firearms. When they had been working 3 or 4 days near Houten they went to the neighbourhood of Vleuten. There they went to four farmers in one night and the amount stolen was so large, that they took a cart and horse to take the things with them. He cannot remember how much they stole. He remembers that he sold a stolen bicycle for P.100. He thinks he received as his part of the loot at least P.2000. He states that all the robberies committed by the three of them were for their own profit.

Witness Rovert confesses to having committed robberies together with KEPNER and HEINZ, all dressed in uniform, he in SS uniform the others in that of the Luftwaffe. He states that in Dec. 1944 he was arrested by the Feldgendarmerie. He was confronted with several farmers and sentenced to death for desertion and sabotage but managed to escape.

The investigator adds that the surname of Heinz is not yet known.

Statement signed on oath of office at Utrecht 20th May 1947.

s/ G. SCHOONEVELD

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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DEPNER 63
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals

Charge No. 639 (30-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

1. DEGENER, (U.N.I.C.C. List No. 1/150 etc.)

(Not to be translated)

2. GOTTSCHELL, (U.N.I.C.C. List No. 30/336.)


Date and place of commission of alleged crime

UDBREIT and HAREM Camp

September 1943 - August 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list (1 - 3.)

No. 1 - Murder (Judicial murder)

" III - Ill-treatment

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code.

Law 10th July 1947 (Stat. Book N. 233)

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

In 1943-1944 the Germans tried to roll up a large underground organisation called "TROUT" which published newspapers. The accused GOTTSCHELL was mainly charged with the investigation of the case. Only acts which constitute war crimes are DEGENER, for taking part in a Police "Stadgericht" in the infamous Vught-Camp where 23 members of the organisation were sentenced to death and executed; GOTTSCHELL and KOSTY, for ill-treatment during the investigation and using fire-arms on escaping arrestees in an excessive manner.
Political Investigation Department
District 's-Hertogenbosch

Excerpts of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statement

Submitted by G. van Dillion, detective attached to the sub-committee for the investigation of war crimes at 's-Hertogenbosch.

Witness L.J.S. van SLEEMEN, a nurse, states that she was interrogated by GOTTESCHALK. GOTTESCHALK hit her in her face till she fell down because she denied that with which he accused her. At this moment another German entered the room who pulled her up off the ground by her hair and still holding her by the hair shook her violently. She thinks she recognizes this German in a photo of KOENNY shown to her by the investigator.

Witness STREEF states that he was waiting in front of the Utrecht railway station one day in Sept. 1943 when he was arrested by GOTTESCHALK. He was handcuffed to a console of his and taken to the police station. Just before arriving there they both ran away and heard shots ringing out behind them. When he was hit for the third time he had to give up. His comrade (SPIEGEL) was also hit in his foot. In the corridor of the police station, GOTTESCHALK - it must have been him for witness saw nobody else there - then started to strike them on the face. Witness was then treated by a doctor who considered him to be a very serious case and he was taken to hospital. He had a shot in his arm, in his shoulder and his lung.

Witness H.J. KRANENBURG states that in September 1943 he was on duty as a policeman in front of the railway station at Utrecht.

He saw that 3 persons were arrested and recognized GOTTESCHALK from a photo, shown to him by the investigator as one of the persons who made the arrest. He was asked to show them the way to the police station. Before they arrived there, 2 of the prisoners ran away and immediately GOTTESCHALK started to shoot at the escaping man. He did not aim low at their legs but aimed higher. The prisoners were caught again.

Witness H. OLIVIER, Head police constable at Utrecht, confirms the above statement in so far that he saw the SD men beat and kick the prisoners in the hall of the police station.

Witness KNOL confirms, saying that the ill-treatment was rather serious.

Accused GOTTESCHALK states that he shot at the fleeing prisoners. He denies having beaten the prisoners in the office at the police station. He denies having beaten nurse Van SLEEMEN. She told him that she had been beaten by KOENNY.

He further states that he was for a short time in Vught where the trial was held. DERRIE was a member of the court. 23 Persons were condemned to death.

KOENNY states that the case was tried by a Polizei strafgericht in the camp at Vught. He thinks that DERRIE was the prosecutor.
Accused KORBY denies having beaten the nurse Van SLEUNEN.

Confronted with GOTTSCILJK and KORBY, witness Van SLEUNEN recognizes them both as the men who ill-treated her.

GOTTSCILJK recognizes her but denies the ill-treatment. KORBY states that he has never seen her before.

The investigator adds that the 23 men were shot at Night camp on 5th August 1944.

Statement signed on oath of office at Reusden, 4th June 1947.

a/ H. van Dillen.

Notes on the case.

The short extract relates only to a few acts of persons who have been listed before, GOTTSCILJK and DEENOR several times.

It remains for the Court to decide whether a statement of a victim concerning ill-treatment against two denials by the alleged perpetrators will be accepted.

It must however be born in mind that there have been other cases against the accused and for that reason prima facie evidence might be accepted.

Defence for the acts if legal proof is given, is not possible.
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Furks

6799
For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 640
Date of Receipt in Secretariat: 30 OCT 1947

Name of accused, his rank and official position:
1. PURDEL, lieutenant of the "Ordnungspolizei" at Tilburg, May 1944. UNWCO-list 52/A-166.
(not to be translated) 2. HENDRIK, major in the "Ordnungspolizei" at Tilburg, May 1944.

Suspects:
3. ZAUTL, Dr. Ernst, Stab办事 in the Crime Police at Tilburg, May 1944. Now in the "Osterreichische Armee" at Lithonde, near Wilhelmshaven. Private address: Weiskerstrasse 31/2, Vienna, XIX.

Witnesses:
5. BHE, Friedrich, Obersturmbannführer at Haaren-camp May 1944. Now detained in Holland. UNWCO-lists 30/4-41, 53/4-41, 56/4-71 and 60/4-92.
7. SCHWARZ, member of the Sicherheitspolizei at Haaren-camp, May 1944.

Place and date of occurrence of alleged crime:
Truuner, 27th May 1944. (Holland)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
No. 1 - Murder (Complicity in)

References to relevant provisions in national law:
Neth. Penal Code
Law 14 July 1947 (St. Book H.233)

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:
A group of persons were involved in an attempt to kill a traitor (police-constable Gorits). Although not even a beginning had been made to this plan, 14 persons in Haaren-camp were condemned to death by a Polizei Staatsrichter which sat there.

The accused PURDEL made the necessary arrangements for the execution whilst HENDRIK was a member of the Polizei Staatsrichter and was present at the execution. Dr. ZAUTL seems to have been present as well.

Transmitted by...
Witness M.J. Looy states that on 27th May 1944, an unknown German soldier belonging to the Ordnungspolizei came into her shop. This soldier seemed to be very upset and nervous. He voluntarily told witness that he had experienced something which he would never forget. He told her that he was a witness at the execution of 21 people near Eindhoven.

The investigator adds that the execution of 14 persons had been carried out by members of the Ordnungspolizei at Tilburg and that in connection with this, the names of FURKS and ANNEN were mentioned.

Witness C.W.J. arts states that he, de Jong and Verbunt were arrested at Deurn on the 24th February 1944. They were all concerned in a plot to kill the Dutch policeman Gorrits. At the beginning of March 1944, they were taken to Haaron and were interrogated by KLINKEL the same night in front of Gorrits.

On 24th May 1944, witness was brought before a court which was held in Haaron camp. In addition to himself and other witness van Spendonck, Verbunt, Gorrits and others there.

Witness states that he thinks that the members of the court belonged to the S.D. and he was told to come from The Hague. All but Annenerts and De Jong were condemned to death but witness' sentence was altered to 15 years penal servitude.

Witness W.P. Thijsen, Dutch, now in custody, states that one day he and Gorrits had to assist the S.D. from 's-Hertogenbosch. Witness was a driver and he was told to follow a car in which the S.D. KLINKEL, KROK and SCHUUR were seated. Witness remembers that they arrested Annenerts, De Jong and van Spendonck.

Witness P.J. Gorrits, Dutch, now in custody in Holland, states that he was told by a Jew that Meinster and Doesnak had made plans to shoot witness. This witness reported to his chief who in turn informed the S.D. from 's-Hertogenbosch. Then KLINKEL and KROK were ordered to investigate the case and it was found out that Meinster, Doesnak, Verbunt andarts belonged to the plot. Eventually it appeared that Annenerts, van Spendonck, De Jong and de Jong also were members of this group.

Witness states further that some weeks later he read in a newspaper that some men had been condemned to death and were already executed amongst them being van Spendonck, Verbunt and van Verbunt. This was in connection with their plans to shoot witnesses.

Witness H. KLINKEL had told witness that he was present at van Spendonck's execution.

Witness G. van Dillon, police-official at Tilburg, states that on 27th May 1944, he read in the newspapers about the execution of 14 Dutchmen amongst them being 3 Tilburg-men, van Spendonck, Verbunt and van Verbunt. Shortly before the liberation witnesses heard from the director of the police exchange that these men were shot in the Drunen sand-dunes as he had heard from Mr. KLINKEL. Exclusively after the liberation of Tilburg, witness tried to trace the bodies of these men but in vain. From a report made by the American police witness learned that the Germans
Witness wrote to Dr. Zensor who with his reply sent a map showing where the execution had taken place and where the bodies of those men were buried. Dr. Zensor referred in his reply to a Hauptmann on the Ordnungs-polizei of Tilburg, called JENKIN, who is supposed to know more about this case.

Witness H.J. Jansen widow of H.J. Jansen states that on 27th Feb., 1944, her late husband was arrested by KONNY, KESZ and the two Dutch policemen Gorrits and Thijssen. They took him with them and confiscated F.200.-.

During the time that witness' husband was a prisoner in Haaren he once managed to send a letter to her in which he stated that he was convinced of being concerned in the intended killing of Gorrits but that he had nothing to do with this. Witness' husband was sent from Haaren to Stahnhausen and eventually to Dorgren-Gelsen where, witness heard, he died as a result of petrol-injections.

Witness F.G.J. Suys states that she was a courier for an illegal group. She knew of the unsuccessful attempt to kill the policeman Gorrits and she knew too that van Spandonck, Verbunt and Jorda were concerned in this plot.

Witness was arrested on 2nd March, 1944 by Kingooll, KESZ and SOMSCO. She understood that this arrest was in connection with being concerned in the afo-mentioned plot. She was sent to Haaren-camp. There witness heard about the men's fate.

Witness states further that one day DMII entered her cell and asked her to sign a paper. On the paper was written that she had to remain in prison as long as the war lasted. She was transported to Ravensbruck-camp and later to a camp near Airhoven (Kollnauhaus).

Assaulted Albert Otto DEECK, now in custody in Holland, states that from 9th Dec., 1941 till 17 Sept., 1944 he was deputy-commandant of the German "Polizei" prison in Haaren. Assaulted remembers that amongst others van Spandonck, Verbunt and Jorda were prisoners there. He does not know whether or not these men were tried in Haaren but he knew that news came in that they were sentenced to death by a German court. Assaulted then mentioned this fact on the cards in the card-index concerning those men. Assaulted states that about 29th July, 1944 he was ordered by the commandant, DEECK, to go and meet a corder from The Hague at Voight station. They received a letter from this courier and gave it to "Commando" Major FURK who told them that 14 men from Haaren-camp had to be executed by order of Sturmbannführer DEECK.

Major FURK said that the prisoners would be executed in the sand dunes near Dramaun. FURK added that 2 lorries to fetch the prisoners would be in Haaren-camp the following day at 9 a.m. Either DEECK or witness had to be present.

Witness states that he reported to DEECK who ordered that he, witness, with Fritz FURK, LINDING and RUDING, were to be present at the execution, witnesses remembers that amongst the 14 prisoners were van Spandonck, Verbunt and Jorda. He checked the names with the cards in the card-index.

Witnesses, Fritz FURK, LINDING and a Hauptmann of the Ordnungs-polizei whose name witness does not know, followed the lorries by car to the place of the execution.

Witness then states that he saw the execution of 7 of the prisoners at a distance of about 120 metres. After those were shot, witness, Fritz FURK and LINDING then went back to Haaren. Witness remembers having seen a German doctor there who had to attend at the execution.

Witnesses Friedrich FURK and Erich Walter Haarzon LINDING both now in custody in Holland, confirm.

The investigator adds that with the help of witnesses DEECK, FURK and LINDING he tried to find the spot where the 14 men concerned were buried, but in vain.

Statements drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Housden on 30 July, 1947.

a/s van Dillon.

In an attached report
In an attached report O. Horox, head-constable in the Municipal Police at Tilburg, states that he had a talk with Dr. W. E. M. de Kort, member of the 2nd Chamber in Holland, who told him that he knew Dr. E. very well. On 26th May Dr. E. had told Dr. de Kort that he was present at the execution of H. Verbunt, van Syendonck and several others. These men were shot in 2 groups. Dr. K. E. promised Dr. de Kort to mention the place where these men were buried after the war.

Roxon states further that according to the "Nieuwe Tilburgsche Courant" of 27th May 1944, several men were condemned to death by the "Polizeistandortricht" at 's-Hertogenbosch.

Living those victims were J. van Jorkhoven, R.P. van Syendonck, H. Verbunt, Spaendonck, H. van Doorn and M. J. den Exter.

These men were detained in Haren-caep.

The burgomaster of Tilburg received a letter from the Head of the Polizeistandortricht in which it was stated that the aforementioned men with some others were condemned to death on 26th May 1944 and that the execution had taken place at Tilburg on 26th May 1944.

Roxon states that in view of what is known about it it must be considered shameful as to what place it was where this execution was carried out.

In an attached letter of 4th May 1946 Dr. U. K. writes to the the inspector of police and states he heard of the shootings during a conversation with a Crim. Polizei Hauptmann. The said Hauptmann often boasted in officers circles that he had been a member of the "Standortricht" and as such had been present at the execution.

Hauptmann, the officer in question, had made a drawing for the officers of the place of burial and Dr. K. asked the inspector of police to send him a copy and he would try to state the exact spot where the victims had been buried.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

NEDERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 844 (30-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

6744/364

30 OCT 1947

Name of witness, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)

LAUREN, Dr. lives at Wetzlar.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

LOLLAR, nr. GIESEN (Ger.) April 1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. III - Ill-treatment (death through negligence).

References to relevant provisions of national law


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

A Dutchman deported to Germany for forced labour, was badly fed and fell ill. He had to go on working with a temperature of 36.5° (Celsius) and when finally admitted to hospital did not get the appropriate treatment.

Transmitted by: .....................
Political Investigation Department
Rotterdam.

Pro. sticitia.

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Excerpt of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by W. Lagwoon, head police constable, Rotterdam, also special constable detached to the above departments, in connection with the death of Johan van Esch when doing forced labour at the Duderuswerk on, LOHLAR bei GIESSEN (Go.).

Witness A. F. van Esch, head-master of a school in Rotterdam, states that his son, Johannes van Esch, born 1th Dec. 1923, was sent by the Rotterdam Labour Exchange about June 1943 to do compulsory work in Germany, being placed with the Duderuswerk at LOHLAR near GIESSEN.

From his letters the work appeared too heavy for him, he received much too little to eat and he was very badly housed. The result was that he fell ill and on 14th April 1944 died of typhoid fever. In his letters he mentioned that he had to work with a temperature of 35°. He wrote that the factory doctor sent him to work while he was very ill. From all this it is witness' opinion that his son died from bad treatment and bad food and he puts the responsibility for this on the Duderuswerk and the factory doctor.

Witness Huijssen states that he too worked in Germany and met J. van Esch, an acquaintance of his, in LOHLAR. Van Esch told him he was very badly fed and housed there. Witness knew that van Esch because very ill and was suffering from typhoid fever. He died in hospital but as did also two or three of his comrades if witness remembers right. Witness heard later that in the hospital-hut in question the necessary medicines and medical treatment were entirely lacking. Witness was told that no serum against typhoid was provided for the sick youths. It is possible that Mr. L. ULRER who lives at WETZLAR can give further information about this.

As far as witness knows J. van Esch died partly as a result of bad care during his illness.

Witness Deumanjor states that he also worked in Germany. It appeared to him from letters he received from Johan van Esch that the latter had frightfully bad food etc. at LOHLAR.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed on 30th August 1947.

a/W. Lagwoon.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
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1-6: A for pillage and wanton destruction of property.
Charge No. 642 (31-10-1947)

For the use of the Secretariat
Registered Number
6795/Ne/6/75

Date of receipt in Secretariat
30 OCT 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position
(Not to be translated)

1. KLEIBER, Albert Konrad; German; born at
Mülheim, 27th September 1907; Polizei-
Inspektor by profession; living at
Mülheim, Prinzenstrasse 23;
Now detained in Holland
UNRCC lists: 40/A-127; 52/A-175; 59/Add-A

2. KEISER, Johan Georg; German, born
22nd November 1922 at Mainstock, living
Haakolgaase 36; Mainstockheim; one fore-
arm missing;
Detained in Holland

3. SCHMID, Simon Siegfried; German; born
Hamburg, 10th March 1900
Now detained in Holland

4. DEFFNER, Sturmbannführer;
UNRCC lists: 1/150; 42/Add; 40/A-88 etc.

5. BLEHR: belonging to the SS at the Wester-
bork-camp October 1944

6. FRENZEL-BETLE; SS-Sturmbannführer at the
Westerbork camp October 1944.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime
Zwollee; Westerbork
October 1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list
No. XIII - Pillage
No. XVIII - Arson

References to relevant provisions of national law
Neth. Penal Code
47, 48, 310-312; 157

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The accused 2, 3, 5 and 6 took part in the pillage of houses
whose inhabitants had gone into hiding; they did so on the orders of
accused 1 and 4.
Excerpt of these statements has been made in his own words by the Dutchman's Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**Statement**

submitted by Dick Jan Steed, sergeant of East Police, belonging to the group Wasserwerk detached to the Political Investigation Department, Assen District.

Witness H. Rijnsma states that he has been a civil servant in Assen since 1910. In September 1944 he and his family went into hiding as he did not wish to comply with orders to give names of people to be employed on C.T. work (Organisation Todt). Before going into hiding he took some goods and furniture from his house but had not time to evacuate everything before the S.D. arrived.

On October 1st, 1944 he heard that his house had been pillaged and after that burnt down by the Germans. The goods that were still in the house when he left it had been loaded into cars. They even took the pig. Witness estimates his financial loss at £14,423 at pre-war prices and double that at today's value.

Witness F. Tijmes states that he also went into hiding for the same reason as the former witness. The Germans robbed his house too and they smashed everything that they could not take with them. His loss is about £1,000.

Witness Mrs. Zwanenburg states that her husband and daughter were arrested by the Germans. She herself was arrested one day later but was released after 24 hours. On her return home Germans were busy taking everything from her house and loading it on to cars. The horses and oxen were also taken. A 9-year-old bull was shot by one German. Witness cannot herself estimate the loss she incurred but another witness Vos, states that it is approx. £9,750.

Witness husband was murdered in the Wresterbork-camp.

Witness Simon Siegfried Schenfeld, a German Jew, now in custody in Holland, states that in the beginning of October 1944, he formed part of a demolition squad of S.D. men from Assen. Two men from the Wresterbork camp REISER and SELKA also joined the party. Witness describes how they arrived on the scene at Zwaaloo with some others the S.D. from Assen was already at work taking things from the house. A little Sturmschäfter then set fire to the house. He does not know his name but thinks he came from Berlin. They then emptied two more houses at Wresterbork and then they could not take with them was smashed, REISER and SELKA playing an active part in this.

Later in 1944, Zwanenburg's farm was emptied. Sturmscharführer FRENTZEL BEY (Dutch), REISER and Simon Siegfried Schenfeld went along. The bull was shot by his orders.

Accused Georg Hans Reiser, German, in custody in Holland, confesses that he took part in the above-mentioned pillage and destruction. He did so on the orders of FRENTZEL BEY, who was his commandant in the camp.

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Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed
at Westerbork, 23rd October 1946

s/ J. Stoel.

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is complete
No defense is possible
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 05
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals

Charge No. 643 (30-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 6796/N.4/1/156

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 30 Oct 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position (not to be translated)

1. GIROUX, Raimond: Belgian or Frenchman; belonged to the S.D. Kommando Paul Thümmler at Mepol 1944-1945; left for Berlin 18th December 1944 as "ange-stellter".

2. HEINE: German; belonged to the S.D.-Kommando Paul Thümmler at Mepol 1944-1945

3. DETAND, Helmut: Belonged to the S.D.-Kommando Paul Thümmler at Mepol 1944-1945

4. DEMESMAEKER: already condemned to death by Belgium

5. FALLEN, Marcel: Belgian; S.D.-man in the Kommando Paul Thümmler at Mepol 1944-1945

6. BLENNOW: German; belonged to the S.D.-Kommando Paul Thümmler at Mepol 1944-1945

Witness

7. FALLON, Harald: Belgian, born at Blankenberghe, Student; living: Hallenstraat 19; Blankenberghe; "Wachmann" in the S.D.-Kommando Paul Thümmler at Mepol

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Mepol
October 1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. III - Ill-treatment

References to relevant provisions of national law

Neth. Penal Code 47, 48, 300-302

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

GIROUX under the pretense of having to go into hiding to escape the Germans induced several Dutchmen to help him and so caused their arrest; all the accused took part in severely ill-treating the Dutchman Meyer,

TRANSMITTED BY . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**Statement**

submitted by Willem Lenstra, Detective of Police, Head of Department for Special Investigations of the Political Investigation Department at Nijpoel and Gerrit Gunnink, Detective of the Political Investigation Department.

Witness Harry van Beek, Belgian who was a "Vachmann" with the Paul Thimme’s Commando during the war states that in October 1944, he took part in searching three houses. Several other groups of the S.D. did the same in other houses. That same evening Meyer’s house was searched and he, his son and future son-in-law were arrested because they were suspected of illegal activities. From the police station Meyer was taken to one of the S.D. buildings at Nijpoel, the other 2 being sent to the "Durchgangslager" at Ommen. Meyer was interrogated by his "Sachbearbeiter" H.ANOT. Present were also: HANOT, HEDON, HELVETIUS, DERGEMANN, ROLLAND, HELVETIUS, DERGEMANN, (real name: DEJESMAEK), ZABOT, and CINOWSKY. The interrogation took about one hour and Meyer who was handcuffed, was very badly ill-treated. Witness was among those who had to guard him when the S.D. men left. They found him lying on the floor unconscious; he was bleeding from nose, nose and ears. The following night he was again interrogated by H.ANOT who ill-treated him badly. They had however not succeeded in extracting a confession from him. The following day he was again interrogated and threatened that his whole family would be arrested and his business seized if he didn’t confess. He then told them a few things but not being able to prove that he was an illegal worker they released him three weeks later.

Witness: R.D. de Vries in a written report states that in September 1944, a foreigner who spoke German badly entered his barbershop, telling him that he was a Frenchman. He came back daily to have a shave and on few days later told witness that he had been with the "Kopfs" in France and asked witness to help him join the "Underground Movement" in Nijpoel. Witness promised him to do his best but failed in his efforts as the people he approached were suspicious. Some days later he told the Frenchman that in spite of his efforts he had not succeeded. The man then asked him for an address where he could go into hiding. On the 5th October witness sent him with a note to a friend of his. On the 6th October witness had to do compulsory work on bunkers and was there arrested by H.ANOT of the S.D. in Nijpoel and a chauffeur. They all got into a car stopping in the Steenwijkerstraat where to witness' amazed horror the Prince of Prussia got in dressed in German uniform and with a pistol in his hand. They then drove to an S.D.-building where witness was interrogated by HANOT and HELVETIUS. Witness told them a tale of which they understood nothing and the Frenchman told him straight-out that he was lying, showing him the note he had written to his friend. He then told them another story which they apparently believed. 5 Days later he was released.

Witness recognizes H.ANOT and CINOWSKY from a photo shown to him.

The investigators add that more complaints against CINOWSKY have come in both from Nijpoel and Alkmaar. From statements from several S.D.-men it appeared that CINOWSKY also worked in France as a spy and agent-provocateur.

Statement made out, encladed and signed at Nijpoel 12th September 1946

/ Lenstra

**Sgt.** Gunnink.

The investigators attach a report to the statement in which Dr. Dhont states that CINOWSKY came to him to receive medical treatment and under all sorts of pretexts tried to induce him to find an address for him. CINOWSKY, to go into hiding. Later the S.D. came to arrest him but he had been warned and so evaded it by not going home. The house was watched for a few days and a large part of his furniture was taken away in a German Red Cross car.

**NOTES ON THE CASE**

The case is complete.

No defense is possible.
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R. W. CARDS CHECKED LIST 68
**UNIFIED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.**

**Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals.**

Charge No. 664 (30-10-47).

Netherlands 

Charge No. 644 (30-10-47).

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Paper

Date of receipt in Secretariat

30 OCT 1947

<table>
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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. HELD, Willy, Oberfeldwebel</td>
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**Description:**
- Height about 1.65m.
- Black wavy hair, parted on the left.
- Fair complexion.
- Dark brown eyes, long nose blunted at the point, strong, forceful face, narrow mouth, lower lip slightly protruding, snow-white teeth, no gold teeth or filling, very small waist, narrow chest.

**Witnesses:**

2. OTTOWICZ, Bernard, living at Konitz (Chełmno) A.G (not interned in Working camp 292 in England).

3. NURENBERG, Erwin, living at Tirol Parkstrasse No.7, Kronstrasse (nr. Konin) (Ger.)

4. BUSER, Ernst, living at Goslar, Harz Jurgenweg 41.

5. STAEHL, Rudi, living at Neuenhohe, Mariental, Dorotheenstrasse 8.


N.D. The above witnesses were HELD's subordinates.

**Place and date of commencement of alleged crime**


**Number and description of crime in war crimes list.**
- No. I - Murder.
- No. XIII - Villaggio.
- No. VII - Deportation of civilians.

**Reference to relevant provisions in national law**
- Law 10th July 1947 (St.Bekk 8231).

**SHORT STATEMENTS OF FACTS.**

HELD carried out several raids on people who were in hiding and during those searches houses and locked wine, peasant's etc. He had the arrested people sent to Germany. He also, according to himself, took part in the shooting of the 41 Dutchmen at Roermond (see charge 367/41-4A) and according to the witnesses shot another man at Roermond in November 1944.

Transmitted by...
The investigator gives an extract of statements concerning the behaviour of General H.Helm. General HELM belonged to the 1st Battalion, 28th Dutch Parachute Division (Waffen-SS) who in various raids played a leading role. HELM committed several crimes in the neighbourhood of Heid, and to the report is attached a statement by a Dutch tailor who relates how HELM arrested several people who were hiding from the Germans in order to evade being deported to Germany. HELM also arrested several R.C. priests when he suspected of helping people who were in hiding, at the same time looting large quantities of wine and food-stuffs. He also looted in other houses which he searched.

HELM's subordinate BERNARD, living at Konitz, (Chełmno), No. 3, (now interned in England), Arnold NISSERLING, living at Nieuw Parklaan No. 7, Kotten (nr. Kopenham), ERNST HESS, living at Goslau, Hans Jansen No. 41, Ali MULLER, living at Heidheim in Strems, Janstraat 6 and Gerhard HESS, living at Neu-Wehre P.O.G., Unterwall 2, states that until November 14th, HELM shot the son of the widow HHL and shot the son of Heid (Stern), according to HELM himself he forced part of the firing-squad which shot the 13 people from Reemond (see charge 367/410) on December 21st, 1944 by order of Major HAMERS, Commander of the 1st Battalion 28th Dutch Parachute Division (Waffen-SS).

It is essential that HELM be surrendered to the Netherlands as soon as possible for interrogation and pointing out the spot where the 13 people from Reemond were buried as so far it has not yet been possible to find the grave. HELM was one of Major Ulrich HAMERS' best friends but later fell into disfavour. He may also know more about the whereabouts of HAMERS who escaped during a transport and is now a fugitive. HELM now lives at Calle nr. Hanever, Braunev 11).

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Reemond, 5th August 1947.

S.T.P.E.R.N. H.

submitted by G. Verlinde, sergeant in the State Police.

Witness S.H.T.P. Bruma, Dutch, now in custody, states that in order to avoid being sent to Germany he worked for HELM and did all sorts of odd jobs for him. One day HELM told him to get hold of a phonograph and went with him to an address. The woman opened the door, was afraid however that they came for her husband and said they didn't get a phonograph. HELM insisted that he wanted to buy it and through the behaviour of the woman gathered that there was a man in the house. He then searched it and told a group of soldiers who were just passing to search other houses in the neighbourhood. They arrested some 8 men.

On Dec. 21st 1944 witness and several men went to Frau Hoppener and told her that they needed financial assistance. Frau Hoppener who was president of a welfare committee, gave them each 10 guilders. On leaving the house they were all stopped by HELM and asked what they had put in their pockets. Witnesses and Mrs. Hoppener were searched by HELM and another soldier. HELM then searched the house and told witness to go outside and look for wine which he found in the cellar. HELM himself found a case with a bottle of wine. Other German found 5 or 6 miners and next day HELM told witness to go and fetch the wine under the table. Witness in not certain but he thinks that Mrs. Hoppener was given a "Beschuldigung" for this. However, Frau Hoppener was arrested and later transported to Germany. She was transferred together with a S.S. priest von Don Nevel, two Dutch officers and another priest.

On December 25th at 5 a.m.
On December 20th 1944 at 4 a.m. Held, partners and some others raided another house and arrested the three men they found there.

Round about the same time Held and his men raided a monastery and took cigars, tobacco and other goods, they also took 90 bottles of wine.

Held conducted several other raids and as already mentioned is also suspected of complicity in earlier.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Roermond, 5th July 1946.

a/h.Drucker.

NOTES, ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
### Case 645 (31-10-1947)

#### For the use of the Secretariat

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<td>30 Oct 1947</td>
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#### Nature of accused, his rank and unit, or official position
(Not to be translated)

1. **KILLIAN, Paul Walter**, Reichsdeutscher, member of the R.G.V.R., Fachberater and head of a German department in the G.A.V. (Gemeentelijk arbeidsbureau i.e. District Labour Exchanges), The Hague. This department was directly under the R.G.V. (Hauptabteilung Soziale Verwaltung) During the war was awarded the "Kriegsverdienstkreuz" for his activities as an official. Born 6th March 1893 at Dortmund; Government Inspector; lived at Dortmund. Now detained in Scheveningen (Holl.).

2. **RICHARD, Dr. head of the Hauptabteilung Wirtschaft, The Hague, September 1943**

3. **BRUNO, Killian's deputy**

4. **NELSON, Oberleutnant, The Hague, September 1943**


6. **SCHWAB, Ernst August**, Bauführer für die Provins Südholland beim Reichskommissar. Born 23rd March 1886 at Vlaardingen a/ South Holland (Gerr.). Reichsrichter, lived at Marburg o/d IJssel (Gerr.); Frankfurterstrasse 22, now detained in Holland.

7. **MÜLLER, member of the R.G.V., (Hauptabteilung Soziale Verwaltung), which had its headquarters in Amsterdam, 1st Jan. 1943 to mid-September 1943; member of RÜHR (Abtungs- u. Beschaffungskommission)**

8. **JUTTING, Dr. Head of the M.S.V. Auslandstelle, Rotterdam, September 1943.**

### Place and date of commission of alleged crime

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Place and date of commission of alleged crime</th>
<th>The Hague, 1941 - 1944</th>
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### Number and description of crime in war crimes list

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<th>No. III - Ill-treatment</th>
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### References to relevant provisions in national law

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<th>Neth. Penal Code 47, 48, 300-302; 157</th>
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The accused, head of a German department of the Dutch Labour Exchange, was responsible for sending a very large number of Dutchmen to do compulsory work for the "Arbeitseinsatz" in Germany, which work was largely connected with war industries. He also struck one man appearing before him so violently in the face that some of the latter's teeth were knocked out.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Statements submitted by H.R. Idema and C. van Geffen, members of the above sub-committee, also special police constables, The Hague, in connection with charges brought against the Reichsdeutscher Paul Walter KILLIN.

Witness Steinmetz states that he was a departmental chief at the G.4.8. (Gewestelijk arbeidsbureau i.e. District Labour Exchange) The Hague, a German branch of which was under Fachberater KILLIN. This latter branch came directly under the Hauptabteilung Soziale Verwaltung (H.S.V.).

His office was set up with the object of sending workers abroad and incorporating them in war industries. In witness' opinion KILLIN devoted himself whole-heartedly to this work and by his active co-operation many Dutch subjects were sent out of the country to work. From the many orders which came in to place people in machine and aeroplane factories in Germany KILLIN must have known that several of the persons sent were set to work for the war industry. These orders were often sabotaged by the Dutch personnel of the office, but when KILLIN noticed this, he immediately reported it to the S.D. The Sachbearbeiter LORENS of the S.D. dealt then with these cases. KILLIN had a hand in the arrests of the Director Sakker, Mr. Bijleveldt de J,en, Tall, 12 people of the material research department.

Witness does not know how many people were sent off during the occupation, but if the administration's files show that 26774 Dutch male workers were sent abroad between April 1941 and the capitulation (from this district) this must certainly be correct. Of these in witness' opinion not more than 3 or 4 went willingly.

Witness Rijkh. confirms the last part of the above statement, stating that 30 persons were so arrested.

Witness Edman states that he was an official of the G...8. and his department coming under KILLIN he received his orders direct from the latter. It can be taken as an established fact that in several cases KILLIN provided more people for the "Arbeitseinsatz" than had been asked for. At meetings of the personnel and heads of the G...8. KILLIN frequently passed on the orders of the H.S.V. which he, KILLIN, had received for having provided more persons for the "Arbeitseinsatz" than had been mentioned in the orders. When in 1943 all the G...8. had to provide a certain number of people for the "Arbeitseinsatz" and KILLIN did not reach the figure set for it, KILLIN told witnesses and others that he had suggested...
the number from Rotterdam he made up 18,000 people from The Hague. As far as witnesses remember 1,500 more than its quota to Germany. From many of the orders for workers received, it could be gathered that the persons sent were placed in war industries as several requests came from the German labor works, etc.

Witness 1 states that during the winter of 1944 he had to accompany KILIÁN to Nooyman's bulb farm at Passage with the object of taking workers from there and setting them to work for the Reinhart in Holland. All 7 males, including some of Nooyman's sons, were called up for the Reinhart and told to report at the S.A.R. in The Hague. A few days later Nooyman Sr. came to witnesses and told him that both sons had valid "Ausweis" and that one of them was rather seriously ill. Witness then asked KILIÁN if the son could be exempted from the "Arbeitseinsatz" they having their proper "Ausweis", but KILIÁN was not to be moved.

Witness Siedel states that KILIÁN personally used sometimes to comb out factories for workers to be sent to Germany.

Witness Seerboom states that several times people who had been medically turned down for the "Arbeitseinsätze" appeared before KILIÁN. It then very often happened that KILIÁN rang up the doctor concerned and told him that he must re-examine the person in question for he, KILIÁN, did not believe the man was ill. It often happened that such people were then passed as fit and sent to Germany.

Witness Stolk confirms. It was generally known at the S.A.R. that KILIÁN had the doctors orders to proceed to a stricter examination and in this way he always obtained the number he wanted. He boasted that he sent a great number of people to Germany for the "Arbeitseinsätze".

Witness Lieftink states that in connection with the "Sauckel Action" in September 1942 the Hague had to produce 2,000 Dutch workers for the "Arbeitseinsätze" in Germany and Rotterdam 4,000. In Rotterdam could not produce this number Dr. MVILK, the head of the Rotterdam 'monstratto who was higher in rank than KILIÁN, asked if KILIÁN could increase his number. KILIÁN then sent 3,000 Dutch workers to Germany in place of 2,000. He has told how a whole patch out these industries which were working for the "Wirtschaftsleitung".

Witness Dokker states that he was ordered to report to KILIÁN in connection with work. During the interview a dispute arose and KILIÁN suddenly struck witness in the face with his fist. He told him that KILIÁN had punched him in the face with the above result. Confronted on 22nd July 1947 with KILIÁN, Dokker pulled him out from among others as being the man who hit him on the jaw.

Witness de Weel states that on 16th September 1944. KILIÁN telephoned the head of the S.A.R. at Delft that all unemployed, no matter their age, who were inscribed on the register at Delft were to be told to report at the station next morning and those who would not come would be sent to Dussmow to dig trenches. Every man that called up received a note that should he not comply his next-door kin would be held responsible, and he was threatened that the contents of his house would be seized. These orders, including the threat of arrest and sentences, were given over the telephone by KILIÁN.

Witness Van Rijn, secretary of the Industrial Group of Leather Traders states that in 1943 the cheesemaker, J. van Ooijen, was arrested in connection with a summons he had received from the S.A.R. to report for sending to Germany, there to work for the "Arbeitseinsätze". De Chatenier had applied for an "Ausweis" which reached him an hour or two after his arrest. Everything was done to get him released but through "Ausweis" opposition to this the man was in September to Germany.
Dr. RICHTER, head of the Monopolium, Wirtschaft, which issued the "Ausweis", orders that Dr. Schrader must in Holland but witness that in spite of the valid "Ausweis" which Dr. Schrader had been issued KILLIAN sent the latter to Germany.

Witness Sierot, wife of Dr. Schrader, author of C. van Schrader, confirms. She personally took the "Ausweis" to the police-station but was told that Dr. Schrader's order he was to be arrested. Dr. Richter could not make KILLIAN alter his decision and her son was sent to Germany after having first been imprisoned in the penal camp at Oosten.

Witness Major states that on 9th Sept. 1944 his brother-in-law J.W. Schuman was arrested by the Germans when he had gone outside the house for a moment and was imprisoned in the "Frederikhuysen" in the Hague. A "Lankhoften" there told witness that the decision as to whether people should be kept under arrest or released rested with KILLIAN who personally came to the house to carry the case. Witness waited for the letter and then told him that as a result of a heart-specialist's advice Schuman had been rejected for all work outside the country and that he had an "Ausweis" which had just lapsed. Owing to an air-attack on trains followed by a railway strike Schuman had not been able to go to Dordrecht to get the "Ausweis" prolonged but this prolongation would certainly be given, which it was in fact on 11th Sept. KILLIAN however refused to have Schuman released and said he was to be sent out of the country for the "Arbeitseinsatz". He ignored the specialist's statement. Witness then got in touch with Oberleutnant NIEBUHR when he was told had influence. The latter found no every justification for Schuman's release but referred him again to KILLIAN as it was he who had to decide here. Again KILLIAN refused but finally agreed that Schuman should be kept in The Hague while it was found out in Dordrecht whether witness' statements were true or not. Witness went back to the barracks next day and found his brother-in-law had already been sent to Amersfoort.

On 11th Sept. witness again approached KILLIAN who refused to help in getting Schuman released, but in the end allowed his deputy, DEUSSER, to ring up the "G.A.B. at Dordrecht, which informed him that the "Ausweis" had been prolonged and that Schuman was to be released in a short time. DEUSSER gave witness a note for the Orts-Polizei to this effect and the latter told this would be sent to Amersfoort, nevertheless in October 1944 Schuman was sent from Amersfoort to a concentration camp in Germany, dying on 17th March 1945 at Neuengamme.

Witness charges KILLIAN with being responsible for Schuman's death through having illegally had him taken to Germany.

Witness De Jongh confirms witness Nol's statement (see earlier). He had a valid "Ausweis" and so did not go to Enkhuiz to work for the "Wahnhoff" there. KILLIAN must have known that he had this "Ausweis" and witness is convinced that he was arrested by his orders. Witness was taken to Amersfoort in Jan.1944 and after three months there, to Germany where he spent seven months in the Holstein penal camp. There he was made to work on the airfield. Owing to his time in this camp witness, who was discharged from imprisonment in Nov.1944 on account of illness, returned to Holland in a completely worn out state and could not work properly for some months.

Witness Brinkman states that he worked with about 25 others in a factory in The Hague. In 1944 KILLIAN and two other Germans came to the factory asking for the number of hands employed and what they did. When witness said they were all necessary for the business KILLIAN replied: "The main thing is that we win the war". A few days later 19 men were called up for the "Arbeitseinsatze".

Witness Schutte states that in Nov.1943, having been released from Amersfoort concentration camp, the S.D.sen WILLY MELLER gave him a paper stating that he was exempted from being sent to Germany for the "Arbeitseinsatze" and told him to go to the Labour Exchange to get his exemption fixed up. While at the latter place KILLIAN came in, questioned witness and then said he had not left Amersfoort in the correct way and would be sent to Germany as soon as possible. In spite of the fact that witness told KILLIAN he had signed the student's "declaration of loyalty" and in spite of MELLER owing...
that witness got his exemption papers KILLAN, who again told him he would have to go to Amersfoort and then to Germany. Witness was arrested on 9th Dec. 1943 and sent to Amersfoort where he went through a very bad time. In March 1944 KILLAN got him freed again.

Witness Killy KILLAN confirms. He states that he worked in the "student department" of the S.D. and dealt with Schluiter's case. Witness told KILLAN that the "student department" was his own affair and did not concern KILLAN but KILLAN said witness had not dealt with the case properly and that he would take the matter up with witness' chief, Dr. MÜLLER. The latter then ordered witness to withdraw the exception he had given Schluiter and this done KILLAN had the youth arrested and sent to Amersfoort. Witness got his released again after nine months but KILLAN did not know of this and was under the impression that Schluiter had been sent to Germany.

Witness Rooyen states that he was arrested through KILLAN doing and sent via Amersfoort to a prison camp at Reinhausen (Ger.) where he had to work in a factory making parts for submarines and guns.

The accused Paul Walter KILLAN denies that it was possible to send more people to Germany than the number asked for in the orders he received. If a mistake was made and a few more included, the S.S.V. (Sonderaufsicht Soziale Verwaltung) drew attention to the fact. He also denies that at a meeting of Labour Exchange heads and personnel he passed on the thanks which the S.S.V. had expressed to him for his share in providing the very large quantity of people sent to Germany. As to taking the numbers which were too short with the Rotterdam quota by sending more from The Hague, accused was ordered to do this by Dr. JUTTING.

Accused denies knowing Dekker or having knocked his teeth out with a blow. He never struck or ill-treated people (Confronted with Dekker he persists in his denial of knowing him).

Accused acknowledges that he helped comb out industries for the "Arbeitseinsatz".

With regard to Schluiter or some such case, Dr. MÜLLER backed accused up. If Schluiter had really signed the students' "declaration of loyalty" the G.A.S. had no further right to him. Accused cannot remember Schluiter's name nor having told him he had been wrongly let out of Amersfoort and that he, accused, would send him to Germany as quickly as possible.

Witness Nagy states that in connection with the sending of unemployed to dig trenches at Sevaram, he, KILLAN, told him that any who had been arrested for having refused to go would be shot "Standrechtlich" and the contents of their houses confiscated.

Witness SCHWEERT states that he was the "Reichs-Konzentrations-Deputation's" Deputation for the province of Zuid-Holland and had to make decisions about persons who were or were not to be sent for the "Arbeitseinsatz". KILLAN helped him here. In Sept. 1944 KILLAN informed him that by JUTTING's orders all the unemployed were to be called up to dig trenches for the Wehrmacht. Those called up were to be told that if they refused they would be shot after arrest and their household goods confiscated. KILLAN asked if this was an established order and if witness would make out the form for him. Witness complied as the order had indeed been laid down.

The investigators add that JUTTING, NIELUHR and DUCKING were in Germany and so have not been questioned as witnesses.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at The Hague, 25th July 1947.

S/H. E. Blom.
C. v. Goffen.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 96 (30-10-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in the Secretariat

6799/Ne/A/567

80 OCT 1947

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

1. HELN, Cleomen, Nachtmeister in the German Army, Uitgeest, Dec. 1944-6 May 1945. Photo from Linge, (Ger.)
   Description: height about 1.70-1.90m, age about 26, well-built, healthy complexion, fair hair, blue eyes.

   Description: age about 40, height about 1.65m, dark blond hair, dark eyes, stocky build. Has presumably worked with the Berlin Opera Company, had a good voice. Lived in Berlin-Spandau.

   Description: height about 1.80m, slim, dark complexion. Comes from Austria.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Uitgeest, Holland, 23 April 1945.

" " 5 May 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder (complicity in)
No. III - Ill-treatment.

References to relevant provisions in national law

Netherlands Penal Code.
Law 10th July 1947 (St.Book K. 233)

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused were all concerned in the shooting of 2 citizens of Uitgeest.

HELN is also guilty of ill-treating P. Putten.

Transmitted by...
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlande Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT,

submitted by L, Both police-commissary in the Haarlem Municipal Police and member of the above sub-committee re the murder of Simon Twisk and Hendrik de Jong.

Witness G.Borghuis states that his son-in-law Simon Twisk was arrested by the Germans on 23th February 1945. He was taken to the "Ortsamtantlantur" at Leekam on the charge that he distributed communist propaganda. Although that could not be proved he was sent to Marnixfort concentration camp. The intention was to send him to Germany for the "Arbeitsdienst". Before the train reached Marnixfort he managed to leap from the train and escaped.

On 22th April 1945 there was a "raaid" in the village and witness' son-in-law went away but returned after the raid. The same night the Germans came back and searched the house. Witness states that they found a pair of trousers in his daughter's bedroom. He was taken to the "Ortakao:landantur" at Bakmor on the charge that he distributed communist propaganda. Although that could not be proved he was sent to Marnixfort concentration camp. Before the train reached Marnixfort he managed to leap from the train and escaped. The intention was to send him to Germany for the "Arbeitsdienst". Before the train reached Marnixfort he managed to leap from the train and escaped.

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The previous night after the raid the body was dug up and taken away by a German to the crematorium at Utrecht. Witness does not know the name of the German. All he knows is that one was about 1.90m. tall, slim and about 32 years of age.

Witness Mrs.Borghuis confirms and adds that she went upstairs after she heard the shooting. There she saw her son-in-law lying underneath the bed. He was already dead. Witness states that she was one of the Germans. She took the body a kick with his boot at the same time saying: "Drunken Schweinhund!". One of the two Germans, witness states, was tall and the other very short.

Witness Cornelia Borghuis, widow of S.Twisk, confirms the aforesaid statements. She adds that when the Germans knocked on the door she was drunk. The latter found the trousers belonging to witness' husband and then one of the Germans said: "I give you two minutes to tell us where your husband is otherwise we'll shoot you." Witness then states that her husband who had hidden himself underneath the bed was obviously wanted to come out but one of the Germans shot at him. He must have been killed instantly.

Witness states further that the Germans pulled him out from under the bed and then kicked the body. Through fear witness jumped on the bed but the Germans got hold of her and dragged her through a pool of blood. Witness states that the German who shot at her husband was at least 1.90m. tall, about 30 years old and was slim.

Witness G.J.Bornbroek, sergeant in the State Police, states that on 23 April 1945 at 12.30 (midnight) two German soldiers came to his house and they asked witness to show them the way to Borghuis' house. The latter was asked who he was and then one of the Germans asked where his son-in-law was. The Germans searched the house and when they came downstairs one of them said: "We have shot the Schweinhund!".

Witness H.Klein, sergeant in the Royal Mounted Police, states that in the night of 23rd April 1945 he was fetched from his house by a German and taken by him to the Roman Catholic Orphanage. He had to go to the commandant, Wachbraclator Olocozoo UHN. Witness was then ordered to go to Borghuis' house and relieve his colleague Bornbroek. Arrived at Borghuis' house witness was present when UHN questioned the former. They wanted to know with whom Simon Twisk came in contact. Mrs.Borghuis mentioned the names of Jero de Bolker and Klasse Ruiter. Witness was then ordered to accompany these Germans who arrested those two men.
From a conversation between those German witnesses gathered that Simon Twisk was shot and killed the same night. In connection with this conversation witness spoke to UHLN who then asked witness what he would do in such a case to which witness answered "I'll tell the authorities". UHLN then asked them if they had taken no risk and had shot Twisk who was hidden under the bed. UHLN said that he was afraid that Twisk was in the possession of fire-arms and that the latter would use it if they had allowed him to come free under the bed.

From this conversation witness thinks that UHLN committed the murder.

Witness N.C. Uiterwaal states that in the night of 23 April 1945 he was arrested by some Germans and taken to the Roman Catholic Orphanage. There witness was questioned by a "Schachtmeister" whom witness recognizes from a photo as being UHLN.

Witness was asked what he knew about Twisk and whether he knew if the latter was a communist. While witness was being questioned he saw Dorphuis, Mrs. Dorphuis and Mr. Twisk and Anton Bakker. Mr. Twisk told witness that the Germans had shot her husband.

Witness then states that it struck him that the "Schachtmeister" and a German soldier whom witness knew as being UHNKERS both had a pistol in their hands.

Witness concludes by stating that SANDERS' description is: height 1.50m., 30 years old, red hair, slim.

Witness N.C. Uiterwaal states that from Dec. 1944 to 6th May 1945 a number of German soldiers were quartered at his farm. The commandant of this group was Cleonc UHLN. The latter and Eric LEHMANN often came to witness' house.

Witness states that on 5th May 1945 a certain H. de Jong was shot by the Germans and UHLN was cautioned again concerning this. On the following day witness told UHLN that it was not nice thing to have done to which UHLN answered: "Eric shot him without orders," meaning: Eric LEHMANN.

Witness N.C. Uiterwaal states that one day three Germans came to his house. They wanted to know if there were men in the house. Then witness appeared and was told to come with them. Witness then had to go into Dorphuis' house where he had to get the body of Simon Twisk from under the bed.

In the front of the house a hole was dug and witness had to dump the body in it. Witness states that he noticed that there was a small hole in Twisk's head and next to the body he found an empty 7.65mm. cartridge.

Witness states further that the German who gave those orders was about 1.90 tall.

Witness Wittebrood states that it was known to him that Simon Twisk was shot by the Germans. The day after the murder witness was in the Orphanage where he heard from a German soldier that Eric LEHMANN and "Schachtmeister" UHLN were concerned in this shooting. Witness then states that he knew that on 6th May 1945 a certain H. de Jong was shot because he was in the street after 6 p.m.

The same evening and at about the same time witness had seen Eric LEHMANN, UHLN and SANDERS in the street.

Witness J.J. Wittebrood states that from 26 Dec. 1944 till the liberation she worked for the Germans who were billeted in the Orphanage at Dittevoet. The commandant was "Schachtmeister" UHLN and others were Eric LEHMANN and Anton SANDERS all of whom were concerned in the shooting of Simon Twisk. This witness had overheard conversations.

Witness told UHLN that he was a rotten fellow to have done this to which he answered: "I did not do it but SANDERS".

SANDERS was about 1.90 tall, slim and had a dark complexion.

Witness P.J. Hid states that the 5th May 1945 at about 8.15 p.m. he saw 3 Germans passing by. They all had rifles with them. Shortly afterwards witness heard shots. The next morning witnesses heard that de Jong had been shot, because he was in the street after 6 p.m. Witness knows that one of these Germans was Eric LEHMANN.

Witness J.J. Kok states that at about 8 p.m. on 5th May 1945 she saw her father-in-law H.de Jong going. Some distance behind him were some Germans.

Witness states that the people went into their houses when they saw those.
Corrins coming but witness' father-in-law walked on. Suddenly witness heard shooting and she saw her father-in-law fall. Her husband then took his father into the house. The Germans did not come in to investigate. They just turned on their heels and went off.

Dr. Jongena who appeared a few minutes later stated that witness' father-in-law was shot through the chest.

Witness C.J. Dorkhout states that on 5th May 1945 at about 6:15 p.m. while he was talking to de Jong, three Germans approached. Witness suggested to de Jong that he should go away but de Jong said that he would not do that because they were free again. Then the three Germans came nearer witness hid behind a stone post and de Jong walked on. Then witness saw the German Sturmmann when he knew him, bring his rifle to the ready and aim at de Jong. Then a shot rang out and de Jong fell. The Germans went away and witness noticed that de Jong was hit in the heart and was dead.

Witness P. Putter states that in April 1945 he missed a calf and suspected that the German soldiers had stolen it. To find this out witness went to a house where some Russian soldiers were billeted. About an hour later "Schatmeister" UHAN came to witness' farm and asked him what business he had with the Russian soldiers. Witness then told UHAN that German soldiers had taken a calf away. UHAN became furious and struck witness with a stick on the neck and shoulder with the result that his neck bled. UHAN then went away but a few minutes later he returned and he ill-treated witness again.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarlem:
3 April 1947.
S/L. Dorth.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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<td>1: A for pillage and wanton destruction of property</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
1. **STUR, STUR, STUR**, Joost, Hauptmann in command of a Fallschirmjäger Feldgendarmerie unit belonging to the 60 Fallschirmjäger Division (Brandenburg, General-Stabs- stabs-PoW/231), Feldgendarmerie (V.I.) of the 16927 B, Lyge (Luftwacht-PoW/231) Bn. Ill

*Was stationed at Wilsenburg (Holland) Dec. 1944-Feb. 1945; came from Schleswig-Holstein; aged 26-28.*

2. **KOCHS, Herbert**, Oberfeldwebel, Fallschirmjäger Feldgendarmerie unit stationed at Geldermalsen Jan.-Feb. 1945

*Had previously belonged to a Luftwaffe unit (was "wildcatter") and came from Oldenburg. Was billeted with Beksor, Hollanderweg 241 and was always accompanied by a large yellow and black sheep-dog (possibly an Alsatian) with a badge with KITZ on it.*

**Description 1:** aged about 35, short and sturdy, dark curly hair, dark complexion, cruel expression.

**Description 2:** aged 30-35, small and sturdy built, blue eyes, fair hair, large round head.

**Description 3:** short and fat, ruddy round face, rather bald with fair curly hair at the sides.

*(All witnesses giving the above descriptions mention that the man in question was accompanied by a sheep-dog)*

3. **REUTER, Oberfeldwebel** in the same Feldgendarmerie unit. Was formerly a student and probably came from Essen. Wore KEK*.

**Description:** height about 1.78-1.80 m, curly hair.


*Waffenamt of a German unit doing guard duty and stationed near the railway bridge at Tricht, April 1945. Was said to have been in hospital in Dec. 1944. Came from München where his mother had a grocery or coffee-roasting establishment.*

**Description:** aged 25-30, height about 1.70 m, fair hair cut short, probably has one gold or silver tooth.

5. **REUTER, Martin**, Leutnant, belonged to the "Sonic" and was probably stationed at or near Tricht in April 1945.
WITNESSES:

7. **STEHER, Horbep** was at one time the "SPIES" (nickname for a Hauptfeldwebel in his capacity of O.C. St. Major) of this Feldgendarmerie unit. Was billeted with R. van Vael, Geldermalsen. Came from Dussig and was exceptionally tall and thin.

Description: Height 1.90 m, thin, fair hair, blue or grey-blue eyes, large nose, sunk cheeks. Was taken prisoner at Vorden (Gelderland) on 1 April 1945 and sent to P.O.W. camp 2224 (Jabbeke) Belgium.

8. **ZINKER**, Oberfeldwebel, was the "SPIES" before ZEGLER.

Description: Aged 50 or more bald. Lived in Camp 2224 (Jabbeke) Belgium.

9. **WEINLEB, Hauptfeldwebel**, was the "SPIES" before ZINNEK.

Description: Aged 50 or more, bald. Lived in Camp 2224 (Jabbeke) Belgium.

10. **HEUBER, Josef (Joep), Reichsdeutscher, member of the Feldgendarmerie unit.** Was billeted on W. van Brakel, Zuilichon, Jan. 1945, going on to Poederoyn in Feb. 1945. Musicians (pianist) by profession, wife came from Apeldoorn. Was stationed near Amerfoort or Utrecht at the capitulation.

11. **WEINLAND, Willy, Stabsfeldwebel, Feldgendarmerie.** Was billeted on W. van Brakel, Zuilichon, Jan. 1945, going on to Poederoyn in Feb. 1945. Was stationed near Amerfoort or Utrecht at the capitulation. Came from Ober-Schleien had a wife and 2 children.

12. **SCHINOVSKY** (or SCHIOPF), Oberfeldwebel, member of the Feldgendarmerie; was very friendly with WEINLEB. Lived at Dussig and belonged to the German police aged about 35.

13. **FAUTHER, Willy, Unteroffizier, worked in the Feldgendarmerie "Schreibstube".** Born 1926, traded in salt and spices, lived originally in Berlin but was evacuated during the war.

14. **STRON, Karl Friedrich Georg, Reichsdeutscher Schriftler, member of the Feldgendarmerie unit and was stationed among other places at Zuilichon and Geldermalsen.** Was in P.O.W. camp but has been discharged and is now living with parents, Field Karl STRON, Groeneweg 148, Hannover. Lived in St. 20, British zone. Wife, Elisabeth van Allender, lives at Kornelissenstraat 73, Katendrecht (Zuid).
15. **KUNSTLE, Joseph Frans, Reichskutscher,** member of the Feldgendarmerie of the 66. Pannishjäger-Division. Was a P.O.W. in camp 322 at Jabok (Jabok), died in various other camps. Finally discharged. Born 5th January 1896 in Vienna, hairdresser. Lives at Jan Haringstraat 12, Amsterdam (N)

16. **KUNSTLE, Carl, Reichskutscher,** member of the 15th Regiment Pannishjäger and served as clerk to Hauptmann MITT at Moorn. Born 5th April 1912 in Rotterdam, lives Rotterdam, Amsterdam (N)

17. **LANG, Heinz, Unteroffizier.** Was STUR's Starman.

18. **LIND, Unteroffizier,** member of the Feldgendarmerie unit. Came from the Polish border; went about a lot with KRISSJITZ.

19. **LINDEN, Martin, Feldwebel,** member of the Feldgendarmerie unit. Did duty in Jabok. Came from Bruchin. Description: tall, dark hair, pale, had been wounded in one leg and walked stiffly.

20. **LÖFFER, Joos, Unteroffizier,** member of the Feldgendarmerie unit at Goldersheim. Probably either billeted on the Scharfschützen at Jabok or billeted at Jabok. Description: strongly built, thickset, dark blond hair, round face.

21. **LÜTTEN, Oberfeldwebel, Austro, probably a member of a Scharfschützen or Feldgendarmerie unit stationed at Dom.** Dec. 1944. Was billeted on Dr. J. de Groot, Dom, E, 35. Came from Lütticher bei Fortuna, Steinhark 12°. Age 37.


24. **MITT, Hauptmann, 16th Regiment Pannishjäger (F.P.N. L 68033 L, Pa. Umm, Westfalen) in January 1945 stationed at Veen en Vlijt and wasColour sergeant of the latter place.


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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place and date of commissio</th>
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<td>Tricht, 17th October 1945</td>
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<td>Domb, 30th Dec. 1944.</td>
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<td>Goldersheim and district, Dec. 1944-February 1945</td>
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Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the

STATEMENT

compiled from a report submitted on oath of office by various investigators
in connection with the blowing up of the bridge at Tricht, burning down of houses and other crimes committed by members of the Wehrmacht and of a certain unit of the Fallschirmjäger Feldgendarmerie stationed in Geldermalsen and its neighbourhood.

Witness J..Heijmans, sergeant in the State Police, Buurnalsen, states that on 17th April 1945 the railway bridge at Tricht was blown up by members of the Wehrmacht. The bridge was heavily mined, presumably by order of Lieutenant Generaal STREID of the "Genie" so that when blown up it was completely destroyed. An "Unteroffizier" called Paul 111SZITICH was acting as "Ortskommandant" of a Wehrmacht unit doing guard duty and ca. repair work near the railway bridge at Tricht. Before the bridge was blown up on the 17th the owners of all surrounding premises were warned by the Germans, this showing that they apparently expected that the explosion would cause damage. Some 14 buildings and houses, including the Buurnalsen town-hall and the Netherlands Reformed church at Tricht, were more or less damaged.

On 30th Dec.1944 members of the Feldgendarmerie stationed at Geldermalsen set fire to Dr.vander Willigen's house at Tricht. Dr.vander Willigen was absent at the time but the Feldgendarmerie drove his wife and children out of the house, threw all the contents out of the windows, everything practically being destroyed, and then burned the place, the house and dispensary being destroyed. This arson was presumably committed by order of
Witness Dr. van der Willigen states that he was informed that his house was going to be burnt down on request for an act of sabotage and that the German soldiers stationed at Guldernsen were already busy looting and emptying the house. On arrival he found some furniture lying out in the snow and German soldiers throwing other lots of furniture out of the windows. Hauptmann STUR of the Feldgendarmerei stationed at Guldernsen was there, also a German lieutenant. Witness concluded that STUR was in command for he refused point blank when witness tried to get him to change his plans. The house was then set on fire, then the house and garden had been entirely destroyed. STUR gave the first brigadoon which was already on the spot permission to extinguish the smouldering mass. STUR and the Lieutenant were there the whole time that the house was burning. The loss sustained by witness amounted to 2,100,000 frs.-

Witness Klietsch, wife of Dr. van der Willigen, confirms. STUR only gave her permission to take a little food and the clothes she and her children wore. About 30 soldiers took part. They took a heap of things that took their fancy and then started throwing back and furniture out of the windows. STUR had allowed witness to take a bit of bacon with her but when the soldiers took away as well as the remaining bacon which was in the house witness saw and heard STUR ordering his men on.

Witness Rembart, formerly burgher-consul of Guldernsen now in custody, states that the Feldgendarmerei was either quartered or billeted at van der Willigen's furniture shop at Guldernsen.

Witness Smit, clergyman of the Netherlands Reformed church, living at Doll in Dec. 1944, states that on 20th Dec. 1944 his house was surrounded by Wehrmacht soldiers and通知s of the Feldgendarmerei. In Goulshilde called POTSB, who was billeted on them and was called out by a member of the Feldgendarmerei and on his return told witness the house was going to be blown up but it turned out later that it was to be burnt. Meanwhile several members of the Feldgendarmerei had started looking. Then witness wanted to take his silver-silver with his he was told everything was confiscated and they might take nothing away. Witness was then made to stand outside, being guarded by one of the German soldiers stationed at Doll and whose commanding officer at that place was Hauptmann SCHÜLL. Witness was taken to the council-house at Doll where he was followed by his wife. Shortly after guard was arrived and at her request witnessed was allowed to go and fetch some clothes from the house. Witness managed to get away and then saw that his house was already burning. He tried to recover some of the things which had been thrown out of the windows and white doing so saw some of the German soldiers stationed at Doll looting up everything that had been driven out of the house to liquor. This they took to a certain house "Ons Gebouw" at Doll and three months later witness found that practically none of his property was still there.

Witness's wife was allowed to go to "Ons Gebouw" on the evening of 30th Dec. and there STUR gave her back a couple of dishes and a few blankets. The loss suffered by witness as pre-war prices would be about 3,640,000 frs.-

Witness house-keeper, wife of Dr. M.-F. Smit, confirms. While the upper part of the house was already alight she went into the study and found all the cupboards empty and everything in a heap on the floor. Gold and silver objects and anything of value had already disappeared. She later saw German soldiers looting up the liquor in a previous mentioned cellar. Witness was allowed to go out of the cellar at Doll at the time, allowed her to fetch two vases and bed-linen from "Ons Gebouw." About half-way through Jan. 1945 she saw that furniture in "Ons Gebouw" belonging to them was put in a cart and driven away.

Witness Mrs. van der Willigen that she was in service with the Smit and was present at the time. The reason for the victory being burnt down was remarkably that all the women had to have been quartered on the railway line and as a result a couple of houses were to be burnt.
The investigation, conducted, under the direction of the police, revealed that the vehicle was parked at the ground. The danger could have been avoided if the incident was reported to the police. Witnesses stated that on the morning of April 1945, they saw a vehicle parked at the scene. A man, who appeared to be a German soldier, was observed entering the vehicle. Other witnesses stated that the man was wearing dark clothing and had a dark complexion. They also noted that he had a mustache and was carrying a gun. Further investigation revealed that he had served in the military during World War II.

Witnesses v. Ooyen stated that in the early morning of April 1945, they saw a vehicle parked at the scene. The man inside the vehicle appeared to be a German soldier. Witnesses stated that he had a dark complexion and was wearing dark clothing. They also noted that he had a mustache and was carrying a gun. Further investigation revealed that he had served in the military during World War II.

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Witness Schröder, wife of J. Voel, Geldernessen, states that Herbert ECKER, the "STURM" of the unit, was billeted on her. He and the others belonged to the Fallschirmjäger Division commanded by General FLOHNER who was also billeted in Geldernessen. STURM was posted in his home later and was helped in this by two other Fallschirmjäger, both former students and one of whom Witness Schröder was called "HERRMANN." The commandant of the unit was Hauptmann STURM who was billeted on van Huis.

Witness Josef Franz ECKELER states that he was a member of the "64th Fallschirmjäger-Division" under General-Leutnant FLOHNER. The commandant of the Fallschirmjäger unit of this Fallschirmjäger-Division was Hauptmann STURM, Field Post Rufnumm 41, Linge (Zwischen-Denktal) 184/11. Others who belonged to the unit were: Oberfeldwebel ZIMMERMANN, Oberfeldwebel KREUZ, Oberfeldwebel BÖHM, Oberfeldwebel SCHUMACHER, Oberfeldwebel FRANZ, Oberfeldwebel WOHNIG, Oberfeldwebel MARION, Oberfeldwebel WAGNER, Oberfeldwebel STEINER, Oberfeldwebel DOMERGLER, Oberfeldwebel SCHMIDT, Oberfeldwebel DOMERGLER, Oberfeldwebel SCHMIDT, Oberfeldwebel DOMERGLER.

Witness once heard that soldiers belonging to their Feldgendarmen in Veen had arrested a number of civilians including a policeman.

Witness Carl ZIMMERMANN states that he was a member of the Staff of the 64th Regiment fallschirmjäger, being Hauptmann STEINER's clerk. STEINER was Ortskommandant at Aalst while they were there. Oberst PROCHNER was Regimental Commandant and it was he who insisted on STEINER's going on with the action when a number of men were arrested at Aalst on a charge of throwing stones at the wagen of prisoners. STURM corresponded about the matter with the Division Staff. The Division Feldpostamt was General-Leutnant FLOHNER and the regiment's Feldpostamt, "L 63333," B.J. Westfalen. Witness knows that another "Unteroffizier" of his regiment with whom he escorted the 12 civilians to the Feldgendarmen at Geldernessen.

Witness van Immerzeel, Gennep, states that General-Leutnant FLOHNER was billeted on him from 18th Dec. 1944 to 6th Jan. 1945.

Witness Baruch van der Borch states that she was born till she could barely walk by FLOHNER who she was one of those she or asked her. He always had a sheep-dog with him. His description was: aged 30-35, small and stockily built, blue eyes, fair hair, large round head.

Witness Vorheijjaka states that she was living with her brother-in-law in the area. STEINER was billeted on her. STEINER's brother was Heinrich LINC who was arrested while in Geldernessen.

Witness Heidenburg states that some of the Feldgendarmen at Geldernessen were billeted on the Daily Bekker and Bolens where she worked. She knew Unteroffizier Jos Drees who she was strongly built and thickset with dark blond hair. Oberfeldwebel ECKELER who was in general and was aged 34-35, short and fat, ruddy round face, rather bold 14th pair curly hair at the side, always had a large sheep-dog with him.

In a further statement, ECKELER says that a billeting slip concerning a billet at Beker's which shown him was signed by Oberfeldwebel ECKELER who was the "STURM" of the Feldgendarmen before 18th Dec. 1944. He was at least 50, bold, and an unpleasant sort of person.

Witness van Huis states that the "Schrei'sstube" of the Fallschirmjäger Feldgendarmen unit was set up in his house where STEINER also was billeted.

*Note: All names and locations have been anonymized for privacy and security.*
Prisoners used to be brought in to the "Schreibstube" and one day witness's servant saw blood on the ground. The "Spies" told her that they had beaten somebody, saying: "Who won't listen will have to feel". The "Spies" of the unit was first an old fellow who was later replaced by an exceptionally tall "Unteroffizier".

Witness Schuiz, who works for van Nuc, confirms. The first "SPIECE" who was billeted on van Nuc was an old man, later replaced by an exceptionally tall and thin one. When witness went to clean the old "Spies" room one morning she saw blood-stains on the floor. The "Spies" saw her look at them and said "Who won't listen will have to feel", or something of the sort.

The investigators B. van Heusden and J. F. van Eck, police officers attached to the Political Investigation Department Geldermalson add that the Pullicendarmerie in question must be held responsible for:

1. a "razzia" on 5th Feb. 1945 at Sperren when some hundred Dutchmen were sent to Germany to dig trenches for the Wehrmacht;
2. the burning down of houses at Tricht (Dr. van Willigen), Deil (vicarage) and Geldermalson, (houses of railwaymen);
3. the arrest of a number of citizens at Veen (N.D.) 6 of whom were shot, including Mr. Bruin, sergeant-major in the Marechaussee there.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence seems possible.
REGISTERED

NOS.

571 TO 580
Date Submitted: 10 DEC 1947

Decision of Committee I:

1-5: A for unlawful use
6-8: S of means of deception
7: W

CARDS CHECKED LIST 66
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**Netherlands Charges Against War Criminals**

Charge No. 380, 640.

Registered Number

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Suspects</th>
<th>Date of receipt in Secretariat</th>
<th>4 DEC 1947</th>
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<tr>
<td>Names of accused, their rank and Unit, or official position</td>
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</table>

1. **SCHUPPET**, Hague Hermann, Dutch by birth, but in October 1940 naturalised as a German. Member of the N.S.B. and W.A. Jan called up for German military service in January 1941 and incorporated in the "Landesschützbatallion", fighting in Russia. From 1944-1945 was in Norway and from March 1945 to 22nd April 1945 was with the 2nd Tanker Division near BERLIN. Born 9th November 1905 at HAMBURG (Germany); married with three children. Lives at HAMBURG and is employed by the firm of HAMMERSEN, weavers. Was arrested by Investigation team III, Netherlands War Crimes Commission, HAMBURG (Ger.) on 22nd April 1947. Is now in custody in Germany.

2. **JANTZEN**, S.S. Unteroffizier, Dutch nationality, came from GOGH (Ger.) was at one time with the S.S. in MUNICH. Is probably now living at GOGH.

3. **JANTZEN**, Oberleutnant, Commandant of Dutch members of the N.S.B. and N.S.B. (National Socialistische Beweging, a Dutch traitor organisation) who were trained at a camp near GOGH (Ger.), covername "Haida", used in the treacherous attack on Holland on 10th May 1940. He and his German-trained Dutchmen captured the bridge over the MAAS near HEUMEN (Holl.). During this action received a head-wound but carried on. He has been listed by the U.N.C.C. (Neth. Charge No. 269. U.N.C.C. 41/752). U.N.C.C. 41/752.

4. **JANZEN**, Leutnant, JANTZEN's assistant. Was wounded during this action and taken to "Bedburg Hau" military hospital.

5. **JEANNEN**, Stabsfeldwebel, one of the instructors at "Haida" camp near GOGH, spring 1940. Also took part in the invasion of Holland at the same time as JANZEN and JANZEN.

6. **JEANNEN**, a leading member of the N.S.B. (Dutch traitor organisation), who lived at DURCHDORF (1940).
7. Gerekin "Offizier" or "Unteroffizier". Involved in the selection and training of the Dutch traitors from "Mutti" camp near GOGH (Ger.) who took part in the treacherous invasion of Holland on 10th May 1940 and helped with the capture of the bridge over the MAAS near HEUMON.

8. MOLL, Hans (MOLL, Gerhard?) a member of the N.S.D., Rheine, who was trained at "Mutti" camp and presumably took part in the action near HEUMON.

9. SANDER (Dutch?), leader of the F.A., HUHL, 1940. Born at Enschede (Holland), lived at HELINE (Germany) and may still be there.

Place and date of commission Heumen onder Nook (Holland) of alleged crime 10th May 1940

References to relevant Hague Convention. Wearing of opponents' uniform in order to carry on an act of treachery.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

SCHIPPER and JANSEN, Dutch traitors now in Germany, were among others who took part in the invasion of Holland on 10th May 1940, they themselves being treacherously dressed in Dutch uniforms. WALTHER and WITTEL were their German officers and HEMPELMANN their trainer. These three latter led the attack in which the traitors were used. KONER and SCHJEBER who were concerned in the selection of the traitors for military training, must have known or suspected the object of this. FRIL(L) was one of the men selected and trained and SANDER, a leader of the F.A. at HUHL (Ger.) escorted them to MÜHLDORF where they were handed over to the German military authorities.

The charge is a violation of art. 23f of the Hague regulations.

A similar case was accepted by the Commission (Neth. Charge 229) in which the main accused was also Oberleutnant Walther.

TRANSMITTED BY

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Netherlands War Crimes Commission
Investigation Team III
HERFORO.

Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted in the form of a report by G.I. KAMP,
Sergeant-Major, investigating officer attached to the above team.
WITNESS EUGEN HENRIK SCHIPPER arrested at RHEINE (Germ.) and interrogated at the H.A. of the Investigation Team at HANNOVER, states that he was born at RHEINE of Dutch parents and became a naturalised German in October 1940. Prior to the war he had twice been called up for service in the Netherlands Army, receiving his discharge the second time in March 1940. He then returned to RHEINE where he resumed his occupation with a firm in that town. In January 1941 as a result of his naturalisation he was called up for German military service and fought on various fronts during the war.

Witless. was a member of the N.S.B. (National Socialistische Beweging, a Dutch traitor organisation) and belonged to the REINE circle, was present at a special meeting held in January or February 1940 when the members were addressed by a certain KOHLER from DUSSELDORF. KOHLER was accompanied by a German officer or non-commissioned officer called SNIJDER who was in civilian dress. KOHLER said that the time had come for the members of the N.S.B. who were also members of the W.A. (battle unit) to receive military training. SNIJDER then chose out about 20 of those present to receive this training and told the gathering that the meeting was to be kept strictly secret. Withess was one of those selected and on 12th April 1940 reported at the station from where he and the others who had been picked out were taken to DUSSELDORF by the leader of the W.A., SANDER. The latter originally came from HEINES (Holland) but had lived for some time at REINE where he may still be. Among the group of men who left REINE for DUSSELDORF was also a certain Hans HIN. In DUSSELDORF they were welcomed by KOHLER and presented to their future commandant Oberleutnant WALther, who was accompanied by SNIJDER. They were then taken by WALther to a camp near GOW, the covername of which was "JANUS".

The remainder of the camp consisted of Germans but the Dutch had practically no contact with these and also received orders that they were not on any account to speak to them about what they themselves were doing. The Dutchman could only leave the camp under escort and all contact with the outer world was anxiously avoided. Oberleutnant WALther was assisted by Leutnants HEMPELMANN and two other German non-commissioned officers. They were trained in the use of pistols, hand-grenades and so-called "Nahkampfwaffen" and their exercises were with the object of preparing them to make surprise attacks. The object of this training was however kept strictly secret, they wore no uniform and they were not told they were now under military law.

A day or two before the 10th May WALther called all his men together and told them that the historical moment was now close when Holland and Germany would work together in the National-Socialist spirit and that "die Sachen losgehen würden" (things would get going). That evening they were given pistols, hand-grenades and other weapons and 10 or 12, including witless, also received uniforms, those being of the Dutch Marechaussee (Royal Mounted Police) and the Dutch army. A man from HAARLEM called HAREN or HADZ also received one, but as far as witness remembers he himself was the only one among those who came from REINE who was given such a uniform, his being that of the Marechaussee. A Dutchman from GOW called JANSEN also received a uniform. JANSEN very probably played an important role in the whole matter as he was always being summoned for talks by the camp authorities. When his comrades asked him what the talks were about he always answered that he could not say anything. Witness was later told by comrades from REINE who joined the S.S. and received training at MUNICH that JANSEN was also in MUNICH where he was an "Unteroffizier" in the S.S.

On 9th May 1940 they were taken by car to the Nether-
lands-German frontier near KLEINFLORES) where WALther told them to wait. WALther himself collected together his most trusted men including 6 or 7 Dutchmen (trained in the same camp) and about 10 or 12 other Dutchmen from GOW and other frontier places. This group was divided into three parts and these commanded by WALther, HINZEL and HEMPELMANN. Those groups were then ordered to cross into Holland where the bridge over the MAAS (Mose)
near HEULEN was to be taken. Later German troops arrived with a tank and witness and the remainder followed in a lorry, all of them making for HEULEN. When they arrived at the bridge they found it had already been captured by WALTHER and the Dutchmen guarding it made prisoner. Among these was an officer and witness, who was in Marechaussee uniform was specially commissioned to escort him over the bridge so that he could be sent to a neighbouring village from where the Dutch were still firing on the bridge. When witness returned WITZEL sent him and another of those wearing a Marechaussee uniform to the commandant of German guns also firing on the bridge to let him know that the latter was already in German hands. WITZEL and WALTHER were wounded during the action. Witness was also wounded and taken to hospital in Germany. When on his discharge he passed through DUSSELDORF on his way back to HEULEN he told KOHLER of his indignation over the German attitude. KOHLER declared that he had known nothing about the object of the training they had received. As a result of all this witness resigned from the N.S.B. and applied to be naturalised as a German. His application was granted. The Dutchmen in HEULEN who had taken part in this act of treachery were in a very bad mood over it and several of them applied for naturalisation.


signed G.J. HATF

NOTES ON THE CASE

The case is reasonably complete, although some of the persons concerned were originally of Dutch nationality, they lost this nationality by joining the forces of the enemy. Defence is not possible.

DGBR-2056-(3-12-1947)-15
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I

20 JAN 1948 | 1: A
2: W

[Signature]

J. JOHNSEN
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 689 (20-12-47)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered number: 22.5

Date of receipt in secretariat: 5 Jan 1948

JAHNSEN (JAHNSEN), Thomas Leonard, German, Zoll-Assistant-Commandant, Grenzaufsichtstelle Pastersburgen (Holland) during the occupation.

Born 3 August 1899 at Holdenkirchen and lately living at that place. 6th August 1944 escaped from the internment camp Carol Celieraci polder at Pintedorwolde (Holland), re-arrested on 2nd August 1947 but released as sufficient documentary evidence of war guilt was not at hand.

Witness:

1. JAHNSEN (JAHNSEN), Thomas Leonard, German, Zoll-Assistant-Commandant, Grenzaufsichtstelle Pastersburgen (Holland) during the occupation.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime: Pastersburgen district, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list: No. XIII - Ill-treatment.

Reference to relevant provisions of national law: Nederl. Penal Code: Law 10th July 1917 (St. Book H. 233)

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

JAHNSEN when searching houses for people in hiding ill-treated some of the inhabitants and stole articles he found there, money included. He demanded a large sum of money which he said would be handed to the S.D., but this was never done.

Transmitted by..............
Political Investigation Department,
District Groningen.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the

**STATEMENT**

submitted by I. Fontama, adjutant of State Police, detached by the Political
Investigation Department Groningen district, in connection with charges of
pillage, extortion and ill-treatment brought against the German ThL. JAHNSEN.

Witness FIER states that on 11th November 1944 there was a meeting of
elders of the Reformed Church in his house, the Revd. de BOER being among those
present. Suddenly the German JAHNSEN, second in command of the G.A.S.T. (Grenz-
aufsichtstelle) at Pietersburen appeared, accompanied by a German soldier. The
house was searched by them and other soldiers called in by JAHNSEN and while
some of the church members were taken off in custody JAHNSEN ordered de BOER and
witness to pay him F. 1000,-, threatening that otherwise they would be arrested.
He would hand the money to the S.D. at Groningen. Witness and de BOER each paid
over F. 500,-, but JAHNSEN refused to give them a receipt and witness' daughter
was later told by a trustworthy German that they ought never to have paid the
money for it never was handed in to the S.D.

Witness is convinced that JAHNSEN extorted the money from them for his
own use.

Witness van HERST states that on 30th October 1944 he was arrested for
the "Arbeitseinsatz" and taken in front of the commandant of the G.A.S.T. at
Pietersburen. This man's name was JAHNSEN. The latter searched him, found F. 175,-
in notes in a photo-case and after first having started to return these to
witness took them back saying: "You aren't going to get this money back". Then he
put the notes in his pocket and witness never saw them or the photo-case again.

Witness BOUWEN states that about September 1944 JAHNSEN came to his
place and with threats demanded two bicycles which he said were there. Witness
tried to persuade JAHNSEN to let him keep his bicycle but the latter refused. He
went off on witness' bicycle and witness afterwards several times saw him
riding it. JAHNSEN already owned a bicycle. Witness never gave him permission
to appropriate the one belonging to witness.

Witness KNOF states that in Aug. 1944 JAHNSEN and a German soldier
searched his house for people in hiding but found none. For no reason whatever
JAHNSEN then suddenly struck witness violently on the temple with his fist,
causing the blood to flow and making witness suffer great pain.

Witness KUIPER tells a similar story of ill-treatment by JAHNSEN who,
after searching the house, took him off under arrest to Pietersburen.

Witness van Dijk states that during a search of his house for people in
hiding JAHNSEN, who did not discover the latter who had fled, seized a considerable
quantity of men's clothing, saying that they did not need these if there were
no people hidden there. Witness also saw JAHNSEN take his, witness', watch off
the table and put it in his pocket. Witness later found that his pocket-book
containing F. 10,- had also disappeared. Two pigs belonging to witness were
commandeered, witness being ordered to take them to the "Grenzaufsichtstelle"
at Pietersburen.

Witness LINDEN states that on 27th April 1944 his place was searched
by the Commandant of the "Grenzaufsichtstelle" at Pietersburen, OZAND and his
second-in-command, JAHNSEN. Because he apparently did not move quick enough
JAHNSEN sprang at witness and gave him two violent blows on the head with his
fist, nearly causing him to lose consciousness. The two men then took him off
to Groningen prison. On his release 12 days later and return to his farm he
found that OZAND and JAHNSEN had taken away a quantity of grain and seed.

Witness DOST, wife of
Witness DOST, wife of K. ten Bos, states that on 20th June 1944 JANSSEN and two men of the "Nachrichtenstafel" forced their way into the house, looking for a wireless set. They took witness' husband off to the barn and as they were going, she saw JANSSEN take what looked like a knuckle-duster out of his pocket. She then heard her husband being beaten and kicked and his groans of pain. The beating lasted some 15 minutes. When they returned her husband was carrying the radio. Having refused to betray people in hiding in exchange for his liberty, witness' husband was taken off by JANSSEN and the soldiers. She found out later that after being in various camps in Holland he was taken to Neuenlams on 3rd Sept. 1944, after the liberation the Red Cross informed her that he had died there.

Witness VIJNEN states that he hid with a family called Sander while JANSSEN and some of his men were carrying out a "razzia" at Garmoord. JANSSEN found witness and the son of the house Klaas, who was also hiding. Witness saw deliberately punch Klaas Sander at least ten times in the face with his fist.

Witness TIEBAH states that on 5th May 1944, German soldiers under their commander called U. entered the house where witness lived. JANSEN was with them. When witness denied knowing anything about a radio JANSSEN struck him violently in the face with some hard object, knocking him off the chair on which he was sitting. JANSSEN further maltreated him by bending his thumb back till he thought it would break and then hitting him intentionally and forcibly at least 20 times in the face.

Several other witnesses made similar statements to the effect that JANSSEN during a house-search stole food, clothing or other objects from their houses.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Groningen, 14th October 1947.

S/ I. Poutsma.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The accused terrorized the neighbourhood.
The case is complete.
No defence is possible.
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<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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*CLIPPED LIST 74*
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<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>3. BAUMER, Hauptmann, Flieghauptingenieur, appointed to the Rüstungs-und Kriegsproduktion, Rotterdam, as advisor to GEROSA. Came from Stuttgart. Is probably again working for or in connection with the R.K.W. (Hamburg).</td>
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<td>4. HENDER Jakob, Baumeister, Leiter der Oberwerfstaffel, Holland 1944.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. SCHLIEPER, Leutnant, served under General LESTER of the Verteidigungstaffel. Leader of a &quot;Kolonne&quot; which blew up the harbour works and port installations at Rotterdam.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. SCHULTZ, German, Probably an employee of the Rüstungs-und Kriegsproduktion, Rotterdam, Dec, 1944.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. WAGNER, German, Probably an employee of the Rüstungs-und Kriegsproduktion, Rotterdam, Dec, 1944.</td>
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<td>10. STOLPHEY, Reichs-</td>
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</table>
10. SKOPENIUK, Reichsbauleiter. Member of the Rotterdam Aussenstelle of the Rüstungs- and Kriegsproduktion. Former employee of the Harckheim shipbuilding yard "Kraeleriag".

11. JACOBS, Bausiebter. Was one of HILDERMANN's subordinates.

12. FRIEDRICH, German. Worked for VIEKING, May be identical with FRIEDRICH, Bauführer Oberurselstal Grominien, UNR-List No. 63/A-173. May have been an officer.

13. SCHRITZ, VIEKING's assistant. A former Rüstbauleiter in Mülheim (Rhine).

14. SCHMIDT, German. Acted as go-between for VIEKING and SCHMIDT. Was a former director of the Aviolanda Aircraft Factory, Papendorch.

15. KIESER, General, Verteidigungskommando, Rotterdam.

16. WURZEL, Friedrich, German. Member of the Schutzgruppe Rotterdam. Born 24th April 1895 in Kronen (Gen.). Now living at West Bechusenstraat 329, Rotterdam; forwarding agent.

17. SONNENSCHEIN, German. Helped BECKER supervise the dismantling and removal of machinery from the N.V. Hooka machine factory, Soldenau, autumn 1944.

18. LÜFTER, German. Member of the Feldwirt- schaftskommando, Dec. 1944.

19. RAUTER, German, Offizier. Took orders from VIEKING.

20. ROGGEN, German. Lived in Rotterdam, 1944.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Rotterdam and district, 1944-1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description of Crime</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>Pillage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV</td>
<td>Confiscation of property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVIII</td>
<td>Wanton destruction and devastation of property.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References to relevant provisions in national law


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

VIEKING was the head in the Netherlands of an organisation, the Rüstungs- and Kriegsproduktion, set up by the Germans for the purpose of helping the German war industry. By his orders, ROGGEN, and through the latter, most of the other accused, took an active part in the requisitioning of machinery, tools and...
Political Investigation Department,

The Hague,

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J.H. van Duijl, police-commissary, Schiedam, also special constable, J.H.J. Janssen and P. van Aalst, both members of the War Crimes Sub-committee which was responsible for the blowing up of harbour installations in Rotterdam.

The accused Georg Victor GEOSA, now detained in Holland, states that in September 1944 he was employed on the registration of machinery of various sorts requisitioned by the Germans from factories and work-shops. The machines were to be used in the fabrication of the V-weapons.

The accused Walter Christoph Otto HILDEBRANDT, now in custody in Holland, states that GEOSA was head of a commission called by his name, the aim of which was to inspect Dutch industrial concerns to see that machines were turned into munitions. The information thus obtained was used to ship off the best machines to Germany. When GEOSA became head of the Katlast he used his knowledge to have a large compressor dismantled and sent to Germany from HILDEBRANDT's factory at Schiedam. He had nearly all the machines in a machine factory at Rotterdam also taken off, while by his orders HILDEBRANDT, a former employee of the firm, had a valuable electric oven dismantled and taken away from a Bakker & Co's concern at Hidderdorf.

GEOSA was in constant touch with HILDEBRANDT, head of the "Cherosstab", who claimed the large "Droogdek, FRED SYT, KRIE" and other ship-yards. It was GEOSA who had submarines made at Rademakers' machine factory, at Brielsbloot and Koning de Hoop and other concerns in Rotterdam and elsewhere. He knew too exactly what was to be blown up in Rotterdam and its neighbourhood and was in close contact with Lt. SCH. whose "Ekonomi" was the blowing-up of the offices at the "FRED SYT's" yard.

Witness was told this by one of the soldiers who took part. Witness knew that machinery was sent to Germany where the German recipients refused to accept them because, in the first place, they had not asked for them and in the second place, they were useless as far as the recipients were concerned. Machines were also sent for which no request had been sent in and these were then stored in a Dutch central depot. In conclusion GEOSA was well acquainted with the fact that in this loading function coordinated by him he was murdering the Dutch industry. This he could know precisely in view of his prominent position as an engineer at the Dutch ship-yards.

Fleischmann's concern RUBER was a notorious colleague of GEOSA's. It was he who tried to empty Hindhoven and then turned his attention to The Hague, Rotterdam, Tiel and Twente. He had factories completely cleared out and there were often no orders for the machinery taken away. This was simply sent to a central depot and destroyed in raids or by other causes. RUBER had only one maxim, to cart off everything whether necessary or not. He had the factories emptied with the sole object of ruining the Dutch industry.

The rumour went round

Carried out the demolitions in Rotterdam. Amongst other acts committed by this RUBER: "..."
The rausser went round at the "Dienststelle" at the "Dienststellen" and at the "Dienststellen" and seized works of art looking t\'en for himself.

ERGROS, a German from Rotterdam, often drove about with him and probably knew more about the latter matter. RUSSEL must also be held responsible for the carrying off of church bells which were of historical interest or had an art value.

It was a certain Michael Untersberger who was responsible for the whole action carried out in Holland with regard to the carrying of the lanterns and so on, and his assistant was J. K. A. van der Molen, a former "Kruisvelder" in Hilversum. The "Dienststellen" were in continual touch with these two persons, the German BAALE acting as go-between for BAALE and ERGROS. At all conferences he used to say: "Why haven't you taken away this amount?"

Witness Friedrich Kunnen states that he was in the "Schutzgruppe" at Rotterdam and was ordered by BAALE to work at the "Kustungs und Kriegsproduktion", the head of which was ERGROS.

The requisitioning orders by the "Kustungs und Kriegsproduktion", partly intended to paralyse the Netherlands industry, and especially those connected with the carrying off of machines and material were written and signed by ERGROS himself. He gave the written requisitions to various Germans, including BAALE, with orders to hand them to the people concerned and arrange everything with them for the transfer of the goods in question. They had to give him a report every day. BAALE used to go off in his car each day to see what he could requisition.

Witness Boer states that about August 1914 BAALE had various tools and machines seized at the firm of Allen Smit & Co where witness was employed and these were sent to Germany. The value of the machines at that time was approximately £286,000 and the firm gave no one permission to take them away.

Witness C. Hoek states that in September 1914 his firm received orders from Richard Fischer "Beauftragte für die Kustungs und Kriegsproduktion" to hand over the machines from its oxygen factory so that they could be sent to the Messer & Co. machine factory at Rotterdam. The requisition slip was signed by ERGROS, and the Reichsdeutscher BAALE supervised the removal and dispatch of the machines. FISCHER also requisitioned and had taken away the machines from another of the firm's factories in Utrecht. ERGROS went to the factory himself and signed the requisition order. The firm refused to take and never received payment.

In November 1914 a large part of the firm's machine factory was also requisitioned for Messer & Co, the requisition slip on this occasion being signed by BAALE of the "Messendienststelle" Rotterdam who worked under ERGROS.

BAALE and a German called J. W. H. J. supervised the dismantling and removal of the machines. The firm lost £12,000,000, this being the value of the property thus taken off to Germany.

Witness W. A. Hoek, father of the previous witness, confirms. He personally saw ERGROS and tried to induce him not to carry out the requisitioning of the machines but in vain.

Witness BAELE states that ERGROS signed the requisitions when tools and material were taken from Dutch factories and he worked under ERGROS. The firm lost £576,000 and the firm was never paid.

Witness Dubru states that he was assistant-director of R.S. Stokvis & Sons and in spite of his protests ERGROS seized a number of pumps they had in reserve which were intended to be used if Rotterdam ran short of water. In all 11 railway-wagons and 3 shiploads of goods, the value of which was £376,000 were taken off by the "Kustungs und Kriegsproduktion".

Witness Knaap-Hoek, director of Beervoots' clothing store, states that about November 1914 BAALE appeared and said that he had been ordered to seize the sewing-machines by ERGROS. 69 of these were taken off, their value being £26,155.7. They
They are never paid for. BL15.1; also came to Vie wur:.-Sa.T.)8, ordered that the partially completed clothing az to be iniahed a Yds done it wss seized
by the re.atioition slips being saa -ted by C:.,13.OSit :. The sewing i taehines were to be sent to a (7-uben (6-er.) called Auer.

d e Viels

Witness Verplough working at the ship-construction works of Robbe a Co, states that on 11 November 1944 BL15 arrived with a a requisition order signed by GERSOS and seized all the machines and material, worth 1,150,000.-. They were offered payment but as the director did not want to sell, the owners never got compensation. A certain number of the machines were taken to Krupp's.

Some days later the German S.S., accompanied by four German officers one being called LANGET, appeared at the shipyard and by LANGET's orders seized all the timber which was stored. Loading up the latter took some weeks and when that was finished the Germans then seized the store. LANGET signed the papers for this so-called seizure. Out of the 3,500,000.-. loss caused the firm by the explosions and seizures, 3,300,000.- has been recovered by machines found and brought back from Germany; the final total loss being 2,000,000.- at pre-war value. No payment was ever made for the goods seized.

Witness Bakker of J.Bakker & Co, hódárdork, stated that about December 1944 a German called LANGET appeared at the factory saying that he belonged to the "Koamando" and ordered a list to be made out of all the machines and material present. This list was then sent to the "Koamando" which ticked off which machines were to be taken away. Shortly after two more Germans introducing themselves as LANGET and LANGET, appeared and said they were there to requisition machines by the "Rüstungsproduktions" orders. They took various machines away, saying that they would send a requisition slip. This did not come and witness applied to GERSOS who said the men in question had no right to requisition and take away the said machines. He then gave witness a slip. The firm lost 3,24,451.- on this occasion.

Witness Snulders, director of the Gusto shipyard states that GERSOS, who was an engineer at the shipyard, once said to him: "If things turn out as you wish, and the Germans have to leave Holland, everything here will be destroyed completely. If it necessary for the German conduct of the war, you will be shot too". GERSOS was an ardent "National Socialist".

The accused Creorev Victor Josef GERSOS in an amplified statement says that he had already belonged for two years to the "Rüstung-und Kriegsproduktion" when in September 1944 GERSOS ordered him to set up a new "Dienststelle" at Rotterdam. One of the objects of this "Dienststelle" was to send off goods from Holland to Germany which were either directly or indirectly important for the Germans to carry on the war. Another of the "Dienststelle's" activities was the issuing of legitimate requisition slips for goods which were seized. GERSOS was in charge of sending one of his subordinates with a coordination to find out at the factories or work-shops what was wanted and then signing the requisition slip stating that these goods were seized. Accused himself seized the machines at
Radeig: In other cases the seizure was done by his subordinates acting on his instructions. None of these seizures was done on his own initiative but by STB's orders.

Accused says that he had nothing to do with the blowing-up of the port and harbour installations at Rotterdam. He knows that they had been issued but fearing the electricity works nearby would be endangered he contacted General KLEEN and his subordinate, Lieutenant STROMBERG, both of the "Verteidigungstab", and tried to get the decision to blow up the harbour works in question revoked. He received an answer that the decision did not rest with them and they had to carry out orders.

Witness served as a soldier (Schutzgruppe) from September 1944 till the capitulation and so had to carry out the orders of his chief STB. This he did to the best of his ability.

The investigators state that according to statements made by GEROSA, machines, tools and material were seized from about 4,000 industrial concerns in Holland and taken off to Germany. He helped in this as far as the province of Zuid-Holland was concerned.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at The Hague, 8th September 1947.

s/ J.H.M. Jonassen
E.v.Kolst.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

Several other statements concerning the looting have been left out.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.

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**PRIESTER**
United Nations War Crimes Commission

Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals

Charge No. 991 (9-1-48)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 7305/Ne/G/574

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 8 Jan 1948

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:

1. KREUTZ, Hauptmann, Ortskommandant of Loosdrecht, Sept. 1944.

2. STIEGLITZ, Iffy, Stabsfeldwebel, Wachmann, (the "Spießler", i.e., Capt. Major), stationed at Loosdrecht, Sept. 1944. In March or April 1945 was stationed near Berlin and fighting the Russians. Parents lived at Ingersoon 2, Lichtenstein (Germany).

3. HIRSCH-VON, Hauptmann, Kommandant of the Feldgendarmarie, Utrecht, with headquarters on the Catharijnesingel, Sept. 1944. (See charge No. 591 (UNDOC 6583)).

4. HENDERS, Commandant of the Marine Artillery Battery M.A.A. at Veenendaal, also Ortskommandant there in Sept. 1944. At the time of the liberation of Holland was rumoured to be a prisoner in or near Rotterdam but said now not to be in Holland but presumably in Germany. See charge 591 (UNDOC 6583).

5. HENGER, Major, head of the Feldgendarmarie and having his headquarters in Utrecht, Sept. 1944. UNDOC-list No. 60/3-346.

Suspect:

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Loosdrecht and Veenendaal, 12th Sept. 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No. XVIII - Wanton devastation and destruction of property.

References to relevant provisions in national law:


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS:

A house at Loosdrecht and another at Veenendaal were burnt to the ground in reprisal for nails having been strewn on the neighbouring roads, the tyres of Wachmann vehicles being damaged through this. All the accused were directly concerned in the arson.

Transmitted by:.............
State Police,  
District Utrecht,  
Post: Haarn.  

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the  

STATENLIJK

submitted by C.G. Roeder, sergeant-majer and post commandant of the State  
Police at Haarn, also special detective, in connection with the burning down  
of a house at Loersum and another at Veenendael by members of the German  
Wehrmacht and Feldgendamerie.

Witness Jr.H. van den Bosch states that on 12th Sept.1944, his house at  
Loersum was burnt to the ground by the Germans. He himself was in hiding  
at the time but was later told what had happened by police sergeant-majer Scholte  
who was stationed in Loersum at the time. A neighbour told witness in  
confidential and anonymous to the Feldgendamerie. The loss sustained by witness  
has been officially estimated at L.76000. Witness knows that on the same day  
the house of the municipal secretary at Veenendaal, Blankespoor, was burnt  
for the same reason. The authors here were said to be the same as those  
who set fire to his, witness', house.

Witness C.H. Taets van Amerongen, wife of witness v.d. Bosch, states that  
on 12th Sept.1944, counsellor Gerdt of Loersum appeared at her house accompanied  
by a German belonging to the Feldgendamerie. The latter told her the house  
was to be burnt down in 20 minutes time but refused to tell her for what  
reason. She was told she would have the 20 minutes for the purpose of removing  
clothes and documents from the house. She did this, but when some articles of  
furniture were also taken out the Germans present ordered these to be replaced  
in the house. Petrol or oil was then poured about the interior of the house  
and set alight. About 10 members of the Feldgendamerie took part.

Witness Gerdt confirms. He saw the soldiers deliberately set fire to  
the house.

Witness van der Grift, now in prison, states that he was acting-burgher-  
master of Veenendaal at the time. On the date in question he was  
telephoned to go over to Loersum where, he was told, Jr.v.d. Bosch's house was  
to be burnt as nails had been spread on the roads leading to Loersum. A notice  
was said to have been sent to the municipal offices at the latter place to  
the effect that should such a thing happen the house of the person responsible  
would be burnt down. This document had never been received in spite of the  
Germans assertions to the contrary. On arrival at Jr.v.d. Bosch's house witness  
met the German, presumably an officer, when he found outside that no such  
report had yet been received at Loersum and showed him the circular in  
question which he himself had only received at Amerongen a couple of days before.  
While they were talking witness saw smoke issuing from the house and the officer  
said it was then too late to stop the burning. The circular in question was  
dated 7th Sept.1944 and witness knows that a copy had not yet arrived at  
Loersum by 12th.

Witness Blankespoor states that on 12th Sept.1944, a house belonging to  
him at Veenendaal was also burnt down. An officer of the Feldgendamerie told  
witness' wife in front of the Ortskommandant van der Borg that this was to take  
place as nails had been spread on the roads in Veenendaal and damage done  
through this to Wehrmacht motor tyres. Witness' wife was given 30 minutes to  
remove clothing, documents and bedding from the house after which it was set  
alight and burnt to the ground. The arrow was carried out by a special  
"destruction squad" of the Feldgendamerie and witness was told later that the  
order for this had been given by Kpt.-maj. van Hipp, commanding at the  
Feldgendamerie at Utrecht. HIPP van der Borg was the Ortskommandant of Veenendaal at  
the time.

Witness van Amerongen states
Witness van Kuyk states that he knows that HILSTER was not concerned in the destruction of Blaaspeper's house but supposes the order for this was given by the head of the Feldgendarmarie, Major KREMER, who had his headquarters at Utrecht at the time.

Witness A. Scholtz, police sergeant-major formerly stationed at Leerum, states that having heard Jur. v. d. Bosch's house was to be burnt as a reprisal for the strewing of nails on the road through which the tyres of German army vehicles were destroyed, he made his way there. Two German cars drove up from one of which Hauptmann HILSTER, Ortskommandant of Leerum and Unteroffizier STIHLER (the "Oppos" i.e. Coy Sgt Major) stepped out. Four members of the Feldgendarmarie, one or two of them officers, got out of the other car. They all went into Jur. v. d. Bosch's house; then Mrs. v. d. Bosch, her servants and others started bringing things out. Later smoke and flames came from the house and it was burnt to the ground. Witness does not know who gave the order for the house to be burnt but personally saw HILSTER and STIHLER set fire to the window curtains in the presence of the Feldgendarmarie men. The Leerum fire-brigade appeared but were forbidden by the two above mentioned persons to direct water on the house.

The investigator states that he has been unable to question HILSTER, STIHLER, van HIRSCH, KREMER and KREMMERS, they not being in the Netherlands but presumably in Germany.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Haarn, 17th September 1947.

N. C. de Roder.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is reasonably complete.

No defence is possible.

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*Checked List 78*
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Netherlands Crimes Against German War Criminals.

Charge No. 52 (0-1-48)

For the use of the Secretariat Date of receipt in Secretariat

Registered Number.

7306/Ne|G|575

Name: 

1. HUEPER, Hans Albrecht S.S.-und Polizeiführer, not in custody in Holland. UNRAC-list No. 1/169 etc.


Witnesses:

4. HUEPER, Horsten, General-Arbeitsführer, after 5th September 1944, took the command of the R.M.B. by order of the Reichskommissar. Headquarters of the R.M.B. and R.A.F. were at Arnhemse Bovenweg 188 in the huts behind "Sparronheide" and in "De Blauwwoode" all in Driebergen.


Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Driebergen, 11th September 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No. 1 - Murder.

References to relevant provisions in national law:


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

HUEPER, on the orders of HUEPER, commanded a firing-squad which shot the N.M.B. "Opporuckstellung" J.J. Bockholt, himself, giving the command. The victim had already been wounded by H.S. when he tried to escape.

Transmitted by............
State Police,
District Utrecht,
Group:Drieberen.

Political Investigation Department.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

S.T.M.H.A.J.T.

substituted by C.Kooistra, Sergeant-Major 1st class, State Police, also special detective, belonging to the above group, in connection with the shooting of J.T. Boekholt, at "De Blauvoet", Drieberen.

Witness Oon, medical practitioner, states that on 11th September 1944 he was called to the house "De Blauvoet", where he found a man dressed in the uniform of the N.I.D. (Nederlandse .wereldoorlog) lying outside on the ground. A member of the group, witness to the N.I.D. (Nederlandse .wereldoorlog) were standing by him. The victim, Boekholt, was conscious and on examination witness found he had a bullet wound in the chest and another in the thigh. Boekholt told witness, when nobody but the latter's assistant was there, that "they" would do for him and asked if he could not get into a hospital. Witness asked an officer that this be done, but the officer answered that an official report would have to be made out first. Boekholt told witness that he had formed an "Orange" (Orange, i.a.,patriotic) organization in the ranks of the N.I.D. which would turn against the Germans if the opportunity came, and that for this reason there was every chance he would be finished off. Witness was still trying to get him taken to hospital but his assistant was suddenly ordered to leave the house which they did. When witness saw and treated Boekholt the latter had no shot wounds in the head or neck.

Witness Koole, wife of J. Visser, confirms. She was Dr.Oon's assistant and gave Boekholt first-aid. As she and the doctor were leaving the grounds a motor drove in with 4 or 5 S.D. men in it.

Witness Ribourdouille states that he was a "shopman" in the Onze, on 11th September 1944 he drove with Boekholt to Drieberen, or on the latter's suggestion. He left Boekholt and went off to see to his own business but later, on presenting himself at "De Blauvoet" found Boekholt an "Opperaarbeidsleider" (Senior works officer) sitting in a room. Near him was the "Hegman" WATT holding a pistol (Witness recognizes WATT from a photo as being the person referred to by him). Witness asked WATT what it was all about but the latter waved to him to get out of the room which witness did. Witness heard later that Boekholt had been hit by bullets when trying to escape and later shot.

Witness Wolvraets, Boekholt's chauffeur, states that he drove the latter to Drieberen, where they picked up the "Opperaarbeidsleider" Hamerslag. Arriving at "De Blauvoet" Oberarbeitsführer HUNDEKER of the R.A.D. came out immediately after Hamerslag had gone in. Boekholt went into the house with him. Later witness was sitting in a corridor when he heard shots in a room opposite. Shortly afterwards a number of R.A.D. and N.I.D. officers came out of the room, one being Hegman WATT, and went outside, then Boekholt was carried in on a stretcher, still alive as witness could hear from his groans. WATT called witness and another man into the room and said: "You know of course what has happened? We have no use for traitors, . . .", while in the room a car drove up and WATT said: "There is the "Stundgericht" or something of the sort and went out of the room for some time. Witness heard a loud shot followed a few seconds later by a softer one and then WATT returned saying: "There you see, that is what I call quick justice", Boekholt was accused of "treachery", condemned to death "Stundgerichtlich", and shot. When witness was driving an R.A.D. officer to .policehour that evening the latter told him that he met men with the three stars, meaning S.D., had shot at Boekholt who had received three shots while attempting to escape and had then been shot by a firing-squad composed of three men, afterwar receiving a neck-shot. (Witness recognizes a photo shown him as being that of WATT.)
accused. Earl Arik Johansen, status that thou, h of Swedish parentage, un
his· father's side ho 'has lived and brought up in Holand. He was never naturalised
Hu joined the N.A.D. for Hol and capitulated to the Germans and became a
"Hoparuf. On 11th Sept., 0004 he was ordered to report to "De Blauwout" where he found General-Oberarbeitsführer HOFFMANN and some other M.N., and N.A.D.
oficers. He was ordered by one of the Dutch of leaks to relieve another man
the was guarding a "lodden" (Admir) who was under arrest, HOFFMANN added
something, accused does not remember what. While on guard over the man who
turned out to be Boekholt, Oberarbeitsführer HOFFMANN came into the room, asked
if accused had his pistol which the latter confirmed, and then HOFFMANN went
out again. While accused was playing with the windows which was there he heard
a sound and then saw Boekholt opening and closing out of a window. As Boekholt
paid no attention to accused's warning the latter shot at him twice, missed
hit and Boekholt sprang out. A third shot however hit him and he fell out of
eyes, and being examined by a doctor, accused himself went off to another house belonging to the N.A.D. where he met HOFFMANN some
time later who told him he had only done his duty. Accused acknowledged that
he had heard the words concerning the "Standgericht" indicated to him but he
did not know officially that this was coming. He had heard rumors at "De
Blauwout" that the "Standgericht" would come, take Boekholt away and investigate
the matter. When he went outside the house he saw a group of people, including
soldiers in uniform, standing in the garden. One of the soldiers added to
accused, like: One of you people is going to be executed", accused saw
Boekholt carried out of the house, sat on a chair in the garden and then saw the S.D. who remained standing little distance in front of him.
Boekholt was not blindfolded. After one member of the "Kommando" had said
something, to Boekholt he returned to the "Kommando", gave orders, the "Kommando"
brought their rifles to the ready, accused turned away, heard a voice and then
a pistol shot. Looking round he saw Boekholt lying on the ground, most probably
dead. Accused then left.

As far as accused was concerned, he had only acted in accordance with orders received.

Witness Kasaslay, Dutch, now in custody, states that he was an "Oberarbeitsführer" (Oberarbeitsführer) in the N.A.D. He was given a report to read
in which it was said that information had been received to the effect that
Boekholt was intending together with his men to go over to the Allies when these
arrived. This report he showed next day to HOFFMANN when he and Boekholt drove
in the latter's car to Driborn, then having received the letter he took it to
General EDERMANN who read it over. Then Boekholt appeared before the general
and on the latter put him under arrest, asking witness to stand guard until somebody
was sent to relieve him. After some time witness was relieved and went upstairs to telephone. On his return he found a conversation going on in the corridor and going into the room was told.
He had shot when Boekholt jumped out of the window. Witness left the building
and when he returned one hour later was told that the S.D. had been, Boekholt
had confessed everything, the S.D. had condemned him to death and had immediately
executed him on account of the "Standgericht".

Accused Herman MÜLLER, German, Sturmführer in the S.D., states that at
the end of August or beginning of September 1944, an anonymous letter arrived
at his Dienststelle in Utrecht. This mentioned the name of a M.N.D.Officer who
intended to place himself and his section at Montgomery's disposal when the
Allies arrived, and other names were mentioned. Accused had the latter sent
for an interview from them about Boekholt's actions, taking an official
report of everything. When Boekholt was questioned by accused a few days later
he did not deny the charge but tried to make the facts appear lighter.
Accused warned him careful of what he did as the S.D.O was keeping an eye on him,
then sent him away. The latter was serious but not wishing Boekholt to go into
hiding accused made it appear as if he considered it lighter than it really
was. Accused wished to get a decision from higher authorities as to what was
to be done. When however a few days later a second anonymous letter arrived
from out of which it was possible to conclude that Boekholt was sorry, on as
before, accused interrogated more people then sent the complete report to
Amsterdam. A couple of days later accused heard from Amsterdam that accused Boekholt was
orders Bookholt was to be arrested on the grounds of "favouring the enemy" and of being seriously suspected of espionage. He was to be executed immediately after his arrest. On 11th September 1944, a report came from Drieborghen that Bookholt had been arrested on the grounds which accused already knew, accused then drove to Drieborghen taking 3 or 4 subordinates with him. There he found Bookholt in a room at "De Blauweboot". He was wounded but conscious and accused told him of the sentence. Accused then interrogated Bommel and another R.A.D. officer who told him what he had already found out about Bookholt. After this the latter was executed, accused giving the firing-party of 3 or 4 men the order to fire and himself then giving Bookholt the coup-de-grace. So also quite sure that he was done he was given a further shot in the neck or side of his head. Accused finishes by saying that everything done by him was pursuant to orders received and not on his own initiative.

The investigator states that for the clarification of the charges against the Dutch accused (one of whom, Godhart, has not been brought into the above statement) it is of the greatest importance that ROTTING should be questioned as also HONZOR. Both are probably living in Germany.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Drieborghen-Rijsenburg.

s/ C.Kooistra.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is reasonably complete.

No defence is possible.
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Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position
(not to be translated)

1. **BECHT, Werner**, Obersturmführer, Fabrikant-Leiter and member of the Iron Cross Association, Einsatzkommando of the Sicherheitspolizei, Deventer, October 1944. Description: aged about 35, tall and slim; occupation, chauffeur. In February 1946 was in Lat 15, Kesteragen camp (sur.)


**Witnesses:**

7. **STUHRL, Sachbearbeiter**, member of the Einsatzkommando of the Sipo, Dovhtter, Oct. 1943. UNRRO-lists Nos. 1/160, 45/1-45/4, 51/1-45/6, 68/1-45/6, Charge No. 563 and add.


- 2 -
9. LEIDER, German, S.A., man and member of the
World War II Political Police of the R.S.D.I.P.,
adjutant to Kreisleiter OTJNOS of the
Organisation TADY (O.T.), Olst, Oct. 1944.
Description: aged about 26, dark complexion,
average height, sporting type, lost 1st and
3rd fingers of right hand during war. Fights
with left hand. Came from Kreis Hannover-
Braunschweig.

10. MILLER, Lodewijk, S.A., man stationed at Olst,
Oct. 1944, for the supervision of Dutchmen
working for the O.T. in the IJsselstallingen.
Was billeted on C. Mijnhoed, Fortress No. 24,
Olst. Came from Pulldorp-Hildesheim.

11. NERGER, Karl, S.A., man (as above). Description:
aged about 35. Came from Pulldorp-Hildesheim.

12. REBER, S.A., man (as above)
Description: aged about 40. Came from
Pulldorp-Hildesheim.

13. RUTER, Hans, Lodewijk, Police S.A. and Polizei-
Hildesheim, now in custody in Holland.
U.N.C.J. list 1/169 etc.

LOCATION AND DATE OF COMMISSION
OF ALLEGED CRIME

No. 1 - Hurter (complicity in )

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF
CRIME IN WAR CRIMES LIST

Ref: Penal Code

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

A Dutchman, C. Mijnhoed, was shot because he had threatened an S.A. man with
a knife. REFUR is said to have done the shooting, BERT and ROBERTS being also
being present, DEPPER who took Mijnhoed to the prison at Doetinchem, signed the
official report that he had been shot.

Transmitted by..............................
Investigation of War Crimes, Subcommission Zwolle.

Extract of those statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crime Commission.

submitted by J. J. Smit, R. Lehman and R. N. J. Kroese, all of the Zwolle Municipal Police and members of the above sub-commission, in connection with the shooting of Wijnhoud by members of the Sicherheitspolizei, Deventer.

Witness A. Wijnhoud, Olst, states that in October 1944 a number of S.A. men were billeted on him. Their job was to keep an eye on the Dutchmen employed on the building of the IJssel line fortifications. The staff of the O.T., which was charged with the carrying out of the work at Olst and in the neighbourhood had its headquarters at Olst. Among the men quartered in witness' house were J.J. van der Velde, Carl Wexer and Wouter. Witness' son, Antonie Wijnhoud, was one of those working on the fortifications but lived at home.

On 20th Oct. 1944 witness' son and a S.A. man were at home, but when witness who had to go off and do a job returned a short while later he found the house empty. The S.A. man returned later and WEXER told witness that Antonie had threatened him with a knife and witness should hear more about the matter, saying when witness expressed his disbelief: "You had better look out or you will go the same way yourself!" The neighbours told witness his son had been taken away by the Germans and on enquiring at the O.T. office was told by the Commandant that his son had been taken to Olst, where he witnessed, found him in a cell at the municipal office. On returning home WEXER told him his son asked HELDER for a cigarette which HELDER refused. His son then had threatened HELDER with a bread-knife, HELDER had fled and rung up the O.T. office for assistance and Antonie Wijnhoud had been arrested by the Crime Police. At the bread-knife had disappeared. Witness realised it had been taken by the police. Next day, 21st Oct. 1944, on going again to Olst witness found his son had been taken away to the Sicherheitspolizei at Deventer the previous evening. A fortnight later witness was told that his son had been shot by the S.A. men with a knife who was lying sick in witness' house. As no S.A. man was lying ill in his house that part of the German's declaration was untrue. Relations were bad between the S.A. men and witness and his son, and witness is convinced the former took this opportunity of grossly exaggerating the threat in order to revenge themselves.

Witness' son was exceptionally tall and was heavily built.

Witness Barkman states that he worked in the O.T. office at Olst, the head of which was the O.T. Kreisleiter OFFERMAN. The latter's adjutant was LINDEN, political leader of the N.S.D.A.P.

One evening at the end of Oct. 1944, LINDEN entered the office, said that Wijnhoud had been arrested for having threatened an S.A. man with a knife and remarked: "He can count on having eaten his last loaf of Dutch bread." Witness understood by this that Wijnhoud was going to be done away with. LINDEN and the "Landwacht" van Heijen took Wijnhoud to Deventer that night, LINDEN saying before he left that he had rung up Deventer about the matter. Later witness heard that Wijnhoud had been taken to the Sicherheitspolizei at Deventer.

Witness Wilhelmi in Olst states that he was a number of the S.S. and acted as cook to the Dienststelle and of the Sicherheitspolizei at Deventer. One day, possibly in October 1944, he saw a big man in the guard-room of the Dienststelle...guard told witness that the man had threatened a German belonging to the O.T. with a knife, either that or next evening
BRIEFER, HAJKT, and REUER came into the guard-room. BRIEFER and REUER told witness that they had found the "big man" (this was the arrested man) had been seen in the guard-room. In a room where he had been shot, they told witness REUER had done the shooting. In February 1944 witness and REUER were both in a hospital camp.

Witness Walter MILLER states that he was leader of the Himmlerkommando of the SD Dienststelle in Duvunter. In Oct. 1944 he was told by his chief, Untersturmführer LIESE, that men had died in that an attack had been made on a German S.S. man at Olst. Witness then sent two of his Sachbearbeiter he thinks, LIESE and STREECK, to Olst to investigate. On their return they reported that Wijnhoud had asked for a cigarette from an S.S. man lying sick in the house and on the latter's refusal, had got a knife and threatened the man. He had however not used the knife but had squeezed him by the throat, the marks of this being visible according to the Sachbearbeiter. Wijnhoud denied everything at his interrogations in Olst but had confessed at Duvunter. The following day DEPPERT arrived from Zwolle for a visit of inspection, was shown the official Report and said he would take Wijnhoud to the prison at Doutinchou. "Serious cases" being dealt with by the Duvunter Dienststelle were taken as a rule to this prison.

Witness does not know if anyone else from the Dienststelle accompanied DEPPERT, the latter's chauffeur and the prisoner but thinks it also possible that there may have been another official with DEPPERT who acted as guard. DEPPERT did not tell witness Wijnhoud would be shot, but next day witness received a communication, presumably signed by DEPPERT, from the "Befehlshaber der Polizei" at Zwolle saying that Wijnhoud had been condemned to death and shot for having threatened an S.S. man who was lying ill in bed. Witness never gave anyone orders to shoot Wijnhoud.

Witness Coenen, Dutch, former burgomaster of Olst and now in custody states that MILLER came into his office and told him he had arrested Wijnhoud who had assaulted another S.S. man with a knife. He said that Wijnhoud would certainly be shot. He added having heard of or authorized a death sentence against Wijnhoud. He further stated that the statement of MILLER that Sturmabteilungsmar DEFERT had taken Wijnhoud to Doutinchou and had informed MILLER that this man had been shot a few days later seems to him highly improbable.

Witness Heinrich BÜCHT states that he knows nothing of the arrest and shooting of Wijnhoud and denies having taken part in the alleged conversation referred to by MILLER.

Witness Kurt BUSCH also denies. He knows nothing of the matter, hearing of it now for the first time.

Witness Otto Friedrich Karl Gustav LIESE states that he remembers seeing a big man in the guard-room of the SD Dienststelle at Duvunter. STREECK, who was in charge of the investigation against him, told witness the man was said to have been guilty of threatening an O.T. man at Olst. Witness did not speak to or see the man taken away, but heard that STREECK, who had been to Duvunter, had taken the man and shot him, also under arrest, to Doutinchou. Witness did not know that the man had been shot.

The investigators state
The investigators state that the whereabouts of DEFENDER and SPITZER are not known but their surrender is asked for in connection with other crimes committed by them.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Zieglc, 16th October 1947.

a/ J. Smit
H. Lohman
H. E. J. Kroon.

NOTE ON THE CASE:

The case is reasonably complete. From the statement of General RAUTER it appears that there was no question of a trial and it appears that DEFENDER is at least suspected of having given the order to shoot, whereas in spite of the denial of FONCILT and REBUS, there is a prima facie case against BOTH having shot the victim in the presence of FONCILT and REBUS.

No defence is possible.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMANY FOR CRIMES.

Charge No. 664 (also containing additional names and evidence for charge No. 274 (UNNO 3536).

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

7308/Ne/G/577

Date of receipt in Secretariat

9 JAN 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position (not to be translated)


3. BERNDT (GEBERTH), Hauptmann, Schutz(Ordnungs)-polizei, III Bat. The Hague, 1944-1945. Apparently on 7th June 1945 was in Scheveningen prison but shortly afterwards removed from Holland. May be in custody in Germany. (Also add to charge No. 274 (3536)

4. BLASCH, Leutnant, Schutz(Ordnungs)-polizei, III Bat. The Hague, 1945. Apparently in Scheveningen prison on 7th June 1945 but shortly afterwards removed from Holland. May be in custody in Germany. (Add. to charge No. 274 (3536)

5. MAURER, Dr. Karl, Untorgerzt, Schutzpolizei, III Bat., The Hague, 1945. Apparently in Scheveningen prison on 7th June 1945 but shortly afterwards removed from Holland. May be in custody in Germany. (Add. to charge No. 274 (3536)

6. LINSCH, Oberleutnant, Wohnmachtsoffizier für den arbeitsdienst, The Hague. May be in custody in Germany.


8. LUTZENBACH, Oberleutnant, was deputy for Oberst LUX, chief of staff of the Ordnungs-polizei and Schachbrettler of the Neth. Police Section, S.D.O. May be in custody in Germany.


10. DREIWER, Deputy

Suspects:
Witnesses:

10. DEUTSCH, deputy to SCHWARTH, Sefohls- 
haber der Sicherheitspolizei (h.d.s.) 
UNIC list No. 1/450 etc.

11. GROTH, Oberst, acting B.D.O. (Sefohls- 
haberei der Ordnungspolizei), Saturday, Oct. 1944. 
May be in custody in Germany. 
(add. to charge No. 274(3536)

12. UJJER, Hauptmann, Kommandant der Feld- 
(Condoractus, The Hague, March 1945. 
(add. to charge No. 274(3536)

13. HERTIUS, Oberkommandierender, Schutz-Ordnungspolizei. 
Was GROTH's administrator and 
"Spies" (Capt-S.-t.Major), The Hague 1944- 
1945. May be in custody in Germany.

14. BECHT, Rechtsdeutscher, accountant with 
the firm "Kontur", The Hague, from 1934 
till 6th March 1945. Probably lives in 
Dortmund (Ger.)

15. BRUCK, Rechtsdeutscher, director of the 
Oberkommer Stahlfabriken Gesellschaft, 
"Du Pont", The Hague, 1944. Lives in 
Germany.

16. OVERTOG, Hans Wilhelmine Urgula, German 
was a typist with the "Deutsche S.S., 
The Hague, but was in close contact with 
KUT for whom she worked earlier in the 
war. Born 22nd Dec. 1911 at Recklinghausen 
(Ger.) Now detained in "Marienbusch" A.I. 
camp, Nijmegen (Holland, 
(add. to charge No. 274(3536)

17. LUX, Oberst, chief of staff of the B.D.O. 
(Sefohlsahber der Ordnungspolizei). Had to 
decide whether executions were to be 
carried out and give orders to this effect.

Place and date of commission 
of alleged crimes 
The Hague and district, 1944-1945.

Number and Description of 
crimes in war crimes list 

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Murder (complicity in)</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Deportation of civilians</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(complicity in)</td>
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<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>Pillage</td>
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<td>XVIII</td>
<td>Wanton devastation and des-</td>
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<td></td>
<td>truction of property</td>
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References to relevant 
provisions in national law 

Neth. Penal Code 

SHORT STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES.

Arrest and Deportation of Dutch policemen:

CALLER, obeying an order from LUTZENHAEGER, arrested 42 members of 
the 1st and 2nd Police
the 1st and 2nd Police Coy's, stationed in The Hague. They were told they would be sent to Germany for the "Arbeitseinsätze" but eventually ended up in concentration camps where most of them died.

Boys shot in the Spui, The Hague.

COLLESS had a 16 years old boy caught looting shot by a firing-squad of the Ordnungspolizei. He received the order for this via JOSUF from REINBERG or SCHINDLER (dead) and thinks he ordered RAUHER to make up the firing-squad. RAUHER gave the order to fire.

Arrests for "Arbeitseinsätze".

EISEN ordered the "Ordnungspolizei" to arrest people for this.

Deportations.

MUST was responsible for the deportation of persons to Germany where they died.

Arama and Pillers

MUST ordered a farmhouse to be burnt and this was done and cattle taken away by WILKEN and his men.

Shooting in The Hague (addendum to charge 274 (5936))

SCHINDLER and RAUHER carried out the execution in the dunes at Vlaardingen after being ordered to do so by JOSUF. MUST was present in his capacity as doctor and examined the bodies before burial. SCHINDLER also directed the execution in the Parabellen when MUST ordered 11 men to be shot as part of the reprisal ordered for the attack on RAUHER.

Pro Justitia,
Investigation of War Crimes,
Sub-committee The Hague.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT submitted by J.H. Woudaart and G.B. Gottschalki, special police officers also members of the above sub-committee, in connection with charges brought against members of the Schutz-Ordnungspolizei and the S.D. in The Hague.

Witness A. H. van Lieburg states that in 1944 he was a member of the 1st Police Coy, State Police, The Hague. On 16th Sept., 1944, the company was summoned to parade. Then Major COLLESS of the Grino-(Ordnungspolizei), accompanied by some of his men, appeared. He had a list with a number of names including that of witness, on it. Witness and others were then arrested and finally ended up in Neongemeno camp where of the 17 taken there 13 died.

Witnesses Bos, van Toeffelen and Donia state that they were among the arrested men referred to above. They were all sent to Neongemeno via Amersfoort, Donia adding that before they left COLLESS told them that they were going to Germany for the Arbeitseinsätze.

Witness Goodbloed, ex-lieutenant of State Police and posted to the 1st Police Coy, confirms that COLLESS told him and the officer in command of the company that the men...
company that the men were destined for the "Arbeitseinsatz" in Germany. Of the 2nd Police Coy 26 out of 73 men were taken away, this also by CILLSEN's orders. The smaller number was agreed upon after CILLSEN had telephoned to ask for LUTSCHSCHILD's approval.

The accused Johannes Jakob Ludwig Louis CILLSEN states that from 1st Oct. 1944 till the capitulation he was "Hauptdienststelleleiter" of the "Sicherheitspolizei", his office being at Nassaulaan 23, The Hague. In Nov. 1944 CILLSEN of the Ordnungspolizei told him that three people had been arrested while looting a shop in the Spui, one being a boy of 15 or 16. CILLSEN informed him that stern measures must be taken as a lot of looting was going on in those days but said that the final decision rested with the Sicherheitspolizei. accused got into touch with SCHIRMER's deputy, DEHSCH, telling him what had happened. He was told that the boy was to be shot at the place where he was arrested and that the women were to be sent to a concentration camp. They were first to witness the execution of the boy. The corpse of the latter was to be left lying in the street for 24 hours so as to frighten the population. accused accompanied CILLSEN to the Spui and interrogated the three looters, making out a written statement about the boy who acknowledged that he had gone there to loot. accused gave a list of shootings carried out by the Ordnungspolizei who were under CILLSEN.

1. 7th Oct.1944 on the edge of Rijswijk - 10 people.
4. 31st March 1945, Parallelweg near the Hollands Spoor, The Hague - 12 people.

(See charge No.274(NR.3363) Total 72 persons)

All these people were executed either by order of the Wehrmacht or the B.D.O. as to the "Arbeitseinsatz", accused knows that patrols of the "Ordnungspolizei" arrested people in the street for this and these persons were then made over to "Oberleutnant" LUTSCHSCHILD. accused does not know who gave CILLSEN orders to arrest these people for the "Arbeitseinsatz".

Witness Jarm A.A. LUTSCHSCHILD states that from 17th Sept. 1944 till the capitulation the "Standrecht" was in existence and the "Ordnungspolizei" were justified in immediately firing when people were caught in the act of plundering etc. When arrests were made the people arrested had to be handed over to the "Sicherheitspolizei" and CILLSEN was not empowered to carry out shootings on his own responsibility. If he did have such done he must have received orders to that effect from the Staff of the "Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei" (B.D.O.). The Chief of the Staff was "Oberstleutnant" LUTSCHSCHILD. Requests to shoot people were made to the "Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei" (B.D.O.) by the "Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei"(B.D.O.) and the shootings carried out by the "Ordnungspolizei" were a purely executive affair.

The accused Wilhelm Friedrich CILLSEN states that he received the order to arrest the policemen from "Oberleutnant" LUTSCHSCHILD, Schahscheiter of Netherlands Police Section of the B.D.O. The men to be arrested were those who might reasonably be suspected of acting against the occupying authority should the chance occur. The arrested men were to be sent to Marsefort and from there to Germany for the "Arbeitseinsatz". accused's administrator, "Oberpolizeiechef" MÜLLER, was ordered by him to make the necessary arrangements and told accused when the men were ready on parade. accused then told those of the prisoners ordered and had about 17 arrested. accused states that he was convinced that the men would be sent to Germany for the "Arbeitseinsatz". accused does not recall having given out the names of the men to be arrested from a list, but if he did he most probably received the list from MÜLLER. accused states that he received a written order when his battalion had to carry out shootings. The order came from the "Standrecht" to which he was subordinate in this case B.D.O's "Hauptdienststelle". All orders to carry out sentences received...
by him were signed by [names]. Accused confirms the shooting of the boy caught looting. [Names] told him [names] had given the order. Accused charged one of his officers, he thinks [names], to make up a firing-squad and it was the latter who gave the order to fire. Accused was some distance away but saw the execution take place.

With regard to the reprisal shooting, for the blowing up of a railway bridge near Rijswijk as mentioned by [names] accused was away for the day so does not know who carried it out.

About the shooting at the "Loon van N.C.Indisch", 14th Dec. 1944: accused contacted [names] after having received the order to carry out this shooting, and was finally put in touch with "Oberst" [names], deputy D.D.C. The latter after having referred the matter to [names] (already listed "A" in this connection) said he was sorry but accused's battalion must carry out the order. Two houses were also blown up at the spot where the execution took place. [Names] (already listed "M" on this charge) was personally present at the action with the commandant of the "Polizeigendarmerie" and saw one of his men.

Accused did not counsel the firing-squad himself.

About the shooting in the dunes near Wassenaar, 8th May 1945: [Names] talked over the preparations for this with "Hauptmann" [names], one of his officers. The execution took place, [names] being in charge. Accused was not present but had gone to the spot just before to see if all the preparations had been fully made.

About the shooting in the Parallelweg, March 1945: execution carried out under [names], Hauptmann of the Polizeigendarmerie being present. Accused had previously inspected the preparations but was not at the execution.

As to the "Arbeitseinsatz" arrests, "Oberleutnant" [names] (Leiterschutzfiihrer fur den Arbeitseinsatz) several times obliged accused's battalion to carry out such arrests.

Witness van der Snou states that he belonged to the 2nd Police Coy which was stationed in the Oostduinlaan, The Hague. Of this company 25 men were arrested by [names]'s orders after the latter had told them they were to be sent to the "Arbeitseinsatz" in Germany. All 25 were originally in Neumagana but then sent to other camps. About 10 died in those camps and when witness finally returned to Holland he heard that only 5 out of 25 had returned. He himself had a very bad time during his imprisonment.

Witness Holtz, Dutch, now detained, states that he was commandant of the 2nd Police Coy. He received orders from [names] to make out a list of his men who were anti-German and who could therefore be considered for the "Arbeitseinsatz" in Germany. Then [names], one of [names]'s officers, arrived he asked for this list but witness having refused to make one was unable to hand it over.

The investigators state that [names], [names], [names], [names], [names] and [names] could not be interrogated because they are in Germany.

Statement made out of oath of office, concluded and signed at The Hague, 29th August 1947.

G. B. Godboldt

Statement made out of oath of office, concluded and signed at The Hague, 29th August 1947.

G. B. Godboldt


Witness van Hagen, wife of J. do Landewou, states that on 28th June 1944 her husband was arrested for what officer she did not know and taken next day to the S.D. office in the Nassaulaan. Witness got in touch with the Dutch S.D.
Witnes de Prens, (now in custody) who had been charged by LUNT, head of the "Dienststelle", with the investigation of her husband's case. De Prens told her that he convinced her husband was innocent and that he would try to get LUNT to release him. This did not produce the desired result and without having been sentenced, witness' husband was sent off to Grumbum (Gur.) from where he has not returned.

Witnesse de Prens (Dutch), now in custody states that de Landgraaf was charged with having said that as long as one German travelled in a Dutch train he thought it right that these trains should be attacked from the air by the British. Witness was charged to investigate this case and reported to LUNT that in his opinion de Landgraaf was innocent. LUNT however believed his informant witness, that if de Landgraaf was sent to a concentration camp LUNT was responsible.

Witness Burgman, wife of H.N. Boukaaa, states that she was employed by the firm "Montan" where de Landgraaf also worked. One of the directors, Bonteb, told witness that he and the "Reichsdeutscher" SPECHT, one of the firm's accountants had been to see LUNT in order to try and get de Landgraaf released. He had also called in the help of the "Reichsdeutscher" BRUCK and BROICHER. It was all useless and de Landgraaf died in a German concentration camp.

Witness Beem, wife of J. Veenenbus, states that on 8th August 1944 her son who worked for the "Organisation" was busy sorting out ration cards when three men appeared at the front of the house. Witness' son fled. One of the men whom witness learned later was LUNT asked for her son then they searched the house for him, finding the case with the ration cards in it. as they could not find her son took her husband as a reprisal, LUNT telling her he would be sent to Vught concentration camp and would not be allowed to receive mail or parcels. Witness never heard any more of him officially after his arrest but from a clandestine source learnt he was taken from Vught to Amersfoort and then in October 1944 taken off to Germany. In Dec. 1944 witness was told by the police that her husband had died. On 12th Nov. 1944 LUNT told witness' daughter that the report of her father's death emanated from his "Dienststelle".

Witness U.Vuenenbus, wife of C. van Baaren and daughter of the former witness states that she went to see LUNT after they had been told of her father's death. LUNT gave her to understand that her father was only arrested on account of his anti-German attitude and remained under arrest for that reason. On the night he was arrested LUNT told them he would be released if her brother reported, but the latter never did this and was never arrested by the Germans.

Witness Duyvestoyn states that on 28th Sept. 1944 an unknown German in a soldier's uniform searched witness' house finding 3 Jews who were in hiding. He then fetched about 5 others who were in a motor. Meanwhile witness' family had disappeared and he himself who happened to be at his brother's farm saw 200 metres away, arrested from there what occurred. The Jews were taken away and the remains left behind. The next day witness' farm was set on fire by LUNT'S orders. all the contents including furniture, clothes, haldolaan and a quantity of grain were burnt and the Germans took away the farm animals. Witness never saw them again. The loss suffered through the Germans' action amounts to a good 100,000.-.

When in Feb. 1945 LUNT paid them a visit he said to witness' wife: "Here is the incondistist".

Witness Jillissen, Dutch, now in custody, states that he accompanied one of LUNT's "Dienstbearbeiters", VELTSEL, to Duyvestoyn's farm. There they found it surrounded by the Gruppenpolizei. Under VELTSEL'S leadership a search was made for the two Jews who had already been caught who were found and taken by LUNT to the "Dienststelle". Next day witness heard at the "Dienststelle" that Duyvestoyn's farm was going to be set on fire, VELTSEL telling him that LUNT had given the farmer the opportunity of reporting to him but as he had not done so the farm must be fired. Witness went to the farm and took off some things from it himself. Under VELTSEL'S directions the contents were taken away and the farm house set on fire. The "Gruppenpolizei" took all the cows.
Witness de Loon, wife of M.J. Smit, states that she, her husband and daughter all Jews, were hiding at Duyvesteyn's place. She and her daughter were found and were taken to The Hague by Lillissen and Kappen. After being interrogated they were taken to Schoorl in prison and from there, via Marseeberg, to Westerbork where they remained till the liberation.

Witness Fieke Matheina Ursula Overmeer, German, now in custody in Holland, states that she worked for M.T. at his Dienststelle ten and was transferred to the "Germansche SB" but came into regular contact with L.C.S. She confirms that he received orders to have 40 people shot after the attack on KAG and that he had ordered 11 men, looters, to be shot as a reprisal. He had previously interrogated them.

Witness v.Oever, Duyvesteyn and 7 others state that they were among the looters interrogated by M.T. The interrogation only lasted 1 or 2 minutes.

The investigators say that during their investigation they found that the shooting at Waalsdorp on 8th March 1945 was carried out by "Hauptmann" SCHULTZ and "Leutnant" BACH of the "Schutzpolizei". Dr. Karl NIZUREK carried out the post-mortem on the bodies. A copy of statements is attached to the dossier. In this STATEMENT status that he received the order to carry out the execution from C. who in his turn had received it from the B.D.O. BACH states that he commanded the firing-squad. NIZUREK states that he was present and examined each body a few minutes after the execution in order to see that all were dead before being buried.

In a statement made by C. to the investigators and referring to the shooting in the Waalsdorp on 14th Dec.1944, accused says that presumably either SCHULTZ or Leutnant B. SCHWARTZ headed the firing-squad.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at The Hague, 16th May 1947.

A. H. Edens.
O.v.Geffen.

NOTES ON THE CASE:
The case is complete.
No defence is possible.
I. SCHMIDT

11 FEB 1948

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
--- | ---
1.4 : A | 5 : C
6, 7 : N | X3C LIST 79
UNION NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 655 (27.1.48).

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

1470/No.G/578

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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. SCHMIDT, Ludwig, Gefreiter, 442e Komp. Landesschutz, encamped at &quot;Wildburg&quot;, Phorhein, Dec. 1943. Acted as guard for the &quot;Sonderkommando 3026&quot; at Herrenberg but about January 1944 was transferred to Freiburg. Description: aged about 38, height about 1.65m., rather thickset, a &quot;boxer&quot; type with a nose probably damaged when boxing, oval face, very sloping forehead, stiff leg from a wound in the foot or lower half of leg, top of some fingers missing.</td>
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<td>2. SALLIE, Jakob, Stabsfeldwebel, 442e Komp. Landesschutz, was &quot;control officer&quot; in charge of &quot;Sonderkommando 3026&quot;, Herrenberg (penal) P.O.W. camp 1943-1944.</td>
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<td>3. SWAAB, Hauptmann, Commandant of 442e Komp. Landesschutz, Phorhein, 1943-1944. Had to inspect the Herrenberg P.O.W. camp from time to time.</td>
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<td>4. HANSEN or MAASSEN, member of the S.A., railwayman working on the same section on which the &quot;Sonderkommando 3026&quot; was employed. Came from Hugolddal.</td>
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<td>5. &quot;Do Jood&quot; (the Jew), nickname &quot;real name unknown&quot; Lagerführer (camp commander) at the P.O.W. penal work camp (Sonderkommando 3026) Herrenberg, October 1943.</td>
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Witnesses:

6. BLECTNER or BRUCKNER, Rottenführer, member of the S.A., railwayman set over the prisoners as a "gang boss". Came from Nebringop. |

7. JUGER, Oberfeldwebel, Lagerführer of the P.O.W. penal labour camp (Sonderkommando 3026) "Wildburg", Herrenberg, 1943-1945. |

Place and date of commission of alleged crime: 

In spite of a regulation to the contrary in the Geneva Convention Dutch P.O.W.'s who had tried to escape were sent to HEMSELING penitentiary labour camp (Sonderkommando 3026), where among other things they were forced to build a machine-gun post. They were very badly treated, fed and clothed and some of them brutally ill-treated, one being shot dead without provocation. SCHRUT was the direct author of the murder and also of ill-treatment. SCHULTE can be regarded as inciting the murder and was also guilty of gross inhumanity and ill-treatment. STAAB who had the inspection of the camp, knew of the ill-treatment and though as the superior he could have prevented it made no attempt to do so but apparently approved of his subordinates' actions. NAASSNEN (NAASSSEN) ill-treated one prisoner. The one-time camp-commandant "The Jorn", also flogged and kicked a prisoner.
Pro Justitia

Investigation of War Crimes Office, Amsterdam.

Extract of this statement has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT

submitted by J. Akkerman, municipal police-surgeon, Amsterdam, employed in the above office, in connection with a charge of murder and ill-treatment of prisoners of war brought against the Germans Ludwig SCHMIDT, Jakob SAALLE, and others.

Witness K.J. van der Valk, "corporal-steward", Royal Dutch Navy, ex-P.O.W. in German hands, states that having twice tried to escape he was sent on 10th December 1942 to the Sonderkommando 5026 at Herrenberg in Wurtemberg. This "Kommando" had to work for the German Reichsbahn and was responsible for feeding and housing them, their clothing, which was mere rags, being supplied from "Wildberg" where the 422nd Kamp.Landeschutzen was encamped. This company supplied the guards for the "Sonderkommando". The food given them was quite insufficient for the heavy work they had to do. When the P.O.W.'s protested Stabsfeldwebel SAALLE answered that even so the food was much too good for them. Later Oberfeldwebel NIEß became camp commandant. Feeding arrangements were altered but treatment and clothing remained bad and when they complained Hauptmann SAD and SAALLE both said that they, the P.O.W.'s, were the basis of society for whom the worst was too good and they must be glad with what they could get.

Two of the men having tried to escape and failed, SAD and SAALLE threatened them all with death if anyone tried to escape again, promising that "the screws would be tightened". This was in fact done, firstly by breaking open and interfering with the parcels sent them and then by ordering them to give up their trousers and shoes each night before going to bed, those being then locked away. The result was that when one of the frequent air-raids warnings went they had a hopeless task trying to get hold of them again.

One day they had to choose a new "Vertrauensmann" (one of their number appointed to act as spokesman) and their choice having very much displeased the Germans tension could be felt in the camp. They warned each other to be careful not to say anything which could provoke the Germans. When they marched off to work the next day SAALLE told Gefreiter SCHMIDT, aunt with them as a guard, that he was to shoot at the slightest thing to which SCHMIDT replied: "Ja, Herr Stabsfeldwebel". While they were working as usual they were suddenly accused by Rotteufahrer BRÜCKNER of not working quick enough and of standing still too long. If they did not stop this he would "teach" them. Habets, their "Vertrauensmann", having answered that they were working according to the recognised team method for that particular and very heavy job, SCHMIDT too began yelling at them. Habets turned towards him and said: "You know perfectly well, guard, that is the way we always work", whereupon SCHMIDT again yelled at him, following this up by immediately firing at Habets, hitting him in the thigh. He then swung round and fired twice at D. Verzyl, hitting him in the back. He followed this by shooting at two men who had run off. When witness and his comrades asked for a doctor to be fetched for the two men who had been shot SCHMIDT's only reply was to tell them to go on working. Witness however went to Verzyl and found him badly wounded and apparently bleeding internally. This "as well" he told SCHMIDT that Verzyl would bleed to death if a doctor did not come at once but SCHMIDT paid no attention. Some twenty minutes later Oberfeldwebel NIEß, the "Lagerführer", arrived and was told by SCHMIDT that the men had run off and he had shot them down. NIEß obviously did not approve of what had happened and had the victims taken away on stretchers. SCHMIDT later reported to SAALLE that he had shot two men for
Two men were shot for mutiny and that one of them was dead. Verzyl had meanwhile died upon which BAILLE clapped him on the shoulder and said, "A pity the other didn't die too.

Witness P.H. van der Zee, corporal in the Marines, states that he was in Sonderkommando 3026 from September 1943 to the end of April 1945. This was an "Arbeitkommando" and a "penal" kommando and was stationed in the Herrenberg P.O.W. camp. All the inhabitants of the camp were prisoners of war, the treatment was very bad and the guards were specially selected. If one of the latter ever showed a bit of human feeling the "control officer" Stabsfeldwebel SAILLE, who was an absolute devil and a sadist, saw that he was got rid of. The guards were supplied by a company stationed at Tharsheim of which Hauptmann MAAS was the commandant. MAAS tried to persuade the prisoners to join the Waffen S.S. but when they refused life was made even more unbearable for them, the food getting worse still, work hours longer and the overall treatment had to work on Sundays as well. In the end 14 or 16 hours' work a day was quite usual, no extra food was given and they had to produce more and more work done. A certain number of German civilians, members of the S.A., were also employed on railway work in the same section and they used to incite the guards against the prisoners. The worst was a railwayman called de LEEUW who was set over the prisoners as a "Rettenführer" and worked a lot with them. He was hated by a man called JANSSEN or MAASSEN who lived at Hagoldal. It was JANSSEN who was responsible for a prisoner shot in the leg by a German soldier on 4th Oct. 1943. On the 25th of that month de LEEUW ran away but was caught again an hour later and handed over to SAILLE who beat and kicked him with his pistol. de LEEUW who had no shoes on but only pieces of wood tied on to the soles of his feet was forced by SAILLE to run along the stones on the railway track and every time he fell SAILLE beat him on whatever part of the body he could hit him on the head and face with the fist in which he was holding a pistol. When de LEEUW was brought into the camp he was flogged, kicked and hit in the face by the camp commandant whose nickname was De JODD ("The Joke") - witness does not know his real name. de LEEUW then had to stand in a trench for an hour with his hands above his head, not being allowed to move or lower them. A German soldier who had beaten him on 7th October was set to guard him. After this de LEEUW was shot up in a cell. Witness personally saw everything stated above. Witness himself was ill-treated by MAASSEN on Ergenzingen station because the prisoners had protested at having to work in a snowstorm. MAASSEN... hit witness with a mattock. Another time witness was suddenly knocked down by SCHMIDT who unexpectedly hit him on the back with the butt of his rifle, then kicked him till he got up. Witness had given no cause for such ill-treatment.

Witness confirms witness v.d. Valk's statement regarding the shooting by SCHMIDT of Habuts and Verzyl. (This appears to have been on 28 or 29th December 1944). BAILLE, the Rettenführer, had been very aggressive and kept on complaining about the prisoners to SCHMIDT, when Verzyl's body was being prepared for burial SAILLE would not allow it to be washed saying "Verzyl didn't die as a soldier but as a spy; he wasn't a prisoner of war but a convict". SCHMIDT would not let them help Habuts and Verzyl after he had shot them and they had to remain lying on the ground in a temperature of 20° under zero.

JOER, the camp commandant, did the best he could to make life as pleasant as possible for them but SAILLE was always stirring up trouble and was the evil spirit behind everything. It was him they had to thank for all the misery and unpleasantness they endured in the camp.

Witness C. de Jong, electrician and sergeant in the Royal Dutch Navy, states that he and 29 other P.O.W.'s were sent to Herrenburg penal camp from Ludwigshaven. This was following an attempt he had made to escape from a P.O.W. camp at Stuttgart for which he had already received 15 days in the cells at Ludwigshaven.

As in the Geneva Convention it was forbidden to put a P.O.W. in a penal camp after an attempt to escape. They were told that Herrenburg was not a penal camp, but...
not a penal camp, but the way things were done there confirmed that it was in fact so.

The food in the camp was quite insufficient for what was demanded of them and when asked to be allowed to buy food this was forbidden. They were guarded by four soldiers and an "Unteroffizier", and Oberstabsfeldwebel Jakob SAILLE acted as "control-officer". He was always out to create trouble for the prisoners. On one occasion they had to work for 36 hours on end after an air-raid with only intervals of an hour or half an hour for rest. One day when Verzyl, who was sick and in pain, was given permission by the Hottomführer (German gang boss) to change places in the team with another SAILLE was very annoyed and ordered Verzyl to go back to his old place, threatening that if not he would shoot him for "refusal to work". Verzyl denied that this was the case but that he was not in a fit state to do the job he had been working on before. His attitude was so firm that SAILLE gave in for the moment but witness is convinced that from that time he determined to get rid of Verzyl. When later SCHÜTZ shot Habets as mentioned in the previous witnesses' statements, he immediately turned round and let off another shot. Verzyl was about 5 yards away and had his back turned to SAILLE. When after the event the prisoners returned to their hut SAILLE was waiting for them. Witness heard SCHÜTZ report him: "Two men shot, Habets for refusal to work and Verzyl in self-defence", to which SAILLE replied: "That's why that one is still alive!". Witness adds that there was no question of a refusal to work, and to say that Verzyl was shot in self-defence was a lie seeing that he was standing with his back to SCHÜTZ and the latter turned round and then shot him.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Amsterdam 12th November 1947.

STATEMENT 2

submitted by C.J. Vermeulen, investigating officer of the Political Investigation Department, Maastricht.

Witness J.H. Habets states that he was taken to Germany as a P.O.W. in 1943 and after once escaping and being re-arrested was sent with some thirty others to the Sonderkommando 3026 at Horrenberg. The camp stood under the supervision of Stabsfeldwebel SAILLE, the general inspection being carried out by Hauptmann SWAAB. SAILLE was considered in the camp as being the evil genius, but witness who had more contact with SWAAB was able to establish that the latter was on a par with SAILLE and himself incited the crimes committed by the camp guards.

Referring to the case of de Leeuw described by witness v.d.Valk, witness says that the next time SWAAB came to the camp the prisoners protested to him about the way de Leeuw had been punished and told him what they thought of SAILLE. SWAAB's only answer was: "Then it was lucky for de Leeuw that I wasn't there for I would certainly have shot him dead."

As after this there was no abatement in SAILLE's behaviour, and ill-treatment continued to be a regular thing, it appears quite clear that SWAAB did not wish to take measures against SAILLE and himself allowed the ill-treatment.

In connection with the murder of Verzyl witness relates happenings that preceded it. At a certain moment a number of prisoners, including Verzyl, were ordered to build air-raid shelters near a bridge. As there were no houses anywhere near this bridge they at once suspected that the so-called shelters were to serve as machine-gun posts and that being the case they could not be compelled to carry out the work ordered. All then decided to refuse to work on them and told the guard so, as a result of threats all except Verzyl and one man got to work, but Verzyl held to it that the work ordered was contrary to the laws of war. He was then taken to by the Hottomführer who gave him three minutes to choose between resuming work or being shot.
Verzyl then decided to do the work. Verzyl himself told witness all about the affair. Witness later saw machine-gun fire directed at Allied planes coming from the building erected by his fellow-prisoners near the bridge in question.

On another occasion Verzyl felt ill when at work and was given permission by the guard to rest for a bit. SAILLE appeared and asked Verzyl why he was not working and was told by the latter that he was feeling ill. SAILLE took him off and shortly after Verzyl returned and went back to work. He told witness SAILLE had put his pistol against his, Verzyl's, chest and threatened that if he did not work he would be shot dead. This was not the same occasion as that referred to by witness du Jonge.

Witness then relates how he and Verzyl were shot by Schmidt, his leg as a result being now some inches shorter than the other, and confirms that SAILLE called out: "Why did you not shoot them both dead?"

He also saw SCHMIDT immediately after he had shot at him, witness, turn round and shoot Verzyl who was still working with his back turned to SCHMIDT.

Statement drawn up on oath of office, concluded and signed at Maastricht, 31st December 1947.

a/ C.J. Verweulen.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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7550/No/Gr/579
Charge No. 656. (3-2-48)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

Description: height-
Description: height about 1.85m, strongly built, fresh complexion, round face, brown eyes, dark brown hair, uses glasses for reading only. Always very well-turned out. Speaks German, English, Spanish, French and faulty Dutch.

| Place and date of commission of alleged crime | Amsterdam and The Hague: 1940-1945. |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list | No. XIII - Pillage. |

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused abused his position as "Verwalter" of enemy and Jewish property and embezzled money belonging to a bank in his charge. He also "bought" a carpet business of which he was the "Trouhander", using the proceeds of black market sales of some of the carpets etc. to effect the transaction.

Transmitted by..................
Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT,

submitted by J.N. van der Linde, investigation officer attached to the above department also special constable, in connection with charges of embezzlement and pillage brought against the German R.K.A.

Witness L.Drooglever-Porrmui, Netherlands Consul-General, states that some time after the war broke out in May 1940 R.K.A. was appointed by the Germans to be Verwalter of the "Holland-Canada Hypotheekbank" (Mortgage Bank), The Hague, which was closely connected with the "Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien", Paris.

Witness J.de Noor states that he worked for the "Holland-Canada Hypotheekbank". As the shares of the said bank were held by foreigners the German authorities appointed R.A.M. a German, to be Verwalter; this was in October 1940, Witness often saw R.A.M. wearing the badge-pin of the N.S.B. (a Dutch traitor organisation).

In April 1941 M.M. accompanied by Wachter (director of the bank) went to Paris and some time after the latter returned he told witness that M.M. had become Verwalter of the "Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien", the headquarters of which were in Montreal, Canada.

Witness F.W. Wachter states that he is a director of the "Holland-Canada Hypothekbank" and was so during the war. When M.M. was appointed "Verwalter" the cash resources of the bank amounted to about F.70,000. The first thing M.M. did was to deprive witness of the right to sign withdrawals of money from the bank and other monetary transactions. He also requested witness to put some of the rooms in the bank at his disposal as well as bank staff, the reason being that he had to administer mortgages belonging to Jews and was also charged with the administration of various other concerns. One of the staff thus transferred was witness' private secretary, a woman called Eikenhout. (See this witness' statement later)

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Witness P.W. Murne, member of the board of directors of the "Holland-Canada Hypothekbank", states that during the time he was "Verwalter" M.M. used about F.70,000 in cash belonging to the bank for his own ends. He also took over all the furniture which was in the office at the bank.

Witness M.C. Happe states that he worked for the "N.V. Tapijtenhandel Benesara" (Benesara Ltd., Carpet Dealers), The Hague. The owner and director was the Turk Nissim Benesara, then living in France. This business was considered by the Germans to be enemy property and in January 1941 M.M. was placed over it as "Verwalter". He then dismissed witness, When M.M. took charge there was about F.100,000 worth of carpets present, but when the German authorities liquidated the business in March 1944, and released M.M. of his post there were practically no goods left in the shop. M.M. had got rid of nearly the whole contents at black market prices for about F.600,000 and had also sent a number of carpets off to Germany and France. The little that was still left was transferred by him to the "Pera" concern. In addition M.M. appropriated practically all the furniture in Benesara's house.

Witness Eikenhout states-
Witness Eikenhout states that she became a secretary when he was appointed "Verwalter" of the "Holland-Canada Hypothekenbank". He was a very slippery sort of person and quite untrustworthy in business matters. In this way, he, in his capacity of "Verwalter", did a lot of harm to the concerns which had been placed under his administration. He took money from the above bank, allowed his friends to buy shoes from Malfeld's in defiance of the rationing regulations, and sold carpets from Perez' and Beneszra's carpet shops, chiefly to Germans, at black market prices. As far as witness knows the contents of Beneszra's house were taken to the German establishment which was later named "Sonderverwaltung Friedlicher Haushalt" (Central Administration of Enemy Property, household furniture section). This disposed of the contents of houses belonging to Jews and to enemy subjects and up to the summer of 1942 MUM was head of it.

In April 1942 MUM bought Perez Ltd. and all shops belonging to it for P.530,000 and paid this sum out of the proceeds of the sales at black market prices of carpets and furniture which were in the various shops belonging to Perez and Beneszra. When the general situation became more dangerous for the Germans MUM planned to keep on the branch of Perez' business at Groningen letting the others go, and with this end in view, sent the contents of the shop to the latter place. In March 1945 witness and MUM destroyed most of the correspondence in the files and at the end of the month MUM went to Groningen. MUM had many acquaintances in the S.D.

Witness G. Kinebanian, Amsterdam, states that he was for several years director of "Het Perzische Tapijtenhuis" Ltd., formerly E. Perez, the head office of which is in Amsterdam. On 10th May 1940 it had branches in The Hague, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Eindhoven, Arnhem, Groningen, Enschede and Hilversum. The owner E. Perez, was domiciled in England. In November 1940 MUM was appointed "Verwalter" and when he told the German authorities that Perez was a Jew he was made "Treuhander" in place of "Verwalter". The next thing MUM did was to buy the company with all that belonged to it from the "Niederländische Aktiengesellschaft für Abwicklung von Unternehmungen" - a company formed for the exploitation of Dutch businesses, paying P.530,000 for it. He then liquidated the company and himself continued the business under the name "E. Perez". This transaction took place in 1943. After "Nach Tuesday" (Sept. 5th 1944) MUM took full charge of the business. He then sent off the goods in the Amsterdam shop to the branch at Groningen, or so it was said, but witness found out later that he had had a greater part taken to The Hague where he bartored them for gold etc. At the end of March 1945, he left Winschoten to where he had moved, driving a car belonging to Perez Ltd., and going in the direction of Boebee. He may have crossed into Germany by way of Nieuweschans or perhaps have remained in Holland.

The loss caused to "Het Perzische Tapijtenhuis" Ltd., by MUM amounted to between P.1,500,000 and P.2,000,000.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at The Hague, 20th Dec., 1945.

Date of statement: 20th Dec., 1945.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defense is possible.
1. **Steffens.**

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<td>STEPPENS, German, Oberlagerführ er of the camp for political prisoners on the island of Heligoland, Oct. 1944-April 1945. Comes from Wesermünde.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SMIDT, German, Gestapo &quot;Kommisar&quot;; had the supervision of various concentration camps including that on Heligoland. Used sometimes to stay on the island but came from Bremen where he lived.</td>
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<td>SMIDT, Lagerführer in the camp for political prisoners on Heligoland; was there for 1 month. May have belonged to the Organisation Todt (O.T.) Was short and fat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUSCH, German head overseer in the camp for political prisoners, Heligoland, 1944-1945. May live at Leer.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MILLER, Willy, German, deputy head overseer in the camp for political prisoners on Heligoland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RENNT, German, works-overseer in the above camp. Lives in Bavaria.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUETZ, German, works-overseer as above. Lives in Stuttgart.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAPAL or RAPOL, German, works-overseer, as above. Lived on Heligoland with his family.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZELFT, Dutch, was a prisoner in the camp on Heligoland. Came from The Hague.</td>
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<tr>
<td>COLE, Jon, Dutch, was a prisoner in the camp on Heligoland. Came from Kralingen.</td>
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SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused were all guilty of ill-treatment in a camp for political prisoners on Heligoland. The Dutchman EIKHOF of the Gestapo especially distinguished himself in this connection and WOLF and COLYN, who were prisoners in the camp, used mercilessly and with obvious pleasure to thrash their fellow prisoners when ordered to do so.

STATEMENT 1.

Submitted by K. Apotheke, Sergeant 1st class, State Police, belonging to the above group and post, in connection with the ill-treatment of Dutch political prisoners on the Island of Heligoland.

Witness Lutjeboer states that from Oct. 1944 to April 1945 he was interned as a political prisoner on Heligoland. He several times saw the German Kommandant SMIDT hitting prisoners on the head with the flat of his hand. SMIDT also gave his subordinates orders to maltreat the prisoners which they used to do with rubber truncheons and bits of wire. This SMIDT was in charge of various camps which he had to visit.

Under him stood a Dutchman called EIKHOF, an N.S.B.-man, at first introduced to the prisoners as one of them during which time he tried to find out their political views but who turned out to be one of the heads of the Gestapo on Heligoland. Witness heard him say that in his EIKHOF's opinion, the "Lagerführer" was not half severe enough and he himself would see that the prisoners got more maltreatment. Witness saw him thrashing a fellow-prisoner, Freeling, an elderly man, with a rubber truncheon because Freeling had exchanged a jacket for a piece of bread. EIKHOF was assisted in this by a Dutchman called WOLF. Another Dutchman who used to help with flogging.
help with floggings was Jan COLI. These men were under EIKHOF and were very afraid of him, as were also most of the Germans there.

STEPBEN, the Oberlagerführer, used to beat prisoners nearly every day. He several times beat one called Koning, a milkman from Groningen, till the latter lost consciousness. Koning (read Oosting, see STATEMENT 2) was finally reduced to a skeleton.

Another who also used to beat the prisoners freely was the "Lagerführer" SMIDT (not to be confused with Kommissar SMIDT) he however was only in the camp for a month.

Other who beat the prisoners were the overseers Willy ULRICH, RAPAL and the head-overseer, BUSCH. They were all Germans.

Witness Brands, a former political prisoner on Heligoland, states that he too saw EIKHOF hit a prisoner on the head when the latter complained of the ill-treatment they received. Witness confirms that BUSCHEN, Willy ULRICH, RAPAL and RAPAL (RAPPAL) maltreated the prisoners badly. They hit them with iron truncheons, bits of wood or their hands.

Witness Wiersema states that he saw STEVENB beating prisoners but he, STEVENB, generally ordered two Dutch prisoners, WOLF and COLN, to do the beating for him. This they did, flogging the victims savagely till they shrieked. Lagerführer SMIDT used to slap the prisoners on the face on the slightest provocation.

Of the overseers mentioned above ULRICH was the worst, especially when he was drunk. Witness saw him kick and beat a man called Pinkster then drag him through wet cement. Pinkster had given no cause for this ill-treatment.

Witness Wolfs says that WOLF and COLN used to beat follow prisoners by STEVENB's orders. They enjoyed doing this because they got extra food given them afterwards. When STEVENB had once beaten two men black and blue COLN on his own initiative then tackled them again. WOLF came in one day with rolled up sleeves and blood on his arms and hands and announced triumphantly that he had just been "doing some beating".

Witness Boels states that ULRICH once seized him by the neck and shoved his face down into dry cement so that when he let him go witness could not see out of his eyes.

As to EIKHOF witness saw him catch thirteen men in the act of taking potatoes because they were hungry. As a punishment he made them kneel for some hours in the snow till witnesses could hear their teeth chattering with the cold. This was about Xmas 1944.

Witness Huisman states that EIKHOF was the most feared. He had a lot of influence with the Gestapo at Bremen and when he came to Heligoland used to come on a minesweeper and not the ordinary boat. The Germans too were afraid of him. He was a brute.

BUSCHEN and Willy thrashed a man in front of witness till his face was covered with blood. STEVENB ordered prisoners to go and work bare foot in the snow if they did not possess shoes, and another time ordered WOLF and COLN to beat a man called Oosting, which they did to such a frightful extent that he could be heard yelling with pain for an hour. COLN told them about it later with pride.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Onstwedde, 16th July 1947.

a/ K.Apotheker,

STATEMENT 2.

submitted by H.Schiut, police constable, Groningen.

Witness Oosting, milkman, Groningen states that STEVENB helped by WOLF once beat him so badly after he had attempted to escape that he did not know which-
not know which way to turn, and his whole body was one big bruise after the thrashing. He was then put into the bunker for a week and afterwards was given all the filthiest jobs to do.

The head-overseers, BUSCHEL, ULRICH and WILLY HILFER also ill-treated him several times.

EICKHOF had a high post with the Gestapo in Bremen.

The investigator adds that the Koning mentioned in witness Lutjebloë's statement was a mistake for Coeting. There was no Groningen milkman of the name Koning in the Heligoland camp.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Groningen, 5th August 1947.

s/ H. Schut.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.

DGER-2201-(2-2-1948)-30
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NOS.

581 TO 590
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Sir,

The United Nations War Crimes Commission hereby certifies that it has examined the evidence brought by the Netherlands Government against Harri (Harry) Heinz DIETRICH (DIETRICH), Unteroffizier, 2e Rgt. 18e Reg. Heeresjäger der Hermann Göring Truppe, now believed to be in British custody at No. 2 War Criminals Holding Centre, Flossenbürg, on a charge of criminal responsibility for a war crime, namely, murder, committed at Soest, near Amersfoort, at the end of April, 1945, and has found there to be a prima facie case against him in respect of this charge and accordingly has placed his name upon its Lists of persons accused of war crimes who ought to be brought to trial.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Colonel
Secretary-General

Commander M.W. Mouton,
Hoogeweg 13,
Wassenaar,
nr. The Hague,
HOLLAND.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 658 (6-2-45)

For the use of the Secretariat
Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

March 1946

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

1. DEITENBACH, (HARRY) Harri (Harry), Heinz, German, Unteroffizier, 2e Bataillon, 18e Reg. Fallschirmjäger der Hermann Göring Truppe.

November 1941 joined Luftwaffe; July 1942 - Spring 1943 posted to Flug Abwehr Bat., Middelburg and Vlissingen (Holland); returned to Germany for 6 months' training, promoted Unteroffizier and sent to Italy.

August 1944 returned to Holland and posted to above Fallschirmjäger Bat. at Utrecht, moving on to Hooyvelden near Amersfoort in Sept.

Became Wachtcommandant with the Regimental Staff. Moved with Regiment to Nunspeet and middle of February was stationed at Hook van Holland.

Beginning April 1945 Regt. sent to Delden then forced back to Barneveld. End April DEITENBACH with battalion was engaged between Amersfoort and Soest; on 3rd May 1945 taken prisoner at Elardium together with rest of battalion.

Marched back to Wittmundhafen (Ger.) via Aurich; released at Wittmundhafen.

Born 26th Dec. 1922 at Becker-Oberbergen (Köln); salesman; lived Dieringen-Hamerthal.

Description: Tall, thin, red hair and moustache.

Arrested 7th Dec. 1946 and 9th Dec. taken to No.2 C.I.C., Recklinghausen - now in No.2 War Criminals Holding Centre, Flackenheim.

N.B. The following appears in "Wanted list No.12" of the Central Registry of War Criminals and Security Suspects (CICCLASS) under date Sept.1946: "Harry DEITENBACH..."

2. HUBERT, Obf. Leutnant: may have belonged to an Infantry Regt. but was attached to the 2e Bataillon, 18e Reg. Fallschirmjäger der Hermann Göring Truppe as company commander; wore Luftwaffe uniform; taken prisoner but released at Wittmundhafen.

Aged about 40; probably a school-teacher; came from Austria

-2-
3. HOFFMANN, Hans; belonged to the 2e Bat., 18e Reg. Fallschirmjäger der Hermann Göring Truppe and was probably billeted in a house at the Peter van der Broemerweg, Soest, end of April 1945. Lives An der Omselet 25, Heisse, (Ger.)

Place and date of commission of alleged crime

SOEST nr. Amersfoort, end April 1945

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

No. I - Murder.

References to relevant provisions of national law


SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Two Dutchmen, W. Prinsenberg and H. Stol, though unarmed were shot dead by an Unteroffizier of the 2e Bat. 18e Regt. Fallschirmjäger, Hermann Göring Truppe.

These crimes were committed on a road which a few days later only was declared a "prohibited area" (Sperrgebiet).

There is reason to suppose that DETTENBACH was the Unteroffizier in question.

Transmitted by... Police.

Amersfoort and Soest.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT 1.

submitted on oath of office by various detective officers belonging to the above Police detachments in connection with the murder of W. Prinsenberg and others by an Unteroffizier of the 2e Bat. 18e Fallschirmjäger Regiment, Hermann Göring Truppe.

Witness J.J. Prinsenberg, Amersfoort, states that on 24th or 25th April 1945 his son, Wilhelm Prinsenberg, living at Soest, was in witness' house at Amersfoort, paying him a visit. He took out a note-case which witness saw contained about F. 160.00 to F. 170.00. He told witness he had come from Soest by the Peter van den Broemerweg which was within the boundaries of Soest. Though there was a German post in a Blockhouse on that road the soldiers had not bothered him so he intended returning to Soest the
to Soest the same way. This he did at about 3.15 p.m.

A day or two later witness learnt that on the same day his son had left him he had been shot dead by German soldiers belonging to the post on the Peter van den Bremersweg. Witnesses living in the neighbouring houses told him, witness, that Wilhelm had been shot by a German Unteroffizier belonging to the Hermann Göring troops. These witnesses said that after the Unteroffizier had searched Wilhelm he ordered him to stand by a ditch at the side of the road, then made one of the soldiers stationed at the post give him a rifle after which he had shot Wilhelm dead.

Witness later heard that his son's body had been lying in the ditch covered with branches so supposed the Germans had thrown it there. As far as witness remembers a sum of about F.11.00 was found on the body. As Wilhelm had been in the possession of some F.160.00 to F.170.00 witness supposes the Germans had robbed him. On the date when he was shot Soest had not yet been declared a prohibited area, this was only done some days later when postings to that effect were stuck up.

Witness J. Ramselaar, Peter van den Bremersweg No.4, Soest, states that during the last few weeks of the German occupation troops of the Hermann Göring Division were camped in the neighbourhood, being billeted in the various houses including that of witness' family. One day towards the end of April 1945 as witness was returning home from Soest he saw a German Unteroffizier come out of the house with Wilhelm Prinsenberg of Soest. The Unteroffizier placed Prinsenberg by the side of the road and searched him, presumably for weapons, but found nothing. Witness then saw this German seize his pistol and aim at Prinsenberg. The pistol must have jammed for witness heard the Unteroffizier ask German soldiers standing by for a rifle. They refused to give one at first but the Unteroffizier carried on so that one soldier did hand over a rifle but under protest. The Unteroffizier then shot Prinsenberg dead. Witness and his brother who were both standing near and saw what had happened were taken back to their house by soldiers and there threatened with a pistol by the Unteroffizier, only being saved from further disaster by the soldiers who came between them and the Unteroffizier. The soldiers called the Unteroffizier "a murderer".

Witness later went to look at Prinsenberg's body and saw he had a shot in the chest and another in the forehead. This tallied as the Unteroffizier had shot twice. The following day the same Unteroffizier shot another man, Stol from Amersfoort, dead in front of Bremersweg No.7. Witness was told by Hoornhorst, the owner of the house, who had had to bury the body in a ditch by the side of the road.

Witness does not know the name of the Unteroffizier but his description is: tall and thin, red hair, small moustache, aged about 23. The only man among the soldiers whose name witness knows was Hans Hoffmann.

At the time the above people were shot the Peter van den Bremersweg was a prohibited area but Amersfoort was not. Some days after the shooting the Unteroffizier was sent to the front as a punishment; he appeared to have exceeded his orders.

Witness H. Hoornhorst, Peter van den Bremersweg No.7, Soest, states that he had known of the Hermann Göring troops billeted on him the last few weeks of the occupation, one being an Unteroffizier who was a regular brute and of whom all the soldiers were afraid. Witness and his family were also deadly afraid of the man and did not dare show themselves in the streets.

On or about 24th April 1945 witness heard shooting. The Unteroffizier came to him in the house and ordered him to get a spade and go along with him, when they got out on to the road witness saw the body of H. Stol from Amersfoort lying in a ditch. The Unteroffizier forced him to cover the corpse with earth. Witness' wife saw the Unteroffizier shoot Stol. The spot where this occurred was a "prohibited area" in contrast to the road when it came inside the Amersfoort municipality which was free.

The Unteroffizier was about 25 years old, tall and thin, with red hair and a small moustache.

Witness G. van der
Witness G. van der Vuurst, wife of H. Hoonhorst, confirms. She heard one shot then saw the Unteroffizier and an unknown civilian standing in the drive. The man stood there a good ten minutes with his hands above his head then witness heard another shot and when she looked again no longer saw him. The Unteroffizier then came into the house and her husband had to go with him taking a spade. The same Unteroffizier shot another man in the road going to Soest and another civilian was said to have been shot in the van der Breemer estate grounds.

The Unteroffizier was tall and thin, had red hair and a small moustache, and was about 23 years of age.

The investigator adds that the police at Soest are in possession of a proclamation by the Wehrmachtkommandant of Amersfoort, dated 28th April 1945, in which it is stated that part of Soest including the Peter van den Breemerweg was declared a "Sperrgebiet" (prohibited area) and except between 8 - 9 a.m. and 5 - 6 p.m. no one was allowed to be on the roads there.

Witness P. J. van Wegen, 61, states that among the members of the Hermann Göring Division distributed among the houses in the neighbourhood was an Unteroffizier billeted with Hoonhorst. This man was called "the murderer" and he did in fact commit several murders.

Witness adds: "I know that he shot Prinsenberg from Soest and Stol from Amersfoort. He was tall, thin, had reddish hair and a small moustache and was aged about 23".

Witness J. van Wegen, 25, Peter van den Breemerweg No. 6, states that one day towards the end of April he saw a civilian come out of Hoonhorst's yard and stop on the road. He then heard a shot and saw the man fall. He was later told by Hoonhorst that a German Unteroffizier billeted on him had shot the man and he, Hoonhorst, had had to bury the body.

STATEMENT 2.

compiled from the copy of a letter addressed to Capt. T. Boender, 104(R) Mil.Gov.Det. and written in German by E. Janiosch, Nordenham-Einswarden.

The writer states that while a prisoner after having been expelled from Holland he got to know various fellow-prisoners who had fought in Holland and from their conversation learnt of different things they had done. One conversation in particular attracted his attention and though at the time he could not find out details he was able to do this in Aurich (Ostfriesland) after he had been released.

An Unteroffizier called Harry DEIDENBACH belonging to the "Fallschirmjäger der Hermann Göring Truppe 2 S.t. 16 Rgt", round about the 1st May 1945 shot 7 Dutchmen. The 7th man was taken along by the troops, being tormented and worried by them as they went. In his stockinged feet he was made to drag along a cart which was by no means light and in addition was beaten and hit. During a pause for rest DEIDENBACH was again seized with the lust for murder and shot the unfortunate man in the head with a salvo from his automatic pistol. This took place near Amersfoort in the direction of Soest, about 5 km. from Schloss.

When these troops marched out of Holland DEIDENBACH left them, joined the bagage transport and made himself unrecognisable by wearing glasses. He was released in Wittmundhafen under his right name of Harry DEIDENBACH, Gummersbach nr. Cologne.

Oberleutnant HAUSER was head of the company concerned with the above happening. He also was released in Wittmundhafen.

a/Erich Janiosch.

STATEMENT 3.

compiled from two reports by members of the Netherlands War Crimes Investigation Mission
Investigation Mission, Investigation Team 2, P.A.O.R.

Report No.1:

The accused Harri Helge DIETENBACH, born 28th Dec. 1922, states that he joined the German army in Nov. 1941. While in Italy in April 1944 he was promoted to Unteroffizier and posted to the "2e Bat. 18e Reg. Fallschirmjäger der Hermann Göring Truppe".

In August 1944 he was sent to Holland and in the second half of April and beginning of May 1945 was in a camp between Amersfoort and Soest. Accused denies knowing anything about the shooting of 7 Dutchmen in the neighbourhood of Amersfoort and Soest on 1st May 1945, at which shooting he and Luitnant HAUSER were said to have been present and have taken part.

Accused never ordered anybody to shoot 7 Dutchmen and did not shoot them himself. It was not true that he left his detachment during their march out of Holland or that he wore glasses in order to avoid recognition.

It is true that they passed Aurich on the way to Mitzumünden were both he and HAUSER were discharged from imprisonment.

(Interrogation 7th December 1946)

Report No.2:

The accused Harry DIETENBACH interrogated in No.2 War Criminals Holdings Centre, Pinchbeck, gives an account of his various postings and places where he served, including being posted to the 2e Bat. 18e Reg. Fallschirmjäger Hermann Göring Truppe in Aug. 1944. After the beginning of April 1945 when they joined the regiment at Delden witness can no longer exactly remember what places they were in as the retreat was so swift that they had no rest till being taken prisoners at Blaricum on 3rd May 1945.

The following is what he knows with regard to Dutchmen being shot:

The 2e Bat. of the 18e Fallschirmjäger Regt. was charged with the guarding of the "Sperrgebiet" (prohibited area) where the Regiment had taken up its position, but accused cannot say precisely where that "Sperrgebiet" was. He always worked as Wachttendarfizirer with the Regimental Staff.

He knows that all persons found in the prohibited area had to answer as to whether they were spying or not, the result generally being that they received a bullet. Accused knows nothing of the independent shooting of civilians.

All he can state about Oberluitnant HAUSER is that he was his company leader.

The investigator says that a previous statement made by accused proved him not to be speaking the truth on this occasion. When his attention was drawn to the fact accused said he had never made a previous statement and was not interrogated when arrested on 7th Dec. 1947.

DEITENBACH's description agrees with that given by the Municipal Police at Soest of the uninsured Unteroffizier of the 2e Bat. 18e Reg. Fallschirmjäger der Hermann Göring Truppe.


S/ L. van Montfoort
Sgt, Major.

NOTES ON THE CASE:

The case is reasonably complete.
No defence seems to be possible.

DGBR-2227-(7-2-1948)-30
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
26 FEB 1943 | 1: A for illtreatment from baby
 2-6: W

26 FEB 1943 | 1: A for illtreatment from baby
 2-6: W

26 FEB 1943 | 1: A for illtreatment from baby
 2-6: W
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 699 (14-2-48)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

Date of receipt in Secretariat

7075/No. 5782

July 26, 1948

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

( not to be translated)

Suspects:

1. PINZLER (or PINNY), commandant of the S.D. at Doetinchem, Oct. 1944.

Said to have escaped when being transported to the Netherlands.

UNWCC-lists Nos. 32/A-400 and 52/A-add.

2. PINZLER, Karl, German, Funkmeister or a Panzer detachment, presumably the Panzerwerkstattung 105 Feldkampfbteilung 33 266 G., stationed at Engbergen in October 1944. Was himself billeted on J.W. Bloemendaal, Uiftseweg 75, Gendringen, from 6th to 19th Oct. 1944.

3. "ERIC" (surnane unknown), member of a Panzer detachment at Engbergen (presumably the above mentioned), Oct. 1944.

Description: aged 18-19, normal height, dark hair.

Witnesses:


5. HANCO-D. Walter, member of the S.D. at Doetinchem, Oct. 1944. Born 8th April 1911 at Solingen (Ger.).

Now detained in Holland. UNWCC-list 64/A6594.


Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Anhalt (Ger.), 8th Oct. 1944.

Doetinchem (Holland), 8th and 9th Oct. 1944.

Number and description

No. I = Murder.

No. III = Ill-treatment (comp: in)

No. IX = Forced labour of civilians (Arbeitseinsatz)(comp: in.)

References to relevant provisions in national law

Neth. Penal Code.

Law of 10th July 1947 (St. book H. 253)
PETRI, "standrechtlich" sentenced the Dutchmen to be shot and ordered the execution to be carried out by the Wehrmacht, in this case members of a Panzer detachment. The execution of one victim, A. Drijver, was carried out on German territory, just over the border.

The other victim, J. Derksen, was ill-treated during his interrogation, being in charge was present at this. A third man arrested was put by PETRI at the disposition of the Arbeitsinsatz and was sent to build fortifications with the Organisation Todt (O.T.) on the IJssel line.

Transmitted by ................................................

State Police,
District: Arnhem,
Group: Gendringen.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT.

submitted by J. W. Z. Groothuisink, sergeant, State Police as above, in connection with the shooting of J. B. Derksen and A. Driver.

Witness Klarenbeek, former N.S.B. (Nationaal-Socialistische Beweging, a traitor organisation) burgomaster of Gendringen, now in custody, states that on 9th Oct. 1944 a S.D. from Doetinchem arrived at the Gendringen townhall and arrested the school-master Drijver who was working in the municipal secretariat. The S.D. commandant, PETRI, said that a man called DEBEN belonging to Gendringen who had been arrested by them had stated that Drijver was working for the "underground".

Witness P. Appel states that he and a man called Jan Derksen were both in hiding with the farmer Teeuwen in Voorst near Gendringen. Derksen had a revolver and 50 cartridges and always carried the revolver in his pocket. On the evening of 7th Oct. 1944 he and Derksen were in the kitchen when they heard shooting outside. There were a lot of Germans in the neighbourhood and shooting often occurred so the two men paid no attention to the present happening. German soldiers billeted in the house ran out and when they returned the Obergefreiter asked to see his and Derksen's papers. One of the soldiers said in German to the Obergefreiter: "Nonsense, those men didn't shoot", to which the other replied: "If the chief doesn't come soon I'll have nothing to do with it". All the people in the house then went to bed.

Witness advised Derksen to hide any papers he might have, also his revolver, as he was sure the soldiers would return. This did in fact occur, other soldiers arriving, among them an Oberleutnant who interrogated the two of them, asking them what they had shot with and where the weapon was. As they had not shot they denied having done so. A soldier having found the cartridges in their bedrool Derksen produced the revolver which was inspected by the Oberleutnant to see if shots had been fired from it or not. Witness and Derksen were then taken off to the "Panzer" detachment of the Warvon S.S. which was camped at Lingbergen. Next morning a Dutch S.S. man of the "Panzer" troops brought them a bundle of pamphlets and copies of "Trouw", an illegal paper, which Derksen said were his as was also a note-case. He denied however knowing anything about a sketch of Gendringen showing where German officers were billeted and which was said to be also in the note-case. The two of them were then taken to Doetinchem. There witness was interrogated by 4 men at the S.D. headquarters, the man who took lead in this being called PETRI.

The next morning Derksen was taken away by car. Witness remained behind and was told by PETRI that he would be sent to work for the "Arbeitsinsatz" in Germany. He was--
in Germany. He was eventually sent to Bingenheim and made to work for the O.T. (Organisation Todt).

Witness Walter NAGOLD, former member of the S.D. at Doetinchem now in custody, states that he had to go with his comrade FERMI to Gendringen about Oct. 1944. There they arrested a school-master at the town hall and FERMI sentenced him to death on the charge of being a "terrorist". The man was then made over to the Wehrmacht.

Witness Johann KNÖCH, now in custody, states that he too accompanied his chief FERMI on the occasion mentioned above. Though he did not go into the town hall he remembers that a school-master had to be shot, having worked for the "underground", and another was to be shot for being in the possession of prohibited weapons.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Gendringen, 15th Oct. 1945.

S/J. J. GROOTHUISMINK.

Submitted by S.R. POST and H. PATER, both detective constables, Arnhem.

Witness Span, head clerk in the municipal secretariat, Gendringen, states that on 9th Oct. 1944 he was in the Gendringen town-hall and though not present when Drijver was arrested by two Germans in S.S. uniform he heard that when Drijver was being taken away he said to Sergeant Kraaykamp of the Marechaussee (Dutch Mounted Police): "They want to shoot me, save me". After Drijver was taken off notices had to be put up saying that Drijver and Derksen had been summarily (standrechtlich) shot. (Witness Hubertte Drijver, school-master, Gendringen, Holland, had died at Anholt at 11 a.m. on 9th Oct. 1944.)

Witness Bloemendaal states that from the 6th to the 19th Oct. 1944 the German officer Karl FINZLER, "Funkmeister" of a Panzer detachment stationed at Engbergen, was billeted on him. On 9th Oct. 1944 FINZLER returned to the house and was so silent that it struck witness. When he asked the reason FINZLER answered that a school-master from Gendringen had just been shot dead. Four volunteers had been asked to do the shooting but everyone had refused whereupon 4 soldiers were picked out and they carried out the sentence. FINZLER refused to give the name of these men who belonged to his detachment.

Witness Johannes Derksen states that his son J.B. Derksen was hiding with the former Trouwman at Voorst to escape from the "Arbeitseinsatz". On 8th Oct. 1944 witness was told his son had been arrested the previous day by soldiers belonging to a Panzer detachment at Engbergen. Witness found that his son and F. Appel, arrested at the same time, had been taken to Doetinchem. According to the burgomaster of Gendringen witness' son was handed over to the S.D. official FERMI in Doetinchem. Witness never heard from his son again but was told by the burgomaster and the parish priest that his son...
priest that his son had been shot. This he also read on the announcement posted up in the village. His son's remains have not yet been found.

Witness J.Borgewoit, wife of J.H.Hengeveld, Gendringen, states that German soldiers used sometimes to come to her house during the occupation. Just after the air landing near Arnhem the school-master Drijver was arrested by soldiers and shot the same day. A few days after this event a Panzer soldier called "ERICH" (witness does not know the surname) came to the house and was told by witness that Drijver had been shot a couple of days before; "ERICH" answered that he was very sorry about it and from various things he said witness gathered that he knew something more about the shooting. "ERICH" also said that it was not an easy thing for them to have to carry out such a shooting. Witness has a strong suspicion that "ERICH" was present at the shooting, gathering this from his conversation (Witness handed over a photo of "ERICH" and gave the investigating officers a personal description of him).

Witness Karl OUDARD, German, Zollinspektor living at Anholt (Ger.), states that he was at the frontier at 11 a.m. one morning in the autumn of 1944 when an army car covered with a tarpaulin arrived from the direction of Gendringen. It was stopped by a military detachment placed at the frontier for controlling traffic. Meanwhile two "Unteroffizieren" belonging to a Panzer detachment came walking to the frontier from Gendringen. Witness noticed that they belonged to the army car which had just been stopped. One of the two told the commander of the soldiers who had stopped the car at the frontier that they had to shoot an "underground" worker when they said was in the car. After getting permission to drive on they took a side path and the car stopped some 250 m. further. Witness saw a man in a civilian suit get out of the car and remain guarded by 6 soldiers. Three or four other soldiers went into a meadow and dug a hole. The man was then fetched, placed by a tree and blindfolded. All the soldiers then formed up in a row and immediately afterwards shot rang out. The man fell and was buried by the soldiers who then left in the car in the direction of Gendringen. A few days later witness heard that a school-master had been shot there.

Witness Klarenbeek (see previous statement) states that while Drijver's case was being investigated in his office at the town hall he himself had to go off to Doetinchem to keep an appointment and while in the latter place heard that Drijver and Derksen had been shot. FETH told him later the reason for this. When Derksen was arrested a letter was found in his pocket-book giving the names and addresses of German soldiers quartered in Gendringen and also a note saying how to act in the event of a parachute-landing. Derksen also said that Drijver had persuaded him to join the underground movement at Gendringen and had mentioned the names of other underground workers; he was also in the possession of a revolver and 50 cartridges. FETH told witness that Drijver had been shot in Gendringen and Derksen in Doetinchem. Witness later heard that Drijver was shot just over the frontier on German territory. Witness and an Unteroffizier, a Sanitär belonging to the Panzer detachment stationed at Eibergen, went to the burgomaster of Anholt to make a statement about Derksen's death. This soldier appeared to have been at the shooting in order to establish the death of the victim. According to him the shooting was carried out by men of his detachment which was stationed at Eibergen.

The investigating officers attach a copy of a document found by them at the Anholt (Ger.) town hall and now in their possession. This document, which is in German, states that on 13th Oct. 1944 the Sanität-Unteroffizier Richard Willer, member of the Wehrmacht Panzerwerksstätte 105, Feldp. Einheit 33, 268 C., appeared voluntarily and stated that the school-master Abe Drijver of Gendringen had been shot at 11 a.m. on 9th Oct. 1944 by a commando of the Panzerwerksstätte 105 by order of the S.D.
Doetinchem. The shooting had taken place in a meadow on German territory in the Anholt commune and about 200m. to the north of the Anholt Zollart. The shot man was buried at once after death had been established by the notifier, Stadler.

Witness Teeuwsen confirms the arrest at his farm of Derksen and says that in addition to the pistol a drum by Derksen of guns in the wood next the house was also found.

Witness P. Appel (see statement 1), arrested at the same time as Derksen and taken with him to the S.D. building in Doetinchem, states that he and Derksen were interrogated in adjoining rooms. Among the 3 S.D. men who questioned him was one aged about 53, with a thin pointed face and greying hair. When witness refused to mention names of other members of the underground in Gendringen the 55 year old man hit him deliberately on the head a certain number of times with his hand. At the same time Derksen was being interrogated by other S.D. men and witness heard him shrieking.

Immediately afterwards one of the officers came out of the room where Derksen was being questioned and told the S.D. men busy with witness that the interrogation could be stopped. From the conversation witness learnt that this man's name was PETRI. Derksen too came in very shortly afterwards and witness saw that his mouth was covered with blood. The two of them were bound to each other and made to lie on the floor till the Monday morning when Derksen was taken off. Witness himself had to work on the IJssel line fortifications.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Arnhem, 6th May 1946.

S.R. Post,
J. Pater.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

It is obvious from the statement of the burgomaster Klarenbeek, tat Drijver was shot only a very short time after being interrogated by PETRI (the time between the burgomaster leaving his office and going to the Ortskommandant at Doetinchem as he heard the news in the latter's office) so that there was no question of a proper trial, instead PETRI decided to shoot these two. He was also responsible for the ill-treatment of Derksen.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.

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XRD LIST. 79
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

NETHERLANDS CHARGES AGAINST GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Charge No. 660 (11-2-48)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number: 7676/No/A1/583

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 17 Feb. 1948

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:

ESSIG, German, Oberleutnant, commandant of the "Marinotruppen" stationed in Bolsward and quartered in Hotel "De Wijnberg", Feb. 1945.

Lived in Munich; married, two children; short, unshaven.

Description: aged about 43, height about 1.65 m., black hair, rather bald.

Place and date of commission of alleged crime:

Bolsward, 16th Feb. 1945.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

No. I - Murder (comp.in.)
No. III - Ill-treatment.
No. XIII - Pillage (comp.in.)

References to relevant provisions in national law:

Neth. Penal Code.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The accused ill-treated an arrested man while interrogating him.

He was responsible for another arrested man being robbed of a large sum of money he had with him.

He further organised a razzia during which one man was shot dead and another badly wounded, people were ill-treated and houses looted.

Transmitted by: 

[Signature]
INVESTIGATION OF WAR CRIMES.
Sub Commission: Leeuwarden.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

STATEMENT 1.

submitted by A. van der Hauw, head police-constable, Sneek, also special constable, in connection with the murder of Sjerp Holenaar.

Witness A. van der Hauw (as above) states that during the war he was head of the municipal police at Bolsward. A group of German marines under a certain Oberleutnant ESSIG was stationed in Bolsward for some time. On 16th Feb. 1945 a man, who had been arrested by the marines having escaped from custody, ESSIG as a punishment held a "razzia" (raid) in Bolsward during which all the houses were searched. ESSIG started operations with about 200 soldiers and a lot of stealing took place from the houses being searched, including gold, jewelry. More than 100 bicycles were also taken and 13 men in hiding were arrested and later sent to Germany.

While the "razzia" was going on a young man called Sjerp Holenaar, who was also in hiding, tried to escape by running away. German soldiers under ESSIG's command shot at Holenaar who fell dead. Witness saw the happening and found the victim lying on the ground.

ESSIG was also indirectly responsible for the death of a man from Makkum. The original incident was as follows: one evening ESSIG arrested 3 men from Makkum who were in the neighbourhood of Bolsward while the German troops were carrying out exercises. These men were cattle-dealers and had a lot of money with them. ESSIG took them back to Bolsward where they were robbed of their money and bicycles. When the men were being taken off by car to Leeuwarden one of them tried to give a small package to a man called Dirk Feenstra standing by and this was noticed by ESSIG who either took the package from Feenstra himself or got someone else to do it. The package witness thinks contained F. 1500. Feenstra was immediately arrested, shoved into the car and also taken to Germany. One of the three men who came from Makkum and who were arrested, died in Germany.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Sneek, 29th Jan. 1946.


STATEMENT 2.

submitted by C. van Wijk, sergeant 1st class, State Police, Soest, attached as investigating officer to the Investigation of War Crimes sub-commission, Leeuwarden.

Witness Schriever, police-constable, Bolsward, states that on 14th Feb. 1945 a certain S. Basulda was arrested by German marines stationed in Bolsward as he was suspected of taking part in illegal activities and of "black marketeering". He was shut up in "De Wijnberg", a hotel occupied by the marines, but managed to escape next day. The following morning a "razzia" was carried out by about 200 marines led by their Commandant Oberleutnant ESSIG and houses were thoroughly searched. Thirteen persons were arrested and later sent to Germany. Inhabitants of Bolsward later made statements to the effect that many goods were stolen by the marines during these house searches; they also took away more than 100 bicycles with them. During the "razzia" a certain Sjerp Holenaar fled and was shot dead by marines under ESSIG's command. Another man was shot in a cellar and badly wounded and the marines were also guilty of ill-treatment in several places in the town. ESSIG was aged about 40 and was about 1.70m. in height.

Witness S. Basulda confirmed.
Witness E.Brenlla confirms his arrest and escape. While he was being interrogated by NSSIG, the latter beat him on the back with a rubber truncheon because he refused to give a description of people belonging to the underground movement. The blows he received were deliberately and forcibly given and his back was wounded so that it bled. In all, witness was interrogated five or six times, with a pause of an hour, and each time he was ill-treated. NSSIG was about 43, 1.63m. tall, had black hair and was fairly bold.

Witness E.Molenaar states that his son Sjerp was hiding at home to escape being taken to Germany to work. On the 16th Feb. 1945 hearing that a "razzia" was going to take place he went off to try and hide in the fields. About 11 a.m., witness heard that he had been shot dead and later, that it was an Unteroffizier and two soldiers who had done the shooting. Witness thinks these men belonged to NSSIG's commando.

Witness Schaper states that on the day in question he was in the streets about 11 a.m. and met Sjerp Molenaar who told him he was going out into the country to escape a possible arrest. While they were talking, witness saw a group of about 5 Germans. Molenaar started to run then, and one of the soldiers, apparently an officer, shot in the air twice with his pistol. Molenaar stopped and a soldier who was with the officer hurried towards him, his rifle at the ready. Seeing this Molenaar started off again whereupon the soldier aimed and shot. The shots missed and another of the soldiers, it may have been the officer, took the first soldier's rifle, knelt, aimed and shot in Molenaar's direction. The shot struck Molenaar who sprang in the air then dropped and lay on the ground apparently dead. Witness was cut back by the soldiers and not allowed to go to the victim's help. One soldier went in the latter's direction, looked at him from a distance and then went off. They left Molenaar lying there.

Witness T.Heeringa, wife of S.v.d.Vliet, states that a "razzia" was held by the Grenzschutz in Bolsward; it may have been on the 16th Feb. 1945. Witness was in the streets about 10.30 a.m. and saw Molenaar whom she knew, running and also saw some Germans who were near him, about 50 yards away, shoot in his direction. After some shots witness saw Molenaar fall to the ground, apparently dead. The soldier who had fired the fatal shot had a rank of sorts but witness cannot say whether he was an officer or an "Unteroffizier". A German guard was left behind with Molenaar's body which was later fetched by the Municipal police.

Witness G.van Huizen states that he was in hiding with the Andriesma family in Bolsward. On 16th Feb. 1945, being warned that a "razzia" was in progress he started getting out of a window so as to hide and was shot at by men in German uniform. He thereupon went into the cellar where he was found by one of the German soldiers, a lad of 18 or 19 who with others had entered the house and was searching it. He ordered witness to put his hands up, witness complied, started to go up the steps from the cellar and then heard a shot. Witness looked inside the cellar door and saw van Huizen lying on the ground just by the steps. The "Unteroffizier" then gave van Huizen some kicks shouting at him to get up.
The soldier who had fired was about 17 or 18, height about 1.70m, thickset build. The "Unteroffizier" was about 20 to 25, height about 1.75m, slim, black waving hair, nice appearance and belonged to Oberleutnant Koetsch's command from Bolsward.

Witness Donkersloot, surgeon, states that he treated van Huijzen when he was brought into hospital on 16th Feb, 1945. He had been wounded by a bullet fired from behind which passed through his chest. He was in a very serious condition.

Statement made out on oath of office, concluded and signed at Leeuwarden, 1st Dec, 1947.

s/C.v.Wijk.

NOTES ON THE CASE.

The case is complete.

No defence is possible.
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<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
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<tr>
<td>26 FEB 1948</td>
<td>1-3: A for ill-treatment, spillage, for 5 for murder, for 4 for murder</td>
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<tr>
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### United Nations War Crimes Commission

**Netherlands Charges Against German War Criminals**

Charge No. 661 (16-2-46)

For the use of the Secretariat

Registered Number

17 Feb 46

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Date of receipt in Secretariat</th>
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#### Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>SCHUMPT, Hans, member of</th>
<th>Dalheim (Ger.), 1944-1945, lived in Dalheim (Dahlheim).</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>SCHUMPT, Hans, member of</td>
<td>Dalheim (Ger.), 1944-1945, lived in Dalheim (Dahlheim).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>SCHUMPT, Hans, member of</td>
<td>Dalheim (Ger.), 1944-1945, lived in Dalheim (Dahlheim).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>SCHUMPT, Hans, member of</td>
<td>Dalheim (Ger.), 1944-1945, lived in Dalheim (Dahlheim).</td>
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#### Suspects:

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<tr>
<th>I (acc.)</th>
<th>BACH, Oberratiauführer, SCHUMPT's &quot;chief&quot; at Waasenber, Doq, 1944. (UNWCC-list No. 64/A-25)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>III (acc.)</td>
<td>HERBST, Hans, German; was connected with Waasenber, and/or Klockhovoren (prison) camps, Ger. spring 1945. (UNWCC-list No. 64/A-127)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III (acc.)</td>
<td>CAPLAN, German; was connected with Waasenber, and/or Klockhovoren (prison) camps, (Ger.), spring 1945. UNWCC-list No. 64/A-112.</td>
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#### Witnesses:

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<tr>
<th>I (acc.)</th>
<th>HUBERTS, police constable, Dalheim (Ger.), late autumn, 1944.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I (acc.)</td>
<td>KOHN, police constable, Dalheim (Ger.), late autumn, 1944.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I (acc.)</td>
<td>ERDEN, Heinrich, commandant of the St. Ludwig Convent, Vlodrop (Holl.) camp for Russians doing forced labour for the Germans - late autumn, 1944.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Place and date of commission of alleged crime

Dalheim (Ger.) and neighbourhood, Nov. 1944 - Jan. 1945.

#### Number and description of crime in war crimes list

- No. I: Murder (complicity in)
- No. VII: Treason (comp. in)
- No. XII: Deportation.
- No. XIII: Pillage (comp. in)

#### References to relevant provisions in national law

By order of his "chief", presumably RACK, SCHMIDT had 7 Russian girls shot and helped to bury their bodies. The actual shooting was carried out by SCHMIDT and DUEBL. SCHMIDT had previously beaten the girls.

He also arrested Dutch citizens in Holland and took them over the frontier into Germany where they were sent to various camps and prisons in which a number of them died. Finally when SCHMIDT was interrogating one of his prisoners a large sum of money was taken from the latter.

HERBST and CAPLAN concerned themselves especially with a group of Dutchmen taken to two camps in Germany. These men were very badly treated.

Political Investigation Department for Central Limburg, Roermund.

Extract of these statements has been made in his own words by the Netherlands Representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Witness Saessen states that on 11th January, 1945 he and several others who were in hiding at Mijnweg, a farm near Herkenbosch (Holl.) were arrested by S.D. men from Dahlheim (Ger.) including the Dutch S.S. man G. Holla, and taken to the camp at Wassenberg.

After being interrogated they were taken to camp Krickhoven. Of those arrested with witness Drehman, E. Brouwers and A. Coulen died in Huhsinkel concentration camp while F. Morkel died after his repatriation as a result of the privations he had undergone. Witness adds that they found Alfred Raab from Herkenbosch already a prisoner in Wassenberg camp. During witness' interrogation SCHMIDT of the Gestapo tried to trick him into saying that it was Raab who was responsible for their going into hiding at Mijnweg.

Witness Stepper confirms. He was one of the men arrested at Mijnweg farm by a number of German S.S. men under the direction of SCHMIDT. From Dahlheim they were taken to Wassenberg where they were first made to stand in the snow for over two hours and then all shut up together in a small room. They were interrogated separately and during one of the two interrogations witness had to undergo a sum of F. 2,000. was taken from him. SCHMIDT conducted this interrogation. Witness and the others were accused of forming a "resistance" group and the Germans tried to accuse Raab of having helped them. In spite of their persistent denials Raab was arrested. From Wassenberg they were taken on foot to Krickhoven, then at the end of Feb. 1945 transferred to a prison in Cologne where two of them died. After 5 weeks in this prison where they were badly treated, they were made to walk for three days and nights without food or drink and guarded by S.S. men till they came to the concentration camp at Huhsinkel. About 12 of their group died there.

Among the Germans who concerned in their imprisonment in Wassenberg and Krickhoven were a certain Hans HERBST and CAPLAN; these occupied themselves specially with witness' group. Two, on of this group suffered terribly and witness who weighed 73 kilos when arrested, only weighed 37 when liberated in Huhsinkel by the Americans on 11th April 1945. Witness was ill till Oct. of that year and the doctor told him that the liberation had only just come in time to save his life.

Witness G.H. Holla.
Witness G.W. Holla, Dutch, former member of the D.D. at Dalheim now in custody in Holland, states that he worked as chauffeur for Hans SCHMIDT (SCHLIDT), head of the Grenzpolizie. SCHMIDT was a friend of Henning Born who was in charge of St. Ludwig Convent at Vlodrop where Russian subjects were housed. During the daytime these latter, men, women and girls, had to work on entrenchments. Witness and SCHMIDT often visited the convent and according to SCHMIDT he had to supervise the area where Russians were housed. When there were any quarrels or disturbances among the Russians or if these latter had to be punished, witness and SCHMIDT took them off at once to a punishment camp in SCHMIDT's car.

One evening, witness thinks in Nov. 1944, SCHMIDT told witness that a number of Russian girls had been arrested who were in possession of goods they had taken from a shut-up house, the owners of which had been evacuated. After ringing up various people he ordered witness to bring the car round next morning so that the girls in question could be fetched. He did not say where they were to be taken to or what would happen to them. Witness obeyed, but before they drove to the convent at Vlodrop next day SCHMIDT disappeared for a short time in the car. Witness also saw two of SCHMIDT's subordinates, Henning Born and Arnold BUSCH, both of the Grenzpolizie, riding off on their bicycles. Witness drove SCHMIDT to the convent and was himself called in later. Finding SCHMIDT, Born Born, Henning Born, and Arnold BUSCH together drinking in one of the rooms, SCHMIDT told witness to go back to the car and wait for the girls who, 7 of them, were eventually brought out by SCHMIDT. Born may have been with them too, but Henning Born and BUSCH were not. After the girls had been made to change clothes, witness drove off in the direction of Dalheim (Ger.) Having passed through this place and come up to two Dalheim police-seen, HUBERTS and KWIJKS, who were standing on the road, SCHMIDT ordered witness to take a side-road where a short distance further on they reached a cemetery. SCHMIDT went into this and HUBERTS came up to the car and ordered 3 or 4 of the girls to get out. He took them into the cemetery while KWIJKS remained on the main road to prevent possible sight-seers approaching. Witness stayed by the car in which the remaining girls were still sitting. A few minutes later he heard a number of shots come from the cemetery and suspected that the girls had been shot. The other girls in the car started crying wildly and talking rapidly in Russian. They also spoke to witness but he could not understand them. HUBERTS returned and took them too off into the cemetery. A little while later HUBERTS came back and asked witness to go with him and have a look, saying he, HUBERTS, had often experienced such things in Russia. Accompanying HUBERTS witness saw a hole about 2m x 1½ m and fairly deep in which the girls' bodies were lying all over each other. SCHMIDT, BUSCH, and KWIJKS were filling in the hole with earth and SCHMIDT ordered witness to help also. Later civilians belonging to the Landwacht in Dalheim arrived and took over the job. Witness then drove SCHMIDT to the latter's house in Dalheim, SCHMIDT told witness that things had simply followed their proper course - everyone was fully warned that looting would be punished by death for notices to that effect were posted up on all the trees and posts, a fact to which witness could testify. SCHMIDT also told witness that he had been ordered by his "chief" to shoot the girls and that this had been done by Henning Born and Arnold BUSCH. Witness was not told that the girls were interrogated and he never had any evidence that they had been. He does not know how SCHMIDT was able to establish that the girls had looted a house in Dalheim and destroyed things. He drove SCHMIDT to the convent the same day and filled the car with the things the girls had by them. These goods he and SCHMIDT took to the latter's house in Dalheim where they deposited them.

In a further statement by Holla he says that SCHMIDT's "chief" at Wassenberg was Sturmführer BUSCH.

Witness H.H. Diepolder, wife of C.H. Raab, Herkenbosch, states that on 18th Jan. 1945 SCHMIDT arrested her husband, she heard later that her husband died of typhus in Coleman prison.

Witness C.R.H.A.
Witness C.H. 1, Romb confirms when witness' father learnt he was going
to be arrested he sent witness to the Ortskommandant at Horckémbach. The
latter said he could do nothing to prevent it, it was a Gestapo matter.
Witness' father never returned.

Witness A. Mirgorodekaja, Russian, widow of T.V. Dodja, states that she
was one of the several Russian girls who in the winter of 1944-1945 had
to work daily on entrenchments near Effeld (Ger.) When they were going
back to the convent at Vlodrop one day for their mid-day meal 7 stayed
behind at Dalheim. While witness was at the convent an S.S. man arrived and
spoke to the S.F. agent Jope SCHMIDT and the commandant of the convent,
Gerard BORN. Witness understood German sufficiently well to hear him say
that 3 Russian girls were busy fetching bottled and preserved foods out
of a cellar in Dalheim and that 4 were standing outside to see whether
anybody was coming. SCHMIDT, the S.S. man when witness heard addressed as
Holla, and two S.A. guards from the convent went off. On the way back to
work witness met the four men with the 7 Russian girls in question and that
evening on returning to the convent heard that the 7 girls were shut up
in the cellar which was 18 inches deep in water. Witness spoke to the
girls through a window and they confirmed that they had been taking things
from the cellar and had told Holla the reason was that they were hungry.
That evening witness saw SCHMIDT talking to the girls and saw him beating
them in a frightful way with a truncheon. Later that evening the girls
in question got into a large private car where SCHMIDT, Holla and two
S.S. men also took their seat. About half an hour later she and other
Russian girls heard girls' voices shrieking not far from the convent-
judging by the sound they were Russians - and a little later still she
heard what sounded like an automatic pistol being fired three times. Witness
and the others with her thought then that the girls in question were being
shot and this suspicion became stronger for they never saw them again.

NOTES ON THE CASE.
The case is complete.
No defense is possible.
## UNITED NATIONS ARCHIVES

### CAMERA OPERATOR'S REPORT AND CERTIFICATE

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  - Charge Files and Related Material submitted by Member Governments
  - Netherlands vs. Germans
    - Registered Nos. 271 - 584

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**CERTIFICATION**

I certify that the micrographs appearing in this reel of film are true copies of the original records described above.

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Signature of Camera Operator: [Signature]
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